



MDRPI Prevention

Medical Device Related Pressure Injuries

Joint Commission Recommendations

Assessment. Assess the skin under the medical device.

Education. Teach patients and families about the device.

Positioning. Reposition patients to redistribute pressure and decrease shear force.

Device care. Be sure patients have the proper size and type of device, secure the device to decrease movement, and pad the skin.

Documentation/communication. Communicate the plan of care from one caregiver to the next.

Teamwork. Work with others to create plans for reducing MDRPIs from an organizational perspective.

Continuous monitoring. Observe baseline and progression or healing over time.

Nasal Cannulas

- Use soft nasal cannulas, if possible.
- If not possible, protect the back of the ears with a hydrocolloid or foam dressing.

Masks

- Place silicone border or hydrocolloid dressings over bony prominences or other areas that come in contact with the device.

Tracheostomy Flange/Ties

- Place silicone border or polyurethane dressings.
- Place patient's head in neutral position.



MDRPI Prevention

Casts and Braces

- Choose the correct device size, position properly.
- Cushion and protect skin with dressings or silicone pads.
- Use vigilance around hard-to-see areas.
- Avoid placing devices over sites of prior or existing injury.
- Be aware of current edema and developing edema.
- Educate patient and family to inform of any discomfort.
- Remove or reposition devices.
- Provide basic skincare.
- Regularly reposition the device.
- Document care and comfort.
- If possible, ensure there's no contact between the patient's body and the device.
- Wrap a red band around top and bottom of device to warn of high risk of MDRPI.

Catheters

- Use approved securement device.
- Assess frequently for position and moisture.

SCDs

Assess for

- abnormal pain
- skin pallor
- palpable pulses
- skin abnormalities
- device size and position.

**IT TAKES A TEAM
TO PREVENT MDRPI.**