

PREDICTING AND PREVENTING FALLS USING THE HESTER-DAVIS FALL PROGRAM

UTSouthwesternMedical Center



CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURE

Tsedey Melaku MS-MAS, BSN, RN

Emily Flahaven MSN, RN, CAHIMS

Nedra Hennelly MSN, RN

have no real or apparent conflicts of interest to disclose.



OBJECTIVES

- □ Identify which types of falls are predictable and/or preventable
- Describe Hester-Davis Fall program
- Describe care plan build approach
- Lessons learned/next steps for implementation



WHY FOCUS ON FALLS?

•30% to 51% of falls result in some injury

CMS (Medicare) classifies a fall as a HAC (hospital acquired condition) and will not reimburse hospitals for this type of care

Most important reason: keeping our patients safe

D. Oliver, et al. Falls and fall related injuries in hospitals. (2010, Nov). Clinics in Geriatric Medicine.

SENTINEL EVENT ALERT 55



Analysis of falls with injury in the Sentinel Event database reveals the most common contributing factors pertain to:

- Inadequate assessment
- Communication failures
- Lack of adherence to protocols and safety practices
- Inadequate staff orientation, supervision, staffing levels or skill mix
- Deficiencies in the physical environment
- Lack of leadership



IMPROVING FALLS AT UTSW



Medications

Ask your doctor if you need to change any medications that may increase your fall risk.

Certain types of medications can increase the risk of falling. These include psychoactive medications, including sedatives, anti-anxiety, antidepressants, antipsychotics, and many others.

Never stop your medications without your doctor's permission.

What you can do to decrease your risk of falling:

Vitamin D supplements. Ask your doctor if you need extra vitamin D.

Exercise program. It is important to continue any exercises that you may have learned in the hospital to help strengthen your muscles, increase your balance, and improve your galt (walk). These types of exercises can decrease your risk of falling.

JT Southwestern Medical Center

SOUTHWESTERN



- UTSW Fall Committee leadership identified an increase in falls with move into William P. Clements University Jr. Hospital
- Monitored fall rate and implemented interventions with minimal improvement in fall rate
- HIT intervention targeting underlying areas of risk can prevent patient falls in older patients in acute care hospitals¹

SCREENING VS. ASSESSING

Screening Vs. Assessing	Screening	Assessing
Identifies patients at fall risk	Yes	Yes
Completion time under 3 minutes	Yes	Yes
Targeted questions	No	Yes
Stratifies risk level	No	Yes
Tells you why patient is at risk	No	Yes
Identifies modifiable risk factors	No	Yes



UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS MEDICAL SCHOOL (UAMS) HESTER DAVIS CASE STUDY



2013 Top Performer in Falls and Injury Prevention (University Healthsystem Consortium)

One year after implementing (2011) the HD Falls Program TM at UAMS:

Experienced a 60% reduction in injurious falls

Improved from 98th to 11th percentile in falls injury ranking on NDNQI

Saved \$1.27 million on falls related costs the 1st year

Saved an additional \$330k by eliminating "patient sitters" – an ineffective and costly intervention

Saw an overall savings of \$1.6M per year

All occurring during a time when the hospital was significantly reducing staff.

In 2013, UAMS achieved the lowest falls and falls injury rates in its history and is a recognized national leader.



2014 Top Hospital Saving Money in Innovative Ways (Becker's Healthcare)



TYPES OF FALLS







ANTICIPATED PHYSIOLOGIC FALL

- most common type of falls that occur in hospitals
- •related to known risk factors such as mobility limitations, toileting needs, mental status changes, or high risk medications
- •can be identified with a falls risk tool

