Background: The incidence of pressure ulcer in Indonesia reached 33.3%, where the rate is higher than another countries in ASEAN which only ranged from 2.1 to 31.3%. Changing demographics in Indonesia have resulted in an increasingly older people population.

Method: Articles were collected through electronic databases Pubmed and EBSCO, besides AWMA and EWMA Journals using keywords pressure ulcer, prevention of pressure ulcer, treatment of pressure ulcer, management of pressure ulcer. The inclusion criteria were studies to journals published in the period between the years 2004 - 2014.

Result: A pressure ulcer is any lesion caused by unrelieved pressure, usually over a body prominence, that results in damage to underlying tissue. Predisposing factors are classified as pressure and tissue tolerance. Risk factor that increase exposure of skin to pressure are related to impaired mobility, activity or sensory perception, both extrinsic and intrinsic factors influence tissue tolerance. Prevention includes identifying risk factors, skin inspection and skin care, regular repositioning, appropriate selection of support surfaces, promote good nutrition and client/carer education. The Braden scale is the most commonly used tool for predicting pressure ulcer risk. When an ulcer occurs, documentation of each ulcer and staging are essential to the wound assesment. The most widely accepted classification system for pressure ulcer is the National Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel. Treatment for pressure ulcer involves oral nutrition support, repositioning intervention, support surface, pain control, management of wound, surgical management, and adjunctive therapy. The pressure reducing devices used in preventive care also apply to treatment. Once an ulcer develops, wound management is critical. The key aspect of wound management to ensure effective healing are cleansing, debridement and choose appropriate dressing.

Conclusion: Accurate risk assesment and preventive care is central role in the care of patient with pressure ulcer.

Keywords: pressure ulcer, prevention, treatment, management