

Abstract

Objectives: This bachelor's thesis deals with risk factors for the development of pressure ulcers among providers of long-term inpatient health care in the Czech Republic. The theoretical part provides an overview of information about pressure ulcers, the main scales assessing the degree of risk of their occurrence and other risk factors. The aim of the research is to verify the connection of selected risk factors with the development of pressure ulcers in patients admitted to hospital and the ability of the Norton scale to predict the risk of pressure ulcers.

Methods: The sample consisted of 1,954 patients who received care in two health facilities on 209 beds with the treatment day code 00005. Statistical processing used descriptive statistics, further processing took place using appropriate tests according to the nature of the data, calculation of correlations, regression and multi-regression analysis.

Results: The research demonstrated statistically significant associations between the existence of pressure ulcers on admission and the degree of risk according to the Norton scale, with all its separately assessed components, the degree of self-sufficiency according to the Barthel index, diseases of the urinary and genital systems, death during hospitalization and the degree of pain pharmacotherapy. Furthermore, he demonstrated a statistically significant associations of pressure ulcers that occurred during hospitalization with the degree of risk according to the Norton scale, with all its separately assessed components, the degree of self-sufficiency according to the Barthel index, gender, age group, smoking, dementia, death during hospitalization and length of hospitalization. A strong positive correlation of the Norton scale values with the values of the Barthel index was found.

Conclusion: The Norton scale proved to be a suitable predictor of the risk of pressure ulcers, as its individual components are suitable factors for risk assessment.