



REDUCING HARM FROM FALLS

THE NEW ZEALAND STORY

PRESENTED BY:

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Whanganui DHB



HEALTH QUALITY & SAFETY
COMMISSION NEW ZEALAND
Kupu Taurangi Hauora o Aotearoa



WHANGANUI
DISTRICT HEALTH BOARD
Te Kaitiaki o Whanganui

WHO WE ARE



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ABOUT NEW ZEALAND



LAND AREA:
268 ^{KM²}

Aotearoa, New Zealand
Land of the long white cloud

4.9
MILLION
PEOPLE

including...

- 74% EUROPEAN
- 15% MĀORI
- 12% ASIAN
- 7% PACIFIC



PARTNERSHIPS & COMMON PURPOSE



ALIGNED TO THE NEW ZEALAND TRIPLE AIM



Best value for public health system resources

NEW ZEALAND'S HEALTH SYSTEM

20
DISTRICT
HEALTH BOARDS



District health boards (DHBs) are responsible for providing or funding the provision of health services in their district.



HEALTH QUALITY & SAFETY COMMISSION



HEALTH QUALITY & SAFETY
COMMISSION NEW ZEALAND


Kupu Taurangi Hauora o Aotearoa

Under the New Zealand Public Health & Disability Amendment Act 2010 the Commission is charged with:

- providing advice to the Minister of Health on how quality and safety in health and disability support services may be improved
- leading and coordinating improvements in safety and quality in health care
- identifying key health and safety indicators (such as events resulting in injury or death) to inform and monitor improvements in safety and quality
- reporting publicly on safety and quality, including performance against national indicators
- sharing knowledge about and advocating for safety and quality.

'We are responsible for assisting providers across the whole health and disability sector – private and public – to improve service safety and quality and therefore outcomes for all who use these services in New Zealand.' - Professor Alan Merry, Chair

CATALYST FOR CHANGE



*The increasing
rate of fractured hips
were the catalyst
for change.*

ESTABLISHING INFRASTRUCTURE

- National Expert Advisor Group
- National Clinical Lead
- Regional and local Falls Leads
- Alliances (Patient Safety Campaign)
- From the 'board' to the 'ward'



PROJECT PLAN

THE FIVE E's:



ENQUIRE

ENGAGE

ENACT

EMPOWER

EVALUATE



PROGRAMME AIMS

HOSPITAL SETTINGS

Outcome measures:

- Nationally a reduction in fall-related hip fractures (10-30%) in hospital settings by 30 June 2015
- Reduced fall-related additional occupied bed days and associated costs

Process measures:

- 90% of older in-patients receive a risk assessment & individualised care plan addressing identified risks




Prevent falls and reduce harm from falls in hospital acute care settings



Reduce harm from falls and promote safe mobilising in aged residential care settings



Promote falls prevention strategies in home based care settings and in the community (includes population health approach)



Promote evidence-based best practice to build capacity & capability for improvement and system change

