

New York Beacon

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E-Mail
newyorkbeacon@yahoo.com

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Health

Tips for preventing falls at home

By Abigail Fortune, PT,
DPT, Visiting Nurse
Service of New York

One out of four Americans age 65 and older experience a fall each year, and one out of five falls will cause serious injury, according to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. And 60% of falls that require hospitalization occur at home.

As a licensed physical therapist with the Visiting Nurse Service of New York, my colleagues and I work to keep our patients safe from falls in their homes. We educate them and their family caregivers so they are aware of risk factors. We work to help them build strength and regain balance that can decline with age or after hospitalization. Sometimes people believe that falls are an inevitable or natural part of aging—I can assure you, that does not have to be true. Following are some tips for caretakers and homebound seniors to prevent falls in or around the home.

Clear Your Path

Cluttered homes can be severe safety hazard. Evaluate each room and consider rearranging furniture or putting certain items into storage in order to create as open of a space as possible. Take note of any objects that can increase risk of tripping such as shoes, books, laundry baskets, pet toys or anything that can roll. Electrical wires should also be moved out of walkways or taped down. Do not hide any wires under rugs, as this can be a fire hazard!

Slippery When Wet

Be aware of any liquid spills, including water transfers from sinks, showers, swimming pools, rain—even condensation from air conditioners—that can increase chances of slipping. Bathrooms are high-risk areas for falling, so make sure to have anti-slip bathmats in your shower or bathtub. Railings or grab bars in the bathroom are

also helpful to improve steadiness and catch potential falls. Rugs should also be laid out in front of the shower, to avoid any wet and slippery floors.

Keep Light on Your Feet

Make sure to keep your home well lit, especially as autumn approaches and the sun begins to set earlier in the day. Take advantage of daylight, open your window blinds and “let the sunshine in,” but as also make sure to keep entryways and staircases well lit. Plug-in nightlights are helpful to have along stairways and in shadowed corners as well as right below light switches that might not be easy to see on the wall. Keep tableside lamps in frequently used locations such as the bedside and living room.

Find your ‘Sole’mate

Putting the correct shoes on your feet can help you stay on your feet! Ill-fitting shoes can increase instability or chances of falling. Use footwear with anti-slip properties, closed backs and rubber soles. Also, in perhaps one of the first falls prevention lessons we are taught, always make sure your shoelaces are tied!

Let’s Get Physical!

Increased time spent at home due to social distancing is likely to reduce body movement, so it is vital to maintain strength and agility through regular activity. Healthy seniors and people of all ages should participate in an exercise program at least twice a week at home, with doctor’s approval. Your doctor may even recommend you work with a physical therapist if you’re living with a condition that can interfere with your movement or coordination. Simple stretches or yoga poses can also be effective in staying active and improving balance. Pairing up with a friend can make exercise fun and safe as well.

Getting in Gear

Canes, walkers, or other

assistive devices can make a world of difference in terms of stability. Walking equipment should always be within arm’s reach (or on each level of the home if there are multiple stories). Equipment should also be maintained regularly, and rubber tips on canes and walkers should be kept intact. Worn-out tips are unreliable and can increase chances of falling, so be sure to visit your local drugstore or local surgical supply store to purchase new rubber tips if needed.

Glasses with a proper prescription are also essential, especially as one gets older. According to the National Council on Aging, as one ages, less light reaches the retina which can make contrasting edges, obstacles, potential safety hazards and obstacles more difficult to see. Poor depth perception can also lead to problems navigating uneven or slippery surfaces. Seniors should visit a doctor for a vision assessment every year

and pursue treatments that will correct any problems that arise.

Know the Health Risks

Be informed on health conditions that increase the risk of falls. For example, diabetes can cause joint pain, foot sensitivity, dizziness and vision problems. COPD, CHF, low blood pressure and other circulatory diseases can also cause dizziness and affect balance. Balance and mobility may be impacted by bone and joint conditions, such as osteoporosis and arthritis, and eye diseases such as glaucoma and cataracts interfere with vision.

Medications that depress the central nervous system increase the risk of falling, as do certain medications, such as pain relievers, heart medications, antidepressants, seizure medications, over-the-counter sleep aids, allergy medications and some cold and cough remedies. Optimal awareness and regular check-ins with your physician can help manage

symptoms, address side effects and reduce risk.

Stay Connected

While many homebound seniors have assistance at home, their loved ones may not be able to visit them frequently. Mobile devices are extremely helpful, whether for text messaging, voice or video calls, or even for use of your phone’s built-in flashlight to see more clearly in the dark. Be sure to have caretakers on speed dial in case of a severe fall or other health-related emergency or identify a neighbor who can be trusted in case of immediate need. Home care providers like VNSNY can provide information about setting up a subscription with services like Life Alert for elderly loved ones who live alone.

Abigail Fortune is a physical therapist and rehabilitation instructor with the Visiting Nurse Service of New York. For more information please visit www.VNSNY.org, or call 1-800-675-0391.

