

# **CONFLICTS & DISCLOSURES**

• I have no financial relationships with any entity other than OHSU and receive no other financial support beyond my salary

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Build an illness script including medications & drug classes to watch for in patients presenting with falls

Advocate for the primary nurse's role in elevating high risk prescribing and common clinical consequences to other interdisciplinary team members



# NOBODY FALLS FOR ONE REASON

- Falls are a Geriatric Syndrome
  - Conditions of aging that blossom at the intersection of patient risk factors and situation specific stressors
- Successful comprehensive falls risk assessment addresses multiple different domains

- Medications increase falls risk by 20-70% depending on drug class<sup>1</sup>
  - Effect is additive when people take multiple medications
- Cardiovascular, sedatives, antipsychotics, antidepressants, anti-cholinergic
- Lots of other medications can affect balance, gait, strength, stability

2 Big Buckets → drugs affecting blood pressure & heart rate, drugs affecting nervous system (gait, balance, alertness, stability)

Always caveats ... undertreated pain vs opioids, depression vs anti-depressants

#### Which medications increase the risk of falls?

Opioid painkillers: 10% increased risk

Anti-inflammatory drugs: 21% increased risk

Blood pressure medication: 24% increased risk

Sleeping pills: 47-57% increased risk

Antipsychotics: 59% increased risk

Antidepressants: 68% increased risk

Canadian Deprescribing Network https://www.deprescribingnetwork.ca/blog/2017/11/21/hips-dont-lie-medications-and-falls

### Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality Fall Risk Table

POINT VALUE	MEDICINE CLASS	POTENTIAL SIDE EFFECTS
3 (High)	Analgesics/opiates, antipsychotics, anticonvulsants, benzodiazepines, nonbenzodiazepine sedatives*, hypoglycemics*	Sedation, dizziness, postural disturbances, altered gait and balance, impaired cognition
2 (Medium)	Antihypertensives, cardiac drugs/antiarrhythmics, antidepressants	Induced orthostasis, confusion, poor health status
1 [Low]	Diuretics	Increased ambulation, induced orthostasis
Score >6	Higher risk for fall, medication fall risk evaluation	

#### Resource

high risk for falls.

STEADI materials for healthcare providers, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website, https://www.cdc.gov/steadi/materials.html, Updated March 24, 2017.

\* White Z-hypnotics and hypoglycemics are not included on the original AHRO scoring system, sufficient data exist supporting the inclusion of these agents as having a

- Lots of others can contribute to falls depending on the circumstances
- Even classically high risk agents can be well tolerated

Important to gather information and assess as a team!

# MEDICATIONS, FALLS & HOSPITALIZATION

- Large, prospective cohort study from England
- Direct relationship between medication number and risk for hospitalization from a fall
- Risk increases 1.8-3.2x as medication number rises

We confront the real life consequences every day!

# DOES DEPRESCRIBING WORK ALONE?

Deprescribing as a sole intervention does not reduce falls or injuries

It must be part of a comprehensive falls risk reduction package (ie. Gait & balance training, home safety adaptations, addressing uncontrolled medical issues, etc)

Lee J, Negm A, Peters R, et al Deprescribing fall-risk increasing drugs (FRIDs) for the prevention of falls and fall-related complications: a systematic review and meta-analysis BMJ Open 2021;11:e035978. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2019-035978

#### 1.1 Falls Rate

Study or Subgroup	log[Rate Ratio]	1 SE	FRID Withdrawal  E Total		l Weight	Rate Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI	I Year		Ratio	
		0.2434							T	$\overline{}$
Campbell 1999	-0.8023	0.2434	4 48	8 45	23.4%	0.45 [0.28, 0.72]	1999	/.		
Patterson 2010	0.3549	0.1465	5 173	3 161	28.4%	1.43 [1.07, 1.90]	2010	4 - 1	-	
Blalock 2010	0.003	0.1117	7 93	3 93	3 29.9%	1.00 [0.81, 1.25]	2010	<i></i> / Ⅲ <b>∀</b>	*	
Mott 2016	0.3379	0.3416	6 39	9 41	18.4%	1.40 [0.72, 2.74]	2016	<i>y</i>	•	
Total (95% CI)			353	340	100.0%	0.98 [0.63, 1.51]			<b>*</b>	
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> =	0.15; Chi <sup>2</sup> = 17.47	, df = 3	$(P = 0.0006); I^2 = 83'$	%					1 10	4000
Test for overall effect:								0.001 0.1 1 Favours Frid Withdrawal	1 10 Favours Usual Care	1000