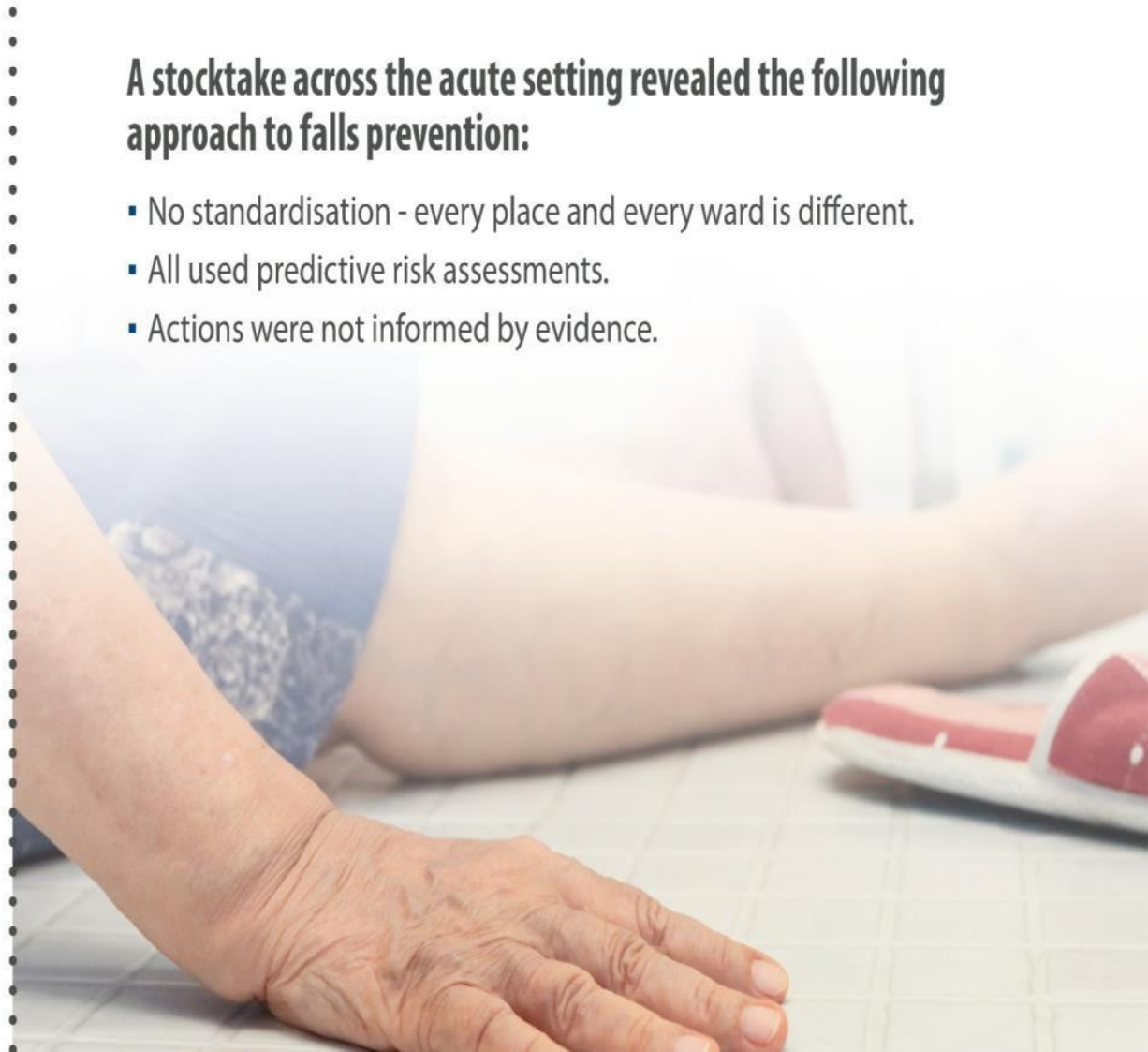
WE IDENTIFIED GAPS



HOSPITAL

A stocktake across the acute setting revealed the following approach to falls prevention:

- No standardisation - every place and every ward is different.
- All used predictive risk assessments.
- Actions were not informed by evidence.



THE PROBLEM & CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

THE PROBLEM:



Increased rates of fractured hips in public hospitals.

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- A lack of leadership/ownership of the problem.
- Little knowledge of the evidence.
- No national guidance.
- Feeling of overwhelming hopelessness & inevitability.

METHODOLOGY

IT WAS:

- adaptive
- incremental
- organic and agile
- individualised

IT WAS NOT:

- a bundle
- prescriptive
- a collaborative (formal)
- generic - one size fits all.

KEY FOCUS AREAS

CARE PLANNING

- Focus on the individual & their family/whānau



RISK ASSESSMENT

- Move away from predictive scores
- Universal falls precautions implemented for every patient.



CARE PLANNING

- Falls risks identified must inform the plan of care
- Supported by 'essential cares' for all patients regardless of risk and be audited for compliance
- Must be individualised - if you've read the care plan blind to knowledge about the patient you should be able to visualise the patient.
- Must be formulated with the patient and the family.
Remember - the family knows what will work best.
- The care plan is not just one written document but is reinforced on patient boards and signalling charts and should be discussed at every handover, preferably at the bedside.



RISK ASSESSMENT

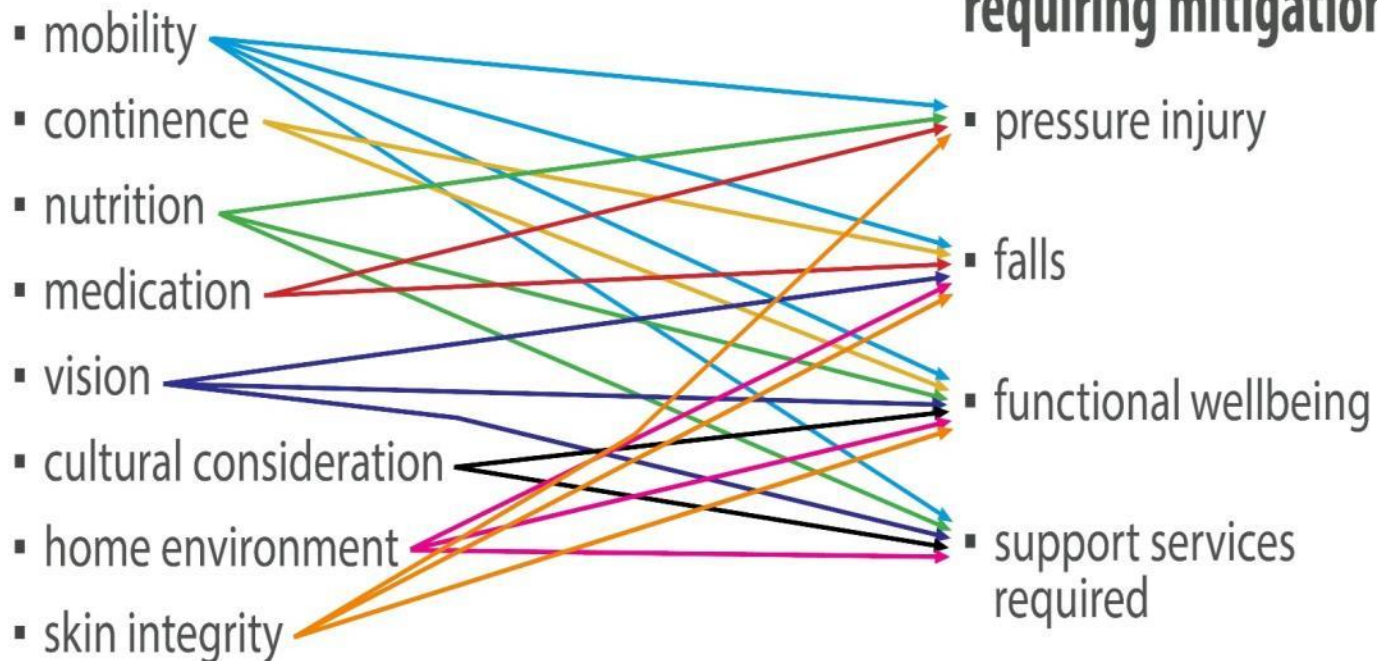
COMMON CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS

