POPINVITED: ID# 100854

Title:

The Morse Falls Scale: An Evidence-Based Intervention in the South of Saudi Arabia

Ahmad M. Rayani, SN
Nursing, Florida International university, Miami, FL, USA
Paula Alexander, MSN, RN
University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, CT, USA
Majed Alharbi, MSN, RN
Florida International University, Miami, FL, USA
Merlyn Dunbar-Milledge, MSN, RN
New England Home Care, Cromwell, CT, USA
Karen Breda, PhD, MSN, RN
University of Hartford, West Hartford, CT, USA

ACCEPTED

Session Title:

Rising Stars of Research and Scholarship Invited Student Posters

Slot:

RS PST1: Sunday, 17 November 2019: 11:45 AM-12:15 PM

Applicable Category:

Students

Keywords:

Morse Falls Scale, Nursing, hospital and Saudi Arabia

References:

1. Al Jhdali, H., Al Amoudi, B., & Abdulbagi, D. (2012). Falls epidemiology at King Abdulaziz University Hospital, Jeddah-Saudi Arabia-2009. *Life Science Journal, 9 (2),* 1174-8.
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2015). Falls.
3. Flimban, M., Abduljabar, D., Dhafar, K., Deiah, B., Gazzaz, Z., Bansuan, A.,Balbed, A., Al- Shaikhi, A., Al-Motari, S., & Suliman, M. (2016). Analysis of patient falls among hospitalized patients in Makkah region. *Journal Pak Medical Association, 66,* (8).

4. Hill, E., & Fauerbach, L. (2014). Falls and fall prevention in older adults. *Journal of Legal Nurse Consulting, 25,* (2).
5. Schwendimann, R., De Geest, S., & Milisen, K. (2006). Evaluation of the Morse Fall Scale in hospitalised patients. *Age and ageing*, *35*(3), 311-313.

Abstract Summary:

The study was to examine effectiveness of implementing the Morse Falls Scale to reduce number of falls occurring in a healthcare facility in Saudi Arabia. Results indicate MFS decreased the monthly fall rate significantly from pre-MFS of 5.7 events (11.3%) to a post-MFS, monthly fall rate of 1.4 events (2.75%).

Content Outline:

Introduction: As the population continues to age, preventing patient falls is an ongoing concern faced by healthcare facilities around the world. A fall can have devastating effects on the quality of life for individuals. Despite several interventions currently in place, patients are still experiencing to fall.

Purpose: The purpose of this evidence-based study was to examine the effectiveness of implementing the Morse Falls Scale (MFS) in the effort to reduce the number of falls occurring in a healthcare facility in Saudi Arabia.

Method: The Morse Falls Scale assessment was implemented at a 600-bed medical center in the South of Saudi Arabia on October 25, 2014. A total of 230 Nursing staff were provided the instructions on the use in implementing the scale with medical, surgical and renal patients. The number of patient falls was recorded after the implementation of the MFS. Data were collected monthly from November 2013-2016 and compared to pre-implementation of the scale. Data were analyzed using descriptive measures and percentages.

Results: A total sample of 600 patients were implemented the MFS scale. Both adult male and female were included. Results indicate that the implementation of the MFS decreased the monthly fall rate significantly from pre-MFS of 5.7 events (11.3%) to a post-MFS, monthly fall rate of 1.4 events (2.75%).

Conclusion: Falls cause serious injuries, which often leads to an increase in health care costs as well as the length of hospitalization and in many cases death. The MFS tool was effective in reducing the number of falls. The result of the study indicates that MFS is provided nurses with an improved method to assess those at risk for a fall during hospitalization. The MFS is a reliable predictor to determine those patients at risk for falls and can improve health outcomes and decrease the length of hospitalization globally.

Topic Selection:

Rising Stars of Research and Scholarship Invited Student Posters (25201)

Abstract Text:

Introduction: As the population continues to age, preventing patient falls is an ongoing concern faced by healthcare facilities around the world. A fall can have devastating effects on the quality of life for individuals. Despite several interventions currently in place, patients are still experiencing to fall.

Purpose: The purpose of this evidence-based study was to examine the effectiveness of implementing the Morse Falls Scale (MFS) in the effort to reduce the number of falls occurring in a healthcare facility in Saudi Arabia.

Method: The Morse Falls Scale assessment was implemented at a 600-bed medical center in the South of Saudi Arabia on October 25, 2014. A total of 230 Nursing staff were provided the instructions on the use in implementing the scale with medical, surgical and renal patients. The number of patient falls was recorded after the implementation of the MFS. Data were collected monthly from November 2013-2016 and compared to pre-implementation of the scale. Data were analyzed using descriptive measures and percentages.

Results: A total sample of 600 patients were implemented the MFS scale. Both adult male and female were included. Results indicate that the implementation of the MFS decreased the monthly fall rate significantly from pre-MFS of 5.7 events (11.3%) to a post-MFS, monthly fall rate of 1.4 events (2.75%).

Conclusion: Falls cause serious injuries, which often leads to an increase in health care costs as well as the length of hospitalization and in many cases death. The MFS tool was effective in reducing the number of falls. The result of the study indicates that MFS is provided nurses with an improved method to assess those at risk for a fall during hospitalization. The MFS is a reliable predictor to determine those patients at risk for falls and can improve health outcomes and decrease the length of hospitalization globally.