

A research partnership between Sydney Local Health District and the University of Sydney in musculoskeletal health and physical activity

Preventing falls in nursing homes - Australian perspectives

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Session outline

1. Impact of Australian policy updates

- Aged Care Act 2025
- Quality Indicators Program
- AN-ACC
- New Fall Prevention Guidelines

2. Exercise and nutrition interventions

- Sunbeam Program
- Dairy and protein supplementation

3. Telehealth innovations supporting ongoing fall prevention programs









Preventing falls requires a team approach





- 1. Australia to 2050: future challenges. The 2010 Intergenerational Report. Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia; 2010.
- 2. Lord SR, et al. An epidemiological study of falls in older community-dwelling women: the Randwick falls and fractures study. Aust J Public Health 1993
- 3. AIHW. Falls in older Australians, 2020-21



A growing problem because of our ageing population²

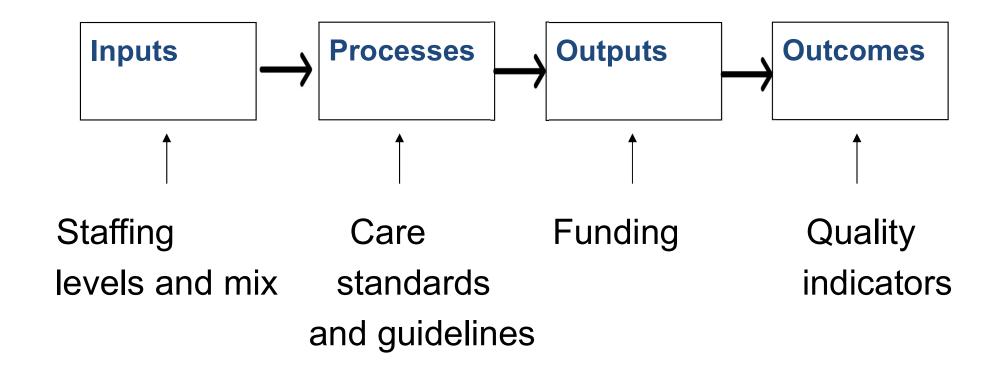
1 in 4 Australians > 65 by 2051 2021 falls cost \$4,7 billion³







Fall prevention opportunities in aged care



All are underpinned by the legislative, economic and policy context and key intersections such as health and social services







Care minutes in RACFs

RACFs will need a registered nurse on-site and on duty 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

RACFs will need to deliver at least 200 care min/resident/day, including 40 minutes with a RN

Care minutes are the direct care time delivered to residents by registered nurses, enrolled nurses and personal care workers (including AINs) excluding allied health and lifestyle











Care minutes in RACFs

Allied health care minutes dropped from 11 min to 4 min/resident/day







Aged Care Quality Standards

agedcarequality.gov.au

Standard 8

Consumer outcome

I am confident the organisation is well run. I can partner in improving the delivery of care and services.

Standard 7

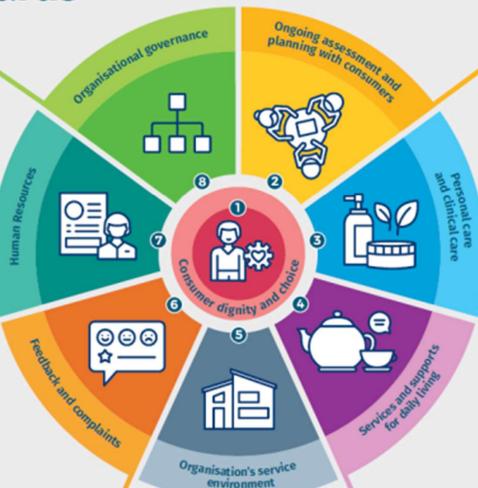
Consumer outcome

I get quality care and services when I need them from people who are knowledgeable, capable and caring.

Standard 6

Consumer outcome

I feel safe and am encouraged and supported to give feedback and make complaints. I am engaged in processes to address my feedback and complaints, and appropriate action is taken.



