



APSILEF

ASSOCIAZIONE PROFESSIONI SANITARIE ITALIANE
LEGALI E FORENSI

I° Congresso Nazionale

IL FUTURO È ADESSO!

La competenza legale e forense del professionista sanitario: strumenti ed esperienze a confronto



Aula Magna Ateneo UNINT
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Infermieristica Legale e Forense: nuova specialistica nell'evoluzione della professione infermieristica



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“Mi chiedi perché non scrivo qualcosa... io penso che i sentimenti di una persona si sprecino nelle parole, debbono tutti essere distillati in azioni, ed in azioni che portino risultati.”

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

Maikol Trianni



Isola di Sant'Andrea – Gallipoli (Le)



A M R N

In 1983, Faye Battiste Otto founded the first association of forensic American nurses, the American Forensic Nurses (AFN), which is currently engaged in the formation of its members





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INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
Forensic Nurses

Leadership. Care. Expertise.

In 1993, some members of the American Forensic Nurses founded the International Association of Forensic Nursing, which today has about 3300 members and it is related to at least 22 countries around the world.



In 1998, the International Association of Forensic Nursing gave the first definition of the forensic and legal nurse: "the profession of legal nurse consists in the application of nursing science to public and juridical procedures [...], it also consists in the application of proper legal proceedings in combination with a nurse's own bio/psycho/social preparation.

The nurse become the bridge between the criminal justice system and the healthcare system"

