- Brenda Senger,RPN
- Director, Physician Support Programs
- SMA

- Goals of this presentation
  - To understand the need for boundaries in order to prevent the exploitation of pts. and protect ourselves
  - To stimulate thought & discussion around appropriate boundaries in various situations encountered in practice
  - To increase awareness of the vulnerabilities of patients & of physicians which may lead to boundary violations
  - To develop appropriate awareness of our personal needs and recognition of warning signs in order to prevent exploitation

- What are Boundaries?
- Definition of Exploitation
  - Using another for one's own ends/needs
- Types of Boundaries:
  - Intellectual freedom to choose what we want to think
  - Physical personal space
  - Emotional space needed to process our feelings, identify our feelings and separate them from others
  - Spiritual respect for other's religious beliefs no agenda for changing or fixing others beliefs
  - Sexual consent, role/power

- The boundaries of professionalism assist in focusing on the patient need, and reduce the likelihood of introducing our own emotional, sexual or financial needs into the relationship.
- In the doctor-patient relationship, as opposed to a social relationship, it is understood that the relationship exists solely for the patient's benefit and that the doctor's needs do not enter into it.

- It is <u>not</u> the patient's responsibility to maintain our professional boundaries.
- Some boundaries are very clear sexual contact with patients is forbidden. Other situations are, however, more grey and require the use of clinical judgment – such as self disclosure, appropriate touch, relationships with co-workers and dual relationships in small communities.

# Cornered

by Mike Baldwin



**Doctors without Boundaries** 

- Boundary Crossings vs. Boundary Violations
  - Always ask yourself "Is this for the patient's benefit?"
  - Document your decision making process

How can this breakdown of boundaries happen?

- Vulnerabilities of Patients
  - Their role imbalance of power
  - Gender, age, culture
  - History of incest or sexual abuse
  - Poor communication skills/boundaries
  - Psychiatric illness
  - Addiction

How can this breakdown of boundaries happen?

- Vulnerabilities of physicians
  - Being human
  - Increased needs during times of personal crisis
  - Mental health issues (including paraphilia, personality disorders, organic, impulse control disorders, OCD)
  - Substance abuse/addiction (including sexual addiction)
  - Isolation in medical setting and personally
  - Marital discord &/or sexual dysfunction
  - Professional Arrogance minimal consequences for small boundary violations
  - Lack of assertiveness skills/co-dependency

- Prevention
  - Understand & accept the need for professional boundaries
  - Think carefully about boundary crossings document
  - Recognize our vulnerabilities
  - Pay attention to boundaries during times of increased vulnerability
  - Be aware of our feelings and motives
  - Be alert to "red flags" which patient behaviors trigger us?
  - Discuss difficult situations & feelings with trusted colleagues
  - Acknowledge our needs & develop satisfaction in our personal lives

You are a physician in Saskatchewan, and:

- A male patient invites you to join him and some buddies at the bar Saturday night
- □ A young female patient invites you out for coffee
- □ An elderly female patient invites you out for coffee
- ☐ A young male patient invites you out for coffee
- A 14 year old male or female patient invites you out for coffee to discuss personal problems they are having
- A female patient offers to give you a hug or requests one from you
- A patient asks you personal questions

- A physician colleague stops you in the hallway at the hospital requesting a prescription from you as they just don't have time to visit their regular doctor.
  - ☐ The Rx is for some antibiotics
  - ☐ The Rx is for an antidepressant
  - ☐ The Rx is for Oxycontin

- A patient flirts with you, invites you into sexual contact
- A resident flirts with you, invites you into sexual contact
- A colleague flirts with you, invites you into sexual contact
- Your department head or SMO flirts with you, invites you into sexual contact

- A physician colleague stops you in the hallway at the hospital requesting a prescription from you for their spouse as she can't get into see her regular doctor
- Work functions where alcohol is available
- You become aware that you have made a medical error.
- A colleague calls you "darling"
- A colleague is repeatedly sharing gossip, undermines other staff, bullies others, makes negative comments about others in the disguise of humor

- A staff member makes a racial slur regarding a foreign physician
- A nurse challenges you on your diagnosis or treatment plan
- Your receptionist at the clinic asks if she can see you as her family doctor – can you?
- A long term patient of yours is hired as a staff member at your clinic – can you still see them as a patient?

# How to tell if your dog is involved in a sex scandal

