

## Nursing Category

### Best Poster

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#### Hospital-acquired Pressure Injuries in the Acute Hospital Setting — How Much does it Cost?

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**Aims:** To provide an estimate of the costs of hospital-acquired pressure injuries in Singapore at Year 2014 price.

**Methodology:** The economic perspective of the health care provider was adopted. A retrospective case-control study was carried out. Hospital in-patients who acquired pressure injuries during their hospital stay were identified through the Risk Management System (RMS) or nurse audit records. These cases were matched to in-patient controls (patients who did not develop pressure injuries) by age within 5 years, gender and ward class.

**Result:** A total of 140 patients who acquired pressure injuries during their hospital stay in year 2014 were included in the analysis. The mean age of the patients who acquired pressure injuries was 70.7 (SD= ±15.7) years old and those without any pressure injuries was 70.1 (SD= ±15.0) years old. Compared with those without any pressure injuries, patients who acquired pressure injuries experienced significantly higher average hospitalisation cost and length of stay (\$35 936 vs \$6 266,  $p = < 0.01$ ; 30 days vs 6 days,  $p < 0.001$ ). The total hospitalisation costs of patients who acquired pressure injuries varied from \$1124 to \$205 520.

Patients with pressure injuries stage 2 and above incurred a significantly greater hospitalisation cost and length of stay as compare to those with stage 1 pressure injuries ( \$57 093 vs \$ 43 390 vs,  $p < 0.01$ ; 41 vs 32 days,  $p < 0.01$ ).

**Conclusion:** Hospital-acquired pressure injuries is a burden to both patients and healthcare providers. This study highlighted the importance of preventing hospital acquired pressure injuries and served as a basis for future research to look at the cost effectiveness of pressure injuries prevention in the local setting.