

BARRIERS TO RISK MANAGEMENT

BARRIER	RESPONSE
The services or resources needed to manage risk are unavailable The ideal risk management strategies cannot be implemented due to a lack of services in the area or a lack of resources. For example, the consumer might benefit from psychological therapy but due to living remotely there is limited access to psychologists. As a second example, supported accommodation would be ideal but there are no vacancies and the wait list is over one year.	- Record the ideal response, also record attempts to achieve this, and the reason/s these attempts did not achieve the ideal and why. - Attempt to implement strategies for overcoming the barrier. For example, a local psychologist cannot be sourced so the treating team are going to seek a psychologist who provides services via Skype or videolink. - Consult with the multidisciplinary team and specialist services to seek alternative strategies.
The consumer does not want to engage in interventions A consumer might refuse to engage in interventions, be avoidant of mental health services or be non-adherent with other aspects of the management plan.	- Collaboratively discuss with the consumer, the barriers to engagement with the consumer and attempt to address these. Have the consumer complete a recovery plan, discuss this with the consumer, and ensure that the risk management plan is congruent with consumer goals/ - Engage in motivational interviewing. - Ensure that interventions have not become associated with punishment or shame for the consumer - Provide psychoeducation to help the consumer understand how interventions will help them achieve their personal goals. - Note on the V-RAM report or in clinical documentation that the consumer is reluctant to engage. Continue to offer the intervention to the consumer. - Consider management of the consumer under “The Mental Health Act 2016”; or whether input from relevant authorities are required.
The potential victim is dismissive of the risk to themselves The potential victim may ignore warnings to stay away from the consumer or be dismissive of the risk that the consumer poses.	- Discuss this situation with the team and develop a strategy which is commensurate with the level of risk posed. - If the victim is a family member/ close friend, engage with them, build rapport, provide psychoeducation about risk and ways to keep themselves safe. - Communicate in a direct and unambiguous manner about how specifically the potential victim’s safety is endangered by the identified risk. - If necessary or urgent, engage the assistance of police in communicating risk. - Provide the potential victim with information about relevant support services. - Discuss with the Victim Support Service. - Record the actions you have taken and the potential victim’s response.