

Falls in Older People in Domestic and Leisure Settings – data from EVITA system

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Introduction/Aim

Methods

Results and Discussion

Fall – potentially avoidable situation that requires a lot of resources – thematic needs investment – lack of epidemiological data (OMS, 2007).

Fall – relevant cause of health care – major expenses and disorders for family members and victims (Rubenstein, 2006).

Fall Prevention – similar challenge to promoting health aging (OMS, 2007).

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Aims of the study:

Describe cases of falls in people aged 65 and over assisted in hospital emergencies room

Characterize the falls by:

- Demographic variables (gender and age group);
 - Variable place of occurrence
 - Type of injury

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- Study design: observational, cross-sectional, retrospective.
- Data source: EVITA system – home and leisure accidents data collection using public hospital emergencies, from the national health service.
- Target population: people aged 65 and over who fell into home and leisure environment using hospital emergencies, during 2018 (notified to EVITA).
- Fall accident analysis was performed for the total sample and stratified by sex, age group, place of occurrence and type of lesion.
- To test the association with the disaggregation variables, Pearson's chi-square test was used, with a significance level of 0,05.

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Injury surveillance system in Portugal at a Glance - Notifiers Health Units

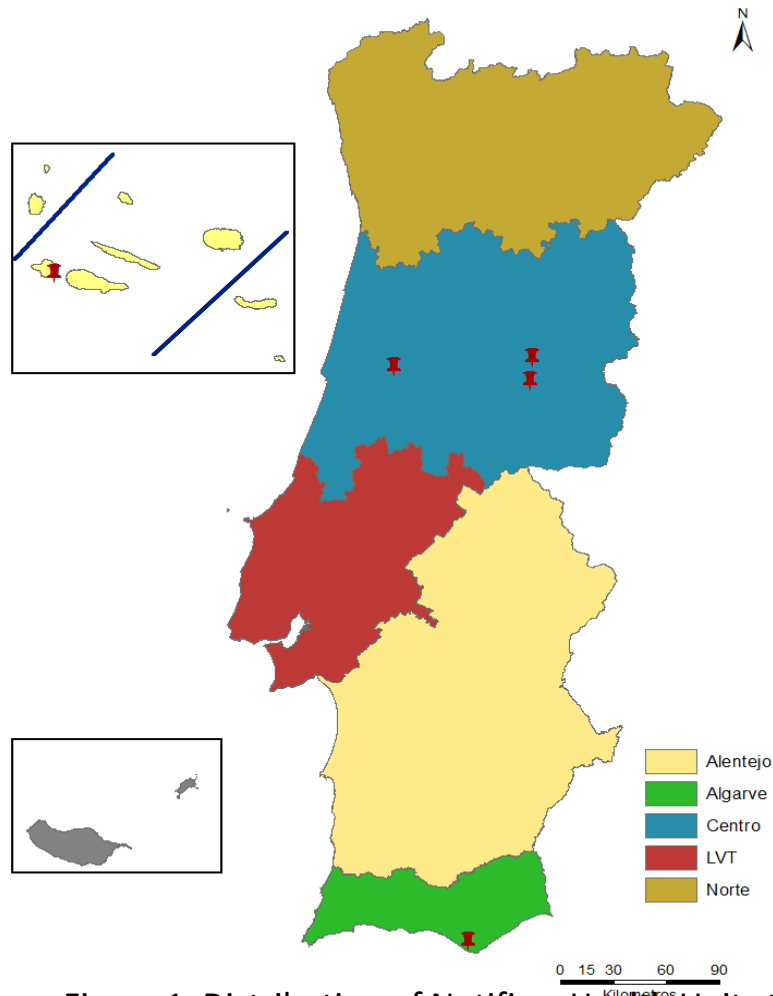


Figure 1. Distribution of Notifiers Health Units to EVITA system, by region. Portugal, **2016**

