

Authors : Azlina D, Florence S, Noraisyah T  
Institution : Nursing Unit, Hospital Pakar Sultanah Fatimah Muar.

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Introduction

Prevention of falling accidents in the hospital setting becomes crucial for the safety of patients and public health issues [1, 2]. Unfortunately, there is only a few evidence reported problems that contributed by unexpected circumstances and mechanism to fall accident in the hospital [3].

Objectives

- I. To identify the epidemiology of hospital-related falls, including characteristics, conditions, contributing factors, departmental and fall-related injuries.
- II.To determine the relationship between the department and the location of the fall accident.

Methodology

This retrospective descriptive study. Data of fall accidents medical report and review of adverse event reports, from January to December 2018 in HPSF. Data analysed using SPSS.

Results

The average age of patients who fell was 49.6 (range 1 to 98) with impaired mobility. The result demonstrated that patients who tried to perform unassisted tasks, especially elimination-related activities, reported for a large proportion of inpatient fall injuries. Ambulating for elimination was increased the risk of suffering a fall related injury. Another interesting finding was that the number of fall injuries in the medical department was relatively high, at 17(50%). The result showed that the department was associated with the location of fall accidents (P< 0.019).

Table 1: Characteristics(N=34)

Variable	Frequency (%)
Mean age, y (range)49.6 (1 to 98)	
Gender	
Male	17(50%)
Female	17 (50%)
Race	
Malay	15(44.1%)
China	17(50.0%)
India	2(5.9%)
Mental status	
Alert and oriented to person, place, and time	8(23.5%)
Confused at time or disoriented	5(14.7%)
Unknown	21(61.8%)

Circumstances

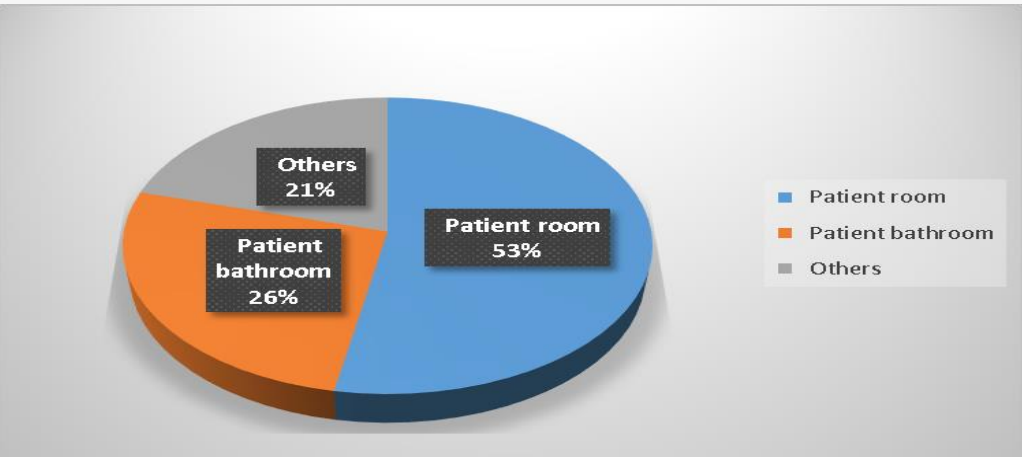


Figure 2. Location of falls (N= 34)

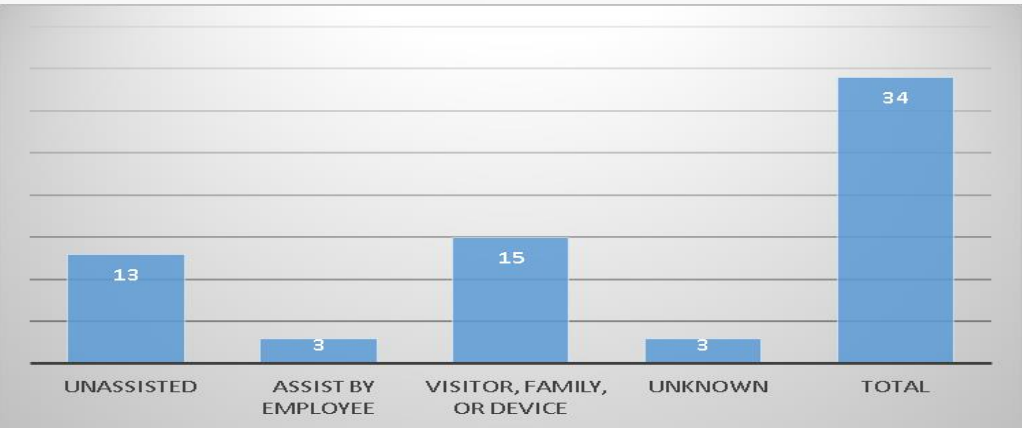


Figure 3. Assist type at time of falls (N= 34)

