

Fall Management Checklist

Fall Management Program

- Does the Fall-Management Policy Include:
 - Frequency of fall risk assessments (e.g., admission, readmission, change in condition, quarterly, and after a fall-event)?
 - Fall management measures (e.g., lighting, instruction on-call system, physical therapy referral)?
 - Fall management interventions (e.g., 72-hour monitoring post-fall)?
 - Creation of an individualized, person-centered care plan aimed at managing fall risk?²
 - Fall management communication and documentation?
 - Interdisciplinary Care Team involvement including meeting schedule and oversight responsibilities (e.g., weekly resident-at-risk meeting)?
 - Fall management education for residents, families & staff?
 - Assessment, monitoring, and reporting responsibilities post-fall event?
 - Investigation and review of contributing fall risk factors post-fall?¹
- Is there a formal process to conduct fall huddles with team members caring for the resident post-fall event?
- Are staff, managers, and leaders trained to use root-cause analysis tools including the Five-Why's in daily practice?
- Does Morning Meeting/Morning Clinical Meeting include a review of new admissions, residents with a change in condition, and residents that have fallen in the past 24-hours?



Pre-Admission Fall-Risk Identification and Expectation Management

- Is Expectation Management Language included in the Admission Agreement (e.g., fall risk is part of a normal aging process, we will work with you to manage your fall risk)?
- Is the resident's medical history reviewed for fall risk factors and history of falling prior to admission?
- Does transfer communication with the referral agency include a review of the resident's fall history?
- Is fall history considered in making resident room assignments and other care planning prior to arrival?²



Admission Risk Assessment

- Is a standardized, evidence-based/professional guidelines-based fall risk assessment scoring tool used in assessing fall risk (e.g., The Hendrick II Fall Risk Model, Morse Fall Scale)?²
- Does the assessment tool include:
 - History of Falls (note some residents and family members are hesitant to share fall history)?
 - History of gait fatigue, balance, or mobility challenges?
 - Orthopedic or joint disorders?²
 - Use of assistive devices?
 - Bowel and bladder incontinence?
 - Impaired cognition, including fluctuating mental status or change in cognition?²
 - Underlying medical conditions affecting balance, endurance, strength, judgment, vision?²
 - Use of high-risk medications (e.g., antihypertensives, diuretics, hypoglycemic agents, psychotropics, opioids)?²
 - Polypharmacy?²
 - Recent medication changes?²
- Are other fall-assessment tools used (e.g., Berg Functional Balance Scale, Timed Get Up and Go Test)?²
- Is the fall risk assessment completed within eight hours of admission?
- Does a Registered Nurse complete the fall risk assessment?
- Does the admission process include resident and family orientation to the fall management program?



Interventions and Care Planning

- Are Primary Interventions used for residents who have not fallen but have risk factors (e.g., strength and balance training, physical therapy consult, medication review)?²
- Are Secondary Interventions used to address identified fall risk factors (e.g., Bowel and Bladder Training Program, evaluation of assistive devices, evaluation of situational factors – getting up at 2 am to go to the bathroom)?²
- Is a formal process for Purposeful Rounding in place?
 - Pain
 - Positioning
 - Personal Needs (bathroom room, hunger, thirst)
 - Periphery (Personal items in reach - call light, phone, glasses)
 - Prompts (Safety reminders)³
 - Pick-Up (spills, cords, address unsafe conditions)



Communication and Care Coordination

- Is resident safety status communicated at shift change (e.g., ambulation fatigue, change in balance)?
- Is resident safety status/fall risk discussed at Care Plan Meetings with the resident and family?
- Are ambulation/mobility care needs actively communicated with care staff (e.g., care cards, electronic alerts)²

Post-Fall Assessment and Response

- Are components of a clinically pertinent fall risk assessment defined in the Fall Management policy (e.g., cognition, range of motion, neuro checks, pain)?
- Is a formal communication process in place and documented post-fall (e.g., supervisor, physician, family)?
- Are requirements for follow-up medical record documentation defined in policy (e.g., 72-hour post-fall documentation that includes resident condition/change in condition, response to interventions, pain management)?
- Is an incident report completed for all fall events?
- Do the DON and ADON have oversight responsibility for the completion of the fall investigation?
- Does the Interdisciplinary team review all fall events?



Staff Training

- Are all staff trained on the Fall Management Program during orientation?
- Are all staff trained on the Fall Management Program annually?
- Does training for licensed staff include:
 - Conducting an accurate falls risk assessment
 - Interventions to manage fall risk
 - Care planning to manage fall risk
 - Restorative/strengthening exercises
 - Resident and family education
 - Proactive fall risk communication (e.g., shift report)
 - Documentation
 - Review of the Fall Management Program/Policy and Procedure



Sources:

1. Pendulum Risk Management Services. Falls Management for Skilled Nursing. Vaaler Senior Resource Center.
2. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. AHRQ's Safety Program for Nursing Homes: On-Time Falls Prevention Falls Prevention Self-Assessment Worksheet
3. Atlantic Quality Innovation Network. Rounding with the 4 P's Potty, Pain, Positioning, Personal Items. https://atlanticquality.org/download/clin_top_elim_phys_restrain_rounding_with_4Ps.pdf