

Falls project  
MHCOP  
Leadenhall and  
Columbia wards

# Project Background

- Falling is the leading cause of injury-related death in people over 75 in the UK. Falls in hospitals are the most commonly reported safety incidents, with an estimated number of around 282,000 patients falls in England each year (NICE, 2014).
- Inpatient falls are the most common cause of harm in the NHS. They cause distress, pain, injury, loss of confidence and anxiety for relatives, carers and hospital staff
- In the 2012-2013 financial year there were a total of 396 falls reported in the Trust. 144 of these resulted in harm. Using the DOH Opportunity Estimator this harm is estimated to have cost £32k to treat

## Aim

## Primary Drivers

## Secondary Drivers

Reduce falls by 20% by June 2015.

Reduce falls resulting in moderate to severe harm by 20% by June 2015

Staffing

Staffing per shift; Skills mix on the ward; The use of 1:1s

Ward systems and activities

Review daily activities; Therapy / expert intervention

Education & training

Communicate risk and raise awareness at forums, staff meetings

Increase awareness of falls risks and prevention among service users and their families

Transfers and manual handling

MFA

Physical environment

Furniture ; Toilets; Rails/handles; Lighting; Doors; Corridors; Bedroom

Clothing that fits inc. appropriate footwear

Access to outside space

Response times to falls

Identifying risk factors and acting on them

Physical health needs e.g. hydration and continence

Using MFA reliably

Review medication

Individualised care planning and adapting interventions

Communicate risks

Identify risk takers

Using data

Reviewing trends and learn from incidents

Reporting incidents and linking reporting systems, Rio coding

# Clothing that fits inc. appropriate footwear

- Assessing footwear and clothing on Admission – initial assessment
- Assessing footwear in relation to mobility and transfer ability – post admission OT assessment
- Provision of alternative footwear.

# Using MFA reliably

- Completion of the multifactorial assessment
- MDT review of assessment
- What happens once the MFA is completed
- Reviewing MFA post fall

