

ORDERLY TRAINING

Training

There are 3 levels of training

Level One

Orientation/education to HVDHB Restraint Minimisation and Safe Practice policy/procedures (will include orientation to approved restraint practices pertaining to the work area

Level Two

De-escalation –Training (education on a range of interventions that can be used to minimise the likelihood of more intensive intervention).

Level Three

SPEC Training (Intensive response to situations requiring personal restraint methods – specific training and expertise required)

All orderlies/Security are unable to perform restraints until they have completed and attended the 4 day course on de-escalation and SPEC training.

They are required to undergo 12 monthly updates

They are unable to perform any restrains unless acting under instruction from a senior medical personal and must follow the restraint minimisation and safe practice policy with the following indications

- there is a legal basis for treatment (eg Crimes Act Provisions, MH Act)
- the use of personal restraint is not possible and is unrealistic
- an individual's behaviour indicates that s/he is a danger to self or others
- an individual makes a serious attempt or act of self harm
- an individual seriously compromises the therapeutic environment
- an individual is violent and seriously damages property
- it is necessary to give a planned, prescribed, essential treatment to an individual who is resisting.

Restraint of a patient/tangata whaiora is an intervention that requires a clinical rationale, and is regarded as the last intervention when all other clinical interventions or calming/defusing strategies have not worked.

Restraint is a short-term technique used to manage, rather than modify, behaviour, and is used in a non-aversive manner - that is, in ways that minimise distress, pain, or any sense of being penalised, in the person whose behaviour is being managed.

Hutt Valley DHB will ensure that its services implement restraint only:

- following approved minimisation procedures/early intervention strategies
- as a short-term measure
- in appropriate circumstances and by appropriately trained staff members
- in ways that minimise adverse outcomes for the patient/tangata whaiora, while protecting the safety, dignity, cultural needs and legal rights of all persons involved
- use restraint methods and techniques approved by the Restraint Approval Group
- trauma informed care is considered within training

At the conclusion all restraints are evaluated

Released Under The Official Information Act 1982