Standard 1

Consumer outcome

I am treated with dignity and respect, and can maintain my identity. I can make informed choices about my care and services, and live the life I choose.

Standard 2

Consumer outcome

I am a partner in ongoing assessment and planning that helps me get the care and services I need for my health and well-being.

Standard 3

Consumer outcome

I get personal care, clinical care, or both personal care and clinical care, that is safe and right for me.

Standard 4

Consumer outcome

I get the services and supports for daily living that are important for my health and well-being and that enable me to do the things I want to do.

Standard 5

Consumer outcome

I feel I belong and I am safe and comfortable in the organisation's service environment.



Australian Government

Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission

Engage Empowe Safeguard

Funding Fall Prevention under AN-ACC?

Block Funding Approach

No Specific Allied Health Items

Provider Responsibility

Facilities must fund allied health from within their general budget to meet care needs and Quality Standards.

AH options:

- Medicare Chronic Disease Mx (n=5 sessions)
- Private health Insurance?









Mandatory Quality Indicator Program (QI Program)

Commenced 1 July 2022

For providers to have robust, valid data to measure and monitor their performance and support continuous quality improvement in the care they provide to aged care recipients.

Over time, to give consumers transparent information about quality in aged care to assist decision making.

QI Program quality indicators



Pressure injuries

Percentage of care recipients with pressure injuries, reported against six pressure injury stages.



Physical restraint

 Percentage of care recipients who were physically restrained.



- Percentage of care recipients who experienced significant unplanned weight loss (5% or more).
- Percentage of care recipients who experienced consecutive unplanned weight loss.



Falls and major injury

- Percentage of care recipients who experienced one or more falls.
- Percentage of care recipients who experienced one or more falls resulting in major injury.



Medication management

- Percentage of care recipients who were prescribed nine or more medications.
- Percentage of care recipients who received antipsychotic medications.



 Percentage of care recipients who experienced a decline in activities of daily living.



Incontinence care

 Percentage of care recipients who experienced incontinence associated dermatitis.



Hospitalisation

 Percentage of care recipients who had one or more emergency department presentations.



Workforce

 Percentage of staff turnover.



Consumer experience

 Percentage of care recipients who report 'good' or 'excellent' experience of the service



Quality of life

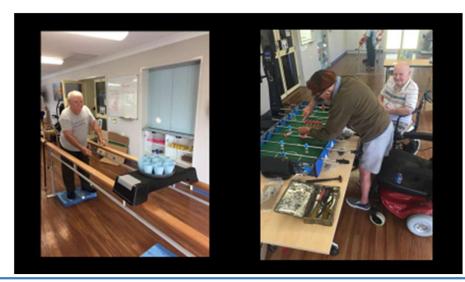
 Percentage of care recipients who report 'good' or 'excellent' quality of life.

Aged Care Act 1997 is no longer fit for purpose

The Department is now developing a new Aged Care Act which will place older people at the centre of the aged care system and provide the framework for fundamental change within the aged care sector.

Commence 1 July 2025











Aged Care Act 2025

Rights-Based Approach: Centers around the rights and needs of older individuals, ensuring dignity and respect in care delivery.

Strengthened Aged Care Quality Standards: Mandates evidence-based practices, including proactive falls prevention strategies and reablement programs.

Multidisciplinary Care Planning: Encourages collaboration among health professionals (e.g., medical practitioners, nurses, physio, OTs etc) to deliver comprehensive care

Enhanced Provider Accountability: Establishes a new regulatory model to ensure providers adhere to quality standards, with a focus on continuous improvement and risk management.