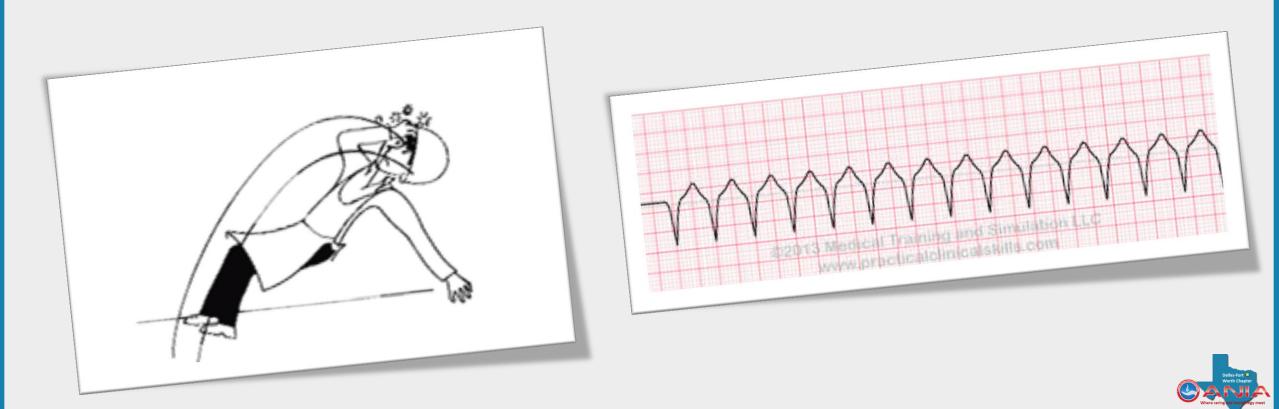






UNANTICIPATED PHYSIOLOGIC FALL

•occur when the patient has some <u>unknown</u> physiological event such as a seizure, syncopal episode, or cardiac arrhythmia



ACCIDENTAL FALL

include slips and trips

•implementing Universal Fall Precautions with ALL patients is the best defense against accidental falls







BEHAVIORAL FALL

Occur when a patient is having a behavioral episode and chooses to

put themselves on the floor







DEVELOPMENTAL FALL

Occur in children and are part of normal growth and development





SUMMARY BY TYPE OF FALL

Type of Fall	Predictable	Preventable
Anticipated Physiologic	YES	YES
Unanticipated Physiologic	NO	NO
Accidental	NO	YES
Behavioral	NO	NO
Development	NO	NO



WHY THE HD FALL PREVENTION PROGRAM ©?

UTSW Fall Tool	HDS©
Developed at UTSW (not validated)	Validated in literature
Sensitivity not assessed	91% sensitivity
Only identifies if the patient is at risk	Identifies why a patient is at risk
Does not identify modifiable risk factors	Identifies specific modifiable risk factors
Does not generate an individualized plan of care	Risk factors are mapped to specific interventions in the HD Care Plan ©
No stratification of risk	Stratifies the level of risk by low, moderate or high

WHY THE HD FALL PREVENTION PROGRAM ©?

Journal of Neuroscience Nursing

Validation of the Hester Davis Scale for Fall Risk Assessment in a Neurosciences Population

Amy L. Hester, Dees M. Davis

Background and Purpose: Fall risk assessment is a necessary component of fall prevention programs. Accurate instruments to predict the risk of falling are paramount in identifying the correct patients in need of fall prevention measures. The purpose of this study was to prospectively validate the Hester Davis Scale (HDS) for fall risk assessment in an acute care setting in the South Central United States. Methods: The HDS was prospectively validated in 1,904 patients on a neurosciences unit. Results: Using an initial cut score of 7 produced a sensitivity of 100% and specificity of 24.9%. Receiver Operating Characteristic Analysis evidenced a cut score of 10 that would produce a more desirable sensitivity and specificity of 90.9% and 47.1%, respectively. Conclusion: The results of the psychometric evaluation and validation of the HDS support its use in clinical practice.

Keywords: fall instruments, fall prediction, fall risk assessment, neuro falls

CONCLUSION:

THE RESULTS OF THE PSYCHOMETRIC **EVALUATION AND VALIDATION OF THE** HDS SUPPORT ITS USE IN CLINICAL PRACTICE²

Hester AL, Davis DM, J Validation of the Hester Davis Scale for fall risk assessment in a neurosciences population. Neuroscience Nursing. 2013 Oct



HOW DOES HDS COMPARE TO OTHER TOOLS?

