

# Risk Assessment and Intervention Checklist to Reduce Violence against Emergency Department Nurses

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## Introduction & Background

- Emergency department (ED) nurses are at a significantly higher risk for experiencing workplace violence (WPV) due to their involvement in direct patient care, and the conditions of patients that present to the ED<sup>1,2</sup>.
- Routine violence risk assessment and de-escalation strategies can help to reduce the incidence and severity of violence against ED nurses<sup>3,4</sup>.
- However, this is not common practice in the ED setting.

## Purpose & Aims

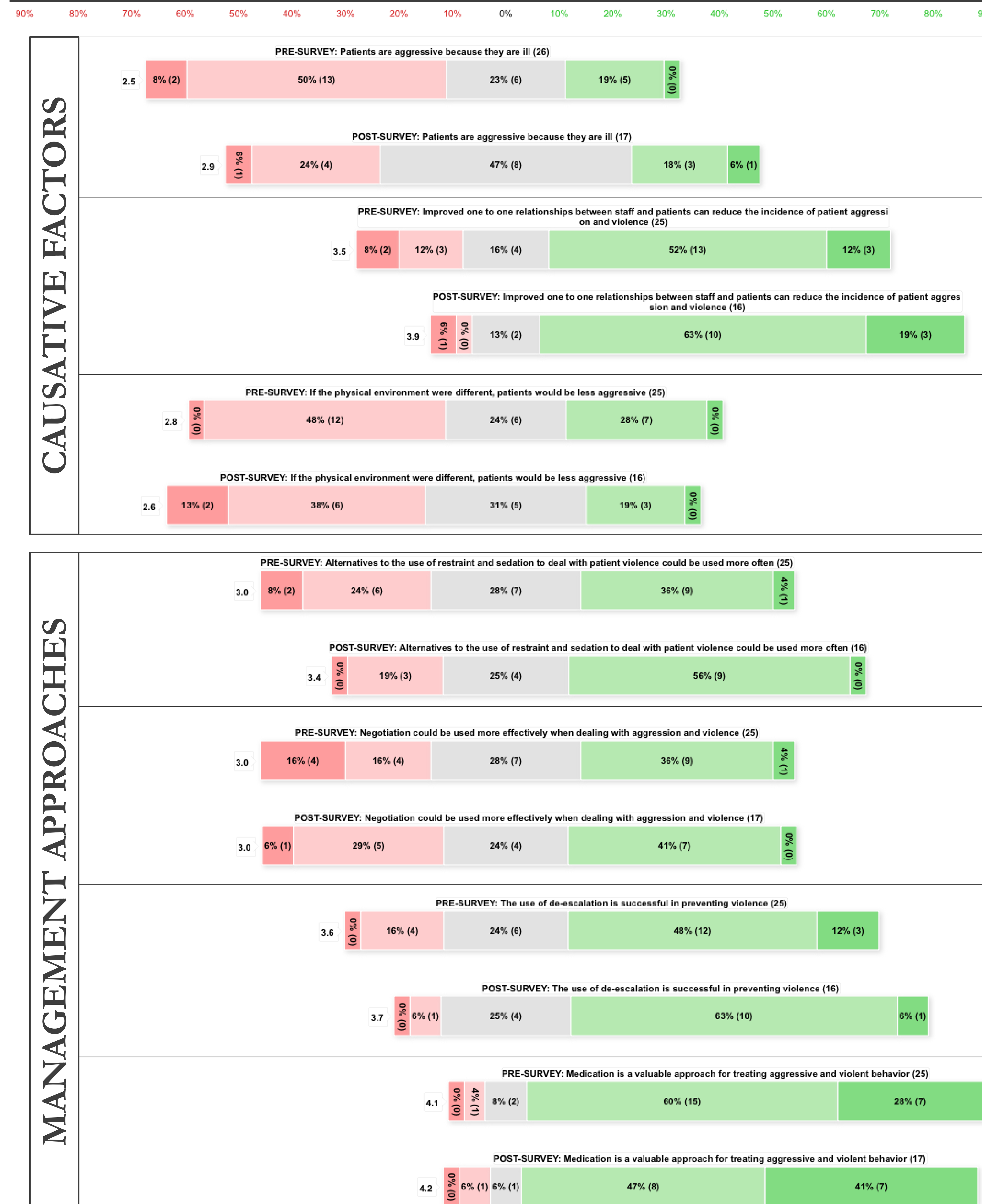
Evaluate effects of a learning module, STAMP risk assessment, and intervention checklist on:

- ED nurses' attitudes on patient violence measured by the Management of Aggression and Violence Scale (MAVAS);
- ED nurses' views on the practice measured by the clinical sustainability assessment tool (CSAT).