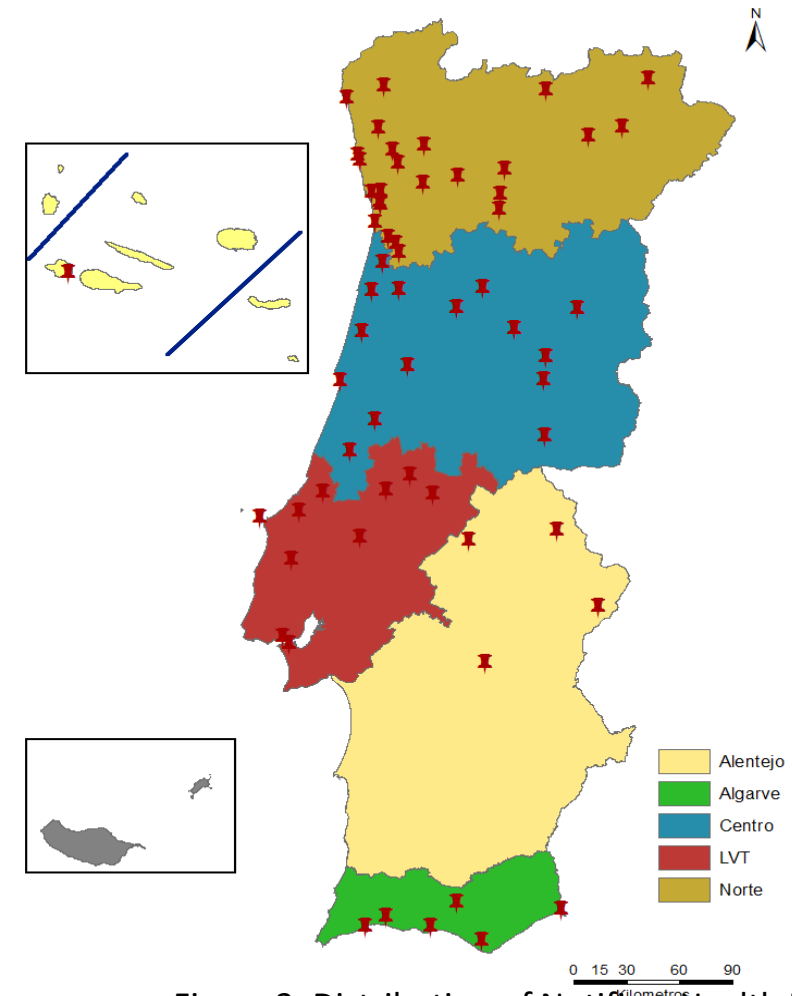


Figure 2. Distribution of Notifiers Health Units to EVITA system, by region. Portugal, **2019**

