

THE KNOWLEDGE AMONG THE NURSES IN FALL PRECAUTION



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THE KNOWLEDGE AMONG THE NURSES IN FALL PRECAUTION



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GROUP AFFILIATION



OBJECTIVES

- General objectives
 - To reduce or prevent any fall incidences among ambulatory and non ambulatory patients in the hospital
- Specific objectives
 - To determine level of knowledge of nurses regarding fall precaution
 - To determine the contributing causes for the incident
 - To find out the correlation between knowledge and practice of nurses regarding fall precaution
 - To re-evaluate the incidence rate after the remedial actions

INTRODUCTION

- ❖ The event of fall in hospitals is one of the major public health concern and second leading cause of accidental deaths worldwide (World Health Organization 2016). The hospital staffs especially nurses, will need to assess and reassess the patient's level of risk for fall to ensure that his/her patients are safe during their stay in the ward (MOH 2018).
- ❖ Monitoring certain safety hazards within hospital environment minimize incidents of falls and fall related injuries.

- ❖ Majority of fall related cases occurred due to lack of knowledge and skills of nurses in fall management
- ❖ The aim of this study was to evaluate the knowledge on fall precaution among nurses at Institut Perubatan Respiratori.

DEFINITION

➤ Fall

- A fall is an event which results in a person coming to rest inadvertently on the ground or floor or other lower level

➤ Anticipated falls

- May occur when a patient whose score on a fall risk tool indicates she/he is at risk

➤ Unanticipated falls

- Occur when the cause of the fall is not reflected in the patient's risk factor for fall, conditions exist which cause the fall, yet these are not predictable (e.g. the patient faints suddenly)

➤ Accidental falls

- Occur when a patient fall unintentionally, usually as a results of tripping or slipping, as a results of equipment failure or other environments factor. Patients cannot be identified as being at risk for fall prior to this type of fall

➤ Risk assessment tools

- Conceptual frame work that organizes knowledge on aetiology of predicting falls

METHOD

□ STUDY DESIGN

- The quantitative cross sectional survey design was used to measure knowledge of nurses towards fall precaution
- The researchers intend to measure the results in percentage (%), in view of the knowledge.

□ SETTING AND POPULATION OF THE STUDY

- Institut Perubatan Respiratori (IPR) was selected as the setting for the study with 118 beds.
- The target population was all registered nurses with Ministry of Health

