Keep me moving

Five things you should know about keeping patients moving

- Patients who are immobile are at highest risk of developing pressure ulcers.
- Regular movement or turning the patient regularly will redistribute pressure and help prevent pressure damage.
- Patients who are being cared for on a support surface still need to be repositioned.
- 4 Manual handling aids should be used when moving patients to avoid dragging the patient along the mattress, which can cause skin damage.
- Repositioning the patient is not always easy. Your safety and patient comfort are important.



GREEN

Patient is fully mobile: Encourage daily exercise with regular activities.



AMBER

Patient needs assistance:

Encourage frequent repositioning to improve circulation and reduce time spent on damaged area.



RED Patient is immobile:

Reposition the patient at regular intervals. Use a repositioning chart and select an appropriate support surface.

For more information visit www.stopthepressure.com

Keep me moving

How to help patients keep moving



- **a.** Use wedge/pillow to maintain 30 degree side lying position.
- **b.** Use a thin pillow to relieve sacral pressure.
- c. Raise head of bed less than 30 degrees.
- **d.** Ensure that you are not putting the patient into a position that will put pressure on another body part.

How often should patients move?

- Patients who are able to get out of bed or their chair should be encouraged to do so whenever possible.
- b. Teach patients to change position (offload) every 15 minutes – these movements need only be small but may give a significant difference in pressure.
- c. For patients who need help, reposition at least every 2 hours – eg on their left side, then on their back, then on their right side, all at two-hourly intervals.
- d. Reposition immobile patients in chairs at least hourly.
- **e.** Time spent on damaged area should be kept to a minimum.

Tell others what you are doing

- **a.** Document positions used and frequency of repositioning.
- **b.** Document reasons for support surface selection.



GREEN

Patient is fully mobile: Encourage daily exercise with regular activities.



Patient needs assistance:

Encourage frequent repositioning to improve circulation and reduce time spent on damaged area.



Patient is immobile:

Reposition the patient at regular intervals. Use a repositioning chart and select an appropriate support surface.