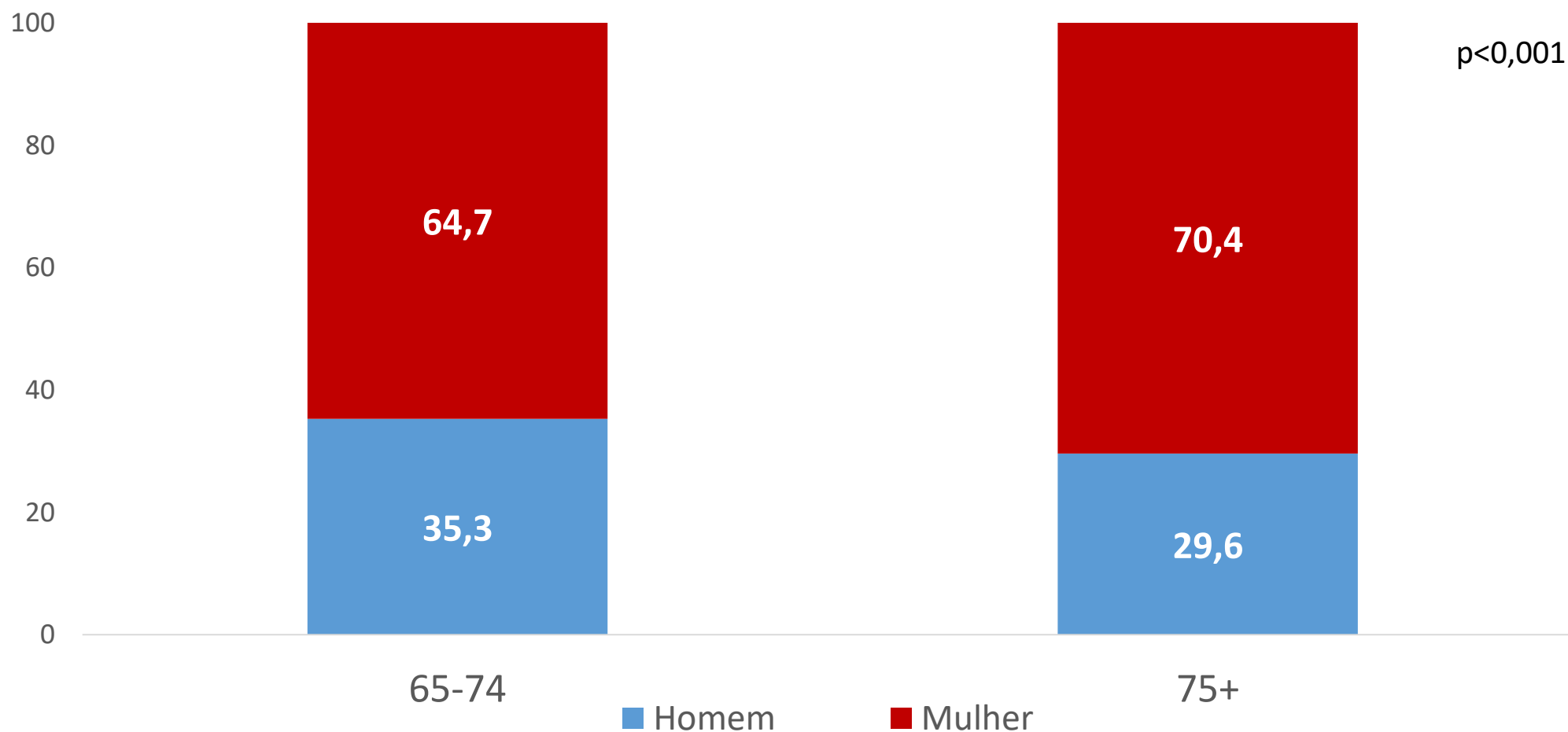
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Total falls recorded at 65+: 30 196

Figure 3. Frequency distribution of accidental falls in the domestic and leisure context by Sex and Age Group. Portugal, 2018.