Psychometric Statistics of Commonly Used Adult Inpatient Fall Risk Prediction

Tools

Screening Tools			Assessment Tools	
	MORSE ^a Johns Hopkins ^b HENDRICH II ^c		HDS ^{c d, e}	
Sensitivity	73%	58%	75%	91% paper 90% EMR

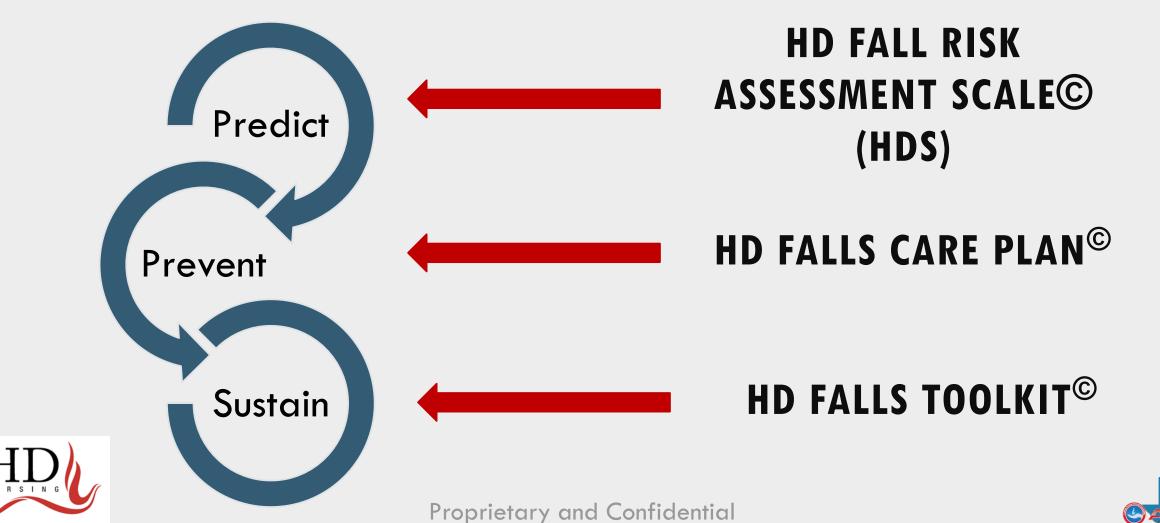
HDS© identifies the RIGHT at-risk patients.

15-33% more sensitive than other commonly used validated tools!





HD FALLS PROGRAM



HD SCIENCE BEHIND FALLS MANAGEMENT







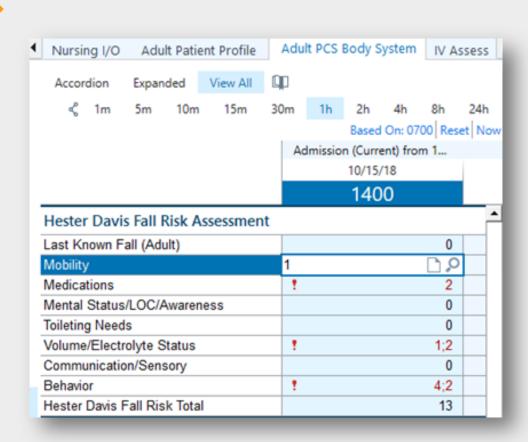


HDS© SCORING TOOL

Hester Davis Fall Risk Assessment		
Last Known Fall (Adult)		
Mobility		
Medications		
Mental Status/LOC/Awareness		
Toileting Needs		
Volume/Electrolyte Status		
Communication/Sensory		
Behavior		
Hester Davis Fall Risk Total		



HDS© SCORING TOOL-BUILD CONSIDERATIONS

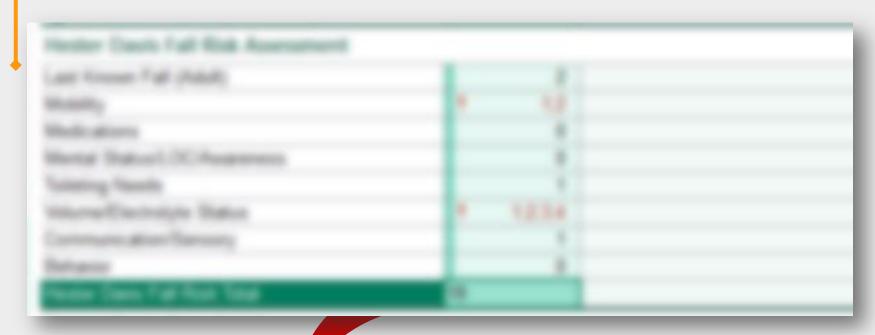








HD FALLS CARE PLAN



① The patient is identified as Fall Risk. Click the link to individualize the Hester Davis Care Plan (Adult) for the patient.

