Appendix 2

One borough; one community; London’s growth opportunity

Encouraging civic pride

Enabling social responsibility

Growing the borough

For more information visit lbbd.gov.uk/visionandpriorities
Assessment of Needs

• Intake Team gathers information at point of contact

• Face to face specialist assessment with the individual at home (OT and Sensory Service)

• Recommendations made to reduce risk and improve independence usually equipment / one to one training / minor adaptations / telecare to help prevent a fall

• Advice about home environment and hazards
Home Environment

• Furniture, frayed carpet, wet floors/spills, lighting, rugs, footwear, going out in poor weather:
Sensory Assessment

• Assessment offered when a CVI or audiogram received or via referral

• Specialist assessment at individual’s home

• Support plan created tailored to the individual’s needs and their specific sensory impairment

• One to one rehabilitation, support, training or advice
Sensory Intervention

• Home environment, lighting, eye/hearing tests, new spectacles and gait, mobility training
Moving & Handling

• If service user unable to stand or walk

• OT provides specialist moving and handling assessment, advice, training and support to carers / care-workers

• Provision of equipment

• How to stand up, turn around, get up from floor or summon help

• Prevent falls and improve safety
Onward referral

• Would the individual benefit from rehabilitation or specialist support?

• Liaise with NELFT and refer if appropriate

• Liaise with GP if there appears to be a medical reason (e.g. medication or dehydration)

• Recommend individual has an eye or hearing test
Risk to Individual and Adult Social Care

• Falls can occur often, but go unreported

• Loss of confidence and decreased mobility

• Reduced access to community and social inclusion

• Much more time spent in treatment of falls than prevention

• Increase cost in support if problem not addressed (fractures, care home fees, complex equipment)
Gaps in Provision

• Falls can be life limiting for an older person but often overlooked or misunderstood

• Causal factors: low vision, alcohol intake, DIY, rushing to answer door/phone, mobility difficulties

• Often occur in residential care

• Eye and ear health and access to assessment - problems overlooked in older people

• Falls should be a routine part of assessment