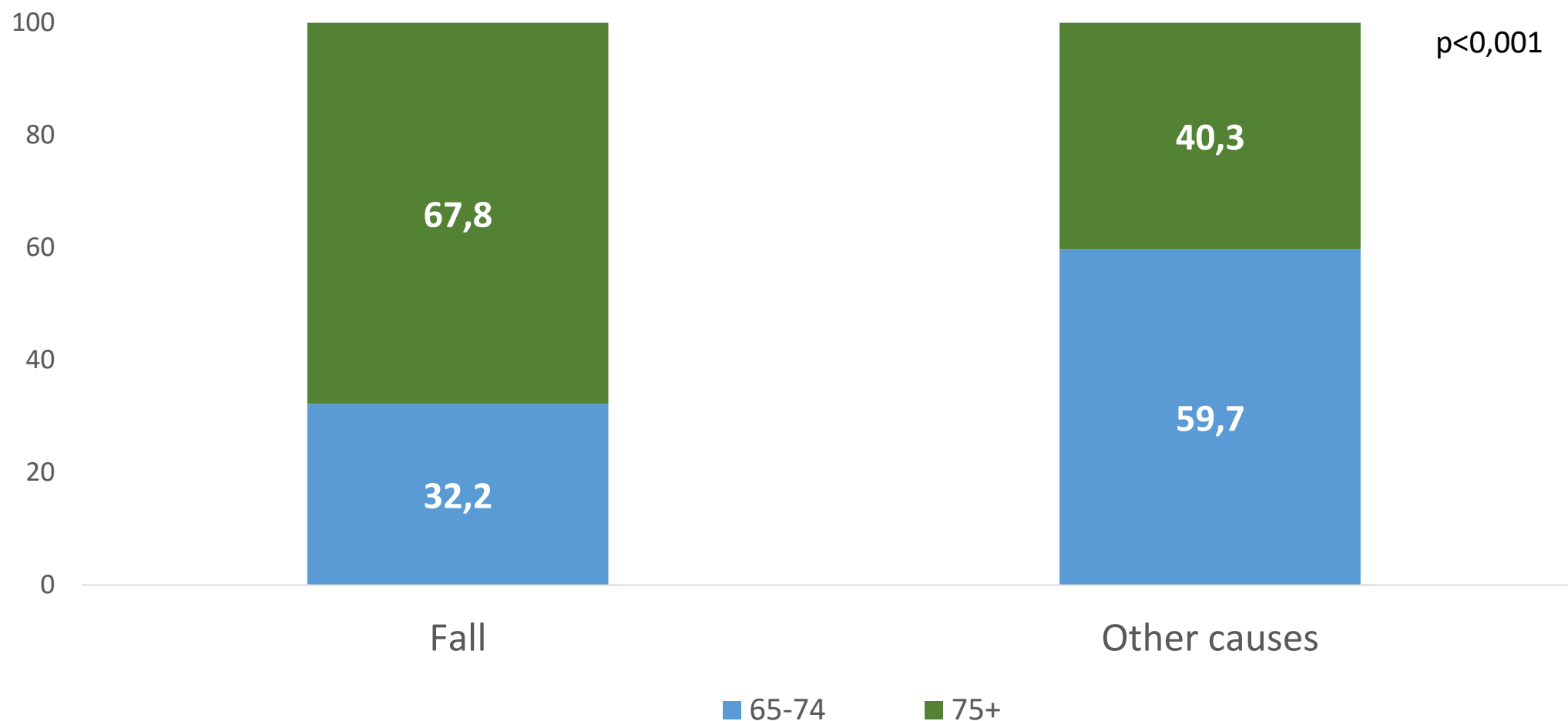
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Figure 4. Frequency distribution of accidental falls in the domestic and leisure context by Age Group. Portugal, 2018.



