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FALLS AND BONE HEALTH MULTIFACTORIAL ASSESSMENT, ACTIONS & INTERVENTIONS FOR ALL ADULT IN-PATIENTS

Complete within 6 hours of admission and on transfer to other clinical area. Review:

- Following a fall, following any change in patient's clinical condition; a deterioration or improvement, or every week as a minimum.
- . Involve patient and family in assessment and action planning, taking into account a patient's ability to understand/retain information
- All 'YES' answers must be actioned, but the examples given should be considered as prompts and are not an exhaustive list
- . Multifactorial Actions and Interventions MUST be reviewed with each reassessment and signed and dated in the right-hand column

Mandatory actions for all adult pa	atients				
REVIEW 1			REVIEW 2		
Date of Review:	Time of Review	<i>ı</i> :	Date of Review:	Time of Review:	
			Do any of the actions in 'Review 1' need to be repeated due to a change in patient condition or circumstance?		
Please confirm that the follow	ing actions have to	aken place:	Yes□ (Continue to review this se	No☐ Initials: (Progress to next section)	
Advise on safe transfer/mobility and promote consistent messages	Initials:		Initials:		
Advise on safe footwear	Initials:		Initials:		
Give the 'reducing harm from falls' information leaflet	Initials:		Initials:		
Orientate patient to ward	Initials:		Initials:		
Patient Specific Guidance			•		
Is the call bell working and in reach (where applicable)	Yes Initials:	N/A 🔲	Yes Initials:	N/A 🗆	
Advised patient about transfer/mobilising following anaesthetic/procedure (where applicable)	Yes Initials :	N/A 🗌	Yes Initials:	N/A 🗆	
Advise on risks from drips/tubing/aids (where applicable)	Yes Initials :	N/A 🗆	Yes Initials:	N/A 🗆	
The patient is prescribed warfarin/anticoagulants and this information has been shared in safety briefing / handover	Yes Initials :	N/A 🗌	Yes Initials:	N/A □	

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Falls History: Circle how many falls in the last 12 months (each fall increases risk) 1 2 3 4 5+ Falls update Date: Date: **REVIEW 1 REVIEW 2** Initials: Initials: Has the patient had an inpatient fall since the last assessment Has the patient had an inpatient fall since the last assessment Yes No No (Complete intervention box below) (Continue to next section) (Continue to next section) (Complete intervention box below) Does the patient have a fear of falling Does the patient have a fear of falling Yes No (Complete intervention box below) (Continue to next section) (Complete intervention box below) (Continue to next section) Patients prescribed anticoagulants/ Warfarin are at increased risk of injury following a fall Medication · Patients prescribed sedatives, hypnotics, antipsychotics or diuretics are at an increased risk of falls Medications that lower BP or cause dizziness increase falls risks Date: Date: **REVIEW 1 REVIEW 2** Initials: Initials: Is the Patient on Medication that could increase the risk of falls, or injury from falls? Is the Patient on Medication that could increase the risk of falls, or injury from falls? (Complete intervention box below) (Continue to next section) (Complete intervention box below) (Continue to next section) What is being done to reduce the risks associated with medication? What is being done to reduce the risks associated with medication? Actions to consider may include: medication review, discussion with MDT colleagues Actions to consider may include: medication review, discussion with MDT colleagues

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Physiological Risks • Patients who are medically unwell, for example, scoring on NEWS are at an increased risk of falls • Patients who are at risk of seizures are at an increased risk of falls • Postural drop in BP increase falls risks				increased risk of falls
DE1/1514/4	Date:		DEV//EW/ 0	Date:
REVIEW 1 Initials:		REVIEW 2	Initials:	
Does the patient have physiological risks that could increase the risk of falls		Does the patient have physiological risks that could increase the risk of falls		
Yes (Complete intervention box below)	1		Yes (Complete intervention box below)	No (Continue to next section)
What is being done to reduce the Actions to consider may include: me		sion with MDT colleagues, lying and standing BP	What is being done to reduce the risks Actions to consider may include: medication rev	riew, discussion with MDT colleagues, lying and standing BP
Cognitive /wientar	Cognitive /Mental State • Being, for example, agitated, restlements of the course of		-, ,	Date:
REVIEW 1		Initials:	REVIEW 2	Initials:
Does the patient have any issues with Cognitive/ Mental State		Does the patient have any issues with Cognitive/ Mental State		
Yes (Complete intervention box below))	No (Continue to next section)	Yes (Complete intervention box below)	No (Continue to next section)
What is being done to reduce the risks Actions to consider may include: Delirium screen; cognitive Screening tool, 24 hours behaviour chart; utilise life story tool e.g. Read about Me		What is being done to reduce the risks Actions to consider may include: Delirium scree life story tool e.g. Read about Me	en; cognitive Screening tool, 24 hours behaviour chart; utilise	

