Purpose: Four out of ten older adults report a fall at least during the last year. Nurses should use Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment to have an individualized evaluation that addresses the various factors that may intervene in the health status of the older adults. World Health Organization (2015) have established falls as the second cause of death due to accidental or unintentional injuries. In Mexico, statisticians report that up to 54% of accidental injuries in older adults are caused by falls. Is necessary, as a preventive action, to determine the risk factors for falls syndrome in the older adults using a nursing comprehensive assessment of gerontogeriatric. Seeking the reduction of complications and avoiding functional dependence in the geriatric area of a public hospital institution in Saltillo, Coahuila.

Methods: a correlational descriptive design will be carried out, the population will be made up of people of 60 years or more users of a public hospital in the city of Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico. The sample will be calculated in the statistical package nQuery Advisor 7.0 software, sampling will be done for convenience. Sociodemographic data will be collected through a sociodemographic data card and comprehensive assessments of gerontogeriatric nursing will be applied (Freud's phenotype, TINNETI, BEER). The data analysis will be carried out in the statistical package SPSS version 24.

Results: descriptive statistics (frequencies, measures of central tendency and dispersion) and inferential statistics (correlations) will be used with parametric or non-parametric statistics according to the results of the normality test. The obtained outcomes will help to prove the hypothesis.

Conclusion: the results obtained will be compared with the literature review, seeking for concordances and differences between Mexican population and the outcomes obtained in other populations. In addition, the implications in the results for the improvement of clinical practice related to the syndrome of falls in Mexican older adults will be discussed.

Abstract Describes:
Ongoing Work/Project
Applicable category:
Clinical, Academic, Students, Leaders, Researchers

Keywords:
comprehensive geriatric assessment, fall syndrome’s risk factors and older adults

References:
Organización Mundial de la Salud (2015). Informe mundial sobre el envejecimiento y la salud. 2015. Disponible en:
http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/186466/1/9789240694873_spa.pdf

Abstract Summary:
Falls, in older adults are a major clinical problem in morbidity and mortality, four out of ten report a fall at least during the last year. Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment is a multidimensional and interdisciplinary evolutionary diagnostic process. Nursing should identifies risks effectively and effectively.

Content Outline:
Introduction.
Justification.
Aim.
Theoric framework.
Literature review.
Methods.
Design, population, sample and sampling.
Inclusion and exclusion criteria.
Recruitment process.
Ethics consideration.
Measurement and assessments.
Collecting and analyzing data.
Outcomes.
Discussion and conclusions.
References.