DETERMINANTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST HEALTH WORKERS IN PORTUGAL

Craveiro, Isabel1,2* (isabelcraveiro@hotmail.com)
Fronteira, Inês1,2 (inesfronteira@netcabo.pt)
Candeias, Anabela2,3 (anabelacandeias@hotmail.com)

1Unidade de Sistemas de Saúde and Centro de Malária e Outras Doenças Tropicais, Instituto de Higiene e Medicina Tropical, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Lisbon, Portugal
2Associação para o Desenvolvimento e Cooperação Garcia de Orta, Lisbon, Portugal
3Quality Division, General Directorate of Health, Ministry of Health, Lisbon, Portugal

* Corresponding author
be subdivided into family and intimate partner violence and interpersonal violence (occurs between different individuals); can include, in some cases, self-directed violence (when the perpetrator and victim are the same person). Violence can be divided in sub-types, according to the context in which it occurs:

- Intimate partner violence (IPV): It is interpersonal violence that occurs in family or between intimate relationships, typically involving a pattern of power imbalance and control. IPV can be physical, emotional, or psychological.

WHO (2004),UpDown (2001; 2003), and the revised version of the 1993 International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) recognizes IPV as a global problem. IPV can occur in any relationship and is not limited to marital or intimate relationships. It can also occur in non-intimate relationships, such as among friends, family members, or acquaintances.

Violence is a socially constructed concept, specific to the three dimensions - person, time, and place. A violence act occurs and is defined according to these dimensions. Violence is a socially constructed concept, specific to the three dimensions - person, time, and place. A violence act occurs and is defined according to these dimensions.

Implications and actions are discussed, with emphasis on the need for policies and programs to prevent and respond to violence in health care settings. The paper concludes with recommendations for further research and action to address the issue of violence in health care settings.
The health sector is especially at risk: violence in this sector affects the health and safety of health-care workers. \cite{WHO2004}

Every country, sector and profession are affected. \cite{ICN2000,WHO2004}

Workplace violence is responsible for the high turnover, low morale, and lack of job satisfaction among health-care workers. It is a major source of unauthorized sick leave and patient abuse. It is a major cause of stress and burnout among health-care workers. It is estimated to cause 5-10% of the total cost of health-care workers. \cite{WHO2004}

The concept of workplace violence can be defined as "any work

violence that occurs in the workplace, whether it is physical, emotional, or verbal. It includes physical and psychological abuse and assault, as well as sexual harassment and stalking. It can occur in any workplace, including healthcare facilities, schools, and government agencies. Workplace violence can be caused by coworkers, patients, or clients, and it can have serious consequences for employees and organizations. It is important to address workplace violence to ensure a safe and healthy work environment. \cite{WHO2004,ICN2000}
Prevalence of violence against health care workers in Portugal was 277 health care workers' experience rate of 89% and another amount of 221 health care workers' experience rate of 86% (by the hospital in a 6-month period). The prevalence of violence against health care workers (total of 277 health care workers) was considered among hospital workers (total of 221 health care workers). The prevalence of violence against health care workers was observed in the patterns of violence against hospital workers. Two cross-sectional analytical studies were realized to identify determinants of the patterns of violence observed in hospital workers.

Populations and Methods

In order to identify determinants of the patterns of violence, we performed the two studies (Pertinência, Distância, Evidência, 2003) and (Neris, Biscaia & Melitina, 2003). We realized the two studies (Pertinência, Distância, Evidência, 2003) and (Neris, Biscaia & Melitina, 2003). We performed the two studies (Pertinência, Distância, Evidência, 2003) and (Neris, Biscaia & Melitina, 2003). We performed the two studies (Pertinência, Distância, Evidência, 2003) and (Neris, Biscaia & Melitina, 2003). We performed the two studies (Pertinência, Distância, Evidência, 2003) and (Neris, Biscaia & Melitina, 2003). We performed the two studies (Pertinência, Distância, Evidência, 2003) and (Neris, Biscaia & Melitina, 2003).
Violence experienced by health workers is a significant issue. In a study conducted in Nigeria, it was found that 64% of healthcare workers experienced violence. The prevalence of violence was highest among female healthcare workers. The study also found that social factors, such as lack of support from colleagues and felt stress, were significant predictors of violence.

Discussion

Violence in healthcare settings is a serious issue that affects the mental and physical well-being of healthcare workers. It is important to address this issue to ensure a safe and supportive work environment.

Results

The study found that the prevalence of violence was highest among female healthcare workers. The study also found that social factors, such as lack of support from colleagues and felt stress, were significant predictors of violence.
Workplace violence in the health sector is a predictable, economically heavy phenomenon (a staff interaction with public) that has to be addressed. Workplace violence is a predictable, economically heavy phenomenon for the health sector, which has to be addressed.

**Conclusion**

Raising awareness at all levels, increasing the number of trained and experienced staff in the health sector, a clear policy on workplace violence, and cooperation and coordination on this issue are crucial. Health care providers, especially in the hospital setting, must be trained and equipped to handle workplace violence. Hospitals, which are centers for health care services, develop a humanized approach, which includes providing education and resources to employees. The results of the study show that implementing workplace violence policies can lead to a safer work environment.

**Workplace Violence Policies in the Health Sector**

Evidence suggests that workplace violence policies can be effective in reducing workplace violence. According to the results, the implementation of workplace violence policies can lead to a safer work environment. The results show that implementing workplace violence policies can lead to a safer work environment.

**Accused**

Where violence against health care professionals is socially accepted, it is not a crime. The accused, however, have already been convicted and paid. The accused, however, have already been convicted and paid. The accused, however, have already been convicted and paid. The accused, however, have already been convicted and paid. The accused, however, have already been convicted and paid. The accused, however, have already been convicted and paid. The accused, however, have already been convicted and paid.


References

Individual and organizational level

In order to prevent violence against health care workers, both at the workplace level and at the organizational level, it is critical to implement effective policies and procedures. These policies should include clear guidelines for handling incidents of violence, as well as training programs for health care providers. Additionally, it is important to create a culture of safety and support within the workplace, where workers feel comfortable reporting incidents of violence and receiving appropriate assistance.

Data from previous studies suggests that in order to implement effective policies and procedures, it is necessary to first understand the root causes of violence within the workplace. This includes identifying the factors that contribute to violence, such as workload, stress, and conflicts with colleagues. By addressing these underlying issues, it is possible to reduce the risk of violence and create a safer working environment for all employees.

Conclusion

In conclusion, violence in the workplace remains a significant problem for health care providers, nurses, and other health care professionals. By implementing effective policies and procedures, as well as creating a culture of safety and support within the workplace, it is possible to reduce the risk of violence and create a safer working environment for all employees. It is critical that health care organizations take steps to address this issue in order to protect the health and well-being of their employees.