Care Plan @

The following actions have been applied:

- ✓ Care Plan Added: UTSW UH HD Fall Risk (Adult)
- ✓ Added: Hester Davis Fall Risk Adult Interventions and HD Education



<u>D</u>ismiss

HD CARE PLAN

Interventions by Level of Risk

- Low
- Moderate
- •High
- •Comatose/sedated

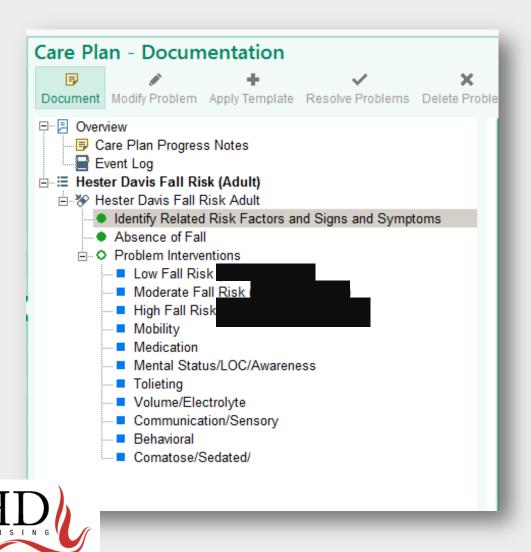
Interventions by Risk Factor

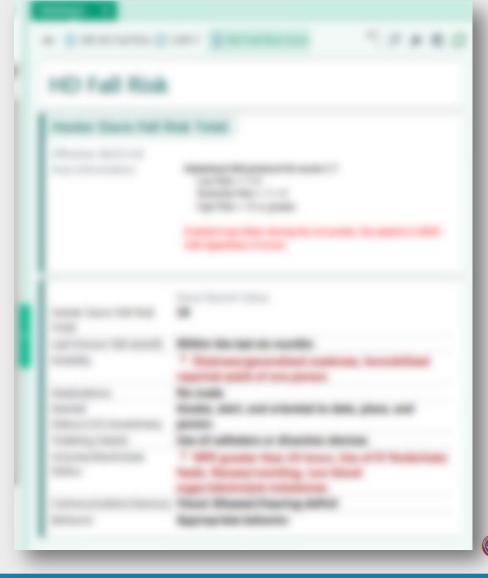
- Mobility
- Medications
- Mental Status
- Toileting Needs
- Volume / Electrolyte Status
- Communication/ Sensory
- Behavior





INDIVIDUALIZING THE HD CARE PLAN





BUILD CONSIDERATIONS FOR SPECIALTY AREAS





- Needed to create rules to display different HD tools (mHDS vs. HDS)
- Same rules used for assessments and care plan alerts



PLAN OF CARE-INTERVENTIONS



Interventions are implemented based on risk factors unique to each patient as well as the patient's overall level of risk to fall.

Universal fall precautions (UFPs) are observed with <u>ALL</u> patients regardless of their risk to fall.







CARE PLANNING IN ACTION

Nurses complete an assessment upon admission and at the start of each shift to generate the care plan

