Management of Workplace Violence

工作間暴力行為的處理







內容簡介

- 工作間暴力行為定義
- · 影響暴力的因素
- 預測及預防:暴力徵兆及襲擊週期
- 緩和激化技巧
- 處理暴力的方法及危機評估
- 事後處理
- 法律及道德





工作間暴力行為定義

· 員工在執勤時遇到任何遭受辱罵、威嚇 或襲擊的事件,並威脅其安全及身心康 健,構成明顯或潛在的傷害。

(European Commission, DG V 1997)





暴力行為(1)

- •身體襲擊
- •言語辱罵或心理滋擾
- •性侵犯/騷擾





暴力行為(2)

Impulsive violence 衝動性

> 85%

Psychotic violence 精神病性

Organized violence 組織性





暴力行為(3)

反應性行為 Reactive violence Vs

Instrumental violence 工具性行為





常見暴力行為潛在的原因

Anger 憤怒 Fear 畏懼

Frustration 挫折

暴力 行為

Excessive Stimulus 過多的刺激

Psychosis 精神混亂 Misunderstanding 誤解





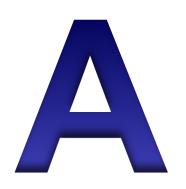
你們是在一個危險的處境工作嗎?







RISK ASSESSMENT 危機評估







危機評估



機構政策

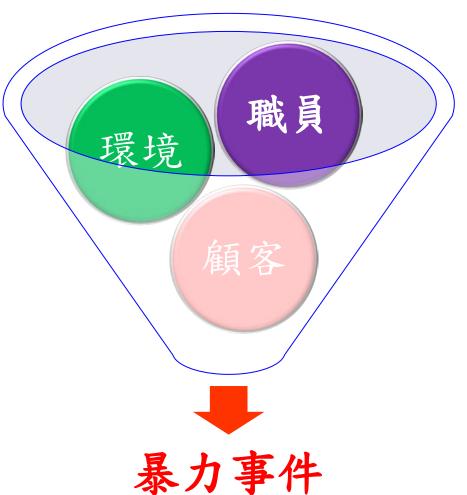
社會文化





註: 顧客:服務使用者

影響暴力的因素







職員因素

- 年輕:缺乏經驗/訓練
- 臨工/替工
- 缺乏社交技巧/溝通不足
- 好爭辯
- 受壓
- 過度權威
- 時間緊迫/工作量大
- 單獨工作





顧客(服務使用者)因素

- 有暴力紀錄
- 神志不清, 受驚/發牢騷
- · 受精神科病徵影響,如妄想、偏執 多疑、幻覺等
- 與職員關係欠佳,覺得被針對
- 痛楚
- 濫用藥物/酗酒
- 愛面子/受群衆壓力
- 結果與期望不符

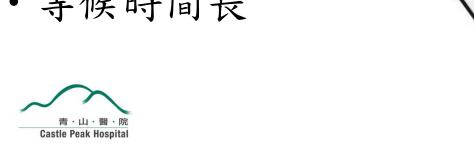




環境因素(一)

不能令人安静舒適的環境

- 環境悶熱/過冷/擠迫/嘈吵/不整潔
- 缺乏個人空間
- 感覺私隱受侵犯
- 陰暗/光線不足
- 指示路牌混亂
- 等候時間長







環境因素(二)

危險的環境

- 沒有安全的房間分隔暴力病者
- 傢俬容易移動及不穩固
- 難於觀察
- 只得一個出口
- 無呼救設備如緊急鐘
- 人手不足







預防措施







預防措施

- 避免兩個危險因素並存
- 找出並清除誘因
- 改善環境
- 滿足人的基本需要







預防措施

- >安全工作環境: 閉路電視、警鐘
- 户减少物件,移除危險品
- ▶減低嚴重性:防護裝備

防患未然





Warning Signs 暴力徵兆

⚠ WARNING

暴力徵兆





Warning Signs 暴力徵兆

- Weak warning signs 輕微警號
- Strong warning signs 強烈警號
- Danger warning signs危險警號





Weak Warning Signs 輕微警號

(Attack is less likely) 擊撞較少可能發生

- ¤ Red face 臉紅
- ¤ Flexing of hands 曲手
- □ Tightening of jaw 牙關緊
- Increased physical tension身體緊張
- Appearance of being overalert 非常警惕樣子





Strong Warning Signs 強烈警號 (1)

(Attack may be a possibility) 擊撞有可能發生

- ¤ Flushed face 臉通紅
- □ Increased in pitch & tone of voice 音調高快
- ¤ Interrupting dialogue 打斷對話
- ¤ Clenched fists 緊握拳頭
- □ Finger waving 手指指
- Shaking of head 搖頭