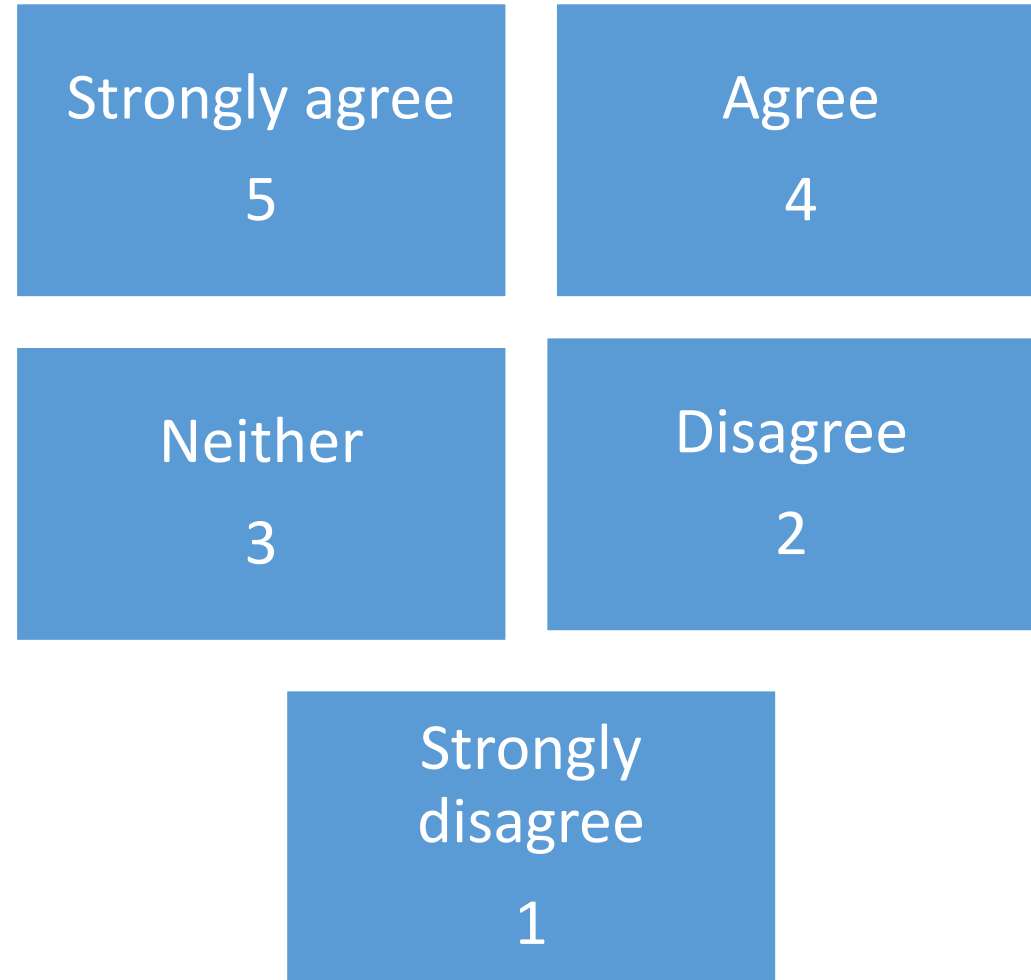
□ SAMPLING

- Simple random sampling was used to select the 40 sample from the registered nurse population at IPR.
- The inclusion criteria for nurses were they must be employed in IPR for more than one year and work in wards.
- Out of 40 nurses, all nurses (100%) were responded.

□ INSTRUMENT OF THE STUDY

- Data was collected by using self- administered structured questionnaire and the tool consisting of 4 sections and featuring 38 items.
- Section A is demography section comprises four questions regarding gender, years of experience, qualification, and witness of patient fall.
- Section B is the general knowledge of the nurses regarding fall incident.
- Section C is the factors that contribute patient fall.
- Section D is strategic to prevent patient falls.

- Responder were required to read the questions on a 5- point Likert scale



□ DATA COLLECTION

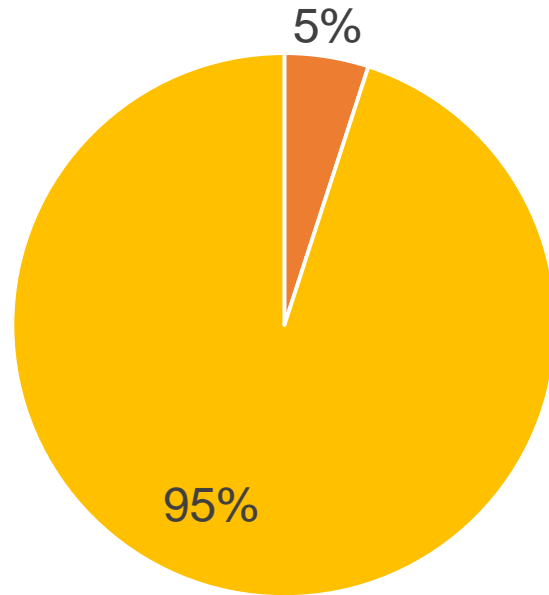
- Data collection was conducted over period of 2 months from April to May 2018.
- Permission was acquired from Director of Institut Perubatan Respiratori and Matron.
- A self – administered questionnaire was distributed to participants and was collected at the end of the participants' working shifts, after it is completed.

