

Falls Prevention At Peterborough City Hospital

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Introduction

- · Background
- · Scale of the problem
- · Strategies
- · Results





Background

New Hospital - 2010

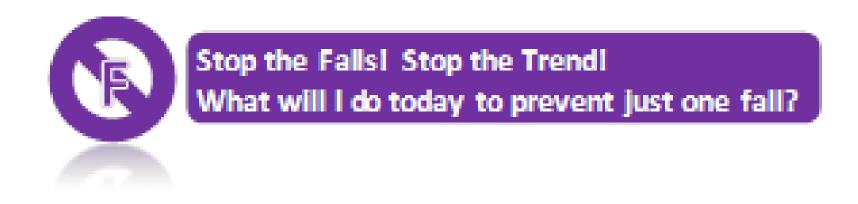
- 55% single occupancy rooms
- Increasing year on year admissions
- · Care of the elderly



Scale of the Problem

- 1056 individual fallers
- 1800 falls 2012-13

- 39 Grade 3 falls last year
- = fracture or injury lasting over one month



Average in patient length of stay 2.5 days

20 days longer for those who fall as an inpatient



Pre-existing Staffing

- No formal falls service
- ½ time Band 7 nurse seeing all grade 3 fallers and above



Quality Improvement programme

- Funding from East of England Deanery
- · Backfill
- Willing at board level identified need
- Contacts



Reducing falls – No easy Solutions

- Royal College of Physicians Fallsafe
- Patient Safety First prevention strategies
- NICE CG161 Falls in patient guidance

Up to 30% reduction can be achieved – but it takes 2-3 years



Strategy

· Aim for culture change

· Teaching

- Falls specialist nurse (delay in funding)
- Band 6 25hrs/wk



Contd.

- Slippers
- TAB Pads
- New documentation
- · Falls (risk) Pharmacist
- · Credit card aide memoire
- · Audit

Falls Risk As

Instructions for mult **Risk Assessment**

DO NOT leave blanks in th If you answer yes to one or me Multifactorial Falls Prevention F

Risk

Falls

Health,

balance

problems

Cognitive

Problems

Suitable

Footwear Medications

Postural

Visual/

Hearing

impairment

Hypotension

Impairment Continence

mobility and

Category Previous

*Complete daily for one week and the patient's condition changes or *Complete for all patients 65 years an underlying medical condition (

<u>sk Assessment –</u>	Peterborough and Stamford Hospitals								
for multifactorial Falls ment one week and then weekly thereafter, unless in changes or they are transferred to another ward/department ients 65 years and over and for all patients 50-64 years with al condition (e.g.Stroke, Parkinsons etc).		Surnar First N Dis No NHS N Date o	lame:): lo: of Birt	 h:					
to one or more questions please complete 'Instructions for Prevention Plan'	L		-			-			
Suggested questions and considerations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
 Has your patient fallen before? Is your patient or their family anxious after the fall and have they lost confidence? 									
 Are there health problems that will increase the risk of the patient falling? Difficulties with: Mobility/Balance, getting out of bed or the chair? Does the patient furniture walk? 									
Is there any cognitive impairment?									
 Does the patient pass urine more frequently or have any symptoms of a urinary tract infection? 									
Has the patient got well fitting footwear?									
 Does your patient have a diagnosis of osteoporosis or are they on bone building medications? Is your patient on any medications that are featured on the list that increase falling? 									
 Is your patient unsteady on their feet or dizzy on standing? 									
 Ask the patient what they can see: What can the patient see? Can they see your name badge, read a book or newspaper? Can the patient recognise a pen or scissors from the end of the bed? Does their current eve wear make any 									

newsp pen or Does t different to their vision? · Has the patient got difficulty hearing what is said even with their hearing aid (if applicable)?

Bed Rails Assessment

The risk of using bed rails can far outweigh the benefits and can cause harm to patients if used incorrectly

Date Initials

DO NOT USE BED RAILS IF:

- > Your patient has an altered mental state e.g. confusion, restlessness, agitation, disorientation.
- Your patient is not compliant with safety measures due to lack of awareness.

