Pressure injuries affect more than \(2.5M\) patients per year\(^1\)

A 10-year prevalence survey in the Journal of Wound, Ostomy & Continence Nursing, published in 2017, stated: the overall prevalence of pressure injuries is \(9.3\%\)\(^2\)

Cost to treat pressure injuries can range from \$20,900 – \$151,700\) depending on the stage of injury\(^1\).

The sacrum and the heel are the most common site for pressure injury\(^3\).

Address pressure injury risk factors\(^4\)

Pressure injuries

Friction

Moisture

Shear

A review article found that early mobility helps reduce patient length of stay and leads to improved patient outcomes in certain patient populations\(^5\).

Without adequate mobilization, an individual can lose up to 5% of muscle mass daily\(^6\).
**How do we stop nurses from becoming patients?**

Healthcare workers are more likely to be injured on the job than any other occupation—more than construction laborers, firefighters, and police officers.\(^7\)

---

### It's a costly problem ... that may get worse

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$37,000</td>
<td>Average direct cost associated with an occupational back injury of a healthcare provider(^7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$27,000 – $103,000</td>
<td>Cost of nurse turnover(^9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15,800</td>
<td>Average compensation claim due to patient handling(^12)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Patient obesity levels are projected to increase\(^10\)

Nurses can lift a cumulative weight of up to 1.8 tons during an 8 hour shift\(^11\)

---

### The most common tasks that lead to injury are: \(^13\)

- Patient lifting
- Patient transferring
- Patient repositioning

### Average age of nurses has risen\(^14\)

---

### Prevalon® Seated Positioning System

Boosting and repositioning patients in the bedside chair can put clinicians at risk for injury. The Prevalon Seated Positioning System provides an easy option for clinicians to safely glide patients to an optimal upright-seated position without lifting. It is uniquely engineered to keep the seated patient in place, minimizing the need for repetitive boosting and repositioning.

---

### References