

# [The humpty dumpty falls scale essay](https://assignbuster.com/the-humpty-dumpty-falls-scale-essay/)

Research Problem/ Purpose/ Question Hypothesis

The main purpose of this descriptive study is to analyze and evaluate if the Humpty Dumpty Falls Scale recognizes hospitalized pediatric serene at a high risk for falls. This study was actually the leading tool, in finding out more about the Humpty Dumpty Falls Scale. This case has been remarkably enthusiastic when it comes to the appraisal and development of the functional screening indicative tools.

Literature Review

Hospitalized patients vary a lot. Falls has been so popular and has the largest inpatient report. It is quite obvious that family friends and visitors cannot replace the nurses in hospitals and therefore this actually prevents the inpatient falls. The use of nurses helps to reduce or actually prevent pediatric patient falls. The system though costly, it is highly powerful and supremely efficient (Arnett, 2001). The system gives better protection to the patients (Messmer, 1999). The use of this device just provides more benefits to the pediatric patients. As much as this literature is tremendously beneficial as it has played a leading role in developing the children’s’ programs, it is essential if we divert the interest to the most relevant children.

Conceptual Framework/ Theoretical

Humpty Dumpty Fall Scale was realized by a team of expertise in the clinics and in the emergency department. Previous reports data in the metropolitan children information were used. A pilot testing was used in this process and age, diagnosis, gender, environmental factors and cognitive impairments were the key tools that were used in the realization of this study. HDFS was designed to make it a child friendly thus improves its key functions (Messmer, 1999). There have been whoever several tools that have been tried to test their validity on the issue of fall problems in children. HDFS still stands out to be the most commonly used i trying to eliminate this problem in the pediatric department.

Research Design

The main study purpose here was determining whether exceptional alias on the HDFS were undoubtedly connected with the case control design. In this case, 300 patients are taken like samples. All of these were children of age between six months to ten years (Rodriguez, 2009). Half of the group fell while in hospital while the rest of the group did not. The children are paired according to their age, diagnosis and gender.

Sampling Method/ Data Collection

The data were collected from real specific patients. It was patient specific information. The information that was collected based on the patients’ age, gender, type of fall, unit, diagnosis, specific contributing factor and the level of injury. Major 42 hospitals were chosen, and pediatric sections were put into considerations (Rodriguez, 2009).

Procedures/ Ethics

The data from the inpatient are collected. This information is largely based on surgery information, neurology information, oncology information and the general medical information. The study is actually displayed like a teaching facility. There was however, other extended criterion that was applied where the out patient did not participate in the study. Analysis was done by the qualified practitioners, nurses, and the directors. The study was conducted using the charts that had been developed (Wirrell, 1996). This led to the realization of HDFS scoring. The information collected was to stay inside the panel of the participants and no data was revealed to the public. This was to establish patients’ privacy is maintained.

Presentation of Data/ Data Analysis/Results/ Findings

The sample characteristics were analyzed critically and in a professional manner. The epidemiological case was used to establish and designate the study purpose. Among the sample, characteristics that were addressed was the confidence level of the recipient at the time of the test. From the study, it was discovered that most falls occurred to children who were divulged with a neurological diagnosis (Wood, 2008). The diagnosis was principally based on, seizure disorder, respiratory, and dehydration due to vomiting. Children who were suffering from respiratory disorders were the once who were recorded to be having the highest HDFS. They were followed by those suffering from neurological diagnosis. The children suffering from renal diagnoses came third in the group and children with least HDFS were those suffering from gastrointestinal diagnoses (Rodriguez, 2009). From the analysis, it was realized that the OR was a fair estimator. This is so because the case study was not able to display detailed information about the true occurrence of an event. It was essential to have an estimate of incidence so as to calculate the relative risk.

Conclusions/Recommendation

From the findings, the study advocates the use of HDFS as an important tool to be used for the inpatient in the pediatric unit. The study also suggest that, children who are at a high risk to fall, are those who are suffering from respiratory/asthma, those with neurological, those with gastrointestinal and those with renal diagnoses. It has also been observed that children who are three years old and those who are thirteen years old are most likely to be more risky than any other group. This means that the children who are at this age need close supervision more that any other children. This approach is very important because it gives the staffs awareness of the patient score in falls. The current practice does not have this provision hence; staffs cannot certainly determine if the patient is at a higher risk to fall or not (Seller, 1997). This system can make the staffs give some guidance and education to the parents and guardians on how best to control falls in their children.