



Four things *YOU* can do to prevent falls:

1. Begin a regular exercise program
2. Make your home safer
3. Have your health care provider review your medicines
4. Have your vision checked

For more information, contact:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC)
4770 Buford Highway, NE, MS K-65
Atlanta, GA 30341-3717

1(800) CDC-INFO (232-4636)
<http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/>
E-mail: cdcinfo@cdc.gov



Printed and distributed by:

Washington State Department of

Health

Injury & Violence Prevention Program
DOH Pub 341-005 8/2007

For persons with disabilities, this document is available on request in other formats. To submit a request please call 1-800-525-0127 (TDD/TTY 1-800-833-6388).

The information in this booklet may be freely reproduced without permission.

What *YOU* Can Do To Prevent Falls



Department of Health & Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control

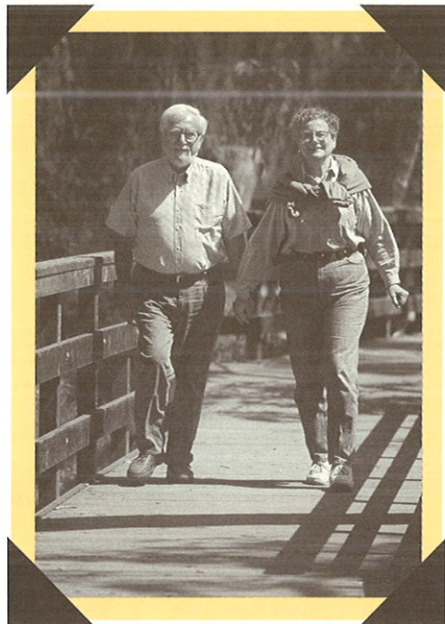


Falls are not just the result of getting older. Many falls can be prevented. Falls are usually caused by a number of things. By changing some of these things, you can lower your chances of falling.

You can reduce your chances of falling by doing these things:

1. Begin a regular exercise program

Exercise is one of the most important ways to reduce your chances of falling. It makes you stronger and helps you feel better. Exercises that improve balance and coordination (like Tai Chi) are the most helpful.



Lack of exercise leads to weakness and increases your chances of falling.

Ask your doctor or health care worker about the best type of exercise program for you.

2. Make your home safer

About half of all falls happen at home. To make your home safer:

- Remove things you can trip over (such as papers, books, clothes, and shoes) from stairs and places where you walk.
- Remove small throw rugs or use double-sided tape to keep the rugs from slipping.
- Keep items you use often in cabinets you can reach easily without using a step stool.
- Have grab bars put in next to your toilet and the tub or shower.
- Use non-slip mats in the bathtub and on shower floors.
- Improve the lighting in your home. As you get older, you need brighter lights to see well. Lamp shades or frosted bulbs can reduce glare.
- Have handrails and lights put in on all staircases.
- Wear shoes that give good support and have non-slip soles. Avoid wearing slippers and athletic shoes with deep treads.



3. Have your health care provider review your medicines

Have your doctor or pharmacist look at all the medicines you take (including ones that don't need prescriptions such as cold medicines). As you get older, the way some medicines work in your body can change. Some medicines, or combinations of medicines, can make you drowsy or light-headed, which can lead to a fall.

4. Have your vision checked

Have your eyes checked by an eye doctor. You may be wearing the wrong glasses or have a condition such as glaucoma or cataracts that limits your vision. Poor vision can increase your chances of falling.