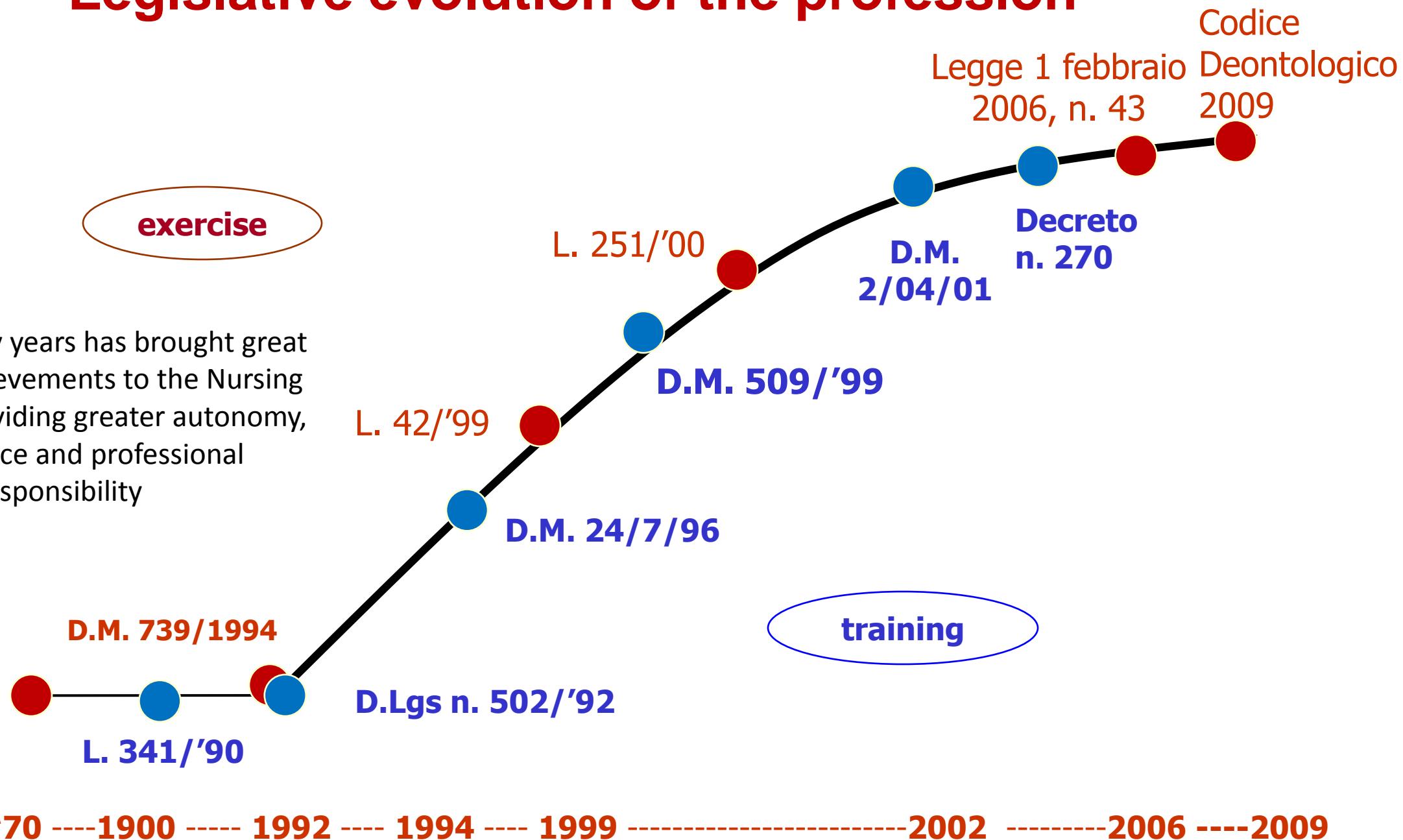


Nowadays, forensic nursing
consists in :

[...] the application of global
nursing, when the justice system
and the healthcare system
intersect.

Legislative evolution of the profession

The last twenty years has brought great news and achievements to the Nursing profession providing greater autonomy, competence and professional responsibility



In Italy the figure of forensic nurse is recognized with the establishment of the first university masters between 2005 and 2006.

In the "Speciali competenze" of the 2007 Nursing Journal (L'infermiere N° 4 2007), the figure of the "Nursing Specialist in Methodology and Analysis of Professional Responsibility in the Nursing Area" is identified and the competences are listed.



Professional Responsibility

- Defining criminal liability;
- Defining civil liability;
- Defining deontological responsibility;
- Defining administrative and disciplinary responsibility.

Technical consultancy

- Define criminal and civil method;
- Define the role and the activities of the expert and the technical consultant.

Lagislation

- Analyze the legal system;
- Analyze health legislation;
- Analyze the legal entity;
- Analyze risk management.

Transverse professional technical skills

Management

- Promoting the quality culture;
- Planning the job;
- Analyze the socio-sanitary context.

Training

- Handle the training event;
- Manage the learning environment.

Search

- Search Develop a research project.



Legal and Professional Recognition of the Forensic Nurse

The Forensic Nurse relies on the great laws of nursing profession reform: from the Nurse's Profile (DM 739/94) to law 42 of 1999, which legitimizes post-basic training as a constituent of nursing skills.

Also law 43 of 2006 recognizes post-basic training and gives the title of «specialist» to a professional with a Master's degree obtained under the DM 270 of 2004

The health and legal nature of the formation of forensic nurses allows them to work in all those places where these disciplines merge

- *Emergency departments*, where victims of violence and physical, psychological and sexual abuse are welcomed. At first aid, violence against fragile people , women and children has a "pink" code that represents a confidential path. When assigning the Rose Code, the Health Care Unit and the law enforcement officers are activated. The operating group cares for and supports the victim, it initiates investigation procedures so as to find the perpetrator and, if necessary, it activates the territorial structures. The code is dedicated to a room within the First Aid, the "Pink Room" where the best conditions for the reception of the victims are created;
- *Anti-violence centres*;
- *In the Health Risk Assessment of Health Management at Risk Management*, being able to analyze the criticality of care and prevent/reduce the incidence of nursing errors;
- *The sector rooms*, in close collaboration with the legal practitioner/anatomopathologist;
- *Mental health departments and dependency services*;
- *Prisons*;
- Courts in *the role of CTU (Technical Consultants of Office), Expert or CTP (Technical Consultant for Part)*;
- Law firms with the *role of experts in professional responsibility* in collaboration with lawyers;
- In drafting *work protocols*;
- *In the local context* (education and health information, with specific reference to the school world and the prevention of drug abuse);
- *In collaboration with trade unions*;
- *Insurance agencies*;

