# Four Things You Can Do to Prevent Falls:

## 1 Speak up.

Talk openly with your healthcare provider about fall risks and prevention. Ask your doctor or pharmacist to review your medicines.

## 2 Keep moving.

Begin an exercise program to improve your leg strength and balance.

- ③ Get an annual eye exam.
  Replace eyeglasses as needed.
- A Make your home safer.

  Remove clutter and tripping hazards.

1 in 4 people 65 and older falls each year.

### **Learn More**

Contact your local community or senior center for information on exercise, fall prevention programs, and options for improving home safety, or visit:

- go.usa.gov/xN9XA
- www.stopfalls.org



For more information, visit www.cdc.gov/steadi

This brochure was produced in collaboration with the following organizations: VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System, Geriatric Research Education & Clinical Center (GRECC), and the Fall Prevention Center of Excellence



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Center for Injury Prevention and Control

# Stay Independent

Learn more about fall prevention.



EvergreenHealth

## **Check Your Risk for Falling**

Circle "Yes" or "No" for each statement below		Yes" or "No" for each statement below	Why it matters
Yes (2)	No (0)	I have fallen in the past year.	People who have fallen once are likely to fall again.
Yes (2)	No (0)	I use or have been advised to use a cane or walker to get around safely.	People who have been advised to use a cane or walker may already be more likely to fall.
Yes (1)	No (0)	Sometimes I feel unsteady when I am walking.	Unsteadiness or needing support while walking are signs of poor balance.
Yes (1)	No (0)	I steady myself by holding onto furniture when walking at home.	This is also a sign of poor balance.
Yes (1)	No (0)	I am worried about falling.	People who are worried about falling are more likely to fall.
Yes (1)	No (0)	I need to push with my hands to stand up from a chair.	This is a sign of weak leg muscles, a major reason for falling.
Yes (1)	No (0)	I have some trouble stepping up onto a curb.	This is also a sign of weak leg muscles.
Yes (1)	No (0)	I often have to rush to the toilet.	Rushing to the bathroom, especially at night, increases your chance of falling.
Yes (1)	No (0)	I have lost some feeling in my feet.	Numbness in your feet can cause stumbles and lead to falls.
Yes (1)	No (0)	I take medicine that sometimes makes me feel light-headed or more tired than usual.	Side effects from medicines can sometimes increase your chance of falling.
Yes (1)	No (0)	I take medicine to help me sleep or improve my mood.	These medicines can sometimes increase your chance of falling.
Yes (1)	No (0)	I often feel sad or depressed.	Symptoms of depression, such as not feeling well or feeling slowed down, are linked to falls.
<u>Total</u>		Add up the number of points for each "yes" answer. If you scored 4 points or more, you may be at risk for falling.	

This checklist was developed by the Greater Los Angeles VA Geriatric Research Education Clinical Center and affiliates and is a validated fall risk self-assessment tool (Rubenstein et al. J Safety Res; 2011: 42(6)493-499). Adapted with permission of the authors.



# Family Caregivers:

Protect Your Loved Ones from Falling

## **Learn More**

For information about fall risks and prevention:

cdc.gov/homeandrecreationalsafety/falls/adultfalls.html

Find STEADI brochures for older adults at cdc.gov/steadi/patient.html

- Stay Independent
- What YOU Can Do to Prevent Falls
- Check for Safety: A Fall Prevention Checklist for Older Adults
- Postural Hypotension: What It Is and How to Manage It

For help creating a list of your loved one's medications, visit AARP.org and print a "Personal Medication Record."

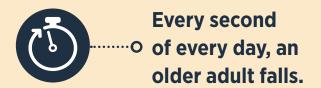
For information on local fall prevention programs, visit the National Council on Aging at NCOA.org



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## Take Action



Many of these falls cause injuries, loss of independence, and in some cases, death. Falls can be prevented. As a family caregiver, you can help.



#### Talk openly with your loved one and their healthcare provider about fall risks and prevention.

- Tell a healthcare provider right away if your loved one has fallen, or if they are worried about falling, or seem unsteady.
- Keep an updated list of your loved one's medications. Show a healthcare provider or pharmacist all of their medications, including over-the-counter medications, and supplements. Discuss any side effects, like feeling dizzy or sleepy.
- Ask their healthcare provider about taking vitamin D supplements to improve bone, muscle, and nerve health.



## **Keep Moving**

# Activities that improve balance and strengthen legs (like Tai Chi) can prevent falls.

- Exercise and movement can also help your loved one feel better and more confident.
- Check with their healthcare provider about the best type of exercise program for them.



# Have Eyes and Feet Checked

## Being able to see and walk comfortably can prevent falls.

- Have their eyes checked by an eye doctor at least once a year.
- Replace eyeglasses as needed.
- Have their healthcare provider check their feet once a year.
- Discuss proper footwear, and ask whether seeing a foot specialist is advised.



## **Make the Home Safe**

#### Most falls happen at home.

- · Keep floors clutter-free.
- Remove small throw rugs, or use double-sided tape to keep the rugs from slipping.
- Add grab bars in the bathroom—next to and inside the tub, and next to the toilet.
- Have handrails and lights installed on all staircases.
- Make sure the home has lots of light.

