Serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels and incident falls in older women

Source: Osteoporosis International

Follow this link for the abstract

Date of publication: 25 September 2018

In a nutshell: Vitamin D supplementation of 800 IU did not reduce falls in our previous 2-year vitamin D and exercise RCT in 70–80 year old women. Given large individual variation in individual responses, this article assessed here effects of S-25(OH)D levels on fall incidence.

Implementation of the Stopping Elderly Accidents, Deaths, and Injuries Initiative in primary care: an outcome evaluation

Source: The Gerontologist

Follow this link for the full text

Date of publication: 20 September 2018

In a nutshell: Older adult falls pose a growing burden on the U.S. health care system. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Stopping Elderly Accidents, Deaths, and Injuries (STEADI) initiative was developed as a multifactorial approach to fall prevention that includes screening for fall risk, assessing for modifiable risk factors, and prescribing evidence-based interventions to reduce fall risk. The purpose of this study was to determine the impact of a STEADI initiative on medically treated falls within a large health care system in Upstate New York.

An evaluation of a safety improvement intervention in care homes in England: a participatory qualitative study

Source: Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine

Follow this link for the abstract

Date of publication: 20 September 2018

In a nutshell: A growing proportion of older people live in care homes and are at high risk of preventable harm. This study describes a participatory qualitative evaluation of a
complex safety improvement intervention, comprising training, performance measurement and culture-change elements, on the safety of care provided for residents.

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**Cost analysis of a brief intervention for the prevention of falls after discharge from an emergency department**


*Follow this link for the abstract*

*Date of publication:* 26 September 2018

**In a nutshell:** There is considerable uncertainty around the cost-effectiveness of interventions for preventing secondary falls in older people presenting to emergency departments (ED). The objective was to complete an economic evaluation of a brief educational ED intervention aimed at preventing falls in older people post discharge.

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**Primary care falls prevention plan ‘reduces older admissions’**

*Source:* [Nursing Times](https://www.nursingtimes.net/)

*Follow this link for the abstract*

*Date of publication:* 25 September 2018

**In a nutshell:** Older adults given a falls prevention plan in primary care settings are less likely to be hospitalised, according to a US study by nurse researchers.

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**Reducing falls among people living with dementia: a systematic review**

*Source:* [Dementia](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30039650)

*Follow this link for the abstract*

*Date of publication:* 30 September 2018

**In a nutshell:** The aims of this study were to describe the published literature related to describing, reducing or preventing fall incidences for people living with dementia including: (1) trends in the total number of intervention and non-intervention studies between 1997 and 2016; (2) the methodological quality of identified intervention studies; and (3) the effectiveness of interventions designed to reduce the incidence of falls among people living with dementia.
Foot problems as a risk factor for falls in community-dwelling older people: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Source: Maturitas

Follow this link for the abstract

Date of publication: December 2018

In a nutshell: Foot problems are common in older people. The objective of this systematic review was to determine whether foot problems increase the risk of falling in community-dwelling older people.

Development and validation of a fall prevention knowledge test

Source: Journal of the American Geriatrics Society

Follow this link for the abstract

Date of publication: 8 October 2018

In a nutshell: Falls are a serious, persistent problem in hospitals. Ensuring that all hospital staff have adequate knowledge of how to prevent falls is the first step in prevention. This study identified validated fall prevention knowledge tests (FPKTs) and planned to conduct a systematic literature review. When the review identified a lack of FPKTs, it developed and evaluated a FPKT, confirmed its conceptual framework, identified the content domain, drafted test items, devised the format, selected items for empirical examination, and conducted a psychometric evaluation.

Falls in the geriatric patient

Source: Clinics in Geriatric Medicine

Follow this link for the abstract

Date of publication: October 2018

In a nutshell: Falls in older adults are multifaceted, and are caused by biologic, behavioral, environmental, and socioeconomic risk factors. An estimated 25% of older adults fall each year. With 10,000 people turning 65 each day, it is essential that those at highest risk receive intervention to decrease the risk and rate of falls. In addition, those older adults at lower risk still need to understand the risk of falls and be educated about maintaining healthy lifestyles. Fall risk assessment and referral to individualized or group-based programming can reduce fall risks and falls.

Rehabilitation services use of older adults according to fall-risk screening guidelines

Source: Journal of the American geriatrics Society
Follow this link for the abstract

Date of publication: 8 October 2018

In a nutshell: The aim of this article is to characterize rehabilitation services use of older adults according to fall-risk classification based on screening guidelines.