Care areas:

- mobility
- continence
- nutrition
- medication
- vision
- cultural consideration
- home environment
- skin integrity

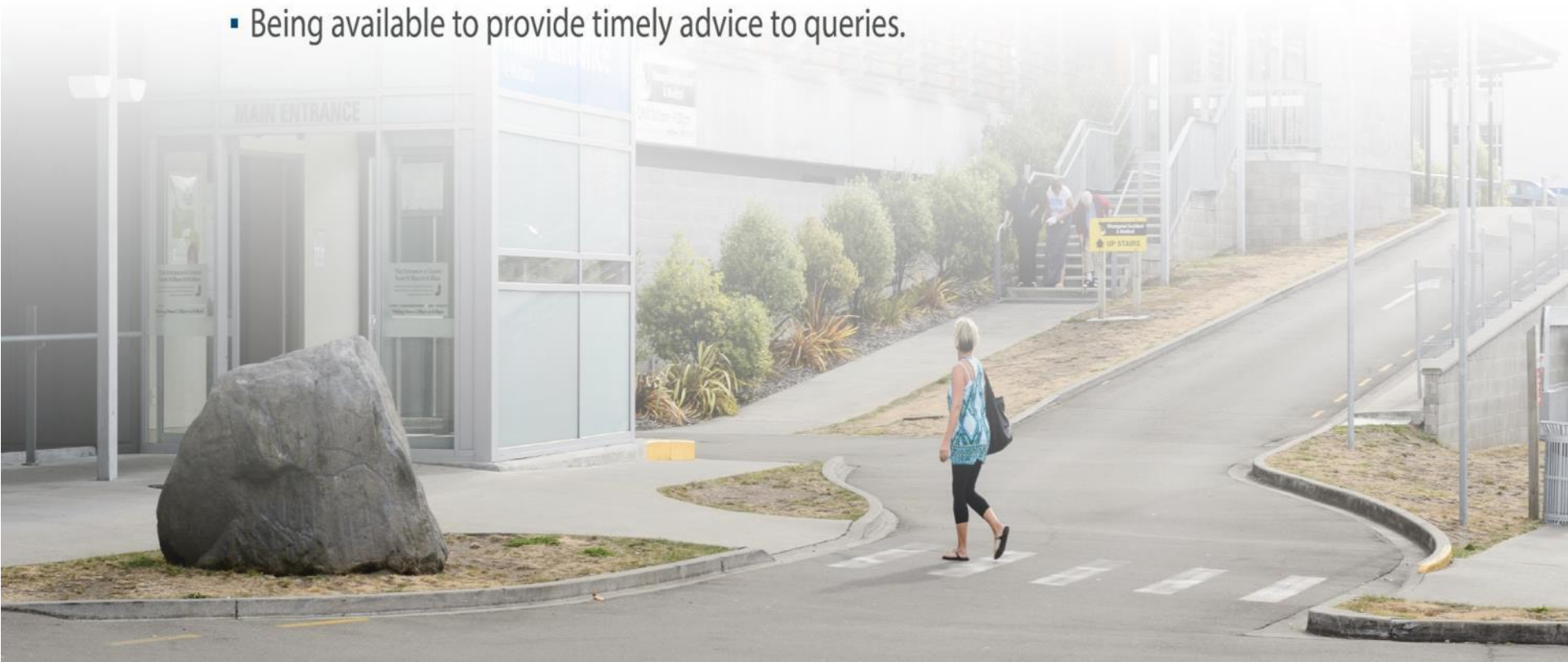
Risk factors requiring mitigation:

- pressure injury
- falls
- functional wellbeing
- support services required



VISION TRANSLATED INTO CLINICAL PRACTICE

- Supported by clinical lead visits to all hospitals.
- Individualised focus on that particular hospital's falls prevention problems and success.
- Promoting the latest evidence and prompting practical application.
- Linked hospitals with others who had implemented strategies successfully.
- Being available to provide timely advice to queries.



REDUCING HARM FROM FALLS - 10 TOPICS

10 TOPICS in reducing harm from falls: 2017 UPDATES

The 10 Topics in reducing harm from falls are learning activities for people who want to know more about how to prevent falls and reduce harm from falls in older people.

The 10 Topics were originally published in 2014, and updated in August 2017. They are designed to:

- raise awareness about the impact of falls on older people
- provide learning activities to support independence for older people, and improve their care
- support the Health Quality & Safety Commission's national Reducing Harm from Falls programme (www.hqsc.govt.nz/our-programmes/reducing-harm-from-falls).

The 10 Topics cover core issues in falls prevention, feature interesting articles that can count as learning activities for professional development hours, and introduce resources, videos and patient stories.

The topics are downloadable, interactive PDFs. The review, reflection and application of learning involved is equivalent to 60 minutes of professional development (according to requirements in continuing competence frameworks for nurses and allied health professionals).

A brief description of what each topic covers is overlaid. See also our recommended evidence-based resources (which include systematic reviews, clinical guidelines and toolkits) available at www.hqsc.govt.nz/our-programmes/reducing-harm-from-falls/recommended-resources.



