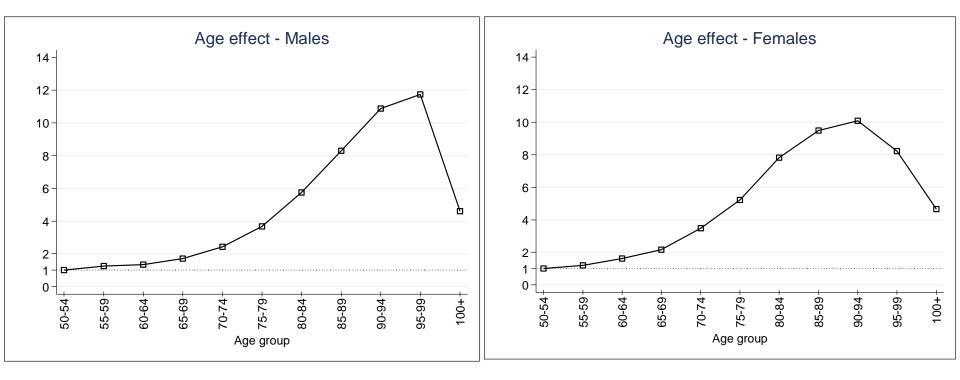
United Fall Prevention Program - From Evidence to Practice

Dr. LEUNG Man Fuk Chairman Task Force on Hospital Fall Prevention United Christian Hospital

(Members: William Poon, TK Yim, SK Tang, SK Chan, OK Fung, SY Lau, SY Lai, CY Kong, HL Tsang, Peggy Hui, Athina Poon, Eric Wong, PT Yeung)

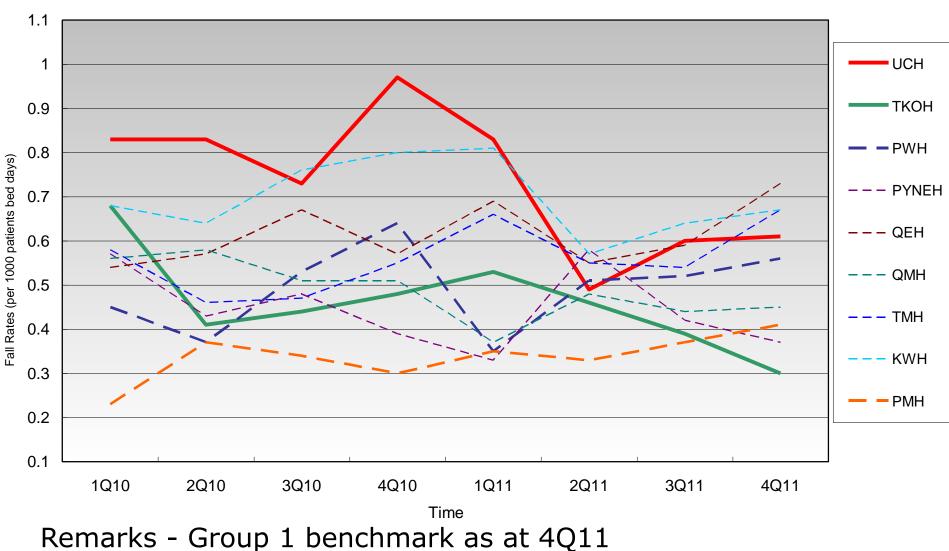
Hospital Authority Convention 8 May 2014