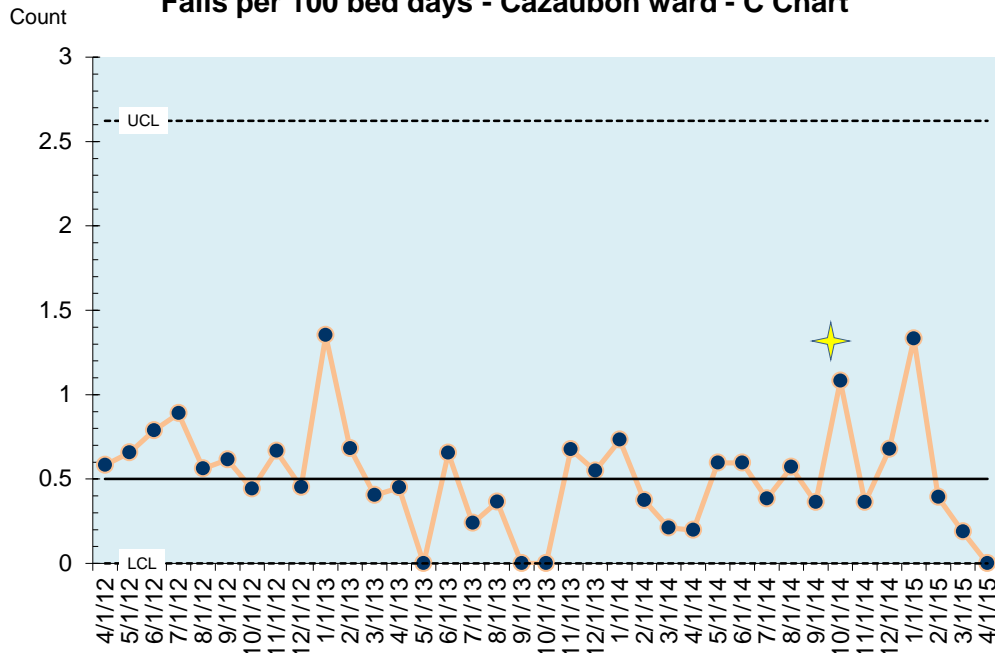
# Review medication

- Review as part of MFA
- Identify high risk medications

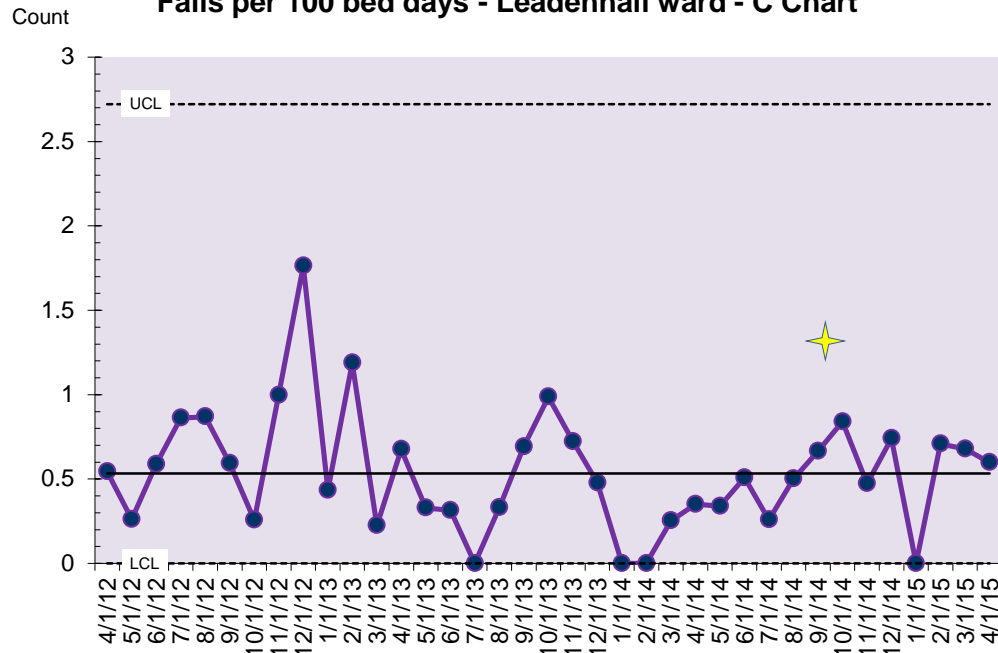
# Reporting incidents – a way of developing practice

- Datix prompts
- Identifying standards
- Reviewing incidents
- Identifying trends

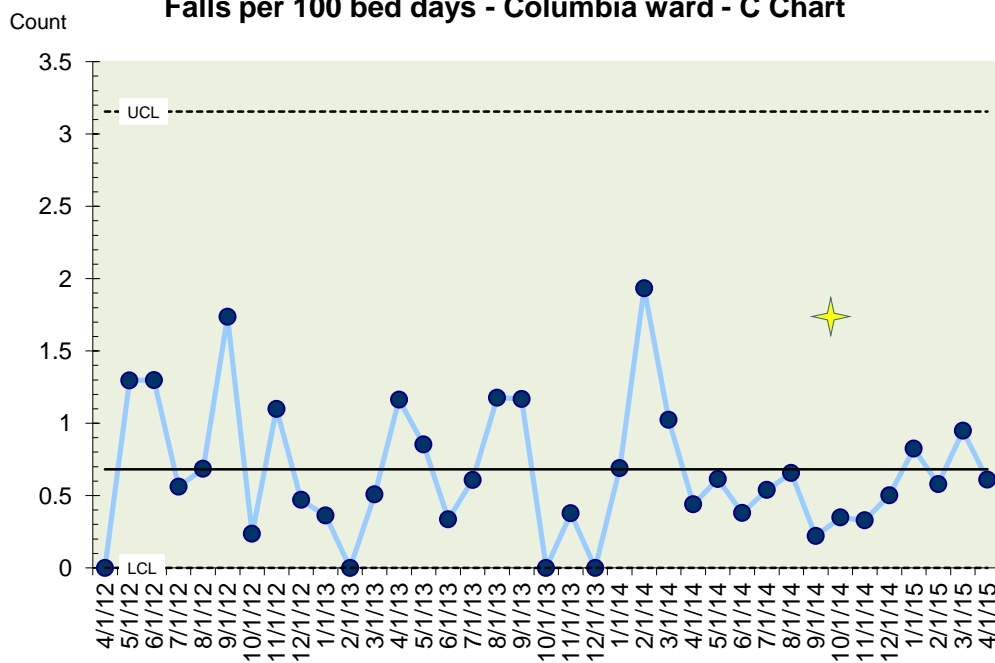
Falls per 100 bed days - Cazaubon ward - C Chart



