



Some Symptoms of P.C.E. are:

- 1) Caregivers calling the client from home or allowing the client to call them on their private phone instead of contacting the agencies support staff
- 2) Caregivers worrying often about the client while off work
- 3) Caregivers friends and family members telling them that they talk too much about the client
- 4) Taking the client's outburst personally and the caregiver having difficulty calming himself or herself after the client has an emotional out bursts
- 5) Frequently reporting that other caregiver(s) aren't doing things right
- 6) Becoming jealous when the client compliments another caregivers work
- 7) Manipulating the client or their family to remove other caregivers or get themselves more time alone with the client
- 8) Withholding client information from other health care staff
- 9) Calling the client "mom" or other names that indicate family position
- 10) Having reoccurring feeling that the client is in danger or not getting enough care
- 11) Lying on the client's behalf
- 12) Feeling overwhelmed with the client's demands and needs
- 13) Feeling trapped in their position
- 14) Yelling at or crying in reaction to the client's behavior

Often P.C.E. takes place when I caregiver lives with the client or increases their 12-24 hour shifts on a case. To avoid this, caregivers (ideally) should not spend more than three 24 hour shifts in a row with any on client or, at best, must be monitored for and educated on the risk or P.C.E. If P.C.E. symptoms become an issue the caregiver must have their ongoing hours with that client fragmented, reduced or be removed for the case altogether. The destructive behaviors do not maintain a healthy atmosphere for the client or the caregiver and in extreme cases could be detrimental to both.