

HCAB
Home Care Agency Blueprint
Building Successful Home Care Businesses

Incident Reports Bundle

Documentation and Response Protocols
Professional Bundle
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GENERAL INCIDENT REPORT FORM

Complete within 24 hours of incident occurrence

INCIDENT INFORMATION

Date of Incident

Time of Incident

Report Date

Location of Incident (specific room/area)

CLIENT INFORMATION

Client Name

Date of Birth

Client Address

Emergency Contact Notified

Yes No

TYPE OF INCIDENT

- Fall Medication Error Injury Near Miss Equipment Failure Property Damage
- Behavioral Other

DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT

Describe exactly what happened. Include: Who was involved? What occurred? Where did it happen? When? What actions were taken?

WITNESSES

Witness Name

Phone Number

Witness Name

Phone Number

IMMEDIATE ACTIONS TAKEN

First Aid
Provided

911
Called

Physician
Notified

Family
Notified

Supervisor
Notified

Details of Actions Taken

Person Reporting (Print Name)

Signature

Date

Supervisor Review (Print Name)

Signature

Date

FALL INCIDENT REPORT

Specialized documentation for client falls

BASIC INFORMATION

Client Name

Date of Fall

Time of Fall

Exact Location of Fall

FALL DETAILS

Was the fall witnessed?

If witnessed, by whom?

Yes No

Activity at time of fall

Walking Transferring Toileting Bathing Standing Reaching

Other:

Surface where fall occurred

Carpet Tile Hardwood Concrete Wet Surface Other: _____

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

Poor lighting Wet/slippery floor Tripping hazard Improper footwear

Medication effects Dizziness/weakness Assistive device not used

Mobility impairment Cognitive impairment Unknown

INJURY ASSESSMENT

Did client sustain injury?

Yes No

If yes, type of injury

Bruise Cut/
Abrasion Fracture

Head
Injury

Location of injury on body

Description of injury

POST-FALL ACTIONS

Vitals checked Neurological check performed 911 called Sent to ER

Physician notified Family notified Care plan updated

Caregiver Signature

Date/Time

Supervisor Review

MEDICATION ERROR REPORT

Document all medication-related incidents immediately

INCIDENT INFORMATION

Client Name

Date of Error

Time Discovered

TYPE OF MEDICATION ERROR

- Wrong medication given Wrong dose Wrong time Wrong route Wrong client
- Missed dose Extra dose Expired medication Medication reminder not given

MEDICATION DETAILS

Medication Name

Prescribed Dose

Actual Dose Given

Prescribed Time

Actual Time Given

Prescribing Physician

DESCRIPTION OF ERROR

Describe exactly what happened

CLIENT CONDITION

Did client experience adverse effects?

- Yes No Unknown/
Monitoring

If yes, describe symptoms observed

[Empty box for describing symptoms]

NOTIFICATIONS

Person/Entity	Name	Time Notified	Method
Physician			
Supervisor			
Family/Responsible Party			
Poison Control (if applicable)			

Staff Member Involved

Supervisor Signature

Date

CLIENT INJURY REPORT

Complete documentation of all client injuries

INCIDENT INFORMATION

Client Name

Date of Injury

Time of Injury

Location Where Injury Occurred

INJURY DETAILS

Type of Injury

Cut/
Laceration

Bruise/
Contusion

Burn

Fracture

Sprain/
Strain

Skin
Tear

Head
Injury

Other:

Body Part(s) Affected

Side of Body

Left Right Both

Description of Injury (size, color, appearance)

HOW INJURY OCCURRED

Detailed description of how the injury happened

TREATMENT PROVIDED

First aid on site

Ice/cold compress

Bandage/dressing

Transported to ER

Physician appointment scheduled

No treatment needed

Treatment Details

NOTIFICATIONS MADE

Family/Emergency Contact

Time Notified

Physician Notified

Time Notified

Caregiver Name (Print)

Signature

Date

NEAR-MISS INCIDENT REPORT

Document close calls to prevent future incidents

Why Report Near-Misses? Near-miss reporting helps identify hazards and prevent actual incidents. A near-miss today could be an injury tomorrow.

