

Restrictive Practices
Activity cards for
Aboriginal people,
their families and
their disability
services.

These cards help you think about types of restrictive practices.



When people who support a person with disability do something that restricts the person's rights and their freedom to move.

Restrictive Practices Activity Cards.



Lay out the 6 header cards for types of restrictive practice.



Match the example cards to one of the 6 types of restrictive practice.

Seclusion

This is when a person is put in a room or place which they can't leave when they want to.









Mechanical restraint

This is when something is put on a person to stop them moving.



Physical restraint

This is when people use their hands or body to stop the person moving.





Environmental restraint

This is when a person cannot get what they want, when they want it.

Psycho-social restraint







what the person can do, what they can have and



who they can see.



Chemical restraint

This is when a person is given medicine and chemicals to control their behavior.

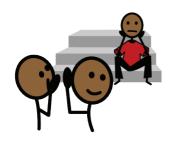


Locking a person in their room.





Locking a person outside until they calm down.

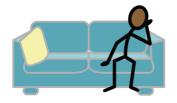


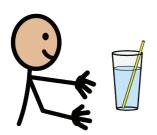
Leaving the person out.

Not including them.



Blowing smoke on a person to calm them down or stop them from hurting other people.



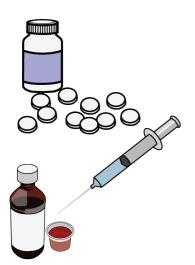


Putting alcohol in a person's drink to help them calm down.





Giving a person medicine which is used for mental illness when they do not mental illness.



Prescribing medicine at higher doses, or adding other medicines to control a person's behaviour.



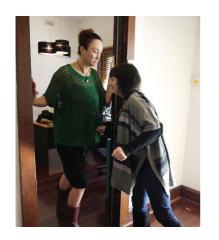
Putting wheelchair brakes on to stop the person going where they want to go.



Using splints or restrictive clothing to prevent a person from moving the way they want to.



Using nappies instead of teaching the person to use the toilet.



Using your body to block a person from going where they want to go.



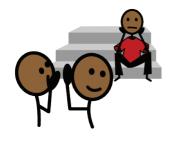
Taking the person's hand to stop them going where they want to go, or to force them to go where you want them to go.



Keeping things a person likes locked in a cupboard so they can not get them.



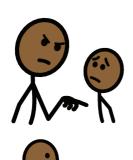
Locking food away in a cupboard or fridge.



Leaving a person out of a conversation



Stopping the person from spending time with the people they want to be with.



Not allowing a person to spend money on what they want.



Not making sure the person has their communication system with them.



Punishing the person by taking away something they like.



Holding a person's arms to stop them from hitting themselves.



Strapping a person's arm so they can't use it in ways they want to.