

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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1997 Fiscal Year Final Research Report Summary

Development of new predictive pressure ulcer scale involving quantitative categories.

Research Project

Project/Area Number

07672519

Research Category

Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C)

Allocation Type

Single-year Grants

Section

一般

Research Field

Nursing

Research Institution

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Project Period (FY)

1995 - 1997

Keywords

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) ▼
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- [Publications] 真田 弘美: "褥創発生要因の変化と褥創発生との関係" 日本ET協会学術雑誌. 第1巻第2号. 22-23 (1997) ▼
- [Publications] Hiromi Sanada: "The study of the relationship between pressure ulcer development and the changes of risk factors-Terminal stage patients-" J.Jpn.Aced.Nurs.Sci.15 (3). 144 (1995) ▼
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- [Publications] Hiromi Sanada: "Pressure ulcer prevention and management in nursing care" The 49th Annual Meeting of the West-Japan Dermatological Society Proceedings. 63. (1997) ▼
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