WEBINAR SERIES

Complete Care for Aged Care

Best practice for the management of Incontinence Associated Dermatitis



Kerry Poole Nurse Continence Specialist



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Thanks for joining us tonight. The webinar will start at 7pm.

You will be muted throughout the webinar and your camera is off.

While you wait, feel free to introduce yourself in the chat box by saying where you are joing from, or place any questions in the Q&A section for answering at the end of the webinar.

INCONTINENCE ASSOCIATED DERMATITIS ONLINE EDUCATION

PRESENTED BY KERRY POOLE, NURSE CONTINENCE SPECIALIST & EDUCATION OFFICER



DISCUSSION POINTS

- Background
- Identify the function and structure of skin
- Describe how incontinence affects the skin
- Difference between pressure injuries and IAD

Management of IAD



HTTPS://WWW.VICNISS.ORG.AU/MEDIA/2089/IAD_LAN DSCAPE-OCTOBER-2019.PDF



THE GHENT GLOBAL IAD CATEGORISATION TOOL

Version 1.0 June 2017

University Centre for Nonling and Midwillery



BEST PRACTICE PRINCIPLES

INCONTINENCE-ASSOCIATED DERMATITIS: MOVING PREVENTION FORWARD

Addressing evidence gaps for best practice



Proceedings from the Global IAD Expert Panel





BACKGROUND

 One in four Australians aged 15 years or over are incontinent



- Almost 129,000 Residential Aged Care (RAC) residents (70.9 %) have urinary or faecal incontinence (or both).
- Economic impact of incontinence in Australia for residential aged care facilities is 7.1 billion (2011)

Deloitte Access Economics report-The economic impact of incontinence in Australia 2011



Moisture-Associated Skin Damage (MASD)

- Erosion or inflammation of skin
- R/T prolonged exposure to moisture
- Other likely contributing factors: friction, chemical irritants and microorganisms
- Several types: periwound, peristomal, intertriginous and incontinence associated dermatitis



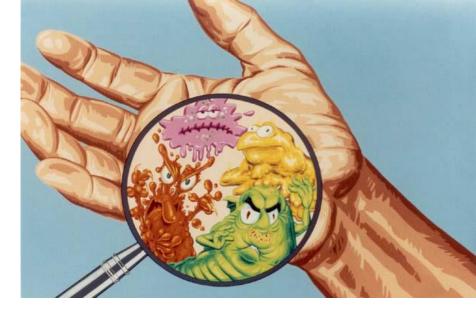
INCONTINENCE ASSOCIATED DERMATITIS

 Damage to the skin due to exposure from urine and/or faeces





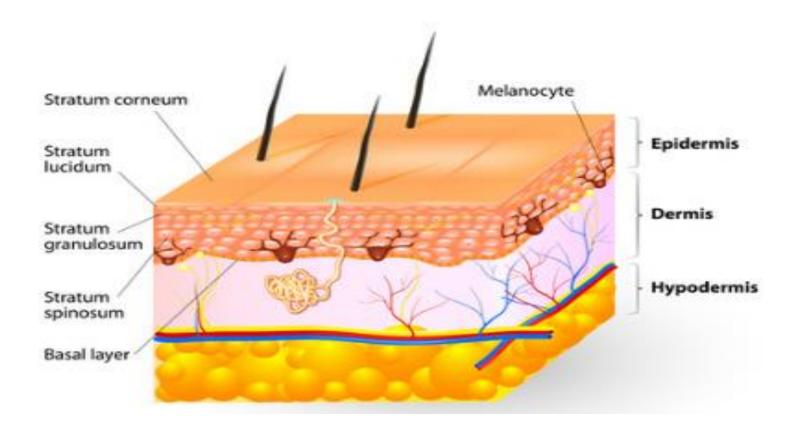
SKIN FUNCTIONS



- Physical barrier (intact) against physical injury and chemical substances
- Hydration regulation
- Temperature regulation
- Sensation detection e.g. touch
- Can absorb substances such as medication e.g. analgesic patch



