

No Falls November

Move it Monday

Physical activity improves your overall strength, balance and wellbeing – helping you stay independent.

In WA, it matters because

- someone is admitted to hospital due to a fall-related injury every 15 minutes
- almost one in 5 hospitalisations of people aged 85 years or over are due to falls
- over half of all fall-related hospitalisations are due to falls in homes or aged care homes.

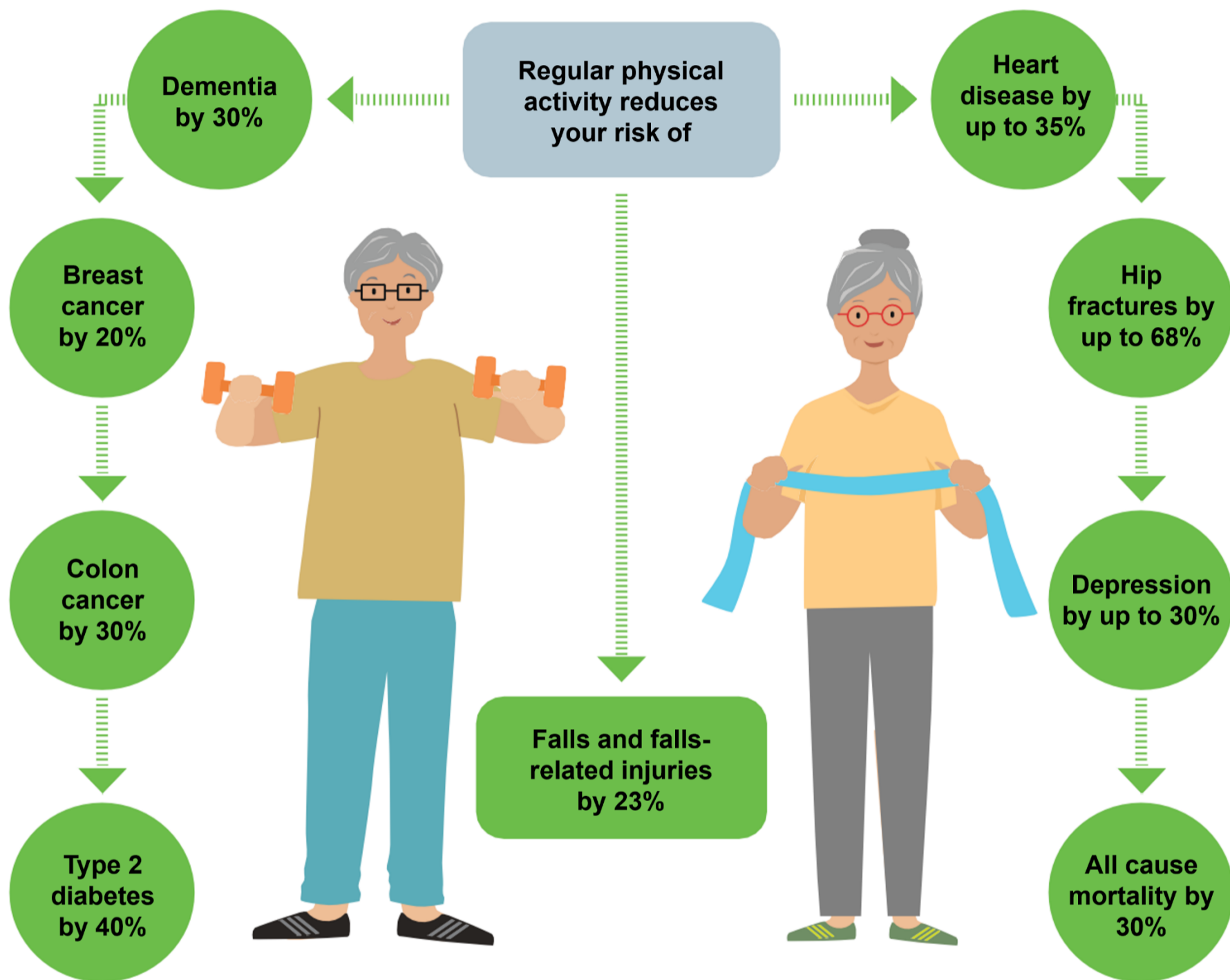
Reduce your risk

- talk to your health professional
- complete the Stay On Your Feet® checklist to know your risk of falling
- move your body and keep active
- improve your physical and mental health
- remove trip hazards from your room
- wear appropriate shoes
- use assistive technology
- teach someone else about falls prevention.



