

Provides an overview of the essential components of a fall prevention program. The guideline serves to increase staff knowledge/awareness of the clinical process steps, and may also function as an in-service handout.

STEPS	PURPOSE	STRATEGIES
Fall Risk Assessment	To identify fall and injury risk	Factors to Assess: Diseases Drugs Cognition Elimination Ambulation Aids Mobility When to Assess: Upon Admission Change of Condition Medication changes Post-Fall
Care Plan	To design strategies aimed at reducing fall/injury risk	Multidisciplinary strategies targeted at identified risk factors
Post Fall Assessment	To identify why fall occurred/to prevent further falls	Components: • Rule out injury • Circumstances of fall (symptoms, location, activity) • Environmental hazards • Reassess fall risk factors • Root Cause Analysis (why fall occurred?)
Follow-Up	To determine whether intervention(s) are working to reduce fall risk	If no falls, continue care plan. If falls, ask why? Revisit risk assessment/care plan

Tideiksaar, R. Falls in Older People: Prevention and Management. 4th Edition. Health Professions Press, Baltimore, MD 2010