Clinical Practice Guideline: **Injury Prevention (Fall Risk Assessment in Elderly)**

Date of Implementation: **June 19, 2014**

Product: **Specialty**

GUIDELINES

Among portal of entry practitioners, screening all patients 65 or older for fall risk is considered best practice. Providing a direct intervention (e.g., lifestyle and/or dietary changes) for patients for whom the screening results indicated a need for intervention, will depend upon the practitioner's education, training, experience, and scope of practice. In the absence of such a direct intervention, providing a referral intervention (e.g., to the patient's medical physician) is considered necessary. The screenings described in this policy may be outside the education, training, experience or scope of some practitioner types. In the context of best practices for these practitioners, a level of awareness that risk factors and/or signs/symptoms of fall risk are present is required and a subsequent referral for appropriate evaluation is necessary and within the purview of all.

INTRODUCTION

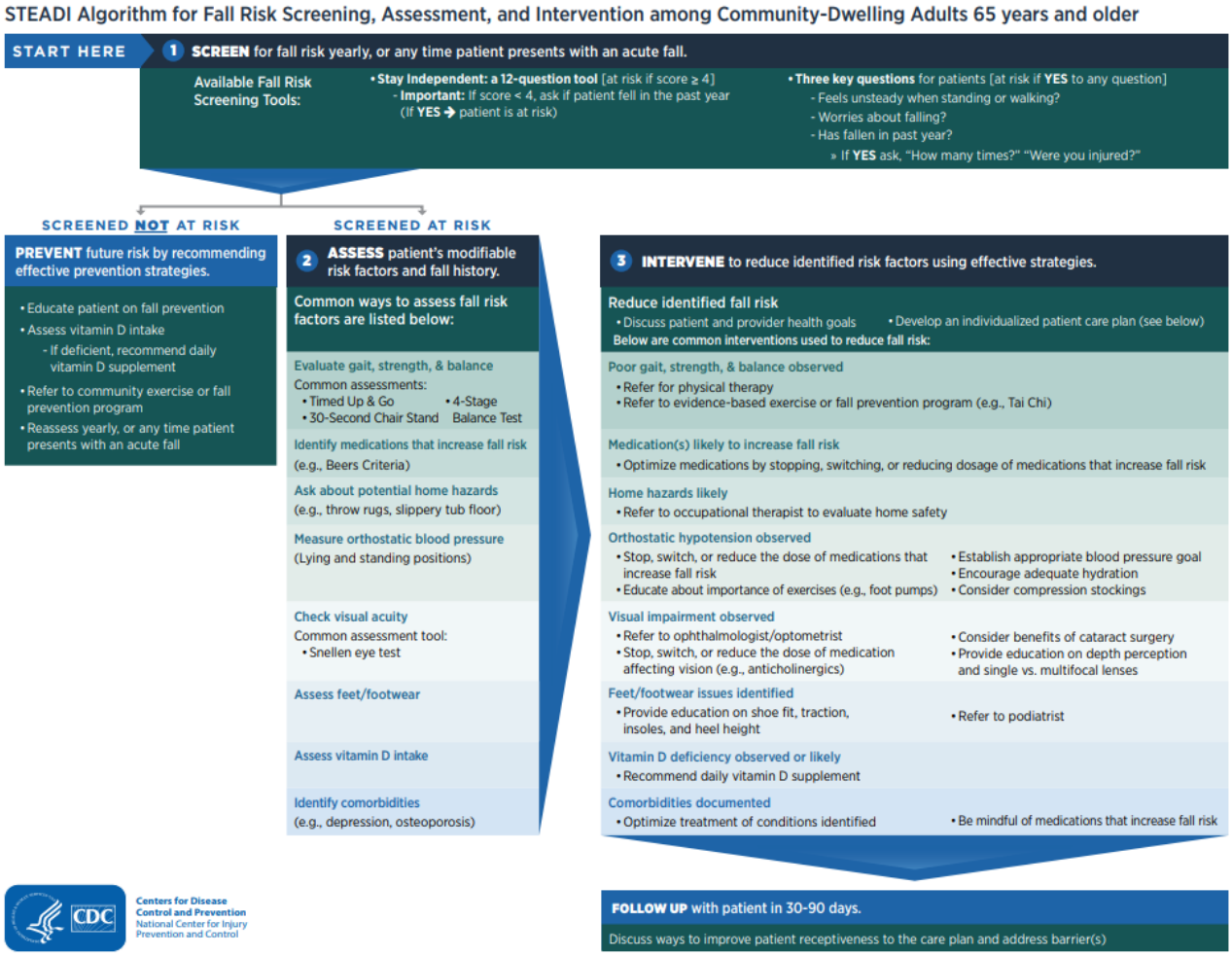
According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), unintentional injury is among the top 10 leading causes of death for all ages. Falls among adults age 65 and older are very costly. Each year about $50 billion is spent on non-fatal fall injuries and $754 million is spent on fatal falls. Each year, millions of older people—those 65 and older—fall. In fact, more than one out of four older people falls each year, but less than half tell their doctor. Falling once doubles your chances of falling again (CDC, 2018).

