

The participation model of parturient women to enhance the integrity of fall prevention strategies

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ABSTRACT

Purpose:

The incidence of falls in our unit and the hospital was 0.28%. Attention is needed in preventing patient falls in newborns and in obstetric units of hospitals. The purpose of the project was to reduce the incidence of falls and incidence of the damage fall in inpatients in parturient women.

Methods:

The project's intervention strategies include the use of "mother-nurse co-evaluation prompt cards of falls risk factors", conduction of training programs, use of the new fall prevention leaflets, and adoption and correct placement of fall prevention signs

Results:

The incidence of falls in our unit reduce the from 0.28% to in 2020. The project was determined to be effective in improving the safety of hospitalization and the quality of care for parturient women.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The majority of prenatal, postpartum, and newborn falls are preventable. Little effort has been made to address fall risk during the prenatal period, during labor, and after delivery in the postpartum period for women.
2. The main problems identified by the current situation analysis were inadequate assessment, inappropriate actions in nurse. The correct rate of nursing accuracy of fall prevention was only 72.2%.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Step 1: evaluation and analysis of clinical situations, the problems were identified included:

- (1) Nurses: Low attention to fall prevention and inadequate, non-execution of the preventative fall measures exactly only 72.2%
- (2) Regulations: lack of preventative fall of parturient women standards and lack of auditing oversight;
- (3) Patient problems: : Low attention to fall prevention
- (4) lack of nursing knowledge in preventing falls in the group of parturient women (GRAPHS 2)

Step 2: nursing intervention protocol from September 2018 to January 2019

Step 3: intervention strategies include

- (1) use of "Co-evaluation of the risk factors for falls by parturient women and nurses Chart" of falls risk factors"
- (2) conduction of training programs, use of the new fall prevention leaflets, and adoption and correct placement of
- (3) developed nursing standards

RESULTS

1. The correct rate of nursing accuracy of fall prevention increased from 72.2% to 99.1% (GRAPHS 3)
2. incidence of falls in parturient women reduce the from 0.28% to 0% in 2019 (GRAPHS 3)

