**TRIBHUWAN UNIVERSITY**

**INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE**

**POKHARA NURSING CAMPUS**

**RAMGHAT-12, POKHARA**

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**Lesson Plan on: Homicide**

**Submitted to: Submitted by:**

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Pokhara Nursing Campus Pokhara Nursing Campus

TU IOM TU IOM

Date of subission: 2080/11/13

**Lesson plan on Homicide**

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| --- |
| Area of Practicum: Teaching Learning practicum  Subject: Adult Health Nursing I  Unit: 4 (Common Health Problems of young adult )  Topic: Psychosocial problem (Homicide)  Level of learners: BNS 1st Year  No of learners: 36  Place: BNS 1st Year classroom  Date: 2080/11/13  Time: 2-3 pm  Duration: 60 minutes  Name of student teacher: Himali Thapa, BNS 2nd year  Name of supervisor: Respected Ma’am  Bishnu Gurung  lecturer  Pokhara Nursing Campus  TU IOM |

**General Objective:**

At the end of teaching session, BNS 1st year student will be able to explain about homicide

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SN | Specific objectives | Content | Time | Teaching/learning method | Teaching/learning media | Evaluation |
| 1.  2.  3  3.  5.  6.  7.  8.  9. | At the end of teaching session, participants will be able to:  define homicide  explain the different types of homicide  explain the incidence of homicide  enlist the risk factors of homicide  explain homicide investigation  explain management of homicide  explain nursing management of homicide  state the prevention of homicide | Greetings  Review of previous class  Introduction   * self * topic * objectives * pre-test   Definition of homicide  Types of homicide  Incidence of homicide  Risk factors of homicide amoung young adult  Homicide investigation  Management of homicide.  Nursing management of homicide  Prevention of homicide  Summarization  Question  Assignment  Plan for next class  Referance | 3 min  2 min  8 min  2min  5 min  5 min  10  min  8 min  5min  3min  2min  1min  1min | Brainstorming  Question answer  Interactive lecture  Lecture  Interactive lecture  Interactive lecture  Interactive lecture  Interactive lecture  Interactive lecture  Interactive lecture | PowerPoint  (case scenario)  PowerPoint  PowerPoint + metacard  PowerPoint  PowerPoint  newsprint  powerpoint  powerpoint  metacard | What do you know about Homicide?  What is homicide?  What are the types of homicide?  What are the incidence of homicide?  What are the risk factors of homicide?  What are the investigation of homicides?  What are the management of homicide?  What are the nursing management?  What are the preventive measure of homicide? |

**Homicide  
  
Introduction**

* “It is the killing of one human being by another”

**Encyclopaedia**

* It requires **volitional act** by another person that results in death.
* It may result from **intentional, accidental** or **neglected acts** even there is no intent to cause them.
* Homicide is a general term, refers to any **criminal** or **noncriminal** act of murder
* Some homicides are considered justifiable, such as the killing of a person to prevent the commission of a serious felony or to aid a representative of the law
* Other homicides are said to be excusable, as when a person kills in self-defense

**Types of Homicide**

* Criminal homicide
* Justifiable homicide
* **Criminal Homicide**
* It is the form of Homicide in which the **person kills** the another person **intentionally**, **accidentally** or due to **criminal negligence** without justifiable reason.
* It is strictly punishable by law.
* Criminal homicide can be divided into two board categories:
  + - * + Murder
        + Manslaughter

**Murder**

* Murder is **the unlawful killing** of another human without justification or **valid excuse** committed with the necessary intention.
* In many jurisdictions, it may be punished by life in person or even capital punishment.

It comes under two board categories:

* + First degree murder: the premeditated, unlawful, intentional killing of another person
  + Second degree murder: The intentional, unlawful killing of another person, but without any premeditation.

**Manslaughter**

* Manslaughter is a form of homicide in which the person commits the homicide who do not have any intention to kill the victim or he/she had to kill the victim as a result of certain circumstances in which the person become emotionally or mentally disturbed to the point of potentially losing control of their action
* It has two board categories:
* Voluntary manslaughter: The intentional, unlawful killing of another person, but without any premeditation.
* Involuntary manslaughter: Here, the perpetrator do not have any intention to kill anyone but the victim is still killed through the behaviour that was either criminally negligent
* **Justifiable or excusable homicide**
* It is type of homicide which is justifiable or excusable.
* It is authorized by law, such as
  + Capital punishment
  + Killing in the war
  + Euthanasia

Capital punishment:

* The act that are punishable by death are: murder, rape, child sexual abuse, terrorism, aircraft hijacking etc.
* 56 countries retain capital punishment whereas 106 countries have completely abolished for all crimes.

Euthanasia**:**

* It is the practice of intentionally ending a life to relieve pain and suffering.
* It is categorized in different ways:
* Voluntary Euthanasia: It is conducted with the consent of patient. Active voluntary euthanasia is legal in countries such as Belgium, Netherlands etc.
* Nonvoluntary Euthanasia: It is conducted when the consent of patient is unavailable. example, child euthanasia
* Involuntary Euthanasia: it is conducted against the will of patient.

- Active euthanasia: it includes use of lethal substances such as administering injection.

- Passive euthanasia: It includes the withholding treatment necessary for the continuance of life, such as removing the patient from ventilator support.

Incidence

* In 2022, around 2,720 homicide victims in the United States were aged between 20 and 24 years old.
* A further 2,667 murder victims were between the ages of 30 and 34 years old.
* Most murder victims in the United States in 2022 were between the ages of 17 and 54 years old.
* Handguns are the most common murder weapon used in the US accounting for 7,936 homicides in 2022.

