

PROMISE

pressure reduction through continuous pressure monitoring in the community setting



Problem

Pressure ulcers remain a significant concern to the NHS; approximately half a million people in the UK will develop at least one pressure ulcer in any given year, with many developing in community settings. For a number of people, pressure ulcers can be very long term and hard to heal. The PROMISE quality improvement study will build on existing work to explore the impact of continuous pressure monitoring in different community settings, and understand the barriers and facilitators to further spreading of the project.

Continuous Pressure Monitoring

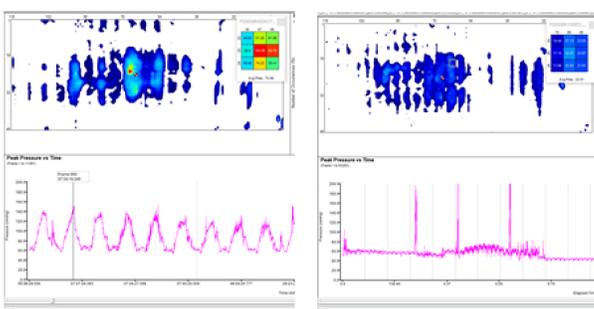
Continuous pressure monitoring (CPM) has been used in hospitals, as an alert for when patients should be turned [Gunningberg 2014]

CPM in the community is identify posture and positions that are compatible with healing, whilst enabling a patient to lead a 'normal' life.

- Provides insight into behaviour and equipment use over 24-72 hours
- Biofeedback provides patient / carer and clinician with information that can enable patient centred care
- Better understanding between patient and health professional

Figure 1: Continuous Pressure Monitoring Data

Patient Sitting Up in Bed – Due to chest infection – Grade 4 Pressure Ulcer



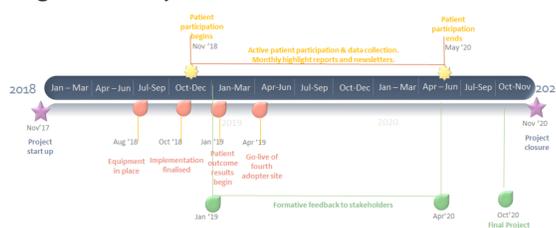
“ I believe that it is very unique and much needed to improve patient care and outcomes. It embraces the need for a robust action plan for non-concordant patients and potentially forms part of an overarching action plan to protect patient safety.” - TVN Lead, Livewell SouthWest

Objectives

To implement the CPM intervention across multiple community clinical sites.

1. Create a supportive network for shared learning during the implementation of the technology.
2. Evaluate the clinical impact of the CPM intervention on patients, carers and clinicians.
3. Identify differences in the translation of the CPM intervention across the adopter sites
4. Evaluate the economic and societal impact of the CPM technology.

Figure 2: Project Timeline

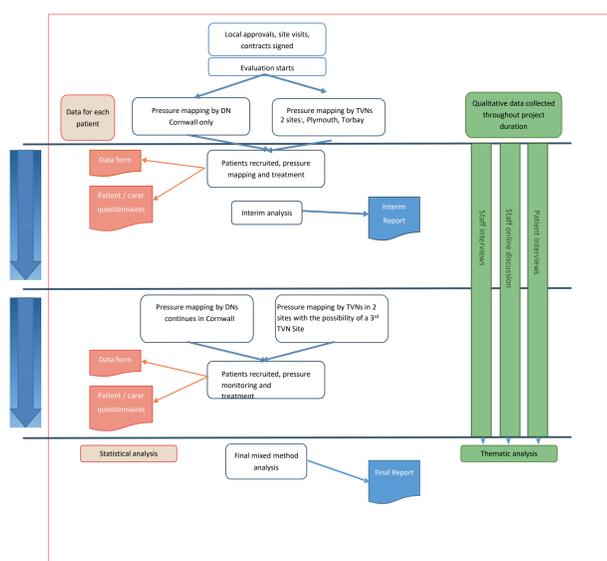


Vision

The vision for the PROMISE Scaling Up Project (PROMISE) is to use biofeedback to equalise the knowledge base between the practitioner and patient and enhance the therapeutic relationship. The aim is to increase patient empowerment, patient centred care and choice.

PROMISE also aims to establish whether the Continuous Pressure Mapping (CPM) of patient's pressure ulcer risks can be successfully implemented in different geographic and health locations. The study will identify the differences or adjustments required for this to be successful. This will be achieved using Quality Improvement (QI) methodology and the KTA framework .

Figure 3 demonstrates the process that will be used during the Quality Improvement Project



Strategy for Change

The Knowledge to Action framework (KTA – Graham et al 2006) will be used to share the learning with the adopting sites.

2 Tissue Viability teams:

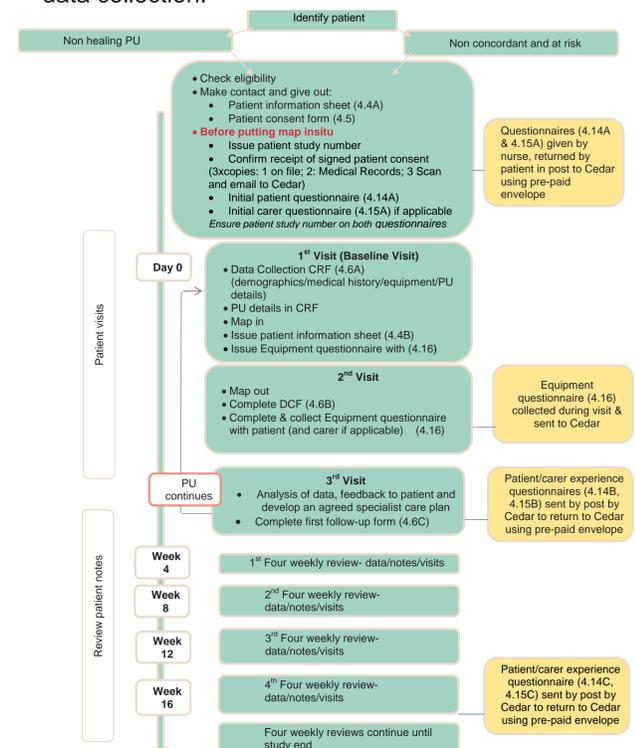
- South Devon and Torbay
- Livewell South West (Plymouth)

1 District Nursing team:

- Redruth, Cornwall Partnership NHS Foundation Trust

The adopting sites will take the PROMISE implementation pack and the bed and seat mapping equipment and use as part of their local clinical systems and processes. The implementation and use will be documented through local Plan Do Study Act cycles (PDSA –Langley et al 2009). The data collected from the local PDSA cycles, evaluation questionnaires completed by patients and carers and focus groups with key stakeholders will be thematically analysed in order to contribute to the overarching KTA framework.

Figure 4 shows the timings of the intervention and data collection.



Outcomes

Data collected will be to inform the following groups of measures:

- **Outcome measures:** the impact on the patient and the end result of the improvement work
- **Process measures:** how the system works to deliver the outcome
- **Structure measures:** describing the service or provider
- **Balancing measures:** unintended or wider consequence of the change (positive or negative)