Ageing population and fall prevalence

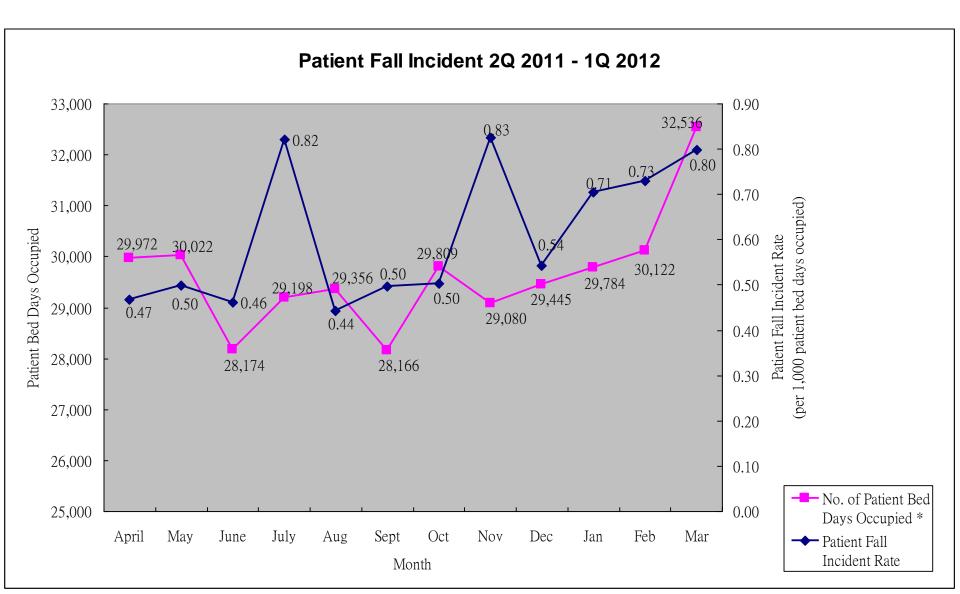


NQI : Patient Fall Rate 1Q10 – 4Q11 (HA Hospitals – Group 1)

Fall Rates in HA Hospitals (1Q10-4Q11)



Patient Fall situation in UCH



Is Falls in Hospital different from the community

Difference in fall rates Community – 5 per 1000 person days Hospital – could up to 20 per 1000 patient-days Hospitalized patients Physically unwell acutely In unfamiliar environment and routines Loss of control in performance of personal activities Physical dependency on staff

Hospital Falls Prevention What are the current evidence?

A recent randomized trial of a falls multimedia patient education program combined with trained health professional follow-up using a theoretical driven education approach successfully reduced falls outcomes by approximately 50% amongst cognitive intact older hospital patients, but not for those with cognitive impairment

(Haines, Hill (2011) Patient education to prevent falls among older hospital inpatients: a randomized controlled trial. Archives of Internal Medicine, 171 (6), 516-24)

Translation of falls prevention knowledge into action in hospitals: What should be translated and how should it be done?

Haines and Waldron Journal of Safety Research 42 (2011) 431-442

Identify falls as a problem and select knowledge

Forming a management and engagement committee Optimizing management and engagement committee function Examining current practice and optimizing interventions

Adapting knowledge to the local context

Understanding your local setting Examining resources – current and potential Linking assessment to intervention

Assessing barriers, implementing and monitoring

Develop an implementation strategy Ensure adequate resourcing Develop a more concrete implementation plan

Evaluating Outcomes

Evaluation plan should be realistic Consider broader challenges with evaluation Creating an evaluation timeframe

HA Geriatrics Subcommittee ACE Guideline on Fall

100% of acute admitted elderly patients over 65 years old to be screened Simple and safe screening test – Morse (Sensitivity 78%, Specificity 83%) or STRATIFY (Sensitivity 93%, Specificity 88%) **Environmental** component – reducing physical obstacles, supplemental lighting, grab bars in bathrooms, lowering bedrails and bed height **Medication** Review and Modification Improving physical mobility Continence promotion and toileting programs

Some milestones in UCH Fall Prevention

One study on Hospital Fall in 1993-4 Another study on Morse Fall Scale in 2008 Setting up of FAST in 2009 Setting up of UCH Taskforce on Hospital Fall Prevention in August 2011 Fall Prevention Ward Co-ordinators 2012

UCH Fall Prevention Structure

UCH Quality & Safety Committee	
UCH Task Force on Hospital Fall Prevention	UCH Fall Prevention and Intervention Program for Elderly
Fall Prevention Ward Co- ordinators	

Fall Assessment & Intervention Program 2009

- Multi-disciplinary Fall Assessment Service Team (FAST) – Geriatrician, nurses (Geriatrics, CNS), physiotherapists, occupational therapists.
- Referral: age ≥ 60 with fall related admission / fall during hospitalization or recent fall within 2 weeks (referral is accepted for age < 60 if required).
- Review reported patient fall incidents (AIRS reported falls)
- Discharged patients will be referred to CNS for assessment.
- Bimonthly meeting to review the risk factors associated with fall in hospital for identification of prevention and intervention measures.
- For High Risk Patients will be followed up in Fall Clinic, Geriatric Day Hospital and Allied Health Fall Clinic