Factors contributing to patient falls

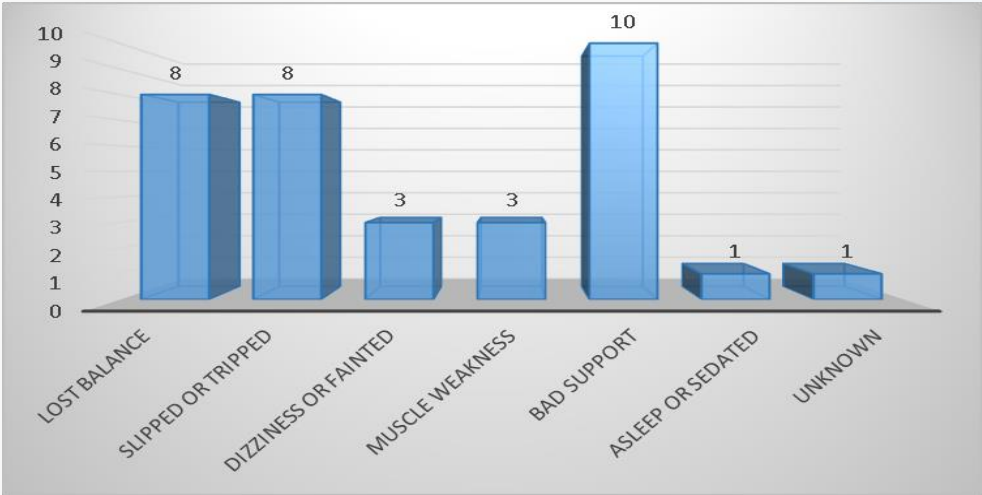


Figure 4. Fall mechanism (N= 34)

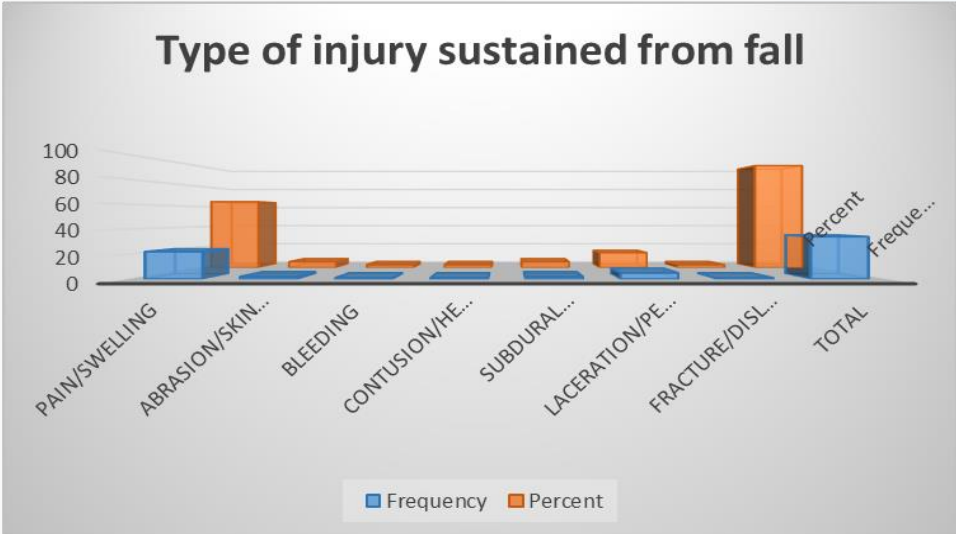


Figure 5. Injuries sustained from falls (N= 34)

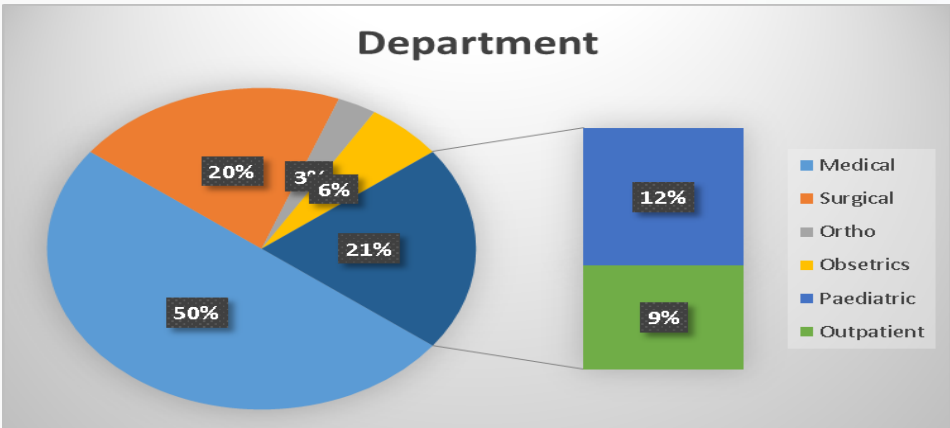


Figure 6. Falls information by department (N= 34)

Discussion

This finding suggest that the fall risk factors commonly associated with age and falling (impaired mobility) that are present in patient population regardless of age [1,2]. Patients attempting to perform activities unassisted, especially elimination related activities, accounted for a large proportion of inpatient fall accidents [2,3]. We also found that ambulating for elimination was increased the risk of suffering a fall related injury[4].

Conclusion

All accidents in the hospital affect young, as well as elder patients, often occur during ambulation unassisted, and during elimination-related activities. Majority of fall rate, no injury, but it's all of organization responsibility to prevent and reduce of fall rates.

References

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