

Trine University Biomedical Engineering

Introduction:

- Parkview Hospital has a wide variety of bedridden, long-term patients.
- Bedridden patients are confined to a bed due to an injury, illness, or age.
- If patients are in the same position for a long period of time, they can develop pressure ulcers.
- Pressure ulcers (bedsores) are injuries to the skin and underlying tissue where there is a long amount consistent pressure, complications of pressure ulcers [1]:
- Severe Pain, decreased health, pneumonia, kidney Stones, urinary Stasis, etc.
- Nurses are required to move bedridden patients several times a day to mitigate any pressure ulcers.
- Current design for repositioning patients is a disposable sling:
- Manually positioned under patient each time for repositioning, only a one-time-use, difficult at times to find in hospital, inefficient.
- Nurses resort to manually moving patients when needed, causing pain, injuries, and long-term musculoskeletal disorders.





Figure 1: Ceiling lift system with hanger

Figure 2: Patient suspended in current slings

Materials and Testing:

- Materials used were: Sunbrealla, WeatherMAX 3D, Airknit, Duck Canvas, Nylon, and WeatherMAX 80.
- Material Testing:

- ASTM D5035, Breaking Force and Elongation of Fabric • Used for determining strength of fabrics
- ASTM E96, Water Vapor Transmission Rate Testing • Evaluates evaporation rate through fabric
- AATCC TM197, Vertical Wicking Test
- Determines how well fabric wicks moisture Heat Release Testing
 - Used to determine breathability and how well the fabric removes heat

Parkview Repositioning Sling

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 Table 1: Avg. Maximum Breaking Force





Figure 3: Heat Release at Middle of Hot Plate

Results and Discussion:

- Based off testing results, our chosen material was WeatherMAX 80:
- Material had the following properties:
 - High strength
 - High durability
 - High breathability
 - Quick heat release
 - Water resistant
- Decided to incorporate current bedsheet with design which Parkview did approve of decision.
- Prototype would be able to focus on the strength, durability and keeping the patient cool.
- Current Bedsheet would focus on great skin contact and increased comfortability, and ability to wick away any moisture.



Figure 5: Initial Prototype Testing with Load

Figure 4: Basic Modeling of Design

Figure 6: Initial Prototype Testing with Load



- Patients require periodic repositioning to prevent health complications.
- Nurses are becoming injured due to manually moving patients. • Created a repositioning sling to permanently stay underneath patients.
- Only requires 1 nurse to use sling
- Decreased time to use sling from 6 10 minutes to 3 4 minutes
- Sleek, simple device that is safe, strong, durable, washable, and fitted.
- New sling can safely hold a patient weighing 600 pounds or less
- Hospital Laundry Service can easily wash sling

would work.

- The number of uses can be tracked by adding barcodes to each sling and allowing the computer to track the uses.
- Another recommendation would be to add a zipper along the edge of the design for any patients that would pass away while the sling is under them.
- Allows for easy transport of deceased patients.



Figure 7: Annual Savings of Uses per Sling

Conclusion:

Future Work:

For wound care, contact with the doctor in charge of the wound care units would be ideal to get their opinion on how the sling and layers

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