BASIC INFORMATION

Date of Near-Miss

Time

Location

Client Name (if applicable)

Staff Involved

TYPE OF NEAR-MISS

Near-fall (caught/prevented)

Medication error caught before administration

Equipment malfunction

Safety hazard identified

Wrong client identification caught

Communication breakdown

Documentation error discovered

Other: _____

DESCRIPTION

What happened? What COULD have happened?

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

What factors contributed to this near-miss?

PREVENTION ACTIONS

What actions can prevent this from becoming an actual incident?

SEVERITY POTENTIAL

If this near-miss had resulted in an actual incident, how severe could it have been?

Minor (first aid level)

Moderate (medical attention needed)

Major (hospitalization)

Severe (life-threatening)

Reported By (Print)

Signature

Date

PROPERTY DAMAGE REPORT

Document damage to client or agency property

INCIDENT INFORMATION

Date of Incident

Time of Incident

Date Reported

Location of Damage

PROPERTY OWNER

Client property

Agency property

Third party property

Owner Name

Contact Information

DAMAGE DETAILS

Item(s) Damaged

Description of Damage

Estimated Value of Damage

Photos Taken?

Yes No

HOW DAMAGE OCCURRED

Detailed description of how the damage happened

PERSONS INVOLVED

Staff Member(s) Present

Client Present?

Yes No

Witnesses

RESOLUTION

Actions taken / proposed resolution

Reported By

Supervisor

Date

How to Write an Incident Report

A comprehensive guide to accurate, complete incident documentation

The 5 W's of Incident Reporting

Every incident report must answer these fundamental questions:

WHO

- Who was involved in the incident?
- Who witnessed the incident?
- Who was notified?
- Who provided care/assistance?

WHAT

- What exactly happened?
- What injuries or damage occurred?
- What actions were taken?
- What equipment was involved?

WHEN

- Date and exact time of incident
- When was the incident discovered?
- When were notifications made?

WHERE

- Specific location (room, area)
- Environmental conditions

WHY/HOW

- Contributing factors
- Sequence of events

Golden Rules of Documentation

Rule #1: Be Objective

Document only FACTS - what you saw, heard, or measured. Avoid opinions, assumptions, or conclusions.

Rule #2: Be Specific

Use exact times, measurements, and descriptions. "Client fell at 2:15 PM" not "Client fell in the afternoon."

Rule #3: Be Timely

Complete reports as soon as possible while details are fresh. Ideally within 24 hours.

Rule #4: Be Complete

Include all relevant information. If something is unknown, document it as "unknown" rather than leaving blank.

What TO Write vs. What NOT to Write

DO Write	DON'T Write
"Client stated: 'I felt dizzy'"	"Client was probably dizzy"
"2cm x 3cm bruise on left forearm"	"Small bruise on arm"
"Found client on floor beside bed"	"Client must have fallen out of bed"
"Supervisor notified at 3:45 PM"	"Appropriate people were notified"
"Client's skin appeared pale"	"Client didn't look good"

How to Write an Incident Report (continued)

Step-by-Step Process

Step 1: Ensure Safety First

Address any immediate safety concerns before documenting. Provide first aid, call 911 if needed, secure the area.

Step 2: Gather Information

While details are fresh, note: exact time, who was present, what happened, what you observed, what was said.

Step 3: Complete the Report Form

Fill out all sections completely. Use "N/A" for sections that don't apply; never leave blanks.

Step 4: Write the Narrative

In the description section, write a clear, chronological account of what occurred.

Step 5: Document Follow-Up

Record all notifications made, care provided, and actions taken.

Step 6: Sign and Submit

Sign and date the report. Submit to supervisor for review within required timeframe.

Sample Narrative (Good vs. Poor)

POOR Example:

"Client fell in bathroom. She said she slipped. Helped her up. She seemed okay. Called supervisor."