RESULTS

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDING

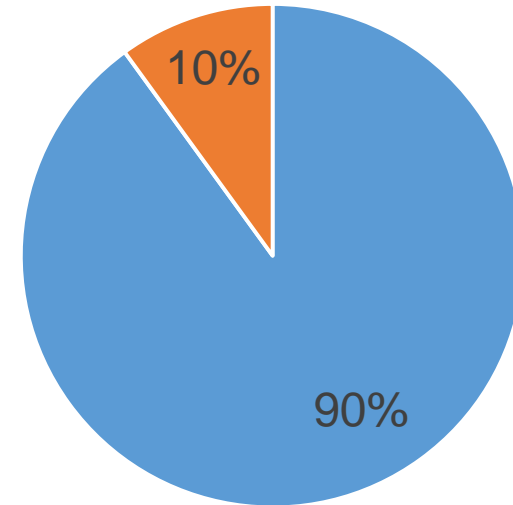
Section A – Demographics

GENDER



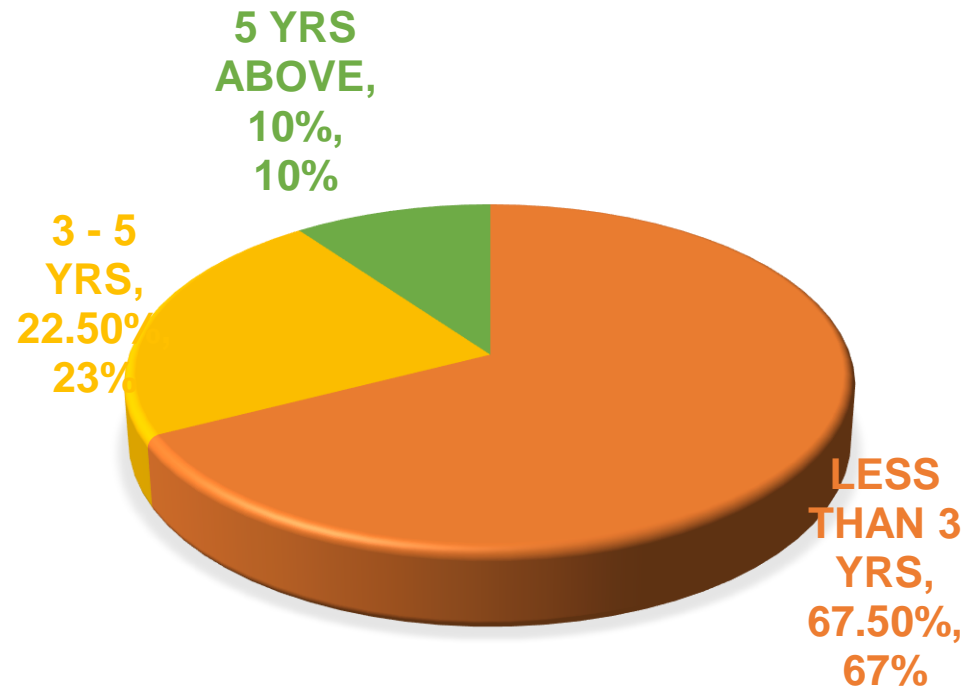
■ MALE ■ FEMALE

