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POLICY AND PROCEDURE FALLS PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT

POLICY:

Each resident must be assessed on admission, quarterly and any change in condition for potential risk for falls in order to take preventative approach. Discussions regarding the acceptable level of risk must be based on individual assessment with input from the resident and/or Substitute Decision Maker (SDM) and interdisciplinary team.

PURPOSE:

The purpose of the falls prevention and management program is to:

- 1. Identify residents at risk for falls.
- 2. Initiate preventative approaches.
- 3. Provide appropriate strategies and interventions directed to resident, environmental factors and staff.
- 4. Provide learning opportunities.
- 5. Monitor and evaluate resident outcome

PREAMBLE:

The interdisciplinary team plays a significant role in falls prevention and management, promotes open communication and monitors the outcome of the program.

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Team Members	Roles and Responsibilities	
Director of Care or Designate	 Ensures that fall and fall-related injury prevention is a standard of care. Enforces the responsibilities of the staff to comply with interventions. Coordinates with facility equipment experts to ensure that equipment on the unit is working properly and receiving scheduled maintenance. Ensures that all staff receive education about the falls prevention program at the facility and understands the importance of complying 	
	 with the interventions. Collects data, analyzes statistics, identifies trends, evaluates outcomes and presents quarterly statistics to an interdisciplinary committee. Conducts reviews for falls to including medications review and recommend prevention measures. 	
	 Seeks advice from experts such as the Ethics Committee/Falls Committee for ethical issues. 	
Nursing (RN and RPN)	Completes a fall-risk assessment on admission such as the Morse Fall Scale.	

Team Members	Roles and Responsibilities
Nursing (RN and RPN)	 Initiates plan of care to address residents identified as high risk and implements high risk strategies such as specific colour armband, bed assigned is close to the nursing station if possible, high fall-risk magnet/signage by bed.
	 Makes referral to interdisciplinary team members.
	• Completes fall-risk assessments on transfers, following a change in status, following a fall and quarterly.
	 Ensures procedures for high fall-risk residents are in use.
	• Provides education to family/resident about falls prevention strategies.
	Evaluates the plan of care.
Health Care Aide/Personal	Follows procedure and care plan for high fall-risk admissions.
Support Worker	Monitors residents.
	 Assists residents when transferring, ambulating or walking.
	 Recognizes and reports resident verbalizations and behaviours
	indicative of discomfort which may potentially lead to falls.
	Reports any risk factors identified.

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Occupational Therapist (OT)/	Conducts balance and mobility assessments for high fall-risk resident referrals.
Physiotherapist (PT)	 Assesses, develops a treatment plan and implements rehabilitative/ restorative/maintenance balance and mobility interventions; communicates treatment plan to interdisciplinary team.
	Advises staff on transferring techniques.
	 Assesses and recommends assistive equipment, such as wheelchairs, walkers, and canes.
	Educates residents, family and staff on how to use equipment safely.Evaluates and reassesses resident status.
OT Assistant /PT Assistant/Rehabilitation	Carries out the rehabilitative/restorative/maintenance balance and mobility treatment plan.
Assistant	 Monitors resident responses and reports responses to OT/PT & interdisciplinary team.
	 Monitors/inspects assistive equipment, such as wheelchairs, walkers, and canes on a regular basis.
Registered Dietitian	Completes nutritional risk assessment within 7 days.
	Orders appropriate diet and supplements as described by the LTC
	Homes policy. A Physician co-signature is required.Makes recommendations to Physicians.
Recreation	 Involves the resident in group or one to one exercise, range of motion,
Therapist/Restorative	social programs.
	 Recognizes and reports resident verbalizations and behaviours indicative of discomfort.
	Reports resident changes to RN.
Physician	 Identifies and implements medical interventions to reduce fall and fallrelated injury risk.
	 Takes into consideration the recommendations of Pharmacists. Screens for risk factors for osteoporosis and follow-up as necessary.
Social Work	 Screens for risk factors for osteoporosis and follow-up as necessary. Provides support to resident's psychosocial needs.
	 Counsels and supports families.
Pharmacist	Reviews medications and supplements.
	Makes recommendations to Physicians if a drug interaction or
	 medication level increases the likelihood of falls. Provides consultation services.
	 Provides consultation services. Provides education.

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Team Members	Roles and Responsibilities	
Audiologist and Optometrist	Assesses resident's vision and hearing to reduce the risk of falls.	
Podiatrist/Chiropodist	 Assesses for nail care and advices for the prescription of appropriate footwear for the resident's individual needs. 	
Chaplain	Provides support to resident's spiritual/cultural needs.Counsels and supports families.	
Maintenance/Housekeeping	• Supports a safe environment of care, e.g., preventative maintenance, environmental checks.	
Family	Attends the multidisciplinary conference.Works with staff and resident to support plan of care.	

