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The risk factors of fall efficacy in patients with Parkinson's disease

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Abstract Objective To describe and study the risk factors of fall efficacy in patients with Parkinson's disease. Methods One hundred and ninety-seven PD patients were recruited at out-patient neurology department of West China Hospital from January 2016 to December 2016. Fall efficacy, general data, cognitive and emotional data were collected. Fall Efficacy Scale (FES) was adopted to assess fall efficacy. UPDRS and H-Y score were used to assess the severity of disease, Minimum Mental State Examination (MMSE) and Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) were used to evaluate cognitive function, Hamilton Depression Scale (HAMD) and Hamilton Anxiety Scale (HAMA) were used to estimate depression and anxiety respectively, modified Barthel Index (BI) was used to assess basic activities of daily living. The function of balance was assessed by Berg Balance Scale (BBS), the risk of falling was evaluated by the timed "up & go" test (TUG). Single factor analysis and multi factor analysis methods were both used to find the risk factor of FES. Results Multiple linear regression showed having a history of falling OR=13.163, P=0.000, the score of HAMA OR=1.025, P=0.000, BBS (OR=0.697, P=0.001), UPDRS (OR=0.392, P=0.002) were risk factors of FES. Conclusion The main factors affected FES mostly are having a history of falling, anxiety, balance impairment and the severity of disease. We should monitor their condition and give pertinent suggestions.

Key words Parkinson's disease; falls efficacy; fall

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