QUALIFICATION

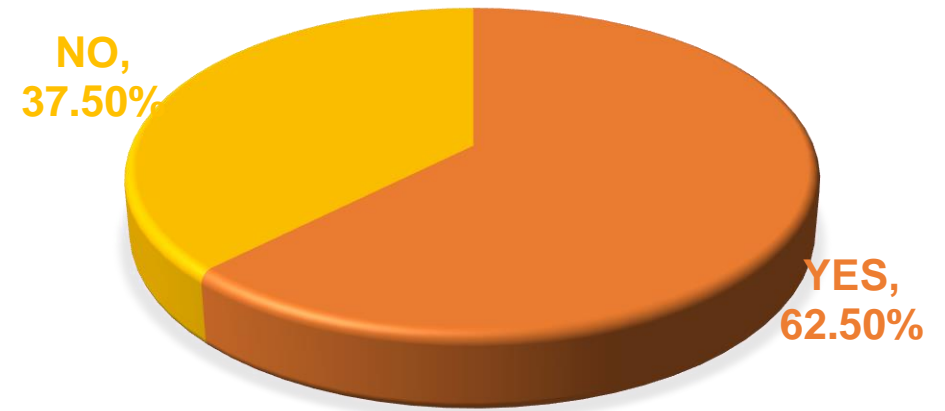


■ DIPLOMA ■ DEGREE

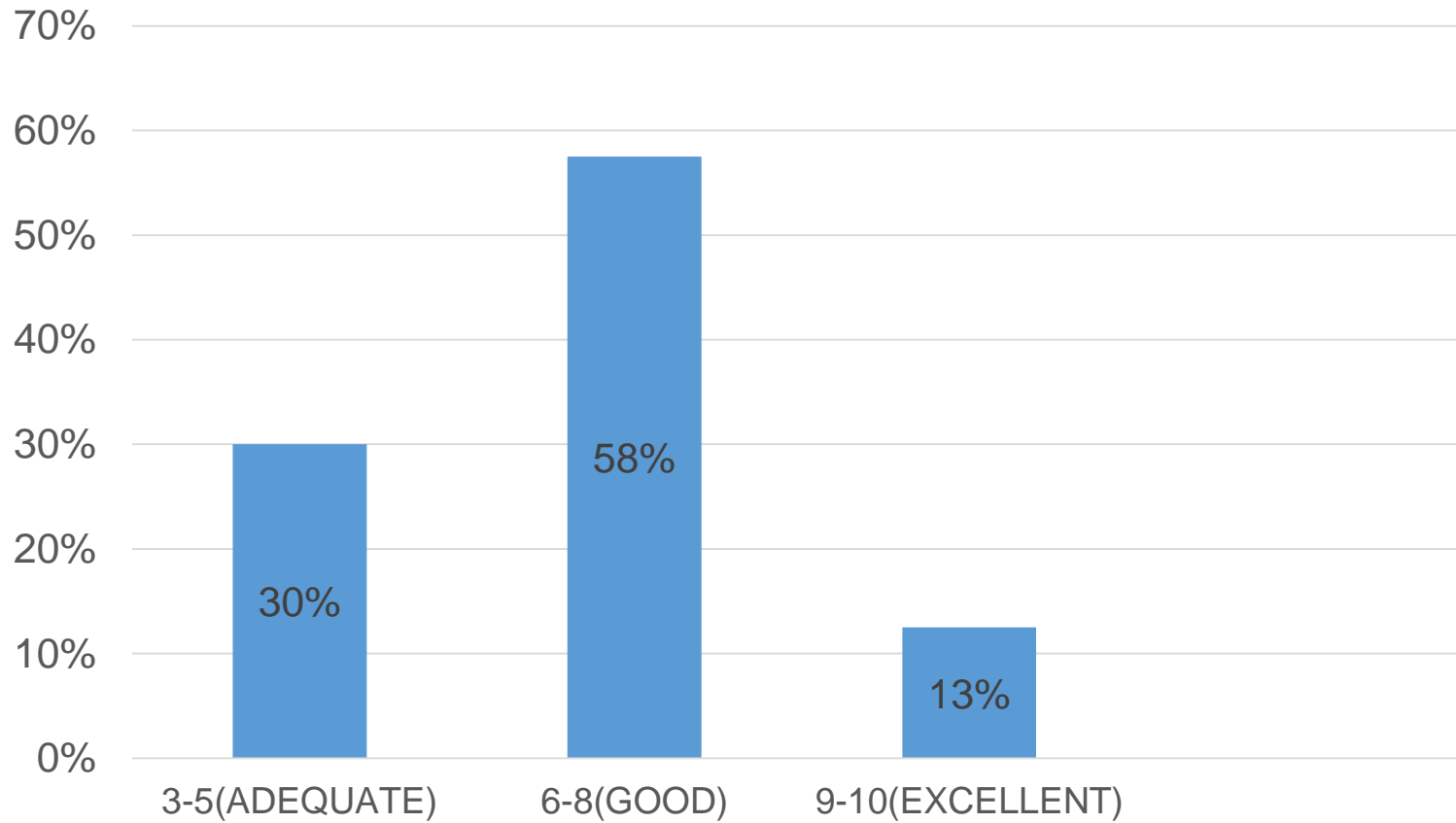
YEARS OF EXPERIENCE



WITNESS OF FALL

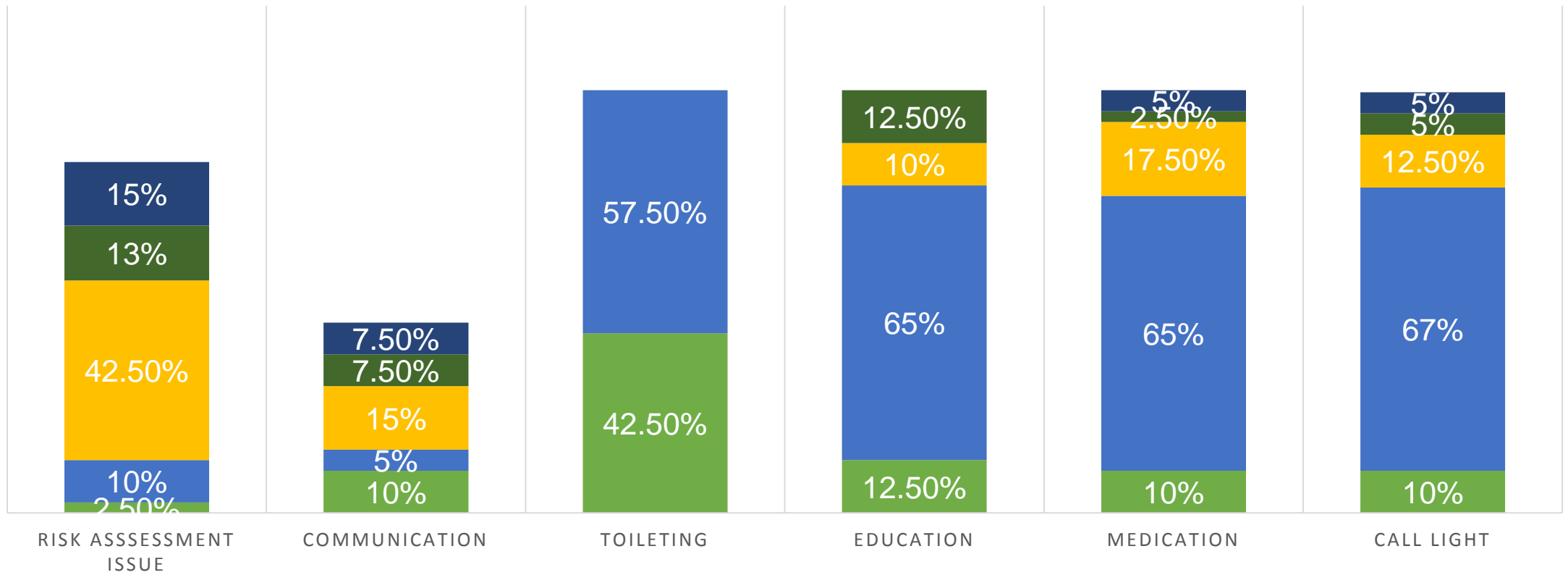


