

An Incontinence Associated Dermatitis Reduction Project and the Challenges Faced Due to a Global Pandemic

Background

- ❑ Incontinence associated dermatitis (IAD) is a risk factor for hospital acquired pressure injuries (HAPIs)¹
- ❑ Dimethicone impregnated wipes may prevent IAD, thus reducing HAPI rates²
- ❑ The COVID-19 pandemic presented unique challenges when implementing a quality improvement (QI) project

Methods

- ❑ High HAPI rates identified in Transplant PCU 24 beds and Trauma Surgical ICU 22 beds
- ❑ A multidisciplinary team conducted a fishbone analysis of pressure injury events in PCU and ICU units to identify root causes. Inconsistent utilization of topical products and rough washcloths were identified as contributing factors to IAD leading to pressure injuries
- ❑ Introduced disposable perineal care cloth impregnated with dimethicone as a one step process, eliminating topical creams
- ❑ Outcome measures: IAD and HAPI prevalence, compliance rate and nurse satisfaction with product
- ❑ 2-week trial of product extended to 5 months due to challenges with COVID-19 restrictions for vendor on site support
- ❑ Utilized unit-based champions to educate and enforce utilization of product to study impact

Acknowledgements: Stryker provided Sage Barrier Cream Cloths for the first two weeks of trial as well as educational support.



Results

- ❑ PCU: great compliance → immediate reduction in facility acquired IAD (16.7% to 0%)
- ❑ ICU: initially low compliance → IAD did not decrease appreciably (25% to 23.1%).
- ❑ ICU: compliance increased → facility acquired IAD decreased (25% to 0%).
- ❑ Increased nurse satisfaction for ICU & TU

ICU Compliance in Relation to Hospital Acquired IAD



- ICU Compliance
- ICU IAD

PCU Compliance in Relation to Hospital Acquired IAD



- PCU Compliance
- PCU IAD

Conclusion

- ❑ Dimethicone impregnated perineal wipes are effective in reducing IAD
- ❑ Bedside nurses highly satisfied with product and workflow, incontinence care and skin protection in 1 step
- ❑ Utilizing unit champions was very effective as supplemental support to vendor onsite training
- ❑ Hospital wide implementation underway as a result of the outcomes of this project

QI Method Defined

- ❑ DMAIC (Define, Measure, Analyze, Improve, Control) utilized as methodology
- ❑ PDSA (Plan, Do, Study, Act used for evaluation method³

References

1. Doughty, D., Junkin, J., Kurz, P., Selekof, J., Gray, M., Fader, M., Bliss, D. Z., Beeckman, D., & Logan, S. (2012). Incontinence-associated dermatitis: Consensus statements, evidence-based guidelines for prevention and treatment, and current challenges. *Journal of wound, ostomy, and continence nursing: official publication of The Wound, Ostomy and Continence Nurses Society*, 39(3), 303-315. https://journals.lww.com/jwcononline/Fulltext/2012/05000/Incontinence_Associated_Dermatitis_Consensus.13.aspx
2. Beeckman, D., Verhaeghe, S., Defloor, T., Schoonhoven, L., & Vanderwee, K. (2011). A 3-in-1 perineal care washcloth impregnated with dimethicone 3% versus water and pH neutral soap to prevent and treat incontinence-associated dermatitis: a randomized, controlled clinical trial. *Journal of wound, ostomy, and continence nursing: official publication of The Wound, Ostomy and Continence Nurses Society*, 38(6), 627-634. <https://doi.org/graceland.idm.oclc.org/10.1097/WON.0b013e31822efe52>
3. Module 4. Approaches to Quality Improvement. Content last reviewed May 2013. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Rockville, MD. <https://www.ahrq.gov/ncepcr/tools/pf-handbook/mod4.html>



Banner University Medicine

Mara Zello
MSN FNP-C CWON RN