

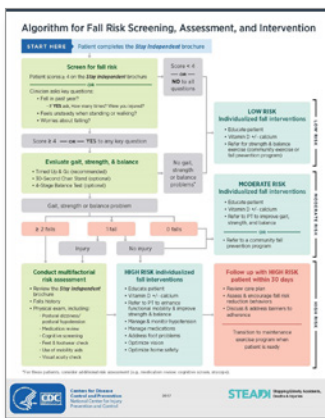
STEADI Toolkit: Provider Tools and Resources

STEADI

CDC's Stopping Elderly Accidents Deaths and Injuries (STEADI) initiative is an evidence-based older adult fall prevention strategy. STEADI consists of three core elements: **screen** patients for fall risk, **assess** a patient's risk factors, and **intervene** to reduce risk by giving older adults tailored interventions.

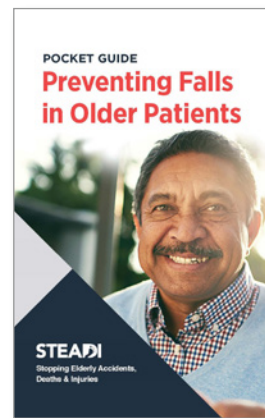
To help healthcare providers screen, assess, and intervene, CDC has recently refreshed the provider tools and resources. Many of these tools can be integrated into your electronic health record (EHR) system. Check with your EHR provider to see what may already be available to you.

Provider Resources



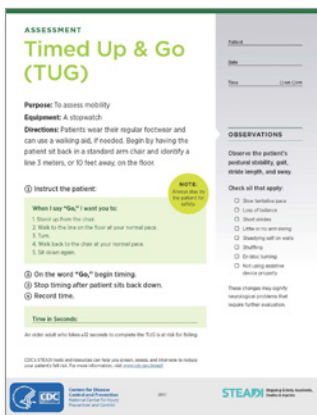
Algorithm

Flow chart for fall risk screening, assessment, and intervention



Pocket Guide

A provider's guide for preventing falls in older patients



Screening and Assessments

Directions on how to screen and how to conduct standardized functional assessments



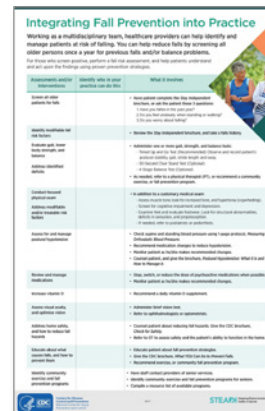
Fall Facts

Information about falls and fall risk factors



Medication Management

Information on medication risk factors and management



Wall Chart

Integrating Fall Prevention into Practice

Provider Resources continued

REFERRAL FORM
Fall Prevention Patient Referral

PATIENT INFORMATION

Name: Office: Phone: / /
 Address:
 City: State: Zip:
 Date of Birth: Sex: Race:
 Ethnicity: Referral to:

TYPE OF REFERRAL

Name of referral:
 Example: Fall prevention program
 Additional recommendations:

REASONS FOR REFERRAL

Fall in history (previous) Medication review & consultation
 Balance difficulties Imbalance or unstable balance
 Lower body weakness Foot abnormalities
 Postural hypotension Vision (VISA) in: Clear Cloudy Blind
 Suspected neurological condition (e.g., Parkinson's disease, dementia)
 Home safety evaluation not by occupational therapist
 Other reason:
 Other relevant information:
 Referral location: Date:

STEADY Stopping Elderly Accidents, Deaths & Injuries

Forms
Checklists and forms for referrals and recommendations

FACT SHEET
Talking about Fall Prevention with Your Patients

Many fall prevention strategies call for patients to change their behaviors by:

- Changing their medications
- Adopting a fall prevention program
- Doing prescribed exercises
- Changing their home environment

We know that behavior change is difficult. Traditional advice and patient education often does not work. The Stages of Change model is used to assess an individual's readiness to act on a new, healthier behavior. Research on the change process depicts patients as always being in one of the five "stages" of change.

Behavior change is seen as a dynamic process involving both cognition and behavior that moves a patient from being unprepared, unready, or seeking to make a change (contemplation), to deciding and agreeing to make a change (preparation), to changing behavior in the short-term context, and to sustaining the new behavior for at least 6 months (maintenance).

The Stages of Change model has been validated and applied to a variety of behaviors, including:

- Exercise behavior
- Smoking cessation
- Contraceptive use
- Dietary behavior

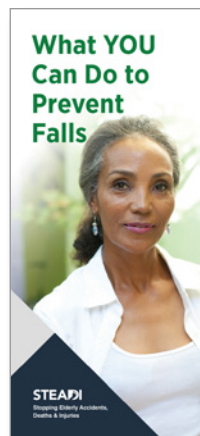
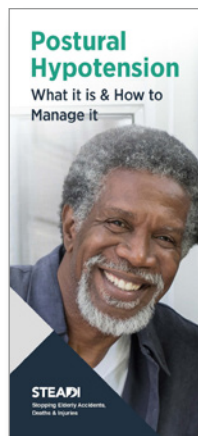
Stages of Change Model

STAGE OF CHANGE	HEALTHY CHOICES AND BEHAVIORS
Precontemplation	Does not think about change, is unaware of health risks, does not believe in or understand personal responsibility
Contemplation	Recognizes benefits vs. costs of potential behavior change
Preparation	Agrees with small changes
Action	Shows deliberate effort to change
Maintenance	Maintains new behavior over time

Prevention Resource Kit: Older Adult Fall Prevention (www.steady.org) | CDC | 2017

Patient Encounters
Guidance on talking about fall prevention with patients, including three case studies

Patient and Caregiver Education Materials



RECOMMENDED EXERCISE
Chair Rise Exercise

What it does: Strengthens the muscles in your thighs and buttocks.
Goal: To do this exercise without using your hands as you become stronger.

How to do it:

- Sit toward the front of a sturdy chair with your knees bent and feet flat on the floor, shoulder-width apart.
- Rest your hands lightly on the seat on either side of you, keeping your back and neck straight, and chest slightly forward.
- Breathe in slowly. Lean forward and feel your weight on the front of your feet.
- Breathe out, and slowly stand up, using your hands as little as possible.
- Pause for a full breath in and out.
- Breathe in as you slowly sit down. Do not let yourself collapse back down into the chair. Rather, control your lowering as much as possible.
- Breathe out.

Repeat 10-15 times. If this number is too hard for you when you first start practicing this exercise, begin with fewer and work up to this number.

Rest for a minute, then do a final set of 10-15.

STEADY Stopping Elderly Accidents, Deaths & Injuries

- **Stay Independent:** A validated self-risk assessment brochure
- **Postural Hypotension:** What it is and how to manage it
- **What YOU Can Do to Prevent Falls:** Proven strategies to prevent falls
- **Check for Safety:** A home safety brochure
- **Family Caregivers:** Protect your loved ones from falling
- **Chair Rise Exercise:** One-page instructional handout

2017

STEADY
Stopping Elderly
Accidents, Deaths & Injuries

