Title:
A Model for Falls With Major Injury in Nursing Home Residents

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Keywords:
Falls, major injury and nursing home residents

References:

Abstract Summary:
Previous research on falls in older adults is inconsistent and conflicting in both defining and determining risk factors for falls with major injury. The proposed research intends to develop a model for falls with major injury in nursing home residents using a national database of residents assessments.

Learning Activity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEARNING OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>EXPANDED CONTENT OUTLINE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The learner will be able to discuss risk factors for falls versus risk factors for falls with major injury in nursing home residents.</td>
<td>Epidemiology of falls in elderly nursing home residents. Comparison of risk factors for falls in general and falls with major injury.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The learner will be able to discuss application of the environmental press theory for research on falls with major injury in nursing home residents.</td>
<td>The environmental press theory as a potential model for a research study.</td>
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</tbody>
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Abstract Text:

Background: The combination of more elderly living longer and needing more supportive care means the absolute proportion of older adults in nursing homes is likely to rise. Nursing home residents are more likely to fall as compared to community dwelling older adults. Consequently, the absolute number of falls among nursing home residents will also increase with a concurrent rise in falls with major injury: bone fractures, joint dislocations, closed head injuries with altered consciousness, and/or subdural hematoma. The increased falls with major injury will negatively impact the physical and psychological health of older adults and will expand health care spending. There is a significant gap in research on falls with major injury among nursing home residents. Previous research is inconsistent and conflicting in defining and determining risk factors for falls with major injury. Purpose: The purpose of this study is to identify intrinsic and extrinsic factors from the Long-Term Care Minimum Data Set (MDS) 3.0 for 2014 associated with major injury falls in elderly nursing home residents and use these to develop a parsimonious explanatory model of falls with major injury. Specific aims: The aims of the study are to answer the following questions. In elderly nursing home residents: (Q1) What are the intrinsic and