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FALLS AND BONE HEALTH MULTIFACTORIAL ASSESSMENT



Mobility Patients are at an increased risk of falls if: they need help to walk, transfer or walk try to walk unaided but are unsafe use a walking aide have gait or balance problems have issues with seating, e.g. slipping out of the chair Date: Date: **REVIEW 1 REVIEW 2** Initials: Initials: Does the patient have risk associated with mobility that could increase the risk of falls Does the patient have risk associated with mobility that could increase the risk of falls Yes No Yes No (Continue to next section) (Continue to next section) (Complete intervention box below) (Complete intervention box below) What is being done to reduce the risks What is being done to reduce the risks Actions to consider may include: refer to physiotherapy; record and use individual plan for safe Actions to consider may include: refer to physiotherapy; record and use individual plan for safe patient handling; patient handling; place aids within reach; one-way glide sheets place aids within reach; one-way glide sheets · Wearing inappropriate footwear increases the patient's risk of falls **Foot Health** Foot pain or foot health issues for example, overgrown toenails, dressings, pressure damage, oedema increases the patient's risk of falls Date: Date: **REVIEW 1 REVIEW 2** Initials: Initials: Does the patient have any issues with foot health, foot pain or inappropriate footwear Does the patient have any issues with foot health, foot pain or inappropriate footwear that could that could increase the risk of falls? increase the risk of falls? Yes No Yes No (Complete intervention box below) (Continue to next section) (Complete intervention box below) (Continue to next section) What is being done to reduce the risks What is being done to reduce the risks Actions to consider may include: advise on appropriate footwear; arrange for social nail cutting; Actions to consider may include: Actions to consider may include: advise on appropriate footwear; arrange for referral to podiatry; use of other assessment for example, body maps social nail cutting; referral to podiatry; use of other assessment for example, body maps

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	Date:		Date:
REVIEW 1	Initials:	REVIEW 2	Initials:
Does the patient have sensory deficits that could increase the risk of falls		Does the patient have sensory deficits that could increase the risk of falls	
Yes (Complete intervention box below)	No (Continue to next section)	Yes (Complete intervention box below)	No (Continue to next section)
battery; appropriate referral; undertake a	latives to bring in glasses/ hearing aid; replace hearing aid actions for individual care needs	appropriate referral; undertake actions	elatives to bring in glasses/ hearing aid; replace hearing aid battery; for individual care needs
General /Other	Factors such as dehydration, continence risk of falls	e urgency, dementia, pain, substan	nce misuse or sleep and rest deprivation can increase the
General /Other			ce misuse or sleep and rest deprivation can increase the
	risk of falls	e urgency, dementia, pain, substan	
REVIEW 1	risk of falls Date:		Date: Initials:
General /Other REVIEW 1 Does the patient have any general is Yes (Complete intervention box below)	Date: Initials:	REVIEW 2	Date: Initials:

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Patient /family views *The patient and/or family may identify factors that can increase the risk of falls				
DEMINA 4	Date:	DEVIEW 2		Date:
REVIEW 1	Initials:		REVIEW 2	Initials:
Does the patient/ family identify any factors that could increase the risk of falls		Does the patient/ family identify any fac	tors that could increase the risk of falls	
Yes (Complete intervention box below)	No (Continue to next section)		Yes (Complete intervention box below)	No (Continue to next section)
What is being done to reduce the risks: Actions to consider may include: refer to physiotherapy;		What is being done to reduce the risks: Actions to consider may include: refer to physiotherapy; record		
record and use individual plan for safe patient handling; place aids within reach; one-way glide sheets		and use individual plan for safe patient hand	ling; place aids within reach; one-way glide sheets	
Fractures and Osteopo		History of fractures and ost	eoporosis increases the risk of falls	
DEVIEW 4	Date/ Time		DEVIEW 2	Date/ Time
REVIEW 1	Initials:		REVIEW 2	Initials:
Does the patient have a history of fractu	res and osteopor	osis	Does the patient have a history of fracti	ures and osteoporosis
Yes (Complete intervention box below)	No (Continue to ne	xt section)	Yes (Complete intervention box below)	No (Continue to next section)
What is being done to reduce the risks:	Actions to consider	may include: liaise with doctor re:		Actions to consider may include: liaise with doctor re: anti
anti osteoporotic medications/screening			osteoporotic medications/screening	
Targeted Interventions		• In addition to patient centred	interventions, targeted intervention	s may reduce the risk of falls for patients
REVIEW 1	Date/time		DEVIEW 2	Date/time
REVIEW	Initials:		REVIEW 2	Initials:
Based on the assessment, are there any targeted interventions required?		Based on the assessment, are there an	y targeted interventions required?	
Yes (Complete intervention box below)	No (Continue to next section)		Yes (Complete intervention box below)	No (Continue to next section)
What is being done to reduce the risks: Describe measures in use, for example, low bed, bed in observable position, close observations, intentional rounding, safety mat, sensors etc.		What is being done to reduce the risks Describe measures in use, for example, low I rounding, safety mat, sensors etc.	bed, bed in observable position, close observations, intentional	

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