#### 2.1 Falls Incidence – Risk Ratio

	FRID Witho	Usual (	Care		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio	
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	<b>Events</b>	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% C	CI M-H, Random, 95% CI
Campbell 1999	11	48	17	45	8.4%	0.61 [0.32, 1.15]	1
Blalock 2010	53	93	52	93	39.3%	1.02 [0.79, 1.31]	†
Mott 2016	11	39	10	41	6.4%	1.16 [0.55, 2.41]	j
Boyé 2017	115	319	91	293	45.9%	1.16 [0.93, 1.45]	i <u></u>
Total (95% CI)		499		472	100.0%	1.04 [0.86, 1.26]	ı •
Total events	190		170				
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> =	0.01; Chi <sup>2</sup> = 3	3.70, df =	3 (P = 0.	30); I <sup>2</sup> =	19%		
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.44 (P = 0.66)							0.01 0.1 1 10 10 Favours FRID Withdrawal Favours Usual Care

#### 2.2 Falls Incidence – Risk Difference

	FRID Witho	Usual (	Care		Risk Difference	Risk Difference					
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% C	l	M-H	, Random, 95	5% CI	
Campbell 1999	11	48	17	45	14.2%	-0.15 [-0.33, 0.04]		-	-		
Blalock 2010	53	93	52	93	21.8%	0.01 [-0.13, 0.15]			_		
Mott 2016	11	39	10	41	13.2%	0.04 [-0.15, 0.23]			-	÷0	
Boyé 2017	115	319	91	293	50.9%	0.05 [-0.02, 0.12]			-		
Total (95% CI)		499		472	100.0%	0.01 [-0.06, 0.09]			•		
Total events	190		170								
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> =	0.00; Chi <sup>2</sup> = 3	3.86, df =	3 (P = 0.	28); I <sup>2</sup> =	22%		-	0.5		0,5	$\overline{}$
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.31 (P =	0.76)					-1 Fa	-0.5 vours FRID Withd	rawal Favou	0.5 irs Usual Care	1

#### 3.1 Fall-Related Injuries

			FRID Withdrawal	<b>Usual Care</b>		Rate Ratio		Ra	ate Ratio	
Study or Subgroup	log[Rate Ratio]	SE	Total	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI Year		IV, Rai	ndom, 95% CI	
Blalock 2010	-0.1165	0.2273	93	93	100.0%	0.89 [0.57, 1.39] 2010			-	
Total (95% CI)			93	93	100.0%	0.89 [0.57, 1.39]			•	
Heterogeneity: Not app Test for overall effect: 2		)					0.01 Fav	0.1 /ours FRID Withdraw	1 10 val Favours Usual Care	100



### INPATIENT DEPRESCRIBING PROCESS

# Admission medication reconciliation

• Brown bag med review

# Details of the fall event

 Setting, time of day, relationship to medication admin, other related symptoms (dizziness, fatigue, etc)

# Team discussion

• Is there a relationship between high risk meds, falls and high risk symptoms?

Deprescribing and alternative management strategies

RNs play an important role at each step!

# BROWN BAG MED REVIEW

Patient / family bring in all of their regular medications in the classic "brown bag" for staff to inventory

