AXTAIR AUTOMORPHO AXENSOR TECHNOLOGY

E²CTA OBSERVATIONAL-TYPE NON-INTERVENTIONAL PROSPECTIVE STUDY

Study sites: Health and social work establishments

METHOD

MAIN OBJECTIVE: to assess the effectiveness of Axtair Automorpho alternating pressure air mattresses for the prevention of people at risk of developing pressure ulcers and for the treatment of people having existing pressure ulcers.

SECONDARY OBJECTIVE: assess the product tolerance.

INCLUSION CRITERIA: patients over the age of 17 at risk of one or more pressure ulcers developing or presenting one or more pressure ulcers, from stage 1 to 4, according to the EPUAP (European Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel) scale.

STUDY LASTED: 24 months (January 2013-2015). Assessment at D0 and last day.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA: maintaining or improving the patient's skin condition: tolerance (ergonomics, interface, safety, comfort).

EQUIPMENT: AXTAIR AUTOMORPHO motorised air support incorporating Axensor technology.

RESULTS

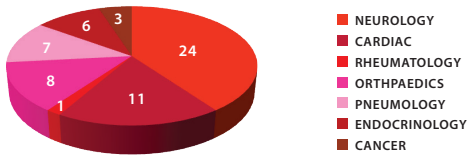
INCLUSION: 30 patients,
AVERAGE AGE: 81 years old (18 < 96)
SEX-RATIO W/M: 2.3
INITIAL AVERAGE BMI: 25 [15 < 40]
AVERAGE LENGTH OF TIME CONFINED TO BED: 20 hours/day (12 < 24)

AVERAGE LENGTH OF TIME PATIENTS RAISED FOR: 3,7 hours / day (0 < 12)
DAILY AVERAGE 3.8 changes in position (0 < 12) and 1.3 rises (0 < 6)
PATIENTS WITH MULTIPLE DISORDERS: N=16 (53.3%)
AVERAGE INITIAL NORTON SCORE: 9 (6 < 12)

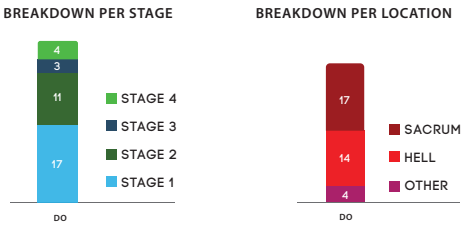
PRU N=8 **PPU:** N=22
INITIAL NUMBER OF PRESSURE ULCERS: N=35
HOSPITAL/ELDERLY CARE HOME/REHABILITATIVE AND AFTERCARE BREAKDOWN: 69%/21%/10% RESPECTIVELY
23 DAY MONITORING ON AVERAGE: (6 < 106)

W/M: Woman/Man; BMI : Body-Mass Index ; PRU: Patients at Risk of pressure Ulcer(s) PPU: Patient Presenting one or more pressure Ulcers; NR : Not Recorded.

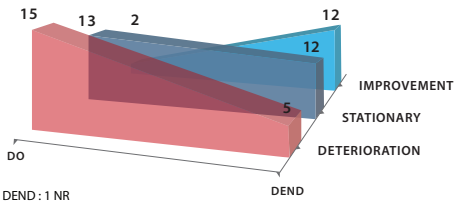
TYPES OF DISORDER



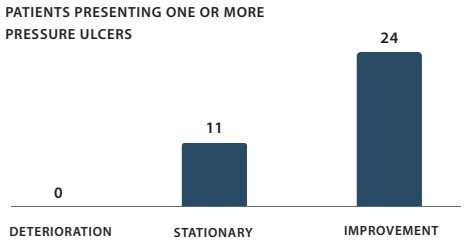
PRESSURE ULCER TYPES



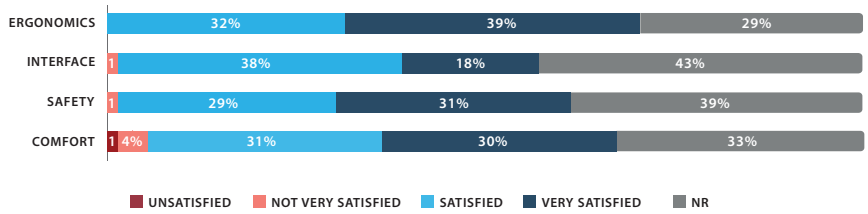
PROGRESSION IN THE PATIENTS CLINICAL CONDITION



PROGRESSION IN THE CONDITION OF PPUS' WOUNDS



TOLERANCE LEVEL PER CRITERION



CONCLUSION

Axtair Automorpho motorised air support, equipped with AXENSOR AT12 technology, shows in this study, a strong interest in the management strategy of risk patients and of patients with pressure sores of stage 1 to 4 with multiple pathologies, in community and in home care. Under the study, there is no instance of onset of pressure sores and no unfavourable progress of the established pressure sores present at the time of enrolment. However, favourable progress was noted (69%) or the stabilisation of the patients' skin condition (31%) in correlation with the improvement (40%) or stabilisation (40%) of the overall clinical state of the patients at the time of their study withdrawal. The users and patients able to respond have validated the compatibility of the device with the care environment and the comfort of the people under care.