TALK COMMUNITY

BRINGING HEREFORDSHIRE TOGETHER

ARE YOU AT RISK OF FALLING?

Anyone can have a fall. However, older people, especially with long term health conditions, which can affect balance and co-ordination, are more vulnerable and likely to fall. By understanding the risks associated with having a fall and the preventative measures you can take, before you have a fall, you can help lower the risk.

STEP 1 - Take a look at our handy checklist and see how many boxes you tick:			
	l've had a fall, but not been to see anyone about it. I haven't reviewed my medication with my GP practice within the past 12 months.		l don't think l drink enough fluids every day (3 pints / 1.6 litres for women and 3.5 pints / 2 litres for men). I struggle to take proper care of my feet.
	l often need to get up to go to the toilet during the night.		My slippers have probably seen better days.
	I don't think I'm as active as I should be (I do less than five sessions a week of 30 minutes moderate activity).		I have a long term condition, such as diabetes, arthritis, dementia, heart disease or Parkinson's.
	l sometimes feel light headed, dizzy or weak when I stand up or		l turn off all unnecessary lighting, to help save my electricity costs.
	walk. I struggle to keep on top of basic tasks around the home.		l think l drink more alcohol than the recommended limit (14 units a week for men and women).
	l haven't had my eyes tested in the last year.		l often catch my feet on things which could trip me up, such as the dog or my grandchildren.
	l wear bifocals or varifocals. I've got quite a lot of clutter in my		I'm not always that warm in my home.
	home.		I worry about feeling unsteady or tripping over when I leave the house, so I don't go out as much as I should or I'd like to.

STEP 2 – If you've ticked a lot of boxes, find out more about the different steps you can take to prevent a fall, at **www.talkcommunitydirectory.org/falls**