

# Physician Education Express



## Braden QD Pressure Injury Assessment Tool

**Audience:** Physicians, Fellows, Residents, Medical Students, and Advanced Practice Providers

**Education Level:** Yellow

**Date Released:** February 2023

### SUMMARY

In March 2023, IU Health will replace Braden Q with **Braden QD (BQD)** as our risk-assessment tool for pediatric patients at risk for pressure-related injuries due to immobility and medical devices.

### Why is This Important?

- The Braden QD has been shown to be a more reliable scale in predicting pressure injury risk in a wide range of ages from premature infants to age 21 years.
- The Braden QD includes our NICU preemies & cardiac defect patient population.
- Providers can use this score to prioritize potential harm related to pressure injuries in their pediatric patients.

### What Has Changed?

Braden Q	★ Braden QD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 7 Subscales</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 5 Subscales + Device Scoring (activity &amp; moisture management eliminated)</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 4 Scoring Levels</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 3 Scoring Levels 0 = no problem/no impairment 1 = limited/potential problem 2 = problem area/compromised state</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• High Numbers = Low Risk</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• High Numbers = High Risk</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No device assessment for input into risk score</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Includes device assessment into risk score</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• At risk ≤ 16</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• At risk ≥ 13</li></ul>

### Highlights

- Nursing will input the Braden QD Skin Assessment score into the I/O Flowsheet in Cerner each shift for inpatients aged 17 and younger, systemwide.
- The “D” in Braden QD stands for Devices.
- The higher the Braden QD score, the higher the associated risk.
- A patient is at risk with a score  $\geq 13$ .

The “*Braden QD Pressure Injury Assessment Tool*” module has been added to your learning plan through the CPAPE website. This education is not required but serves as a resource for your practice. The module will include assessment components, downloadable resources, and interactive case scenarios.

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Braden QD Scale				
Intensity and Duration of Pressure				Score
<b>Mobility</b> The ability to independently change & control body position	<b>0. No Limitation</b> Makes major and frequent changes in body or extremity position independently.	<b>1. Limited</b> Makes slight and infrequent changes in body or extremity position <b>OR</b> <u>unable</u> to reposition self independently (includes infants too young to roll over).	<b>2. Completely Immobile</b> Does not make even slight changes in body or extremity position independently.	
<b>Sensory Perception</b> The ability to respond meaningfully, in a <b>developmentally</b> appropriate way, to pressure-related discomfort	<b>0. No Impairment</b> Responsive <b>and</b> has no sensory deficits which limit ability to feel or communicate discomfort.	<b>1. Limited</b> Cannot always communicate pressure-related discomfort <b>OR</b> has some sensory deficits that limit ability to feel pressure-related discomfort.	<b>2. Completely Limited</b> Unresponsive due to diminished level of consciousness or sedation <b>OR</b> sensory deficits limit ability to feel pressure-related discomfort over most of body surface.	
Tolerance of the Skin and Supporting Structure				
<b>Friction &amp; Shear</b> <i>Friction:</i> occurs when skin moves against support surfaces <i>Shear:</i> occurs when skin & adjacent bony surface slide across one another	<b>0. No Problem</b> Has sufficient strength to completely lift self up during a move. Maintains good body position in bed/chair at all times. Able to completely lift patient during a position change.	<b>1. Potential Problem</b> Requires <b>some</b> assistance in moving. Occasionally slides down in bed/chair, requiring repositioning. During repositioning, skin often slides against surface.	<b>2. Problem</b> Requires <b>full</b> assistance in moving. Frequently slides down and requires repositioning. Complete lifting without skin sliding against surface is impossible <b>OR</b> spasticity, contractures, itching or agitation leads to almost constant friction.	
<b>Nutrition</b> <i>Usual</i> diet for age – assess pattern over the most recent 3 consecutive days	<b>0. Adequate</b> Diet for age providing <b>adequate</b> calories & protein to support metabolism and growth.	<b>1. Limited</b> Diet for age providing <b>inadequate</b> calories <b>OR</b> <b>inadequate</b> protein to support metabolism and growth <b>OR</b> receiving supplemental nutrition any part of the day.	<b>2. Poor</b> Diet for age providing <b>inadequate</b> calories <b>and</b> protein to support metabolism and growth.	
<b>Tissue Perfusion &amp; Oxygenation</b>	<b>0. Adequate</b> Normotensive for age, & oxygen saturation $\geq 95\%$ , & normal hemoglobin, & capillary refill $\leq 2$ seconds.	<b>1. Potential Problem</b> Normotensive for age <b>with</b> oxygen saturation $<95\%$ , <b>OR</b> hemoglobin $<10$ g/dl, <b>OR</b> capillary refill $> 2$ seconds.	<b>2. Compromised</b> Hypotensive for age <b>OR</b> hemodynamically unstable with position changes.	
Medical Devices				
<b>Number of Medical Devices</b>	<b>Score 1 point for each medical device* up to 8 (Score 8 points maximum)</b> <i>*Any diagnostic or therapeutic device that is currently attached to or traverses the patient's skin or mucous membrane.</i>			
<b>Repositionability/ Skin Protection</b>	<b>0. No Medical Devices</b>	<b>1. Potential Problem</b> All medical devices can be repositioned <b>OR</b> the skin under each device is protected.	<b>2. Problem</b> Any one or more medical device(s) <b>cannot</b> be repositioned <b>OR</b> the skin under each device is not protected.	
			<b>Total</b> <b>(<math>\geq 13</math> considered at risk)</b>	

