125 - EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF PATIENTS WITH INCIDENCE OF FALLS DURING HOSPITAL INTERVENTION

GUÊDIJANY HENRIQUE PEREIRA
MARGARIDA MARIA PAIVA DE MATOS
CINTIA MARIA DE ANDRADE FORTE
LAIANY NAYARA BARROS GONÇALVES
RENATA MARQUES DA SILVA
Universidade Federal do Vale do São Francisco – Petrolina, Brasil
E-mail: guedijany@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

The decrease in hospitalized patients is a worldwide reality and is one of the most frequent adverse events ranging from mild to more serious injuries, which can lead to death, and are responsible for the increase in patients' morbidity, especially among the elderly. In view of the dimension of the problem that falls within the hospital environment, this study had the objective of analyzing the falls of hospitalized adult patients, registered in the software of reports of adverse events of a University Hospital. It is a quantitative, retrospective and descriptive study conducted at a University Hospital of Petrolina - PE. In the period from January to October 2016, 64 falls were identified in hospitalized patients, the percentage of patients who suffered falls was higher in males 83% (53) than in females 17% (11), the age of the patients ranged from 17 to 94 years, with a higher frequency in the age group between 36 and 50 years (29.6%), occurred in a higher percentage in the daytime period (56%), the largest proportion of falls occurred in the Emergency sector, 56% Prevalent in patients who were on stretchers and in the bed 56% at the time of the occurrence. It is noticed that falls are incidental and continue to occur frequently in hospital settings. For this reason, this is a reality that should be considered as a public health problem, which should be considered as a priority by the hospital's governance to reach an increasingly lower incidence of this event.

Descriptors: Falls, Patient Safety, Epidemiology.

INTRODUCTION

The topic "Patient Safety" has been widely discussed and has become the focus of discussions within health institutions, due to the worrying magnitude of the occurrence of adverse events (AD), ie, error, complication, incident, iatrogeny, with Occurrence of injuries or damages to the patient caused by health care (WHO, 2009). Seys et al. (2013) report that one in seven patients is involved in some adverse event during their hospital stay.

Falls are among the most commonly reported adverse events and appear as the second leading cause of death from accidental or unintentional injuries worldwide. (AVELAR et al., 2010). In addition, they are responsible for two out of five adverse events in hospitals, and their frequency ranges from 1.4 to 13.0 for every 1000 patients per day (NPSA, 2007). In 2004, they were responsible for more than 14,900 deaths in the United States (WHO, 2010).

Coussement et al. (2008), reports that approximately 2% to 12% of patients have already suffered a fall during the hospital stay. In addition, it describes that falls can cause from minor injuries to major fractures, which will lead to immobilization of the patient, which in turn may raise the morbidity and mortality rate due to infection and / or development of pressure injury. The falls suffered by the patients during hospitalization represent a security breach and are frequently responsible for the increase in the number of days of hospitalization and worsening recovery conditions. (ABREU et al., 2012).

In view of the above, this study had the objective of analyzing the falls of hospitalized adult patients, registered in the software of reports of adverse events of a University Hospital.

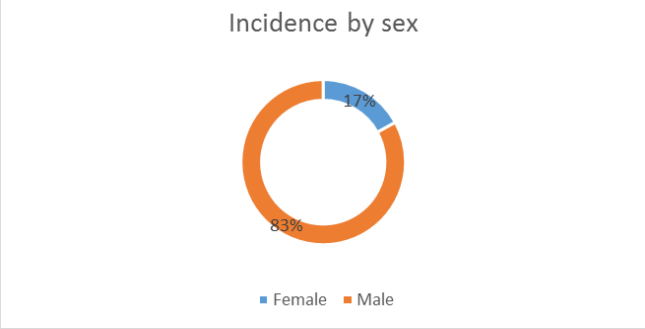
MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is a quantitative survey with a descriptive and retrospective approach, based on secondary data recorded in the adverse event notification software VIGIHOSP, a digital tool used to record incidents and technical complaints related to care, available at all Company branches Brazilian Hospital Services (Ebserh). Following the results from January 2016 to October 2016, covering all the patients of the hospitalization units of a University Hospital, who reported the falls suffered by hospitalized patients, in the city of Petrolina-Pernambuco.

