

# **HANDLING CONFLICT IN THE NURSING PROFESSION CHAPTER 14**

Audra Xenakis, DNP, RN



# CONFLICT

Conflict is inevitable

Often related to

- Incivility
- Role ambiguity
- Enviornmental stress
- Patient to nurse ratio
- Ambivalent leadership

When handled correctly, conflict can promote collaboration and increase workplace productivity





# TYPES OF CONFLICT

- Intrapersonal
  - Thinking or acting in a way that is not congruent with one's value system
  - Example: Nurses may be asked to work outside their scope of practice
- Interpersonal
  - Most common
  - Conflict with another person
  - Example: Nurse to nurse, nurse to patient, nurse to health care provider





# TYPES OF CONFLICT IN NURSING- NURSE TO PATIENT

## Arises when

- Patients and families do not feel heard
- Feel they are not provided with shared decision making

## Behaviors that trigger conflict

- Not returning pages promptly
  - Ignoring patient pain
  - Medications not given on time
  - Abrasive communication

Need to make patients and families feel they are partners in decision making





Conflicts may include bullying, lateral violence (hostile acts), incivility



Uncivil behaviors may lead to social or emotional distancing or avoidance behaviors



These behaviors need to be addressed if negative feelings are present in group



Any reports of workplace violence or bullying need to be reported

## **TYPES OF CONFLICT IN NURSING- NURSE TO NURSE**





# TYPES OF CONFLICT IN NURSING-NURSE TO HEALTHCARE PROVIDER

Teamwork and collaboration are necessary to promote

- Patient safety, quality outcomes, reducing patient harm

Conflict occurs when there is

- Power difference between team members
- One person may view themselves as superior to another

Power imbalances may affect

- Morale
- Turnover
- Negativity Affecting Patient Care

Need shared goal of

- Patient-centered care that relies on teamwork and respect





# ORGANIZATIONAL CONFLICT

## ■ Factors

- Incompatible employee personalities
- Ineffective leadership
- Demanding job
- Organizational change
- Societal factors







# ROLE AMBIGUITY

- Unclear role expectations
- Communication is crucial





# NURSE STAFFING

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## Staffing affected by

- Patient census
- Patient acuity
- Seasons/Holiday
- Workload patterns

## Ideally nurse staffing should be

- Created with input from bedside nurse
- Based on patient number and acuity

## Budgetary restrictions & nursing shortages do not always allow for ideal staffing scenarios.

- Be transparent



# LIMITED RESOURCES

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Not having resources needed to perform role

- Example: Pandemic/Lack of PPE

Not enough funding for

- Adequate nursing staff, supplies, room availability, medical equipment

As a leader

- Be proactive and communicate effectively



# RESOLVING CONFLICT

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Effective  
Communication



Conflict resolution  
techniques



Leadership styles



Self-reflection-  
Openness to  
feedback





# VERBAL & NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION

- Effectively communication both verbally and nonverbally is essential within healthcare team
- Focus on patient and not just task
- Positive nonverbal communication
  - Speech tone
  - Facial expressions
  - Gestures
- Active Listening
- Giving full attention
- Eye contact





# CONFLICT RESOLUTION

- Be proactive and contact nursing leader if conflict is occurring where you are not alone

## Conflict Resolution

Conflict	Meet	Be	Schedule
To have effective conflict mgmt you need clear communication, an understanding of the perceived areas of disagreement, and the individuals involved in the dispute.	Meet with the most problematic person(s) first, then meet with everyone in a group. Establish ground rules and everyone should have a voice.	Be professional. Use "I" statements.	Schedule a subsequent meeting to examine results.





# CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

- Conflict is unavoidable!
- Conflict can produce growth or destruction
- Address conflict as soon as it arises
- Evaluate your role in managing conflict
- Be professional



# CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

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Is conflict new or ongoing?



Understand the perceived areas of disagreement



Use clear communication



Assist in identifying conflict resolution strategies



Consult with higher leadership if needed