UCH Task Force on Hospital Fall Prevention (August 2011)

Composition – Hospital Wide Representation Geriatrician Deputy of General Manager (Nursing) Department Operations Managers of all clinical departments, Geriatric nurse Physiotherapist Occupational therapist Nurse Consultant in Continence Care Facility Management

Terms of Reference:

- To review on patient fall incidents and identify the preventive measures in hospital
- To recommend the strategies for fall prevention in hospital
- > To monitor the effectiveness of preventive measures

Fall Prevention Ward Co-ordinators June 2012

- Coordinate and evaluate the fall prevention and management program in the ward.
- Assist in monitoring the fall incident trend and identify improvement measures in the ward.
- Orientate new staff on fall prevention and management program.
- Coordinate patient / staff education and share good practices and improvement measures on fall prevention in the ward.

Plan of Action

- Set up an action plan for fall prevention strategy
- Toileting issues to be addressed especially for high risk patient
- Risk identification
- Staff education
- Patient education
- Provision of necessary aids and facilities
- Patient supervision for high risk groups
- Environmental modification and notices
 Handrails, alarm bells, etc.

Risk Identification

- Nursing Assessment Form integrated the identified risk factors of high risk fallers from the previous AIRS study – impaired mental state, on sedatives, past history of falls, any cause of lower limb weakness on admission, immediately post-operation, postural hypotension and medications causing dizziness and hypotension
- Trigger off a proper care plan during hospitalization

Environmental Assessment

- Environmental assessment and need assessment for fall prevention was conducted on 14 December 2011:
 - tripping hazards
 - lack of handrails / grab bars
 - slippery surfaces
 - awkward reaches / storage
 - inadequate lighting
 - unstable furniture

Reduction of Environmental Risk

- Handrails and grasp bars in all toilets and bathrooms
- Redesign toilet call bells
- Safety measures in public areas of toilet especially around basin

Patient Toilet (water closet cubicle)



Patient Toilet (water closet cubicle)

Improvement Measures & Progress

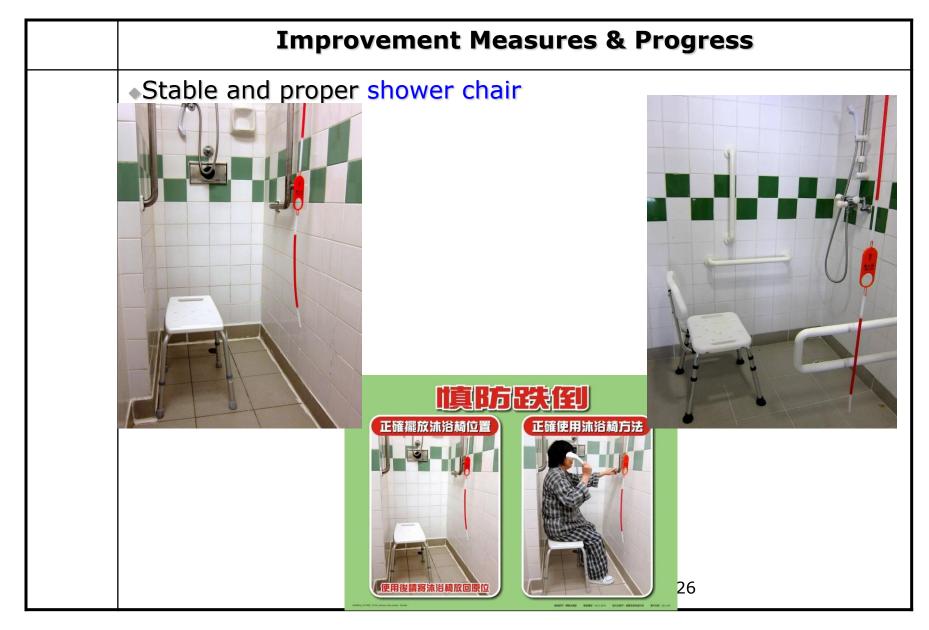
Relocated & modified safety alarm pull cord system (suitably positioned and reachable from floor level and at seated position)



Patient Toilet











Staff Education

- Staff training for fall prevention strategy
- Fall management programme in each ward
- Education on toileting needs and regular toileting assistance to high fall risk patients



