

APS 2025 Conflict HC & D1

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Identify the causes of Conflict
- Describe the principles of conflict management
- Identify the approaches to conflict management
- Discuss conflict management
- Describe strategies to prevent or limit conflict





CONFLICT?

- Conflict often arises when two or more parties fail to find common ground.
- Nurses must develop conflict management skills to minimize the harmful impacts of conflict and to re-establish the positive outcomes associated with harmonious relationships.
- While conflict can be constructive by presenting diverse perspectives and values, it can also hinder communication when emotional 'noise' distracts from the main objective





CAUSES OF CONFLICT

- Information conflicts
- Values conflicts
- Interest conflicts
- Relationship conflicts
- Structural

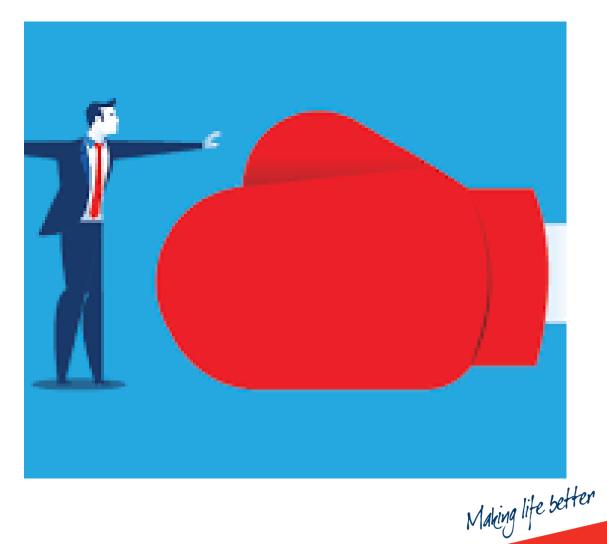






PRINCIPLES OF CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

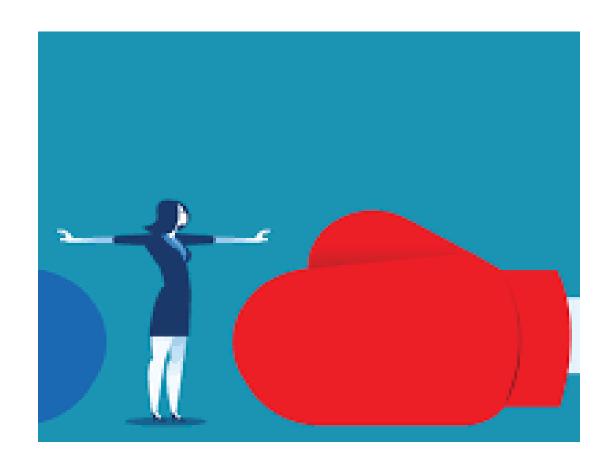
- Respect
- Clear Communication
- Appropriate Enforcement
- Truth
- Knowledge





PRINCIPLES OF CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

- Acknowledge the Problem
- Gather Necessary Information
- Set Guidelines
- Keep Emotion Out of the Discussion
- Be Decisive

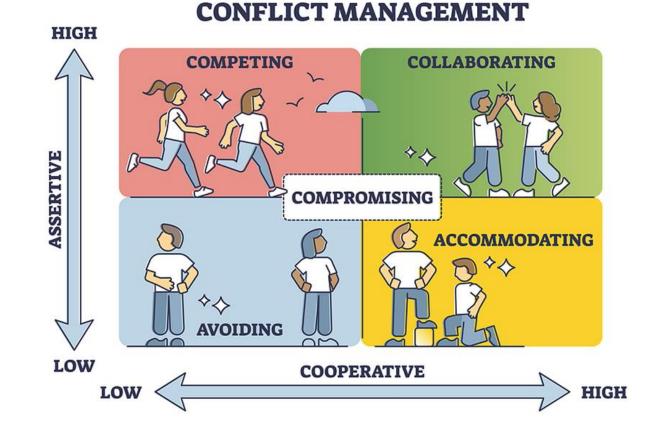






APPROACHES TO CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

- Accommodating
- Avoiding
- Collaborating
- Competing
- Compromising

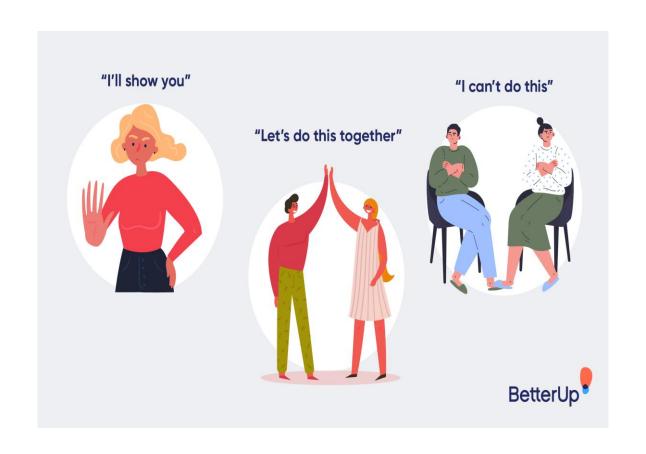






CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

- Constructive
- Destructive Conflict
- Discipline







STRATEGIES TO PREVENT OR LIMIT CONFLICT

Receiving and Giving Constructive Feedback

Constructive Feedback

- Uses facts in support of observations
- States the impact this had.
- Indicates what is preferable
- Discusses the consequences (negative and positive).

Destructive Feedback

- General comments, unsupported with specific examples
- Blames, undermines, belittles, finds fault and deminishes the recipient
- Gives no guidance for future behaviour
- Delivery is emotional, aggressive or insulting





STRATEGIES TO PREVENT OR LIMIT CONFLICT

Constructive feedback should be:

- •Specific (focus on particular behaviours, not the person),
- •Balanced (include positives along with areas for improvement),
- •Timely (given as soon as possible after the observed behaviour),
- •Respectful (delivered in a private and professional manner).

Example of Giving Feedback:

Instead of saying, "You're always disorganised," say, "I noticed the patient files were not completed yesterday. Let's discuss ways to help manage the workload more effectively."

Example of Receiving Feedback:

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When receiving feedback, it is important to listen without interrupting, ask clarifying questions if needed, and thank the person for their input—even if the feedback is difficult to hear.



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