

Abstract

The bachelor thesis "Decubitus as an adverse event" deals with the comparison of the modified Norton scale and the Braden scale. Furthermore, the thesis deals with the frequency of decubitus in the Central Military Hospital in Prague. **The aim** of the work was to compare the accuracy of both scales. Another aim of the work was to monitor the preventive measures introduced. Part of the work was to determine and describe the frequency of occurrence of decubitus in the selected medical facility. **The theoretical part** of the thesis explained the basic definitions and essential concepts related to decubitus, adverse events and departmental safety objectives. **The empirical part** contains the results of the actual research investigation and its comparison with the results of studies focusing on similar topics. **Method:** a mixed methods research design was chosen. **Results:** 48.48% of the respondents rated the risk of decubitus according to both scales in agreement. In 51.52 % respondents the evaluation according to one scale did not correspond to the evaluation according to the other scale. The Braden scale had a sensitivity of 100% and specificity of 59%. The Norton scale also had a sensitivity of 100%, but a significantly lower specificity of 3%. Of the preventive measures used, skin care, pain assessment, and bed modification were the most commonly instituted. This was followed by measures in nutrition, hydration and positioning. The use anti-decubitus devices and rehabilitation were the least implemented. In a survey of the incidence of decubitus, it was found that the numbers of patients at risk of developing decubitus varied throughout the year. The frequency of patients with decubitus and the frequency of new decubitus was higher in the January and December surveys. The frequency of new decubitus cases is balanced. **Conclusions:** The Braden scale achieved the same level of sensitivity but a significantly better level of specificity in the survey. Preventive measures that are simple, effective and affordable are most commonly used. The survey showed that the frequency of patients with decubitus and the frequency of new decubitus were higher in December and January.