Rehabilitation in aged care

Individual therapy plans by qualified health professionals

Focus: maintain or restore independence in daily tasks

No resident charges for rehabilitation assessments

Includes arranging allied health visits









Proposed amendments for specified care and services rehabilitation

- Designed with the individual and family by health professionals
- Delivered individually or in groups
- Supervised or delegated by qualified professionals

Aimed at maintaining or restoring function and independence through:

- Maintenance therapy to support daily living
- Restorative care to regain function before transitioning to maintenance

BUT NOT INCLUDING INTENSIVE, LONG-TERM REHABILITATION SERVICES REQUIRED FOLLOWING (FOR EXAMPLE) SERIOUS ILLNESS OR INJURY, SURGERY OR TRAUMA.







Support at Home Program (SaH): Opportunities for fall prevention

July 2025, the *SaH* will replace the Commonwealth Home Support Programme (CHSP), Home Care Packages (HCP), and Short-Term Restorative Care (STRC), creating a single streamlined system for aged care in the community.

Integrated Care Planning enables MDT assessment and care

Funding for Reablement and Restorative Care – 20,000 pa 12wks

Improved Access based on assessed needs with a focus on measurable outcomes and goals

Single Assessment System through the new Aged Care Assessment System, which will identify allied health needs and refer appropriately

Provider Flexibility







Australian fall prevention guidelines – sneak peek

Many falls can be prevented with the systematic implementation of tailored interventions – personal and environmental.

Engagement of multi-disciplinary team members, older people and their significant others is crucial.









Exercise recommendations

Tailored supervised exercise delivered at a moderate intensity should be provided for those willing and able to participate.

Continuation of exercise is required as effects diminish once programs end.

Age and Ageing 2023; 52: 1–13 https://doi.org/10.1093/ageing/afad217

Exercise for falls prevention in aged care: systematic review and trial endpoint metaanalyses

Suzanne M. Dyer









So, what is happening?

- Quality fall risk assessment and review
- Allied Health assessment is valued
- 3. New nutrition programs emerging
- 4. Exercise programs variable



Dr Sandra Iuliano Senior Research Fellow, University of Melbourne



Dr Jennie Hewitt University of Sydney







Fall assessment in action

Screen all older people annually for falls risk using a validated tool. If someone has fallen, use a simple balance or gait test – poor performance triggers a full risk assessment.

A comprehensive fall risk assessment must identify factors like:

- Cognitive impairment
- Delirium risk
- Vision and medicines affecting falls

Multidisciplinary approach

Use the assessment to create a tailored fall prevention plan, including:

- Specific interventions (exercise, home modifications, medication changes)
- •Clear communication with the older person, carers, and the multidisciplinary team
- Treat balance and mobility issues







Post fall management

All falls must be investigated, even if no injury is seen.

Provide **immediate care**, check for injuries, and escalate if needed.

Reassess fall risk and update the care plan. Include a medication review and check factors like mobility, vision, cognition, and environment.

Communicate fall events and risks during transitions of care.

Conduct a post-fall analysis to identify causes and prevention strategies.

Serious falls require a full in-depth review.







Nutrition and Falls Prevention



Method:

Added about **one extra serve** of dairy a day, giving residents an extra **560 mg of calcium** and **12 g of protein**.

Key Findings:

- •46% reduction in hip fractures.
- •11% reduction in falls.

Implications:

•Nutrition must be embedded as a core strategy for falls prevention alongside exercise and physiotherapy.









Sunbeam fall prevention program: 55% fall reduction



Progressive resistance & high challenge balance program

Exercises are individually prescribed and upgraded by Physiotherapists

Two 1-hour sessions/week for 25 weeks, then ongoing maintenance

Performed in groups of up to 10 residents











Exercise components – strength and balance

DOSAGE

2-3 sets

8-12 reps

Load: "moderate-somewhat

hard" resistance

Progressive

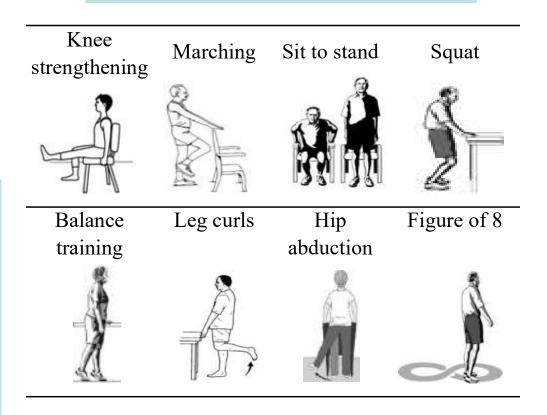
STATIC BALANCE

feet side by side to one leg stand

DYNAMIC BALANCE

Reaching outside the base of support, simple dance routines, walking obstacle course