Fall prevention in older adults is a key area of injury prevention where practitioners can play an important role. Injuries as a result of falls can result in decreased quality of life, disability, and/or death in older adults.

Assessing Fall Risk

The Prevention of Falls Network Europe and Outcomes Consensus Group define a "fall" as "an unexpected event in which the participant comes to rest on the ground, floor or lower level." They recommend incorporating this definition when taking a fall history, by asking patients, "Have you had any fall including a slip or trip in which you lost your balance and landed on the floor or ground or lower level?" (Hauer 2006). The optimal interval for asking about falls has not been determined. However, the American Geriatrics Society (AGS) recommend that clinicians ask their patients yearly about falls and balance or gait problems.

The National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (under the CDC) recommends the following *Algorithm for Fall Risk Screening, Assessment, and Intervention(https://www.cdc.gov/steadi/pdf/STEADI-Algorithm-508.pdf)*.



The Stay Independent brochure referenced above can be found online: https://www.cdc.gov/steadi/pdf/STEADI-Brochure-StayIndependent-508.pdf

The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) is under the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and sponsors the United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF), a leading independent panel of private-sector experts in prevention and primary care. The USPSTF conducts rigorous assessments of the scientific evidence for the effectiveness of a broad range of clinical preventive services, including screening and counseling.

A comprehensive review of the USPSTF rating process can be found in the Preventive Care Services(CPG 140 – S) ASH clinical practice guideline or at the USPSTF website (https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Name/grade-definitions).

According to the USPSTF no single recommended tool or brief approach can reliably identify older adults at increased risk for falls, but several reasonable and feasible approaches are available for primary clinicians. Clinicians can reasonably consider a small number of factors to identify older persons at increased risk of falling. Age has a strong correlation to fall risk. Additionally, many clinical factors such as a history of falls and/or gait and balance problems (e.g., performing poorly on the Timed Up and Go or "TUG" test) would also flag patients for increased risk of falling.

Three key questions commonly found on fall risk screening tests that a practitioner can efficiently use to determine if further screening is necessary for at risk elderly patients include:

1. Has the person fallen in the last year?
2. Are they worried about falling? and
3. Do they feel unsteady?

Positive responses to any of these would warrant further evaluation for fall risk.

According to the American Geriatrics Society (AGS), older persons who have fallen should have their gait and balance evaluated and patients who perform poorly on or are unable to perform a standardized gait and balance test should be given a multifactorial fall risk assessment. The elements of a multifactorial risk assessment can include: a focused medical history (e.g., falls and medication review), physical examination (e.g., evaluation for postural dizziness/postural hypotension, visual acuity, feet and footwear), functional assessments (e.g., cognitive screening) and an environmental assessment.

Commonly used tests to evaluate a patient's gait and balance for fall risk include but are not limited to the following:

- Timed Up & Go (TUG) Test – evaluates individual's ability to transfer in and out of a chair, measures gait speed, dynamic balance and mobility;
- Get Up & Go Test – evaluates and assesses static and dynamic balance, gait, and mobility;
- Berg Balance Scale – rates an individual's ability to maintain balance while performing static and dynamic mobility related tasks;
- Dynamic Gait Index – rates the ability of an individual to perform challenging tasks during gait;
- Tinetti Performance Oriented Mobility Assessment (POMA) – task-oriented test that measures an adult's gait and balance abilities.

These tests may also give clues as to the person's cognition and ability to follow directions, etc.

Interventions

A 2018 systematic review funded by the AHRQ examined interventions designed to reduce falls in older adults (Guirguis-Blake et al., 2018). The following results were noted:

- The current evidence base demonstrates that exercise is associated with fewer people experiencing a fall and a reduced number of injurious falls in average- and high-risk older adults ("high-risk" meaning experienced a fall).
- Multifactorial interventions showed a 21% reduction in the incidence rate of falls with substantial heterogeneity but showed no effect on people experiencing a fall, people experiencing an injurious fall, or mortality. Trials are clinically and statistically heterogeneous.
- No specific effective exercise or multifactorial protocol has been replicated in larger population trials.
- Vitamin D, environment, and medication management interventions have either single trials showing no statistically significant effect or a few trials reporting mixed results.
- Single trials of cognitive behavioral, knowledge + environment, and exercise + environment + vision interventions showed moderate effectiveness in reducing falls and/or people experiencing a fall.
- Limitations – excluded neuro- population and other specific diagnosis.

