

4CPS-328 - Developing a Screening Tool for Fall-Risk-Increasing Drugs in Danish Hospital

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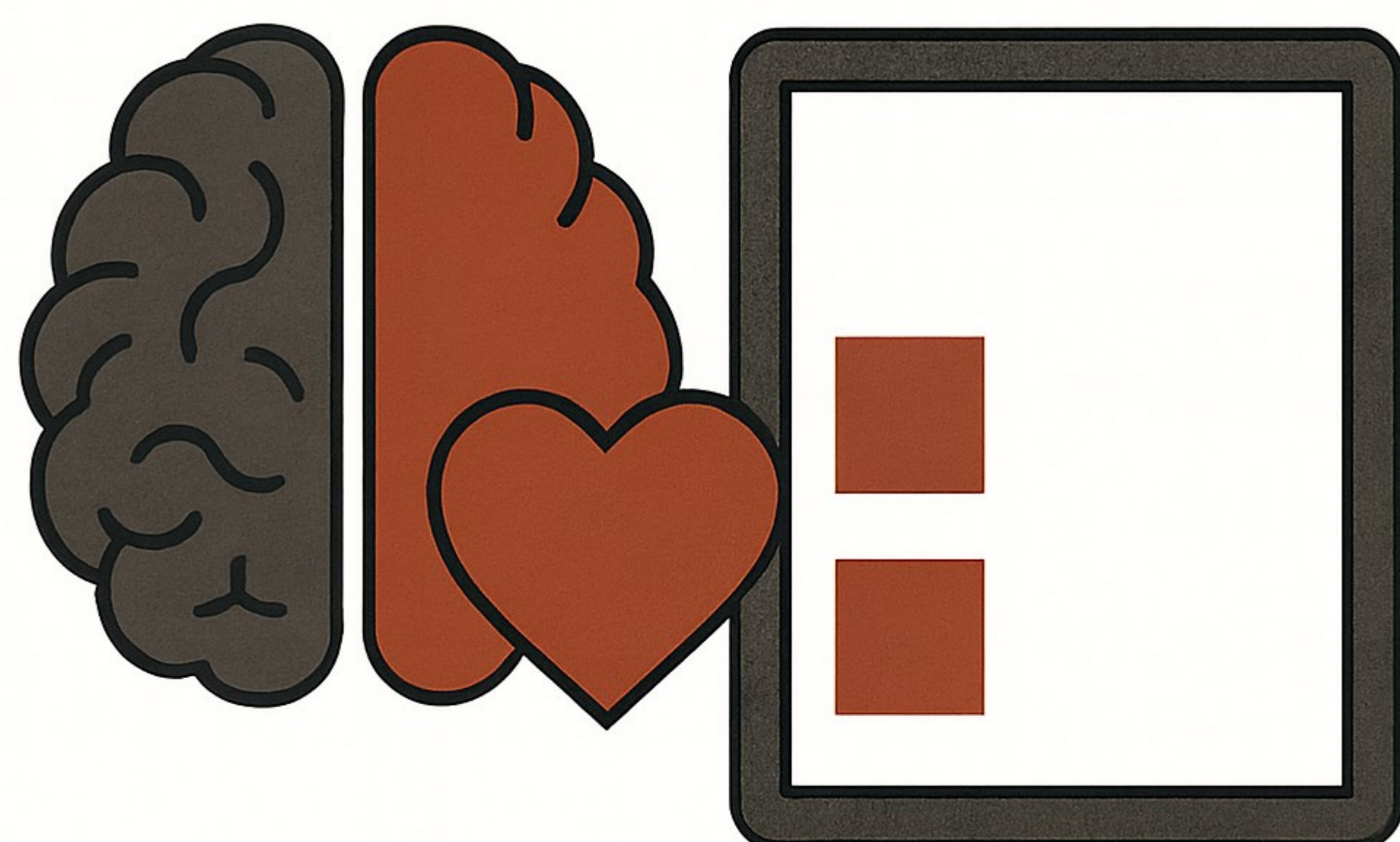
BACKGROUND

- **1 in 4 adults ≥ 65** experience a fall annually.
- **Medication can increase fall risk** — and is preventable.
- **Identifying at-risk patients** may prevent medication-related falls.
- Aim: Develop a **Fall-Risk-Increasing-Drugs (FRIDs) screening tool** for Danish hospitals.



RESULTS

- **15 FRIDs tools/models** were identified.
- The developed screening tool includes **113 drugs**.
- Most drugs affect the central nervous system (52.2%) and cardiovascular system (27.4%)
- Drugs were grouped by **fall-risk potential**.
- Risk categories: Low risk: 53 drugs (46.9%), Medium risk: 26 drugs (23.0%), and High risk: 34 drugs (30.1%)



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METHODS

- **Systematic review** (PubMed & Embase) including studies developing, updating, or validating FRIDs tools/guidelines.
- **Danish applicability filter:** Only drugs used by **≥ 2.500 people** in Denmark in 2024 included.
- **Scoring system (0–6 points):**
 - (1) Evidence strength (frequency, recency, methodology)
 - (2) Fall-related side effects from **SmPCs**
- **High-evidence drugs:** Cited in **≥ 10 tools** and supported by predictive and consensus methods.
- Fall-related side effects selected based on **previous SmPC-based fall-risk studies**.



CONCLUSION & PERSPECTIVES

- The FRIDs screening tool may help reduce medication-related falls.
- Should be tested in a Danish hospital setting.
- Integration in the electronic health record could provide trigger alerts identify patients prescribed multiple FRIDs.