STRUCTURE OF THE SKIN



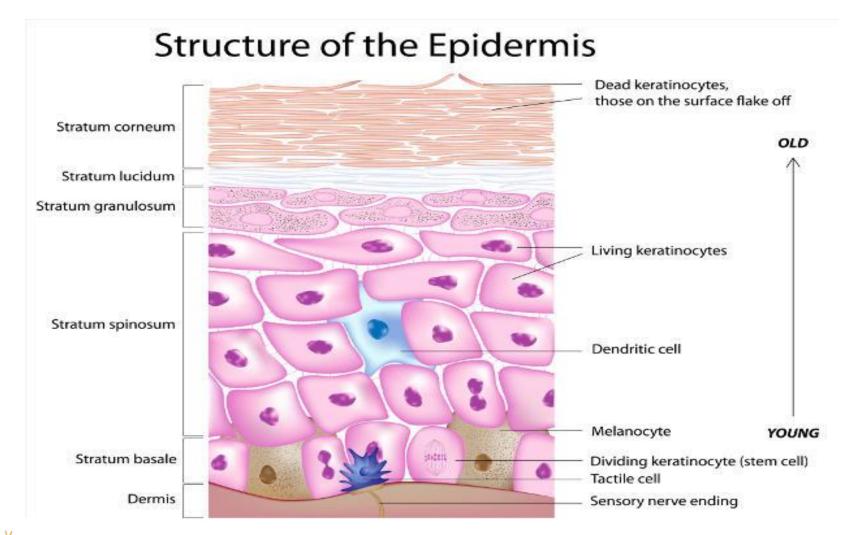


SKIN FACTS WITH AGEING

- ↓ turnover and replacement of epidermal skin cells
- ↓ production of protective oils
- 20 % ↓ in dermal thickness in elderly people
- Thinning subcutaneous fat layer









IAD CATEGORIES

- 1A persistent redness without clinical signs of infection
- 1B persistent redness with clinical signs of infection
- 2A Skin loss without clinical signs of infection
- **2B** Skin loss with clinical signs of infection

Marita Ticchi (RWV), Mary Smith(GRICG), Monika Samolyk (RWV), Assoc/Professor Noleen Bennett *(VICNISS NCAS), Dr. Jill Campbell (QUT), Assoc/Professor Leon Worth (VICNISS), Sue Atkins (GRICG), Donna Nair (Barwon Health), Lesley Stewart (RWV),

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CHARACTERISTICS: Pressure Injury Vs IAD

PRESSURE INJURY



Localised redness Well defined edges No Blanching Bottom up injury Painful

of Australia



IAD

Incontinent Poorly defined edges Can occur in skin folds May feel warmer/ firmer Top down injury Pain/burning/tingling/itching

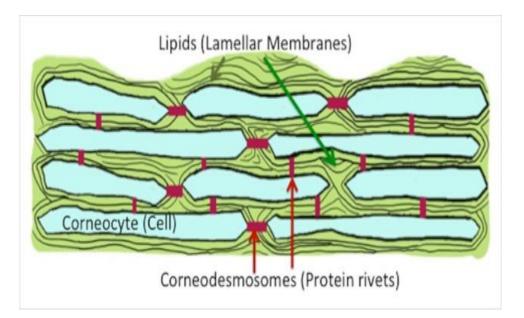
INCONTINENCE ASSOCIATED DERMATITIS



Incontinence associated dermatitis in dark skin patients is difficult to identify, it has the appearance of deep dark discoloration.

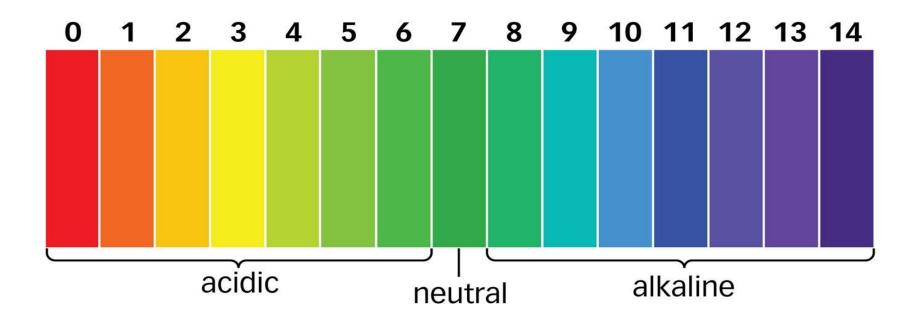


STRATUM CORNEUM





PH SCALE





IAD PREVENTION



- Identify those with incontinence
- Nurse Continence Specialist assessment
- Identify contributing risk factors
- Good management of incontinence



