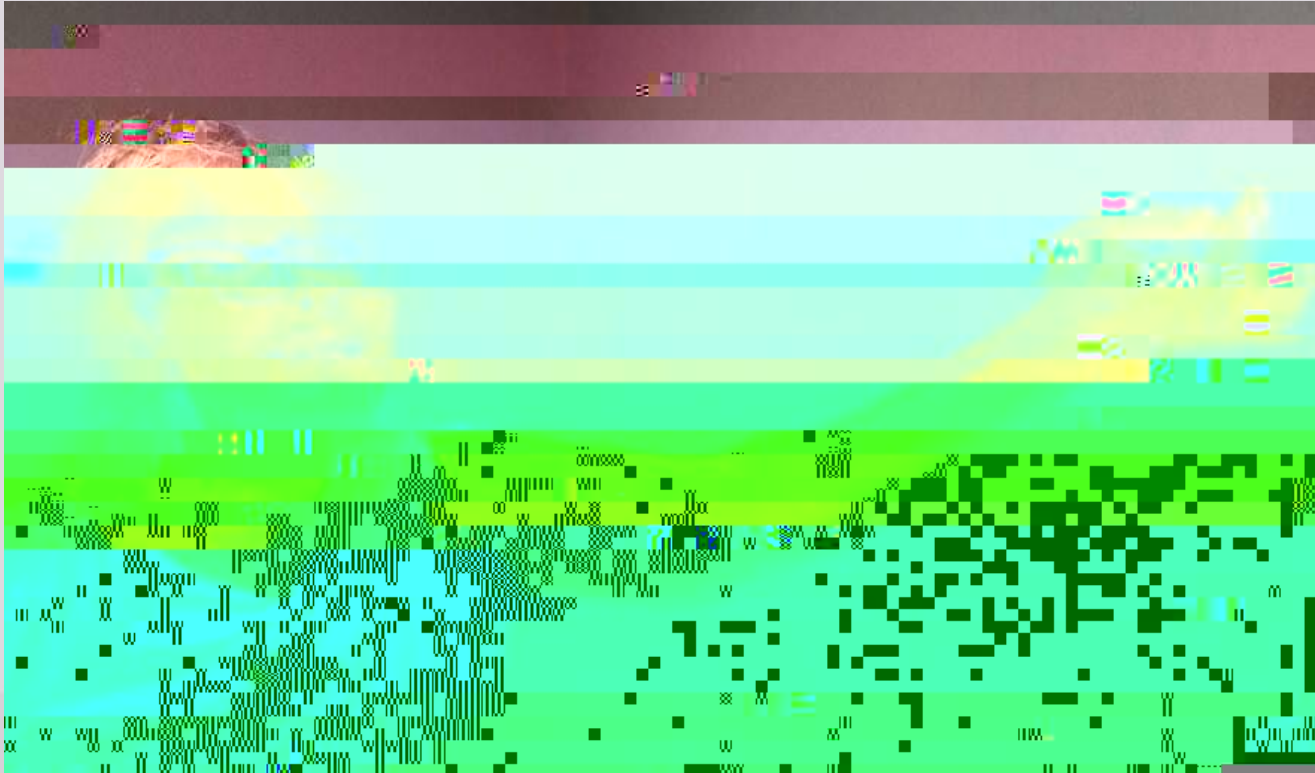


Developing a Comprehensive Workplace Violence Prevention Program

Mike Hodges, MA, CHSS

Lorie Arata, FNP-BC

The Face Of Workplace Violence



Objectives

- Identify the key OSHA definitions and recommendations associated with workplace violence prevention, and understand the reality of violence in healthcare.
- Identify the core components of a comprehensive workplace violence program.
- Demonstrate proactive workplace violence prevention tools.
- Define future work and program development opportunities.

OSHA

Definition: Workplace violence is any _____ of physical violence, harassment, intimidation, or other threatening disruptive behavior that occurs at the work site.

- Currently no specific standard – falls under general duty clause.
 - Standard in development
- 26 states, Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands have OSHA approved State Plans.
- One of OSHA's 5 areas of interest.
- 2015 OSHA published an update to its
voluntary guidelines.

The Reality In Healthcare

- Bureau of Labor Statistics data shows that Healthcare is the #2 industry in the United States for Workplace violence.
- The American Psychiatric Nurses Association (APNA) has reported that nearly 500,000 nurses experience verbal and physical violence each year.
- The Occupational Health & Safety Administration's (OSHA) data shows that of the approximately 25,000 workplace assaults reported annually; 75% occur in the healthcare industry.
- According to OSHA, 80% of all violence against healthcare workers is perpetrated by their patients.