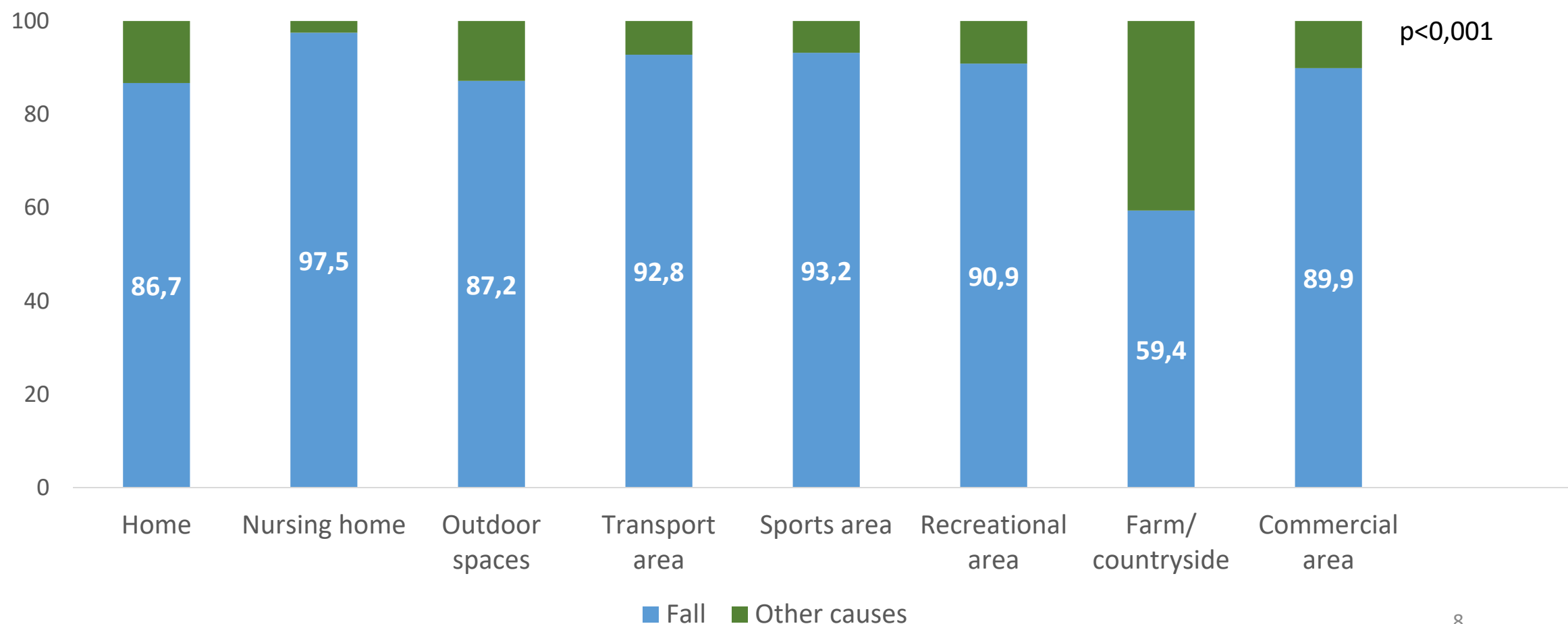
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Figure 5. Frequency distribution of accidental falls in the domestic and leisure context by Setting of injury. Portugal, 2018.



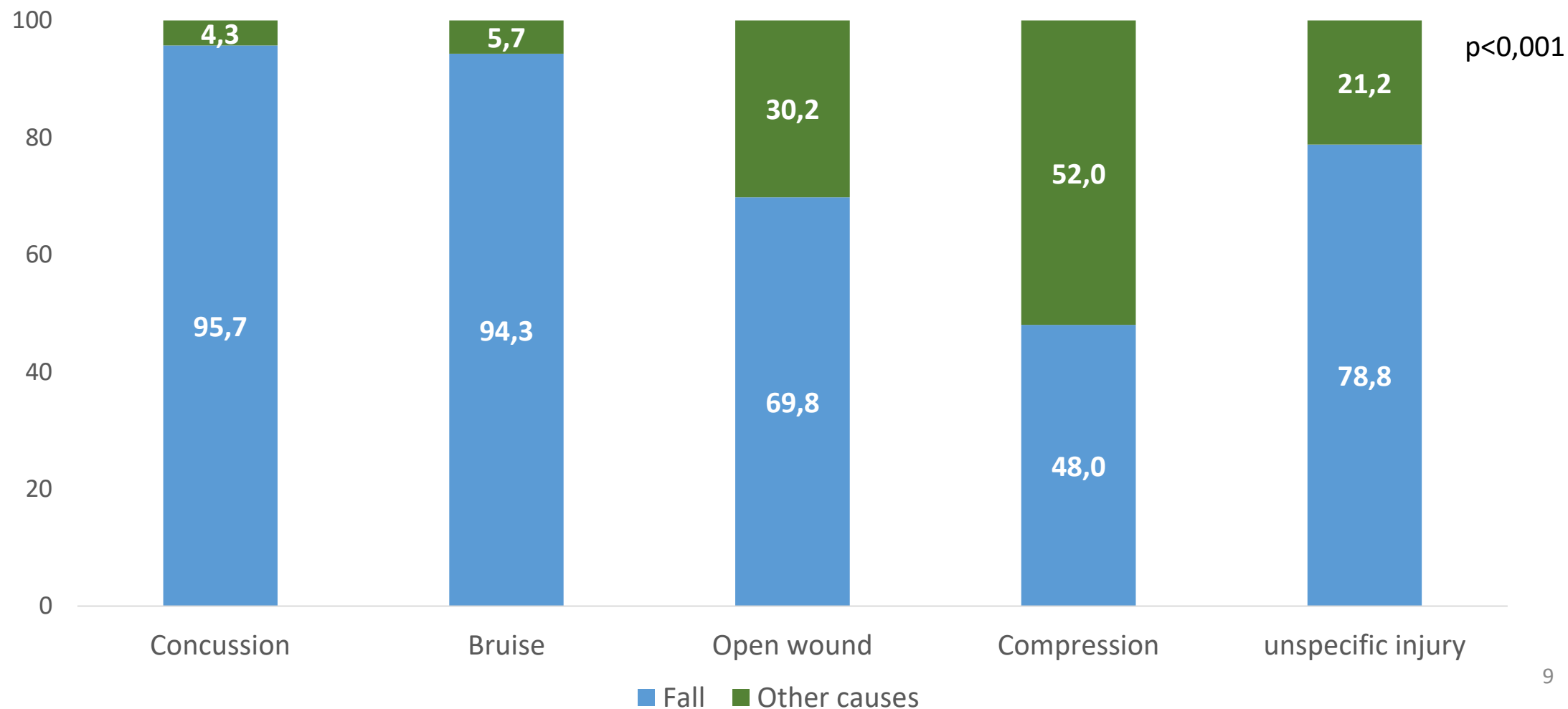
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Figure 6. Frequency distribution of accidental falls in the domestic and leisure context by type of Lesion. Portugal, 2018.