Chiu et al. (2021) investigated the effectiveness of the Otago Exercise Programme (OEP) intervention on actual balance performance (i.e., static, dynamic, proactive or reactive balance) and perceived balance ability (i.e., balance confidence or fear of falling) for older adults in a meta-analysis; the secondary aim was to examine which OEP protocol most improves balance in older adults. A total of 12 RCTs were included in the analyses. The OEP exerted significant effects on static balance, dynamic balance, proactive balance and perceived balance in older adults. Subgroup analysis indicated that the group format for the OEP was more effective for improving static, dynamic and perceived balance than was the individual format. Sessions of >30 minutes were more effective in improving static and perceived balance than were sessions of ≤30 minutes. Authors concluded that the OEP is helpful for improving actual balance including static, dynamic, and proactive balance; enhancing confidence in balance control; and reducing fear of falling in older adults. In particular, administrating the OEP in a group setting in >30-minute sessions may be the most appropriate and effective exercise protocol for improving balance.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) also recommends that older adults engage in regular exercise. Specifically, exercise should include muscle-strengthening activities twice per week, as well as aerobic physical activity that is either of moderate intensity for a minimum of 2 ½ total hours per week or of vigorous intensity for

at least 1 ¼ total hours per week. For older adults identified as at risk for falling (e.g., due to a recent fall or ambulatory difficulties), the DHHS also recommends balance training at least three days per week.

The CDC recommends 3 categories of interventions for fall risk prevention:

1. Exercise
2. Modifying the home to reduce hazards
3. Multifaceted (including medical screening for medications used and impaired vision)

Screening and Preventive Services Recommendations

USPSTF Recommendations

Grade B: *Adults 65 years or older: The USPSTF recommends exercise interventions to prevent falls in community-dwelling adults 65 years or older who are at increased risk for falls.*

Grade C: *Adults 65 years or older: The USPSTF recommends that clinicians selectively offer multifactorial interventions to prevent falls to community-dwelling adults 65 years or older who are at increased risk for falls. Existing evidence indicates that the overall net benefit of routinely offering multifactorial interventions to prevent falls is small. When determining whether this service is appropriate for an individual, patients and clinicians should consider the balance of benefits and harms based on the circumstances of prior falls, presence of comorbid medical conditions, and the patient's values and preferences.*

Grade D: *Adults 65 years or older: The USPSTF recommends against vitamin D supplementation to prevent falls in community-dwelling adults 65 years or older.*

Definitions:

Grade B Recommendation: The USPSTF recommends the service. There is high certainty that the net benefit is moderate or there is moderate certainty that the net benefit is moderate to substantial.

Grade C Recommendation: The USPSTF recommends selectively offering or providing this service to individual patients based on professional judgment and patient preferences. There is at least moderate certainty that the net benefit is small.

Grade D Recommendation: The USPSTF recommends against the service. There is moderate or high certainty that the service has no net benefit or that the harms outweigh the benefits.

PRACTITIONER SCOPE AND TRAINING

Practitioners should practice only in the areas in which they are competent based on their education, training and experience. Levels of education, experience, and proficiency may vary among individual practitioners. It is ethically and legally incumbent on a practitioner to determine where they have the knowledge and skills necessary to perform such services and whether the services are within their scope of practice.

It is best practice for the practitioner to appropriately render services to a patient only if they are trained, equally skilled, and adequately competent to deliver a service compared to others trained to perform the same procedure. If the service would be most competently delivered by another health care practitioner who has more skill and training, it would be best practice to refer the patient to the more expert practitioner.

Best practice can be defined as a clinical, scientific, or professional technique, method, or process that is typically evidence-based and consensus driven and is recognized by a majority of professionals in a particular field as more effective at delivering a particular outcome than any other practice (Joint Commission International Accreditation Standards for Hospitals, 2020).

Depending on the practitioner's scope of practice, training, and experience, a patient's condition and/or symptoms during examination or the course of treatment may indicate the need for referral to another practitioner or even emergency care. In such cases it is essential for the practitioner to refer the patient for appropriate co-management (e.g., to their primary care physician) or if immediate emergency care is warranted, to contact 911 as appropriate. See the *Managing Medical Emergencies (CPG 159 – S)* clinical practice guideline for information.

Practitioner Resources

Publicly available resources can be found at:

- Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC): *STEADI (Stopping Elderly Accidents, Deaths & Injuries) Tool Kit for Your Medical Practice* http://www.cdc.gov/steadi/index.html
- iGeriatrics App. American Geriatrics Society – smart phone application. https://play.google.com/store/search?q=iGeriatrics or https://apps.apple.com/us/app/igeriatrics/id365560773

Member Resources

Publicly available resources can be found at:

- Centers for Disease Control & Prevention: *What You Can Do to Prevent Falls.* http://www.cdc.gov/HomeandRecreationalSafety/Falls/WhatYouCanDoToPreventFalls.html
- Centers for Disease Control & Prevention: *Check for Safety: A Home Fall Prevention Checklist for Older Adults.* http://www.cdc.gov/HomeandRecreationalSafety/pubs/English/booklet_Eng_desktop-a.pdf
- National Institutes for Health – *Real-Life Benefits of Exercise and Physical Activity* https://www.nia.nih.gov/health/real-life-benefits-exercise-and-physical-activity
- iGeriatrics App. American Geriatrics Society – smart phone application. https://play.google.com/store/search?q=iGeriatrics or https://apps.apple.com/us/app/igeriatrics/id365560773
- Real-Life Benefits of Exercise and Physical Activity https://www.nia.nih.gov/health/real-life-benefits-exercise-and-physical-activity

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