

RESTRAINT ALTERNATIVES

Restraint Definition: Any manual method or physical or mechanical device, material or equipment attached or adjacent to the resident's body that he cannot remove easily which restricts freedom of movement or normal access to one's body.

The following information suggests ideas for reducing physical restraint use. A carefully monitored use of the alternatives with frequent reassessment is suggested.

General Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Play to the resident's strengths. ✓ Apply the 5 Magic Tools (Knowing what the resident likes to <i>See, Smell, Touch, Taste, Hear</i>). ✓ Be calm and self-assured. ✓ Use pets, children and volunteers. ✓ Distraction based upon their work/career. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provide for a sense of security. ✓ Know the resident's agenda. ✓ Encourage Independence. ✓ Involve the family - give them a task. ✓ Offer choices.
Behavior/Medical Condition	Therapeutic Intervention	Environmental & Equipment Intervention
Sliding or leaning out of chair or bed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Evaluate medications that may produce lethargy or sluggishness. ✓ Increased visual monitoring. ✓ Evaluate physical needs such as toileting, comfort, pain. ✓ Evaluate pain level. ✓ Evaluate sleep pattern. ✓ Place resident in bed when fatigued. ✓ Evaluate for a Restorative Program. ✓ PT/OT referral for screening. ✓ Place the resident at the nurses station when not in activities, etc. ✓ Periodic exercise program throughout the day. ✓ Wheelchair/Chair pushups. ✓ Activities to assess. ✓ Encourage repositioning frequently. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Assistive devices (wedge cushion, 1/2 lap tray, solid seat for w/c, side or trunk bolsters, pommel cushion, dycem, etc.). ✓ Appropriate size chair & proper fit. ✓ Alternative seating such as Adirondack chair, high back chair. ✓ Bean bag chair, reclining W/C, Non wheeled chairs, Wing back chair. ✓ Call bell in reach. ✓ Over bed table for providing diversional activities. ✓ Water pitcher in reach. ✓ Chair/bed alarm(s). ✓ Mat on the floor.

RESTRAINT ALTERNATIVES

Behavior/Medical Condition	Therapeutic Intervention	Environmental & Equipment Intervention
Unsafe Mobility Unsteady Gait	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Evaluate medications that may produce gait disturbances. ✓ Evaluate for orthostatic hypertension and change positions slowly. ✓ Evaluate visual system and proper correction of eye glasses. ✓ Evaluate vestibular system - making sure ears are clear & balance system is intact. ✓ Reevaluate physical needs such a as toileting program, comfort, pain. ✓ Exercise peddles while sitting. ✓ Generalized activity programs. ✓ Ambulation and/or exercise programs. ✓ Group ambulation and/or accompanied walks in or out of doors. ✓ 1:1 visitations. ✓ Encourage repositioning frequently. ✓ Identify customary routines (late sleepers and early risers) and allow for preferences. ✓ Evaluate for a restorative program. ✓ PT/OT referral for screening. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Evaluate for proper fitting and appropriate condition of footwear. ✓ Non-skid socks. ✓ Evaluate ambulation devices for good working condition. ✓ Adequate lighting, especially at night. ✓ Remove wheeled furniture used for support. ✓ Bed lowered so resident can touch toes to the floor. ✓ Place glasses on daily to enhance visual acuity. ✓ Call bell in reach at all times. ✓ Evaluate need for bedside commode at night. ✓ Avoid use of throw rugs. ✓ Floor alarm. ✓ Motion detectors. ✓ Bed &/or chair alarms. ✓ Hip protectors. ✓ Merry Walker - fade use as strength increases.
Falling/Climbing Out of Bed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Evaluate medications that may produce gait or balance disturbances. ✓ Evaluate for orthostatic hypotension and change positions slowly. ✓ Reevaluate physical needs such as toileting, comfort, pain, thirst & timing of needs. ✓ Provide h.s. snack. ✓ 1:1 conversation. ✓ Touch if appropriate while recognizing personal body space. ✓ Anticipate customary schedules and accommodate personal preferences. ✓ Evaluate balance for sub-clinical disturbances such as inner ear infections. ✓ Validate feelings and mobilize the patient/resident. For instance "I want to get up." - - "You want to get up?" - - then get the patient/resident up. ✓ Evaluate hearing and vision. ✓ Evaluate for appropriate shoes/foot apparel. ✓ Evaluate for appropriate size and length of clothing. ✓ Check blood sugar levels. ✓ Evaluate sleep/wake patterns. ✓ Evaluate for a Restorative Program. ✓ PT/OT referral for screening. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Low bed. ✓ Remove siderails. ✓ Put mat on floor at bed side. ✓ Bed or chair alarm. ✓ Evaluate accessibility of call lights. ✓ Nightlight. ✓ Visual cues for staff on the patient's/resident's door to identify patients/residents at risk for falling. ✓ Scoop mattress. ✓ Evaluate physical environment for excessive furniture, cluttered hallways, rooms. ✓ Visual cues to direct to toilet, use of gait devices, use call bell. ✓ Light, protective headgear. ✓ Use a trapeze for bed mobility.