Data analysis was performed using Microsoft Office Excel (2007) and the Statistic Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) 19.0 for Windows program. Descriptive analysis was used with mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum, for continuous data and absolute and relative frequency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It was observed that in the period from January to October 2016, 64 falls were identified in hospitalized patients. Graph 1 shows that the percentage of patients who suffered falls was higher in males 83% (53) than females 17% (11). Similar results were found in two other studies, where the percentage of men who suffered falls was 50.9% (MARIN, BOURIE AND SAFRAN, 2000) and 57.5% respectively (PAIVA et al, 2010). It is believed that this result may be due to the cultural fact that men do not request and / or accept that they need help to perform simple day-to-day tasks such as getting out of bed.

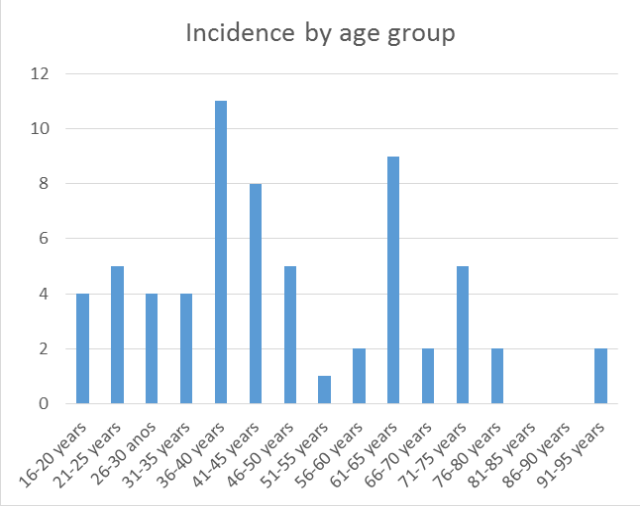


Graph 1. Incidence of falls in hospitalized patients by sex

The patients' ages ranged from 17 to 94 years. The age group with the highest frequency of falls was between 36 and 50 years (29.6%), followed by the age group from 61 to 65 (14%) (Graph 2).

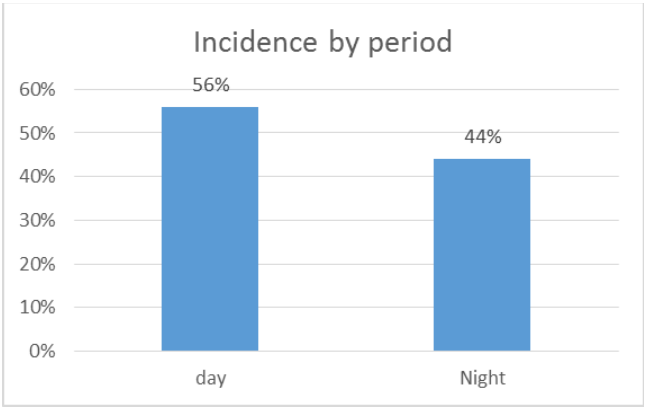
Souza (2014) found in his study that the age group with the highest proportion of falls was over 60 years (45.2%), in contrast Hitcho et al. (2004) found that about half of the patients who fell into the study performed by them were less than 65 years of age. According to these authors, this finding suggests that other risk factors that commonly associate falls with age, such as cognitive deficit and impaired mobility, are present in very sick patients, regardless of age.

One factor that may explain most falls in non-elderly patients found in our study is that the burden of disease among age groups is divergent. The younger the probability of external causes of morbidity. And since the patient care profile of the hospital under study is traumato-oropedia, this factor may explain this number.



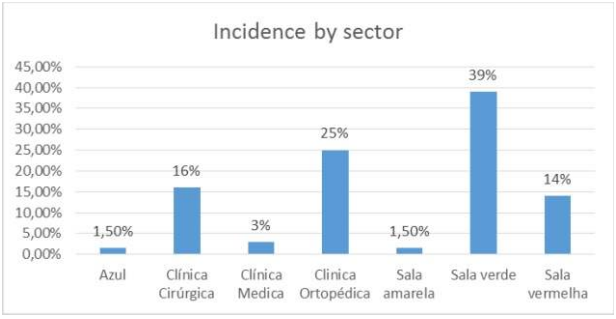
Graph 2. Incidence of falls by age group

The falls occurred in a higher percentage in the daytime period (56%) (Graph 3). This data is in agreement with studies by Paiva et al., 2010 and Hicho et al., 2004, who found that the night shift was the one with the highest occurrence of falls. One explanation for this would be the fact that notifications mostly occur during the daytime period.



Graph 3 Incidence of falls by period

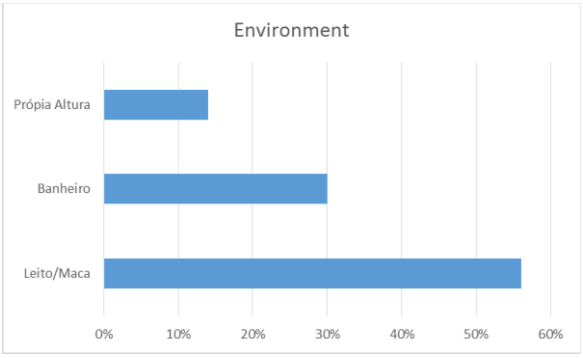
Figure 4 shows the sectors where falls occurred. The highest proportion of falls occurred in Emergency 56%, with the Green Room in first place with 39% and the Red Room with 14%. It is believed that the overcrowding of these sectors, along with the under-sizing of professionals, associated to the fact that the patients remain hospitalized on stretchers for several days, contributes significantly to the occurrence of this event. According to Eliopous (2005), recent admission to hospital, unknown environments, unstable heart condition, dizziness and drowsiness are important risk factors for the occurrence of falls.



Graph 4. Incidence of falls by the hospital sector

According to figure 5, falls were more prevalent in patients who were on stretchers and in the bed 56% at the time of the occurrence. The stretchers are equipment used, usually, to transport the patients. Most of the time, they are narrow and high, which reduces the possibility of the patient moving and may increase the risk of falling when trying to lower. The patient attended in the emergency room is mostly on stretchers while awaiting vacancy for the clinics, surgical booster and ICU. Because it is a very dynamic and complex sector, the nursing team can not meet all the patient's requests. This is one of the problems that

management must anticipate in order to minimize adverse events, such as falls



Graph 5. Incidence of falls by the environment that the patient is

Adverse Event Notifications, or Incident Reports, are important tools for quality management in public hospitals. According to Paiva, Paiva and Berti (2010) these have been used as means of communication of the health team to record the occurrences of adverse events. The information extracted from this instrument makes it possible to analyze risks and situations-problems, which can result in the implementation of actions to improve the assistance

CONCLUSION

It is noticed that falls are incidental and continue to occur frequently in hospital settings. For this reason, this is a reality that should be considered as a public health problem, which should be considered as a priority by the hospital's governance to reach an increasingly lower incidence of this event.

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The decrease in hospitalized patients is a worldwide reality and is one of the most frequent adverse events ranging from mild to more serious injuries, which can lead to death, and are responsible for the increase in patients' morbidity, especially among the elderly. In view of the dimension of the problem that falls within the hospital environment, this study had the objective of analyzing the falls of hospitalized adult patients, registered in the software of reports of adverse events of a University Hospital. It is a quantitative, retrospective and descriptive study conducted at a University Hospital of Petrolina - PE. In the period from January to October 2016, 64 falls were identified in hospitalized patients, the percentage of patients who suffered falls was higher in males 83% (53) than in females 17% (11), the age of the patients ranged from 17 to 94 years, with a higher frequency in the age group between 36 and 50 years (29.6%), occurred in a higher percentage in the daytime period (56%), the largest proportion of falls occurred in the Emergency sector, 56% Prevalent in patients who were on stretchers and in the bed 56% at the time of the occurrence. It is noticed that falls are incidental and continue to occur frequently in hospital settings. For this reason, this is a reality that should be considered as a public health problem, which should be considered as a priority by the hospital's governance to reach an increasingly lower incidence of this event.

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PROFIL DES PATIENTS ATTEINTS ÉPIDÉMIOLOGIQUE FALLS IMPACT PENDANT L'HÔPITAL