CONSIDERATIONS

- Increase of S.S.K.I.N rounding tool
- Regularly orientate patient to time, place and person
- Reiterate safety messages
- Ensure patient has their call bell
- Plan toilet regime.
- Use TABS Falls Prevention Kit

If the patient is still at risk of falling out of bed or the family have expressed a wish for the bed rails to be used then complete the chart on the opposite page.

Instructions for multifactorial Falls Risk Assessment

Risk Category	Recommended actions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Previous Falls	Discuss previous Falls and fear of falling with the patient and/or family									
	Give the patient and/or family the leaflet 'Preventing Falls in Hospital'. (This can be found on the intranet). Engage family in the care of the patient									
	Place a red triangle F sign on the whiteboard, above the bed and on the side room/bay door.									
	If a fall has occurred on this admission put a purple F triangle magnet on the whiteboard for each fall									
	Put the bed at the lowest level when the patient is in the bed, providing it does not affect their mobility or independence? Consider a low rise bed.									
Health, mobility and	Refer to Therapy Services. Write date of referral in the box									
balance problems	Are any walking aids suitable and in reach for the patient?									
Cognitive Impairment	Would the patient be safer in a single room or bay? State where was chosen in the box Is one to one nursing required?									
	Consider TABS falls prevent kit. Explain to the patient and family about the kit.									
	Have you implemented the S.S.K.I.N rounding tool?									
Continence Problems	Have you done a urine dipstick and sent the urine sample if necessary? Assess toilet needs and schedule visits to the toilet.									
Suitable footwear	Assess tollet needs and schedule visits to the tollet. Has the patient got well fitting, supportive, non-slip sole footwear?									
Medications	Pharmaceutical review particularly if patient is prescribed: - Antipsychotic medications - Bone building Medications - Night sedation - 4 or more Medications Or - Anticoagulants									
Postural	Lying and standing BP to be completed on the									
Hypotension	morning after admission (Report any abnormalities to medical staff)									
Visual/Hearing impairment	Write date of referral to the ophthalmology/audiology department in the box									

Bed Rail Monitoring Form

	Date	Are bed rails still recommended following the use of the bed rail assessment flowchart? Yes/No State why?	Are the bed, mattress and bed rails in good condition and able to be used together? If not, do not use and organise a replacement	Are bed rail covers required to reduce risk of limb striking and entrapment? Yes/No	Initials
1					
2					
3					
4					



Contd

- · Falls database (data protection issues)
- · Liaison with primary care
- Third sector involvement
- Extended visiting hours



Culture Change

- · Prominent displays around falls
- · Patient ownership
- Training Junior Drs, Nurses, HCAs, Pharmacists, OTs, Pts

Board Involvement – patient stories

🖉 eTrack - Patient Tracking - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by Peterborough Hospitals NHS Trust Trust Critical Alert Status RED Information Ser



- My Patient List
- MDT Patient List
- Reports
- 桷 PMI Patient Search
- 枘 Outpatient Search
- Inpatient Search 桷
- 枘 ED Search
- + Patient
 - Patient
- Notes Tracking
- 0 Help
- 2 Log Off

🐳 Exit

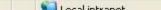
t Pathway	
t Timeline	

3	Patient Timeline
	Administration

Dees

@23/09/2013	This Year	Last Year	Stop the Falls1 Stop the Trendl
Falls	866	863	What will I do today to prevent just one fall?
Serious Falls	20 *	19	. df ⁸⁸⁸ bh

Recent Gold/Red Star Reports -		
Red Star Reports (4 WKs)	Gold Star Reports (4 Wks)	



