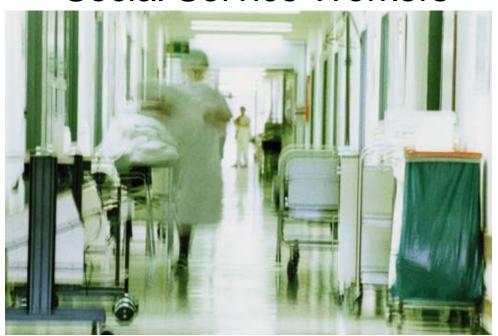
#### **Violence Prevention**

For Healthcare and Social Service Workers







### **Session Objectives**

- Realize the risks
- Identify risk factors
- Understand the effects of workplace violence
- Take effective measures to prevent violence
- Recognize signs of impending violence
  - Protect yourself in violent situations

What Is Workplace Violence?

Violent acts directed toward people at work or on duty, including:

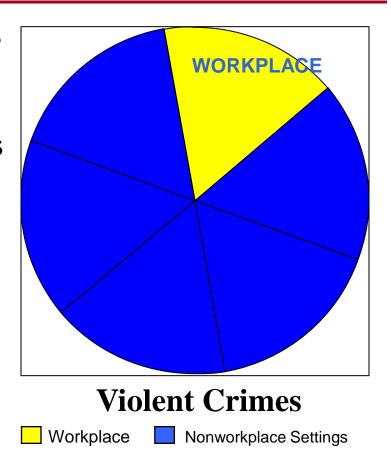
- Threats
- Physical assaults
- Sexual assaults
- Muggings





## Violence in Health Care And Social Services

- One-sixth of violent crimes occur in the workplace
- Violence is a leading cause of workplace deaths
- Violence causes many serious injuries
- Almost half of workplace assault injuries occur in health care and social services





#### Who Is Most Vulnerable?

- Workers making home visits
- People who work in high-crime areas
- People working alone
- Patient care workers
- Emergency response personnel
- Facility safety and security officers



# Where Is Violence Most Likely to Occur?

- Psychiatric units
- Emergency rooms
- Waiting rooms
- Geriatric units
- Pharmacies
- Isolated areas (elevators, restrooms, stairwells)





## When Is Violence Most Likely to Occur? (cont.)

#### Healthcare workers:

- Periods of low staffing
- Mealtimes
- Visiting hours
- Patient transportation
- Coming and going

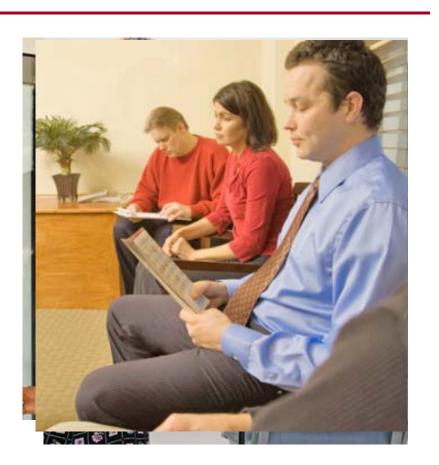




## When Is Violence Most Likely to Occur? (cont.)

#### Social service workers:

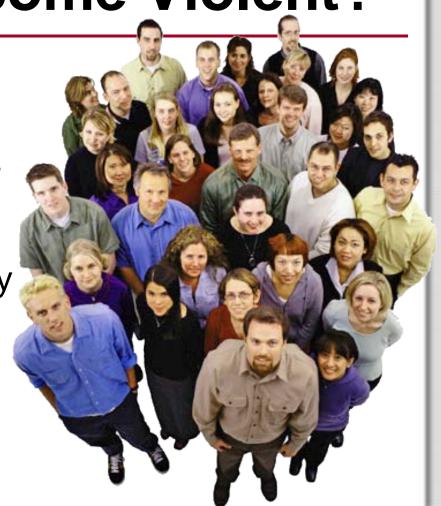
- Home visits
- High volume times in office
- Coming and going





Who May Become Violent?

