

# WHY should I use my WAFFLE<sup>®</sup> Overlay?

The tailbone area and heels are at high risk for pressure injuries<sup>1</sup>

Pressure injuries (bed sores) can develop when pressure is put on bony areas for long periods of time. This can occur when people with fragile skin are moved in bed.

- 2.5 million patients are affected by pressure injuries each year<sup>2</sup>
- Pressure injuries can develop within 2 hours of experiencing pressure<sup>3</sup>

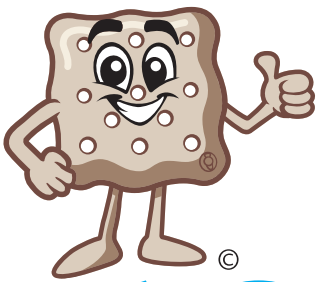


## The WAFFLE Overlay Protects You

The WAFFLE Overlay helps take pressure off of bony areas by gently lifting you off the surface when you are lying down for long periods of time. The WAFFLE Overlay is easy to inflate with our hand pump, in an average of 42 strokes.

- Lifts bony areas off the bed when properly inflated
- Allows your body to sink into the product, helping increase comfort
- Unique venting holes provide airflow to keep you comfortable

Take the hand pump with you for any inflation needs



**Quick Tip**  
Your WAFFLE Overlay should only look about

# 60% FULL



 **Continue Your Care With EHOB<sup>™</sup>**  
Find the WAFFLE Overlay and other trusted pressure injury prevention products at: <https://shop.ehob.com/>

# Full Body Protection With the WAFFLE® Overlay



## Step 1: Prepare



Unfold the overlay with the closed red and clear valves facing up, at the foot of the bed. Secure the straps under the corners of the bed.

## Step 2: Inflate



Inflate the overlay with the hand pump, using 42 strokes as a starting point. Out and in is one stroke.

## Step 3: Check



Slide your hand between the overlay and surface, above the buttocks area. If your hand slides easily beneath the patient, the overlay is properly working. If your hand does not slide easily, air will need to be adjusted accordingly.



Scan the QR code to view an instructional video or go to: <https://www.ehob.com/products/waffle-overlay/>

1.) Salcido R, Lee A, Ahn C, Heel Pressure Ulcers: Purple Heel and Deep Tissue Injury, Clinical Management Extra, Advances in Skin & Wound Care 2011; 24(4): 374-380 2.) "Preventing Pressure Ulcers in Hospitals." AHRQ, U.S. HHS: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2 Oct. 2014, [www.ahrq.gov/professionals/systems/hospital/pressureulcertoolkit/index.html](http://www.ahrq.gov/professionals/systems/hospital/pressureulcertoolkit/index.html) 3.) Kosiak M, Kubicek WG, Olson M, et al. Evaluation of pressure as a factor in the production of ischial ulcers. Arch Phys Med Rehabil. 1958;39:623-29