## Methods

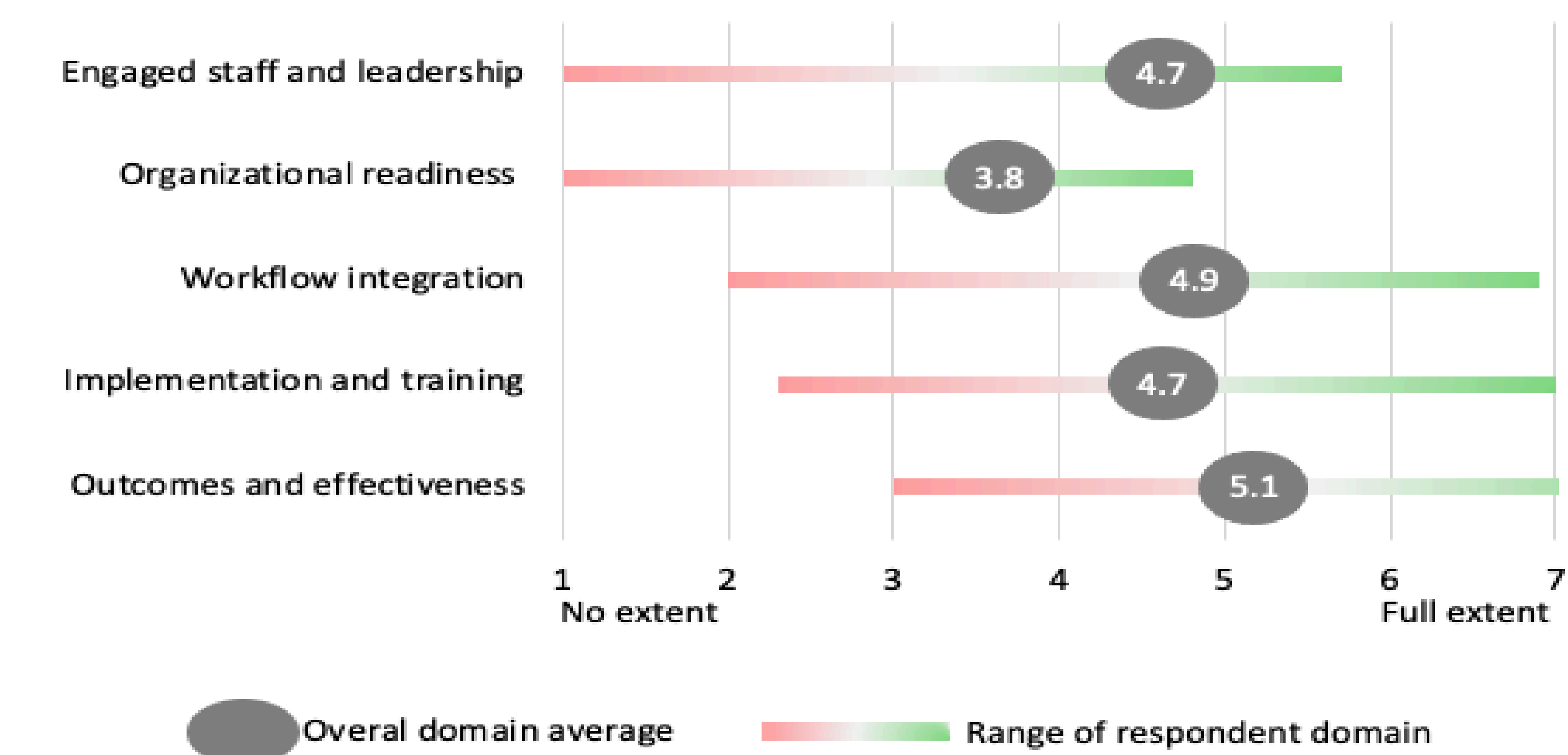
- Pre-post survey design
- Single ED in Baltimore, MD
- Convenience sample of 48 ED nurses

## MAVAS Results



## CSAT Results

Average Sustainability Capacity By Domain



## Conclusions

- Routine use of the STAMP risk assessment and intervention checklist in the ED may positively influence nurses' attitudes towards certain causative models and management approaches for patient violence.
- However, more robust studies are needed to further examine the significance of this issue.
- The findings provide useful information for developing education and training programs for management of patient violence, and sustainability plan for the practice.

## References

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