- Co-workers and former employees
- Patients and residents
- Social service clients
- Mentally or emotionally disturbed people





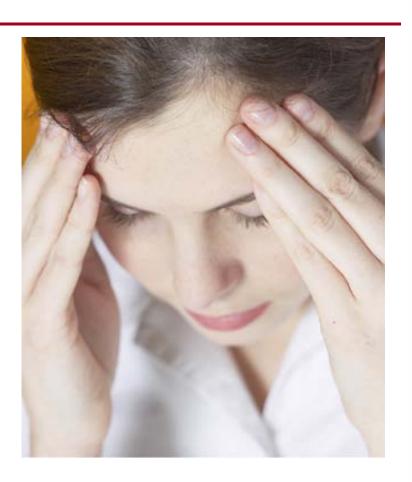
### Who May Become Violent? (cont.)

- Drug addicts
- Thieves and other criminals
- Family and friends of patients or clients
- Other outsiders



#### Other Risk Factors

- Working with volatile people
- Working when understaffed
- Working after dark
- Working where public has unrestricted access
- Attempting to set limits
- Refusing services
- Long waits for service

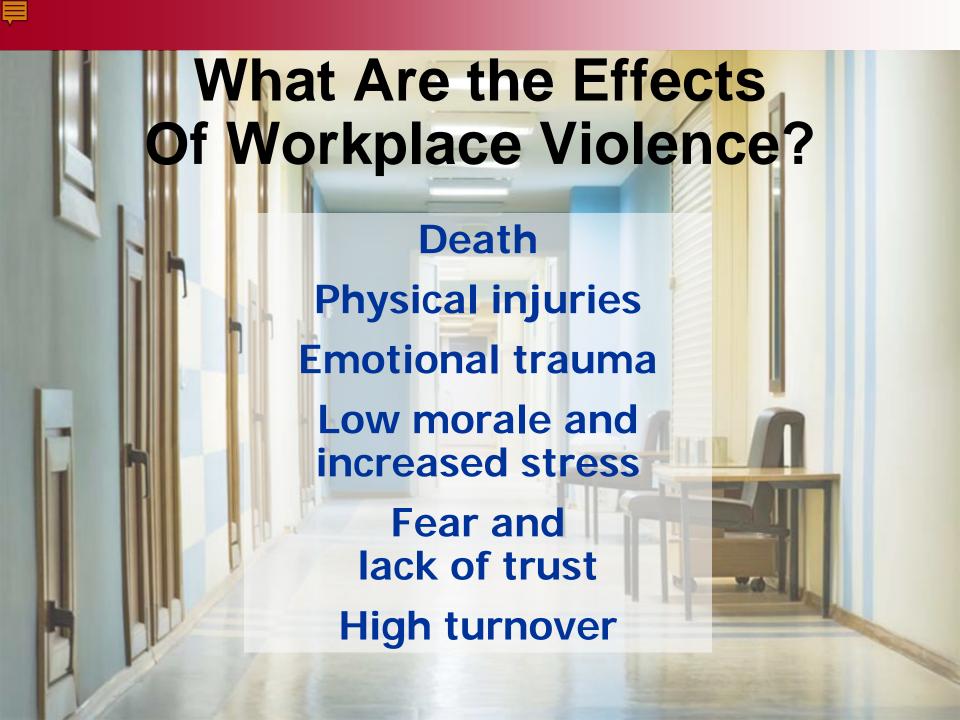




#### Other Risk Factors (cont.)

- Overcrowded waiting room
- Involuntary patient admission
- Substance abuse
- Poorly lit areas
- Extreme stress or serious personal problems







### Workplace Violence Risks True or False?

- You are less likely than workers in other industries to be a victim of workplace violence.
- You are at greater risk if you work alone or at night.
- Only patients or clients commit acts of violence.
- Physical injury is the only consequence of workplace violence.



### Workplace Violence Risks

#### Do you understand:

- Risks of workplace violence?
- Individuals who may become violent?
- Effects of workplace violence?