Furthermore, He is also involved in everything related to the nursing profession, regarding illicit facts of nature:

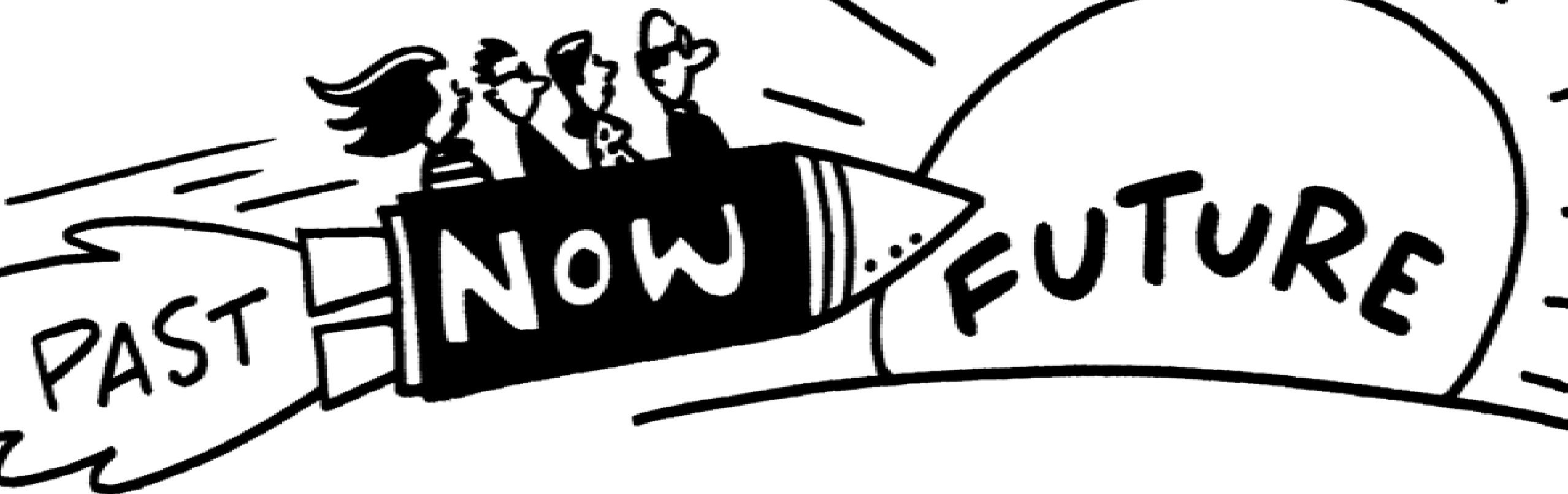
- Criminal (constitute offense),
- Civil (compensation for damages),
- Disciplinary (violation of professional rules)
- Ordinary / Disciplinary (violation of professional rules).

