

BEHAVIORAL EMERGENCIES / PATIENT RESTRAINT

- A. Assure scene safety. Do not engage patient unless risk of harm is minimized by law enforcement.
- B. Implement **SAFER** mnemonic:
- Stabilize the situation by containing and lowering the stimuli.
 - Assess and acknowledge the crisis.
 - Facilitate the identification and activation of resources.
 - Encourage patient to use resources and take actions in his/her best interest.
 - Recovery or referral – leave patient in care of responsible person or professional.
- C. Perform **Initial Treatment / Universal Patient Care Protocol** and follow the proper protocol for medical management based on clinical presentation.
- D. For altered mental status, perform rapid glucose determination.
- E. Control environmental factors; attempt to move patient to a private area free of family and bystanders. **MAINTAIN ESCAPE ROUTE.**
- F. Attempt de-escalation, utilize an empathetic approach. Ensure patient safety and comfort. **AVOID CONFRONTATION.**
- G. **Physical Restraint:** (Commercially available soft restraints are acceptable.)

1. Consider restraining patient, as needed, to protect life or prevent injury **per MCP order** with the following considerations:
 - a. Restrain patient in the supine position or left lateral recumbent position only.
 - b. Ensure method of restraint does not affect breathing or circulation.
 - c. Use the least restrictive or invasive method of restraint which will protect the patient and others. In many instances, full restraints will be appropriate to ensure patient and provider safety during transport.



2. Continually monitor the restrained patient's airway, circulatory, respiratory, and mental status frequently.

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I. Transport as soon as possible.

J. If patient is medically stable, in **consultation with Medical Command**, consider transporting to a facility with advanced psychiatric care capability.

