

Abstract

Background and purpose: Pressure ulcer is a serious and often predictable problem in the health system. The present study was conducted with the aim of determining the incidence of pressure ulcers and related factors in children and newborn admitted to teaching hospitals in Kermanshah.

Materials and methods: In this study, a cohort of 1025 children aged 0 to 14 years were included in the study from the medical education centers of Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences. Data collection tools were Glasgow Coma Scales, National Society of Pressure Ulcer Counseling and Braden Q. The findings were analyzed with univariate and multivariate logistic regression and $p < 0.05$ was considered as a significant level.

Results: The incidence of pressure ulcers in children and infants was 5%, 82.14% were first-degree ulcers, and the highest frequency of ulcers was 35.71% in the hands. Relative risk of pressure ulcer in patients with consciousness level less than 14 (RR=6.07, 95% CI: 2.90-12.73) with breathing problems (RR= 2.17, 95% CI: 1.19- 3.94), immobility (RR=6.46, 95% CI :3.44-12.13), Ncpap mask (RR= 1.11, 95% CI: 1.05-1/18), pulse oximeter (RR=1.06, 95% CI: 1.03-1.10), hospitalization period more than 5 days, (RR=1.08,95% CI: 1.05-1.12) was significantly higher. In the multivariate analysis, only the hospitalization duration of more than 5 days increased (RR=4.30, 95% CI: 2.01-9.22) ($P < 0.001$) as well as children's mobility with a significant decrease in the risk of developing pressure ulcers. Was (RR = 2.86, 95% CI: 1.24-6.60) ($P = 0.033$).

Conclusion: The incidence of pressure ulcers in the present study was lower than most similar studies. Immobility, the use of medical devices, respiratory diseases and increased hospitalization time were identified as the most important risk factors related to the occurrence of pressure ulcers.

Keywords: Pressure ulcers, Children, Newborn, risk factors