Name of Instrument: **Fall-Risk Screening Test**
Author: AM Tromp, SMF Pluijm, JH Smit, DJH Deeg, LM Bouter, and P Lips

**Contact Info:**
- **Name:** P. Lips
- **Address:** Department of Sociology and social Gerontology, Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
- **Phone:** +31-20-4440614
- **Fax:** +31-20-4440502
- **E-mail:** p.lips@azvu.nl

**Privacy Use Cost:** $
**Public Use Cost:** $

**Year Developed:** 2001

**Where to obtain Instrument:**
- Contact author

**Description of the Instrument**
- This tool is made up of four assessments for identifying predictors of fall-risk on any falls and recurrent falls (physical, cognitive, emotional, and social functioning)
- Participants recorded any fall on a calendar weekly for one year and mail it every 3 months for the recurrent falls study.
- Score for recurrent falls is the regression coefficient multiplied by 5 and rounded off to the nearest integer (range: 1 – 15). The cut-off score is 7; p=25% for participants with a score of 7 or more (25% of participants is correctly diagnosed as recurrent fallers) whereas participants with a score below 7 have p=7% (93% of participants is correctly diagnosed as non-recurrent faller).

**Form of instrument:**
- Questionnaire/ Survey
- Injury Surveillance/Tracking tool

**Method of delivery:**
- Self-Report
- Phone
- In-person interview/assessment

**Relevance to injury/ Percentage of the instrument specific to injury**
- To identify easily measurable predictors on any falls and recurrent falls in the elderly.

**Time to administer or complete the instrument**
Methods of data analyses:
- Qualitative
- Quantitative

Setting/sample instrument used in:
- The study was conducted within the framework of the Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam (LASA), a 10-year multidisciplinary cohort study on predictors and consequences of changes in autonomy and well-being in the aging population in the Netherlands.
- 1420 participants were extracted from LASA, who were born prior to 1930 (aged 65 years and older as of 1 January 1996)
- For the follow-up falls study (to identify predictors on recurrent falls), n=1374.
- Among the 1374 participants, 1285 (94%), 656 women and 269 men, completed all four periods (one period=3 months) or less of 1 year follow-up falls study.

Was it pilot tested? No

Pilot test sample:

Reliability Measures

Validity Measures

Reference

Other References

Keywords: risk, elderly, seniors, falls, recurrent falls.