The care plan is individualized for each patient

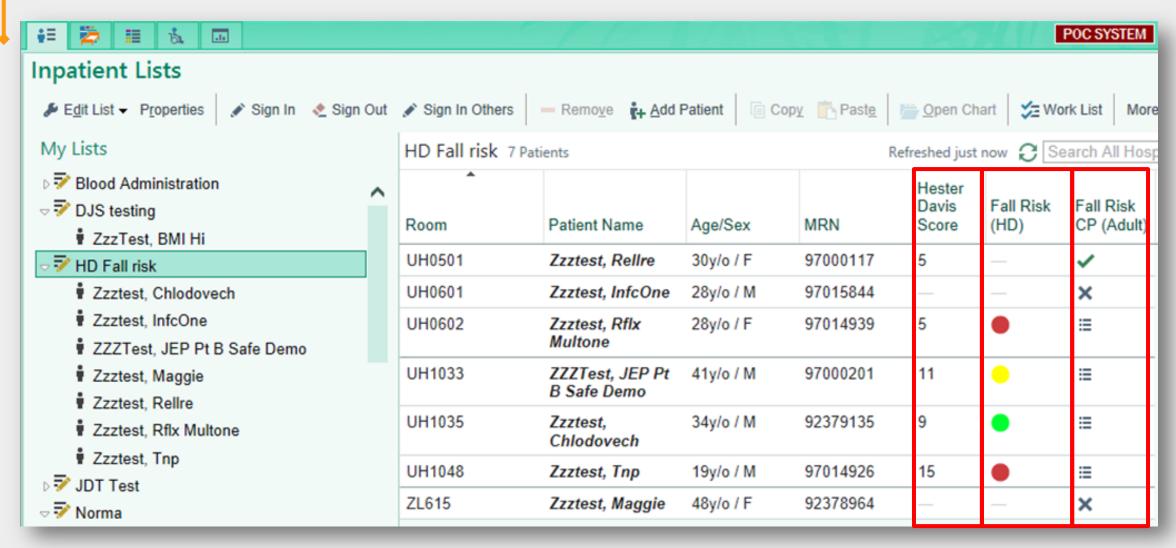
Based on the patient's **level of risk** and **specific risk factors**, certain interventions will be implemented

It is critical to success that staff providing direct patient care are aware of the patient's care plan

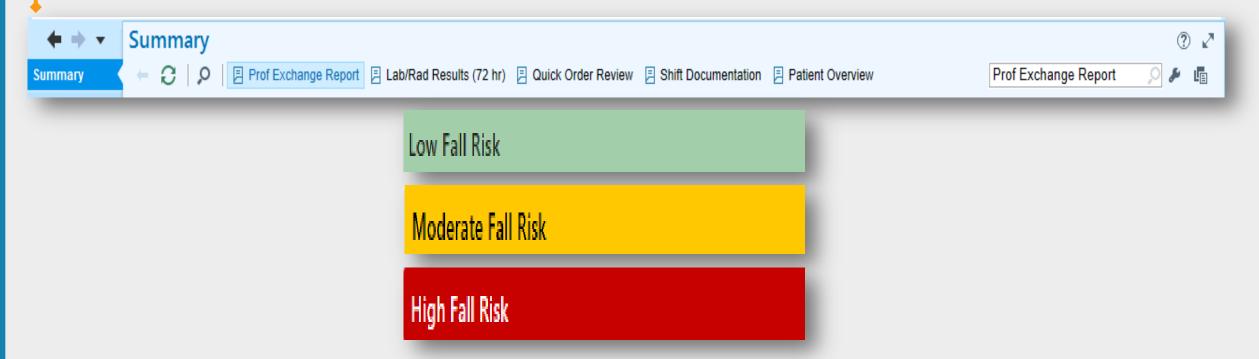




COMMUNICATION TOOLS WITHIN EHR



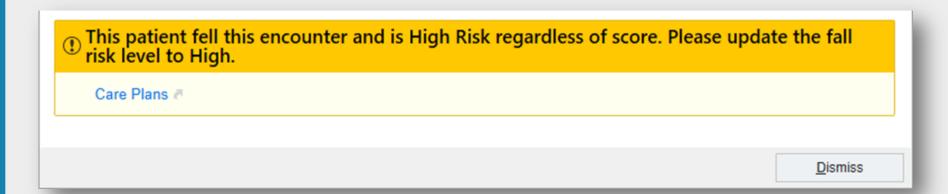
COMMUNICATION TOOLS WITHIN EHR



Banners display on various reports to notify the interprofessional team about the latest fall risk status. This is coupled with visual aides in the patient's room.



