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Dr. Paul A. Smith, Ph.D. is recognized and acknowledged as the original author of the PART program.

Information appearing in this manual, and in the materials/resources used by participants, has been revised and updated according to SASWH program reviews.

# amended March 2001, December 2007, January 2009 April 2011 (SASWH branding) January 2016

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#### **Objectives of PART Re-evaluation**

- to prevent injury to staff and the individual
- to demonstrate competence in verbal/non-verbal interventions
- to demonstrate competency in physical techniques

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#### Introduction

This is an open-book pre-requisite to completing the PART re-evaluation program. Your PART instructor or trainer will review this completed pre-test.

You may wish to review your participant handbook that you received during your initial session as you work through these questions. During the program led by your PART instructor or trainer, there will be an opportunity for discussion.

Print your name legibly	department/ward/unit
. Prevention	
<b>. Prevention</b> Briefly describe your experience(s) in man-	aging aggression in the workplace.
Does your workplace provide you with polypinion are these policies/guidelines adequ	icies/guidelines to manage aggression? If yes, in your ate? Feel free to explain your response.

List three **verbal** and three **non-verbal** behaviours/techniques/procedures that you practice in the prevention of assaultive behaviour.

Verbal	Non-verbal
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
Staff members who learn a hierarchy (i.e. chain of behaviours are less likely to cause injuries during as too little force than those who have not learned such Briefly explain this statement:	saultive incidents by responding with too much or

"Observation, assessment, problem identification and problem resolutions are <b>KEY</b> components in the prevention of assaultive behaviour". Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Explain your response:
2. Theory Review
List the four common motives/probable causes of assaultive behaviour. For each one, give an example of behaviour that demonstrates it.
1.
2.
3.
4.

Define "reasonable force":	
Give an example of acceptable reasonable force for each of the following legal categories:  Common assault:	
Assault causing bodily harm:	
Aggravated assault	

) Trigger:		_	
o) Escalation:			
c) Crisis:			
<i>7</i> ) C11515.			
d) Recovery:			
e) Post-crisis Depre	ssion:	_	

Indicate when each of the following staff responses would be most appropriate in the stress cycle (assault cycle):
a) Demands for self-control:
b) Unconditional positive regard:
c) Crisis intervention:
In keeping with the Developmental Model, our ability to control aggressive impulses increases as venature.  a) At what stage of development is an individual least likely to act out aggressively?
b) At what stage of development are individuals least likely to inhibit their aggressive impulses?

List the four components of the Interactive Model:	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
Give three examples of environmental conditions (from your workplace/area) that decrease the potential for assaultive behaviour:  1.	
	•
2.	
3.	
Briefly describe how the Basic Needs Model might relate to understanding aggression.	

## 3. Verbal Intervention

Appropriate verbal intervention techniques will avert the majority of incidents of physical aggression.

Explain this statement in terms of the "what" and "how" that we communicate. Tip: You may wish to reference the communication model to find your answer, including your verbal and non-verbal behaviours.	:О
Give three examples of assertive communication.  1.	
2.	
3.	

Briefly describe the general principles of crisis intervention.	
a) self-control:	
b) identification:	
c) communication:	
d) timing:	
e) patience:	
f) spontaneity:	

4. Evasive Action
Define "Evasive Action":
Briefly describe each principle of evasion listed below:
a) keep talking:
b) stay out of the way:
c) get out of the way:
d) cover up:
e) deflect blows and kicks:
0 - 11 0 - 1 - 1
f) call for help:
g) be patient:
_g/ be patient.
h) control yourself:
i) roll with the punch:
j) escape holding assaults:

## 5. Manual Restraint

Manual restraint techniques are used only as a last resort, where the assault is expected to end quickly and when intervening staff can reasonably expect to achieve control of the situation.

Briefly describe the following principles of manual restraint:
a) master evasion techniques:
b) master capture techniques:
c) get a grip:
d) use weight, <b>not</b> strength:
-7
e) avoid pain:
f) use only reasonable force:
g) maintain proper ratio:
_5/ maintain proper rand.
h) be a team player:
i) select the least intrusive restraint position:
j) monitor breathing and circulation very closely:
"Debriefing is a valuable mandatory exercise following each aggressive incident". Explain this statement:
What component of PART creates difficulty for you (e.g., retention, application, etc.)?