

経時的に変化する項目を取り入れた定量的褥創予測 スケールの開発

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Development of new predictive pressure ulcer scale involving quantitative categories.

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Research Institution

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Research Abstract

Purpose : Currently the Braden Scale is very popular for use in predicting pressure ulcer development.

However, when we used this scale in clinical studies in hospitals in Japan, the specificity was below 70%. The braden Scale's constant use of the same subcategorize during patient treatment does not consider other factors which change over time.

The purpose of this study is to establish a new scale for pressure ulcer prediction and evaluate the predictive validity.

Method

1. We performed inductive analysis in the changes of factors affecting pressure ulcer development
2. We established a conceptual framework using above factors, and a conductive new scale
3. We compared the predictive validity using the sensitivity and specificity between the new scale (K-scale) and Braden Scale.

Results

1. Risk Factors

There were three categories affecting pressure ulcer development over the course of time : (1) the predisposing factors, (2) nursing intervention, (3) the trigger factors. The subcategories in the predisposing factor consisted of incapability of position change, degree of bony prominence, malnutrition and head elevation of the bed. Those in nursing intervention consisted of selecting appropriate support surfaces and availability of a caretaker. Those in the trigger factors consisted of skin irritation, respiratory and circulatory insufficiency, and degree of inappropriate position change.

2. Conceptual Framework and New Predictive Pressure Ulcer Scale (K-scale)

The conceptual framework for pressure ulcer development which we established using the risk factors above investigated the content validity. (by the researchers and nurses who were familiar with pressure ulcers.) We established a new scale involving the quantitative categories by selecting the key factors from the conceptual framework. The new scale divided two parts. One was the predisposing categories, the other was the trigger categories.

3. Evaluate the Predictive Validity of New Scale

We calculated the sensitivity and specificity of the new scale versus the Braden scale on 107 hospitalized elderly patients. The both of sensitivity and specificity of the new scale was higher than that of the Braden Scale.

Conclusion

We believe that the new scale which we developed is more predictive than the Braden Scale.▲ Less

Research Products (8 results)

All	Other
All	Publications (8 results)

- [Publications] 真田 弘美: "褥創発生要因の変化と褥創発生との関係-終末期患者の検討-" 日本看護科学会誌. 第15巻第3号. 144- (1995) ▼
- [Publications] 真田 弘美: "褥創発生要因の変化と褥創発生との関係-高齢者での検討-" 日本看護科学会誌. 第16巻第2号. 308-309 (1996) ▼
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