Fracture Risk Factors for Aged Care Residents

Forty four percent of residential aged care residents are at high, to very high risk, for fracturing or breaking a bone (having up to an 18% chance of fracturing per year), especially following a fall or sudden movement.

Some residents may spontaneously have a fracture without having a fall due to the fragility of their bones, especially in their back.

The following risk factors make a resident high, to very high risk, for a fracture in a residential aged care settings. The more risk factors that a resident has, the higher their risk of fracture is.

Dementia or Taking or having Cognitive recently taken impairment glucocorticoids (e.g. steroids or prednisolone) and/or taking osteoporosis medication Thin or slim build 85 years of age and older One or more Wandering and/or previous fractures ability to walk in of the hip or spine corridors. Previously assessed as high risk for fracture or Falls in the last diagnosed with 6 months osteoporosis

Originally Produced by Family Councils of Ontario in partnership with GERAS and Osteoporosis Canada. These risk factors are based on the Fracture Risk Scale for LTC and the 2015 Recommendations for Fracture Prevention in Long-Term Care.

Source: Ontario Osteoporosis Strategy for Long-Term Care, GERAS Centre, Hamilton.



