BACKGROUND

Patients who are critically ill are at an increased risk for developing pressure ulcers, with foot ulceration being the most common部位。A foot pressure ulcer is a chronic wound associated with the foot, typically seen in the diabetic foot population.

METHODS

Clinical setting: This observational study took place on a 22-bed critical care unit (CCU). Study design and duration: The study was a head-to-head evaluation. Clinical setting: This observational study took place on a 22-bed critical care unit (CCU). Demographic and clinical information included: patient age, gender, weight, height, Braden Scale score, and number of bed changes per day. Demographic and clinical information included: patient age, gender, weight, height, Braden Scale score, and number of bed changes per day.

RESULTS

A total of 15 patients were treated in the CCU with heel protectors during the comparative effectiveness evaluation. The average age of the patients was 56.2 years of age, with 10 males and 5 females, and an average Braden Scale Score of 9. Of the 61 nurses surveyed, 100% returned their survey. Survey responses were presented in Table 1, demonstrating the majority of nurses surveyed preferred the blue heel protector to the black heel protector.

DISCUSSION

This comparative effectiveness evaluation revealed the majority of nurses preferred the blue heel protector over the black heel protector, although no statistical percentage required on the blue protector.

REFERENCES