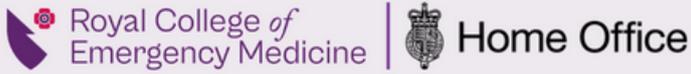


Information Sharing to Tackle Violence

#ISTV



For clinical staff - why ISTV is so important

This quick reference guide supplements a [short film that has been produced for clinical staff working in Emergency Departments \(EDs\)](#). Its purpose is to support staff with data collation to feed into an important national programme – Information Sharing to Tackle Violence (ISTV).

Research shows that violence-related injuries treated in the ED decreases by up to one-third when data is collated effectively.

You can help reduce violence in your area by encouraging ED staff to consistently and accurately record information patients are routinely asked every day. When we know where and how people are injured, up to one-third of injuries from violence can be prevented.

Information is then shared with community safety partnership teams – a system that helps prevent violence-related injuries, especially knife and gang related assaults.

ISTV can lead to safer places for us all and everyone has an important role to play. What you do really can make a difference.

A new Standard Operating Procedure has been established, with supporting documentation.

[ISTV Standard Operating Procedure](#)

[ISTV Standard Operating Procedure FAQs](#)

[ISTV Standard Operating Procedure Factsheet](#)

[ISTV Standard Operating Procedure Checklist](#)

[More on RCEM's website.](#)

Research has shown that in departments that collect this data effectively, violence-related injuries treated in the ED decrease by up to one-third.



ISTV uses the information that we routinely collect in the emergency department to prevent further violence and injury.



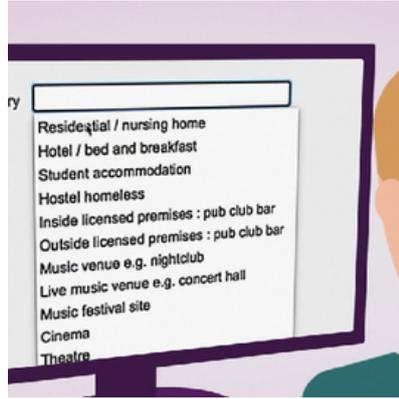
About 3/4 of people injured through violence and treated in EDs don't tell the police - so the information you collect and share anonymously contributes vital pieces of a jigsaw.



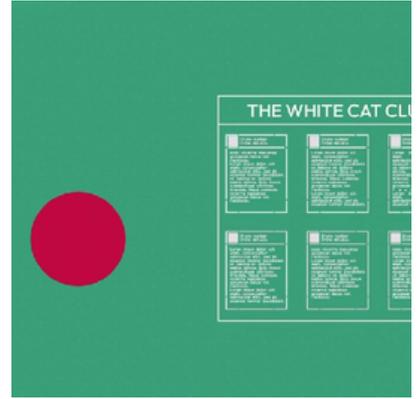
Building a bigger picture - this reveals the places and times that violent injury occurs in our communities. These violence hotspots are only revealed if we accurately record the time and geographical place where the injury occurred.



Let's go through an example to explain. Jim presents to the ED following an argument outside a nightclub. Jim was punched resulting in injuries to his face. He was assessed, treated and discharged home.



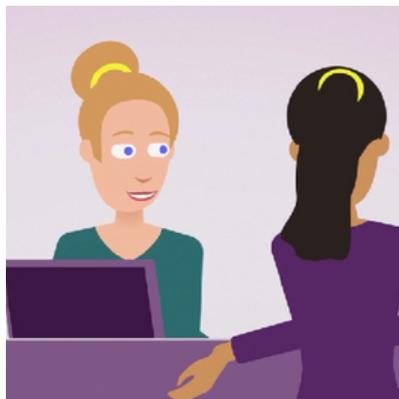
Jim never reported the assault to the police. But because the details of where and what happened were properly recorded in the ED, this anonymised information could be shared with the community safety partnership team.



Together with policing and local authority data, it's clear that the club is a hotspot for anti-social behaviour. So, increased security and community safety measures can be put in place.



We know that is system prevents violence-related injuries, especially knife and gang related assaults.



This means fewer people with serious injuries attending the ED and safer places to live for us all.