STAY SAFE, STAY PUT CALL FOR HELP

We are here to assist you.



San Antonio Regional Hospital is a 271-bed, non-profit, acute care hospital providing healthcare to residents throughout the Inland Valley.

San Antonio offers a comprehensive range of general medical and surgical services, along with specialties in cardiac care, maternity and neonatal services, cancer care, neurological care, and emergency services.

While San Antonio began as a local community hospital over 100 years ago, it has now emerged as a premier regional medical facility with satellite locations throughout the area, offering outpatient services in Rancho Cucamonga and Fontana.



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A Guide for Preventing Falls

For Patients and Families



You may be surprised to know that falls are the leading accident for people over the age of 65, and the main cause of serious injury in hospitals and long-term care facilities. However, falls are also preventable. The simple reminders below may prevent you from becoming a victim of a fall and help promote a successful, healthy recovery.

Remember... Use your call light and call for assistance. We are here to assist you.

Inform your nurse!

To prevent falls it is important to inform your nurse:

- If you have a history of falling, so that staff can check on you more frequently.
- If you are dizzy, weak, or unsteady on your feet.
- If you have been told by your doctor or nurse to use a walker or a cane.

What are the risk factors for falling?

- A history of falls
- Use of sleep medications
- Changes in blood pressure
- Irregular heartbeats
- Age 65 or older
- Depression, Alzheimer's disease, and forgetfulness
- Weak muscles or unsteady gait
- Toileting needs
- Vision or hearing loss
- Side effects of medications
- Difficulty remembering or understanding.
- Trouble with balance
- Difficulty walking
- Hazards that can cause you to trip
- Poor lighting
- New medications

What serious results can be caused by falling? Serious injury

- Bone fractures.
- Brain trauma

Financial loss, due to:

- Increased hospital stay
- Increased rehabilitation expenses
- Increased time spent in a nursing facility

A lower quality of life: *

- Fear of falling again
- Avoidance of social activities and becoming isolated
- Failure to exercise
- * After a fall, a person's risk for future falls usually increases. This occurs when the person tries to avoid activity. Being inactive actually increases the risk of falling.