

Various diagnoses predispose a person to falls, including health conditions that affect strength, balance, mobility, judgment, and neurological function (e.g., sensation). **Table 11** provides a list of conditions and references with information on falls risk.

**Table 11: Health Conditions Associated with Increased Risk for Falls**

CONDITION	REFERENCES
<b>Cancer</b>	Callis, 2016
<b>Dementia/cognitive impairment</b>	Ambrose et al., 2015; Ambrose et al., 2013; Booth et al., 2015; Bunn et al., 2014; Burton et al., 2015; Chan et al., 2015; Guo et al., 2014; Hunter, Wagg, Kerridge, Chick, & Chambers, 2011; Jensen & Padilla, 2011; Meyer et al., 2015; Vieira et al., 2011; Winter, Watt, & Peel, 2013; Zhao & Kim, 2015
<b>Haemophilia</b>	Flaherty & Josephson, 2013
<b>Multiple sclerosis</b>	Gunn et al., 2015; Sosnoff & Sung, 2015
<b>Osteoarthritis</b>	Mat et al., 2015
<b>Osteoporosis</b>	Papaioannou et al., 2015
<b>Overall frailty, older age</b>	Ambrose et al., 2015; Ambrose et al., 2013; Bula, Monod, Hoskovec, & Rochat, 2011; Cadore et al., 2013; Guo et al., 2014; Vieira et al., 2011; Zhao & Kim, 2015; Zia et al., 2015
<b>Parkinson’s disease</b>	Allen et al., 2011; Bloem et al., 2016; Mansfield et al., 2015; Monti, Bellini, Medri, & Pillastrini, 2011; Shen et al., 2016
<b>Psychiatric illness (including depression)</b>	Bunn et al., 2014; Callis, 2016; Changqing et al., 2015
<b>Risks for non-ambulatory adults (those who utilize a wheelchair as their primary means of mobility)</b>  <b>Device-related characteristics (e.g., wheelchair design), transfer activities, impaired seated balance, other environmental factors (e.g., carpeted flooring)</b>	Rice et al., 2015
<b>Stroke</b>	Verheyden et al., 2013; Vieira et al., 2011; Walsh, Horgan, Walsh, & Galvin, 2016