Managing Resident-to-Resident Elder Mistreatment in Nursing Homes: The SEARCH Approach

1. The definition of the acronym R-REM is:
   A. Resident-to-resident elder mistreatment.
   B. Residents’ response to evening management.
   C. Resident-to-resident elder mistreatment.
   D. Residents’ response to elder mistreatment.

2. Risk factors for resident-to-resident abuse include:
   A. Living in a nursing home, cognitive impairment of the perpetrator, men with moderate functional dependency, behavioral disturbances, and perpetrators with a previous psychiatric history.
   B. Crowded environment, cognitive impairment of the perpetrator, behavioral disturbances, and perpetrators with a previous psychiatric history.
   C. Crowded environment, cognitive impairment of the victim and perpetrator, perpetrators with a previous psychiatric history, behavioral disturbance, such as wandering, and men with moderate functional dependency.
   D. Living in a nursing home, cognitive impairment of victims, men with moderate functional dependency, and perpetrators with a previous psychiatric history.

3. Possible consequences of resident-to-resident abuse are:
   A. Falls, hospitalizations, lacerations and abrasions, and decreased quality of life.
   B. Falls, lacerations and abrasions, depression and anxiety, functional decline, and decreased quality of life.
   C. Depression, anxiety, functional decline, and hospitalizations.
   D. Depression, anxiety, functional decline, and decreased quality of life.

4. The S in the SEARCH approach refers to the action of:
   A. Supporting residents receiving the abuse.
   B. Stopping the perpetrator immediately.
   C. Separating the victim and the perpetrator.
   D. Supporting all residents involved in the incident.

5. The E in the SEARCH approach refers to the action of:
   A. Evaluating the situation and the environment.
   B. Evacuating the location of the R-REM incident.
   C. Effectively separating the residents involved.
   D. Educating the perpetrator about his or her behaviors.
6. The A in the SEARCH approach refers to the action of:
   A. Acting by separating the residents involved.
   B. Activating the nursing home’s safety plan.
   C. Acting immediately.
   D. Accompanying the perpetrator to his or her room.

7. The R in the SEARCH approach refers to the action of:
   A. Recording all details of the incident.
   B. Reporting and documenting all incidents of R-REM.
   C. Reporting all incidents of R-REM when serious injuries occur.
   D. Recording all details of staff interventions.

8. The C in the SEARCH approach refers to:
   A. Care plans to document interventions and strategies.
   B. Calling for assistance from other staff.
   C. Care plans to document staff interventions.
   D. Calling the relatives of the perpetrator to discuss the incident.

9. The H in the SEARCH approach refers to helping:
   A. The victim back to his or her room immediately.
   B. To avoid incidents of R-REM by involving all staff.
   C. The perpetrator to see that he or she has behaved inappropriately.
   D. To separate those involved in the incident.

10. Identifying and managing R-REM is important because it is a key factor in maintaining:
    A. Resident and staff safety and resident quality of life.
    B. Resident quality of life and staff job satisfaction and morale.
    C. Resident quality of life and avoiding litigation for the nursing home.
    D. Resident and staff safety, resident quality of life, and staff job satisfaction and morale.

CNE QUIZ ANSWERS

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