**Risk factors**

Reasonof homicide amoung young adult are due to the presence of following risk factor:

**Risk factors in individual**

* Attention deficit hyperactivity, conduct disorder or other behavioural disorders
* Early involvement with alcohol, tobacco and drugs
* Low intelligence and educational achievement
* Involvement with crimes
* Unemployment
* Exposure to violence in the family.

**Risk factors with close relationship**

* Poor monitoring and supervision by parents.
* Harsh, lax, inconsistent parental disciplinary practices.
* Low level of attachment between parents and children.
* Parental depression
* Low family income
* Associating with delinquent peers or gang members

**Risk factors within community and wider society**

* Access to misuse of alcohol
* Ganga and local supply of illicit drugs
* High income inequality
* Quality of country governance

**Homicide Investigation**

* **Crime scene Management:** Securing and preserving the crime scene to gather evidence and ensure its integrity
* **Evidence collection**: Gathering physical and forensic evidence, such as DNA, fingerprints, ballistics, to build a case
* **Witness Interviews**: Interviewing witnesses and potential suspects to gather information and statements
* **Suspect Identification**: Identifying and apprehending potential suspects based on evidence and leads
* **Autopsy:** Conducting post-mortem examination to determine the cause and manner of death
* **Case Analysis**: Analyzing evidence, statements, and other information to develop a comprehensive understanding of the case
* **Prosecution**: Preparing a case for prosecution in court, which includes presenting evidence and witnesses
* **Cold Case Investigation:** In cases that remain unsolved for an extended period, law enforcement may continue to investigate and re-examine evidence.

**Management**

History taking

1. Assess psychological factors

* Negative emotional responses
* Low self-control
* High impulsivity

2. Assess criminogenic factors

* Substance abuse
* Having antisocial peers
* Dysfunctional families
* Social and cultural disputes

Mental status examination

* Appearance, Attitude & behaviour
* Grooming, Eye contact, Speech, Motor behaviour
* Mood & Effect
* Hallucinations
* Illusion
* Delusions
* Alertness and orientation
* Memory problems

Psychotherapy

- Psychotherapy is the treatment of emotional disorders by psychological means

- It helps to adopt to new and challenging situations by active listening, suggestions advice, environment manipulations, reality testing, encouragement and emphatic understanding

Individual psychotherapy

- This method helps the patient by encouraging him to discover for himself the reasons for his behaviour

- The therapist listens to the patient and offers explanation and advice when necessary

- The sessions usually takes place at regular intervals and many patients are treated over a period of some week

Group Therapy

- Group therapy is a method in which several people (8-12) meet as a group with a therapist for treatment of emotional and behavioural problems

- The individual feels more comfortable and confident in a group and will talk about his problems and other people are willing to give him advice

Family therapy

* Family therapy consists of treating the family as an unit.
* The main aim of family therapy is to change the way a family interacts
* It’s two methods are
* Resolving family conflicts
* Modifying maladaptive behaviour

Cognitive Therapy

- Cognitive therapy is based on the theory that behaviour is secondary to thinking

- The negative attitude should modified in the thinking level and thereby improve the depressed mood.

Behaviour Therapy

- This method is based on application of learning principles to human behaviour

- This treatment helps the person to unlearn maladaptive behaviour

For the treatment of Schizophrenia or Mental Retardation

Operant conditioning: The patient is rewarded for desired behaviour and punished for undesirable behaviour

For the treatment of Alcoholism and sexual Deviations

Aversion therapy: The undesirable behaviour is paired with an unpleasant stimulus example drinking alcohol is followed with mild electric shock

Relaxation Therapy

* Progressive muscle relaxation
* Transcendental meditation
* Yoga

**Nursing management**

**Nursing Assessment**

* Assess the psychological condition and the environment causing it to happen
* Assess the family relationships
* Assess the cognitive function of individual

**Nursing diagnosis**

* Interrupted family process related to altered participation in problem solving as evidenced by anger
* Ineffective impulse control related to substance misuse as evidenced by irritable mood
* Risk for other directed violence related to ineffective impulse control.

**Nursing intervention**

* Provide therapeutic training for improving moral values
* Promote skill development activities
* Involve them in activities for physical and mental fitness
* Envolve them in yoga and other mind developing activities
* Co-ordinate with social workers and other non-profit organization to provide support to homicide victims
* Provide psychological support to the victims family
* Encourage to provide quality education early in life by installing good moral values
* Strengthen youth’s skills
* Connect youth to caring adults and activities
* Encourage to express their feelings
* Create protective community environments
* Provide mental health support
* Involve in spiritual activities

**Prevention:**

* Promote family environments that support healthy development.
* Provide quality education early in life.
* Strengthens youth skills
* Connect youth to caring adults and activities
* Create protective community environments
* Intervene to lessen harms and prevent future risk
* Policymakers should dismantle racist policies in policing, access to housing, education, and employment in order to address root causes of gun violence.
* reducing access to alcohol;
* interventions to reduce the harmful use of drugs;
* restrictive firearm licensing;
* interventions to reduce concentrated poverty and to upgrade urban environments.
* The country must invest in community violence intervention (CVI) programs:

- CVIs focus on partnerships with those most affected by gun violence, government, and community stakeholders to bring community-specific solutions to gun violence.

**Summary**

**Question**

**True/False:**

Homicide is the killing of one human being by another. \_\_\_

Criminal homicide includes capital punishment and euthanasia. \_\_\_

1. True
2. False

**Fill in the blanks**:

1. Murder has two categories. They are \_\_\_ and \_\_\_.

**Home assignment:**

* What is Homicide. Explain types of homicide.
* Write the preventive measures done in homicide.

Date of submission: 2080/11/15

**Plan for next class:**

We will discuss about subfertility in our next class.

**References**

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THE END