

Multifactorial falls risk assessment and management tool

Consumer:	SAMS:	
Name of account	Data	
Name of assessor:	Date:	

Risk factor (Check if	Recommended actions	Date and
applicable, then circle the	(Select appropriate interventions and record	sign
recommended actions)	In progress notes)	
1.History of falling:	A. Obtain details about past falls, including how many, causes, activity at time of fall, injuries, symptoms such as dizziness, and previous treatment received. B. Determine any patterns and consider throughout assessment. Ask to about/observe for fear of falling.	
☐ Has the consumer had one or more falls in the past 12	C. Document and flag in care plan if the consumer is high falls risk.	
months?	Consider:	
	D. Contacting the primary physician via telephone or send to	
	the consumer's primary physician a letter to inform regarding	
	the consumer's falls risks or there have been unexplained	
	falls or several falls in a short period of time.	
	E. Nurses: Assess for postural or orthostatic hypotension (a drop in BP when standing up). Record in consumers' progress notes and inform MD if hypotension is found.	
2. Balance and mobility:		
	A. Assess consumer's gait and ambulation.	
☐ Is the consumer		
unsteady/unsafe	B. Review bathroom's safety equipment. Are they	
walking?	appropriate and in good condition? Request safety	
	equipment if necessary.	
□ Does the		
consumer have	C. Ensure correct height of toilet and bed.	



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difficulty with transfers? (getting on and off the	D. Ensure lifeline is within easy reach and the consumer can use it. Consider:	
toilet/bed/chair)?	E. Identify the need for assessment of balance, walking and	
,	transfers, mobility aid, etc. Record concerns in progress note.	
	F. Request assistance devices such as cane, walker, etc. if needed.	
3. Medication:	A. Review medications	
Is the consumer taking four (4) or more medications?	B. Report side-effects/symptoms of medication to primary physician.	
unsteady/unsafe walking?	C. Anticipate side-effects and take appropriate measures: – Sedatives: toilet and prepare for bed before giving night	
- Sedatives	sedation. Monitor at all times, but especially overnight and	
– Anti-depressants– Anti-Parkinson's	supervise in the morning.	
– Diuretics (water Tablets) – Anti-psychotics	– Anti-psychotics: can cause sedation, postural hypotension and impaired balance.	
Anti-coagulantsAnti-hypertensives	- Inform MD if the consumer is excessively drowsy or mobility has deteriorated.	
☐ Has there been a Recent change in	 Diuretics: anticipate immediate and subsequent toileting. Ensure easy access to toilet and assist if required. 	
medication that may affect falls risk (e.g. changes involving any of the	D. Report changes in alertness or mobility.	
above?)		
4.Dizziness and fainting:	A. Nurses: Check for postural or orthostatic hypotension.	
□ Does the	B. If postural/orthostatic hypotension prompt consumer to	
consumer	move ankles up and down before rising, then rise slowly and	
experience:	with care from lying to sitting and sitting to standing.	
_dizziness on	C. Refer the consumer to the primary physician for review of	
standing	dizziness/fainting/blackouts/palpitations.	



a sensation of the		
room spinning when		
moving their head or		
body		
fainting attacks		
palpitations?		
5. Cognitive impairment:		
☐ Is the consumer	A. If there is a new change in cognitive status monitor for	
confused,	pain, signs of infection or constipation.	
disorientated,		
restless or highly	B. Monitor and document behavioral issues.	
irritable or agitated?		
	C. Consider the need for falls prevention equipment and	
□ Does the consumer	in discussion and agreement with family and principal	
have reduced insight	caregiver	
and/or judgement		
and/or are they		
uncooperative?		
6. Continence:		
	A. Optimize environment safety - remove clutter and	
☐ Do continence issues	hazards, consider night lighting, monitor floors for wet areas	
contribute to the	- clean or report as soon as possible.	
consumer's falls risk?		
	B. Provide with commode chair or urinal as appropriate.	
7. Sensory impairment:		
	A. Ensure room is free of clutter and obstacles.	
☐ Does the consumer		
have poor vision?	B. Ensure bedroom lighting is adequate, consider need for	
(Remember: following	night lights.	
a stroke someone	C. If vision has not been tooted in next 10 months, analyzed	
may have restricted vision on one side,	C. If vision has not been tested in past 12 months, encourage	
some people with	consumer to visit the optometrist.	
dementia experience	D. If hearing has not been assessed in last 12 months,	
visual problems).	encourage consumer to visit the optometrist	
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☐ Does the consumer	F. Ensure hearing aid is worn, clean and batteries are	
have poor hearing?	working.	
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8. Feet and footwear:		
	A. Refer to podiatrist (or primary physician if fungal	
□ Does the consumer	infections are present). Start foot care regime.	
Have corns, ingrown		
Toe nails, bunions,	B. Liaise with family to provide shoes with thin hard sole,	
Fungal infections,	enclosed heel, fastening mechanism.	
pain or loss of the		
sensation in their	C. Instruct consumer to not walk with socks or bare feet.	
feet?		
	D. Consider rubber tread socks if shoes are often removed.	
☐ Does the consumer		
wear ill-fitting shoes,		
high heel shoes, or		
shoes without grip?		
9. Other:		
	Identify suitable action(s)	
☐ Are there other		
factors that you		
consider relevant in		
considering this		
consumer's falls risk,		
eg alcohol intake,		
pain, depression?		