

# Falls in the Emergency Department (ADULT)

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# FALLS IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

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# Purpose

The purpose of this study is to determine the reliability and validity of a fall risk assessment tool to be used in the emergency department as a predictor for falls in the emergency department outpatient population.

# PICO QUESTION

In the adult ED population, would utilizing the Morse Fall Risk Scale, as opposed to the current outpatient fall risk assessment, lead to more individualized patient interventions?

# T System Fall Risk Assessment Tool

## FALL- RISK ASSESSMENT

per protocol

\_\_\_\_\_

risk factors identified:

severe pain

postural hypotension

nausea dizziness vertigo

pt meds

age >65

hx of: fall fainting

impairment in: mobility sensation

sight hearing cognition

\_\_\_\_\_

interventions initiated:

stretcher wheelchair

side rails up x1 x2

bed low position brakes on

visible from nurses' station

ID'd pt as 'fall risk' band chart room

at bedside: family companion sitter staff

child held by parent

call light in reach of

pt parent family companion

pt instructed:

don't get up without assistance

<b>Morse Fall Risk Assessment</b>		
<b>Risk Factor</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Score</b>
History of Falls	Yes	25
	No	0
Secondary Diagnosis	Yes	15
	No	0
Ambulatory Aid	Furniture	30
	Crutches/Cane/Walker	15
	None/Bed Rest/Wheel Chair/Nurse	0
IV/Heparin Lock	Yes	20
	No	0
Gait/Transferring	Impaired	20
	Weak	10
	Normal/Bed Rest/Immobile	0
Mental Status	Forget Limitations	15
	Oriented to Own Ability	0

**Morse Fall Score\***

High Risk	45 and higher
Moderate Risk	24 – 44
Low Risk	0 - 24



# EVIDENCE

- “The Joint Commission (2012) mandates that patients be assessed for fall risk and reassessed periodically.” (Flarity, Pate, & Finch, 2013, p. 57)
- “The Institute for Emergency Nursing Research validated the need for an evidence-based ED-specific fall risk assessment tool to assist nurses in customizing prevention interventions related to ED patient fall risk.” (Flarity, Pate, & Finch, 2013, p. 59)
- “[A]cute/critical care settings [suggest] that a large number of patients in this setting of care are at very high risk for anticipated physiological falls.” (Quigley, Palacios, & Spehar, 2006, p. 172)
- “Risk profiling requires consistent application of a valid, reliable fall risk assessment tool that identifies patients at risk.” (Quigley, Palacios, & Spehar, 2006, p. 169)

# EVIDENCE

- “Authors of...meta-analysis [studies] on fall-risk screening concluded that the MFS [(Morse Fall Risk Scale)]...and nurses’ clinical judgment are comparable in accuracy.” (Wilder, Houser, Pitcher, & Qin, 2010, p. 486)
- “The MFS...[has] been developed using rigorous research design...[and have been] prospectively validated in more than one setting.” (Kim, et al., 2007, p. 428)
- “[T]he training of the raters is considered essential if substantial differences in scoring across the raters in patient assessment are to be avoided.” (Chow, et al., 2006, p. 562).
- The Morse Fall Risk Scale has been “tested clinically across different ranges of areas of specialty...and [has] demonstrated good clinical validity and reliability.” (Chow, et al., 2006, p. 557).



# BARRIERS & STRATEGIES

- **Barrier:** Fast pace of the ED combined with nurse habit, workload and time constraints
- **Strategy to Overcome:** Ease of utilization of the tool within the computer system, generalized education, ease of identification of nursing fall interventions

# Expected Outcomes

Improved patient interventions and guidelines for preventing patient falls in the ED.

# PROJECT PLANS

- Morse Fall Risk category survey among seasoned nurses to determine tool validity
- Morse Fall Risk Scale utilization among a select group of nurses, followed by chart review and follow-up to determine tool validity, reliability and ease of use

# Make It Happen

- “Each nurse [must become]...accountable for preventing falls.” (Alexander, Kinsley, & Waszinski, 2013, p. 350)
- “Fall prevention is a 2-step process of risk assessment and application of individualized fall prevention interventions.” (Alexander, Kinsley, & Waszinski, 2013, p. 351)



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**Questions or Comments?**



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