RETROSPECTIVE EXAMINATION OF PRESSURE WOUNDS AFTER LIVER TRANSPLANTATION IN CHILDREN

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Background and Aims

This study was planned to determine the prevalence and characteristics of pressure wounds in children who were followed up at pediatric intensive care unit after liver transplantation.

Method

Patients who were admitted to the unit after liver transplantation from the day Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU) of a University Hospital started to accept the first patient (26.03.2014) until 31 December 2017. They were in the range of 30 days to 18 years of age during the treatment and whose files in Cerebral Plus data system and archives could be accessed were included in the study. The data was systematized using forms including the child's health history and assessment of pressure wound.

Results

It was determined that 14 patients who met the study criteria were followed in PICU. Of these patients, 64.3% are female, 35.7% are male, and the mean age is 4. When all patients were evaluated for pressure wound, there were 12 pressure wounds in 3 patients. Mean operation time is 9.8 hours. Arterial, IV, hemofiltration, nasogastric, urinary bladder catheters, intubation tube and drains are present in all of the patients, in addition, one patient has picco artery. The period for pressure wound development is 2 days. When stage of the developed pressure wounds was examined; 41.7% of the patients were found to be in stage 1 and 58.3% in stage 2. Pressure wound areas were coccyx (33.3%), nasal wing (16.7%), lip edge (16.7%), cheek (16.7%) and abdomen (16.6%). It was determined that 66.6% of the pressure wounds were developed due to the used catheters.

Conclusion

Although pressure wounds are preventable, it is still an important health problem that is common in pediatric population with risky characteristics.