Strong Warning Signs 強烈警號 (2)

- ¤ Increased body movement 身體動作增加
- **¤** Leaning forward 前傾
- Attempting to stand with maximizing height 伸展身體
- Direct & prolonged eye-contact 過度注視
- □ Kicking the ground / wall 踢地/牆
- Increased breathing rate 呼吸增加





Strong Warning Signs 強烈警號 (3)

- ¤ Moving in & out other's personal space 侵入個人空間
- Moving forward & backward 前後移動
- ¤ Change speech pattern 說話模式改變
- Aggression directed vs other person 刺激別人
- Dnusual / inconsistent behavior不尋常行為



Castle Peak Hospital

Danger Warning Signs 危險警號 (1)

(Attack is more likely) 擊撞極有可能發生

- ¤ Pale facial color 臉變青色
- ¤ Shouting & screaming 大聲叫喊
- ¤ Speech incoherence 語無倫次
- Rapid & deeper breathing
 呼吸加速
- **¤ Tighten lips 唇緊**
- □ Finger jabbing / pointing 手指指
- 萃 Fists clenching & unclenching緊握拳頭





Danger Warning Signs (2) 危險警號 (2)

- ¤ Hands being raised 手提起
- Shoulders becoming tense & head dropping forward 膊緊縮、 頭前傾
- A change to side-way stance 側身站立
- Eye glancing round for possible targets 找尋目標
- Lowering of body & moving forward 蹲低、向前移動

Castle Peak Hospital

Point of Crisis 危機進程

P





襲擊週期

Assault Cycle

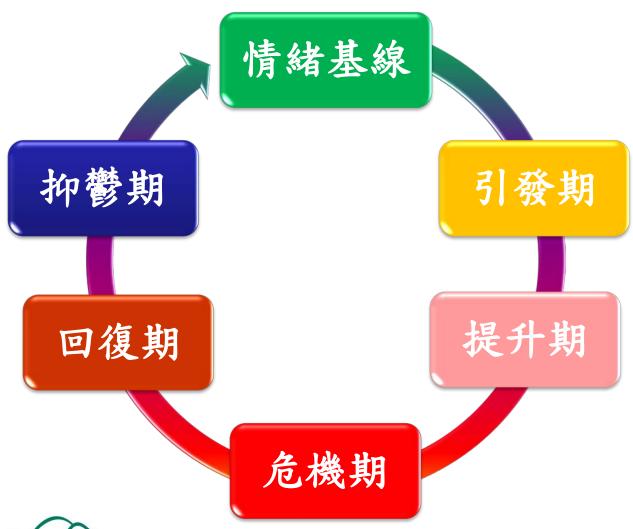
襲擊週期 Assault Cycle (Kaplan & Wheeler 1983) 提供一個框架去理解及預防暴力。職員可從其語言及非語言的表現判斷其所處週期,並運用相應緩和激化技巧助其回到非侵略性的行為基線及規範。

(Kaplan S & Wheeler E 1983)





