Support and Assessment for Fall Emergency Referrals (SAFER) 2: a cluster randomised trial and systematic review of clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of new protocols for emergency ambulance paramedics to assess older people following a fall with referral to community-based care when appropriate

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Declared competing interests of authors: Helen Snooks is a member of the NIHR Journals Library Editorial Group.

Published March 2017 DOI: 10.3310/hta21130

Plain English summary

Support and Assessment for Fall Emergency Referrals Health Technology Assessment 2017; Vol. 21: No. 13 DOI: 10.3310/hta21130

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Plain English summary

The Support and Assessment for Fall Emergency Referrals (SAFER) 2 study aimed to assess the costs and benefits of new protocols for paramedics to assess older people following a fall, with an option to leave them at home with a referral to a community falls service. In three UK ambulance services, we compared what happened to patients attended by paramedics with the new protocols (intervention group) with what happened to patients attended by paramedics delivering usual care (control group). We interviewed a small sample of patients, paramedics and other staff about their experiences of the new model of care.

A total of 4655 patients were included in the trial. There were no differences in the number of further emergency health-care contacts or deaths between groups, but patients in the intervention group were less likely to make further emergency service calls. Although only 8% of patients were referred directly to falls services by paramedics, overall this meant that fewer patients were left at home without further care. The intervention was as safe as usual practice, and we did not find any differences in how long paramedics spent on each job or in patients' health and quality of life. Patients were generally happy with the care they received and paramedics found that the protocol increased their confidence.

The SAFER 2 study findings indicate that ambulance services may introduce this new pathway safely and at low cost, and expect reductions in further emergency service calls. However, we did not find any evidence of improved quality of life for patients or reductions in overall NHS emergency workload.

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Health Technology Assessment

ISSN 1366-5278 (Print)

ISSN 2046-4924 (Online)

Impact factor: 4.058

Health Technology Assessment is indexed in MEDLINE, CINAHL, EMBASE, The Cochrane Library and the ISI Science Citation Index.

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This report

The research reported in this issue of the journal was funded by the HTA programme as project number 07/01/21. The contractual start date was in April 2009. The draft report began editorial review in May 2014 and was accepted for publication in September 2015. The authors have been wholly responsible for all data collection, analysis and interpretation, and for writing up their work. The HTA editors and publisher have tried to ensure the accuracy of the authors' report and would like to thank the reviewers for their constructive comments on the draft document. However, they do not accept liability for damages or losses arising from material published in this report.

This report presents independent research funded by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR). The views and opinions expressed by authors in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the NHS, the NIHR, NETSCC, the HTA programme or the Department of Health. If there are verbatim quotations included in this publication the views and opinions expressed by the interviewees are those of the interviewees and do not necessarily reflect those of the authors, those of the NHS, the NIHR, NETSCC, the HTA programme or the Department of Health.

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