

## Promoting a Safe and Healthy Environment

Promoting a safe and healthy environment in the home care setting is of the utmost importance. The home will be evaluated for safety and sanitation when the plan of care is initiated, but the abilities of an elderly and/or ill person can change abruptly, so safety and sanitation should be evaluated with every contact.

Think about the patient's plan of care, and as you observe the patient in his/her environment, consider whether changes are needed. Look closely at how the patient maneuvers through the rooms and performs activities of daily living.

A comprehensive assessment of each room should be done on a regular basis.

A comprehensive assessment of the patient's safety awareness and abilities should be done on a regular basis. Teaching, training, and alteration in the patient's level of assistance should be changed as necessary.

The supervisor should be notified immediately if there are any safety or sanitation concerns or changes in the patient's abilities.

### Alterations may need to be made to the patient's plan of care and/or environment due to:

- Confusion
- Mobility impairment
- Lack of dexterity
- Weakness
- Communication or sensory deficits
- Lack of safety awareness

### Areas of concern in the home environment include:

- Fall risks
- Other Injury risks
- Fire hazards
- Toxic substances and medications
- Ability to call for help
- Potential for intruders
- Sanitation

Can you name some risk factors for falls?

### Risk Factors for Falls

Medications

Visual deficits (cataracts; decreased acuity, depth perception, and contrast sensitivity)

Dizziness

Acute illness

Incontinence

### Mobility problems:

Impaired balance or gait

Decreased lower extremity strength

Partial weight bearing

Environmental causes (loose rugs, cords, wet or shiny floors, too much/little lighting, clutter, foot stools, lack of hand rails or grab bars, high bed, low toilet seat, IV pole, O2 tubing, catheter)

Slowed reaction time

Impaired safety awareness

What are some interventions that help prevent falls?

### Fall Prevention Interventions

#### Patient

Educate patient in safety awareness

Provide verbal reminders to patient to call when needing assistance

Instruct patient to sit on side of bed for one minute before standing

Keep most frequently used personal items within reach

#### Clothing

Evaluate clothing for size and length, and shorten all clothing patient might trip on

Make sure patient's shoes are well fitting with non-slip soles

Gripper socks

#### Toileting

Toilet patient per schedule and request

Raised toilet seat

Grab bars by tubs, showers, and toilets

Rubber mats in tubs and showers

### Environment

Maintain rooms and pathways free of clutter  
Non-skid strips on floor  
Provide adequate lighting, provide night light if needed  
Light switches accessible from bed and at room entries  
Chairs, nightstands, tables secure and tip-resistant  
Remove cords and wires on the floor  
Remove throw rugs / Secure carpet edges  
Treads on stairs  
Handrails in halls and on stairs  
Avoid floor wax that is slippery  
Clean up spills immediately  
No glare on tables, floor, counters

### Furniture

Provide chair with arms to assist with rising  
Wedge in chair  
Remove wheelchair leg rests when not needed  
Remove or lock empty wheelchairs  
Bed in lowest position at night with side rails down  
Padded floor next to bed  
Bed wheels in locked position  
Use half side rails to assist with transfer

### Ambulation, Locomotion, and Transfers

Know the patient's plan of care regarding:  
Number of persons needed to assist  
Weight-bearing status  
Balance problems  
Assistive devices needed such as cane, gait belt, walker  
Distance able to walk

What are some interventions to help prevent fires?

### Interventions for Fire Prevention

Fire extinguishers present, especially in kitchen  
Smoke alarm in each room  
Fire escape plan for each room  
Unblocked exits  
Appliances and wiring in good condition  
No over-use of extension cords  
Appliances used safely  
Avoid use of fireplaces, space heaters, and candles  
Safe use of oxygen  
Keep stove area free of grease, towels, or other flammable materials

Use outlet strip with circuit breaker instead of extension cord for multiple appliances  
Promote safe smoking practices

What are some other injuries we need to prevent?

### Interventions for Other Injuries

Water heater set to 120 degrees or below to prevent scalding  
Burners on stove / Microwave de-activated if patient is unable to use safely  
Heavy furniture and objects secured to prevent tipping  
Sharp objects removed or secured if patient is unable to use safely  
Locking doors that lead to hazardous areas or storage  
Removing dangerous appliances such as blender  
Make sure faucets can be easily turned on and off  
Larger markings on faucets for Warm/Cold  
Adapt appliances so they are easier to use: handles on both sides, flat bottoms  
Store every day items where they are easy to see and reach  
Mark items with large print if needed

### Interventions for Poisoning/Overdose Prevention

Secure and store toxic substances in the garage, utility room, or basement  
Secure toxic substances behind a locked door if needed  
Pillbox easy to read and use  
Automatic pill reminder/dispenser

### Interventions to Prevent Break-ins

Have patient verbalize and demonstrate plan for dealing with unknown visitors  
Chain locks on main doors  
Peep-hole on main doors  
Cordless phone  
Emergency numbers in prominent places  
Locks on windows  
Deadbolts on doors that can be easily used

### Sanitation Checklist

Food in refrigerator unspoiled, stored properly  
Garbage disposed of properly and in a timely manner  
Dwelling free of bad odors  
Dwelling free of vermin  
Windows and screens in good repair  
Rooms are clean and uncluttered  
Walls and ceilings are in good repair and free of peeling paint  
No accumulation of dirty dishes or laundry  
Countertops clean  
Bed linens clean