Effectiveness of Bed Alarms on Falls

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Abstract

Objective: To determine the effectiveness of bed alarm implementation on lowering fall rates.

Design: Quantitative experimental

Setting: Long-term care facilities in Hays, Kansas

Participants: 30 patients selected from the chosen long-term care facilities

Methods: The efficiency of bed alarms will be evaluated with a independent t-test

Results/Conclusions: Pending data collection

Introduction

Falls are a major concern among clients within health-care facilities, leading to injury and death. According to the Agency for Health-Care Research and Quality (2013), “Each year somewhere between 700,000 and 1,000,000 people in the United States fall in the hospital”. Research has been conducted and interventions have been implemented, but the effectiveness is still up for debate. Several research studies have been performed and published by universities and health-care officials, but no conclusive evidence supporting the effectiveness of alarms has been determined.

Purpose

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of bed alarms in reducing the number of falls in long-term care facilities.

IV: Bed alarms vs. no bed alarms

DV: Number of falls

Methodology

Research Design/Interventions

Quantitative Experimental

Proposed Research Question

Do bed alarms in long-term care facilities reduce the number of falls among patients?

Literature Sources

This is a partial replication study that is based off of multiple studies done by universities in the United States. The main difference between this study and others previously conducted is the type of bed alarms that were used. This study will utilize Posey pressure alarm systems as illustrated in figure 2.