A Quick Comparison

What are the effects on our business?

Massive Impacts on our Business

- OSHA Reports Direct and Indirect Costs for WPV Injuries
 - \$57,773 for a concussion
 - \$41,397 for a laceration
 - \$64,988 for mental stress
- The ENA report turnover costs inclusive of recruitment, hiring, and training
 - \$82,000 per RN
- Based on numbers from ASSE and the ANA we can estimate
 - \$1.6 Billion annually for healthcare organizations

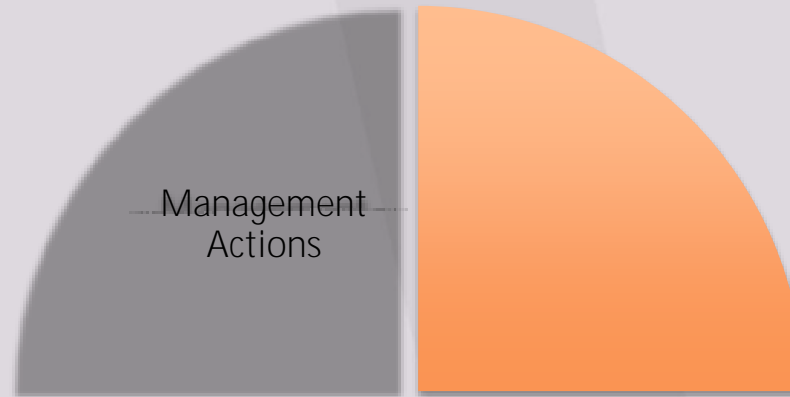


Initial Efforts

- Collaborative discussions between EHS and Public Safety
 - Redefined OUR relationship
 - Identified common issues
- Started reporting employee safety events at daily safety huddle
- Re-categorized the variance reporting: single stream reporting
 - Employee Event – Violence Against Staff
- Re-categorized the Employee Health Data base to identify violence

Where We Are

Our Construction of a Collaborative WPV Program



Education is Foundational

Two Primary Reasons

- Builds Confidence
- Informs Response

Employee Engagement

Finding Avenues to engage staff and gain feedback

- Follow-up Incident Investigation
Continuous review of incidents resulting in follow-up interaction with victims and staff
- Proactive Patrolling
Adjusting Officer Presence and activity to match metrics. High Visibility and Engagement.
- Hazard Rounds
Regular unit inspections and response tool engagement

Employee Response

- Preventative/ Proactive Tools
 - Threat Levels
 - Proactive Patrolling
 - Key Alerts: CRACK & BOLO Posting/ Reporting, Alert Flags
 - Hospital Individual Threat Database
 - Threats and Harassments Reporting
 - ED Violence Risk Assessment
 - Security Threat Assessment Team
 - Inter-disciplinary Involvement
 - Bed-Side Threat Analysis
 - Mitigation Planning
 - Threat Assessment Protocol (TAP)
 - Threat Management Team
 - Patient Flags
- Reactive Tools
 - Security Alert – Public Safety Needed



Standard Threat Levels

Low Level Threat: LLT

A LLT is a subject or incident that presents minor disruptions to normal facility operations, and presents a low threat of violence.

Medium Level Threat: MLT

A MLT is a subject or incident that presents major disruptions to normal operations and presents the possibility for violent action.

High Level Threat: HLT

A HLT is a subject or incident that presents major disruptions to normal operations and has a verified history of violent action.

Critical Level Threat: CLT

A CLT is a subject or incident that presents a known and immediate threat of significant bodily harm or death to patients, staff or visitors.

Investigations & Intelligence

- Key Alerts:
 - Be on the look out (BOLOs)
 - Critical Incident Watches (CIW)
 - Critical Response and Critical Knowledge (CRACK)
- Hospital Individual Threat Database (HITDB)
- Regular Intelligence Reporting
- Threat Investigation & Assessment



Threat Assessment Protocol (TAP)

- Deeper Investigation of Potential Threats
 - Criminal Background
 - Contributing Medical History
 - Previous History with Subject
 - History with other facilities
 - Recommended Threat Level and Protocol

The image shows a screenshot of a web-based form titled "Piedmont Athens Regional". The form is divided into several sections, each with a header and a corresponding input area. The sections are: "Criminal History", "Incident Specifics", and "Recommended Threat Level and Protocol". The form is currently empty, with only the headers visible. The "Criminal History" section has a large empty box below it. The "Incident Specifics" section has two empty boxes below it. The "Recommended Threat Level and Protocol" section has two empty boxes below it. The form is displayed on a dark background.

