

Crisis Prevention Intervention

STAGE OF CRISIS DEVELOPMENT	RESPONSE
<p>Anxiety The student is acting differently than usual. i.e. fidgety, distracted</p>	<p>Supportive Approach Know your students. Notice the change. Intervene gently and privately (ask if everything is okay). Listen without judgment.</p>
<p>Defensive The student becomes irrational. i.e. challenges others, verbal belligerence, hostility, body posture, proximity, button pushing, intimidation</p>	<p>Directive Approach (The student needs boundaries to feel a sense of security.) Clearly, simply and positively state the expectation, rationale and consequence. Maintain a calm demeanor. The student needs to see that you are in control of yourself and the situation and that the “request” is not a personal one but one that is a necessity of the classroom. Do not argue or threaten into compliance. Nobody will win a power struggle.</p>
<p>Acting Out The student loses control and may be verbally or physically aggressive.</p>	<p>Non-Violent Physical Intervention Keep the acting out student, the other students and yourself safe. Call for help. Remove yourself and the other students from harm. Only a certified responder may restrain a student. A witness must be present. The nurse must evaluate the student. An incident report must be completed. The parent must be notified. Restraints over 20 minutes must be reported to the state.</p>
<p>Tension Reduction The student is emotionally and physically drained.</p>	<p>Therapeutic Rapport Allow the student to rest and relax, take deep breaths. Tell him / her that s/he is okay. When ready, the student may debrief with an adult.</p>