Staff Forum on Patient Fall Prevention

Date: 24 July 2012 (Tuesday) Time: 3:00 pm – 5:00 pm Venue: Lecture Theatre, Block P, UCH

Programme Rundown

Торіс	Speaker		
1. Welcoming Remarks	Dr. CHUI Tak Yi, KEC SD(Q&S)		
2. Introduction on Fall Prevention & Intervention in Hospitals – International Development & Protocols Recommended in Hong Kong	Dr. LEUNG Man Fuk, KEC CSC(Med) / UCH Consultant(M&G)		
3. Hospital Fall Prevention Program in UCH	Mr. William POON, SNO(S&P)		
4. Environmental Assessment & Improvement on Hospital Facilities	Ms . Athina POON, OT1 Mr. IP Man Ching, KEC M(FM)		
5. Inter-disciplinary Fall Assessment Service – Review of Incidents of Patient Falls in Hospital	Dr. YIM Ting Kwan, AC(M&G) Ms. FUNG Oi Kuen, NO(M&G)		
 Care of Toileting Need of High Fall Risk Patients 	Ms. CHAN Sau Kuen, NC(Continence)		
7. Application of Fall Alarm Pads in Prevention of Patient Falls	Mr. TANG Siu Keung, DOM(M&G)		
8. Selection of Walking Aids in Prevention of Patient Falls	Ms. Mary NG, PT1		
Topic 1. Welcoming Remarks 2. Introduction on Fall Prevention & Intervention in Hospitals – International Development & Protocols Recommended in Hong Kong 3. Hospital Fall Prevention Program in UCH 4. Environmental Assessment & Improvement on Hospital Facilities 5. Inter-disciplinary Fall Assessment Service – Review of Incidents of Patient Falls in Hospital 6. Care of Toileting Need of High Fall Risk Patients 7. Application of Fall Alarm Pads in Prevention of Patient Falls 8. Selection of Walking Aids in Prevention of Patient Falls 9. Q & A CNE: 1.5 points			
UCH Task Force on Hospital Pa	tiont Fall Provention		

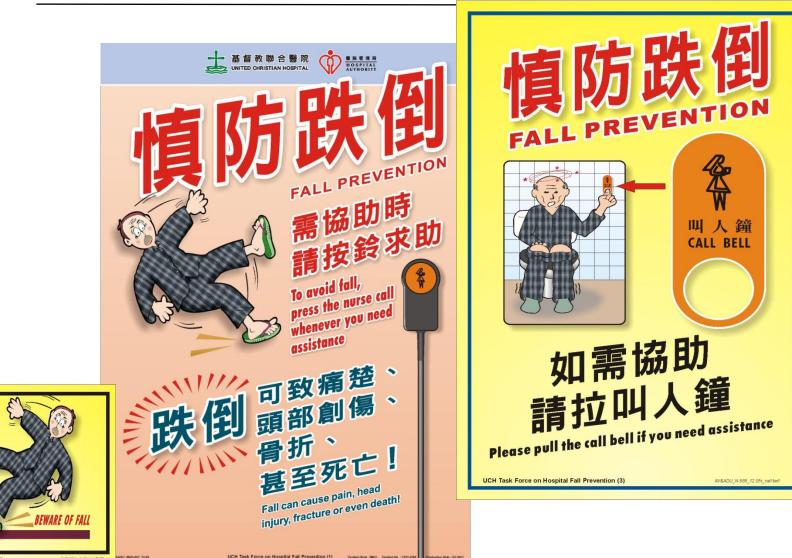
UCH Task Force on Hospital Patient Fall Prevention

Presentation materials are uploaded to UCH Homepage – You See Channel: <u>http://uchit.home/photoAlbum/albums/</u>預防病人跌倒員工論 <u>壇%20(Staff%20Forum%20on%20Patient%20Fall%20Prevention)%2024-7-2012/index.html</u>

Patient Education

- Education to high risk patients on their risk of falls especially on toilet needs
- Education to relatives on fall prevention
- Posters in all toilets to encourage to seek help during toileting and importance of fall prevention

Hospital Poster & Video



UCH Task Force on Hospital Fall Prevention (4)

Hospital Poster – Shower Chair





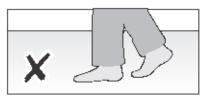




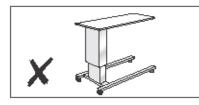
Patient Pamphlet

你不應做的事:

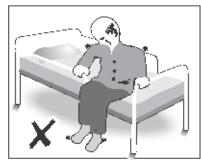
只穿襪走路



依扶床上桌、鹽水架、傢俱等步行



• 跨越床欄或獨自由床尾下床



- 各位親圖,為預防長者跌倒,您必 須做的事:
- 向醫護人員提供長者跌倒歷史、食藥情況、和飲酒歷史等
- 帶備長者慣用的助行器、防滑鞋、 助聽器、眼鏡等
- 重覆提醒長者聽從醫療人員指導作 活動和步行
- 若有需要可轉介職業治療師,為長者出院前預先改善家居環境,減低 跌倒風險

(可參閱醫院管理局或衛生署有關單張)

注意:

有 跌倒風險的 長者,如因 病情影響,未能意識有跌倒風險,醫護人員在屢勸無效的情況下,會對長者 作適度的約束,以防跌倒意外發生



資料由本院內科及老人科部提供 親聽及美術設計組製作



留院長者 預防跌<mark>創</mark>須知



九筐雪着惶和街一百三十號 二0一四年二月 CAT. NO. : 277

Ward Facilities

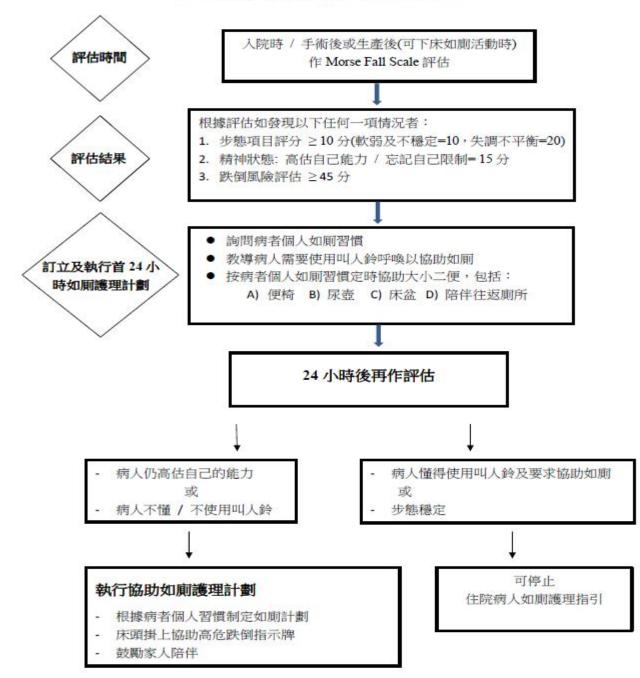
- Proper use and availability of bed pan, urinals and commodes in wards especially for patients with borderline mobility
- Pilot the application of Fall Alarm Pad

Toileting Assessment and Care Plan for high risk patients

High Risk Patients identified in Morse Fall Scale (score more than 45, gait impairment, unaware of self limitation)

Provide monitoring and supervision of toileting within the first 24 hours then assess the ability to adhere to toileting need of the patient

住院病人如廁防跌護理指引



Rehabilitation and Training

 Early Referral to Fall Assessment Service Team (FAST) for patients with recent history of falls at home or admitted for fall related reasons for detail assessment, intervention and rehabilitation