Threat Management Team

Meets Monthly

- Reviews TAP Workups
- Identifies Recurring Issues
- Develops Preventative Protocol
- Flags for Situational Awareness

Membership

- Public Safety
- Lead Hospitalist
- Social Work
- Nursing Administration
- Risk Management

Metrics for Assessment

- Workplace Violence Indicators
 - Damage to Property
 - Disorderly Conduct
 - Drugs/Alcohol Found
 - Eloperments
 - Medical Assist
 - Threats

Proactive Patrolling

- Based on our Operational Intelligence
- Shifts Patrol Focus: Week to Week – Month to Month
 - Increased Suppression through Presence
 - Decreased Response Times
- Interactive Engagement with Clinical Staff

Threats & Harassments Program

- For employees dealing with a threatening or harassing situation in or outside the organization.
 - Threat Investigation
 - Liaison with HR
 - Liaison with Law Enforcement
 - Assist with Protective Orders
 - Provide Escorts
 - Specialized Parking
 - Panic Alarm

Security Threat Assessment Team

- Designed to address _____ needs.
- Based on _____ for full spectrum care.
- Utilizes:
 - Public Safety/ Security Staff – Leading the analysis
 - Bedside Clinical Staff
 - Social Work Staff
 - Patient Experience Staff

Key considerations:

- Disruption to operations
- Type of acting out behavior
- Number of subjects involved
- Special considerations

Planning Worksheet

Once the concerns are identified the planning begins.

Section 1:

Key Concerns and threat level.

Section 2:

Clinical

Section 3:

Social Work

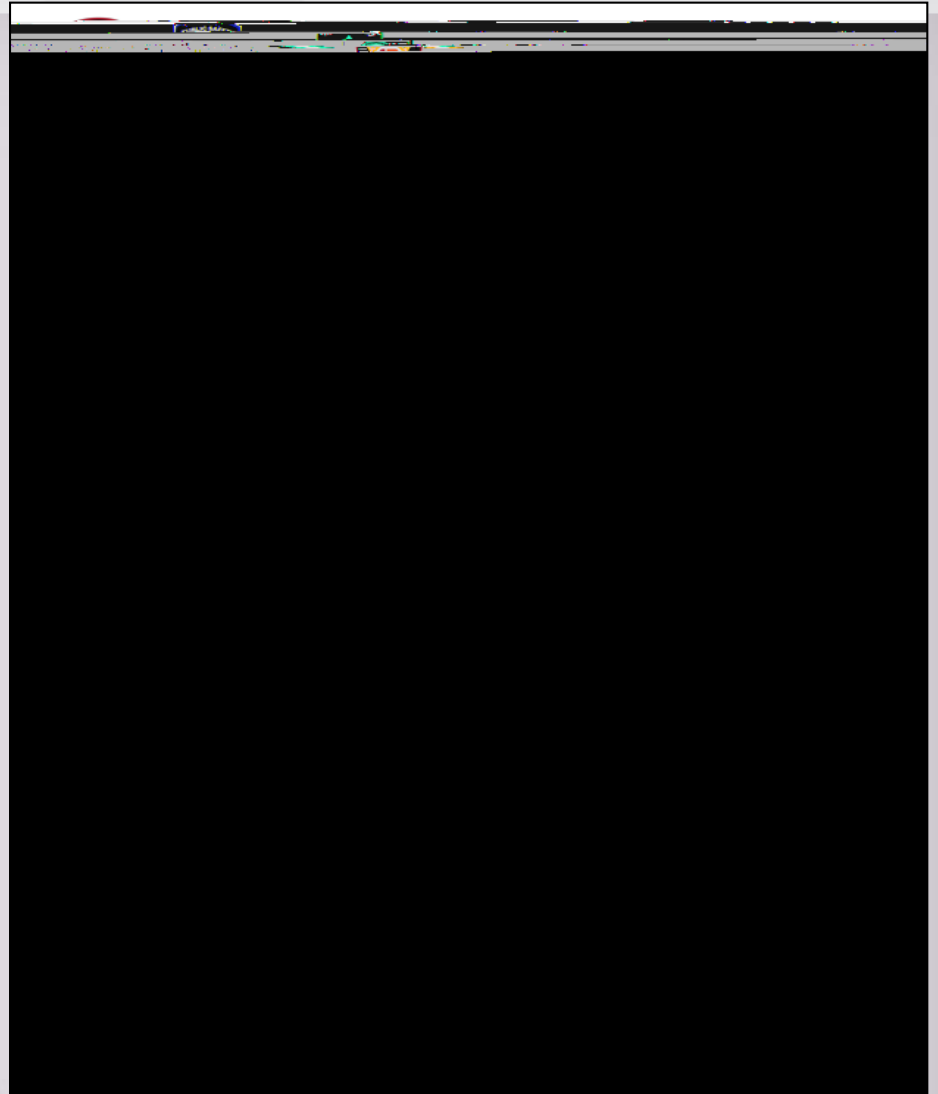
Section 4:

Patient Experience

Section 5:

Public Safety

Distribution: 1 copy to each team member/ 1 to paper chart.