LIVE STRONGER FOR LONGER
PREVENT FALLS & FRACTURES

HEALTH QUALITY & SAFETY
COMMISSION NEW ZEALAND
www.hqsc.govt.nz

open
FOR BETTER CARE

SEPTEMBER 2017

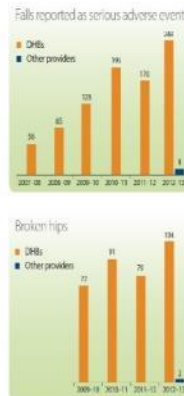
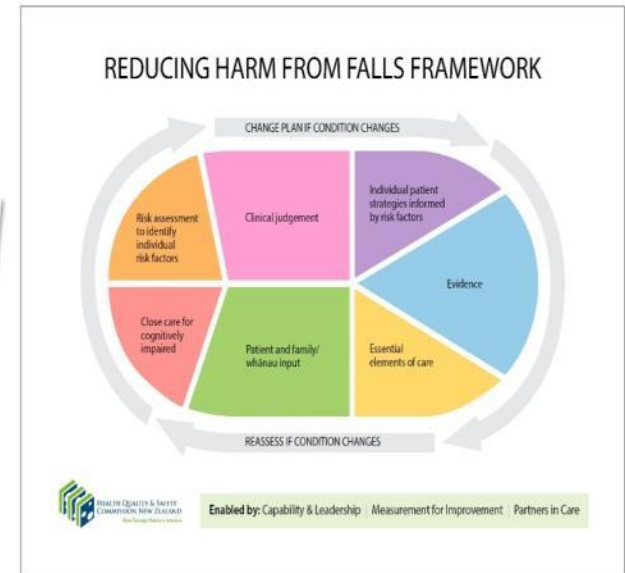
Ten evidence-based topics (updated in 2017)

- Created a safe & trusted source of information.
- Provided consistent commentary across the sector.
- Eliminated things which did not add value.



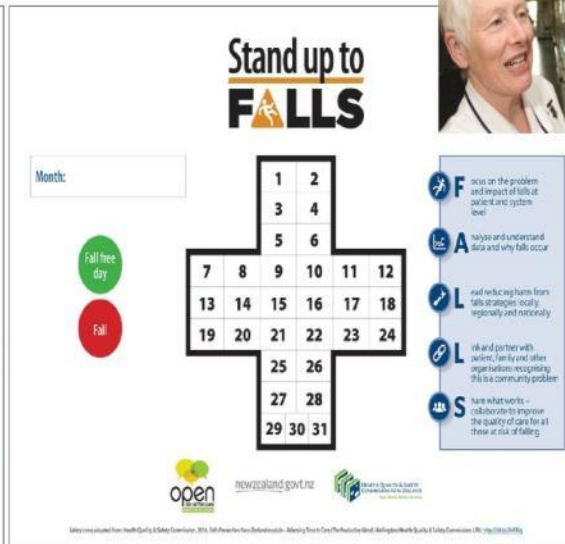
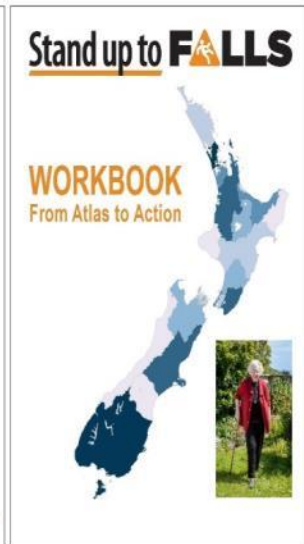
FACE-TO-FACE ENGAGEMENT

- Site visits by National Clinical Lead
- Meetings at a local and regional level
- Expert Speakers / Webinars
- Engagement with National Directors of Nursing Group, Allied Health and Funding & Planning
- Multiple stakeholder engagement
- Leverage off other priorities
- System approach

