

Falls are a common geriatric syndrome that can lead to serious injuries, such as fractures and intracranial hemorrhage, resulting in deterioration of activities of daily living and even death. Despite appropriate fall prevention measures, falls can still occur due to the complex and diverse causes. Therefore, it is recommended that the risk of falls is assessed in the general population of older adults, and appropriate interventions are carried out for those at high risk.

Recent studies have shown that most fall prevention interventions can reduce the occurrence of falls to some extent. However, there are still falls that are not preventable.

One area of advancement in fall prevention is in fall assessment. Another area of advancement is in fall prevention strategies with a multidisciplinary team approach. Lastly, effective communication of fall risk is crucial in fall prevention.

In this session, we will discuss recent findings and opinions on the prevention of falls in various settings, such as long-term care facilities, hospitals, and low- and middle-income countries.