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Teaching

- · Practical, small group
- · Basic concepts
- L+S BP!!!
- · Polypharmacy



Audit

· Falls documentation

· Polypharmacy

Class	Drugs	Adverse Effects	Suggested Action
Antidepressants	Tri-Cyclic Antidepressants (TCA) Amitriptyline, Dosulepin (Dothiepin), Imipramine, Lofepramine. SSRIs – Citalopram, Fluoxetine. Others - Trazadone, Mirtazepine, Venlafaxine.	Drowsiness, blurred vision, dizziness, postural hypotension, constipation, retention of urine.	 Review indication. Check with GP. Stop if possible. May need to withdraw slowly. Consider changing a tri-cyclic (TCA) to a Serotonin Specific Reuptake Inhibitor (SSRI) (e.g. Citalopram). Consider specialist referral if further advice needed.
Antipsychotics	Chlorpromazine, haloperidol, lithium, promazine, trifluoperazine, quetiapine, olanzapine, risperidone.	Postural hypotension, confusion, drowsiness, Parkinsonian symptoms.	 Review indication for use. In long term use do not stop without specialist opinion. Avoid in management of delirium
Antiemetics	Prochlorperazine, Cyclizine, Metoclopramide	Postural hypotension, confusion, drowsiness, Parkinsonian symptoms.	 Review indication for use (often given for "dizziness") Domperidone is a suitable alternative
Sedatives and hypnotics	Temazepam, Diazepam, Lorazepam, Nitrazepam, Zopiclone, Chlordiazepoxide, Chloral Betaine, Clomethiazole.	Drowsiness which can last into the next day, lightheadedness, confusion, loss of memory.	 Stop if possible. Check with GP Long term use will need slow withdrawal No new initiation on Transfer of Care.
Drugs for Parkinson's Disease	Co-beneldopa, Co-careldopa, Rotigotine, Ropinirole, Pramipexole, amantadine, entacapone, selegiline, rivastigmine.	Sudden daytime sleepiness, dizziness, insomnia, confusion, low blood pressure, blurred vision.	 May not be possible to change. Do not change without specialist opinion. Check for postural hypotension
Drugs with anti- cholinergic side effects	(Benzhexol), prochlorperazine, oxybutynin, tolterodine.	Dizziness, blurred vision, retention of urine, confusion, drowsiness, hallucinations.	 Review indication. Reduce dose or stop if possible.
Cardiovascular drugs	ACE inhibitors / Angiotensin-II antagonists: Ramipril, Lisinopril, Captopril, Irbesartan, Candesartan. Vasodilators: Hydralazine Diuretics: Bendroflumethiazide, Bumetanide, Indapamide, Furosemide, Amiloride, Spironolactone, Metolazone. Beta-blockers: Atenolol, Bisoprolol, Carvedilol, Propranolol, Sotalol. Alpha-blockers: Doxazosin, Alfuzosin, Terazosin, (tamsulosin).	Low blood pressure, postural hypotension, dizziness, tiredness, sleepiness, confusion.	 Check lying and standing BP. Review indication (alpha-blockers also used for benign prostatic hyperplasia). Review dose. May not be possible to stop. Check with GP Consider alternative to alpha-blocker.
Analgesics	Opioids: Codeine, tramadol, Nefopam, Dihydrocodeine, Buprenorphine, Alfentanyl Opiates: Morphine, Oxycodone.	Drowsiness, confusion, hallucinations, postural hypotension.	 Review dose. Use analgesic pain ladder to avoid excess use. In older people start low and go slow.
Anticonvulsants	Carbamazepine*, sodium valproate*, gabapentin, lamotrigine, clonazepam, phenytoin*, phenobarbitone*, primidone*.	Drowsiness, dizziness, blurred vision.	 Consider indication (some are also used for pain control or mood stabilisation). May need specialist review in problem cases. *Consider Vitamin D supplements for at risk patients on long-term treatment with these drugs.

From: Nottingham University Hospitals NHS trust adult in-patient falls management policy



Results

- Falls champions on wards
- Greater awareness
- Static numbers of fallers
- Reduced repeat fallers



Summary

- Lots of innovations
- Some more successful than others
- · Complex issues
- Hard to achieve success



Questions?



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Stop the Falls1 Stop the Trend1 What will I do today to prevent just one fall?

References

http://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/projects/fallsafe

http://www.patientsafetyfirst.nhs.uk/ashx/Asset.ashx?path=/I ntervention-support/FALLSHow-to%20Guide%20v4.pdf

http://www.nice.org.uk/nicemedia/live/14181/64088/64088. pdf