GOOD Example:

"At approximately 10:15 AM on [date], I heard a loud thud from the bathroom while Mrs. Smith was toileting. I immediately entered to find Mrs. Smith sitting on the floor beside the toilet. The floor appeared wet near the toilet base. Mrs. Smith stated: 'My foot slipped on the wet floor.' She denied hitting her head and denied pain. I observed no visible injuries. I assisted Mrs. Smith to stand with one-person assist. She ambulated to her chair without difficulty. Vital signs at 10:25

AM: BP 128/78, HR 76, no dizziness reported. Supervisor Jane Doe notified by phone at 10:30 AM. Family member (daughter Mary) notified at 10:35 AM. Floor was dried and Mrs. Smith was monitored for remainder of shift with no concerns noted."

Common Documentation Errors to Avoid

- **Waiting too long** - Memory fades; document immediately
 - **Using vague language** - Be specific with times, measurements, descriptions
 - **Making assumptions** - Document only what you know to be factual
 - **Leaving blanks** - Complete every section; use N/A if not applicable
 - **Using correction fluid** - Draw single line through errors, initial, and date
 - **Blaming others** - Focus on facts, not fault
 - **Using abbreviations** - Write out terms to avoid confusion
-

Remember: Your incident report may be reviewed by surveyors, attorneys, or family members.
Document as if it will be read in court - because it might be.

INCIDENT INVESTIGATION CHECKLIST

Systematic approach to investigating incidents

INCIDENT REFERENCE

Incident Report Number

Date of Incident

Investigator

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE (Within 24 Hours)

- Initial incident report completed and reviewed
- Client/staff safety ensured
- Required notifications made (family, physician, state if applicable)
- Scene/evidence preserved (photos taken if appropriate)
- Witnesses identified

INFORMATION GATHERING

- Interviewed person who reported the incident
- Interviewed witnesses
- Interviewed client (if able and appropriate)
- Reviewed client's care plan and risk assessments
- Reviewed staff training records
- Reviewed policies and procedures related to incident
- Examined equipment involved (if applicable)
- Assessed environmental factors

ANALYSIS

- Timeline of events established
- Contributing factors identified
- Root cause(s) determined
- Similar past incidents reviewed for patterns
- Policy/procedure gaps identified

Training gaps identified

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

Immediate corrective actions implemented

Long-term prevention measures identified

Care plan updated if needed

Staff retraining completed if needed

Policy/procedure updates drafted if needed

DOCUMENTATION & CLOSURE

Investigation findings documented

Corrective action plan documented

Follow-up monitoring schedule established

Investigation reviewed by Administrator

Filed in client record and incident log

Investigator Signature

Date Completed

Administrator Review

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

Template for documenting improvement actions following incidents

INCIDENT REFERENCE

Related Incident Report #

Incident Date

CAP Date

Brief Description of Incident

ROOT CAUSE SUMMARY

What caused or contributed to this incident?

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

Action Item	Person Responsible	Target Date	Completion Date	Status

MONITORING PLAN

How will we monitor to ensure corrective actions are effective?

Follow-up Review Date

Responsible Party

FOLLOW-UP REVIEW

Results of monitoring / effectiveness of corrective actions

CAP Status

Complete - Effective

Complete - Monitor

In Progress

Requires Revision

Prepared By

Date

Administrator Approval

Date

INCIDENT TRENDING LOG

Track incident patterns to identify systemic issues

LOG PERIOD

Month/Quarter/Year

Prepared By

Review Date

INCIDENT LOG

Date	Report #	Client Initials	Type	Location	Shift	Severity	Staff Initials

Type codes: F=Fall, M=Medication, I=Injury, N=Near-Miss, P=Property, B=Behavioral, O=Other

Severity: 1=Minor, 2=Moderate, 3=Major, 4=Severe

SUMMARY STATISTICS

By Incident Type

Type	Count	% of Total
Falls		
Medication Errors		
Injuries		
Near-Misses		
Property Damage		
Other		
TOTAL		100%

By Time/Shift

Shift	Count	% of Total
Day (7a-3p)		
Evening (3p-11p)		
Night (11p-7a)		
TOTAL		100%

TREND ANALYSIS

Patterns Identified

Recommended Actions Based on Trends

Quality/Compliance Review

Administrator

Date

ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS TEMPLATE

Systematic method to identify the true cause of incidents

INCIDENT INFORMATION

Incident Date

Report Number

RCA Date

Brief Problem Statement (What happened?)

