Health Facts for You

UWHealthKids

Partnering for Fall Prevention: My Falls Safety Plan

We care about your child's safety. Our team wants to partner with you and your family to protect your child from falling. If you have questions about your child's fall risk status, talk to your team. **Our key messages:** 1) Sick children fall and get hurt. 2) A fall can add days to your stay. 3) With your help, we can prevent your child from falling.

□ Age/Developmental Risks □ Medical Risks	
 Age/Developmentar Kisks Learning to walk/cruising Temper tantrums Learning to use the bathroom Climbing, running, and jumping Unfamiliar environment Tripping hazards (equipment, cords, and personal belongings) Long hospital stay Working with Physical Therapy 	 Seizure disorders/movement disorders Orthopedic conditions Frequent trips to the bathroom (from IV fluids or bowel clean outs) Dizzy, restless, or lightheaded from illness or medicine Procedure/sedation within the last 24 hours Muscle weakness or balance issues Brain injury/concussion/brain tumor/resection
Based on the risks noted above, your child's risk of falling is:	
Standard Risk for falls	High Risk for falls
 What You Can Do to Prevent Falls: Use the call light to reach the hospital staff/call for help when getting child up Independent/older children: Use a bed alarm/parental supervision (i.e. if caregivers leave, please let nurse know so we can keep your child safe) Keep personal items and call light within reach Keep room and floor clutter free Be aware of monitors, IV poles/tubing, oxygen tubing, EEG leads, etc. 	 Use safety straps on highchairs, strollers, wagons, etc. No running, skipping, or horseplay in hallway Child should wear clothing that fits. Avoid long gowns and pants child could trip over. Supervise activity in playroom and room (i.e., do not stand on couch, bed, or windowsill) Use side rails on bed or ensure crib rails are locked in highest position
High risk level: Fall	safety = call nurse first
 What Staff Will Do to Keep Your Child Safe: Place a high fall risk leaf outside of your door Place a high fall risk ID band on your child Stay with your child in the bathroom and the shower 	 Consider the use of low beds, floor mats, or bed alarms Consider making a toileting schedule or use a bedside commode with your child Ask to have physical therapy work with you (as needed) or use devices like a gait belt or walker art of your care. If so, please use it and call if you have any

This is not to be used for diagnosis or treatment of any medical condition. Because each person's health needs are different, you should talk with your doctor or others on your health care team when using this information. If you have an emergency, please call 911. Copyright © 7/2017 University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority. All rights reserved. Produced by the Department of Nursing. HF#7928