

STUDY PROTOCOL DOCUMENT

Document Title:

Detailed Description of Study Procedures and Statistical Analysis

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Detailed Description

This study was conducted with individuals who agreed to participate voluntarily. Face-to-face interviews were carried out under pandemic precautions, participants were informed about the study, and written informed consent was obtained.

Control Group

Participants in the control group completed baseline assessments including the Sociodemographic Characteristics Form, BBÜRDÖ, and the Pressure Injury Knowledge Test for Wheelchair Users via online forms administered simultaneously with telephone interviews. For participants with existing pressure injuries, home visits were conducted under pandemic precautions, and the Pressure Ulcer Scale for Healing (PUSH) was applied during baseline, follow-up, and post-test assessments.

After completion of the intervention group's training sessions, the control group was followed weekly for 12 weeks. During follow-up, the BBÜRDÖ and Pressure Injury Follow-up Form were administered via telephone interviews. No preventive pressure injury interventions were applied to the control group to avoid influencing knowledge outcomes. Routine counseling was not provided; participants were referred to healthcare services only upon request.

At the end of the 12-week follow-up period, post-test assessments were conducted using the BBÜRDÖ, Pressure Injury Knowledge Test for Wheelchair Users, and Pressure Injury Follow-up Form. Home visits were performed for participants with existing or newly developed pressure injuries, and the PUSH scale was applied. After completion of post-tests, educational sessions were offered to the control group.

Intervention Group

Baseline assessments in the intervention group included the Sociodemographic Characteristics Form, BBÜRDÖ, Pressure Injury Knowledge Test for Wheelchair Users, and Pressure Injury Follow-up Form, administered online with concurrent telephone interviews. Home visits were conducted for participants with existing pressure injuries, and the PUSH scale was applied.

Participants attended structured educational sessions delivered online via Zoom. Four training groups (9–10 participants per group) completed three interactive sessions over two weeks. Each session lasted 60 minutes and covered pressure injury definition, etiology, risk factors, prevention strategies, and care practices. Educational materials were shared prior to the sessions, and a WhatsApp group was created to facilitate communication and interaction.

Following the training sessions, participants received weekly follow-up for 12 weeks with individualized counseling based on their needs. During follow-up, the BBÜRDÖ and Pressure Injury Follow-up Form were administered via telephone interviews. Participants who implemented at least one pressure injury prevention intervention were considered compliant. Home visits were conducted for participants with existing or newly developed pressure injuries, and the PUSH scale was applied.

Statistical Analysis

The study included 78 participants. Data were analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics version 23. Descriptive statistics were used for categorical and numerical variables. Independent samples t-test and Mann–Whitney U test were used for between-group comparisons. Changes over time were analyzed using paired samples t-test, repeated measures analysis of variance, Cochran's Q test, and Wilcoxon test. Chi-square test was used for categorical comparisons. Statistical significance was set at $p < 0.05$.