

Aggressive behaviours of brain-injured persons: Managing uncertainty by representations

Magali Huet, Lionel Dany, Thémis Apostolidis

► **To cite this version:**

Magali Huet, Lionel Dany, Thémis Apostolidis. Aggressive behaviours of brain-injured persons: Managing uncertainty by representations. France. 58, 2015, <10.1016/j.rehab.2015.07.343>. <hal-01648428>

HAL Id: hal-01648428

<https://hal-amu.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01648428>

Submitted on 26 Nov 2017

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

CO48-004-e

Aggressive behaviours of braininjured persons: Managing uncertainty by representations

M. Huet ^{a,*}, L. Dany Prof^b, T. Apostolidis Prof^a

^a Laboratoire de Psychologie Sociale, Aix-Marseille Université, Aix-En-Provence, France

^b Laboratoire de Psychologie Sociale, Aix-Marseille Université et AP-HM, Timone, Service d'Oncologie Médicale

*Corresponding author.

E-mail address: magali.huet@gmail.com (M. Huet)

Introduction Aggressive behaviours of brain-injured persons put in difficulty care-work and are a source of uncertainty in the therapeutic relationship. These behavioural disorders are inherent to brain injuries, to the person and to the context (Eames, 1988). The contextualisation of the therapeutic relationship (Morin & Apostolidis, 2002) allows us to consider the role of psychosocial prebuilts whose caregivers use to structure and contain critical situations by directing their actions.

Objective This study seeks to highlight the role of social representations (Jodelet, 1989) of nurse aids about brain-injured person in the adjustments made by these caregivers to build and maintain a quality therapeutic relationship in a context of uncertainty.

Methods Semi-structured interviews were conducted with nurse aids (n = 23, 22 females, average age 37.5 years, average length of service 8.5 years) working in the host institution on the long time. The interviews were the subject of a thematic content analysis (Flick, 2014).

Results The content analysis shows that nurse aids perceive brain-injured persons with various disorders, multiple and changing. Caregivers have an organization of sequelae profiles incorporating a specific profile: the "frontals". The contents of these representations can explain the aggressive behaviour according to the personality of the brain-injured person, brain injury, cognitive impairments and the characteristics identified of its sequelae profile. This common knowledge allows caregivers to determine the status of "consciousness" of the person about his aggressive behaviour. The analysis shows that caregivers use specific care practices according to that state of "consciousness". These practices are oriented on the person, the environment or the caregiver himself.

Discussion In this context of care for brain-injured persons, caregivers explain aggressive behaviours by drawing on common theories and aetiologies allowing them to put meaning to care situations, adapt and ensure relational work. Training on and by the representations of caregivers can contribute to better care of brain-injured patients.

Keywords Aggressive behaviour; Social representations; Braininjured person; Therapeutic relationship; Caregivers

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of conflict of interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2015.07.343>