



## HEELS SKIN OILINESS OF PATIENTS IN THE OPERATING ROOM WITH RISK OF DEVELOPING PRESSURE INJURIES

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### Introduction:

- Development of pressure injury (PI) related to positioning in surgical patients is multifactorial and complex<sup>(1)</sup>.

### Objective:

- To evaluate the heels skin oiliness of patients in the operating room with higher and lower risk of developing pressure injury (PI) according to the Assessment scale of risk for surgical positioning injuries (ELPO).

### Methods:

- This is a secondary analysis of a randomized clinical trial (RCT) performed at a university hospital in southern Brazil from March 2019 to February 2020, with patients undergoing cardiac and gastrointestinal surgery.
- The variable oiliness was collected at the beginning of the surgery - *baseline*, being measured in the center of the heel, using a skin analyzer by bioelectrical impedance and measured in percentage (%).
- The assessment of the risk of developing LP was performed using the ELPO, being considered a lower risk score up to 19 points and a higher risk score greater than or equal to 20 points<sup>2</sup>.
- A descriptive analysis of the data was performed, the normality of the variables was tested using the Shapiro-Wilk test and Mann-Whitney test.
- Brazilian Registry of Clinical Trials under identifier **RBR-5GKNG5**.

### Results:

- 135 patients were analyzed
  - 65.2% male
  - Mean age of 59.5 years
- 114 (84.4%) classified as higher risk and 21 (15.6%) as lower risk of developing PI according to the ELPO.

The median of oiliness between the lower (22.2%) and higher risk (23.1%) groups has no statistically significant difference (p-value=0.716).

### Conclusion:

- ❖ The heels skin oiliness of patients in the operating room is similar between groups with lower and higher risk of developing PI, assessed using the ELPO.
- ❖ Although this study did not find a relationship between skin oiliness and the risk of developing PI in patients with lower and higher risk of developing PI according to ELPO, it is known that it is important for nurses to use objective risk assessments, including skin oiliness, associated with rating scales.

### Reference:

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