SECTION B – GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

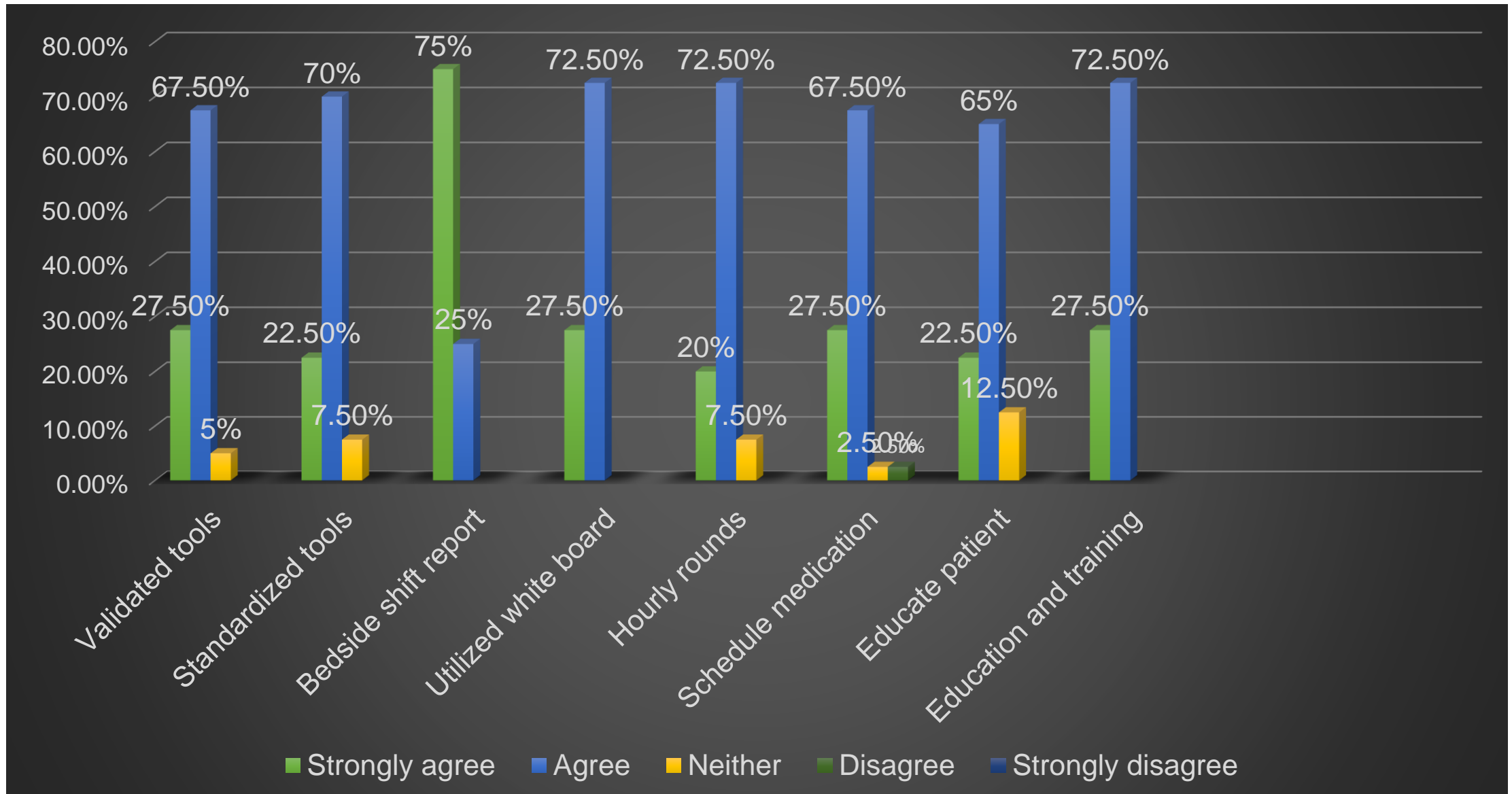


SECTION C – FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO PATIENT FALLS