Otago Exercise Program









Economic value of Sunbeam

Falls prevention

1 in 3 Australians aged 65 plus fall each year – making it the leading cause of deaths for this age group.

FALLS PREVENTION AVERAGE COST: \$1,680

AVERAGE QUALITY LIFE GAINS: \$3,000

AVERAGE NET BENEFIT: \$1,320

COST BENEFIT RATIO: 1.8 TO 1







Seated recreational exercise is everywhere









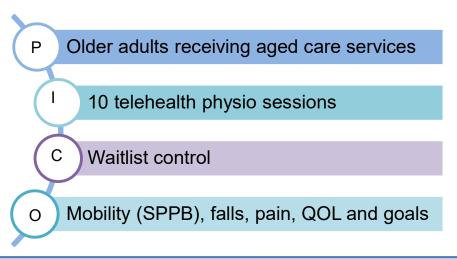
Telehealth: increasing access to fall prevention programs

TOP UP aims to support an increase in Australia's Aged Care evidence base for physiotherapy telehealth to improve mobility for older adults with and without dementia receiving aged care services.

Hybrid Type 1 effectiveness and implementation trial
 effectiveness study conditions offer an ideal opportunity to explore implementation issues and plan implementation strategies for uptake in

aged care

- 6/12 intervention
- 242 participants, waitlist control
- Co-design and partnership methodology
- Economic analysis 2025









TOP UP key intervention components



10 Physio telehealth sessions over 6 months over Zoom



2 hours of exercise per week supported by online exercise



Progressive, tailored balance and strength moderateintensity exercise (Otago informed)



Care staff (coaches) support participants one hour per week







TOP UP's key finding

Mobility: +2.1/12 points improvement in mobility (SPPB) (95% CI 1.4 to 2.7)

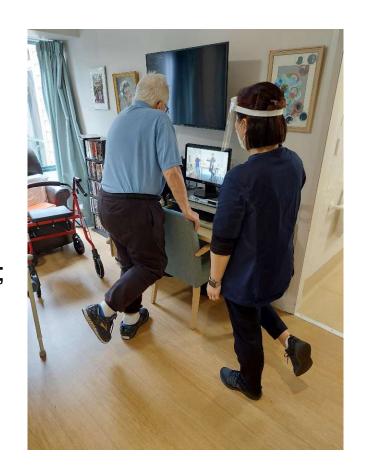
Fall Outcomes:

- 38% fewer fallers (Risk Ratio 0.62; 95% CI 0.42 to 0.92)
- Fall rate reduced by 40% (Incidence Rate Ratio 0.60; 95% CI 0.35 to 1.01)

Improved quality of life (+6.2/100 points EQ-5D VAS; 95% CI 1.8 to 10.7)

Reduced pain (-1.1/10 points VAS; 95% CI -1.8 to -0.3)

94% of participants recommend telephysiotherapy









2024 FitBit 4-week feasibility study

Study aim: Are Fitbits used to track steps feasible and acceptable?

