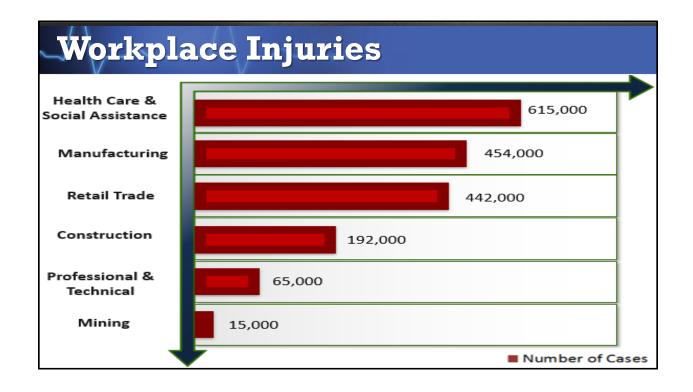
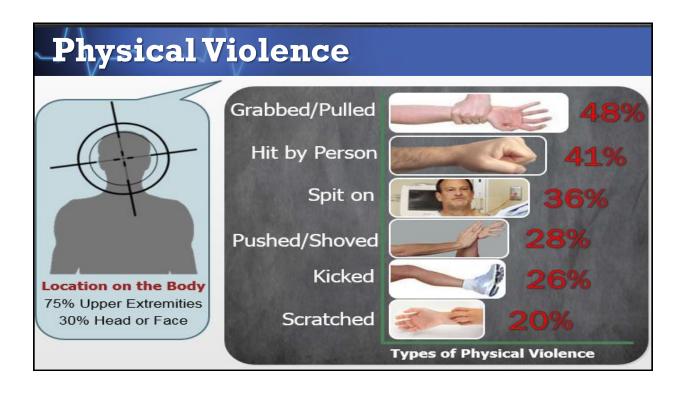


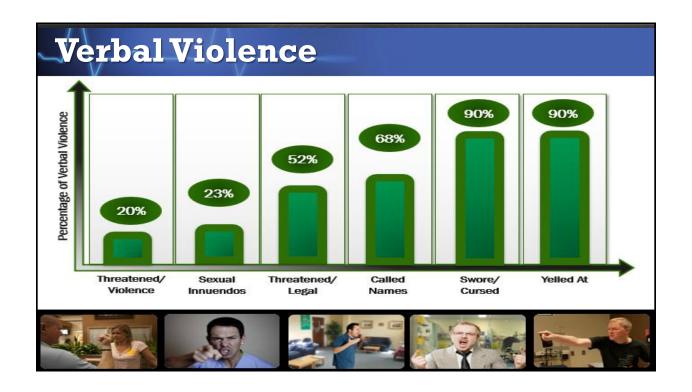


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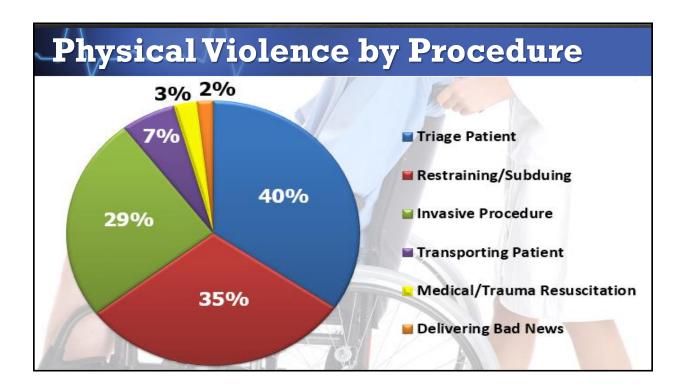




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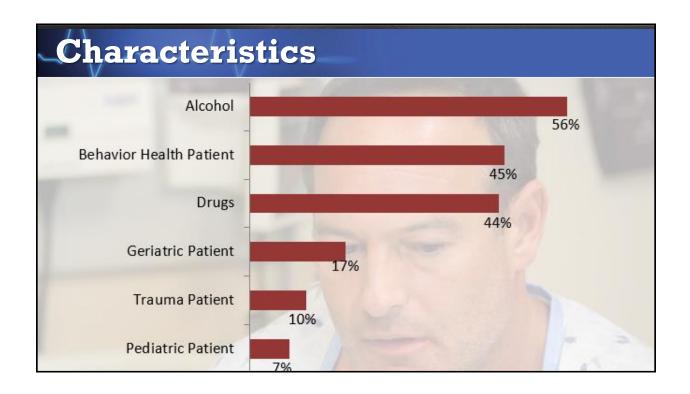
Contributing Factors

- Alcohol / Substance Abuse
- Prolonged Wait Times
- Use of Emergency Departments by Law Enforcement
- Unavailability of Psychiatric Treatment Centers
- Unrealistic Expectations

Risk Factors

- Transporting Patients
- Overcrowded, uncomfortable waiting areas
- Working alone
- Poor environmental design
- Lack of training





Mindset of the Aggressor

Positioning

- · People who look like victims are far more likely to be targeted
- The aggressor will attempt to place themselves in a position of advantage where they can attack or surprise their victim
- They are acting on their perceptions and what is real to them at the time

Anger & Aggression

Anger and aggression are two different things





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Anger is a normal emotion. It is a response to feeling threatened, scared, or hurt. Generally, people display their anger towards a "safe target".



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Aggression is not a feeling but is instead a behavior. Aggression may result in people calling names, yelling, swearing, or becoming violent.

Warning Signs



- Intimidation or Refusing to Follow Instruction
- Patient refuses to get back into their bed
- Expressions of depression
- Placing blame
- Verbal or physical expression of violence

Warning Signs

- Uncontrolled anger
- Pounding fists
- Pointing aggressively
- Shouting

Recognizing early warning signs can help guide your response and actions.



Communication Techniques

Communication breakdown and misunderstandings are often a common reason for conflict

- · Be open, sincere and honest
- Don't ignore the problem
- Provide verbal encouragement
- Focus on behaviors
- Monitor your verbal and non-verbal cues

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Communication Techniques The manner in which you communicate with a person can determine how the outcome of a situation will be. Words Voice Inflections Body Language



Building Relationships

- Pay attention to what is being said
- Make sure they understand your message
- Control your emotions
- Be compassionate and empathetic
- Explain what is happening
- Be proactive & compromise when able

De-escalation Techniques

- Keep your distance
- Acknowledge the other person's feelings
- Don't threaten or belittle the person
- Pay attention to the words that are being spoken
- Only one person should be talking to the person
- Project calmness by moving and speaking slowly

De-escalation Techniques

- Avoid appearing aggressive
- Avoid appearing like you don't care
- Make sure that your goal is to find a solution
- Establish ground rules for unreasonable behavior
- Focus on the behavior

Goals for De-escalation

- Keep patients and staff safe
- Focus on patient care
- Help effectively manage their emotions

Create a win-win situation for everyone!



Training Our Employees







Employee Training Needs

- Aggression management training that is necessary and relevant
- Training that is convenient and available with options
- Training that expands outside of High Risk areas

Facility Training Needs

- Curriculum built to meet regulatory and compliance guidelines
- Curriculum built to meet facility specific challenges
- Curriculum supports/promotes a culture of safety
- Contribution to HCAHPS scores

Recap

- Violence is still rising
- Evaluate your training needs
- Evaluate your current training