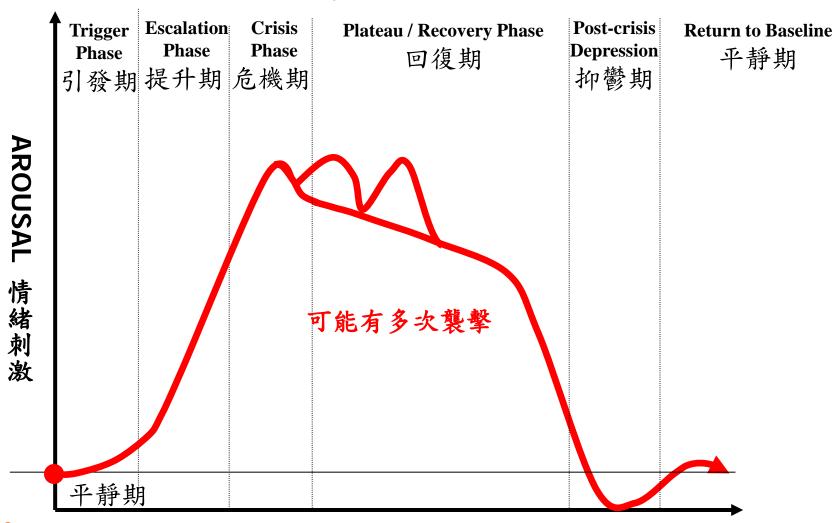
襲擊週期







襲擊週期

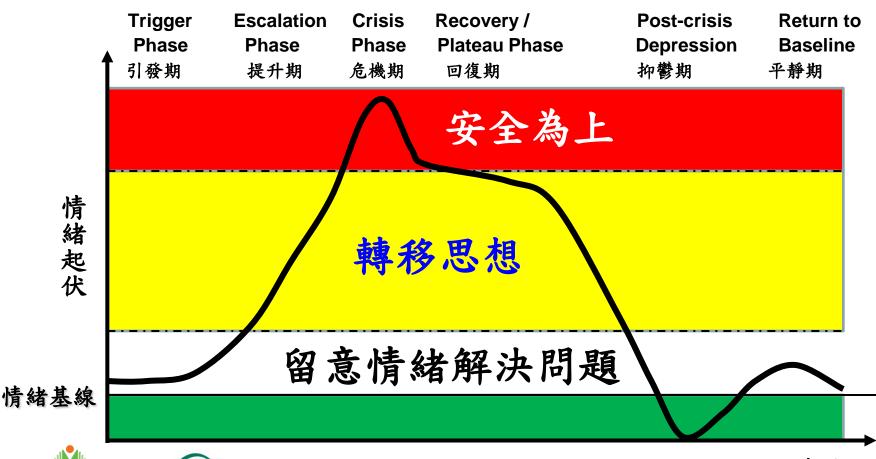






Time 時間

處理原則







情緒基線

行為及表現

- @ 行為如常
- @情緒平伏,安静
- @ 官感意識正常
- @ 具理性

- @ 留意暴力徵兆
- @ 保持警覺性





引發期

行為及表現

- @ 行為改變
- @ 不能静坐
- @焦慮不安

- ◎ 同感心/支持
- @非批判性
- @主動聆聽





提升期

行為及表現

- @ 憤怒及敵對
- @挑戰底線
- @ 挑釁性行為
- @ 失去理性

- @ 管理空間
- @ 設定限制
- @ 切勿以怒易怒
- 指示要簡單,清晰及 合理,且可執行





危機期

行為及表現

- @ 感官失調
- ◎ 情緒失控
- ◎ 侵略性/暴力

- @ 維護所有人的安全
- @ 脫身
- @控制與縛束



回復期

行為及表現

- @ 憤怒及焦慮減少
- 情緒漸漸緩和但易再被觸怒
- @ 重拾自控能力

策略

- @轉移思想
- @ 建立治療性關係
- @ 先以口頭接觸
- @ 警覺行為改變

先處理感情再處理事情





抑鬱期

行為及表現

- €焦慮
- @ 內疚,悔意
- @抑鬱,退隱性行為

策略

- @ 支持及安撫
- @ 安撫情緒
- ②了解及處理其暴力的原因,助其明白事件





回復平靜

行為及表現

- @安静,情绪平伏
- @ 正常官感意識
- @ 具理性

策略

- @ 預防暴力再次發生
- @ 保持警覺性





Immediate Response 本能反應

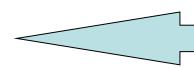
Dictation/ 支配因素:

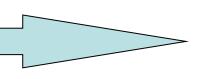
- Personality type 個性本實
- Learned mechanisms 學習反應
- Physical environment 環境因素
- Societal expectation 周圍期望

Accept 接受

Avoid逃避

Negotiate談判 Defend physically反抗









Respond Continuum

De-escalation 緩和激化





緩和激化定義

使用言語及非言語的溝通技巧或行為以減低攻擊者的忿怒情緒及敵意。

(Stevenson 1991)