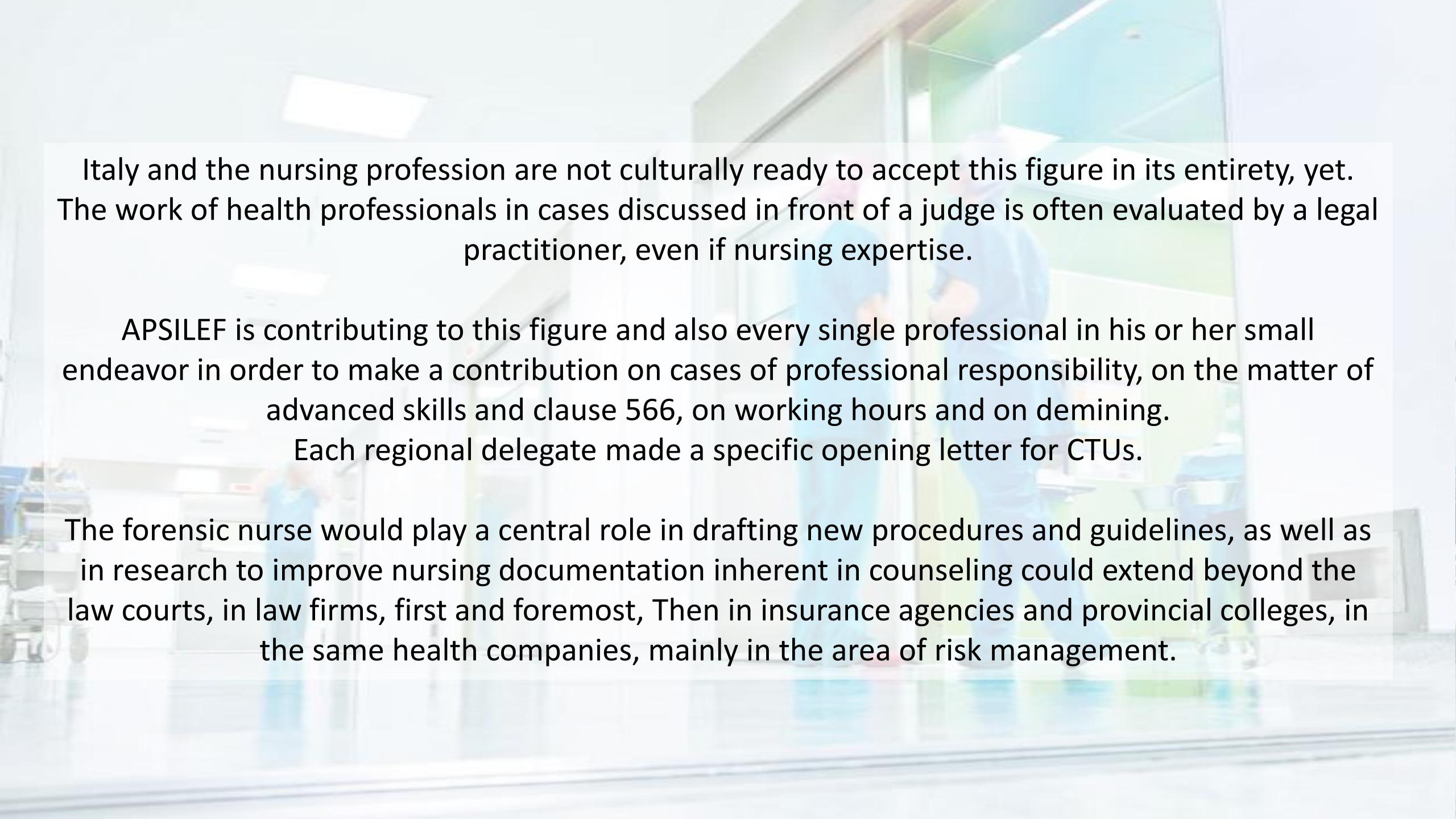


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what prospects?



