

Fall Prevention and Safety Message From Your Healthcare Team

While you are in the hospital, there are many things that may put you at risk for falling. These include:

- New medications with possible side effects
- Unfamiliar surroundings
- More time in bed
- Less sleep
- Depression
- Fear and the stress of being separated from family and friends

These and other factors contribute to falls, which can cause serious injuries and prevent you from living independently, functioning normally and may require long-term, inpatient medical care.

If you are identified as being at high risk for a fall, we will use several interventions to attempt to prevent you from falling during your hospital admission, including:

- Yellow wrist bands
- Yellow, nonskid slippers
- Signage
- Bed set to the lowest position
- Bed and chair alarms
- Upper bed rails

We strongly recommend your cooperation with all of these fall interventions, as we care about your health and safety.

Please remember: you must call for assistance when you need to get out of bed.



A fall risk assessment is on the back of this form. Your nurse will be happy to review your score with you.

Morse Fall Risk Assessment		
Risk Factor	Scale	Score
History of Falls	Yes	25
	No	0
Secondary Diagnosis	Yes	15
	No	0
Ambulatory Aid	Furniture	30
	Crutches/Cane/Walker	15
	None/Bed Rest/Wheel Chair/Nurse	0
IV/Heparin Lock	Yes	20
	No	0
Gait/Transferring	Impaired	20
	Weak	10
	Normal/Bed Rest/ Immobile	0
Mental Status	Forgets Limitations	15
	Oriented to Own Ability	0
	Total of All Risk Factors	

To obtain the Morse Fall Risk Score, add the score from each individual category.

Morse Fall Risk: High Risk 46 and higher • Low Risk 25 to 45 • No Risk 0 to 24

