Sue Redepenning



# Safety Assessments Elopement and Wandering

# Some of the Dangers:

- **Drowning:** wandering-related deaths in children with autism are due to drowning.
- Traffic Injuries: wandering incidents involve a close call with traffic.
- Exposure to Elements: Wandering can lead to dehydration, heat stroke, hypothermia, and other environmental hazards.
- Encounters with Strangers: Individuals may not recognize danger from strangers, increasing the risk of exploitation or harm.

### WANDERING/ ELOPEMENT RISKS:

- **Prevalence:** Nearly 49% of children with autism have attempted to wander off.
- Age Factor: Wandering is most common in children aged 4-7, with 46% of children with autism in this age group attempting to wander, compared to only 11% of their unaffected siblings.
- Locations: Common places from which children wander include their own home (74%), stores (40%), and schools (29%).
- **Dementia:** Wandering in dementia can be driven by confusion, attempts to fulfill former obligations, or seeking familiar people or places.

# Safety Assessments

# Pre-assessment:

- Copy of the MN Choice Assessment.
- Support plan.
- ICD-10 codes:
- Autism
- Dementia
- Alzheimer's
- Mental Health

### ASSESSMENT OF THE PERSON:

- Age
- Vision
- Cognition
- Hearing
- Physical abilities
- Sensory system
- Communication
- Family or caregiver support.

# ASSESSMENT OF RISKS:

- Has the person wandered before?
- Do they tend to wander day or night?
- Does noise or discomfort trigger wandering?
- Is the person fixated in going, and do they say where?
- Can the person communicate?
- Are there triggers that are consistent?

# DISCOVERING THE REASONS:

- Escape from Stress.
- Attraction to Specific Stimuli: Individuals may be drawn to specific objects or places, such as water bodies, traffic signs, or favorite locations.
- Seeking Sensory Input: Some may wander to seek out sensory stimuli that they find comforting or stimulating, like water or certain objects
- Confusion about Location or Time: They may not recognize their surroundings or understand the time of day.
- Attempting to Fulfill Former Obligations: They
  might try to go to work or return to a former home.
- Seeking Familiarity

# ASSESSMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT:

- Home set up and layout (rented or owned)
- Risks in the home
- Risks outside the home
- Risks in the community.
- Types of concerns and changes.
- Analyze the spaces in the home.
- Person's daily routines: preferences and activities in home, community and life.

# OPTION EXPLORATION:

- Looking for least restrictive options for safety in home.
- Creating safe spaces.
- Assess for what the person is seeking.
- Are there things that can slow the person down from leaving.
- Where to add alerts, versus when a camera is needed.
- Will a wearable be helpful and if so, is it in home, community or both.
- Tolerance of the person
- Abilities of the caregivers

### **MODIFICATIONS:**

- Open Stairways
- Door exits of the home
- Enclosures of balcony or porch areas
- Sliding glass door locks or ways to prevent opening.
- Fence non climbable with alerts and the gate.
- Adding sensory space or activity spaces.
- Ideas to support transitions, outings and supports.
- Durable Medical Equipment/Devices
- Sleep spaces, and DME support for sleep.

### STRATEGIES:

- Secure the Home: Use visual prompts like stop signs on doors and windows. Auditory prompts.
- Use Identification and Tracking Devices
- Teach Safety Skills: Enroll children in swimming lessons and teach them road safety, stranger danger, and other critical safety skills.
- Behavioral Interventions: Work with professionals to develop communication and reasons behind wandering.
- Community Awareness: Inform neighbors, schools, and local agencies.

# Indoor play spaces



### **Water Play**







# Safety in the community







## Positioning Equipment





# Positioning Devices

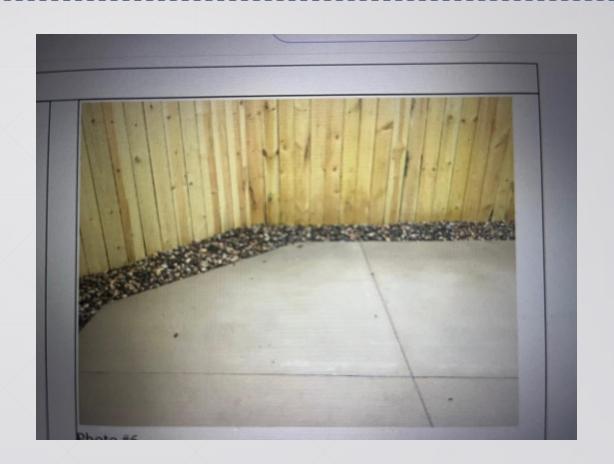




### Safety Beds



Nonclimbable Fence



Thank You

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