

DEMOGRAPHY OF SACRAL SORE IN HOSPITALISED PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL PAKAR SULTANAH FATIMAH MUAR IN THE YEAR 2019

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Introduction: Pressure ulcer has been one of the major health issue worldwide for many years. Many adverse patient outcomes are correlated to pressure ulcer leading to the strain to the health care delivery and the treatment costs. The objective of this study is to identify the number of sacral sore in hospitalised patient in Hospital Pakar Sultanah Fatimah, Muar (HPSF) and to study the demographic trend of all sacral sore patients in the year 2019.

Methodology: Retrospective cohort study was conducted in HPSF, from 1st January 2019 to 31st December 2019. All hospitalised patients with sacral sore were included in the study. Demographic data, duration of hospitalisation, primary diagnosis and intervention done in ward from clinical summary were the primary sources. Questionnaires regarding demographic data of patients with sacral sore were structured.

Discussion: A total of 57 sacral sore patients were identified in HPSF in the year 2019. The mean (\pm standard deviation) age was 64.7 (\pm 15.1). The majority, 73.7% of the patients developed sacral sore from home whereas 26.3% acquired sacral sore during hospitalisation. There was no notable difference between the percentage of male (49.1%) and female (50.1%) patients with sacral sore. In terms of race, Malay showed the highest number of sacral sore patients, 34 (59.6%) followed by Chinese, 20 (35.1%) and Indian, 3 (5.3%). With regards to mobility, 40 (70.2%) patients with sacral sore were bedbound, 13 (22.8%) were wheelchair-bound whereas 4 (7%) were able to walk with aids. About 84.2% had chronic medical illness, in which 75% of them had a diabetes.

Conclusion: Sacral sore is a relevant issue in the community especially among the elderly. Identifying the demographic trend of sacral sore patients could be helpful for better planning of sacral sore prevention by addressing the target groups, hence reducing the number of sacral sore in future.