緩和激化階段

平静

- 淡化情况
- 開放溝通

接觸

- 保持對話
- · 澄清處境

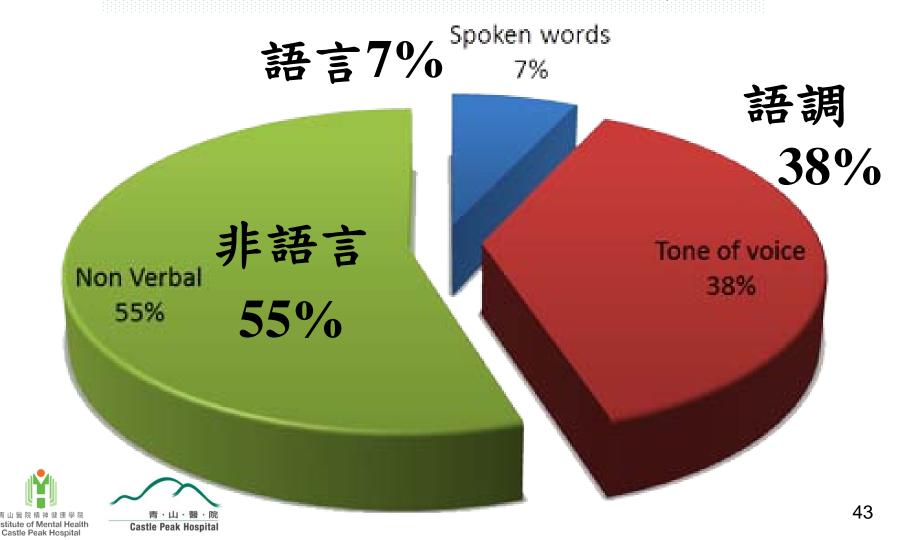
控制

- 控制討論
- 尋找方案





Communication 溝通



緩和激化原則

- 保持適當距離,勿侵犯個人空間
- 安全意識和保護姿勢
- 介紹自己及確認服務使用者
- 表現出冷靜、自控和自信
- 要時刻對病人給與支持、表達對他的關注和同理心

(Stevenson 1991)





緩和激化原則

- 建立溝通及取得信任
- 確認病人的感受及所關注的問題,並提出回應
- 適當地定下限制和底線
- 找出問題的實情
- 提供相關資料,再導向服務使用者和安撫他
- 為問題找出其他的解決方法或出路 (Stevenson 1991)





Scenario 處境(a):

- Being verbally assault with foul language
- 被對方用粗口責罵





Suggested Intervention 建議介入的方法

- 注意自己個人的情緒
- 收集重要的資料
- 保持恰當距離/位置 / 手勢
- 壓抑提升期的過程
 - ▶表達關注及容許對方表達
 - ▶以誠懇的態度幫助對方, 但又要誠實和肯定地作出回應
 - >保持對話
 - ▶提供解決問題的方法/方案
 - ・留意突然其來的襲擊





Scenario 處境:

Verbally assault with foul language 被對方用粗口責罵

De-escalation Dialogue 勸降時的對話:

關注感受:表達關心 Acknowledging feeling; showing concern	You seem to be very angry. Are you upset about something? 看來你好嬲,喺咪有啲嘢激嬲咗你?
嘗試接觸對方 Try to reach out to the pt	Let's sit down & talk about this. 不如我哋坐低傾吓!
反映對方行為 Reflection of pt. current behavior	The tone of voice & the languages which I'm hearing right now is not "Client's name" who would normally use 我聽得出你平時唔係用咁嘅語氣講嘢。
用誠懇的態度討論 Show sincere attitude to open discussion	If yes, we would like to ask your co-operation in calming down yourself first so that we can talk. 如果係咁、我哋一齊先冷靜吓、等我哋可以傾吓。
若對方仍然處於非常敵對的狀態·就要為設定限制 (if remain hostile) Set limit	You can't expect me to help you as long as you address me in that tone of voice & languages 你繼續用咁嘅聲氣講嘢‧我哋喺好難繼續傾落去!
言辭要堅定和一致 Be assertive & consistent	Well, I'm afraid that you do need my help in this situation as you know. 咁我相信你真喺好需要,我哋嘅幫助!
探索原因 Explore the cause of pt's agitation	Is there anything which I don't know that have been bothering you and make you so angry?
解釋其行為後果 Explain consequences _{青,山,醫,院} stitute of Mental Health Castle Peak Hospital	Scolding aloud is not going to help the situation. It will only delay or worsen the issue 大聲講嘢未必一定可以幫到大家,好可能會攪壞件事添!

NE GOTIATION NEGOTIATION

- NEED ~ Yourself & Opponent
- GOAL ~ Yourself & Opponent
- TIME ~ Buy Time

Castle Peak Hospital

• ACTION~ Both Strategic & Tactical

處理暴力的 原則和忌諱





處理暴力情況(一)

- >保持冷静,自控
- →確保他人及自身安全
- ▶保持距離
- ▶保持說話,確定自己的非語言溝 通,不是侵犯性
- ▶轉移對方注意力
- 户維持溝通,明白對方感受
- ▶了解事情真相





處理暴力情況(二)

- 》放下武器/移走潛在武器
- 一不在角位
- ▶如何求助
- >確定逃走路線
- 一不逞匹夫之勇





行為上的忌諱

- > 突然作出威脅性行為
- ▶身體接觸
- >控訴性語調
- ▶說話急促
- ▶拒絕全部要求
- ▶挑釁性動作

- ▶挑戰性/輕視性的問題
- ▶批判式及不耐煩表情
- > 恐嚇性交換條件
- > 答應不能實踐的諾言
- ▶侵佔個人空間





Personal Protection 個人保護







PERSONAL PROTECTION 個人保護裝備 General

- Appropriate Smile 適當笑容
- Relaxing Gesture 放鬆姿態
- Alertness & Awareness 察覺專注
 Special Considerations
- Safety Distance / Position / Posture
 安全距離 /相對位置 /保護姿勢