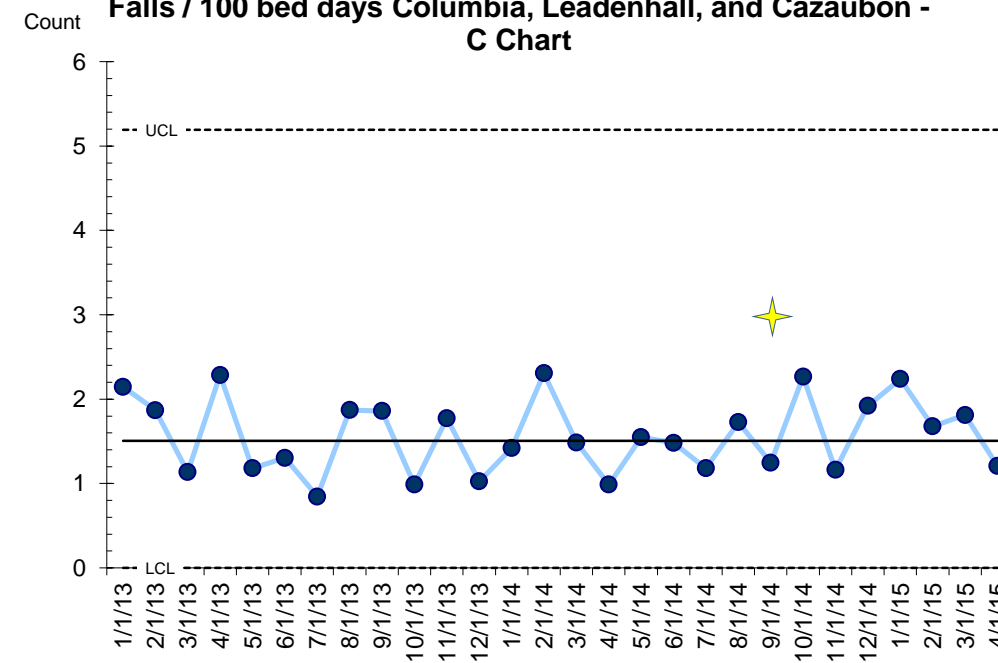
Falls per 100 bed days - Leadenhall ward - C Chart



Falls per 100 bed days - Columbia ward - C Chart



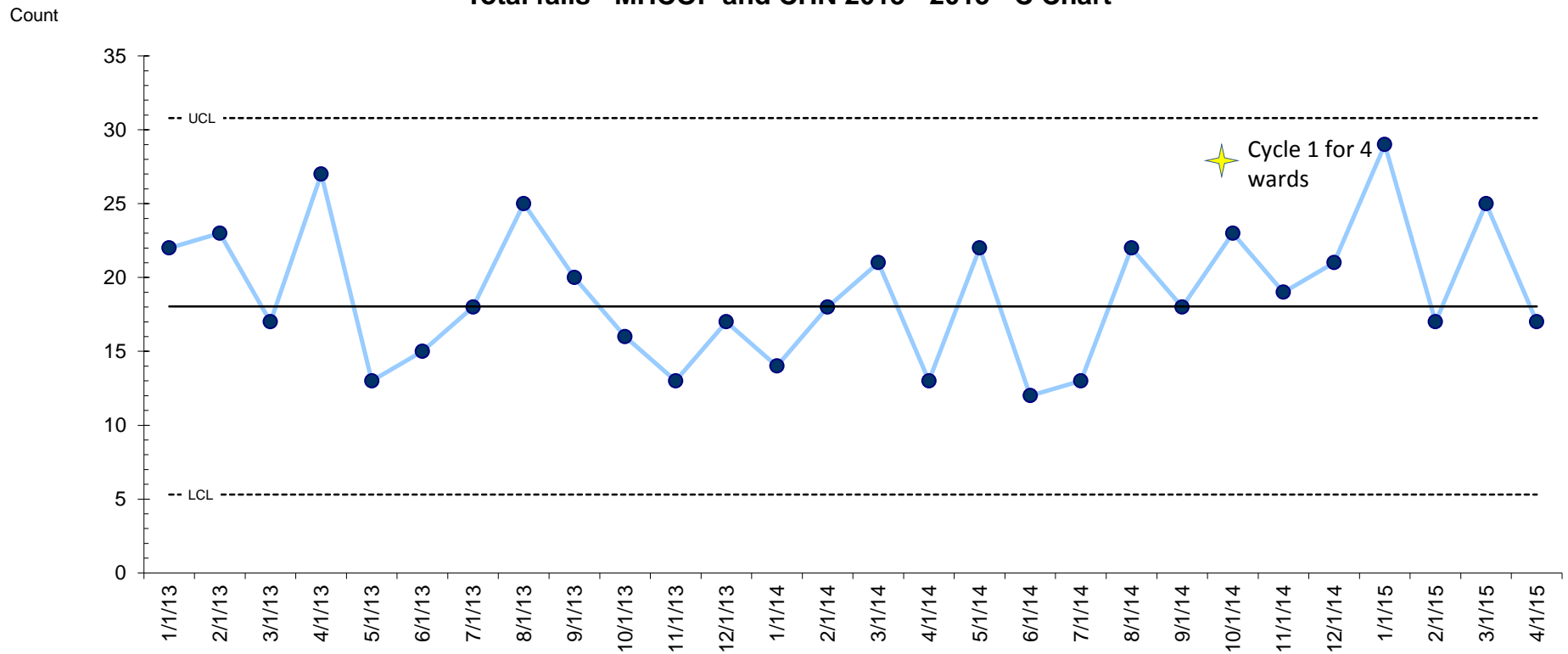
Falls / 100 bed days Columbia, Leadenhall, and Cazaubon - C Chart





