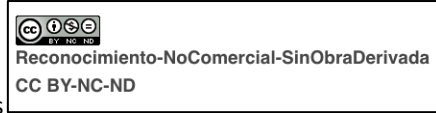




Pressure Injury Prevention Barriers questionnaire (PIPB)

This questionnaire measures the Barriers perceived for pressure injuries prevention. It has been validated for nurses (Registered nurses and Assistant nurses) in hospitals. This 25-items version has good psychometric properties for reliability and validity.

It is permitted to use this questionnaire for research or clinical purposes, provided the source is cited. If some modification is needed, please inform the authors by email: mlfranco@ujaen.es or pancorbo@ujaen.es



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More information: <https://cuidosalud.com/en/portfolio/secoacba-project/>

SCORING INSTRUCTIONS

Total score

To calculate the score, adds

- 3 points for each answer Always
- 2 points for each answer Frequently
- 1 point for each answer Sometimes
- 0 point for each answer Never

The maximum score that can be obtained is 75 points.

Partial scores

Scores in each factor (group of barriers) can be calculated by adding the points within this factor.

- F 1 Management and organisation.
 - Items 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25
- F 2 Motivation and priority.
 - Items 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 15
- F 3 Knowledge.
 - Items 1, 3, 6, 14
- F 4 Staff and collaboration.
 - Items 7, 11, 12

Number of barriers

To calculate the number of barriers perceived, adds

- 1 point for each answer Frequently or Always.
- 0 Point for each answer Never or Sometimes.

The sum indicates the number of barriers perceived by respondent.

Barriers can be classified according the 4 groups.

Pressure Injury Prevention Barriers questionnaire (PIPB)

INSTRUCTIONS

Following, there are a number of situations and circumstances than potentially could prevent nursing professionals to provide the standard of care for the prevention of pressure Injuries, as recommended by guidelines. Please read each statement carefully and tick the box that fit best with how often you consider that this situation or circumstance is a barrier for PI prevention in your actual practice / setting. There are no good or bad answers, so try to tick the options that best represent your **perception**. Please, try not to leave any item blank.

	Never	Sometimes	Frequently	Always
1. Difficulty to understand the recommendations and/or its level of evidence, from the guidelines or protocols.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. Lack of motivation of nursing professionals.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. Difficulty to understand the findings from research.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. Low priority for prevention of pressure injuries by nursing professionals.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. Lack of preventive devices (such as special mattresses, cushions, skin care products).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. Lack of knowledge about pressure injuries prevention.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. Lack of time to carry out preventive care.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. Incorrect use of equipment and devices due to lack of staff training.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. Lack of evaluation by facility management of the preventive interventions provided by the nursing team.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. Lack of job satisfaction.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. Lack of patient cooperation in applying preventive measures.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12. Lack of multidisciplinary team for prevention.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13. Incomplete recording of the interventions provided to the patients.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14. Difficulty to understand the pressure injury risk assessment scales.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



	Never	Sometimes	Frequently	Always
15. Lack of awareness of possible legal responsibility of the professionals when patients develop pressure injuries during the stay at the hospital.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
16. Variability in implementation and poor adherence of care plans.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
17. Lack of communication within the multidisciplinary team.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
18. Difficulty to record the interventions in patients at risk of pressure injuries, due to the format of the form or register.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
19. Lack of protocols or clinical guidelines for pressure injuries prevention, in the workplace.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
20. Lack of availability of courses for specific training on pressure injuries prevention, at the workplace.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
21. Lack of continuity of care across different settings (hospitals, nursing homes, primary care centres)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
22. Lack of cooperation from family caregivers at the hospital.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
23. Persistence of traditional, non-evidence-based, cares ("it has always been done this way")	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
24. Lack of a clear definition of who are the professionals responsible for the prevention of pressure injuries.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
25. High in-service turnover of nursing professionals.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>