

Patients and staff attitudes towards physical restraint

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The purpose of this study was to obtain patients and staff attitudes towards physical restraint as well as to investigate different variables that affect their perceptions and responses.

Thirty patients experienced physical restraint and 48 psychiatrist, 62 nurses who had direct contact and routinely use this technique were subjected for specially designed questionnaires for patients/staff attitude and reason opinions, delivered in both Arabic and English versions. Patients were diagnosed by DSM-IV structured interview.

Demographics and clinical characteristics and restraint event were collected. Descriptive statistics, correlations and analysis of variance were used to examine patients and staff responses. This study indicated that the negative attitudes for patients and staff responses highlight the importance of educational programs of restraints directed for increasing the sensitivity of risk group detection.