

Tips to Follow If You Believe You Are Hurt:

- Use your emergency alarm if you are wearing one. If you do not have an alarm call out for help or crawl or slide to your telephone and dial 911.
- Move to a soft surface such as a carpet if you have fallen on a hard surface such as tile or a wooden floor. You may have to crawl or slide yourself to move.
- Keep yourself warm until help arrives. You may consider storing a small blanket and a bottle of water in a low cupboard or tucked behind furniture in each room you typically occupy. The blanket will help prevent hypothermia (decrease in body temperature) and the water will prevent dehydration.
- Move – lying in one place too long may cause pressure sores and/or hypothermia. Rolling side to side will unload your body weight and may prevent pressure sores from developing. Moving your arms and legs, if possible, will help you maintain body temperature until help arrives.

Prevention is the Key

The best way to deal with a fall is to prevent it. To determine if you are at risk, please check all of the following boxes that apply to you:

- I am more than 60 years old.
- I am more than 70 years old.
- I am more than 80 years old.
- I have been hospitalized in the last 12 months.
- I am forgetful.
- I am impulsive.
- I am occasionally disoriented.
- I use a cane or a walker.
- I occasionally lose my balance.
- I often feel weakness in my body.
- I have fallen in the last 3 months.
- I occasionally feel a sense of urgency to eliminate.
- I require assistance to eliminate.
- I am incontinent.
- I am currently taking antidepressants or medications that may impair thought process, cause vertigo, lower blood pressure, or cause central nervous system alterations.
- I am taking laxatives or diuretics.
- I am taking four or more medications.

If you have checked more than six of the boxes, please call us for a **FREE Fall Risk Assessment**. Call us today at:

Liberty In Home Care

206 Old Lancaster Rd.

Devon, PA 19333

(610) 254-9440

www.LibertyCares.com

Your Guide to Fall Recovery



GETTING UP FROM A FALL

Liberty In Home Care



(610) 254-9440

www.LibertyCares.com

The Impact of Falling

Each year, more than one out of every three seniors in America seek some sort of medical help because of a fall. Even more seniors fall each year and are not injured. Taking these statistics into account, it is likely that you, or someone you know, will fall some time in the near future.

Falling can be caused by many factors. Some are internal, such as slowed reflexes, balance disorders, low blood pressure, visual deficits, etc. Other causes are external factors such as poor lighting or the effects of medications. Some of these reasons are not particular to seniors. In fact, younger people also fall, but the consequences of falling are much less severe for younger people.

One of the greatest fears amongst senior citizens is the fear of falling. This fear is not an irrational fear. Falling is a primary catalyst for hospital admissions amongst seniors. Many of the seniors admitted to a hospital never go home. In fact, falls are responsible for over 40% of nursing home admissions. Even worse, 70% of accidental deaths in people over 75 years of age are caused by falls.

What to Do If You Fall

DO NOT PANIC! Remain calm and assess the situation. Overreaction to a fall may cause more injury than the fall itself. Take a few minutes to determine if you are hurt. Do not attempt to get up if you feel you are injured.

Tips For Getting Up If You Are Not Hurt:

1. Try falling on the padded areas of your side or buttocks if you are able to anticipate a fall. The soft tissue of these areas may prevent injury.
2. If you have fallen, assessed the situation and have determined that you are not hurt, roll over on your stomach and attempt to get to your hands and knees. Crawl to a stable piece of furniture such as a bed, stool, or a chair without rollers or casters.



3. Approach the support from the front and place both hands on the surface.



4. With both hands on the support, place the foot of the stronger leg flat on the floor. Lean forward as you begin to push yourself up with your hands while bringing your feet side-by-side.



5. Slowly turn and sit in the support. Collect yourself before attempting to get up again.