Aim for 30 minutes of physical activity a day – this can include any form of movement, be it socialising, walking or recreational activities.

The benefits



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stayonyourfeet.com.au

For more information or enquires, contact healthpolicy@health.wa.gov.au

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Teach back Tuesday

Let's get educated on falls and falls prevention!

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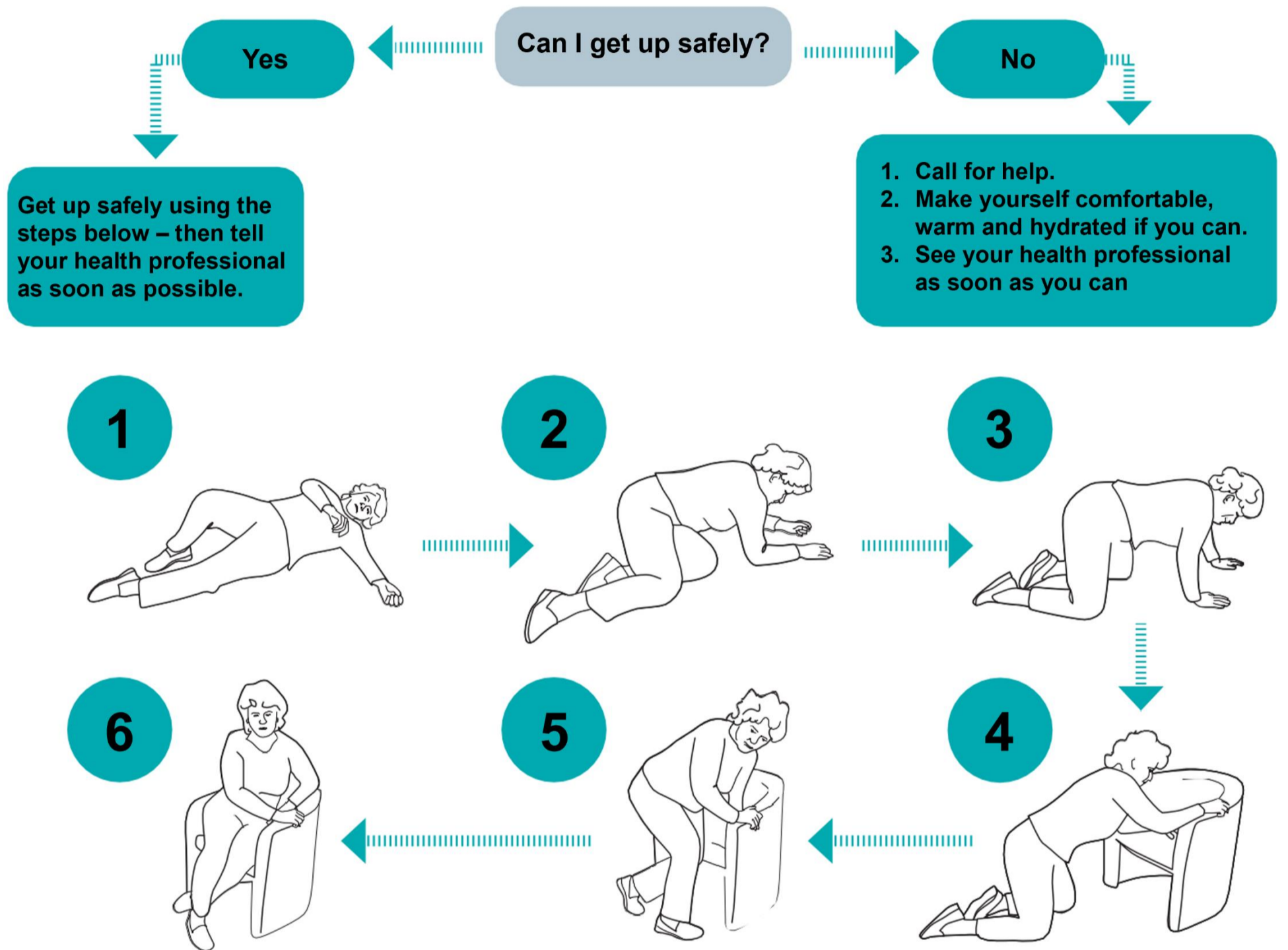
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Knowing what to do if you fall is important. Talk to your health professional and make a plan that is best for you.

