Abstract
Pressure ulcer represents a common but potentially preventable condition seen most often in high-risk populations such as elderly persons and those with physical impairments. The study attempts to assess nurses' Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice toward PUs; to identify the relationship of nurses' knowledge, practice and attitudes in preventing PUs with some demographic variables and to find out nurses' barrier in preventing PUs. A descriptive study is designed to assess nurses' knowledge, practice and attitudes at the main Mosul Teaching Hospitals (Al Jumhory Teaching Hospital, Ibn Sina Teaching Hospital, AL Salam Teaching Hospital and Al Mosul Teaching Hospital). The target population was nurses selected out of (1088) nurses in the four hospitals, (250) nurses participated in the study according to the criteria of the study. A non-probability sampling (purposive sample) was used for selecting nurses from these four hospitals who are giving nursing care to patients admitted to hospitals for surgery or to receive medical care. For a proper collection of data the following tools are used; a questionnaire, interview format to determine nurses' knowledge, and observation checklist were used to determine the practice, and a scale were used to examine the nurses attitudes. The validity of the instrument was established through a panel of (20) experts of different specialties related to the field of the present study. They were asked to review the questionnaire for clarity and adequacy in order to achieve the present study objective. Reliability of the questionnaire represented by a pilot study revealed that the tools used in assessing the KAP were clear to understand and comprehensive.

Data are prepared, organized and entered into a computer file; Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS, version 15) is used for data analysis. Based on the results, it can be mentioned that a high percentage of nurses involved in the study was males, and most of the nurses' age ranged between (21-25) years. The majority of the nurses graduated from Technical Medical Institute (51.6%). The majority of nurses have experience of (2-5) years in nursing since their employment. Also the results showed the nurses had middle to high knowledge concerning risk factors early sings and symptoms, prevention, position devices, protective devices for Pressure Ulcer prevention. In addition to positive attitudes concerning Pressure Ulcers prevention. But there deficiencies in nursing practice in Pressure Ulcers prevention. The researcher recommends that an educational program regarding prevention of PUs should be established in collaboration with Health Governorate, medical college, nursing college and World Health Organization (WHO) for nurses in hospitals or they should be sent abroad for training. Establish a committee in the hospitals to evaluate nurse's performance.