Extra-low bed program for patients with high risk of fall
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Introduction
The long corridor design of Geriatric Medical Unit has resulted in difficult patient monitoring especially for those with high risk of fall. 6 extra low electric beds were purchased and located within nurses’ catchment area.

Objectives
It is hoped by adoption of extra low electric beds with appropriate patient screening, joint effort of both patients, patients' carers and health care staff through education and alert, fall incidents could be reduced in terms of episodes and injury intensity.

Methodology
1. Selection of patients through screening by Morse Fall Scale and Abbreviated Mental Test. 2. Together with other fall prevention bundles such as patient / patients’ carer education to gain cooperation and trust 3. Clinical handover for staff alert 4. Frequent attendance to address physiological needs 5. Continuous on site teaching and reinforcement to both supporting and nursing staff to promote no restraint culture.

Result
1. All patients categorised under high risk of fall with good cognitive function would be assigned with extra low bed. 2. No restraint would be used 3. The intensity of injury would be reduced in case of fall incidents occurred. After one year of program commencement, there were total 126 patients (53 Males and 73 Females) being selected for this program. There was no single restraint or fall incident being reported for this group of patients. Reference: Fall per 1000 bed days of ordinary beds of GMU = 0.55 (Group V hospital 16/17 = 0.53)