

Intervention

How And When To Intervene During Visits

NurtureVention

Intervention:

To facilitate and/or interrupt the parent-child interaction during the visit in order to support whenever behavior occurs that threatens the health, safety or welfare of the child and/or the staff supervising the visit.

Examples of how to build relationships

- Intake
- Orientation
- Screening, risk assessment
- Safety planning
- Physical environment
- Clear boundaries, limits and expectations
- Policies and procedures
- Staff readiness and training
- Parent and children relationships with staff
- Ongoing check-ins

Safety Interventions

Safety

PHYSICAL

EMOTIONAL

Scenario

A father with a 3 year old boy is getting frustrated during a supervised visit. When the boy tries to run out of the room the 2nd time, he grabs the child and prepares to spank him.

Scenario

Mom is in supervised visits with her 10 year old son. During the visit the child asks, Mommy why can't I go home with you?

Scenario

Mom is in supervised visits with her 10 year old son. During the visit the child asks, Mommy why can't I go home with you?

or, "Mommy are you still using drugs?"

Protective Intervention Strategies

- ✓ Interrupt
 - Overt vs covert (power with versus power over)
- ✓ Redirect
- ✓ Warn
- ✓ Pull aside to speak privately
- ✓ Consequence – take break, end visit



**KEEP
CALM
AND
DE
ESCALATE**

Safety During Escalation

- Never physically engage with a client.
- Keep your distance and allow for personal space.
- Have an exit strategy/safety plan.
- Have a clear path to the door.
- Do not try to stop someone from leaving.
- Do not work alone in a building or in isolated spots when you are doing community visits.
- Make sure someone knows where you are and how to contact you.
- Make sure that others can hear you if you call for help.

Supportive Intervention

Supportive Intervention

- Respectful
- Humanistic
- More engaged
- Showing empathy
- Maintaining Boundaries

- ✓ Is intervention necessary
- ✓ How does the child experience the intervention?
- ✓ How does it feel to the parent?
- ✓ How effective is it?"
- ✓ How do you intervene without shaming the parent or the child.
- ✓ By intervening am I enhancing or interrupting connection?

Section 4:

NurtureVention

Scenario

15-month-old Judy is visiting mom, Debra. During visits, Debra presents with little outward emotion, seems withdrawn, and does not make eye contact with Judy. During the visits, Judy looks around the room, cries, and attempts to wiggle out of her Debra's arms. Debra becomes frustrated and thinks that Judy does not like visiting her.

- ✓ Model how to use stimulation; maintaining eye contact with baby; holding baby at eye level; using different facial expressions or noises.
- ✓ Provide information about why baby may be crying.
- ✓ Gather information from custodial caregiver about baby's behaviors and soothing techniques

8-year-old Tommy is visiting dad. Tommy does not want to play with dad or eat the food dad brings for their visit together. Tommy will take a toy, bring it to the other side of the room, and play alone. When dad asks if he can join, Tommy ignores dad. When Tommy and dad eat together, dad often tries to feed Tommy. Tommy then becomes upset and throws the food on the ground, which prompts dad to put Tommy in time-out. When this happens, Tommy refuses to go in time-out and continues to play alone with toys.

Practice Tips

- ✓ Provide information to dad a child's need for autonomy
- ✓ Label child's feelings and support them with communicating his feelings to parent
- ✓ Support parent with developing strategies to set limits
- ✓ Speak with custodial caregiver about how child responds to limit setting to help support and inform visiting parent in being consistent with setting limits also

Review