基督教聯合醫院 UNITED CHRISTIAN FOSPITAL			UCH Fall Prevention & Intervention Program for Elderly (UCH.FPI Program) Inter-Disciplinary Fall Assessment Form					Non- ID Patient Gum Label			
Active Diagnosis:							se call FAST Tei n general conditio	-	Name of Asses Assessment Da		urse, PT, OT)
Source of Patient	AED	🗆 Fall in Hospital	1	Medicine & Geria	trics		Orthopaedics		Surgical	Others	
Fall History	Time & Location	Approximate at :	am / pm	🗆 Toilet/ Bathroom	🗆 Be	dside	🗆 Living ro	om	Kitchen	Outside	Home
,	Activity during fall	Micturition	Lying / Sitting	to Standing 🛛 🗆 P	rolonged St	tanding	🗆 Walking	🗆 Sud	den Head Turning	g 🗆 Others:	
	Fall Mechanism	 Dizziness Tripped 	Collapsed or I Slipped	.OC 🗆 F	'all from hei s	ight (bed, (Lost B		🗆 Infli	icted by Others		
	Injury Sustained	🗆 No	🗆 Minor Injury	🗆 Head Injury		Colles	' Fracture	🗆 Hip	Fracture	Others:	
	Past History of Fall	🗆 No	🗆 Yes (Number o	of falls in past 6 months	=)	🗆 Fall Patte	em (If any):			
Risk Areas	Medical Hi	story	Fall - Relat	ed Medications		Mobil	ity		Cognitive/	Sensory / Functional	
	 Old CVA with residuals impairment Postural related dizzine postural hypotension Parkinsonism Dementia DM neuropathy Lower limb arthritis 	-	 Psychotropic d Anxiolytic dru (e.g. Benzodia: Alpha Blocker Diuretic Digoxin or An Number of reg 	gs zepine, Hypnotics) tiarrhythmics	□ Balan □ Gait d □ Poor s □ Impro □ Imppo Timed U □ ≥ 14	sitting bala oper use of ropriate sh	nce walking aid wes	Conf Sensory L Visio Premorbi ADL Impr (such	oss: n D H d ADL Function: dependence oper use of assist	Disorientation Jearing : ive devices ting devices, handratis, commod	le)
Fall Risk Level	Low		🗆 Medium] High		_			_
Identified Problems & Needs	 Manage new medical p Education and Informat 	ion	Medication Review			ity Trainin	-		-	ensory Loss Management	🗆 No
Actions	Discussed with Case M	0	C IDSP ○ Ot		🗆 Refen	red to Phys	siotherapist	Referre	d to Occupationa	l Therapist	
Suggestions for Follow Up Remarks: Please ☑ i	In Patient Rehabilitation (2D/ KH/ HHH)	n 🗆	GDH Rehabilitation	调防	nic Falls Pre	(Doctor &		□ Allied]	Health Fall Preve	ntion Clinic 🛛 CNS	□ NA

Review of Inpatient Falls

ま	基督教聯合醫院 UNITED CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL	日本 日本 日本 日本 日本 日本 日本 日本 日本 日本	Pl
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Please stick patient label with name, age, sex, HN, and specialty

<u>Data Set for Fall Risk Assessment of</u> <u>Confirmed Inpatient Fall Reported via AIRS</u>

(No need to provide ID Number)

- - -

AIRS Case No:	Date of fall:		
The MFS before index fall:	Severity Index of		lex of Incident:
1. What risk factors for falls as	nd injury wer	e present?	
a) Past history of fall	Yes	No	Other risk factors, if any:
b) Lower limbs weakness	Yes	🗌 No	outer lisk factors, it any.
c) Gait deficit	Yes	🗌 No	
d)Balance impairment	Yes	🗌 No	
e) Confusion	Yes	🗌 No	
f) Visual impairment	Yes	🗌 No	
g) Medications	Yes	No No	L

2. What was the <u>activity</u> at the time of	3. What was the <u>mechanism</u>	4. What <u>interventions</u> were in
the fall?	of the fall?	place at the time of the fall?
(tick one only)	(tick one only)	(can choose more than one answer)
$\hfill\square$ a) related to toileting and continence care	a) slip/trip and fell	🔲 a) alarm pad
(including walking to/from toilet, etc.)	b) transfer by others	b) under direct personal
b) grooming or bathing	c) lower limbs weakness	supervision and care
(including walking to/from toilet, etc.)	/ lost balance	c) had been advised for using
$\hfill\square$ c) try to reach bed side or distant objects	☐ d) loss of consciousness	call bell for assistance
□ d) transfer by self or others without	🗌 e) uncertain	d) mobility aids
specified purpose		e) pharmacological restrain
e) walking without specified purpose		f) physical restrain
		g) regular toileting support
Others:	Others:	Others:

5. Other important remarks:

Assessor:	Date of assessment:	

The contributing factor is communicated with Duty IC / WM
Unnecessary
Unnecessary

Please Fax to 1-3513-5953 for Data Collection AND

Send this form to S-14B, Ms Fung Oi Kuen (UCH.FPI Program Coordinator. DECT 6532)

- Geriatrics murse and doctor will monitor progress for follow up arrangement, including reviewing electronic patient record and telephone follow up if necessary.

