**Implications for Rehabilitation**

Fall risk are prevalent among older adults who live in the community and are relatively functional, and thus should be routinely screened in this population.

Fall risk is related to other body dysfunctions - depression, reduced cognitive abilities and executive dysfunctions, all of which restrict activities of daily living and quality of life.

The body dysfunctions that characterize people with high fall risk may be manifested while older people perform daily activities and thus may serve as fall predictors.

Prevention and rehabilitation programs should screen for these fall predictors by using performance-based assessments that imitate daily life scenarios.

Early identification of fall related body dysfunctions cues in the natural real-life context may elevate people’s awareness to hazards, encourage them to attend health care services and by that enable early intervention to minimize fall occurrence and severe consequences.