La chute des patients hospitalisés est une réalité mondiale, l'un des événements indésirables les plus fréquents allant de blessures mineures à d'autres conditions plus graves qui peuvent conduire à la mort, et sont responsables de la hausse de la morbidité des patients, en particulier chez les personnes âgées. Compte tenu de l'ampleur du problème qui relève du plomb dans le milieu hospitalier, cette étude visait à analyser les chutes de patients adultes hospitalisés enregistrés dans les logiciels indésirables rapports d'événements d'un hôpital universitaire. Ceci est une étude quantitative, descriptive et rétrospective dans un hôpital universitaire de petrolina - pe. Dans la période de janvier à octobre 2016 ont été identifiés 64 chutes chez les patients hospitalisés, le pourcentage de patients qui ont subi des chutes était plus élevé chez les hommes 83% (53) par rapport à la femelle de 17% (11), l'âge des patients variait de vieux 17-94 ans, le plus souvent entre les âges de 36-50 ans (29,6%) étaient plus fréquentes pendant la journée (56%), la plus forte proportion de chutes se sont produites dans le secteur d'urgence de 56%

et plus répandue chez les patients sur des civières et dans le lit de 56% au moment de l'incident. On remarque que les chutes sont des incidents et que continuent passe fréquemment dans les hôpitaux. Pour cette raison, cela est une réalité qui doit être considéré comme un problème de santé publique, qui devrait être considérée comme prioritaire par la gouvernance de l'hôpital pour obtenir l'incidence plus faible de cet événement.

MOTS-CLÉS: chutes, la sécurité des patients, l'épidémiologie.

PERFIL DE PACIENTES CON EPIDEMIOLOGICO FALLS IMPACTO DURANTE HOSPITAL

La caída de los pacientes hospitalizados es una realidad global, uno de los efectos adversos más frecuentes que van desde lesiones leves a otras enfermedades más graves que pueden conducir a la muerte, y son responsables de aumento de la morbilidad de los pacientes, especialmente entre los ancianos. Dada la magnitud del problema que cae plomo dentro del entorno hospitalario, este estudio tuvo como objetivo analizar las caídas de pacientes adultos hospitalizados registrados en los informes de eventos adversos de software de un hospital universitario. Se trata de un estudio cuantitativo, descriptivo y retrospectivo en un hospital universitario de Petrolina - PE. En el período de enero-10 2016 se identificaron 64 caídas en pacientes hospitalizados, el porcentaje de pacientes que sufrieron caídas fue mayor en los varones 83% (53) con respecto al 17% de mujeres (11), la edad de los pacientes varió de 17-94 años de edad, con mayor frecuencia entre las edades de 36-50 años (29,6%) fueron más frecuentes durante el día (56%), la proporción más alta de caídas se produjo en el sector de emergencia 56%, y más prevalente en los pacientes en camillas y en la cama 56% en el momento del incidente. Se observa que las caídas son incidentes y que continúan ocurriendo con frecuencia en los hospitales. Por esta razón, esta es una realidad que debe ser considerado como un problema de salud pública, que debe ser visto como prioritario por el gobierno del hospital para lograr cada vez una menor incidencia de este evento.

Palabras clave: caídas, seguridad del paciente, Epidemiología.

PERFIL EPIDEMIOLÓGICO DE PACIENTES COM INCIDÊNCIA DE QUEDAS DURANTE A INTERNAÇÃO

A queda de pacientes hospitalizados é uma realidade mundial, sendo um dos eventos adversos mais frequentes que vão desde lesões leves até outras mais graves, que podem ocasionar até a morte, e são responsáveis pelo aumento da morbidade dos pacientes, principalmente entre os idosos. Diante da dimensão do problema que as quedas acarretam dentro do ambiente hospitalar, este estudo teve o objetivo de analisar as quedas de pacientes adultos internados, registradas no software de notificações de eventos adversos de um Hospital Universitário. Trata-se de um estudo quantitativo, retrospectivo e descritivo realizado em um Hospital Universitário de Petrolina – PE. No período de janeiro a outubro de 2016 foram identificadas 64 quedas em pacientes internados, a porcentagem dos pacientes que sofreram quedas foi superior no sexo masculino 83% (53) em relação ao sexo feminino 17% (11), a idade dos pacientes variou de 17 a 94 anos, com maior frequência na faixa etária entre 36 a 50 anos (29,6%), ocorreram em maior porcentagem no período diurno (56%), a maior proporção de quedas ocorreu no setor da Emergência 56%, sendo mais prevalentes nos pacientes que estavam em macas e no leito 56% no momento do ocorrido. Percebe-se que as quedas são incidentes e que continuam acontecendo com grande frequência em ambientes hospitalares. Por esse motivo, esta é uma realidade que deve ser considerada como um problema de saúde pública, a qual deve ser encarado como prioridade pela governança do hospital para alcançar cada vez mais uma menor incidência deste evento.

DESCRITORES: Quedas, Segurança do paciente, Epidemiologia.