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Prevalence of violence in nursing practice in the Czech Republic - first survey

Jaroslav Pekara

Medical College, Prague

Based on the reported results, we can conclude that violence in health care concerns general nurses in particular. The consequences fall on health care workers irrespective of gender, mostly in the form of physical violence. The highest incidence was found for general nurses with high school education compared with university educated nurses. Besides education, another significant protective factor is communication. We have shown that it is possible to educate health care providers by a short seminar with significant results – nurses could by themselves after a year from participating in the seminar, practice their communication skills at work. The behavior of the professionals remains a significant factor despite the learned preventive methods that can unnecessarily foment violence. Regarding corrective and preventive measures, we recommend examples of good practice. Much has been written on violence in healthcare. However, CR is still only touching the surface of the subject. With the knowledge now gained, we are standing before a new challenge. It is time to stop dealing with the problem as such and start instead to look for ways to solve individual problems by taking constructive measures – to try to find individuals capable of deescalating even very unruly, violent individuals and thus work towards a positive trend and show a good example. Prevention and an illustrative example are always better than finding consequential solutions. The results of qualitative and quantitative research have also shown a lack of reporting of violent situations and poor support from the management of health care facilities.

pekara@vszdrav.cz

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