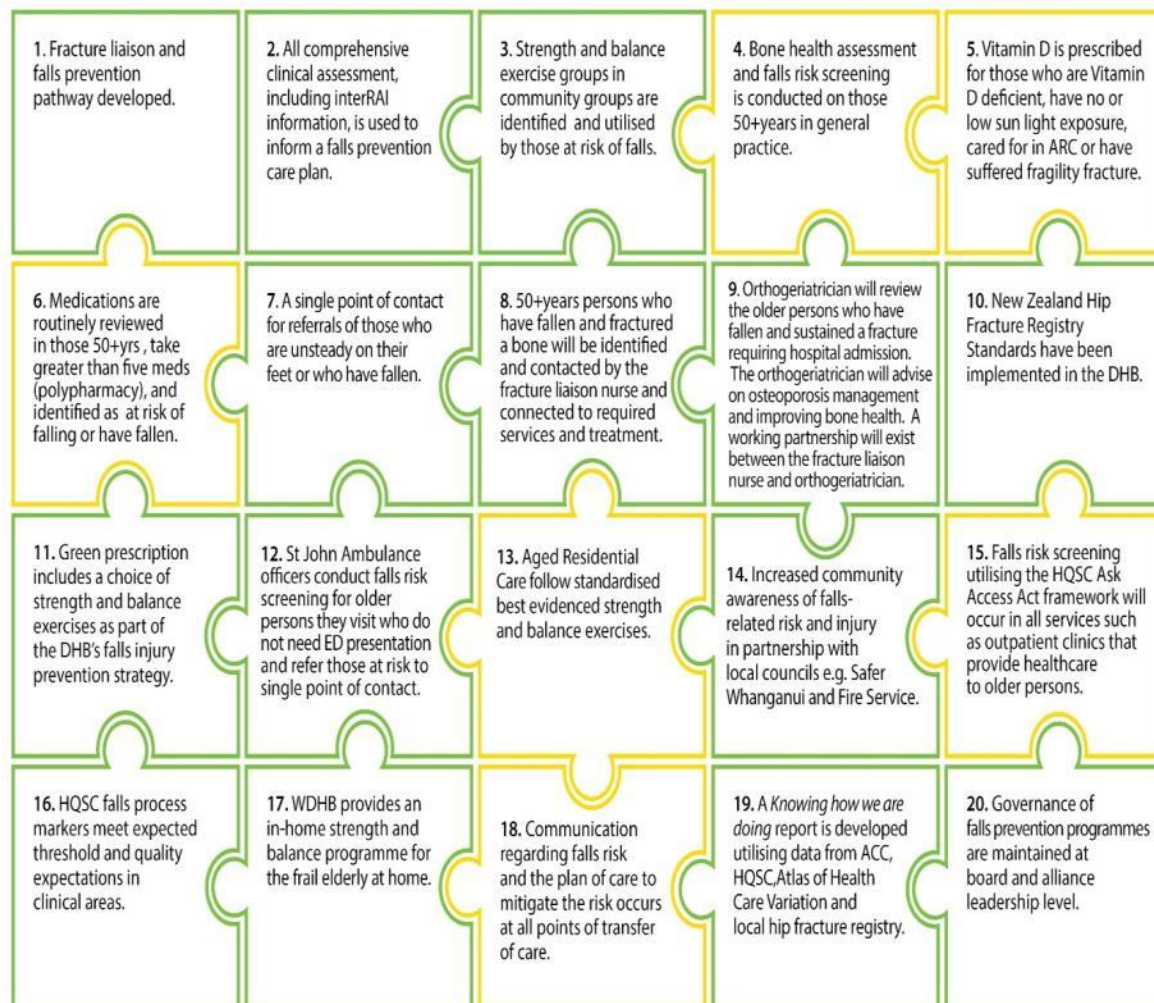


CAMPAIGN FOCUS (annual April Falls focus)

- Falls Hurt
- Falls Prevention is Everyone's Business
- Out Damn Clutter
- Stand Up to Falls
- Live Stronger for Longer.



JIGSAW



routinely occurs



in part/at times/data not available*



not occurring

MEASUREMENT APPROACH

QUALITY & SAFETY MARKERS

Prevention fall in-hospital causing FNOF

| Falls process markers | Assess vs plan | Falls outcome marker | Saving from prevention |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------------|
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------------|

Percentage of older patients assessed for the risk of falling and with individualised care plan, New Zealand total

