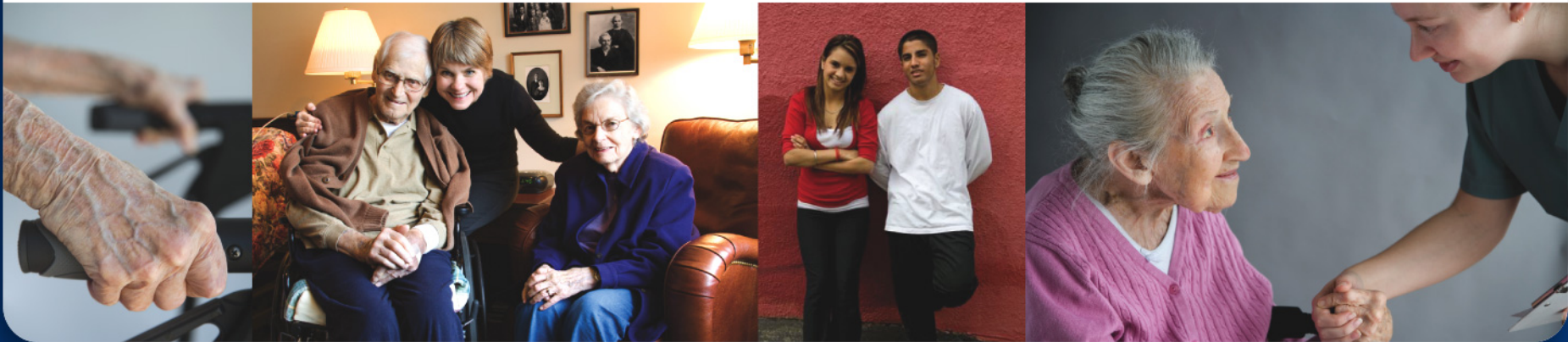


# Residential Care Regulation

## Supporting Fall Prevention in Residential Care



# Overview



- Regulation renewal
- Consultations and evidence
- Changes that support fall prevention

# Regulation Renewal



- Government committed to regulatory renewal when the *Community Care and Assisted Living Act* was introduced
- The renewed Residential Care Regulation passed on March 13 and came into effect October 1, 2009
- The spirit and direction of this legislation is:
  - Protect health and safety
  - Evidence based
  - Outcome-based and flexible where appropriate
  - Achievable for operators
  - Reflect regional system of health care

# Consultations and evidence for Regulation Renewal

- InterMinistry Steering Committee review of the Regulations
- Public Consultation (town hall and web based)
- Consultation with key stakeholders
- Collection of evidence form other sources – coroners reports, PHO reports ex: Prevention of Falls and Injuries Among the Elderly

# History of Residential Care Legislation

- Evolution from prescriptive rules with an emphasis on physical/building requirements
- New CCALA (2004) shifts towards outcome based requirements that focus on decisions that are the centred on the person in care
- Residential Care Regulation replaces Adult Care Regulation and maintains the emphasis on person in care centred decision making and evidence based policy and regulatory requirements.

# Care Categories

- “Types of care” have been added and defined
  - Child and Youth Residential, Hospice, Mental Health and Substance Use, Long Term Care, Community Living, Acquired Injury
- Long term care “care primarily for persons with chronic or progressive conditions primarily due to the aging process”
- Enables the Regulation to be focussed appropriately to different types of care and care populations
- Facility wide and fall prevention planning is required for at LTC facilities

# Care Planning to support falls prevention

- Care plans are required for all persons in care (section 81)
- For residents of LTC, and persons in care who may be prone to falling, the new RCR requires fall prevention plans
- Individual fall prevention plans must include:
  - An assessment of the nature of the risk of falling presented by the person in care
  - A plan for preventing the person in care from falling
  - A plan for following up on any falls suffered by a person in care

# Questions?