BUILD CONSIDERATION FOR FALLS DURING CURRENT ADMISSION



High Fall Risk (patient fell during current hospitalization)

- If a patient has <u>any</u> type of fall during the hospital stay, the high risk interventions must be implemented
- Rules were created using the post fall documentation to address this scenario



POST FALL PLAN

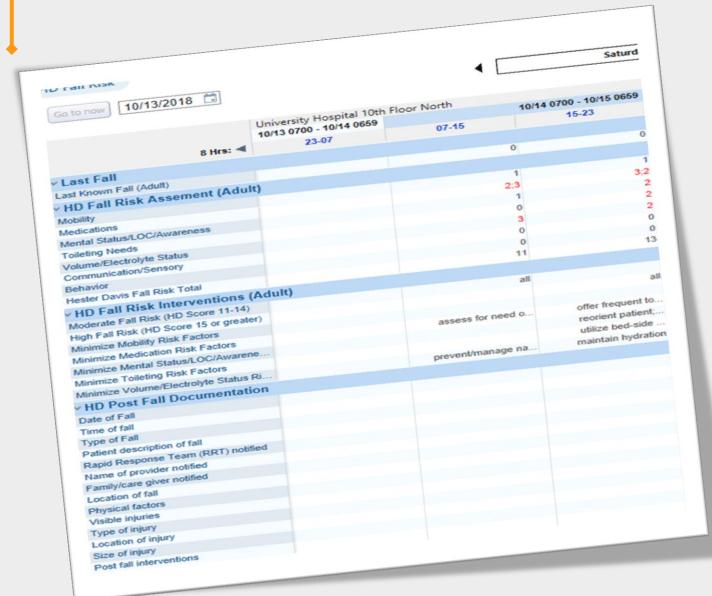
Hester-Davis Post-Fall Documentation		
Date of Fall		
Time of fall		
Type of Fall		
Patient description of fall		
Rapid Response Team (RRT) notified		
Name of provider notified		
Family/care giver notified		
Location of fall		
Physical factors		
Visible injuries		
Post fall interventions		







FALL ACCORDION REPORT CREATED FOR DEBRIEF



- Fall debriefing consists of reviewing multiple factors related to the fall
- Accordion report was created to reduce the time staff spent mining the chart for falls related documentation



Prevent Sustain

HD FALLS TOOLKIT ©

Tools to provide:

- Auditing
- Training
- Remediation
- QI Documentation
- Staff Recognition
- Staff Communication



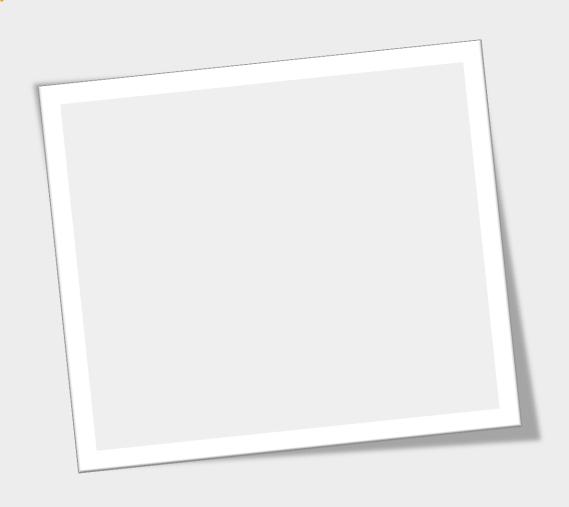


LESSONS LEARNED & NEXT STEPS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- •lt takes an interprofessional village
- •Fall practice champions
- Scenario based training
- •PRACTICE, PRACTICE, PRACTICE



INTERPROFESSIONAL TEAM



- •Patient Care Technicians (PCT's), Therapists, Transport and Guest and Patient Services are key team members when it comes to preventing falls and fall related injury.
- •Various communication tools where created within the EHR to assist with making this information visible for all disciplines.



ROLE OF THE PRACTICE CHAMPION

- Serve as change agent
- Act as a fall practice champion (including the ability to explain evidence-based practice to peers)
- Role model and teach best practice
- Assist in auditing monitoring
- Provide support during implementation
- Identify issues on units



ADDITIONAL SUCCESS



Success Story



Batesville, AR

Stoff Comments:

"The HOS is a nisk assessment soci the clinicians believe in and trust *, Progressive Care Nurse Manager

The ND Kallz Program provides "a more occurate reflection of the true fall risk in our patients that makes the volume of patients needing intervention more managerable and doable"- Senior Moven Nurse Manager

The HOS impacts have been two fold. stoff have a scale that appropriately guides core interventions which has created the biggest impact of all. . Increased patient safety. Senior House's Pall's with injury rate decreased by more than 50% ofter implementing the HDS."