### **Security Measures**

- Understand and comply with security rules
- Know how to summon help
- Protect securityrelated items
- Keep doors and windows locked
- Control access to work areas





#### Security Measures (cont.)

- Report security problems
- Report suspicious individuals or activities
- Don't have personal visitors at work
- Keep vehicle doors locked and windows rolled up





### **Prevention Strategies**

- Use the "buddy system"
- Keep in touch with the office
- Arrange a danger signal with co-workers
- Discuss concerns with supervisors and co-workers
- Report threats





### Prevention Strategies (cont.)

- Limit visitors to permitted hours and areas
- Transfer potentially violent patients
- Stay alert if you feel uncomfortable
- Don't meet alone with a potentially violent person
- Make sure you have a clear escape path



## Look for Signs of Potential Violence

- Expressions of anger or frustration
- Threatening gestures
- Signs of drug or alcohol use
- Signs of mental or emotional disturbance
- Presence of a weapon





## Try to Diffuse Potentially Violent Situations

- Present a calm, caring attitude
- Don't threaten
- Don't give orders
- Acknowledge feelings
- Avoid aggressive behavior



## If You Can't Prevent Violence

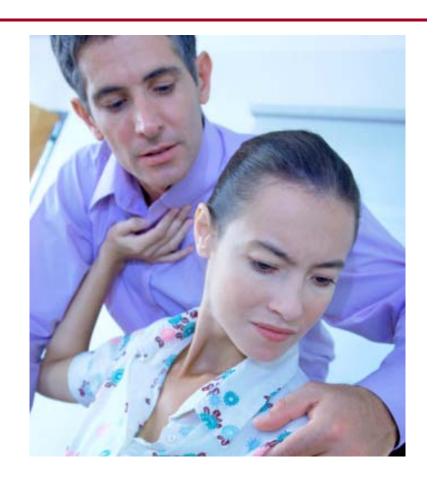
- Run away, if possible
- Signal a co-worker
- Back away and put obstacles between you and a potential attacker





#### **Sexual Assault**

- Stay calm and consider options
- Try to discourage attacker
- Keep assessing the situation
- Don't resist an assailant with a weapon





#### Sexual Assault (cont.)

#### After an assault:

- Go to a safe place and call police
- Do not shower or disturb evidence
- Go to the emergency room
- Call someone to be with you
- Get counseling





### Violence Prevention: Choose the Best Answer

What should you do if you see a security problem?

a. Assume security knows

b. Report it

How can you help prevent violence?

a. Report threats

b. Carry a weapon

How can you diffuse violent situations?

a. Be aggressive

b. Be calm and caring

What should you do if you have concerns about a patient or client?

- a. Talk to supervisor
- b. Talk to the individual privately



#### Violence Prevention

#### Do you understand:

- Security measures?
- Violence prevention strategies?
- Signs of impending violence?
- How to defuse violent situations?
- What to do in case of sexual assault?
- How to report violence or threats?





## Report All Incidents And Threats of Violence

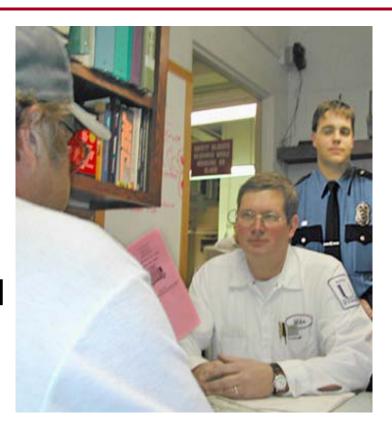
- Report incidents and threats right away
- You will be protected
- Explain what happened and who was involved
- Don't protect potentially dangerous people



## Cooperate in Incident Investigations

#### Be prepared to:

- Explain what happened
- Tell where and when it happened
- Identify those involved
- Give names of witnesses





### KEY POINTS To Remember!

- Workplace violence is a serious safety problem
- You must understand risks and keep alert for danger
- Make sure you know security measures and violence prevention strategies
- Me prepared to deal with violent situations
- Report any violence or threats