■ Target achieved
■ Below target



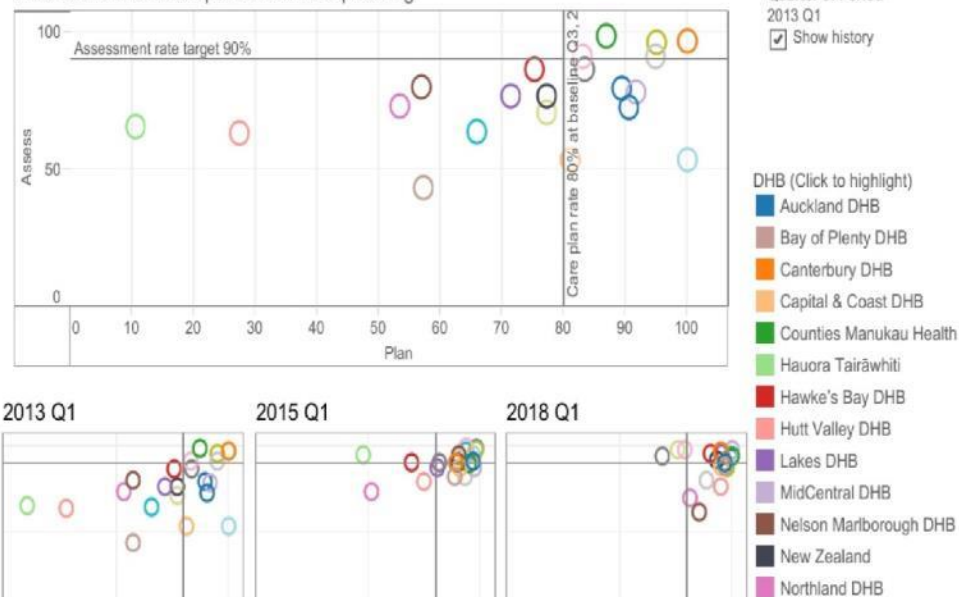
MEASUREMENT APPROACH

QUALITY & SAFETY MARKERS

Prevention fall in-hospital causing FNOF



Falls assessment compared with care planning



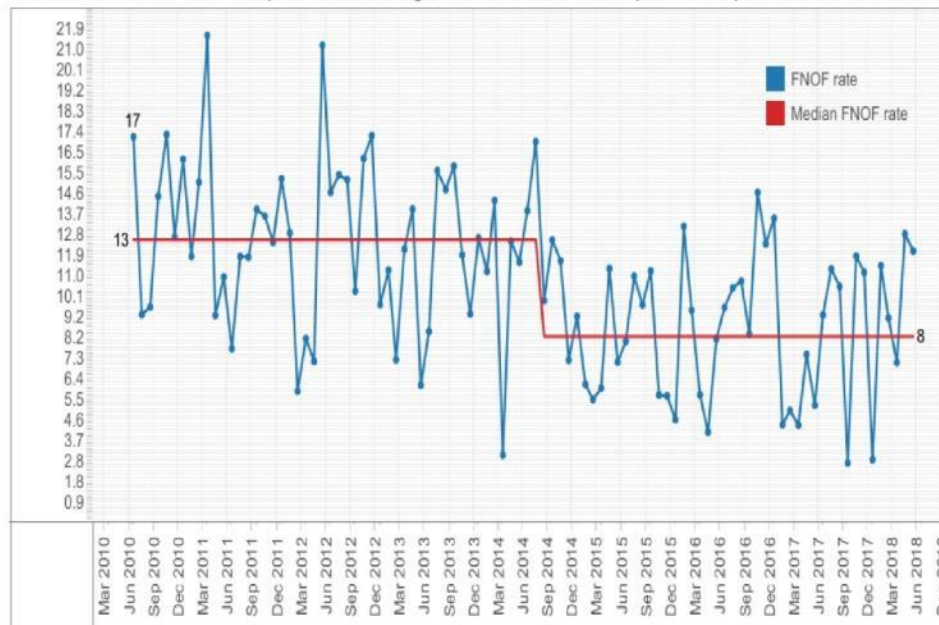
MEASUREMENT APPROACH

QUALITY & SAFETY MARKERS

Prevention fall in-hospital causing FNOF



Run chart: Number of in hospital falls causing fracture neck of femur per month per 100,000 admissions



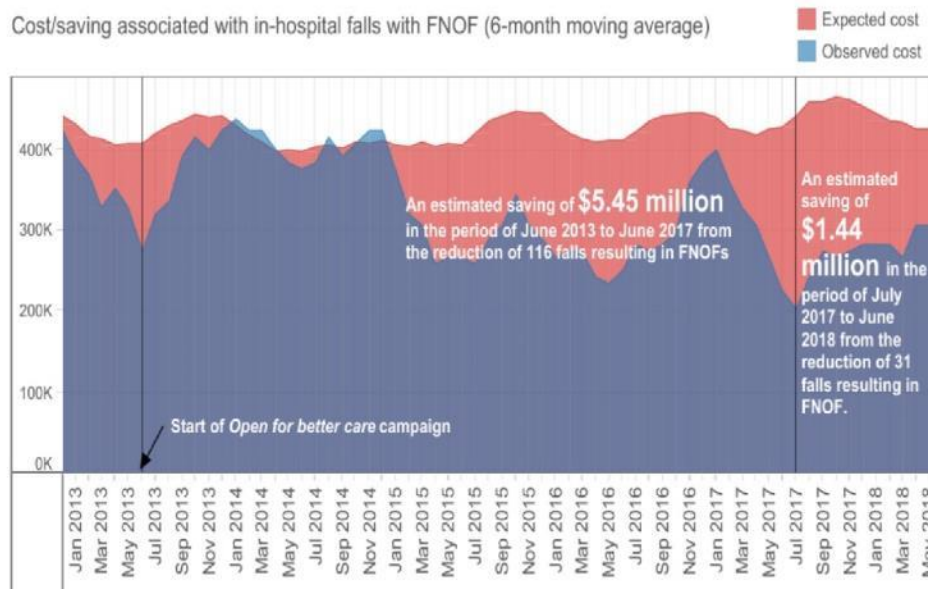
MEASUREMENT APPROACH

QUALITY & SAFETY MARKERS

Prevention fall in-hospital causing FNOF



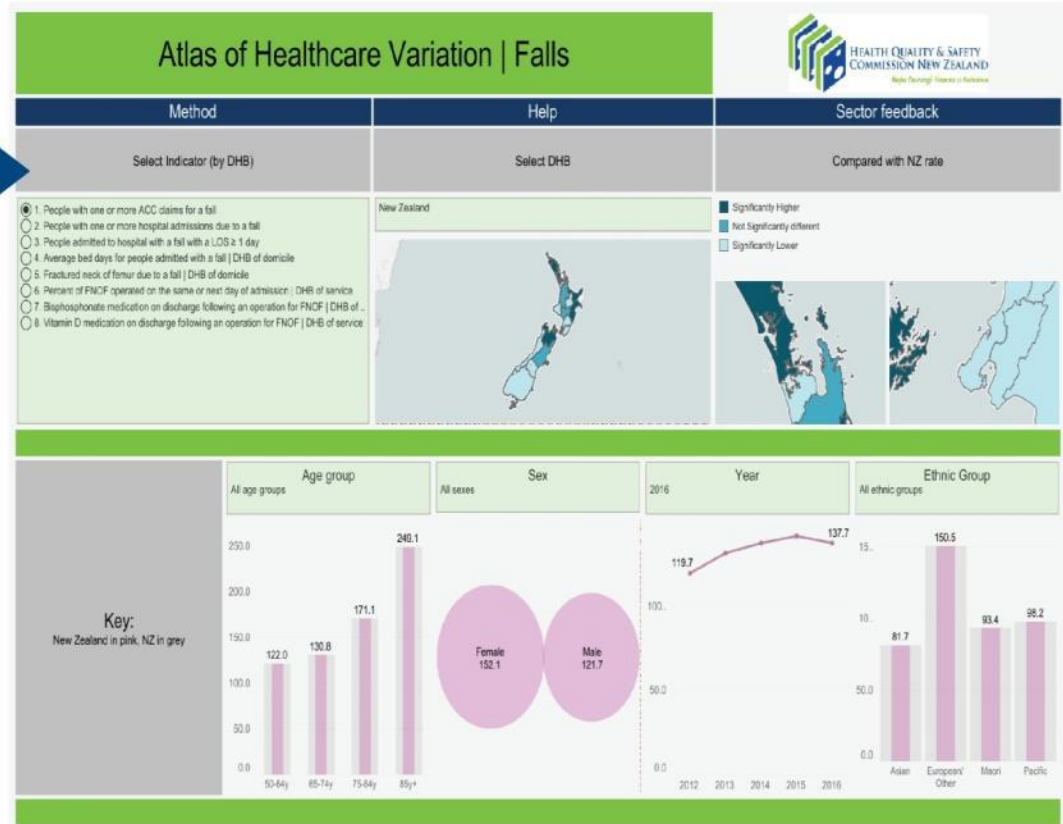
Cost/saving associated with in-hospital falls with FNOF (6-month moving average)



The saving is based on an estimated cost of \$47,000 for a fall with a fractured neck of femur.