"The culture of safety for PCU has algoriticately improved unliving evidence based fall prevention tools. The key to success is proper identification of high foll nisk patients, focus on injury prevention, hald each other occumeble, and transparency of data."

"Staff appreciated the oblitty stratify patients foil risk besed on functional ability AND cognitive ability."

Nurses soon identified the value of the more specific risk score in siding with the mointaining a safe environment and organization of care by getting the appropriate interventions to the appropriate



White Five Medical Center (WENC), the correspond facility of WENC, is a vende hone: revenue surror: cyrones, con annessed annessed serving block Gestral contains, proving, near-ton-provint regional transpire persons. Arbanism bince 1976. Although WEMC has traditionally 6 national mean in various quality metrics, there were st

falls and hour to reduce them. WRMC was looking for a s benefit all their patient populations including roce and those in their genetric behavioral health unit.

The major challenge for full prevention at WRRAC was the patients that are truly a high fall risk and prevent injury WRMC utilized a fall scale that was outdated and flagger fall risk. The previous bool did not guide interventions. not have processes in place to prevent injury or provide family education for falls.

On some units, like Senior Haven, a 36-bed Geri Poyth is patients as a high fall role. Ultimately this was not effect persons as a regar secretar, unserviously this make not execut patients truly, at fall risk which resulted in staff desensit interventions and alarm fatigue. The Progressive Care U unit specializing in cardiac disorders was challenged wit despite best efforts, was seeing an average of 2 falls with

The HD Fails Program was introduced for trial on two un and Senior Haven. Composed of a comprehensive appro end serior mayon. Compared or a compared the scientific management, the HD Fails Program includes the scientific published Hester Davis Scale (HDS) for Falls Risk Assessed Care Plan that integrates with the MCS, and the MD Tool patient and family education materials in English and Sp. tool, quality reporting tools, monthly fall safety cross, ru tools, and Program auditing tools.

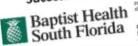
PCU fall rates have declined and fall injury rates are do implementation of the HD fails Program, Senior Hoses improvement with a \$4% -selection in full related into Recognizing Lignificant progress in these two units, WES nating sugressions progress in treas two units, coar-Falls Program to the rett of the hospital and within the y lowest rates of falls in over 10 years outsteading a 29. full rates. Significant success was demonstrated in speci-Recuperative Care unit who has been fell free for six mo for large number of cognitively impaired patients. The Program was easily integrated into their EMR and di Using the HD Falls Program, In PMC nour has a solution t only fall prevention but also injury prevention into their

For more information on the HD Nursing Falls Program,



HDNursing The Science Behind Falls Management

Success Story





The HD Falls Program utilizes the Hester Davis Fall Risk Assessment Scale® (HDS) to identify each patient's specific fall risk factors. These factors are mapped to the HD Care Plan" to generate an individualized, evidencebased plan of care for both fall and injury prevention.

Learn more about what the HD Falls Program" can do for your organization. Contact us at: info@hdnursing.com

> PREDICT PREVENT SUSTAIN

Shuatter:

Repfiel Health South Storda (BMSF) Steatondence Center is a comprehensive showly treatment facility. It is 45-bed mixed expressioners unit with 12 nanocisence acrds proximate care contracted and spicegory center. The complexity and excelly of this patient population provides staff with the most complexity and excelly of this patient population provides staff with the most challenging full risk issues in the hospital analysisment.

Challenge:

bid 9 triff none concerned with unit falls rates, and in particular, the incidence bid 9 triff none concerned by the fall rates of 80 first was using identified among all of 81 rates as high risk. Seaf wave do-sensition to patient's true fail rule, and patient bases had set in with the excessive use of fall alarms. The current screening tool did not be for sensitive the sensitive seafer of fall alarms for current patients and set of the sensitive sensitive sensitive sensitive sensitive sensitive patients are progress or often an administrative care plant that identified the resources necessary to religiate the patient's risk factors.

They needed to find a scientifically validated assessment tool and care plan that could identify their patient's specific risk factors and generate tangeted, and video and other patients are provided interventions.