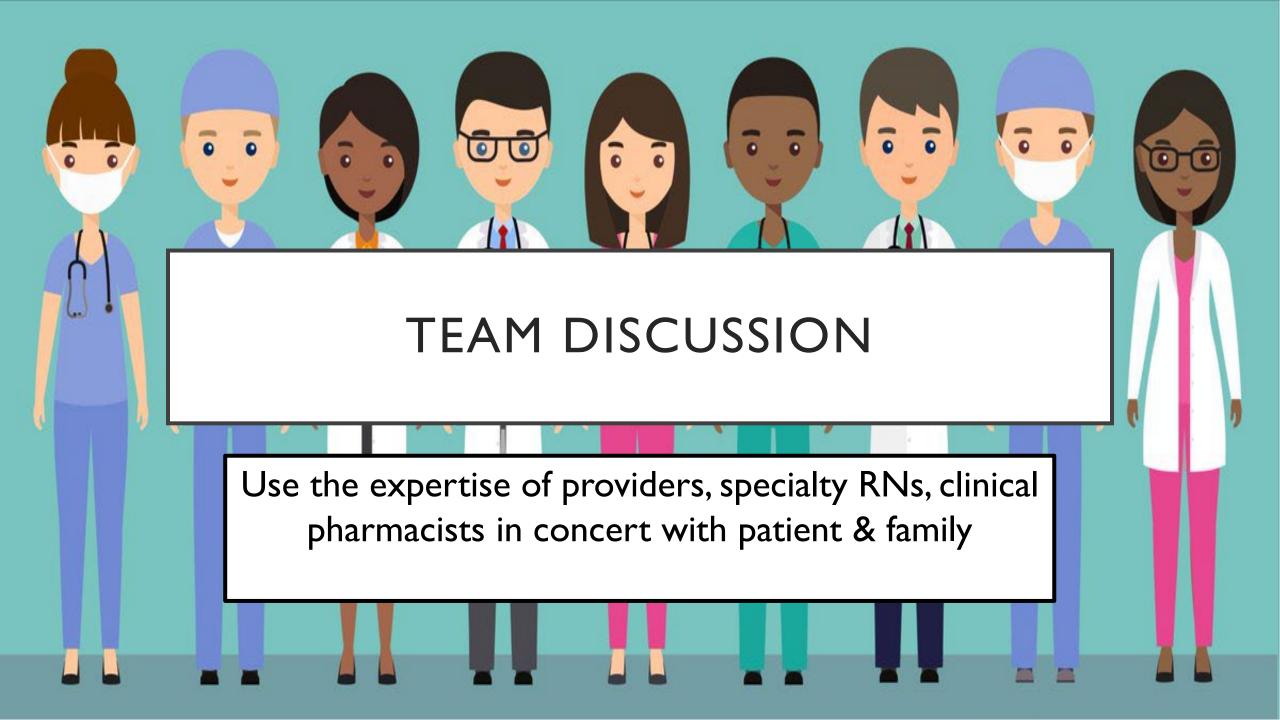
"High tech brown bag" – medication lists / MARs on apps

Facility MARs



# UNDERSTANDING THE FALL ITSELF

- More to the story than just "fell while walking"
- Use this as a starting point to gather more context
  - Other falls? Setting? How had the patient been feeling prior?
  - New medications or recent changes?
  - Uncontrolled symptoms?



# DEPRESCRIBING & ALTERNATIVE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

- Hospitalization is an opportune time to stop or taper high risk medications
  - Careful watching for recurrent symptoms and opportunity to try alternatives → heavily informed by RN practice!
  - Coaching for patients on safer non-medication alternatives
- Ex. Replacing Ambien with non-medication sleep measures, tapering antihypertensives for orthostatic hypotension

# RN ROLE IN DEPRESCRIBING

- Critical roles in gathering information, recognizing risks and advocating for safe deprescribing & alternative management
- Help patients and families know that this is common and can help restore good health

### RN AS CHECKPOINT

Nurses are an important "check" in the system to ensure that medications are offering more benefits than harms

Sun W, Tahsin F, Lam A, et al. Raising awareness about the critical importance of the nursing role in deprescribing medication for older adults. Canadian Gerontological Nursing Association: Perspectives. 2019;40(4):19-22



### **RESOURCES**

- CDC STEADI (Stopping Elderly Accidents, Deaths and Injuries) Initiative - <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/steadi/index.html">https://www.cdc.gov/steadi/index.html</a>
  - Comprehensive information on falls risk reduction with lots of patient education materials in multiple languages

- STEADI Medication Resources - https://www.cdc.gov/steadi/materials.html
  - PDFs attached to these slides