This material was prepared by Louisiana Health Care Review, Inc., the Medicare Quality Improvement Organization for Louisiana, under contract 500-99-LA02 with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). The contents presented do not necessarily reflect CMS policy.

RESTRAINT ALTERNATIVES

Behavior/Medical Condition	Therapeutic Intervention	Environmental & Equipment Intervention
Verbally Abusive Physically Abusive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Begin with medical evaluation to rule out physical or medication problems. ✓ Evaluate for acute medical conditions such as UTI, URI, ear infections or other infections processes. ✓ Evaluate for pain, comfort and/or other physical needs such as hunger, thirst, position changes, bowel and bladder urges. ✓ Attempt to identify triggering events or issues that stimulate the behavior. ✓ Consider using behavior tracking form to assist in identification of triggers trending patterns. ✓ Consult with family regarding past coping mechanisms that proved effective during times of increased stress levels. ✓ Provide companionship. ✓ Validate feelings such as saying "You sound like you are angry." ✓ Redirect. ✓ Active listening. Address potential issues identified. ✓ Set limits. ✓ Develop trust by assigning consistent caregivers whenever possible. ✓ Avoid confrontation. Staff to decrease voice levels. ✓ Approach in calm/quiet demeanor. ✓ Provide rest periods. ✓ Social Services referral. ✓ Psychologist/Psychiatrist referral. ✓ Touch therapy and/or massage (hand or back). ✓ Reduce external stimuli (overhead paging, TV, radio noise, etc.). ✓ Evaluate staffing patterns/trends. ✓ Evaluate sleep/wake patterns. ✓ Maintain regular schedule. ✓ Limit caffeine. ✓ Punching bag. ✓ Avoid sensory overload. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Relaxation techniques (tapes, videos, music etc.). ✓ Theme/Memory/Reminiscence Boxes/Books. ✓ Magnification box to create awareness of the patient's/resident's voice level and provide feedback. ✓ Lava lamp, soothe sounders, active mobile. ✓ Tapes of family and/or familiar relatives or friends. ✓ Move to a quiet area, possibly a more familiar area. Decrease external stimuli. ✓ Fish tanks.

This material was prepared by Louisiana Health Care Review, Inc., the Medicare Quality Improvement Organization for Louisiana, under contract 500-99-LA02 with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). The contents presented do not necessarily reflect CMS policy.

RESTRAINT ALTERNATIVES

Behavior/Medical Condition	Therapeutic Intervention	Environmental & Equipment Intervention
Pacing/ Wandering At Risk for Elopement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Find ways to meet resident's/patient's needs to be needed, loved, busy while being sensitive to their personal space. ✓ Diversional activities that correspond with past lifestyles/preferences. ✓ Consider how medications, Dx, ADL schedule, weather, or other patients/residents effect or relate to wandering. ✓ Evaluate need for a "Day Treatment Program" for targeted residents. ✓ Theme/Memory/Reminiscence Boxes. ✓ Companionship. ✓ Provide opportunities for exercise particularly when waiting. ✓ Pre-meal activities. ✓ Singing, rhythmic movements, dancing, etc. ✓ Identify customary routines and allow for preferences. ✓ Photo collage or album of memorable events. ✓ Structured high energy activity and subsequent relaxation activities. ✓ Alternate rest and activity periods. ✓ Distraction/redirection. ✓ Written/verbal reassurance about where he/she is and why. ✓ Alleviate fears. ✓ Ask permission before you touch, hug etc. ✓ Assess/Evaluate if there is a pattern in the pacing or wandering. ✓ Assess for patients/residents personal agenda and validate behaviors. ✓ Ask family to record reassuring message on tape. ✓ Evaluate for a Restorative Program. ✓ Perform physical workup. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Remove objects that remind the patient/resident of going home (hats, coats, etc.). ✓ Individualize the environment. Make it homelike. Provide familiar objects. ✓ Large numerical clock at bedside to provide orientation to time of day as it relates to customary routines. ✓ Safe courtyard. ✓ Decrease noise level (esp. overhead paging at h.s.). ✓ Door guards, barrier stripes. ✓ Warning bells above the doors to alert staff of attempted elopement. ✓ Camouflaging of doors. ✓ Visual cues to identify safe areas. ✓ Cover door knobs. ✓ Put mirror at exits. ✓ "Stop" and "Go" signs. ✓ Wanderguard system. Relaxation tapes. ✓ Visual barriers, murals. ✓ Wandering paths. ✓ Room identifiers. ✓ Rest areas in halls. ✓ Floor patterns.

This material was prepared by Louisiana Health Care Review, Inc., the Medicare Quality Improvement Organization for Louisiana, under contract 500-99-LA02 with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). The contents presented do not necessarily reflect CMS policy.