PROCEDURE:

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A. Fall Risk Assessment

The interdisciplinary team will:

- 1. Conduct the Morse Fall Risk Assessment,
 - Following any sudden change of status.
 - With quarterly documentation.

Within 24 hours of admission.

- 2. Develop interventions to address residents identified as at risk for falling and implement interdisciplinary plan of care. Interventions should be based on level of risk.
- 3. Initiate a written plan of care within 24 hours of admission and update as necessary.
- 4. Complete interdisciplinary team assessments including cognitive status, e.g., Mini-Mental Status Examination (MMSE). Document and update quarterly.
- 5. Evaluate and document resident outcome.

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B. Interventions/Strategies to Reduce Risks for Falls

B.1 Resident/Family Strategies

The interdisciplinary team will:

- 1. Familiarize the new resident with the surroundings on admission especially the location for the bathroom/washroom.
- 2. Assign the resident to a bed that enables the resident to exit towards his/her stronger side whenever possible.
- 3. Provide education on the following:
 - Teach resident proper ambulation and use of assistive devices: Do not turn on the heel of the foot; use handrails in hallways, bathrooms and tub rooms; wheelchair safety (brakes, pedals); and do not pull down on walkers when rising to a standing position.
 - Teach resident to sit on the edge of the bed for several minutes before rising. Other techniques for orthostatic hypotension may include: elastic stockings, ankle pumping in the sitting position; and elevating the head of the bed on blocks.
 - Caution resident to avoid bending his/her head sharply backwards.
 - Instruct resident to refrain from working with his/her arm above their head.
 - Instruct resident and family members regarding appropriate footwear such as the use of treaded socks and/or non-skid footwear.
 - Instruct the resident to request assistance with ambulation. Repeat instructions to call for help on each shift
- 4. Actively engage resident and family in all aspects of prevention program.
- 5. Consider holding safety education classes for residents.

B.2 Exercise and Tai Chi

The interdisciplinary team will:

- 6. Assess the resident's coordination and balance before assisting with transfer and mobility activities.
- 7. Engage the resident in Tai Chi and/or physical activities and exercise to improve strength, flexibility coordination and endurance as appropriate.

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B.3 Medication Review

The interdisciplinary team will:

8. Conduct periodic medication reviews and assess resident's medication such as dosage, side effects and interactions with food or other medications. Notify the Physician for medication adjustments to reduce medication-related fall risk factors.

Note: Residents taking benzodiazepines, tricyclic antidepressants, selective serotonin-reuptake inhibitors, trazodone, or more than 5 medications should be identified as high risk. Residents on anticoagulants such as heparin, coumadin and aspirin should be monitored after a fall for possible hematoma.

9. Examine medication dosing schedules. For example, laxatives should be given in the morning and early afternoon to promote bowel evacuation prior to bedtime.

B.4 Nutrition, Vitamins and Supplements

The interdisciplinary team will:

- 10. Provide information to resident, family members and/or SDM on the benefits of Vitamin D supplementation in relation to reducing fall risk.
- 11. Provide information to resident, family members and/or SDM on dietary, lifestyle, and treatment choice for the prevention of osteoporosis to reduce risk of fracture.

B.5 Hip Protectors/Helmet

The interdisciplinary team will:

12. Consider the use of hip protectors/helmet to reduce fractures.

B.6 Environmental Considerations

The interdisciplinary team will:

13. Place an "at risk" indicator on the chart, outside the room and at the bedside.

14. Perform environmental rounds to promote safe environment:

- Hallways and resident areas are well lit.
- Hallways and resident areas are uncluttered and free of spills.

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- Ensure lighting is adequate, especially for residents who get up at night.
- Locked doors are kept locked when unattended.
- Handrails are secure and unobstructed.
- Tables and chairs are sturdy.
- All assistive devices such as canes, crutches, and walkers are working properly by inspecting them on a regular basis.
- Ensure that brakes/bedrails on beds and equipment are used as required.
- Provide raised toilet seats and arm rests if appropriate.
- Resident rooms are set up in a way that minimizes the risk of falling (e.g., resident's care articles, walker are placed within reach.)
- Ensure that call bells are accessible.
- Level of stimulation is controlled especially for the cognitively impaired (e.g., reduce group size, control noise levels, minimize traffic through group areas, disguise doors, ensure a moderate colour scheme is used).