MEASUREMENT APPROACH

ATLAS OF HEALTHCARE VARIATION



MEASUREMENT APPROACH

ATLAS OF HEALTHCARE VARIATION



CROSS-SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS



CROSS-SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS

Sharing a common vision or goal



- Value of older people in our society
- Fall and fracture is an injury & more...
- Sustainable approach to funding Health & Insurer
- Evidence at population level

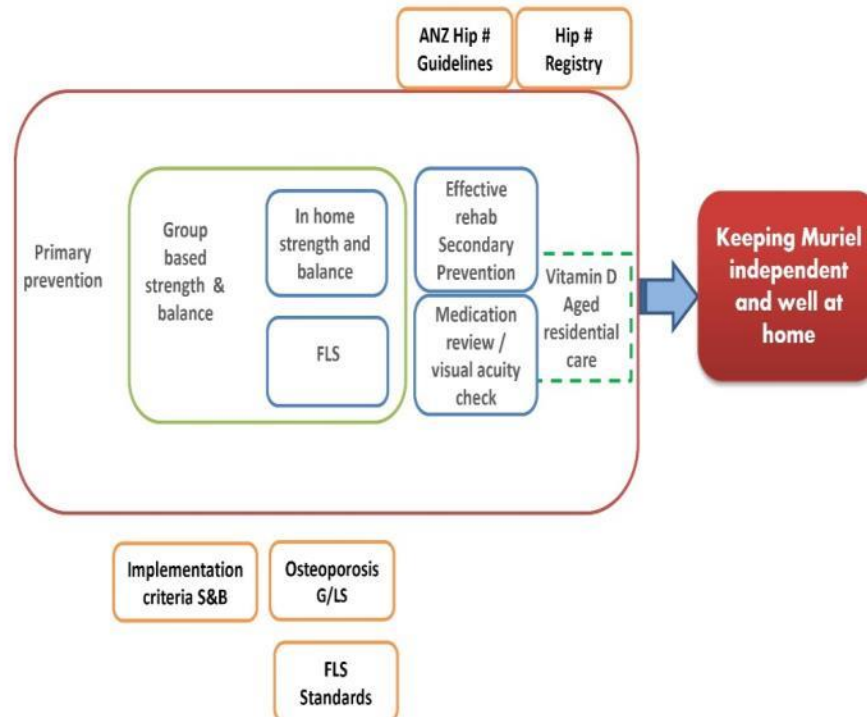


Common goal to keep Muriel independent & well at home



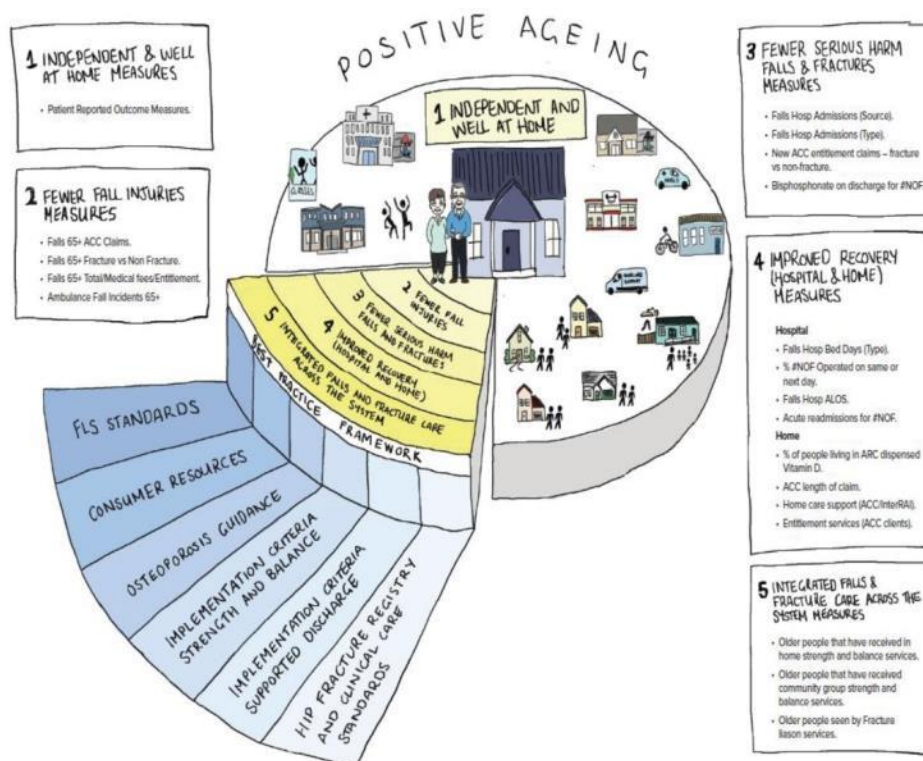
CROSS-SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS

Seeing the whole - aligning activities to mutually reinforce the impact on outcomes



