Personalised Risk Assessment Guide

Personal Information

- Full name, date of birth, and contact details
- Next of kin or emergency contacts
- Medical history and current medical conditions
- Allergies and medications (including dosage and frequency)
- Cognitive ability (e.g., dementia, Alzheimer's)
- Communication preferences or aids (e.g., hearing aids, glasses)

Physical Health and Mobility	 Mobility Level: Can the person move independently or with assistance? Are they at risk of falls? Fall History: Any previous incidents of falls or near misses, and whether fall-prevention strategies are needed. Assistive Devices: Use of walkers, wheelchairs, canes, or hoists. Skin Integrity: Risk of pressure sores, bruising, or skin breakdown. Chronic Conditions: Conditions like arthritis, diabetes, heart disease, etc., that require ongoing monitoring. Nutrition and Hydration Needs: Dietary requirements, swallowing difficulties, or dehydration risks.
Mental Health and Cognitive Function	 Cognitive Ability: Level of cognitive impairment, if any (dementia, Alzheimer's). Mental Health: Any history of depression, anxiety, or other mental health issues. Capacity to Make Decisions: Assess whether the person can make informed decisions about their care. Behavioral Concerns: Any history of aggressive or withdrawn behavior and triggers.
Sensory Needs	 Vision: Any visual impairments or the need for specific aids (glasses, magnifiers). Hearing: Hearing impairments, need for hearing aids, or specific communication preferences (e.g., sign language). Touch: Sensitivity or loss of sensation that may impact their care (e.g., diabetic neuropathy).
Personal Preferences and Social Needs	 Cultural or Religious Preferences: Any specific cultural or religious needs that should be respected. Daily Routine Preferences: Preferred waking, eating, and bedtime routines. Social Engagement: Desired level of social interaction, activities, and access to community areas. Personal Interests: Hobbies or activities that improve quality of life.
Environmental Risks	 Living Environment: Assess risks within the care home (e.g., hazards such as slippery floors, steps, or poor lighting). Room Setup: Is the room adapted for their needs (e.g., easy access to bed, bathroom, emergency call buttons)? Fire Safety: Ability to evacuate in case of fire or other emergencies.

Safeguarding and Abuse Risks	 Vulnerability to Abuse: Any factors that increase the risk of physical, emotional, or financial abuse. Safeguarding Concerns: Any past experiences or current risks of abuse or neglect.
Medication and Treatment	 Medication Compliance: Ability to manage and take medications independently or with assistance. Side Effects: Any known side effects of medications that may increase risk (e.g., dizziness, confusion). Monitoring: Any specific medical conditions that require regular monitoring (e.g., blood pressure, blood sugar levels).
Fall Prevention Measures	 Risk Factors: Mobility issues, vision/hearing impairments, dizziness from medications. Prevention Strategies: Use of grab bars, non-slip mats, mobility aids, appropriate footwear, and regular monitoring. Environmental Modifications: Adjustments made to the environment to reduce fall risks.
End-of-Life Preferences	 Advance Directives: Presence of a living will, Do Not Resuscitate (DNR) orders, or other advance care plans. Palliative Care: Any requirements for end-of-life care, hospice care, or preferences regarding comfort.
Emergency Plans	 Response to Emergencies: The individual's ability to understand and respond to fire alarms or other emergencies. Emergency Contacts: Up-to-date information on who to contact in an emergency.
Monitoring and Review	 Frequency of Review: Regularly scheduled risk assessment reviews (e.g., monthly, quarterly). Changes in Condition: Procedures for updating the assessment if the person's health or situation changes. Care Team Involvement: Who is responsible for monitoring and updating the risk assessment.

Date Completed:

Review Date:

Completed by: