

Table 4

Nominal Logistic Regression Results: Model with Priority and Extended Fall Risk Variables

Variables	χ^2	<i>p</i>	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Age category (85 and older; 64–85)	14.00	.00***	2.58 (1.59–4.08)
Gender (female; male)	5.05	.02*	1.67 (1.06–2.68)
Gait/balance impairment	1.13	.29	1.40 (0.74–2.53)
Vision impairment	3.07	.08	1.57 (0.94–2.51)
Hearing impairment	0.20	.65	1.12 (0.66–1.84)
Parkinson’s disease	2.28	.13	0.31 (0.04–1.34)
Dizziness/vertigo	1.33	.25	1.31 (0.82–2.03)
Cognitive impairment	0.01	.94	0.97 (0.40–2.10)
Walking aid	1.03	.31	3.82 (0.18–27.66)
Sedative medication	0.04	.83	1.07 (0.56–1.89)
Antiepileptic medication	0.31	.57	0.77 (0.28–1.80)
Antihypertension medication	1.75	.19	1.31 (0.88–1.98)
Polypharmacy	2.93	.09	2.09 (0.91–5.85)
Race (nonwhite; white)	1.97	.16	2.15 (0.76–8.34)
Insurance source (public; private)	0.30	.58	1.13 (0.74–1.76)
Hypertension	0.11	.74	1.01 (0.66–1.85)
Diabetes type 1	0.86	.35	1.47 (0.63–3.07)
Diabetes type 2	1.20	.27	1.27 (0.82–1.94)
Osteoporosis	2.06	.15	1.40 (0.88–2.20)
Hypotension	0.31	.58	1.22 (0.59–2.31)
Dementia	10.54	.00**	2.91 (1.55–5.26)
Rheumatoid arthritis	5.62	.02*	2.71 (1.21–5.42)
Diabetic neuropathy	0.08	.78	1.15 (0.38–2.82)
Epilepsy	4.63	.03*	2.73 (1.10–6.05)
Muscle weakness	4.51	.03*	2.50 (1.08–5.18)
Diabetic retinopathy	1.03	.31	0.48 (0.07–1.79)
Falls assessment	104.31	<.00****	258.24 (93.21–1,091.99)

Note: $N = 3,933$ and $df = 1$ for all analyses.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$, **** $p < .0001$.