IAD MANAGEMENT

1. Cleanse

2. Protect

3. Restore









IAD MANAGEMENT: CLEANSERS (1)

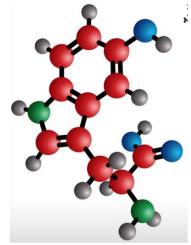
- Cleansers: many formulations e.g., foams, liquid, lotions, impregnated cloths
- Dual/ multi functions : i.e., cleanse and protect or moisturize







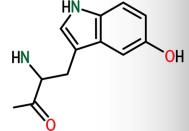
IAD MANAGEMENT: CLEANSERS (1)



- Non-ionic surfactants: Polyethylene glycol (PEG), Alkyl-polyglycoside (APG), polysorbates, Octoxynols
- Amphoteric surfactants: Cocamido propyl betaine
- Anionic surfactants : Sodium lauryl sulfate (SLS),
 Sodium laureth sulfate, Sodium sulphosuccinate,
 Sodium stearate

IAD MANAGEMENT: PROTECTANTS (2)

- Apply as per manufacturers instructions
- Ensure compatibility with other products being used
- Apply to all skin affected and potentially affected
- Acrylate terpolymer film e.g. Secura no sting spray, Cavilon No Sting barrier





IAD MANAGEMENT: RESTORE (3)

- Application of another product <u>MAY</u> be of benefit
- Often known as a moisturiser
- May contain many different ingredients including emollients and humectants

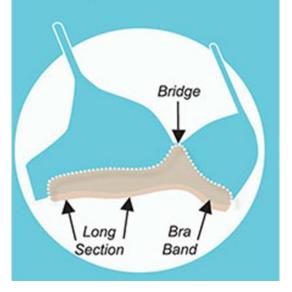
https://www.woundsource.com/patientcondition/moisture-associated-skin-damage-masd







BRASweatLINER







MASD





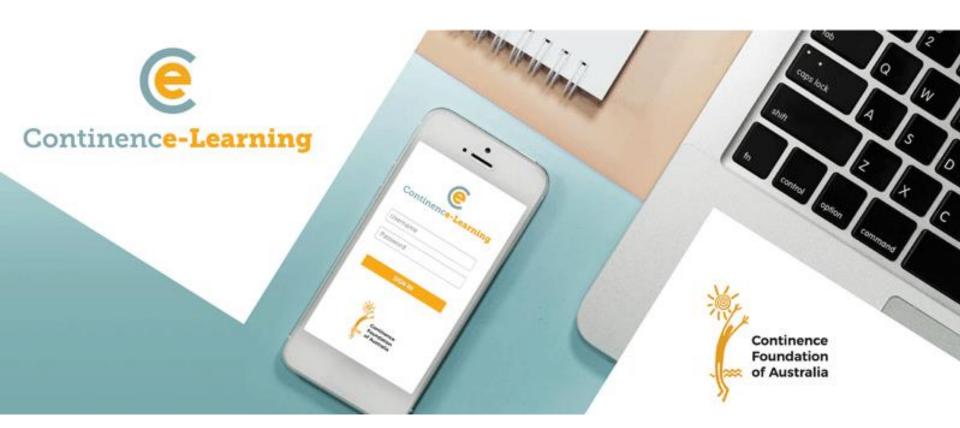


RESOURCES & REFERENCES

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- https://www1.racgp.org.au/ajgp/2018/january-february/managementof-faecal-incontinence
- https://images.skintghent.be/20184916028778_globiadenglish.pdf
- Bliss DZ, Zehrer C, Savik K, Smith G, Hedblom E. An economic evaluation of four skin damage prevention regimens in nursing home residents with incontinence: Economics of skin damage prevention. J Wound Ostomy Continence Nurse 2007;34(2):143–52.
- https://www.continence.org.au/
- <u>https://www.woundsource.com/patientcondition/moisture-associated-skin-damage-masd</u> (2019)
- Marita Ticchi (RWV), Mary Smith(GRICG), Monika Samolyk (RWV), Assoc/Professor Noleen Bennett *(VICNISS, NCAS), Dr. Jill Campbell (QUT), Assoc/Professor Leon Worth (VICNISS), Sue Atkins (GRICG), Donna Nair (Barwon Health), Lesley Stewart (RWV), (2019)



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