

Pressure injury and safe patient handling during lateral transfers

Pressure injuries affect more than

2.5M patients per year¹

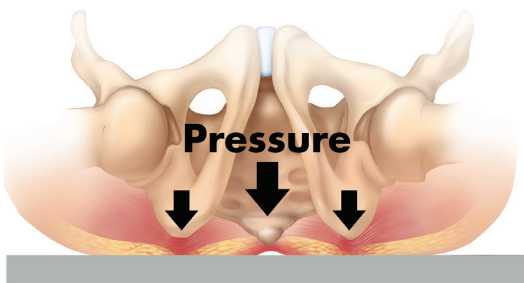


A 10-year prevalence survey in the **Journal of Wound, Ostomy & Continence Nursing**, published in 2017, stated:

the overall prevalence of pressure injuries is **9.3%**²



The **sacrum** and the **heel** are the **most common** site for pressure injury.³



Cost to treat pressure injuries can range from

\$20,900 – \$151,700

depending on the stage of injury.¹

The majority of injuries can be attributed to overexertion related to repeated transfer.⁴

Safe patient handling and mobility (SPHM) programs, if properly implemented, can drastically reduce healthcare worker injuries.⁴

An initiative to **reduce patient handling injuries** using a lateral transfer device resulted in:⁵

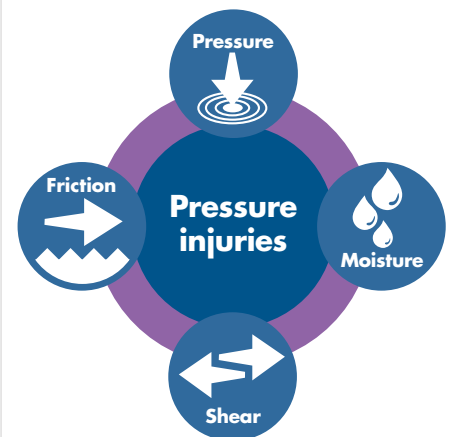
100% ↓

reduction in patient handling injuries

\$268,200

ROI over 13 months

Address pressure injury risk factors⁶



How do we stop nurses from **becoming patients?**

Healthcare workers are more likely to be injured on the job than any other occupation—more than construction laborers, firefighters, and police officers.⁷

It's a costly problem ... that may get worse

\$37,000

Average direct cost associated with an occupational back injury of a healthcare provider⁸



Patient obesity levels are projected to increase¹¹

The most common tasks that lead to injury are:



patient lifting



patient transferring



patient repositioning¹⁴

Estimates project **260,000** unfilled nursing jobs by 2025⁹



Nurses can lift a cumulative weight of up to **1.8 tons** during an 8 hour shift¹²



Average age of nurses has risen¹⁵

\$27,000 –

\$103,000

Cost of nurse turnover¹⁰

\$15,800

Average compensation claim due to patient handling¹³

Healthcare worker injury

- High-frequency task
- Posture
- Exertion
- Duration of task¹⁶



Prevalon[®] **Mobile Air Transfer System (MATS)**

The Prevalon Mobile Air Transfer System (MATS) is designed to provide nurses with a safe and easy way to laterally transfer their patients. The system uses a cushion of air to move patients laterally from one surface to another with significantly less pulling and without the need for lifting. It is designed to remain with the patient and provide transfer assistance throughout a hospital stay.

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