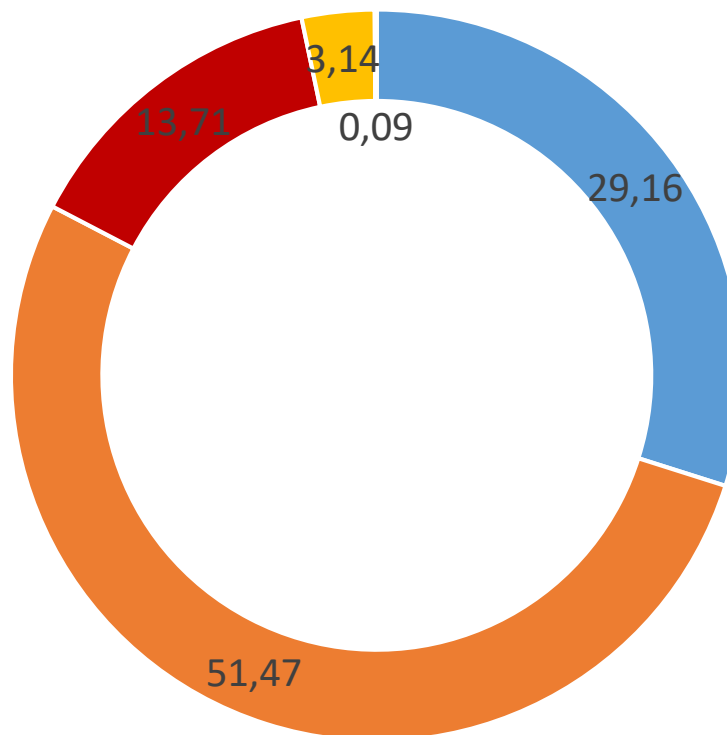
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Figure 7. Frequency distribution of accidental falls in the domestic and leisure context by Follow up. Portugal, 2018.