Management Oversight

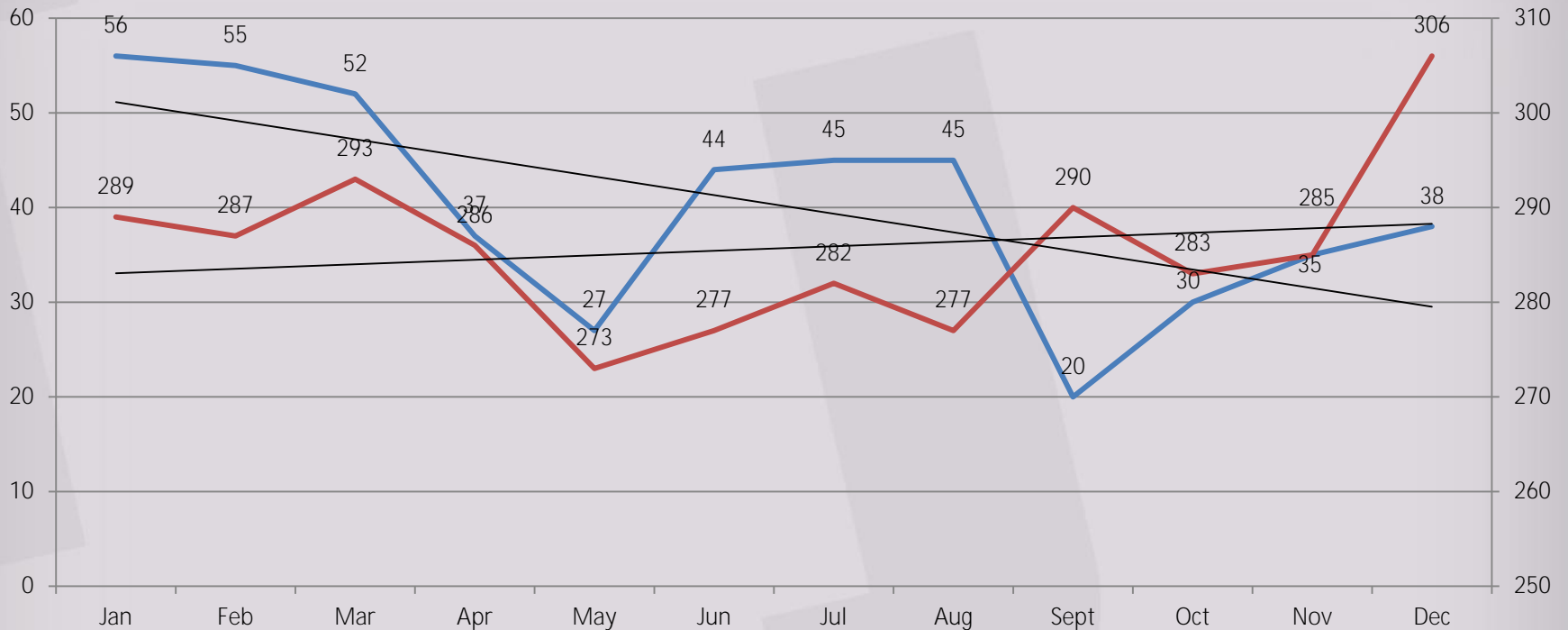
Collaborative Workplace
Violence Prevention

Feeding Continuous Improvement

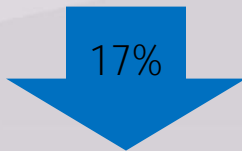


" Nothing wilts faster that laurels that have been rested upon."

Results



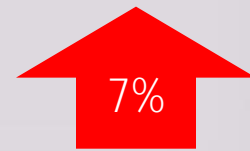
Year over Year



Incidents Per Month



Patient Population



Our Future Objectives

- System Expansion
- Increasing Targeted Education
- Pursuit of Legislation
- Interagency Partnerships
- Data and Metrics Refinement

What Can You Do?

Professionally

- Promote Deterrent Legislation
- Demand Professional Education

Organizationally

- Educate your employees
- Develop your Security Forces
-

Questions?

Mike Hodges, MA, CHSS

Director of Public Safety

mike.hodges@piedmont.org

706-475-3482

Lorie Arata, FNP-BC