Solutions

Althorous granty available tails risk assessment tools and programs, the M plant reviewing many available tails risk assessment tools and programs, and the M plant and tail risk plant and tail ri

Besudts: Since the advent of the study/trial in December 2014, the Neuroscience Center has reduced falls recenting in Injury by 80%. In addition, BHE was spending on an experience of the study Study of the Study Study of Study of the to Brilliget Welchter MS, RN, CCRN-K, CNRN, SCRN, ACNS-BC, who is the Clinical Nurse Specialist for Resumptioners, the implementation of the HD Falls Care than "grantomy reduced the need for patient settler," which is targeted in structured to the settler of th responds to a fail alarm on the unit.

entermines researing amore results access by tents.

* Tools that lied to higher staff confidence and increased consistency and standardization in their ability to more accurately diagnose falls risks transfer distance in their ability to more accurately diagnose falls risks.

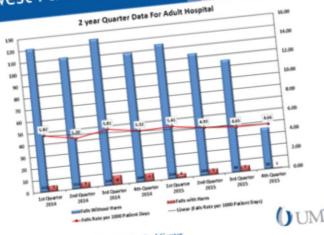
nore entower, use or material resources
 Air selfdronal cost serings realized in a recore accurate studing plan and less staff time spent print out reports and meetings with compliance after a fall staff time spent print out reports and meetings with compliance after a fall staff.

"The HD Falls Program impacts have been twofold. . staff have a scale that appropriately guides care interventions which has created the biggest impact of all. . . increased patient safety.

Senior Haven's Fall's with Injury rate decreased by more than 50% after implementing the HD Program."

KARA WILSON, NURSE MANAGER GERI-PSYCH UNIT

Lowest Fall Rates on Record!!!



University of Mississippi Medical Center









RESULTS

HD Nursing Success stories

The HD Nursing Falls Management System is a predictive analytic program to predict and prevent falls and injuries across the continuum of care.

Hospital	Number of beds	Facility type	Location Type	Outcomes
1	400+	Tertiary Academic	Urban	Reduced Fall rates from 6.46 to 2.8 in year one (43.3% decrease). Current rates 1.3 for falls and 0.16 falls with injury. Hospital saw savings of \$1.6M in first year.*
2	200+	Tertiary Care	Urban	27% reduction in overall falls and 44% reduction in falls with injury at this Leap Frog Top 10 hospital. Elimination of moderate or greater injury falls for five consecutive quarters.*
3	500+	Quaternary Academic	Urban	Reduced fall rates to the lowest in organizational history. Reduced injurious falls by 90%.**
4	150	Regional	Suburban	Rates per 1000 patient days reduced from 6 to 2 (67% decrease) with a sustained reduction of 62% after two years of Program Implementation.***
5	450	Tertiary care	Urban	Reduced standardized score from 0.4 to 0.29 in the last three quarters with an improvement of >35% in overall falls. NDNOI standardized score for injury falls reduced from26 to58 (from 25th to 5th percentile change).*
6	Varies	Large hospital system	Multiple types and states	Historical low fall rates achieved across the system within 3 months of full system implementation of the HD Falls Program and reached an all time low again in Q2 2018 with system wide fall rates less than 2 per 1000 patient days and sustaining injury rates at 0.01 per 1000 pt days.*



REFERENCES

- 1. D. Oliver, et al. Falls and fall related injuries in hospitals. (2010, Nov). Clinics in Geriatric Medicine.
- 2. Dykes PC, Carroll DL, Hurley A, et al. Fall Prevention in Acute Care Hospitals: A Randomized Trial. JAMA. 2010;304(17):1912–1918. doi:10.1001/jama.2010.1567
- 3. Hester AL, Davis DM, J Validation of the Hester Davis Scale for fall risk assessment in a neurosciences population. Neuroscience Nursing. (2013, Oct).



QUESTIONS?

Tsedey Melaku MS-MAS, BSN, RN (<u>Tsedey.melaku@phhs.org</u>)

Emily Flahaven MSN, RN, CAHIMS (Emily.flahaven@UTSouthwestern.edu)

Nedra Hennelly MSN, RN (<u>Nedra.Hennelly@UTSouthwestern.edu</u>)

