

Evidence Based Practice Educational Programs and Patient Safety Related to Falls

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With

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ORIGIN OF THE PROBLEM

- National Patient Safety Goals
- Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services
- Educational Plan emphasized during Clinical Experiences

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROBLEM

- Most Common
- More Health Care Costs
- Frequent Complications

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

To evaluate the effectiveness of a fall prevention plan on the actual number of patient falls.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

Units within a hospital setting that are more complaint with the fall prevention plan will have a decreased number of falls.

ASSUMPTIONS

- All units have been equally educated and trained on the fall prevention plan.
- All falls have been reported.
- The fall prevention plan is effective in preventing falls.
- All units have access to necessary equipment/staffing to implement a fall prevention plan.

SUMMARY OF LITERATURE

The use of a fall prevention plan is necessary to provide safe patient care and to reduce the number of falls, though there is conflicting data.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN

- Non-experimental
- Correlational
- Quantitative

ANALYSIS OF DATA

- Pearson-Product Moment Correlation

$$r = -0.488$$

$$p = 0.256$$

- Failed to Reject the Null Hypothesis

PERCENT COMPLIANCE AND FALLS FOR EACH FLOOR

FLOOR	PERCENTAGE OF COMPLIANCE	NUMBER OF FALLS
WW	96%	20
XX	93%	21
YY	90%	11
ZZ	89%	60

LIMITATIONS

- Convenient Sample
- Limited Data Collection Time
- Patient Refusal
- Nurse Manager Notification
- Limited Number of Patients

CONCLUSIONS

- A lower percentage of compliance with the fall prevention plan showed an increased number of falls.

IMPLICATIONS

- Fall Prevention Plan
- Check List Assessment
- Unit Education

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Larger Sample Size
- More Facilities Available
- Unannounced Visits
- Reinforce Educational Plan