

BARRIERS TO RISK MANAGEMENT

BARRIER	RESPONSE
<p data-bbox="71 304 748 411">The services or resources needed to manage risk are unavailable</p> <p data-bbox="17 432 792 619">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.</p>	<ul data-bbox="824 341 2197 584" style="list-style-type: none"> • Record the ideal response, also record attempts to achieve this, and the reason/s these attempts were unsuccessful that this cannot be provided 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.
<p data-bbox="71 663 748 770">The consumer does not want to engage in interventions</p> <p data-bbox="17 866 763 957">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.</p>	<ul data-bbox="824 651 2197 1101" style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboratively discuss 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.
<p data-bbox="71 1134 748 1241">The potential victim is dismissive of the risk to themselves</p> <p data-bbox="17 1353 763 1412">The potential victim may ignore warnings to stay away from the consumer or be dismissive of the risk that the consumer poses.</p>	<ul data-bbox="824 1142 2226 1565" style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.