

**RISK OF FALL AMONG AMBULATED STROKE PATIENTS  
ATTENDEND AT SELECTED REHABILITATION CENTER IN  
DHAKA, BANGLADESH**

By

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Stroke is one of the major chronic illnesses worldwide that health care organizations need to address. Every year around, 15 million people worldwide suffer from stroke of these, approximately six million people die and another five million suffered from permanent disability. Stroke is the second leading cause of disability, after dementia (World heart federation, 2016). Fall risk is very high among stroke patients. Schimed et al. (2013) conducted a study about fall for one year long and found that the prevalence of fall was 33%. Form all faller patient, 36% reported more than one fall. Teasell et al. (2002) revealed that prevalence of fall was 37%.

**Objective:** To explore risk of fall among ambulated stroke patient attended at selected rehabilitation centers.

**Methods:** A cross sectional descriptive study design was used with the sample consists of 85. Data were collected from Center of rehabilitation for paralyzed (CRP), Savar and Mirpur CRP, Dhaka. Data were collected using self made questionnaire along with BBS, HADS, BAMSE as standard test score. Data were analyzed by SPSS using descriptive and inferential statistics to identify and make association between risk of falls and related variables.

**Result:** In case of risk of fall measured through Berg balance Scale, it is found that the highest number of participants 70.6% (n=60) were in medium fall risk in maintaining balance while performing a series of 14 pre-determined tasks required in everyday living. Among other participants, 29.4% (n=25) were low fall risk and no one in high fall risk category.

**Key words:** Risk of fall, ambulated, stroke