Falls in Hospitalized Patients (FHPs) represent the most common adverse event and may result in an increase in hospital stay and/or additional hospitalizations.

**BACKGROUND**

- The aim of this study was to identify the risk factors related to FHPs.

**OBJECTIVES**

- 65 falls occurred in our institute from January 2013 to May 2018, referring to 61 patients have been analyzed. Patient-related risk factors and therapy-related risk factors such as the presence of Fall-Risk-Increasing Drugs (FRIDs) have been identified.

**METHODS**

- 65 falls occurred in our institute from January 2013 to May 2018, referring to 61 patients have been analyzed. Patient-related risk factors and therapy-related risk factors such as the presence of Fall-Risk-Increasing Drugs (FRIDs) have been identified.

**RESULTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Need of partial assistance</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Postoperative status</th>
<th>Presence of diseases predisposing falls</th>
<th>History of falls</th>
<th>Overweight</th>
<th>Necessity of diagnostic examinations</th>
<th>Underweight</th>
<th>Patients in polytherapy</th>
<th>Need of total assistance</th>
<th>FRIDs mean to therapy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 60 years</td>
<td>19,7% (12/61)</td>
<td>males</td>
<td>27,9% (17/61)</td>
<td>&lt; 60 years</td>
<td>96,7% (59/61)</td>
<td>55,7% (34/61)</td>
<td>14,2% (68/479)</td>
<td>1,6% (1/61)</td>
<td>96,9% (63/65)</td>
<td>40% (26/65)</td>
<td>7,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 – 70 years</td>
<td>45,9% (28/61)</td>
<td>females</td>
<td></td>
<td>60 – 70 years</td>
<td>60 – 70 years</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,8% (47/479)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 – 80 years</td>
<td>31,1% (19/61)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>70 – 80 years</td>
<td>70 – 80 years</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,4% (26/479)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 80 years</td>
<td>3,3% (2/61)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; 80 years</td>
<td>&gt; 80 years</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,2% (25/479)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONCLUSIONS**

This analysis shows critical points in which to implement preventive and safety measures: frequent fall-risk assessments of each patient through appropriate assessment scales; greater attention to drug therapy and adequate training of healthcare professionals.

**FRIDs MORE FREQUENTS**

- Furosemide: 14,2% (68/479)
- Omeprazole: 9,8% (47/479)
- Insuline lispro: 5,4% (26/479)
- Tramadole: 5,2% (25/479)