

Who or what prompted this work? How did you build will?

- Falls Lead P&K, Medicine Directorate and Senior Practice Development
- Commitment to reduce falls and falls with harm
- Learning from adverse incidents
- Establish range of tools/interventions to support improvements and share
- Empower clinical staff to continuously test ideas to improve

What activities or tests of change have been successful in reducing falls or falls with harm?

- Ward Falls Champions coached through data and provide leadership
- Falls Improvement groups – continuous cycle of testing, learning, feedback and sharing ideas
- Using a ‘pick and mix’ approach appropriate to the ward setting.



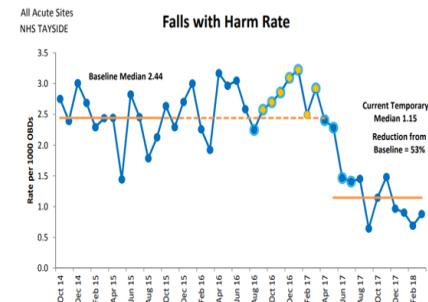
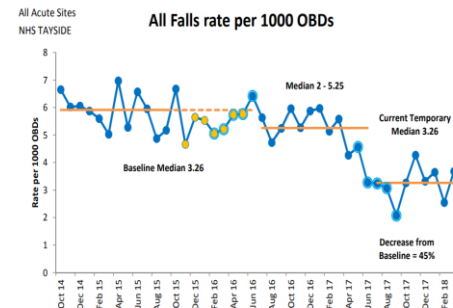
What 3 things have been critical to your success?

1. Falls Documentation incorporating

- Falls Risk Assessment
- Falls History on admission
- Personalised Treatment Intervention plan with triggers
- Post fall reflection

2. Educational resources in varied formats

- ### 3. P&K HSCP/Acute Medicine Falls Champions and Falls groups provide leadership and QI support, review and analyse data, consider service user needs, environment and empower MDT to consider further improvements.



Specific Falls Documentation

- Care plan (handwritten, individualised), triggers for interventions (not exhaustive). Exemplar produced.
- Bed rail decision making tool incorporated
- Post fall review provides at a glance history/trends of falls sustained.
- Introduction of combining this with process measure around identifying if care plan interventions are evident in practice – measuring practice not just documentation.

Falls Risk assessment – 2 questions

WRITE OR ATTACH LABEL

Surname: _____, Forename: _____, DOB and CHI: _____

HOSPITAL: _____, WARD: _____

NHS Tayside

Falls Risk Assessment

The following 3 questions must be completed with ALL patients, within 24 hours of admission. Re-assessment required if patient condition changes. (Please document Yes/No below)

1	History of falls prior to admission? (If yes, complete falls history & falls prevention action plan)		
2	Falls since admission? (If yes, complete hospital falls history & falls prevention action plan)		
3	Additional falls risk factors for this patient? E.g. Patient has to walk alone but not fully aware, hearing disabled, patient's CVA, cognitive impairment, acute confusion state, confidence issues, visual impairment, medication/sight sensation, surgery, incontinence/leakage, fear of falling etc. (If yes, complete falls prevention action plan) Please state: walks alone but unsafe, cognitive impairment		

Date _____ **Time** _____ **Initial** _____

Falls History: (to be completed within 48 hours of admission) (Date & Time of last fall prior to admission)

Estimated date and time of the last fall? Date _____ Time of Day _____

First fall? Yes No Recurrent falls? Yes No Number of falls within the last year?

Any warning immediately prior to any falls? Yes No

Palpitation Dizziness Alcohol Loss of Consciousness Slip/Trip Environmental hazards Associated movement

Explanation about fall/previous falls: (where, when, why) Activity at time of fall? (Please describe) (consider if fall may be non-accidental)

Individualised Falls Intervention Plan

Falls Prevention Action Plan

The following nursing interventions may address some of the falls risk factors. They are however NOT exhaustive and staff should use their clinical reasoning/professional judgment when determining falls risk/interventions. Please state all actions taken from the list of interventions below.

Interventions:	Initial Plan	Update on Transfer
Environmental: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nurse in most appropriate place on ward for their needs e.g. easily observable area, near toilet etc. Area hazard free, personal belongings within easy reach Call system working/will be reached at all times (where available) Adequate lighting at all times particularly overnight. Check infusion stands facilitate mobility. Use of sound/movement monitors (if available) Select suitable seating (appropriate height, comfort) Frequent re-orientate confused patients 		
Vision/Hearing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure correct glasses worn/within easy reach and clean. Determine if patient can recognize objects from the end of the bed - if concerns, refer to medical staff for visual acuity assessment Consider hearing implications, hearing aid working etc. 		
Lying and Standing Blood Pressure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check and record. If deficit exists, inform medical staff and continue to check twice daily for at least 72 hours Advice patient on slow movement from sitting/lying to standing. 		
Mobility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow mobility risk assessment/are plan. Consider referral to Physiotherapy and/or OT If patient requires walking aid is it within easy reach? 		
Medication: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request Medical staff or Pharmaceutical review. 		
Delirium (Acute Confusional State) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treat causes of delirium, refer to delirium guidelines 		

Includes bed rail risk/decision tool

Medication:

- Request Medical staff or Pharmaceutical review.

