



Fall & Injury Prevention

Fulfilling Our Promise To Keep Patients Safe



Food for Thought...



Can you identify which of your patients are at risk of falling?

Can you identify what puts patients at risk?

Are you doing everything you can to prevent your patient from falling?

Patient Fall

A patient fall is defined as an unplanned descent to the floor or other surface with or without injury. As many as 30%-50% of falls result in injury to a patient.



Contributing Factors



Inadequate Assessment

A fall risk assessment must be performed every shift and as needed by the nurse. Appropriate interventions need to be implemented based on the fall risk score.



Communication Gaps

Fall risk score and interventions must be discussed during bedside shift report and team huddles.



Practice Gaps

Lack of adherence to safety protocols and safety practices.

Fall Risk Score



1

Fall Risk Assessment Tool

A fall risk score is required by a nurse at the beginning of each shift and upon admission to the unit.

2

Scoring

The higher the score, the higher risk your patient is to fall.

3

Intervention

Individualized interventions are put in place based on the fall risk score.



Fall Risk Assessment Tool



- 4 – history of falls within 3 months
- 3 – polypharmacy
- 3 – cardiovascular medication
- 3 – central nervous system/psychotropic medications
- 2 – age greater than 65
- 2 – altered elimination
- 2 – cognitive deficit
- 2 – sensory deficit
- 2 – mobility deficit/weakness
- 2 – dizziness/vertigo
- 2 – depression
- 1 – male
- 0 – no indicators present

**Add to determine the patient's Fall Risk Score*

Interventions

Discuss the importance of the following interventions frequently with your patients:



Fall Risk Wristband

Explain to patient why they are a fall risk and have them explain back to you using the Teach Back Tool.



Non-Slip Socks

Always utilize non-slip socks when ambulating patients to prevent them from slipping.



Call Light

The call light should remain within reach of the patient. Don't forget to review how it works & who will respond.



Bed Alarm

Every patient must have a bed alarm activated when in bed. Double check when rounding and after assisting the patient back to bed. (If you have a patient that is refusing the bed alarm, this must be escalated to the charge nurse, management, or nursing supervisor). Document refusal in EPIC.

Interventions

1

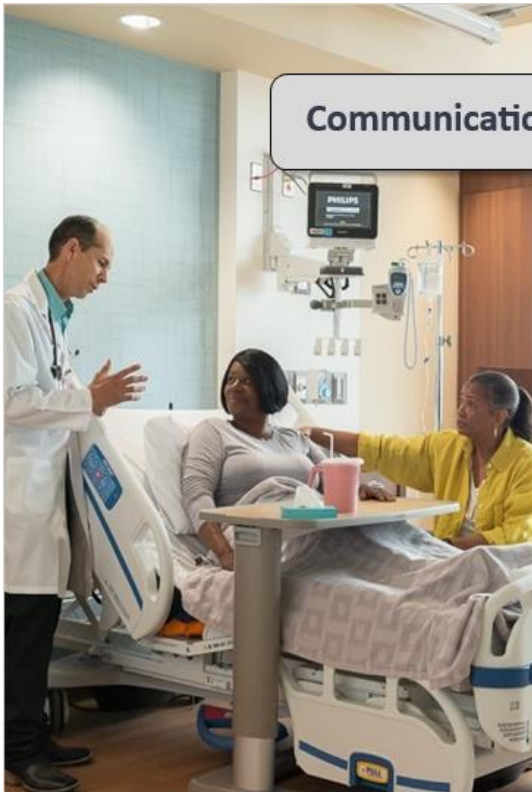
Most falls that occur in the bathroom result in serious injury. Always assist your patient to and from the restroom and bedside commode. When your patient is in the bathroom, keep the patient within your sight at all times.



2

The key to success is patient and family involvement. To ensure their understanding of fall prevention, ask the patient to describe their risk for falls and how we are keeping them safe. Do this often throughout your shift.





Communication is Key!

Upon admission, discuss the possible risk factors with your patient and their family. Because these factors may change, discuss the risks often.

Bedside Shift Report and Purposeful Hourly Rounding are optimal times to discuss the risk and interventions with the patient and family.

The 6P's for Purposeful Hourly Rounding are:

- Pain
- Potty
- Position
- Proximity
- Prescriptions
- Plugs

Teach Back Tool

The Teach Back Tool is required for every patient with a fall risk score of 4 or greater.

Individual needs may require additional interventions including but not limited to:

- Reorientation
- Room closer to the nursing station
- Urinal within reach or bathroom rounds
- Chair alarms, bed alarms
- Ambulation with assistance
- Pharmacy consult



[Click here to see Teach Back Tool](#)

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Fall and Injury Prevention

PRESBYTERIAN

What is different about being at the hospital vs. being at home?

If you were living independently before you came to the hospital, you may assume it's not necessary to call, or you may forget to call. Here in the hospital, you're at risk for falling due to:

- Being in an unfamiliar room
- Equipment (e.g., your IV creates a trip hazard)
- Weakness from being sick or having surgery/procedure; unsteady walking

- Medication side effects (e.g., dizziness, lightheadedness, confusion)
- Use of walking aids
- Having a history of falls

Steps to Keep You Safe

Tell Me What You Know

"Can you tell me why you are at risk for falling?"

"Do you know to wear slip free socks when up?"

"Will you always call for help before getting up?"

"Will you let family/friends know NOT to help get you up and call?"

"Can you tell me why we have the bed alarm on?"

"Do you understand that we will help you to the bathroom and keep you within sight for your safety?"

Staff Acknowledgement

Admitting Tech or RN		
Patient Acknowledgement:		
Date	Day Nurse	Night Nurse

Fulfilling our Promise to Keep You Safe

PRESBYTERIAN

Summary



Assess the patient early and often.

Discuss the patient's fall risks and interventions with the care team early and often.

Educate the patient and their family early and often.

Utilize the tip sheets within resources.

*****End of Training*****