

SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING OF PATIENT FALLS IN A HOSPITAL SETTING BY THE HOSPITAL PHARMACIST: FOCUS ON PATIENT-RELATED RISK FACTORS AND DRUG THERAPY

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- Falls in Hospitalized Patients (FHPs) represent the most common adverse event and may result in an increase in hospital stay and/or additional hospitalizations

BACKGROUND

- The aim of this study was to identify the risk factors related to FHPs

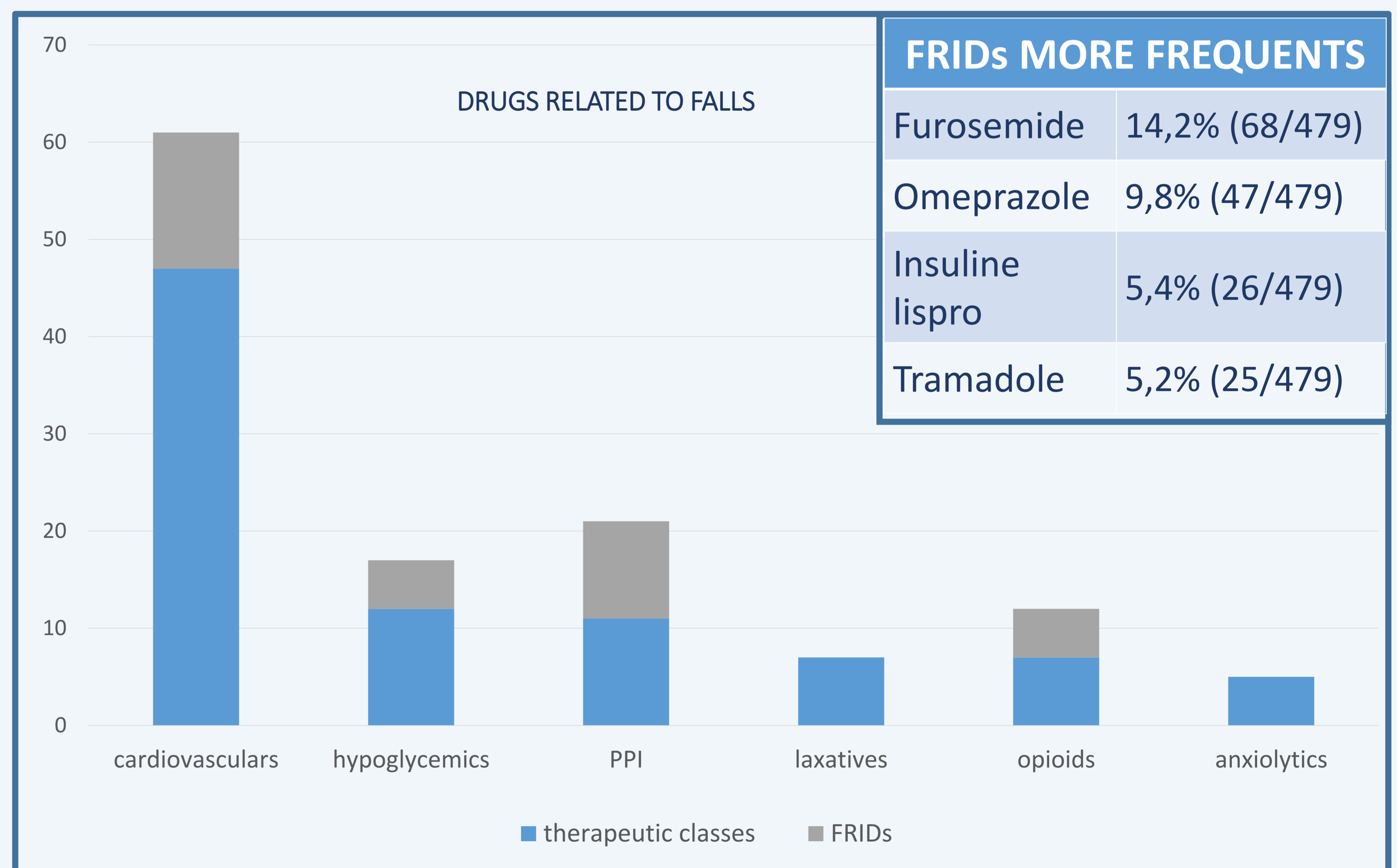
OBJECTIVES

- 65 falls occurred in our institute from January 2013 to May 2018, referring to 61 patients have been analyzed. Patient-related risk factors and therapy-related risk factors such as the presence of Fall-Risk-Increasing Drugs (FRIDs) have been identified

METHODS

RESULTS

Age	< 60 years 19,7% (12/61) 60 – 70 years 45,9% (28/61) 70 – 80 years 31,1% (19/61) > 80 years 3,3% (2/61)	Need of partial assistance	27,9%(17/61)
Sex	males 68,9% (42/61) females 31,1% (19/61)	Postoperative status	40% (26/65)
Presence of diseases predisposing falls	96,7% (59/61)	History of falls	31,1%(19/65)
Overweight	55,7% (34/61)	Necessity of diagnostic examinations	33
Underweight	1,6% (1/61)	Patients in polytherapy	96,9% (63/65)
Need of total assistance	40% (26/65)	FRIDs mean to therapy	7,3



CONCLUSIONS

This analysis shows critical points in which to implement preventive and safety measures: frequent fall-risk assessments of each patient through appropriate assessment scales; greater attention to drug therapy and adequate training of healthcare professionals.



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