Delirium (Acute Confusional State)

- Treat causes of delirium, refer to delirium guidelines

Toileting:

- Assess continence. If urine frequency, ward test urine.
- Plan routine/frequent toileting.
- Consider a commode for night time toileting.
- Consider full continence assessment and refer to continence service if indicated.

Footwear/Clothing

- Encourage patient to wear shoes not slippers.
- Check footwear for secure fit, non-slip sole. Ask relatives to supply safer replacements.
- Consider referral to podiatry in line with podiatry algorithm
- Suitability and appropriateness of clothing e.g. length

Bed and bedrails:

Bedrails can be used

- Re assess the risks each shift using the decision support table Fig 1 and record on the traffic light

Bed and bedrails:

Mitigation of risk AMBER

In cases where bedrails are used with care, some of these interventions should be considered:

- Using the extra low height facility of the Enterprise beds at all times when the patient is not being attended to
- Placement of the patient's call bell within easy reach and provision of visual and verbal reminders to use the call bell when necessary
- Position patient in an area which allows increased observation

Falls history whilst in hospital

Hospital Falls History

To be completed for all patients who have had a fall during current admission. This information should be included within an electronic incident report within Diatax.

Date/Time of Fall	Incident reference number	Location of fall	What possible causes of the fall can be identified (also ask patient)?	What falls prevention strategies were in place at the time of the fall? e.g. nurse call to hand, correct footwear worn	Essential care following a fall protocol followed	Immediate Action Taken (including First Aid)	Medical staff informed and patient reviewed	Complaints/updates and review Falls Prevention Action Plan and update Falls Safety Cross.

INPATIENT FALL

Date _____ Time _____ Location _____

Medical Team/Shift notified

Nursing Observation

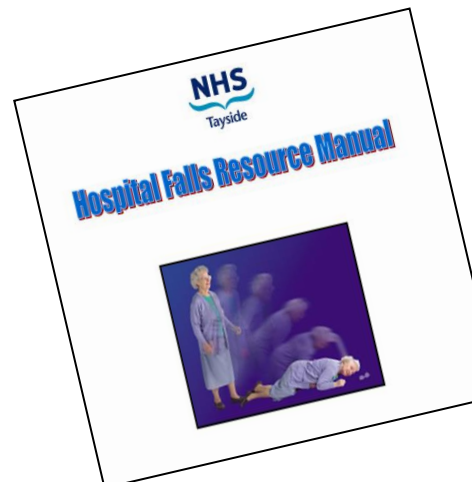
Date Completed

Falls Care Plan Updated

WCC Contacted / Documented

Education

- All staff complete Learnpro falls module
- Hospital Falls Manual
- In-patient falls guidance
- Falls 'champions' trained to deliver face-to-face sessions/handout
- Datix guidance



NHS Tayside In-Patient Falls Guidance

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Definition of a Fall
3. Definition of a Fall with harm
4. Consequences of a Fall
5. Osteoporosis
6. Falls Risk Assessment and Falls Prevention Action Plan
7. Safety precautions for ALL patients
8. Management of a Fall
9. Recording and Reporting Falls
10. Information leaflets
11. Education
12. Posters
13. Improvement Ideas

These guidelines are a shortened version of the NHS Tayside Hospital Falls Manual. This manual and the NHS Tayside Learnpro Falls module provide more detailed information about falls and falls risk management.

1. Introduction

Patient falls are the highest reported incident in hospital settings. In 2016, there were 3673 falls (1020 with harm) recorded on Datix in Tayside hospital in-patient settings. Some of these falls will have resulted in death, severe or moderate injury creating a significant financial burden to the organisation as well as distress to patients, their families and staff.

GUIDANCE FOR COMPLETING DATIX FOLLOWING AN INPATIENT FALL

REPORTER
Complete all your details as the reporter.

VERIFIER
Select a verifier from your area (normally Charge Nurse or Senior Charge Nurse)

EVENT DETAILS

- Event title: can simply be 'fall'
- Event category: select 'slip, trip or fall' (in-patients) - a pop up box appears to describe the things that meet the requirements for a fall with harm. It states: "Harm will be where another secondary care intervention is necessary (slip, trip, stumble, and/or management of dislocation, fracture, head injury, death), and/or a patient has fallen and received harm or injury requiring radiological investigation (x-ray, ultrasound, MRI or CT) with a confirmed 'harm'"
- Sub category: select any relevant details from the list
- Outcomes/intentions: choose from the list, remembering the details from the pop up box
- Anyone harmed: anything selected apart from 'none of the above' in the previous field, select 'yes' or for none of the above 'no'. **N.B. the need for an x-ray scan/ diagnostic alone is not sufficient, an injury must be confirmed. Minor injuries, e.g., swelling/bruise/abrasion, can be described later in the Datix report and in the nursing record.**
- All falls are an adverse event
- Complete details of location and time and date of the fall
- Circumstances: use free text to provide a full description of the event including where patient was found, includes bay, location, time, position, lighting, what the patient was doing at the time and if there were any witnesses, were they using walking aid? Wearing footwear? Have glasses on? Was patient confused? Was fall avoidable/unavoidable? Provide information about number of staff on duty and their location at that time. How was patient retrieved from the floor? Provide information about preventative measures already in place e.g. buzzer in reach, night lights available, correct footwear and walking aids
- Immediate Action: use free text to record your response. These may include, use of essential care after patient fall protocol, informing Doctor/ICAN of the event using SBAR handover, updating falls care plan and falls history as required, updating falls score, sharing information regarding fall at safety briefing, informing family and provide falls information leaflet, reviewing/implementing interventions, ensuring nursing record is updated with falls details and any resulting actions
- Complete out of hours and doctor involvement questions