5 WHYS ANALYSIS

Start with the problem and ask "Why?" repeatedly to drill down to the root cause.

Problem Statement:

Why #1: Why did this happen?

Why #2: Why did THAT happen?

Why #3: Why did THAT happen?

Why #4: Why did THAT happen?

Why #5: Why did THAT happen?

CONTRIBUTING FACTOR CATEGORIES

Check all categories that contributed to the incident:

Human Factors

- Training inadequate
- Fatigue/workload
- Communication failure
- Policy not followed

Equipment

- Malfunction
- Not available
- Improper use

Environment

- Lighting
- Clutter/hazards
- Weather conditions

Systems/Processes

- Policy gap
- Supervision gap
- Scheduling issue

ROOT CAUSE STATEMENT

Based on analysis, the root cause is:

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

What specific actions will address the root cause?

Analysis Completed By

Date

When to Report to State

Quick Reference Guide for Mandatory State Reporting

IMPORTANT: State reporting requirements vary. This guide provides general guidance. Always verify your specific state's requirements with your licensing agency.

Incidents Requiring IMMEDIATE State Reporting

These incidents typically require reporting within 24 hours (some states require immediate verbal report followed by written report):

Incident Type	Description	Typical Timeframe
Death	Any client death, regardless of cause (expected or unexpected)	Immediate - 24 hrs
Abuse (All Types)	Physical, sexual, verbal, emotional, or financial abuse - known or suspected	Immediate - 24 hrs
Neglect	Failure to provide necessary care resulting in harm or risk of harm	Immediate - 24 hrs
Serious Injury	Fractures, head injuries, injuries requiring hospitalization	24-48 hrs
Missing Client	Client who has wandered or is unaccounted for	Immediate
Fire/Natural Disaster	Events requiring evacuation or affecting client safety	Immediate - 24 hrs

Incidents That MAY Require State Reporting

Check your state requirements - reporting timeframes vary (typically 5-7 days):

Incident Type	Description
Falls with Injury	Falls resulting in injury requiring medical treatment beyond first aid
Medication Errors	Errors resulting in adverse reactions or hospitalization
Communicable Disease	Outbreaks or reportable diseases

Criminal Activity	Theft, assault, or other crimes against clients
Exploitation	Financial exploitation or misuse of client funds

State Reporting Contact Information

YOUR STATE CONTACTS (Complete and Keep Updated)

State Licensing Agency Name

Phone Number

Fax Number

Email / Online Reporting Portal

Adult Protective Services (APS) Hotline

Ombudsman Office

When to Report to State (continued)

Reporting Timeline Quick Reference

IMMEDIATELY (Same Day)

- Death of a client
- Suspected abuse or neglect
- Missing/wandering client
- Fire requiring evacuation
- Media involvement

WITHIN 24 HOURS

- Serious injury requiring hospitalization
- Sexual assault allegations
- Written follow-up to verbal reports

WITHIN 48-72 HOURS

- Injuries requiring physician treatment
- Medication errors with adverse effects
- Property crimes against clients

WITHIN 5-7 DAYS

- Unusual incident reports (varies by state)
- Pattern of incidents
- Communicable disease notification

Documentation Requirements for State Reports

When reporting to the state, be prepared to provide:

- Agency name, license number, and contact information
- Client name, date of birth, and relevant identifiers
- Date, time, and location of incident

- Detailed description of what occurred
- Names of staff involved and witnesses
- Injuries sustained and treatment provided
- Notifications made (family, physician, 911)
- Immediate actions taken
- Name and title of person making the report

Failure to Report: Failure to make required state reports can result in citations, fines, license suspension, or criminal charges. When in doubt, REPORT.

