



## Educational Technology for the prevention of Friction Injuries in the elderly: Animated Infographic

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**Objective:** To develop educational technology for the prevention of Friction Injury (FI) in the elderly.

**Methods:** Research on technological production resulting from the work of a professional master's thesis in Nursing developed in three methodological steps: scope review, quantitative descriptive study and elaboration of animated infographic. The first step was carried out by reviewing databases to list the best strategies for the prevention of Friction Injuries in the elderly. The second stage took place between June 2019 to January 2020 in two basic health units in a city in southern Brazil, with elderly people over 60 years of age living in the community through a structured interview to identify: clinical, socioeconomic, family and therapeutic determinants, clinical examination of skin, pulse evaluation, skin perfusion and Ankle-Brachial Index. Data analysis was by simple descriptive statistical analysis. The third stage consisted of pre-production, production and post-production of the graphic info, according to Winder and Dowlatabadi (2011). In pre-production, based on the data from the scope review and the quantitative study, the script was developed with a semantic panel in the art direction, voice recording, storyboard and animatic with audio and image joining. During the production, the animation was executed and in the post-production, the infographic was evaluated by ten elderly people. The research was financed by the State Research Support Foundation and approved by the Ethics and Research with Human Beings Committee.

**Results:** 42 interviews and evaluations were carried out with elderly people aged between 63 and 91 years, mostly female, white, married, with complete primary education. The recurrent comorbidities were Systemic Arterial Hypertension and Diabetes Mellitus. Three patients had Friction Lesions on limbs types 1 and 2 (ISTAP, 2013), all without any type of care or adequate treatment. The most common skin changes were varicose veins, dryness and lack of hair. The animated infographic was composed of 36 screens, with a dialogue between two elderly women against the backdrop where the main preventive strategies for Friction Injury were addressed: skin care, health in general and the home environment, and its content was evaluated as relevant and the audiovisual resources categorized as adequate.



**To access the infographic link go to:**  
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qpDpJ4V-1NkwYfQE4VMEqOiEq-Mh8cla/view>

**Conclusion:** The animated infographic is an educational technology that can be used by the elderly, family members and caregivers. It is a useful tool in primary prevention that contributes to the autonomy and independence of the elderly in care related to Friction Injuries.