FALLS IN-PATIENT SECTION

- Protocol followed: select 'yes' or 'no'
- Any other factors: Consider value of including relevant information on reason for patients hospital admission, patients response, falls history, patients cognitive state or a confidant/carer, patients understanding of their level of

MOBILITY ASSISTANCE GUIDANCE

FBH	Full Body Hoist for transfers
STANDING HOIST	Standing hoist for transfers
TRANSFERS ONLY	A2 Transferring through 90 degrees with physical assistance of 2 staff with / without mobility aid A1 Transferring through 90 degrees with physical assistance with / without mobility aid
MOBILITY AID	GF – Gutter Frame TWW – Tri Wheel Walker WZF – Wheeled Zimmer Frame EC – Eelbow Crutch W/S – Walking Stick
A1 - ASSISTANCE OF 1	Physical Assistance of 1 staff (may need to move frame if used)
A2 - ASSISTANCE OF 2	Physical Assistance of 2 staff (may need to move frame if used)
CLOSE SUPERVISION	Supervision by member of staff positioned behind the patient close enough to be able to correct patient
DISTANT SUPERVISION	Patient can mobilise by themselves but with a member of staff in ward area

P&K Hospital Falls Education Handout

Introduction
There will always be a risk of falls in hospital given the nature of patients and the care they receive. However, many falls can be avoided. Falls prevention programmes aim to reduce the risk of falls and prevent or minimise the consequences of falls.

Key messages

- Falls prevention is everyone's responsibility
- Falling is not an inevitable consequence of ageing
- Falls can be prevented
- All falls must be investigated to reduce future risk
- All falls must be reported to the appropriate staff member
- All staff should complete the Learnpro Falls module

Classification of a fall
An unintentional event that results in a person coming to rest on the ground or another lower level. (Hobbs et al, 1987)

Consequences of a fall
Falls can cause serious, even fatal, injury, loss of confidence, loss of independence, and increased risk of falls. Falls can also cause psychological harm, such as fear, anxiety, and loss of confidence. Falls can also cause financial harm, such as increased costs of care and loss of income.

Physical - fracture, head injury, bruising, laceration, or abrasion
Psychological - fear or nervousness, loss of confidence, loss of independence
Financial - increased cost of care, loss of income for family, litigation

NHS Tayside Hospital Falls Prevention Action Plan (FAP)

Objectives
A progressive, systematic, observed disease characterized by low bone mass and microstructural deterioration of bone tissue, with a consequent increase in bone fragility and susceptibility to fracture.

Background
A fracture is one of the most common results of a fall. It is estimated that 1 in 5 men over 65 will break a bone, mostly due to poor bone health. The most frequent fractures occur in the wrist and hip and most commonly occur. Falls prevention and the management of osteoporosis must be considered together.

NHS Tayside Hospital Falls Interventions
Falls Risk Assessment and Falls Prevention Action Plan (refer to local completed FAP) All patients who: (Status of admission)

Falls Risk assessment
1. History of falls prior to admission?
2. Fall assessment (see below)

Fall assessment
1. All falls should be investigated and reported to the appropriate staff member. 2. All falls should be reported to the appropriate staff member. 3. All falls should be reported to the appropriate staff member. 4. All falls should be reported to the appropriate staff member.

Lighting
• Lightswitching BP - check and record. Encourage slow movement when getting up in evening.
• Mobility - follow mobility care plan. Refer to Physio/OT.
• Medication - if patient requires any medication, ensure it is taken at the correct time.
• Clothing - avoid loose fitting clothing.
• Bedding - ensure correct bedding, consider coverings for night.
• Bedside - follow guidelines: clearly designated room for night only.
• Orientation - ensure patient is aware of their location and time of day.
• Additional risk factors for patient include additional risks and measures that they are at risk of falling.

Event Details
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• Event category: select 'slip, trip or fall' (in-patients) - a pop up box appears to describe the things that meet the requirements for a fall with harm. It states: "Harm will be where another secondary care intervention is necessary (slip, trip, stumble, and/or management of dislocation, fracture, head injury, death), and/or a patient has fallen and received harm or injury requiring radiological investigation (x-ray, ultrasound, MRI or CT) with a confirmed 'harm'"

Sub category
• Sub category: select any relevant details from the list

Outcomes/intentions
• Outcomes/intentions: choose from the list, remembering the details from the pop up box

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Immediate Action
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Complete out of hours and doctor involvement questions

Educational handout

