

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

MDNSW Camps & Programs

**What do you
do if an
incident occurs
at camp?**

What is an Incident?
An incident is anything that causes harm to a person or causes loss or damage to their property

1

First, make sure the people affected are OK and are safe

2

Get help, from staff, supervisors and the Camp Nurse ASAP

3

Document the incident in the Accident / Incident Report form

4

If it's a serious incident, it may need to be reported to the NDIS by a Manager

It's important to report all incidents so we can learn & improve our services

Types of incidents at Camp:

- Participant injury
 - Participant illness
 - Slips trips & falls
 - Essential equipment failure
 - Medication incidents
 - Staff/Carer injury
 - Staff/Carer illness
 - Natural Disasters
- (Medication Incident form)



Remember
**Safety
First!**

Reportable incidents

Reportable incidents are serious incidents that need to be reported to the NDIS immediately, or within a certain time frame.

These types of incidents are reported by MDNSW management, but you need to know what they are. You may need to help with reporting if you were involved or witnessed a reportable incident.

The definition of reportable incident captures not only incidents that are confirmed to have occurred, but also *allegations* of the incident:

1. the death of a person with disability; or
2. serious injury of a person with disability; or
3. abuse or neglect of a person with disability; or
4. unlawful sexual or physical contact with, or assault of, a person with disability; or
5. sexual misconduct committed against, or in the presence of, a person with disability, including grooming of the person for sexual activity; or
6. the use of a restrictive practice* in relation to a person with disability, other than where the use is in accordance with an authorisation (however described) of a State or Territory in relation to the person.

We don't use restrictive practices, but you need to know what they are so you can avoid them

*Restrictive Practices

Restricted access

Restricted access is when a person is denied access to a room or part of their own home. It is sometimes called 'environmental control' or 'environmental restraint'.

Seclusion

Seclusion is when a person is left alone in a room or space and they can't leave, or they believe they can't leave

Chemical restraint

Chemical restraint is the 'use of medication for the primary purpose of influencing a person's behaviour or movement'.

Physical restraint

Physical restraint is 'sustained or prolonged use of physical force to prevent, restrict, or subdue movement of a person's body or part of body [for] influencing behaviour

More info at https://www.nds.org.au/images/resources/NDS-ZT-Recognising-Restrictive-Practices-guide_Final.pdf

Consequence control

Consequence control is when someone uses warnings, threats or intimidation to make someone do what they want them to do

Power control

Power control is where a person uses their position of power or authority to control another person's behaviour or make them do something.

Mechanical restraint

Mechanical restraint is the use of a device to limit someone's movement or control behaviour.

