



“Using a Nursing Assessment for Identifying the Fall Syndrome's Risk Factors”



LE. Laura Veronica Ruiz-Jasso, MCE. Daniel Sifuentes-Leura,

Dr. Jesús Acevedo-Alemán, DCE. Reyna Torres-Obregón, MCE. José Del Bosque-Moreno

veronicaruiz93@outlook.com

Introduction

Falls increase with age, constituting an important clinical problem for the older adults in morbidity and mortality, the costs for the individual, the family and society. Worldwide, they have established themselves 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. Four out of ten older adults report a fall at least during the last year. The Using a Nursing Assessment is a multidimensional and interdisciplinary evolutionary diagnostic process, to have an individualized evaluation that addresses the various factors that may intervene in the health status of the older adults, created for the identification and quantification of physical, functional problems, psychic and social that usually appear in this segment of the population. The nursing staff as a health professional is one of the most important when it comes to identifying risks efficiently and effectively at all levels of care, seeking the reduction of complications and avoiding functional dependence.

Aim: to determine the Fall Syndrome's Risk Factors in the older adults Using a Nursing Assessment in a geriatric clinic of a public hospital institution and in Saltillo, Coahuila.

Methodology

Design: a correlational descriptive

Population: people of 60 years or more users of a public hospital in the city of Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico. .

Sample and Sampling: 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 Using a Nursing Assessment of gerontogeriatric nursing will be applied (Fried phenotype, TINETTI, Criterios de BEER).

Conclusions

The results obtained will be compared based on the literature reviewed, seeking concordances and differences. In addition, the implications in the results in the improvement of clinical practice in relation to the syndrome of falls in Mexican elderly people will be discussed.

Results

The data analysis will be carried out in the statistical package SPSS version 24. The 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.