COLLECTIVE OUTCOMES

OUTCOMES AND BEST PRACTICE FRAMEWORK

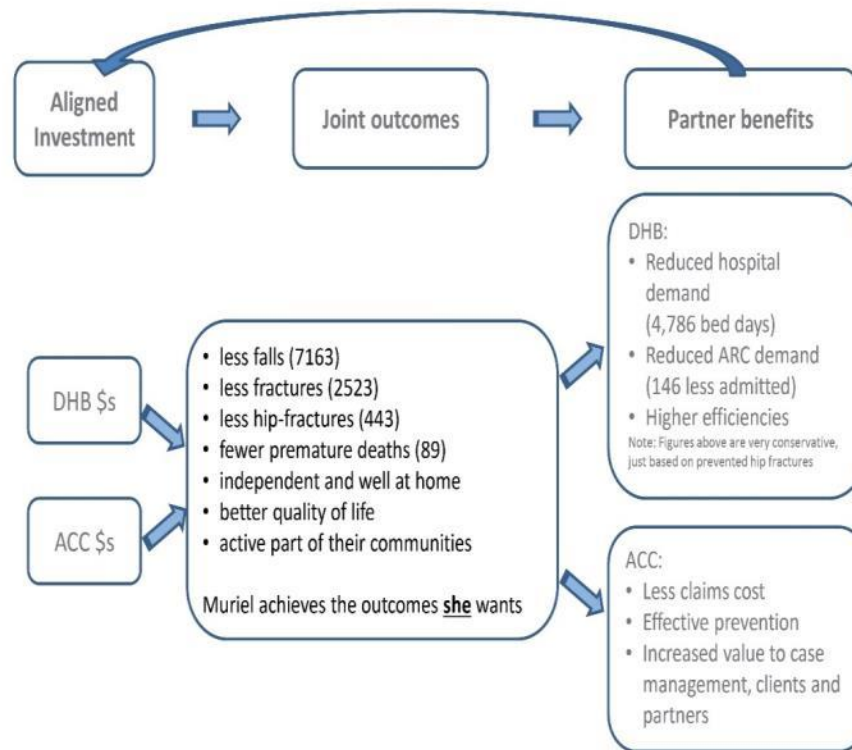


LIVE STRONGER FOR LONGER
PREVENT FALLS & FRACTURES



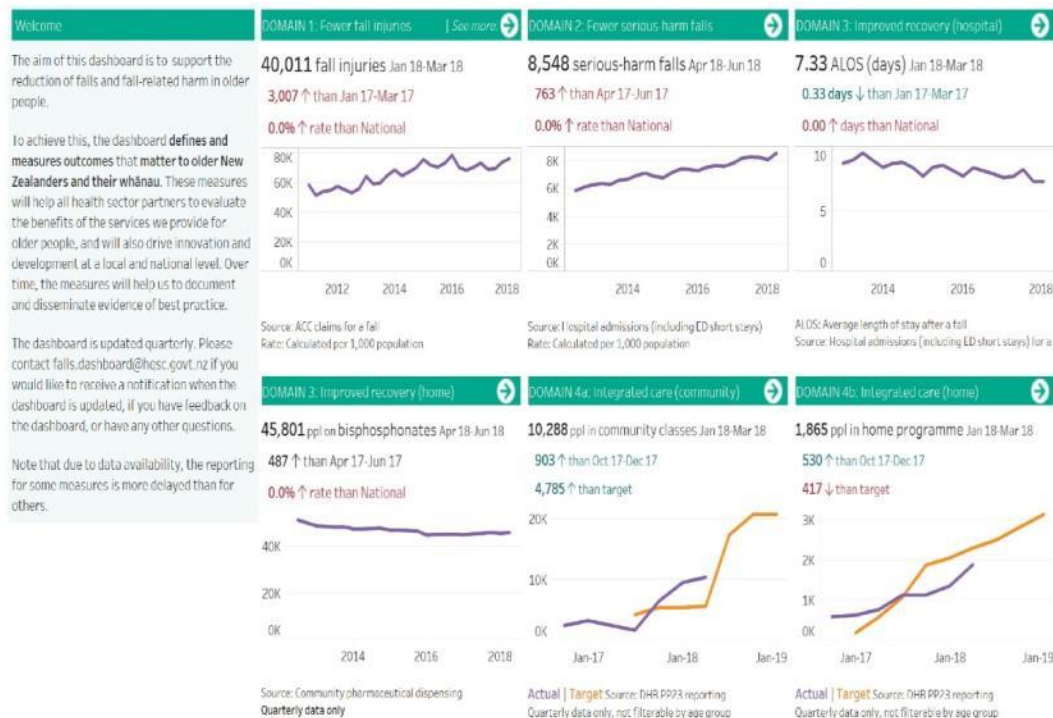
CROSS-SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS

Why does the new approach matter?



CROSS-SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS

Outcomes dashboard - www.livestronger.com



LIVE STRONGER FOR LONGER

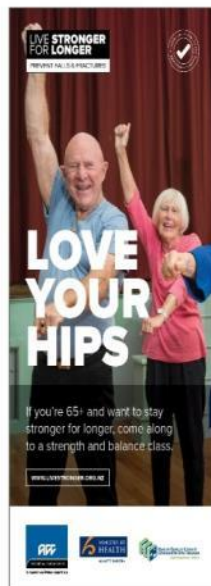
PREVENT FALLS & FRACTURES



CROSS-SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS

IN SUMMARY:

- Establish common goals based on all perspectives
- Align activities and effort nationally and locally
- Measure outcomes together.
- Work together at multiple levels.



THANK YOU TO OUR PARTNERS



***Kaua e rangiruatia te hapai o te hoe;
e kore to tātou waka e ū ki uta.***

*Do not lift the paddle out of unison
or our canoe will never reach the shore.*