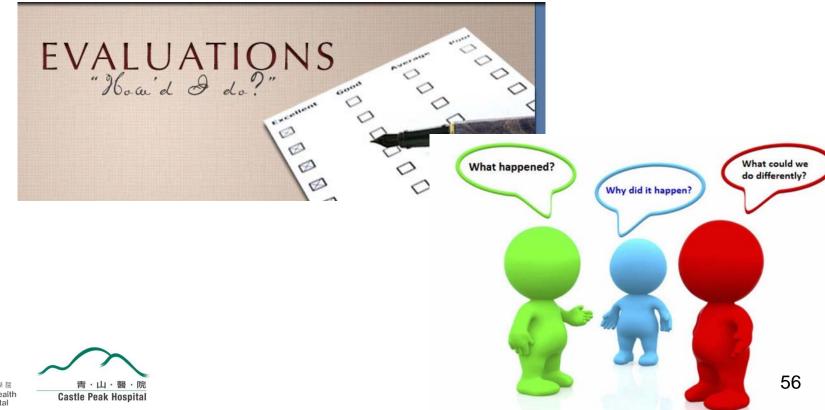
Essential Skills

- Physical Intervention Skill 肢體技巧





事後的處理





"Where there is anger,

there is some pain underneath."

~ Eckhart Tolle.





Reference

Breakwell, GlynisM 1989, Facing Physical Violence, Oxford, England.

Brennan, W 1999, 'Risk Assessment, Violence and Dangerousness in the Workplace', *Nursing and Residential Care, vol. 1, no.* 3, pp. 159-163.

Chan, KW 2004, 如何處理有暴力傾向的人士, viewed 15 September 2015, http://www.csb.gov.hk/hkgcsb/doclib/violent_2004.pdf>.

Cowin, L, Davies, R, Estall, G, Berlin, T, Fitzgerald, M, & Hoot, S 2003, 'De-escalating aggression and violence in the mental health setting', *International Journal of Mental Health Nursing*, vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 64-73.

Dix,GE 1987, Legal and Ethical Issues in the Treatment of Violent, The Guildford Press, New York.

Hospital Authority 2016, 'HA Safety Manual on Workplace Violence. 5th Ed.', HA Head Office Occupational Safety & Health Team, Hospital Authority of Hong Kong.

Kaplan, S & Wheeler, E 1983, 'Survival skills for working with potentially violent clients', *The Journal of Contemporary Social Work*, vol. 64, no. 6, pp. 339-346.

Kingma, M 2001, 'Workplace violence in the health sector: a problem of epidemic proportion', *International Nursing Review*, vol. 48, no. 3, pp. 129-130.





Reference

- Lee, DTF 2006, 'Violence in the Health Care Workplace', Hong Kong Medical Journal, Vol.12, no. 1, pp. 4-5.
- Monahan, J & Steadman, HJ (eds) 1994, Violence and Mental Disorder: Developments in Risk Assessment, University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- National Institute for Health and Care Excellence 2015, *Guidelines of Violence and aggression: short-term management in mental health, health and community settings*, viewed 15 September 2015, https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng10>.
- Nursing Midwifery Council 2004, *The NMC code of professional conduct: standards for conduct, performance and ethics,* viewed 15 September 2015, https://www3.shu.ac.uk/HWB/Midwifery/Docs/ProfessionalStandards/Code%20of%20professional%20conduct.pdf.
- Mitchell, JT 1983, 'When Disaster Strikes, the Critical Incident Stress Debriefing Procedure' *Journal of Emergency Medical Services*. Vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 36-39.
- Parkinson, F 1997, Critical Incident Debriefing: Understanding and Dealing with Trauma, Souvenir Press, London.
- Robinson, R & Mitchell, J 1993, 'Evaluation of Psychological Debriefings', *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 367-382.
- Stevenson, S 1991, 'Heading off violence with verbal de-escalation', Journal of Psychosocial Nursing, vol. 29, no. 9, pp. 6-10.
- Woods, P et al 1998, 'Measuring Risk and Related Behaviours with the Behavioral Status Index. Some Preliminary Psychometric Studies', *British Journal of Psychiatric Nursing*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 396-409.