Internal vs. External Reporting

Internal Reporting	External Reporting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervisor notification • Administrator notification • Quality/Compliance review • Internal incident file 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State licensing agency • Adult Protective Services • Law enforcement (if criminal) • Ombudsman (if applicable)

Best Practice: Create a reporting decision tree specific to your state. Train all staff on mandatory reporting requirements. Post reporting contact numbers in an accessible location.

Abuse & Neglect Reporting Quick Guide

All staff are mandatory reporters - know the signs and take action

YOU ARE A MANDATORY REPORTER. If you suspect abuse or neglect, you MUST report it. You do not need to prove abuse occurred - that is for investigators to determine. Your job is to report your concerns.

Types of Abuse

Physical Abuse

Definition: Non-accidental use of force that results in bodily injury, pain, or impairment

Signs:

- Unexplained bruises, welts, burns
- Injuries in various stages of healing
- Injuries inconsistent with explanation
- Fear of caregiver
- Flinching when touched

Sexual Abuse

Definition: Non-consensual sexual contact of any kind

Signs:

- Unexplained genital injuries
- Difficulty walking or sitting
- Torn or bloody undergarments
- STDs or infections
- Withdrawal, fear, depression

Emotional/Psychological Abuse

Definition: Verbal assaults, threats, intimidation, humiliation

Signs:

- Withdrawal, depression
- Unusual behavior changes
- Fear or anxiety
- Low self-esteem
- Caregiver who belittles, threatens

Financial Exploitation

Definition: Illegal or improper use of a person's funds or property

Signs:

- Sudden changes in finances
- Missing belongings or money
- Unpaid bills despite adequate income
- Unusual banking activity
- Changes to legal documents

Signs of Neglect

Type	Signs to Watch For
Physical Neglect	Poor hygiene, inappropriate clothing, untreated medical conditions, malnutrition, dehydration, unsafe living conditions

Medical Neglect	Missed medications, untreated injuries, lack of assistive devices, missed medical appointments
Self-Neglect	Inability or unwillingness to care for oneself, hoarding, refusing needed help
Abandonment	Desertion by caregiver, being left alone for extended periods

Abuse & Neglect Reporting (continued)

What To Do If You Suspect Abuse or Neglect

STEP 1: Ensure Immediate Safety

If the person is in immediate danger, call 911. Remove the person from the dangerous situation if safe to do so.

STEP 2: Document What You Observed

Write down exactly what you saw, heard, or were told. Note dates, times, and specific observations. Do not investigate - just document.

STEP 3: Report to Your Supervisor

Notify your supervisor immediately. If your supervisor is the suspected abuser, report to the next level of management or directly to authorities.

STEP 4: Report to Adult Protective Services (APS)

Make a report to your state's APS hotline. You can report anonymously. Provide as much detail as possible.

STEP 5: Report to State Licensing (if required)

Your agency must report suspected abuse to the state licensing agency within required timeframes.

Reporting Hotlines

COMPLETE WITH YOUR STATE'S INFORMATION

Adult Protective Services (APS) Hotline

Long-Term Care Ombudsman

State Licensing Agency

Your Protection as a Reporter

Mandatory Reporter Protections:

- You are protected from retaliation for making a good-faith report
- You are immune from civil or criminal liability when reporting in good faith
- Your identity as a reporter is kept confidential
- You do NOT need to prove abuse occurred - only report your suspicions

FAILURE TO REPORT: As a mandatory reporter, failure to report suspected abuse or neglect can result in:

- Criminal charges (misdemeanor or felony depending on state)
- Civil liability
- Termination of employment
- Loss of professional certification/license

Remember: It is always better to report and be wrong than to not report and allow abuse to continue. Trust your instincts. If something feels wrong, report it.



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Always verify requirements with your state licensing agency and legal counsel.

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