

## Falls Prevention – In hospital

If you fall in hospital, it can lead to injury, resulting in a longer stay.  
 Most people fall near the bed and while getting to the toilet.

### What causes people to fall?

- Being unwell and in an unfamiliar place.
- Poor mobility and balance (unsafe when walking).
- Badly fitting footwear and clothing.
- Urgent need to go to the toilet.
- Medications that cause drowsiness/dizziness.



Photo© Queensland Health

### Top tips to prevent a fall in hospital:

- **Use your call bell.** Keep it in easy reach and ring **early** if you require assistance. Please wait for staff, especially if you have been told you require assistance.
- **Sit down to shower and use the rails** to get off the chair or the toilet. If you feel unsafe in the bathroom, remain seated, use the call bell and wait for assistance.
- **Familiarise yourself with your room and bathroom.** Be aware of any hazards (e.g. spills and clutter) and advise staff when you see them.
- **Take your time.** When getting up from sitting or lying down. Let staff know if you feel unwell or unsteady on your feet. Use stable objects for support.
- **Use your walking aid.** Always use your own walking aid and keep it within reach.
- **Wear safe footwear.** Wear supportive shoes, slippers or non-slip socks that fit you well – no scuffs or thongs. Do not walk in socks or surgical stockings without non-slip soles.
- **Wear your glasses.** Keep glasses clean and within easy reach.
- **At night.** Use the light button on the call bell to turn on the light before getting out of bed. Turn the light on in the bathroom.

**If you do have a fall - do not get up on your own - wait for help.**

## Falls Prevention – In hospital

### Things you need in hospital:

- All medications you are currently taking, including supplements.
- Nightwear that is above your ankle length.
- Well fitting shoes, slippers, or non-slip socks.
- Any equipment you normally use, such as glasses, walking aids, hearing aids and spare batteries.

### Staff will:

- Screen and assess your risk of falling. Discuss with you and your family/carer, strategies to reduce risks. These will be included in your care plan.
- Liaise with others who specialise in falls prevention, such as a physiotherapist and/or occupational therapist, to assist with your care.

### If you do have a fall, staff will:

- Consult you and your family/carer to identify why you fell and repeat an assessment of your risk of falling again.
- Make changes to your care to make you safer.
- Arrange review by a doctor.

### Preventing falls is also important when you go home.

Before you leave hospital, you may be referred for further review or services, to make you safer at home.

Acknowledgement to:  
South Western Sydney and Sydney Local Health Districts Falls Prevention Program

Northern Sydney and Central Coast Local Health Districts Falls Prevention Program

For further information scan this with your smart phone

Email: [falls@cec.health.nsw.gov.au](mailto:falls@cec.health.nsw.gov.au)  
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