■ STRONGLY AGREE
 ■ AGREE
 ■ NEITHER
 ■ DISAGREE
 ■ STRONGLY DISAGREE



- SECTION D – STRATEGIC TO PREVENT PATIENT FALL

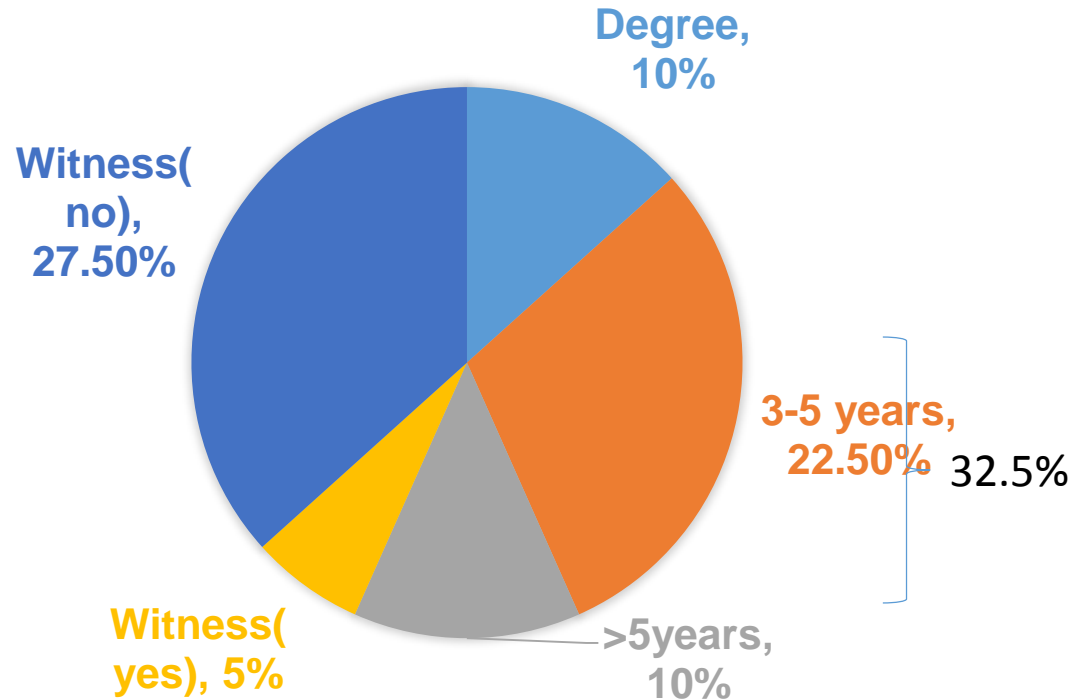


DISCUSSION

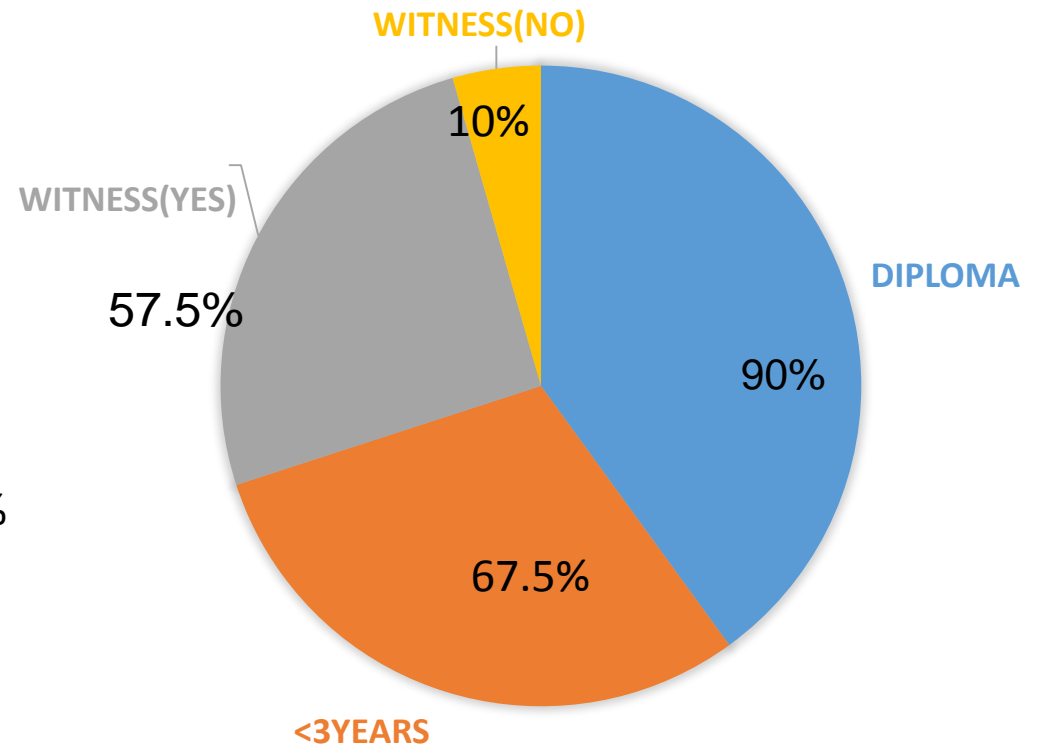
- Patient falls are one of the important nursing quality indicators (Malaysia Patient Safety Goal, 2013)
- The purpose of this study is to determine the nurses' level of knowledge, awareness and practice in fall precaution.
- Firstly, link between nurse' knowledge and demographic characteristics of nurse was found from the study for instance, descriptive analysis showed that mostly nurses are female and very few had more than 5 years of experience.
- The level of qualification of nursing and years of working experience does affect the outcome of nursing standard

- For instance, nurses with Diploma holder and lesser working experience has lower skills and training compared to the nurses with higher level of nursing qualification and years of working experience.

HIGHER EDUCATION WITH WORK EXPERIENCE



DIPLOMA AND LESS WORKING EXPERIENCE



- In relation to the data related to knowledge of nurse in fall, almost all were aware of fall and its complication.
- Most of the respondent agreed to toileting issues which is one of the common factors that increase incidents of fall.
- Base on the findings, most of the respondent strongly agreed to initiate bedside shift reports with patient, which is one of the strategy that will reduce patient falls.
- Personal responsibility in preventing falls is important and positive results were found for the nurses in this survey.
- It also reveal that nurses need more trainings to develop knowledge and skills related to falls.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- The knowledge, nurses were found to be well area about fall related risk, factors contributing to fall and strategy to prevent patient falls.
- Nurses also agreed to have a proper nursing practice in place to prevent fall related incidences.
- Intrinsic factors involved making improvement in nursing practice to balance fall prevention with other activity and upgrading the skills of nurses in fall precaution practice.
- In relation to improvement in extrinsic factor of hospital, it is recommended to customize fall prevention practice within interdisciplinary health care team

- It is also recommended that patient at high risk of fall should be under the care of experienced nurse who have upgraded skills in fall precaution.
- Training programs aimed at eliminating weakness in organization and fostering strength may help to reduce rate of falls.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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