Note: Consider that excessive lowering of stimuli can lead to sensory deprivation, boredom and subsequent increase in self-stimulating activities such as unsafe walking and wandering.

• Adequate walking areas are provided (safe walking areas indoors and outdoors, floor coverings non-slip and in good condition, minimize door thresholds).

Note: See Appendix E for the Environmental Hazards Checklist.

B.7 Continence Management

The interdisciplinary team will:

15. Assess the resident for a bowel and bladder program to decrease urgency and incontinence.

16. Assist with toileting as needed and record signs for possible urinary tract infection or constipation.

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B.8 Alternative Strategies to Restraints The

interdisciplinary team will:

17. Implement alternative strategies to restraints such as:

- Individualizing daily routine: sleep patterns; time spent in bed; activity patterns; toileting programs; observation and regular rounds; meeting physical needs.
- Rehabilitation and exercise programs (including safe transfer techniques).
- Teaching of behavioural compensatory strategies for physical and cognitive impairments. Use of distractive devices for resident (e.g., distraction box, rocking chair).
- Education of the resident, family and SDM on alternative strategies.
- Companionship.
- Bedside commode.
- Positioning cushions as boundary markers for bed edge.
- Mats on floor (protects residents if they roll out), mattress placed on the floor.
- Lower bed, place bed against the wall provides a one-sided barrier.
- Monitoring devices (e.g., bed alarms).
- Use night light assists with orientation and prevents unsafe transfers at night.
- Trapeze/bed poles assists with bed mobility (side-to-side turning, transfers).
- Chair or table at bedside can be used to assist with transferring/turning.
- Therapies: water, reminiscence groups, validation, de-exalation techniques. Verbal deexalation is a complex interactive process in which the resident is redirected toward a calmer personal space. Aims include reduction of anxiety, maintenance of control and avoidance of acting out.

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Note: Refer to the LTC Homes' own policy and procedure that addresses physical restraint reduction.

C. Post Fall Management

The interdisciplinary team will:

- 1. Initiate Head Injury Routine and assess the resident's level of consciousness and any potential injury associated with the fall.
- 2. Notify the attending Physician and ensure immediate treatment after the fall.
- 3. Complete incident report and detailed progress note.
- 4. Investigate the contributing factors associated with the fall including location, time and related activity.
- 5. Review fall prevention interventions and modify plan of care as indicated.
- 6. Communicate to all shifts that resident has fallen and is at risk to fall.
- 7. Monitor the resident for 48 hours after a fall if they are on anticoagulants such as heparin, coumadin and aspirin.

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APPENDIX A: Morse Fall Scale

Fall Risk is based upon Fall Risk Factors and it is more than a Total Score. Determine Fall Risk Factors and Target Interventions to Reduce Risks. Complete on admission, at change of condition, transfer to a new unit, and after a fall.

	Variables	Score	Admission Date	Review Date	Review Date
History of Falling	No Yes	0 25			
Secondary Diagnosis	No Yes	0 15			
Ambulatory Aid	None/bedrest/nurse assist	0			
	Crutches/cane/walker	15			
	Furniture	30			
IV or IV access	No Yes	0 20			
Gait	Normal/bedrest/wheelchair	0			
	Weak	10			
	Impaired	20			
Mental Status	Knows own limits	0			

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	Overestimates or forgets limits	15		
		Total		
Signature & Status				

To obtain the Morse Fall Score add the score from each category.

Morse Fall Score		
High Risk	45 and higher	
Moderate Risk	25-44	
Low Risk	0-24	

Note: Complete checklist for resident assessed based on level of risk (See Appendix B).

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APPENDIX B: Checklist for Residents Assessed Based on Level of Risk

		*Care Initiat Updat Yes	ed/	Indicate Referrals Made to an Interdisciplinary Team Member
Low/Moderate Falls Rate	Has the resident been oriented to the unit/ward, room and mechanisms for assistance, e.g., call bell? □ Yes □ No			
	Is the resident using visual and/or hearing aides? Do they need reviewing? □ Yes □ No			
	Is the resident's environment uncluttered? Is the resident's bed at the correct height? □ Yes □ No			
	Have the resident and family/visitors been given basic information on safety and risks (verbal/written)? □ Yes □ No			
	Are the resident's medications appropriate? Yes No			
	Is the resident's footwear safe? (Refer to Appendix C for footwear guidelines.) \Box Yes \Box No			
	Are mobility aids appropriate and accessible? \square Yes \square No			
	Is there appropriate supervision of resident when transferring/walking? □ Yes □ No			
	Are regular toilet times scheduled for the resident? $\hfill \Box$ Yes $\hfill \Box$ No			
High Falls Rate	Communicate falls risk to all staff (verbal and written) u Yes u No			
	Staff education conducted Yes No			
	Conduct environmental rounds Yes No			
	Has the resident been oriented to unit/ward, room and mechanisms for assistance, e.g., call bell?			
	Is the resident using visual and/or hearing aides? Do they need reviewing? □ Yes □ No			