■ Referred further ■ Unreferenced ■ Admitted hospital ■ Transferred other hospital ■ Deceased

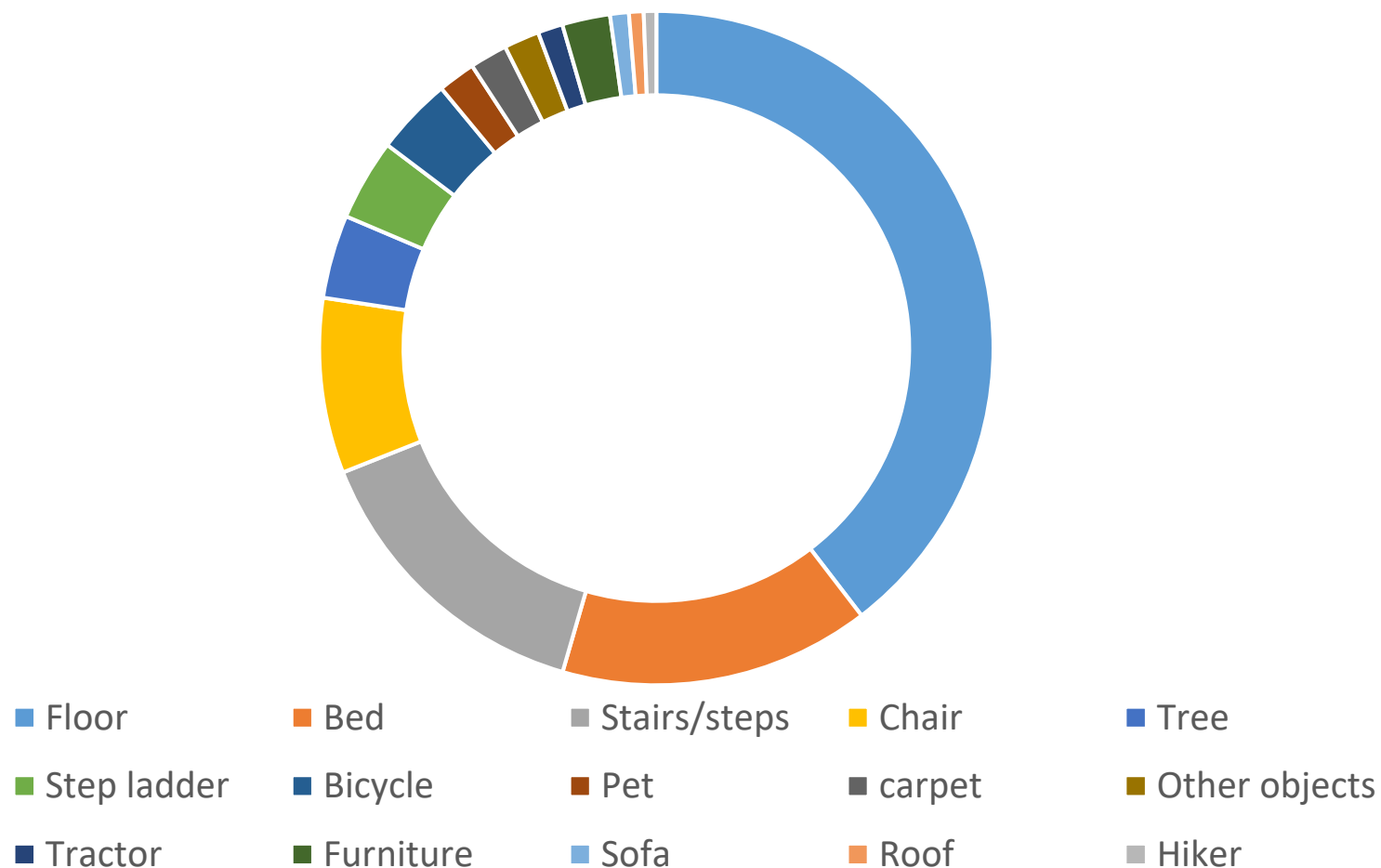
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Figure 8. Frequency distribution of accidental falls in the domestic and leisure context by Product/Object. Portugal, 2018.



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Thank you very much for your attention!

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