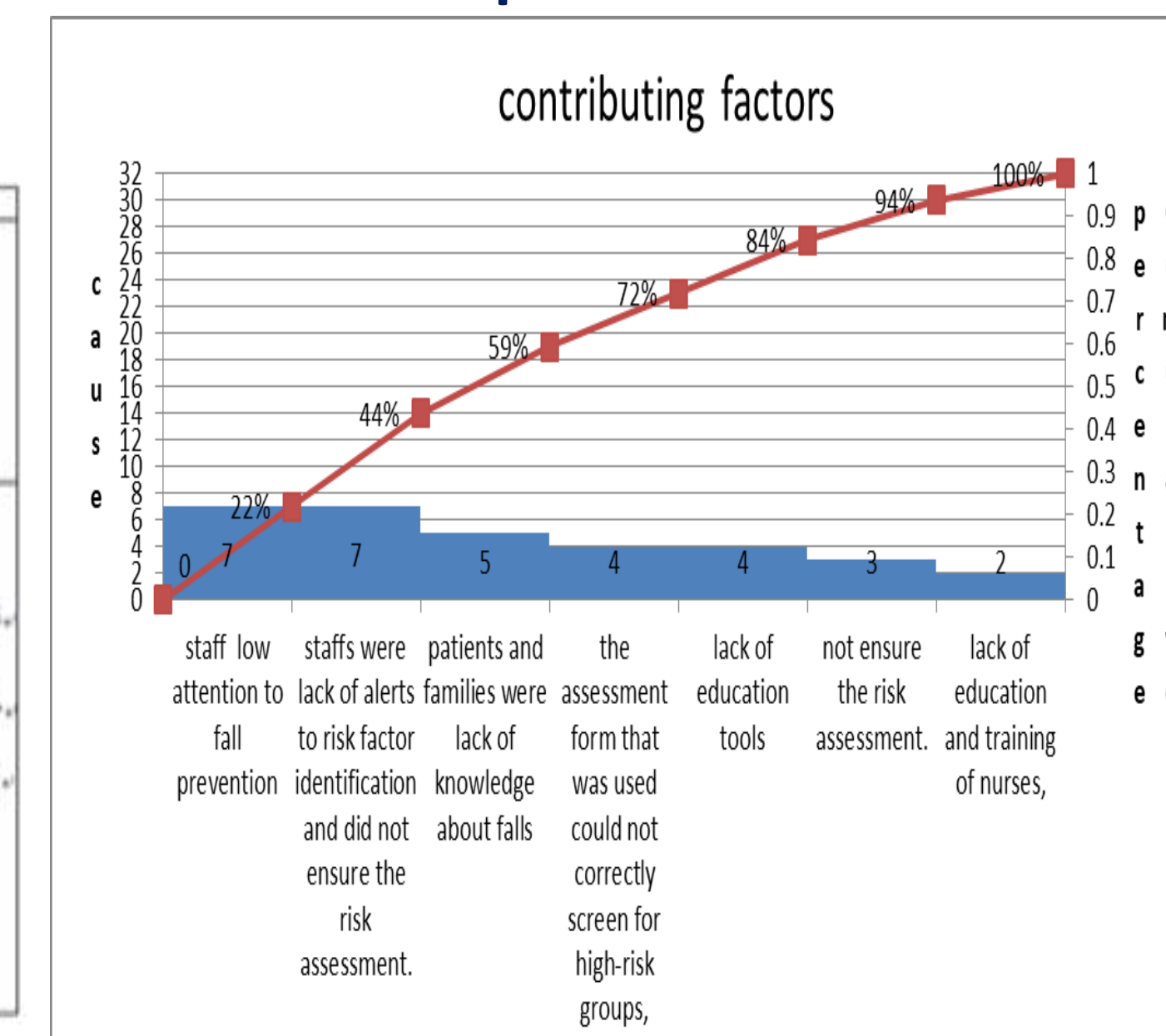
GRAPHS AND TABLES

GRAPHS (1)

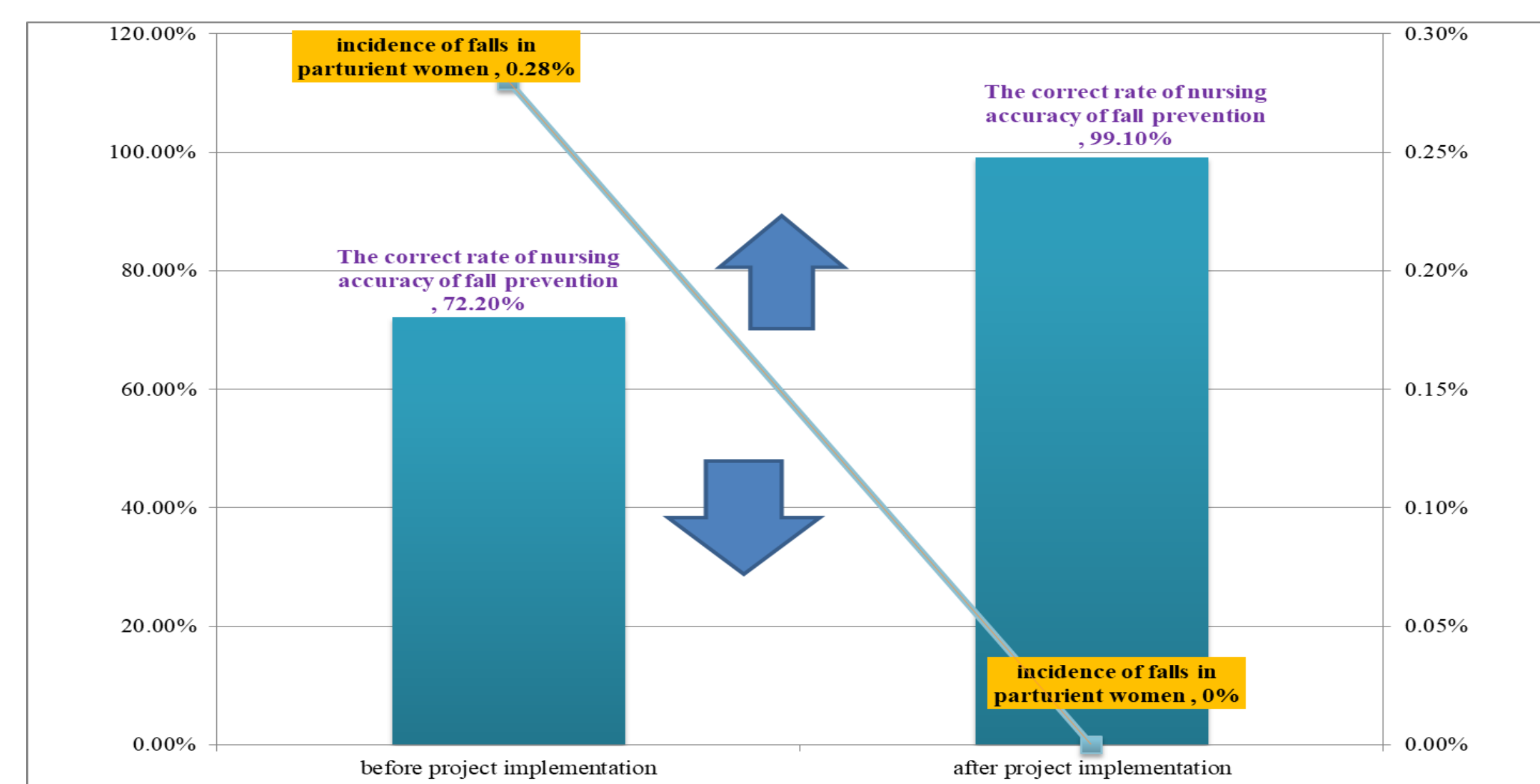
Co-evaluation of the risk factors for falls by parturient women and nurses Chart

