



# Achieve Better Outcomes Starting With Patient Comfort



At EHOB, we specialize soley in pressure injury prevention. You can have confidence in our pressure injury prevention solutions, as our products are designed with clinically relevant features, centered on improving patient outcomes, comfort and satisfaction.

# Pressure Injuries Can Be Debilitating

A pressure injury is a localized injury to the skin and/or underlying tissue, likely over a bony prominence resulting from sustained pressure. This includes pressure associated with shear.<sup>1</sup> These injuries are often associated with extreme pain, expensive treatments and increased length of stay.<sup>2</sup>

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- **2.5 MILLION** patients affected by pressure ulcers each year<sup>3</sup>
  - **60,000 PATIENTS** die as a direct result of a pressure ulcer each year<sup>4</sup>
  - **30 PERCENT** of all pressure ulcers develop on the heel<sup>5</sup>

# Protect Your Patient's Heels

Heels are the second most common anatomical location for pressure ulcers on the body, which can lead to significant complications such as cellulitis, infection, osteomyelitis, amputation, or death.<sup>6</sup> In order to successfully prevent these ulcers from occurring, it is crucial to understand why the heel is a vulnerable location for development.

## What Makes the Heel Susceptible<sup>6,7</sup>

- Poor blood perfusion levels
- Bony prominence subjected to pressure
- Decreased subcutaneous tissue covering the bone
- Poor blood supply to heel with no underlying muscle
- Shear or friction forces from patient's heels sliding in bed

## The Costly Consequences<sup>3</sup>

**\$9.1 - \$11.6  
BILLION**

accounts for total cost of pressure ulcers each year in the US

**17,000  
LAWSUITS**

related to pressure ulcers each year

**\$43,180  
ESTIMATED**

additional cost to hospital stays due to pressure ulcers

## Patient Comfort Starts Here

EHOB Heel Protectors are your first line of defense for pressure injury prevention. Meeting the individual needs of patients, we offer a variety of sizes to allow for a custom build around the patient's foot and ankle.



The National Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel recommends using a heel protector that will "elevate & offload the heel completely, equally distributing the weight of the leg along the calf without placing pressure on the Achilles tendon."<sup>1</sup>

**TRUVIEW™**



- Designed to offload the heel and maintain neutral foot and ankle position throughout the continuum of care
- Helps prevent ankle contractures with Anti-Foot Drop Straps that maximize support under the foot to maintain neutral ankle position
- Patient comfort and compliance is maintained due to Open Foot Gate that keeps the patient cool, dry and comfortable

**WAFFLE™**  
Heel Protectors



- Designed to offload the heel with clinically-proven static air technology
- Proper heel offloading achieved through a dual chamber created by the Air-Filled 'Pillow' Pad
- Patient comfort and compliance is maintained due to static air technology contouring and cradling the limb

**FootHold™**  
with splint



- Designed for ambulatory patients with the medical condition of foot drop
- Splinted boot helps prevent plantar flexion contractures, keeping foot in neutral position
- Achilles tendon protected from pressure due to Adjustable Hydro Gel Cushion, keeping patients comfortable throughout the continuum of care

1. National Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel, European Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel and Pan Pacific Pressure Injury Alliance. Prevention and Treatment of Pressure Ulcers: Clinical Practice Guideline. Emily Haesler (Ed.). Cambridge Media: Osborne Park, Western Australia; 2014. 2. "By the Numbers: CHPSO Pressure Injury Data." CHPSO: A Division of the Hospital Quality Institute, 4 Aug. 2017, [www.chpso.org/post/numbers-chpso-pressure-injury-data](http://www.chpso.org/post/numbers-chpso-pressure-injury-data). 3. Are We Ready for This Change? Preventing Pressure Ulcers in Hospitals: A Toolkit for Improving Quality of Care. April 2011. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Rockville, MD. <http://www.ahrq.gov/professionals/systems/long-term-care/resources/pressure-ulcers/pressureulcertoolkit/putool1.html> 4. "4 Direct and Indirect Costs of Pressure Ulcers." Becker's Clinical Leadership & Infection Control, 4 Sept. 2015, [www.beckershospitalreview.com/quality/4-direct-and-indirect-costs-of-pressure-ulcers.html](http://www.beckershospitalreview.com/quality/4-direct-and-indirect-costs-of-pressure-ulcers.html). 5. AmlungSR, Miller WI, BosleyLM. The 1999 National Pressure Ulcer Prevalence Survey: a benchmarking approach. Adv Skin Wound Care. 2001;14:297-301. 6. Fowler, Evonne, et al. "Practice Recommendations for Preventing Heel Pressure Ulcers." Wound Management & Prevention, Oct. 2008, [www.o-wm.com/content/practice-recommendations-preventing-heel-pressure-ulcers](http://www.o-wm.com/content/practice-recommendations-preventing-heel-pressure-ulcers). 7. Splete, Heidi. "Pressure Ulcers on the Heel Require Strict Intervention." MDedgeDermatology, 11 Jan. 2019, [www.mdedge.com/dermatology/article/10082/wounds/pressure-ulcers-heel-require-strict-intervention](http://www.mdedge.com/dermatology/article/10082/wounds/pressure-ulcers-heel-require-strict-intervention).