

A structured approach to selecting heel offloading and pressure redistribution solutions for at-risk patients

01

Skin Assessment & Risk Factors

Identify patients at risk of pressure ulcers: Using Waterlow, Braden, Purpose T or equivalent local tools

High Risk Factors

Reduced mobility (Bed-bound, post-op, long term hospitalisation)
Neuropathy (diabetes, spinal cord injury, alcohol misuse)
Cognitive impairment (dementia, delirium)
Circulatory issues (Peripheral arterial disease, cardiovascular conditions)
Respiratory disease (COPD, hypoxia - delayed healing)
Malnutrition, dehydration, obesity or underweight
Incontinence (MASD), excessive sweating, thin/fragile skin

Early identification prevents complications

02

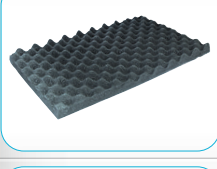
Simple Options

Option	Advantages	Risks
Pillows	- Low-cost, widely available - Can be positioned for offloading	- Compression over time - Patient moves, reducing effectiveness - Shear forces still possible - Increased time required to ensure positioning is correct
Knee Break on bed	- Reduces direct heel pressure - Helps prevent patient sliding (friction/shearing forces) - Adjustable for comfort - Can be used in conjunction with offloading devices	- Does not fully offload heels - Can be uncomfortable for some

03

Prolevo Pressure Care Solutions

Designed for effective, long-term pressure relief

Product Image & Name	Pressure Relieving	Offloading	Easy to clean	Single Patient Use	Multi Patient Use	Multiple Sizes	Ambulatory
 HeelPro	✓	✓		✓		✓	
 HeelPro Advance	✓	✓	✓	✓			
 FootSafe	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
 HeelSafe	✓		✓		✓		✓
 SoleSafe	✓		✓		✓		✓
 Safeguard Utility Pad	✓			✓			✓
 Ambulatory Pressure Relief Boot	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
 Pressure Relief AFO	✓	✓		✓			✓

Best Practice Recommendations:

Use the right offloading method
Based on patient risk level

Combine Knee Break
With Prolevo Pressure Care Solutions

Monitor patients regularly
To prevent complications

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