# Reduce the Total Number of Falls by 20% by June 2015 (to an average of 14.4)

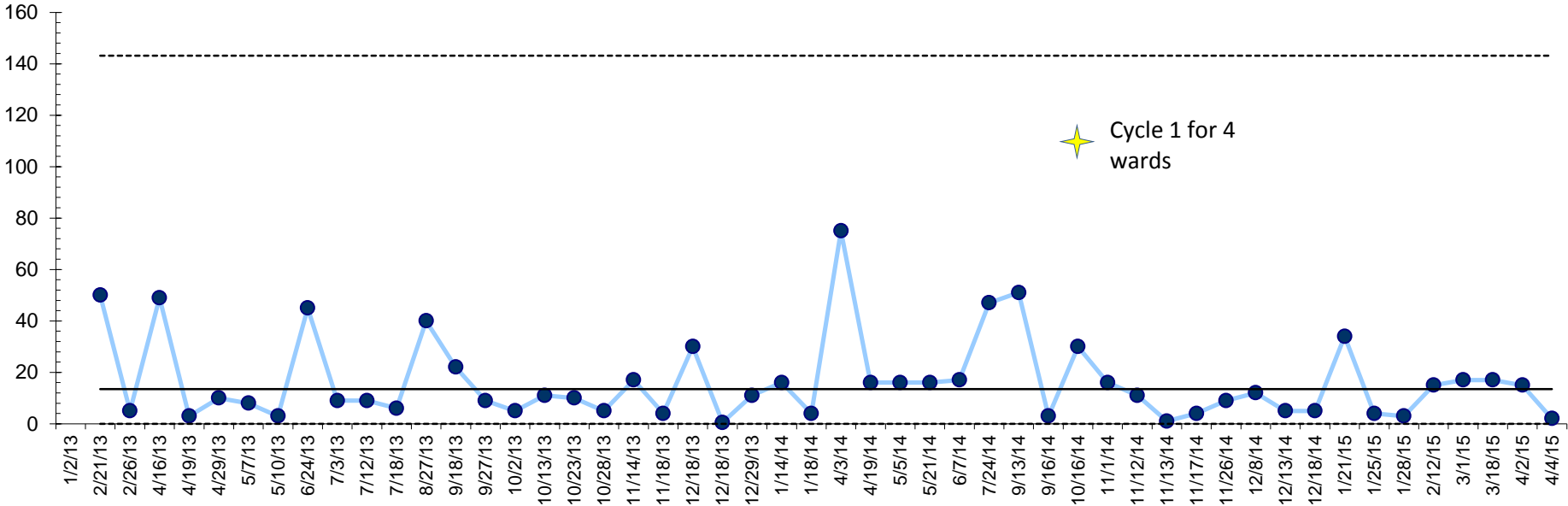
## Total falls - MHCOP and CHN 2013 - 2015 - C Chart