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Have the resident and family/visitors been given basic information on safety and risks (verbal/written)?
Is the resident's footwear safe? (Refer to Appendix C for footwear guidelines.) Yes No
Is the resident's dietary intake appropriate? □ Yes □
Review the need for hip protector and application. Yes No
Review the need for bedrail use. Yes No
Are the resident's mobility aids appropriate and accessible? Yes No
Does the resident require assistance or supervision when transferring/walking? Yes No
Is the resident involved in an exercise program? □ Yes □ No
Does the resident have incontinence problems? Yes No

*Follow Interventions/Strategies to Reduce Risks for Falls and including the following:

Safety Factors

- Maintain bed in low position, bed alarm when needed
- Call bell, urinal and water within reach. Offer assistance with elimination routinely.
- Buddy system
- Wrist band identification
- Ambulate with assistance
- Do not leave unattended for transfers/toileting
- Encourage resident to wear non-skid slippers or own shoes
- Lock bed, wheelchairs, stretchers, and commodes

Assessment

- Assess resident's ability to comprehend and follow instructions
- Assess resident's knowledge for proper use of adaptive devices
- Need for siderails: up or down
- Hydration: monitor for orthostatic changes
- Review meds for potential fall risk

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• Evaluate treatment of pain

Family/Resident Education

- PT consult for gait techniques
- Family involvement with confused residents
- Sitters
- Instruct residents/families for assistance with out-of-bed activities
- Exercise, nutrition

Environment

- Room close to nurses' station
- Orient surroundings, reinforce as needed
- Room clear of clutter
- Adequate lighting
- Consider the use of technology (non-skid floor mats, raised edge mattresses)

APPENDIX C: Footwear Guidelines

The features outlined may assist in the selection of an appropriate shoe.

Heel	 Have a low heel (e.g., less than 2.5 cm) to ensure stability and better pressure distribution on the foot. A straight through sole is also recommended. Have a broad heel with good round contact. Have a firm heel counter to provide support for the shoe.
Sole	Have a cushioned, flexible, non-slip sole. Rubber soles provide better stability and shock absorption than leather soles. However, rubber soles do have a tendency to stick on some surfaces.
Weight	Be lightweight.
Toebox	Have adequate width, depth, and height in the toebox to allow for natural spread of the toes.

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Fastenings	Have buckles, elastic or Velcro to hold the shoe securely onto the foot.
Uppers	 Be made from accommodating material. Leather holds its shape and breathes well however many people find walking shoes with soft material uppers are more comfortable. Have smooth and seam free interiors.
Safety	Protect feet from injury.
Shape	Be the same shape as the feet, without causing pressure or friction on the foot.
Purpose	Be appropriate for the activity being undertaken during their use. Sports or walking shoes may be ideal for daily wear. Slippers generally provide poor foot support and may only be appropriate when sitting.
Orthoses	Comfortably accommodating orthoses such as ankle foot orthoses or other supports if required. The podiatrist/orthotist or physiotherapist can advise the best style of shoe if orthoses are used.

This is a general guide only. Some people may require the specialist advice of a podiatrist for the prescription of appropriate footwear for their individual needs.

APPENDIX D: Information on Falls

Definition of a Fall

A **fall** is defined as a sudden, uncontrolled, unintentional, downward displacement of the body to the ground or other object, excluding falls resulting from violent blows or other purposeful actions.

A **near fall** is a sudden loss of balance that does not result in a fall or other injury. This can include a person who slips, stumbles or trips that does not result in a fall or other injury. This can include a person who slips, stumbles or trips but is able to regain control prior to falling.

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An **un-witnessed fall** occurs when a resident is found on the floor and neither the resident nor anyone else knows how he or she got there.