Data from Falls Review

Falls as analyzed by Sex & Age groups 2012

	Age Group	# of fall	% of total 2012 fall cases		Age Group	# of fall	% of total 2012 fall cases
	<60	23	10%		<60	22	9%
Fomolo	60-69	14	6%	Mala	60-69	25	11%
Female	70-79	31	13%	Male	70-79	36	16%
	>80	38	16%		>80	43	19%
<u>Fe</u>	male Tota	al: 106 (4	<u>6%)</u>	<u>I</u>	Male Total	: 126 (54	<u>%)</u>

Sex Ratio							
(Female : Male)							
53:63							

Fall Rate by Sex & Age group

	Age	#of fall	Bed days	Fall rate	1.2 Fall rate
	<60	23	61273	0.375369	(Falls per 1000 occupied bed days)
Famala	60-69	14	18322	0.764109	1
Female	70-79	31	31229	0.992667	
	>80	38	52834	0.719234	
Female	Total: 10	6 (46%)	163658	0.647692	0.8
	<60	22	37766	0.582535	■Female
Male	60-69	25	24405	1.02438	
IVIAIE	70-79	36	41586	0.865676	
	>80	43	41877	1.026817	
Male T	Total: 126	(54%)	145634	0.865183	0.4
	<60	45	99039	0.454366	
All	60-69	39	42727	0.912772	0.2 — — — — — — — —
	70-79	67	72815	0.92014	
	>80	81	94711	0.855233	
Tota	l: 232 (10	0%)	309292	0.7501	<60 60-69 70-79 >80
					Age group

Severity Index of Incident

from HA-AIRS: Patient Fall Incident Report

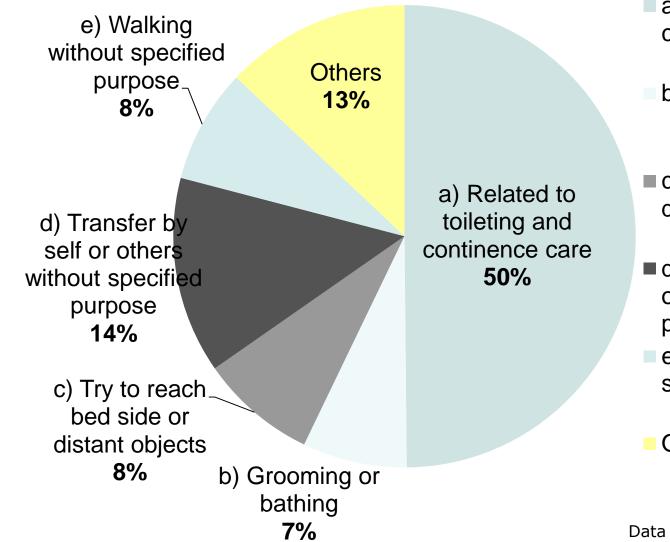
Severity level	# of fall	% of total 2012 fall cases	3% 5% 5% Level 1 - Incident occurred but no injury sustained
Level 1	86	37%	37% Level 2 - Minor injury
Level 2	128	55%	55% Level 3 - Temporary
Level 3	12	5%	Level 2 morbidity
Level 4	6	3%	Level 4 - Significant morbidity
TOTAL	<u>232</u>	<u>100%</u>	

Severity Index of Incident by Age group Number of falls										
		Level 1 +	2	Level 3 +	· 4					
	<60	43	19%	2	1%					
Age	60-69	39	17%	0	0%					
Groups	70-79	63	27%	4	2%					
	>80	69	30%	12	5%					
	TOTAL	214	92%	18	8%					
		Data of 2012 (updated on 08/11/2013)								

Risk Factors for falls and injury

a) past history of fall 67% 28% b) Lower limbs weakness 58% 38% c) Gait deficit 25% 70% Yes d) Balance impairment 23% 72% No NA e) Confusion 22% 75% f) Visual impairment 5% 90% g) Medications 61% 34% 0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