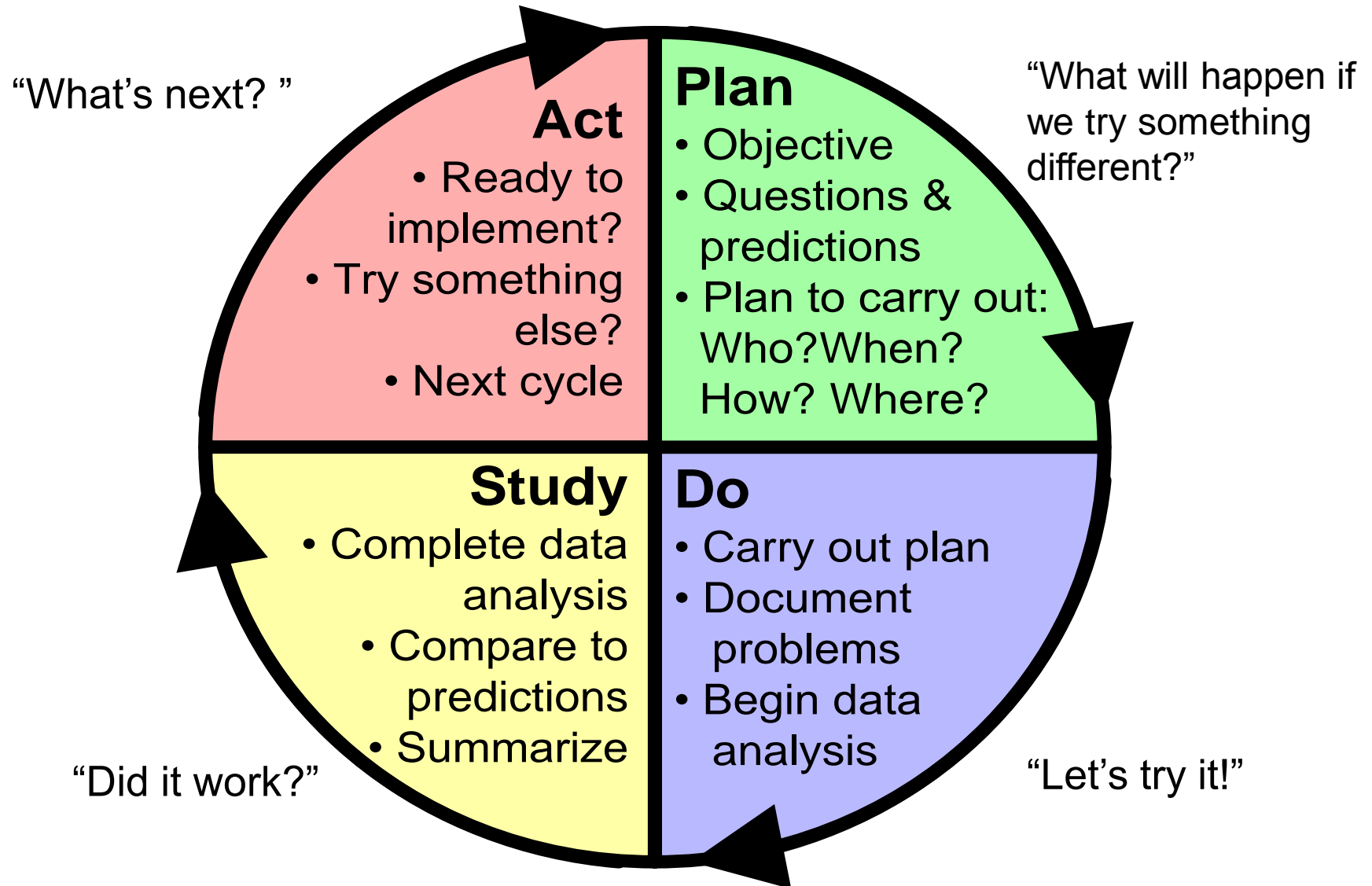
**Increase the Number of Days Between Falls Resulting in Moderate to Severe Harm by 20% by June 2015 (to an average of 16.08)**

