

was significantly related to age, mechanism of injury, combined spinal injury, associated complications, initial Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) and TISS. Fall associated with higher percentage of ICH (60.4%) and more complications (57.7%) than traffic accident patients. Fall caused head injury is associated with older age (OR=8.69, 95% CI=3.08-24.57), alcohol consumption (OR=0.44, 95% CI=0.26-0.72) and poorer prognosis (OR=3.77, 95% CI=1.98-7.16) after controlling for clinical confounders. We demonstrate that fall account for almost half of the head injury in a community hospital. Prevention for fall and education to reduce alcohol consumption especially for older residents are crucial to reduce morbidity and mortality for head injury in a community.

SP-080**Influence of Pedestrian Environment Improvement on Fall Prevention Neihu Safe Community, Taipei, Taiwan**

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Walking is the most healthy and energy-saving type of transportation. Residents of Neihu Safe Community walk a lot and put pedestrian's safety as one of their safety promotion goals. According to 2006 Neihu injury surveillance data, fall stood the third cause of injuries. Most of the injuries occurred on sidewalks. Therefore, a project aimed for better pedestrian's environment was come into operation in Neihu District, Taipei. The Neihu Safety and Health Promotion Association (NSHPA) and the Neihu District Office, Taipei City, co-conducted a field investigation to find out threats on sidewalks and skywalks in October 2006. After 3-hour inspection training, volunteers, including Neihu District officers, college students and local enthusiastic inhabitants, recorded every defect that might be dangerous to pedestrians. NSHPA collected the records and made a report to related official departments which were responsible for repair and maintenance. The same inspection was conducted again in April 2007. This study analyzed the data collected by NSHPA, and shows the results of the sidewalks safety inspection as well as the improvement effects. Number of defects found on sidewalks and skywalks before and after repair was compared. Fall injuries occurred in May through September in 2006 and 2007 were also compared to reveal the effect of the project. It was found that sidewalks and skywalks defects revealed 79% reduction at the second inspection. Fall injuries reduced 23.4%, mostly attributable to the improvement of sidewalks and skywalks. This is a good example of injury prevention with bottom-up and top-down. Pedestrians' environment has been improved, and fall injuries also decreased.

SP-081**Determinants of Participation in Fall Prevention Program among Elderly Fallers in Hong Kong**

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Background: Fall injuries are one of the main causes nationally for the loss of independence at the old ages but they are preventable. The acceptance of fall prevention program is therefore the key element to reduce the risk of falling.

Aims: The study aims to estimate the uptake of fall prevention program among elderly fallers and explore the factors related to the participation of the fall prevention program.

Methods: A telephone survey was conducted to the elderly who aged ≥ 65 who were given a referral of fall prevention program after attending at the Department of Accident & emergency (A&E) due to fall at the NT East Cluster in 2007. The inter-relationships between the socio-demographics characteristics and related factors were explored using multivariate analysis. Results: Total 969 elderly (mean age 80 years) were contacted and 70% of them joined the program. The participation rates were lower (65.8%) in the older age group than the younger group aged under 80 (74.9%) and female (68.5% vs. 73.9% for male). The factors associated with the participation of the fall prevention program included higher education level (OR = 1.79; 95% CI [1.00-3.22]), with chronic illness (OR = 12.31; 95% [6.86-22.12]) and without any aid for walking (OR = 1.78, 95% [1.25-2.53]) after adjusted age and sex of the participated elderly. Conclusions: Elderly without the identified characteristics of participation may not receive the benefit from the fall prevention program. It is an important indication for the future development of prevention program in Hong Kong for elderly.

SP-082**Applying Root Cause Analysis to Improve Patient Safety: Decreasing Falls in Postpartum Women**

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Objective: To investigate the effectiveness of interventions to prevent falls designed through root cause analysis.

Methods: Under preceding root cause analysis, root factors were classified into four major categories: environment and facilities, procedure, individual, and communication. Among them, communication, environment and facilities were recognized as the most vital factors to facilitate intervention accordingly. The fall prevention program included first intervention with adding live demonstrations and offering a printed education sheet, and second intervention with adjusting rails at the bedside and in the ward, placing anti-sliding pads on the floors of the bathrooms, and enhancing local