00040 The Surgical Pressure Ulcer Risk Score (SPURS): A Prediction Tool for Hospital-acquired Pressure Ulcer Among Surgical Patients

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Aims: This study aimed to develop a prediction tool to assess pre-operation significant risk factors among surgical adult patients.

Methodology: A retrospective case-control study was conducted. Surgical patients who developed HAPU were age and sex-matched with surgical patients with no pressure ulcer during the same study period (July 2015 to December 2016). Demographic and clinical data were extracted from medical records.

Result: 269 patients' data were analysed. There were 80 cases and 189 controls with no pressure ulcer. The mean age was 63 years (SD = 16 years). Multivariate logistic regression analyses identified 8 significant risk factors: Age ⩾ 75yrs, Female gender, ASA ⩾ 3, BMI □ 23, Pre-operative Braden score □ 14, Anemia, Respiratory disease, and Hypertension. The derived model had good discrimination with bootstrap-corrected c-statistic of 0.78. A cut-off score of SPURS ⩾ 6 is strongly predictive with a positive predictive value of 73.2% (CI: 59.7%-84.2%) and a negative predictive value of 80.7% (CI: 74.3%-86.1%).

Conclusion: SPURS can help to identify surgical patients at increased risk for HAPU before surgery so that preventive measures can be initiated early.