Methods: 16 participants (mean age 83)

Key Results:

High engagement: 5/5 for ease of use, motivation, and enjoyment

Barriers: health issues interrupting adherence, fatigue, small screen size, and technical issues

Conclusion

Step trackers are feasible and motivating for frail older adults, with the potential to support PA









Meet Les - new admission

Age: 91

Diagnosis: OA, brain

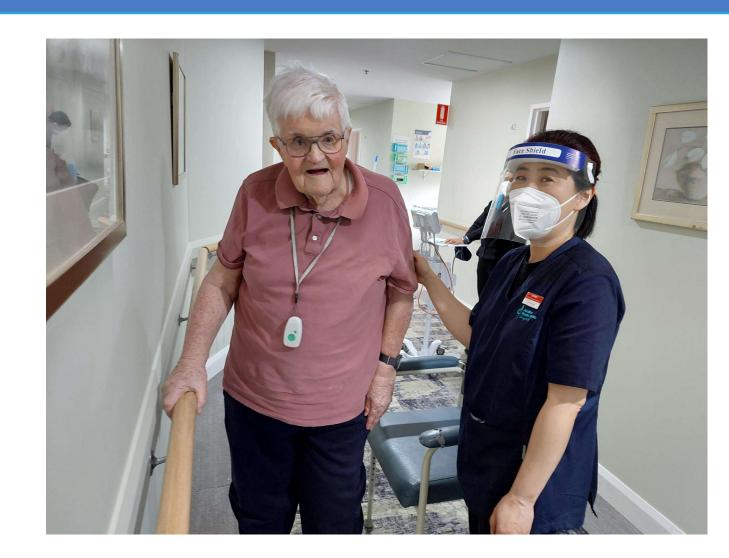
tumour

 HX left frozen shoulder

- R TKR 2010
- minimal joint pain
- brain surgery and radio therapy
- recent fall

Social History:

- wife recently died
- RACF 2 years









So,.... this is happening?

MDT assessment – on admission, 3/12,PRN



2. Wellness exercise – 30 min seated x3/wk, RAO



- 3. Restorative exercise
- small groups based on Sunbeam



4. Individual rehab by physio

limited/nil

5. Telehealth

emerging

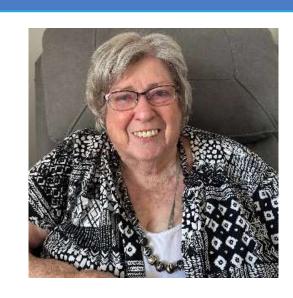






So, what does the APA want?

- 1.One full-time physiotherapist on staff per 50-bed residential aged care facility.
- 2.Access to physiotherapist-led falls prevention programs, delivered twice weekly for 12 weeks at sixmonthly intervals, for aged care residents at risk.
- 3. Physiotherapy falls risk assessments through Medicare, and 10 physiotherapy visits under Chronic Disease Management plans.
- 4. Falls prevention programs for all older adults who have presented to an emergency department and/or been admitted to hospital following a fall.



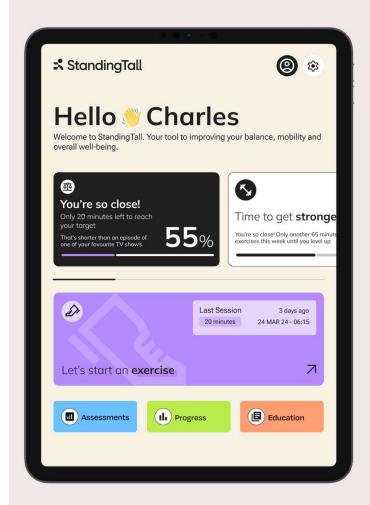
I think it's fabulous. I wouldn't have imagined that I would be given the opportunity to get physio. Physically, I can walk further. My breathing is better. I'm stronger, it gives you more independence

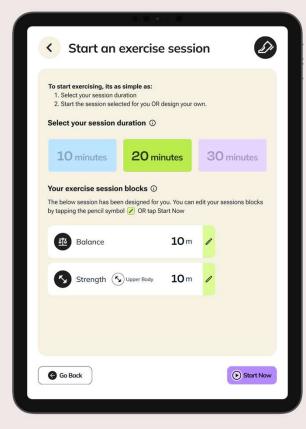






StandingTall is almost here!







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