





Integrating and piloting CDC's STEAD/ Older Adult Fall Prevention Toolkit in a GE Centricity EHR System

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2015 Fall CHUG Conference

October 2, 2015



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Center for Injury Prevention and Control





Session Objectives



- Provide an overview of the CDC STEADI* toolkit
- Describe how the STEADI tool kit was integrated into the Centricity electronic health record
- Discuss the pilot testing of the clinical decision support tool in a University of Oklahoma primary care clinic

Falls: A Public Health Concern



- > The leading cause of injury deaths among older adults
- > 25,000 older adults die each year from a fall 1 every 20 minutes
- Every 13 seconds, an older adult is treated in an ED for a fall
- \$34 billion is spent on direct medical costs related to falls
- Among people who fall, less than half talk to their healthcare provider about it



Older Adult Fall Death Rates Are Increasing



CDC, Vital Statistics, 2000-2013



For every fall death there are many more hospitalizations and ED visits 1 death

30 hospitalizations

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75 emergency department visits

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Source: 2010 CDC WISQARS data; adults age 65+

2010 Age 65+ = **40** million



Source: www.census.gov

2020 Age 65+ = 56 million



Source: www.census.gov

2030 Age 65+ = 73 million



2040 Age 65+ = 80 million





Modifiable Risk Factors

Biological

- Leg weakness
- Mobility problems
- Problems w balance
- Poor vision

Environmental

- Clutter & tripping hazards
- No stair railings or grab bars
- Poor lighting

Behavioral

- Psychoactive meds
- 4+ medications
- Risky behaviors
- Inactivity

CDC's Approach to Preventing Older Adult Falls











Supporting Clinical Screening, Assessment, Treatment, Referral & Follow Up



*<u>Stopping Elderly Accidents</u>, <u>Deaths & Injuries</u>



STEADI Algorithm for Fall Risk Assessment & Intervention



Adapted from AGS/BGS Clinical Practice Guidelines, 2010





Stay Independent

A validated self-assessment tool

Check Your Risk for Falling

Please	circle "`	(es" or "No" for each statement below.	Why it matters				
Yes (2)	No (0)	I have fallen in the past year.	People who have fallen once are likely to fall again.				
Yes (2)	No (0)	I use or have been advised to use a cane or walker to get around safely.	People who have been advised to use a cane or walker may already be more likely to fall.				
Yes (1)	No (0)	Sometimes I feel unsteady when I am walking.	Unsteadiness or needing support while walking are signs of poor balance.				
Yes (1)	No (0)	I steady myself by holding onto furniture when walking at home.	This is also a sign of poor balance.				
Yes (1)	No (0)	I am worried about falling.	People who are worried about falling are more likely to fall.				
Yes (1)	No (0)	I need to push with my hands to stand up from a chair.	This is a sign of weak leg muscles, a major reason for falling.				
Yes (1)	No (0)	I have some trouble stepping up onto a curb.	This is also a sign of weak leg muscles.				
Yes (1)	No (0)	I often have to rush to the toilet.	Rushing to the bathroom, especially at night, increases your chance of falling.				
Yes (1)	No (0)	I have lost some feeling in my feet.	Numbness in your feet can cause stumbles and lead to falls.				
Yes (1)	No (0)	I take medicine that sometimes makes me feel light-headed or more tired than usual.	Side effects from medicines can sometimes increase your chance of falling.				
Yes (1)	No (0)	I take medicine to help me sleep or improve my mood.	These medicines can sometimes increase your chance of falling.				
Yes (1)	No (0)	l often feel sad or depressed.	Symptoms of depression, such as not feeling well or feeling slowed down, are linked to falls.				
Add up the number of points for each "yes" answe for falling. Discuss this brochure with your doctor.		Add up the number of points for each "yes" answ for falling. Discuss this brochure with your doctor.	er. If you scored 4 points or more, you may be at risk				

This checklist was developed by the Greater Los Angeles VA Geriatric Research Education Clinical Center and affiliates and is a validated fall risk self-assessment tool (Rubenstein et al. J Safety Res; 2011:42(6)493-499). Adapted with permission of the authors.

Your doctor may suggest:

- Having other medical tests
- Changing your medicines
- Consulting a specialist
- Seeing a physical therapist
- Attending a fall prevention program



Stay Independent

Falls are the main reason why older people lose their independence.



Rubenstein, J Safety Res, 2011



(J. 1992

Gait & Balance Assessment Tools

Timed Up and Go (TUG) Test

Health care providers can use this test to assess mobility. See our <u>simple instructions</u> and watch the short video on how to conduct the test.





Patient Education Materials



CDC's Approach to Facilitating STEADI Implementation

Developing online training for providers

Integrating STEADI into EHRs







STEADI Older Adult Fall Prevention Online Training

To enroll in online training visit: <u>https://cdc.train.org</u> and search for "STEADI"

Meet Your Patients

Select each patient's name to read their history and screening result.



Marilyn



Peggy



Bill





Integrating STEADI as **Clinical Decision Support** in GE Centricity EHR



- Worked with PatientLink to build EHR module
- Piloted at University of Oklahoma (OU)
- Coordinated by American College of Preventive Medicine (ACPM)



STEADI Step One: Falls Screening & Management Program

STEADI Step One includes <u>3 actions</u> that health care providers can complete in one visit:

- **1. ASK patients** if they've fallen in the past year, feel unsteady, or worry about falling.
- **2. REVIEW medications** and stop, switch, or reduce the dosage of drugs that increase fall risk.
- **3. RECOMMEND Vitamin D** supplements of at least 800 IU/day with calcium.



Challenges



- Fitting algorithm into clinic workflow
- Trade-off between too much detail and too little
- Time constraints
- Determining what data to collect



Next Steps



- Updating and streamlining based on user feedback
- Working with GE Centricity to make available to all users
- Building out the medication management module

Learn more about older adult fall prevention: <u>www.cdc.gov/STEADI</u>

To enroll in online training visit: https://cdc.train.org and search for "STEADI"



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The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.