

SFHEC11J

Investigate and diagnose an individual presenting for emergency assistance as the result of a fall



Overview

This standard covers the formation of a justifiable diagnosis of an individual presenting for emergency assistance as the result of a fall. The standard involves the collection and systematic, balanced analysis of information to arrive at a diagnosis.

Users of this standard will need to ensure that practice reflects up to date information and policies.

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Performance criteria

You must be able to:

- P1 explain clearly to the individual:
 - P1.1 your own role, responsibilities, accountability and scope of practice
 - P1.2 the information that is needed from the assessment and who might have access to it
- P2 obtain the individual's informed consent to the assessment process
- P3 discuss and agree with colleagues:
 - P3.1 who is responsible for aspects of the assessment and how this will be managed and reported
 - P3.2 needs and risks and how these can best be addressed
- P4 ensure you obtain a complete and accurate history of the presenting individual, including details on the incidence, severity and outcome of past falls
- P5 accurately and promptly identify the additional information which you need to make a differential diagnosis
- P6 follow the appropriate procedures and protocols to arrange for any investigations or observations needed to provide you with relevant information
- P7 review all the available information, noting and taking account of any conflicting, confounding or unusual aspects
- P8 recognise accurately and promptly the differentiating features of commonly occurring conditions arising from a fall
- P9 recognise promptly the need for, and obtain, any additional information needed to clarify or confirm your analysis
- P10 identify and make use of relevant research and findings from evidence based practice to inform your interpretation
- P11 promptly seek additional views and advice from relevant others when your interpretation produces unclear results.
- P12 develop a diagnosis which is:
 - P12.1 justifiable given the information available at the time
 - P12.2 likely to result in the optimum outcome for the individual
- P13 balance any additional or unusual aspects of the individual's presenting features against their overall presentation, acknowledging any uncertainties and conflicts
- P14 recognise accurately potential signs of abuse and report them promptly to the appropriate person, in line with national and organisational policy
- P15 form an accurate and justifiable identification of:
 - P15.1 the nature and severity of the individual's fall
 - P15.2 the likely causes of the individual's fall
 - P15.3 the implications of pre-existing and other medical problems which

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- the individual may have
 - P15.4 the prognosis for the individual
 - P15.5 the individual's related needs
 - P15.6 risks to the individual's health and well being in the short and longer term
- P16 form a working diagnosis as quickly as possible
- P17 seek additional support and advice from other practitioners as necessary to arrive at a satisfactory working diagnosis
- P18 re-evaluate and adjust, if necessary, your initial diagnosis in the light of emerging symptoms and/or the results of investigations
- P19 determine and confirm when death has occurred, within the limits of your own role, accountability and scope of practice, or inform the appropriate other of the need for them to make this confirmation
- P20 maintain full, accurate and legible records of your diagnosis and any assumptions made and make these available for future reference in line with organisational practices
- P21 initiate symptomatic treatment at the earliest opportunity in line with national, local and organisational guidelines and protocols
- P22 initiate action which provides the best possible outcome for the individual
- P23 advise the individual and any significant others of the diagnosis:
 - P23.1 at the earliest opportunity
 - P23.2 in a manner which is sensitive to their concerns
- P24 provide opportunities for the individual and significant others to ask questions and develop their understanding of the diagnosis
- P25 identify and share with colleagues relevant details of the diagnosis you have reached and its implications for further action

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Knowledge and understanding

You need to know and understand:

- K1 the anatomy and physiology of the human body
- K2 basic mental health
- K3 the value and uses of different sources of information in reaching a diagnosis
- K4 the importance of a systematic and logical approach to information use and analysis, and the risks associated with jumping to a premature conclusion
- K5 why it is important to ensure that all information is taken into account in reaching a diagnosis and why you need to be prepared to review that diagnosis in the light of emerging information
- K6 the processes that should be gone through to arrive at a justifiable diagnosis for an individual presenting with unclear or conflicting symptoms
- K7 the steps you should take when unable to arrive at a satisfactory diagnosis
- K8 the importance of clear communication in clinical situations
- K9 the importance of communicating with the individual in a manner which:
 - K9.1 is consistent with their level of understanding, culture, background and preferred ways of communicating
 - K9.2 acknowledges the purpose of the communication
 - K9.3 is appropriate to the context
 - K9.4 encourages their participation
 - K9.5 responds to communication of any kind from them
- K10 the importance of maintaining confidentiality during communication, consistent with legislation and the employer's policies
- K11 the importance of recording information clearly, accurately and legibly
- K12 the differentiating features that can be used to develop a diagnosis where the individual has suffered a fall
- K13 health problems which may present with similar symptoms and how to differentiate between them
- K14 the causes and contributing factors to the individual's fall
- K15 the different investigative procedures that can be applied to enable a diagnosis of when an individual has suffered a fall to be reached, and how and when to call for each
- K16 the baseline observations used in diagnosis when an individual has suffered a fall
- K17 the further investigations required to diagnose an individual who has suffered a fall
- K18 where further investigations can be carried out, who undertakes them, how to request them, the timescales involved and any contra-indications

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- of which you need to be aware when deciding to call for them
- K19 the pathophysiologies and pathopsychologies underlying commonly presenting features of a fall
- K20 national, local and organisational procedures for the emergency treatment of individuals presenting as the result of a fall
- K21 the organisational policy and practices with regard to the keeping and sharing of clinical records and information
- K22 organisational procedures on making notes
- K23 national, local and organisational procedures for requesting investigative procedures
- K24 the legislation regarding confidentiality and information sharing, the provision of services, the rights of the individual, protection issues, anti-discriminatory practice, informed consent, relevant mental health legislation and care programme approach
- K25 how to interpret and apply legislation to the work being undertaken
- K26 the ethics concerning consent and confidentiality, and the tensions which may exist between an individual's rights and the organisation's responsibility to individuals
- K27 the importance of gaining assent from individuals who lack capacity to consent
- K28 circumstances when further investigations, including child protection procedures, can be carried out, in line with organisational and national protocols and guidelines

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Additional Information

External Links

This standard links with the following dimension within the NHS Knowledge and Skills Framework (October 2004):

Dimension: HWB6 Assessment and treatment planning

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