Consequences of Falls

- Fractures of the hip, femur, humerus, wrist and rib
- Soft tissue injuries
- Hematoma (subdural or other areas of the body)
- Transient confusion
- Social/psychological consequences, e.g., loss of courage, independence, confidence and family reaction
- Sudden aging sometimes occurs post-fall
- Hospitalization and immobilization resulting in complications such as joint contracture, pressure sores, pneumonia, infection, thrombosis, muscle atrophy and bone demineralization
- Disability
- Death

Categories and Causes of Falls Categories

Pathological falls:result of an underlying disease process of dysfunctionAccidental falls:result when an environmental hazard can beidentified Premonitory falls:occurs suddenly and often precede a suddenor fatal illness such as myocardial or cerebral infarction

Predisposing Factors

The following factors have been associated with falls in the elderly:

- Secondary diagnosis (especially cardiovascular disease)
- Advancing age
- Recent admission
- History of falls
- Changes in mental status
- Transferring activities or the use of assistive devices

Environmental/Extrinsic Falls

The following environmental or extrinsic factors may be related to falls:

- Inadequate lighting or lighting that produces glare
- · Lack of eyeglasses or failure to wear eyeglasses when getting up, especially at night
- Slippery rugs or floors
- Obstacles/inconvenient arrangement of objects
- Equipment in poor repair or improperly fitted
- Uneven floor or ground surface

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- Improper hand rails
- Use of restraints or side rails
- Improper footwear

Note: Every effort must be made to ensure that no resident is exposed to the risk of a fall due to environmental factors.

Physiological/Intrinsic Causes Agerelated changes:

- Slowed reaction time
- Sensory defects \circ Vision changes (peripheral, acuity, accommodation, depth perception) \circ Hearing (inability to detect background noise, prone to distraction)
- Gait or motor deficits
- Balance (sway) deficits

Debilitating disease/mobility:

- Generalized weakness
- Transfers, use of assistive devices (walker, wheelchair, cane)

Cardiovascular:

- Orthostatic hypotension (decreased vascular tone and pooling of blood in lower extremities results in a fall in blood pressure when a person stands up)
- Syncope (fainting)
- Micturition syncope (rapid emptying of bladder may cause drop in blood pressure and fainting). This is more likely to occur at night.
- Drop attacks (a fall which occurs without warning, without loss of consciousness. Once on the floor, usually unable to get up without assistance).
- Atherosclerosis (degeneration or hardening of the arteries)
- Anemia or low red blood cells (inconclusive)
- Intermittent cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heart rate)
- Concealed hemorrhage

Perceptual:

- Visual and auditory deficits
- Visual spatial sense (ability to perceive the position of objects in relation to each other and oneself)
- Apraxia (inability to perform purposive movements)
- Body movement and awareness of body neglect

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CNS or Metabolic Disease:

- Dizziness
- Seizure/neurological disorders
- Transient ischemic attacks (TIAs)
- Diabetes (hypo- or hyperglycemia)

Cognitive:

- Altered mental status, confusion
- · Decreased ability to follow directions or make judgments

Presence of infection/fever:

- Urinary frequency
- Pneumonia
- Antibiotics

Elimination Needs:

- Need for privacy, independence
- Enlarged prostate resulting in frequency of urination
- Diarrhea or urinary urgency/frequency

Medications:

- Medications such as antihypertensives, hypnotics, hypoglycemics, sedatives, alcohol, and Parkinsonian drugs place the resident at increased risk
- Several medications may result in orthostatic hypotension
- Some drugs alter sensorium (sensory function)
- Studies have shown that elderly on medications fall more than those not on medications
 Medications that may cause urinary frequency such as diuretics.

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APPENDIX E: Environmental Hazards Checklist

Ground Surfaces:	Chairs:
 Highly polished or wet Thick pile carpets, area rugs Curbs, cords, cluttered pathways Irregular surfaces Outdoor walks with poor footing or irregularities Position of waste baskets 	 Low seat height or cushions lacking firmness No arm rests Colour distinguishable – e.g., legs blend into carpet Tipping when back used for support No back support
 Lighting: Poor lighting Location and visibility of switches Glare Sudden changes in light intensity 	 Stairs: Lighting No handrails Treads Overhang
 Beds: Too high or too low Sagging mattress, mattress that slides on bed Polished floor beside bed Wheels Space/placement Bedrails Handles left out 	 Doors: Narrow doorway Round door knobs (greater strength required to open door) Locks requiring 2 hands to operate Backroom locks that open from the inside only Thresholds not visible Bathroom doors obstructing
 Bathroom: Space Lack of rails/grab bars or poorly located Toilet seat too low, too high Tub slips Sharp edges 	 Assistive Devices: Mechanical fault Improper utilization Brakes, foot plates on wheelchairs Improper length, worn rubber tips on canes
Shelves:Too high or too low	<i>Restraints:</i>May actually increase fallsComplications from use
 Shoes: No slip resistant sole Heels too high or worn/no backs Lack of fit or deformity 	 <i>Elevators:</i> Close too quickly Poor leveling Start or stop abruptly

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