

CHECKLIST

Skin care considerations for the supine-prone-supine manoeuvre

Refer to the PRONETect protocol for more detail



PREPARE THE TEAM	
Divide roles and responsibilities amongst the prone team	
Gather the needed equipment and devices (pre-packed prone kit)	
PREPARE THE PATIENT	
Inform and educate the patient's family or next of kin	
Perform patient hygiene and assess the skin	
Moisturise the skin twice daily to prevent skin tears	●
Protect the skin to prevent incontinence-associated dermatitis (IAD)	●
Clean intravenous- and arterial sites and secure well	
Change wound, stoma and drain dressings	● ●
Fixate the nasogastric tube. Consider placing an orogastric tube	●
Protect the skin from oral secretions to prevent moisture-associated skin damage (MASD)	●
Replace ET holder and rather secure with tape or padded twill/ties	● ● ●
Lubricate the eyes and tape closed	●
Protect bony prominences and vulnerable areas to prevent pressure ulcers/injuries (PU/Is)	●
Perform the REPOSITIONING manoeuvre	
Utilize specialized turning and positioning equipment where possible for staff and patient safety	● ●
Position the patient in the swimmer's position	
Ensure correct body alignment to prevent brachial plexus injuries	
Position the patient correctly to redistribute pressure	●
Perform head, neck and limb repositioning 2-4 hourly	●
Perform frequent, small body changes 2-4 hourly	●
Check all high-risk areas for prevention of tissue damage	● ●
Document skin assessment after each supine-prone-supine session	
Check:	●
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ET tube not pressing on lips; NG tube not pressing against nostrils No pressure on the eyes Ears not bent over or compressed Penis between legs, urinary catheter not pressing on the skin Medical devices e.g., lines and tubes not pressing onto the skin Positioning devices / pillows in correct position 	
General considerations	
Utilize specialized support surfaces with high quality pressure redistribution and shear reduction capabilities	●
Commercially available turning and positioning devices may assist to prevent staff injuries	
Specialized positioning devices can assist with correct head and body positioning to prevent pressure ulcers/injuries	●