

## BACKGROUND

- The project aimed to assess and improve knowledge and competence in identifying pressure injuries in patients with dark complexions.
- RNs and CNAs lack education regarding pressure injury identification in dark complexions.<sup>1-2</sup>
- Limited knowledge prohibits pressure injury diagnosis in the early stages and leads to complications from acute pressure injury.<sup>3</sup>
- Targeted education can improve patient outcomes in dark complexions.<sup>4-5</sup>

## METHODS

- One pre-module assessment was created to administer before the education module.
- One education model was created to provide evidence-based guidelines for skin assessment of dark complected patients.
- Post- module re-assessment was created to administer after the education module.
- Framework used was the Stetler Model.

## REFERENCES

- <sup>1</sup>Oozageer Gunowa, N., Hutchinson, M., Brooke, J., & Jackson, D. (2020). Embedding skin tone diversity into undergraduate nurse education: Through the lens of pressure injury. *Journal of Clinical Nursing*, 29, 4358–4367. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jocn.15474>
- <sup>2</sup>Perlman, K. L., Klein, E. J., & Park, J. H. (2020). Racial disparities in dermatology training: The impact on black patients. *Cutis*, 106(6), 300–301. <https://doi.org/10.12788/cutis.0135>
- <sup>3</sup>Harms, S., Bliss, D. Z., Garrard, J., Cunanan, K., Savik, K., Gurvich, O., Mueller, C., Wyman, J. F., Eberly, L., & Virnig, B. (2014). Prevalence of pressure ulcers by race and ethnicity for older adults admitted to nursing homes. *Journal of Gerontological Nursing*, 40(3), 20–26. <https://doi.org/10.3928/00989134-20131028-04>
- <sup>4</sup>Pusey-Reid, E., Quinn, L., Samost, M. E., & Reidy, P. A. (2023). Skin assessment in patients with dark skin tone. *The American Journal of Nursing*, 123(3), 36–43. <https://doi.org/10.1097/01.NAJ.0000921800.61980.7e>
- <sup>5</sup>Kim, G., Park, M., & Kim, K. (2020). The Effect of Pressure Injury Training for Nurses: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. *Advances in Skin & Wound care*, 33(3), 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1097/01.ASW.0000653164.21235.27>

## INTERVENTIONS

- Targeted surveys and education were provided pertaining to skin assessments on patients with dark complexions.
- Step 1: Pre-assessment survey module created to assess existing RN and CNA knowledge regarding pressure injury in dark complexions.
  - Step 2: Education module launched for RNs and CNAs to complete along with required facility education.
  - Step 3: Post-education module created to determine effectiveness of education.
  - Step 4: All post-assessment surveys and statistics analyzed to determine understanding of education.

## IMPACTS

- According to studies, targeted education can improve the competence of undergraduate nursing and nurse assistant students in assessing acute pressure injuries in dark-complected patients through targeted education and practical training.<sup>1</sup>
- Targeted education can lead to better patient care outcomes by improving assessment proficiency.<sup>2</sup>
- Collaboration with dermatologists and cultural competency experts ensures that the educational content considers the unique needs of patients with dark complexions.<sup>3</sup>
- Through ongoing collaboration and communication, the project facilitates continuous improvement of educational content, addressing emerging healthcare challenges and evolving best practices in pressure injury assessment.<sup>3-4</sup>

## CONCLUSIONS

- Clinician training can successfully enhance the competence of undergraduate nursing and nurse assistants.
- Using targeted training to complete a gap in skin assessments can contribute to improved patient care outcomes, particularly benefiting dark-complected individuals at higher risk of pressure injuries.
- Training can ensure that the educational content reflects cultural considerations, promoting sensitivity and inclusivity in patient care delivery.