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Curley, M.A.Q., Hasbani, N.R., Quigley, S.M., Stellar, J.J., Pasek, T.A., Shelley, S.S., Kulik, L.A., Chamblee, T.B., Dilloway, M.A., Cailhouette, C.N., McCabe, M.A., Wypij, D., (2018) Predicting pressure injury risk in pediatric patients: the Braden QD Scale. *J Pediatr* 2018;192:189-95).

## **Braden QD Device List, 2023:**

### **Vascular Devices:**

Arterial Line  
Central Venous Line  
CRRT/ Hemodialysis catheters  
ECMO Cannulas (count as 1)  
Implanted Port- if accessed  
Intracardiac Line  
PIV  
Pheresis Line  
PICC/Midline  
Transvenous Pacing Catheter  
UAL  
UVL  
VAD (Ventricular Assist Device)

### **External Monitoring Devices:**

BIS electrode  
ECG electrode (count as 1)  
EEG leads (count as 1)  
Epicardial Pacing wires (count set as 1)  
NIRS electrode  
O2 Sat Probe  
Skin Temp Probe  
Temporary Pacemaker  
Transcutaneous CO2 monitor  
Transcutaneous Pacing/Defib pads

### **Immobilizers:**

Brace (count individually)  
Cast  
Cast (bi-valved)  
Cervical Collar  
Con't passive motion machine  
External Fixator/Distractor  
Orthotics (include helmet for cranial reshaping)  
Restraint (count each separate)  
Spica Cast  
Splint (count individually)  
Traction attached to skin  
Welcome sleeve/NoNo

### **GI Tube and Drains:**

Fecal/Rectal collection bag  
GJ tube  
GT  
JT  
Nasogastric sump tube (large bore)  
Nasointestinal feeding tubes (small bore)  
Oro-esophageal Tube (monitoring)  
Orogastric tube (OG or OJ)  
Rectal Tube  
Replogle Tube

**Supportive/Securing Devices:**

Abdominal Binder  
Belts (EEG, Ostomy, etc)  
IV board  
IV protective device (cover)  
Nasal Tracheal Tube holder  
NIPPV headgear/securement  
Oral Endotracheal holders/Logan Bow  
Tracheostomy Ties  
Tube securing device (Oxygen dots, tender grips)  
Umbilical arterial line/cord clamp

**Compression Devices:**

BP cuff/tubing  
Pneumo boots/SCDs (count pair as 1)  
TED hose (count pair as 1)

**Respiratory Devices:**

Airway/bite block  
Nasal Endotracheal Tube  
Nasal pharyngeal airway  
Oral endotracheal tube  
Oxygen delivery device (prongs, mask)  
Tracheostomy tube

**GU Tubes:**

Indwelling urinary catheter  
Nephrostomy tube  
Peritoneal drain/dialysis catheter  
Suprapubic catheter  
Ureteral Stent (externalized)  
Urinary Diversion (GU ostomy bag/pouch)

**Tubes/Drains/Monitors:**

Chest Tube  
Epidural Catheter  
Externalized Ventriculostomy  
Indwelling Subcutaneous catheter (insuflon)  
Intracranial bolt/catheter  
Lumbar Drain  
Negative pressure wound therapy dressing  
Pericardial/Mediastinal drain  
Peripheral Nerve catheter  
Pleural pigtail catheter  
Rectal probe for temp  
Subdural Drain  
Wound Catheter/drain

**Soft Covers:**

Eye Patches/Bili shades/Foamy earmuffs

**Other:**

Any collection device sutured/attached to skin  
Any medical equipment lying on the skin  
Any tubing sutured/attached to the skin  
Other