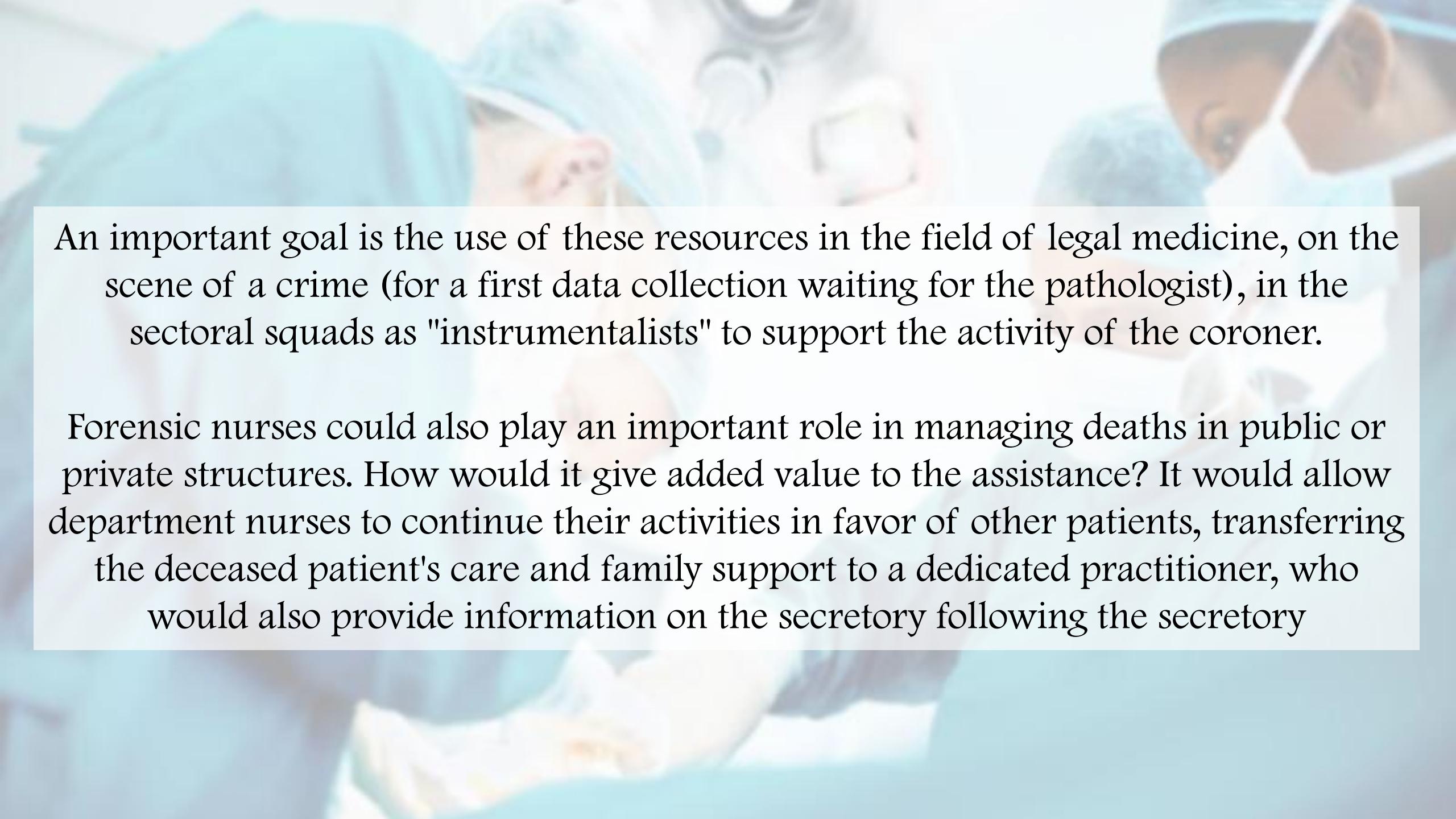


Italy and the nursing profession are not culturally ready to accept this figure in its entirety, yet. The work of health professionals in cases discussed in front of a judge is often evaluated by a legal practitioner, even if nursing expertise.

APSILEF is contributing to this figure and also every single professional in his or her small endeavor in order to make a contribution on cases of professional responsibility, on the matter of advanced skills and clause 566, on working hours and on demining.

Each regional delegate made a specific opening letter for CTUs.

The forensic nurse would play a central role in drafting new procedures and guidelines, as well as in research to improve nursing documentation inherent in counseling could extend beyond the law courts, in law firms, first and foremost, Then in insurance agencies and provincial colleges, in the same health companies, mainly in the area of risk management.



An important goal is the use of these resources in the field of legal medicine, on the scene of a crime (for a first data collection waiting for the pathologist), in the sectoral squads as "instrumentalists" to support the activity of the coroner.

Forensic nurses could also play an important role in managing deaths in public or private structures. How would it give added value to the assistance? It would allow department nurses to continue their activities in favor of other patients, transferring the deceased patient's care and family support to a dedicated practitioner, who would also provide information on the secretary following the secretary

*Lasciamo che il futuro
dica la verità, e
giudichiamo ciascuno
secondo le proprie opere e
obiettivi.*

N. Tesla



Cava di Bauxite – Otranto (Le)