**Days between falls resulting in moderate or severe harm - MHCOP and CHN - T Chart**

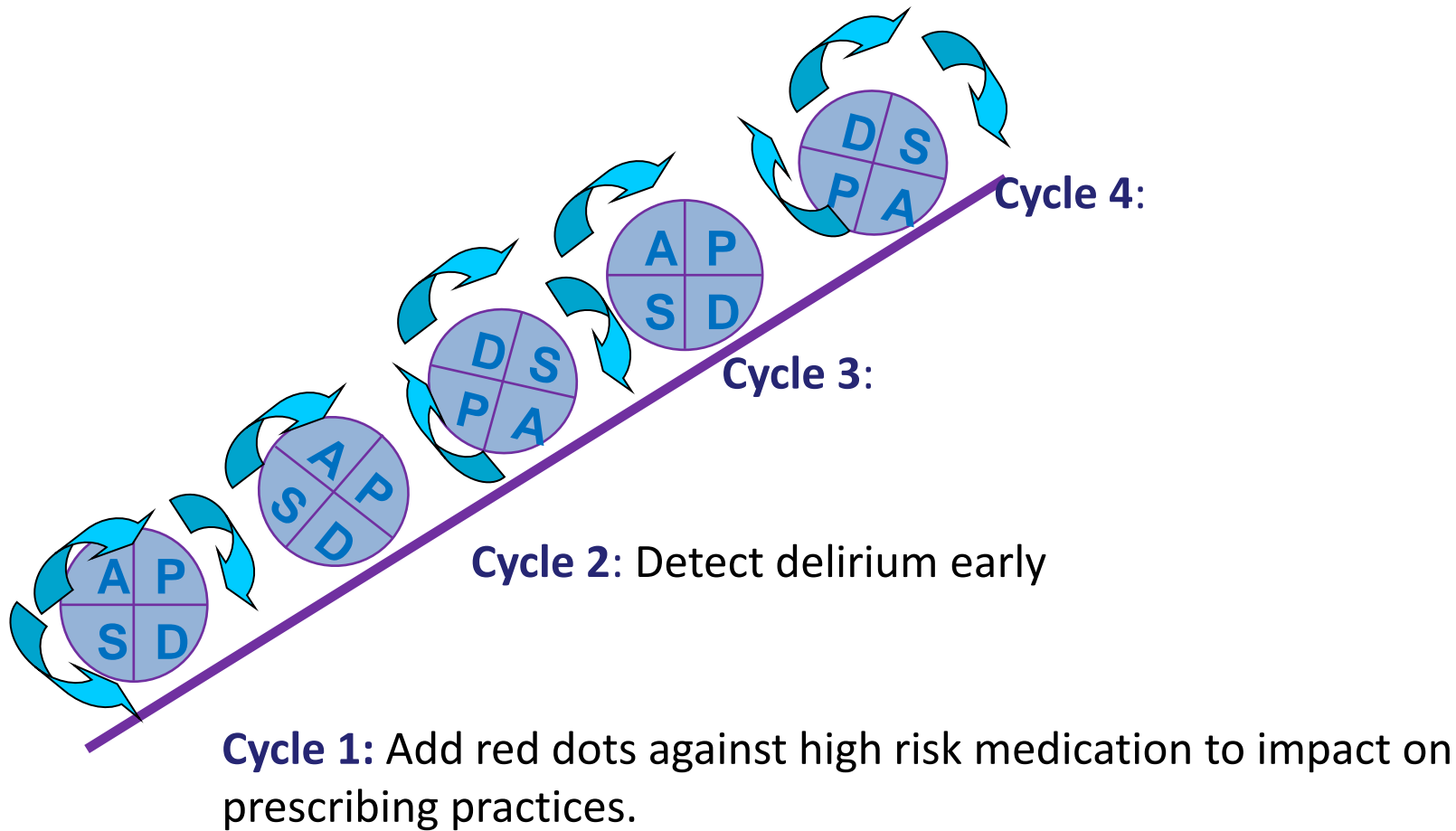
Time between events



# The PDSA Cycle



# Columbia – checklist for admission pack on use of PRN

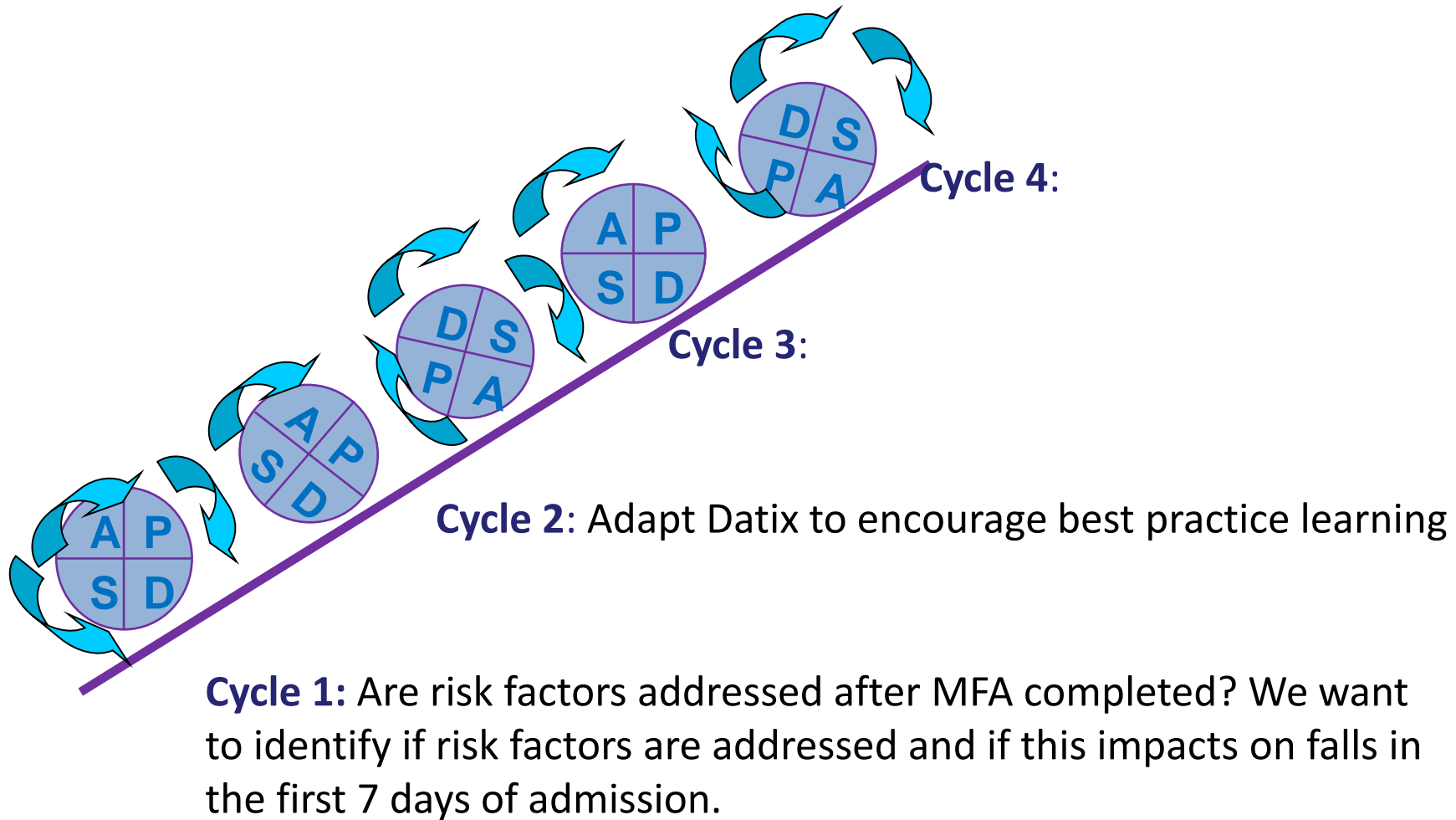


**Action:** ZD to laminate falls posters and display on Columbia Ward

**Action:** Consider a change idea around working with families

**Action:** Ward staff to offer all service users a full glass of water at medication times

# Leadenhall – reviewing impact of MFA on risk factors



**Action:** AC to circulate the findings of the falls Audit that is currently in progress (after 24<sup>th</sup> April)

**Action:** AC to find out if ELFT can benchmark against another Trust

**Action:** AC to develop falls training for service users

**Action:** Ward staff to offer all service users a full glass of water at medication times

# Next development

- Assessing for delirium