If you fall



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Wobbly Wednesday

Orthostatic (postural) hypotension is when your blood pressure drops after you change positions, such as when you move from lying to sitting, or sitting to standing.

Symptoms

- feeling dizzy or lightheaded, especially when moving from lying or sitting to standing
- feeling faint or fainting
- blurry or tunnel vision
- feeling nauseated, hot or clammy
- feeling weak and shaky in the legs.

Causes

- when you stand or sit up suddenly
- in the morning when your blood pressure is naturally lower
- after a large meal or alcohol
- during exercise
- when you strain on the toilet
- when you're unwell.

Are you at risk?

Some risk factors include:

- high blood pressure
- some medical conditions such as diabetes and heart failure
- some medications such as diuretics, antidepressants and medicines to lower blood pressure
- neurological conditions such as Parkinson's disease and dementia
- dehydration
- anaemia
- excessive alcohol consumption
- prolonged bed rest or inactivity.



What can you do?

- Speak to your health professional about any symptoms or concerns you have.
- Discuss the risks and side-effects of your medicines with them.
- Exercise gently before getting up from a chair or bed:
 - move your feet up and down and clench and unclench your hands
 - get out of bed slowly – sit on the side of the bed first.
 - count to 10 slowly, then stand.
- Stand slowly when rising from a chair:
 - make sure you have something to hold on to.
 - wait for a moment before walking.
- Sit down immediately if you feel dizzy.



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Tinkle Thursday

Urinary incontinence is a risk factor for falls.

Did you know?

One in 14 Australians over the age of 65 and one in 4 over the age of 85 experience severe incontinence – either bowel, urinary or both.

What does this mean?

Urinary incontinence and continence problems may include:

- taking several medications
- stress incontinence
- urge incontinence
- nocturia (more frequent urination at night)
- overflow incontinence
- function incontinence
- prolapse.

Bowel problems have many causes and may result in:

- faecal incontinence
- constipation
- diarrhoea.



How to stay healthy

- Talk to your health professional.
- Reduce how much caffeine and alcohol you drink – these can upset the bladder.
- Eat plenty of vegetables and fruits to prevent constipation – straining can weaken your pelvic floor muscles.
- Rest with your legs up for an hour in the afternoon or evening.
- Have the path to the toilet well-lit at night and free of clutter, so you don't trip.
- Consider using a urinal or commode by the bed at night.
- Know where the toilets are, and don't rush.

Find out more



continence.org.au



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Forget Me Not Friday

Cognitive impairment means difficulties in one or more areas of cognition, including memory, thinking, orientation, comprehension, calculation, learning capacity, language and judgement.

Symptoms

- trouble making good decisions
- memory loss affecting daily activities
- problems with abstract thinking
- problems with language (e.g. forgetting words or word replacement)
- loss of initiative or starting things
- changes in personality
- disorientation to time and place
- changes in mood or behaviour.

Are you at risk?

Some risk factors include:

- being aged 65 or over
- severe illness
- recent surgery
- history of delirium, dementia or depression
- hearing or visual impairment
- alcohol or sedative use
- taking several medications.



Know the causes

- being in unfamiliar surroundings
- during or after an infection
- experiencing severe pain
- not drinking enough fluids (dehydration) or getting adequate nutrition
- constipation or urine retention
- taking certain medications, including 'over the counter' medications
- withdrawal from medication, alcohol or other substances.

What can you do?

- tell your health professional if you experience any changes to your thinking or memory
- if you have a pre-existing condition, such as dementia, sharing your daily routine with others can improve comfort and assist in reducing distress.

Family and carers – things to bring

- well fitting, non-slip shoes or slippers
- any usual glasses or hearing aids (and spare batteries)
- any usual walking aids, as requested
- nightwear that's above ankle length
- personal items (e.g. photographs, personal clothing).



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