Royal Children's Hospital Clinical Guideline (Nursing)



Constant Reactive Support Devices

Foam: High Specification Foam.

Advantages	Disadvantages
 Device weight is lighter 	Poor density
Easily maintainedEasily customised	 Increases insulation and temperature Can be difficult to launder if not covered appropriately

Gel Mattress: Cells filled with gel create this support surface.

Ac	lvantages	Disadvantages
:	Good posture control Provides heat conduction	 Significant weight Higher tendency for maintenance Potential for leak Increases moisture of the skin

Air / Low air loss: A powered mattress that fills with air, allowing air to escape from the mattress cells.

Advantages	Disadvantages
 Redistributes a high level of pressure Light in weight Mattress inflation can be customised Continuous full body pressure redistribution Flow of air assists in managing heat and humidity regulation of the skin 	 Reduced posture control Potential to leak Can make patient transfers in and out of bed difficult Loud pump May contribute to dehydration Contraindicated for unstable or suspected unstable spinal injury

Alternating pressure: A powered, air filled surface that redistributes pressure by cyclic inflation and deflation of air cells.

Advantages	Disadvantages
 Cyclic pressure – redistribution by changes in loading and unloading Continuous change of contact points Maintains postural support More suited to patients who cannot be turned (or who request not to be turned) 	 Potential for bottoming out if settings/pressure incorrectly set Loud pump Contraindicated for unstable or suspected unstable spinal injury