

PP-CR-75

Physical Restraint in the Provision of Medical Care in Somatic Hospital: Ethics and Law

A POLONIKOV¹, N RZHEVSKAYA², V RUZHENKOV²

¹*Kursk State Medical University, Russia,* ²*Belgorod State University, Russia*

Background & Hypothesis:

The ethics and legality of the use of physical restraint (PR) in the case of patients with acute mental disorders in general practice are discussed.

Methods:

Anonymous survey among 42 physicians (16 neurologists and 26 resuscitators) was carried out using sociological method. We studied the prevalence, legality and ethical assessment of PR.

Results:

A total of 62.5% of neurologists noted agitation in 10% of their patients, and the rest 37.5% – more than 25% of patients; 75% of physicians consider the need of use of PR for 50% of patients, and the others 25% – in 70-100% of cases (including dementia); 65.4% of resuscitators noted agitation in 40% of their patients, and the rest 34.6% – in 50-80% of cases; 61.4% of resuscitators considered it necessary to use these measures in 70% of cases, the remaining 36.8% – 20-40%. There is no legislative regulation of the use of PR in neurology and reanimatology, so physicians are guided by "common sense". More than 63% of neurologists and resuscitators estimated the importance of PR in 8-10 points on a 10-point scale, and the rest showed 5-7 points.

Discussion & Conclusion:

Between 10% and 80% of neurological patients has a PR which prevents negative consequences of uncoordinated behaviour. It should be designed on legislative basis for the use of PR, similar to the psychiatric law. During the transition, consultation with a psychiatrist period should be provided, which has rights to appoint such short-term measures in acute psychoses endangering the patient or others.