Activity during fall incident



 a) Related to toileting and continence care

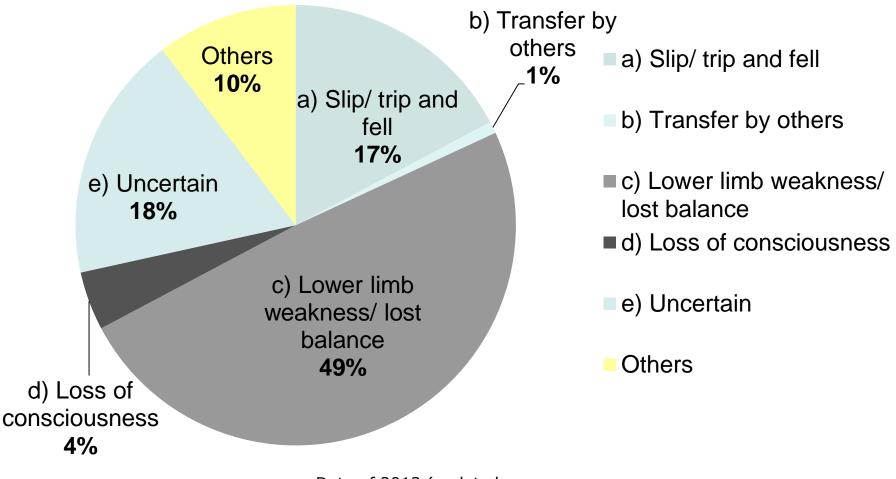
b) Grooming or bathing

 c) Try to reach bed side or distant objects

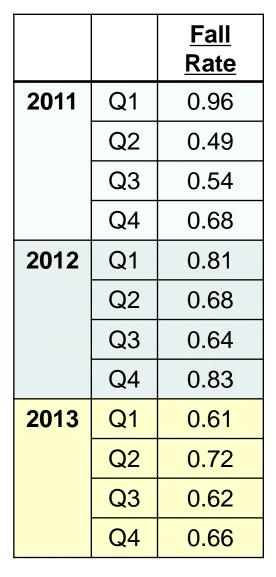
- d) Transfer by self or others without specified purpose
- e) Walking without specified purpose

Others

Mechanism of fall incident



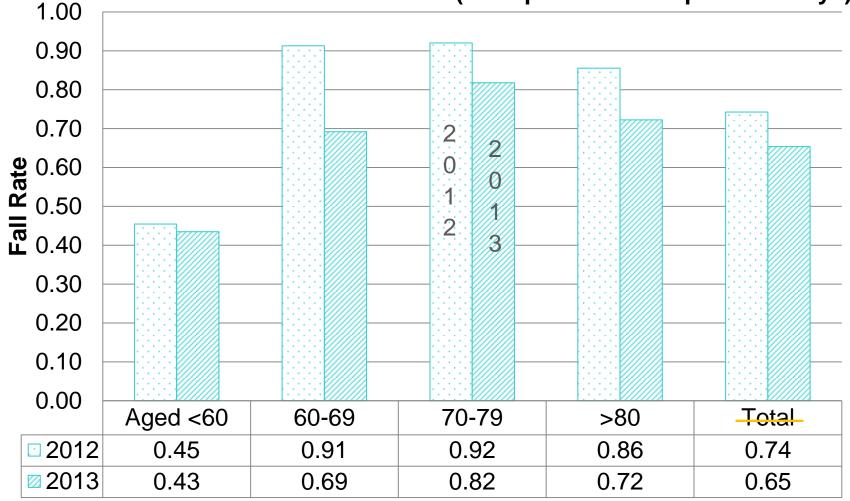
Fall Rate (2011 – 2013)





Fall Rate by Age group (2012 & 2013)

(Falls per 1000 occupied bed days)



Summary

- Hospital-Wide Fall Prevention Management
 Structure was set up
- Established Risk Assessment for patients to supplement Morse Fall Scale
- Environmental Assessment performed and improvement undertaken
- Provide fall prevention devices and equipment through Annual Plan
- Regular Staff, Patient and Relative Education
- Systematic Collection of Fall Data for monitoring of fall risks and development of intervention
- Implementation of Toilet Plan for High Risk Patients
- Encouraging result in Downward Trend of Inpatient Falls

ACHS Gap Analysis Report 4-8 March 2013

Falls prevention and management is excellent at UCH. This program is multidisciplinary and very well considered and evaluated. It is clear that a lot of effort has gone into all aspects of this criterion. The focused post fall evaluation is excellent and guides further practice both for individual patients and for general practice change. The Consultants found that everyone in the clinical areas knows about their role in preventing and managing falls. Several publications were also noted.

Fall Prevention Ward Co-ordinators



Thank You!

Dr M F Leung: emfleung@ha.org.hk