<p>跌倒史</p> <p>自覺內傷</p> <p>過去一年曾發生跌倒</p>	<p>喘管或虛弱感</p> <p>服用任何可能造成暈眩之藥物</p> <p>姿勢改變時有暈眩感</p> <p>自覺有眩暈或虛弱感</p>	<p>可能需使用輔助器具</p> <p>(助行器、輪椅、樓梯器)</p> <p>服用藥物</p> <p>服用藥物</p>	<p>一個勾一分</p> <p>總分五分為跌倒高危險群</p> <p>我 <input type="checkbox"/> 是 <input type="checkbox"/> 不是 跌倒高危險群</p> <p>● 請踴躍地做好 跌倒傷害自防</p>
<p>高風險因素</p> <p>因環境混亂而跌倒</p> <p>加障礙物</p> <p>加障礙物</p>	<p>下肢軟弱無力</p> <p>因一側下肢無力而跌倒</p>	<p>因服用藥物</p> <p>藥物作用時間</p> <p>藥物作用時間</p>	<p>第一次下床如廁時家屬全程陪同</p> <p>● 請踴躍地做好 跌倒傷害自防</p>
<p>護理合併症</p> <p>護理人員協助</p> <p>護理人員協助</p>	<p>家屬輔助</p> <p>家屬輔助</p>	<p>因服用藥物</p> <p>藥物作用時間</p> <p>藥物作用時間</p>	<p>● 請踴躍地做好 跌倒傷害自防</p>

GRAPHS (2) The factors of falls in parturient women



GRAPHS (3) correct rate of nursing accuracy of fall and incidence of falls in parturient women



DISCUSSION

During the execution of the project women with severe post partum hemorrhage occasionally, clinical treatment has its urgency, and the present mothers and their families are anxious, in addition to physical limitations, they cannot concentrate on learning and using the "Common Evaluation Chart", delaying the intervention of fall prevention nursing guidance, It is suggested that in response to the informationization of nursing care, an electronic tablet "Co-evaluation of the risk factors for falls by parturient women and nurses Chart" can be constructed in the future, which not only optimizes operations, but also collects data as a basis for improvement.

CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this project is to improve the completeness of fall prevention measures for nurses to 95%, which is indeed achieved. The additional benefit is that after improving the integrity of the nursing staff's fall prevention measures, the incidence of maternal falls has increased from 0.28% in 2017. Since the intervention of the project, the incidence of maternal falls has been 0%. During the implementation process, the unit paid attention to the fall of parturients and actively improved it, which in turn affected other team members. It is common for the attending physician to take the initiative to remind mothers and their family members of the importance of preventing falls when they visit the room, which is an aid to the implementation of the project.

REFERENCES

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