

# Communication Heart of consultation

Nomfundo Maseko

#### Outline

- What is communication in clinical practice?
- Importance of communication
- Expectation in consultation (doctor and patient
- Concerns and barriers
- What can be done about it?

# What is communication in clinical practice

\*Gathering information by listening to make accurate diagnosis [1,2,3,4]

\*Providing information by counselling, educating and advising the patient<sup>[1,2,3,4]</sup>

\*Shared decision making about the treatment [1,2,3,4]



# Why is it important?

- The purpose of consultation is to improve the patient's clinical outcome [5,6]
- Main ingredient in consultation is communication
- Patients live in their bodies and they have the crucial information necessary to make an accurate diagnosis and the best treatment plan<sup>[5,6]</sup>

# Why is it important? cont'd

Central to providing patient centred care and quality healthcare

Empowers and equips patients

Dignifies healthcare

#### Effective doctor-patient communication is linked to:

- Improved clinical outcomes
- Improved treatment adherence
- Reduced risk of malpractice claims



#### **Expectation conversation**

- From patient:
- Truthfulness
- Respect
- Coordination

- From doctor:
- Patience
- Attentive listening
- Compassion
- Empathy

WATCH: 'Shut up, I don't speak to women' - female doctor threatened at Krugersdorp hospital

2018-08-02 19:54

lavan Pijoos











# What are my concerns?

Dehumanization in medicine

- Morally disengaged doctors
- Dissatisfied angry patients and caregivers
- Increasing malpractice claims
- Increasing indemnity costs

# What are my concerns cont'd

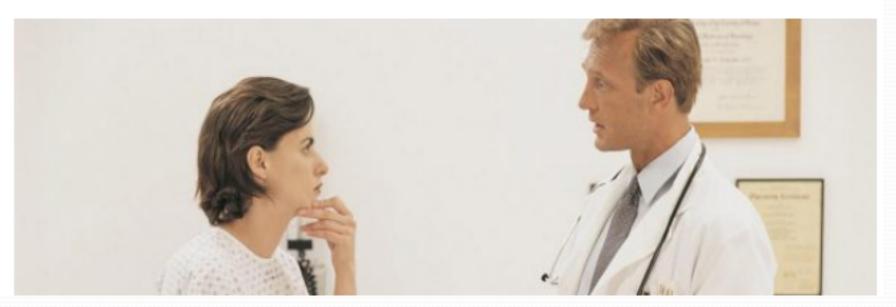
 Retrospective review of case reports from Medical Protection Society casebook

• 44% of the cases are due to ineffective communication

# Disturbing study finds doctors stop listening to patients after just 11 seconds

07/23/2018 / By Isabelle Z.





#### **Barriers**

Language

Doctor to patient ratio

Cultural beliefs

Ethnicity

Burnt out doctors

#### What can be done about it?

- Ensure patient understands by asking open-ended questions
- Focus on the patient and attentively listen
- Be empathetic and cultivate a teachable heart
- Sensitivity
- Self-awareness and duty to self-care

#### Reference list

- 1. Ranjan, P., Kumari, A., & Chakrawarty, A. (2015). How can doctors improve their communication skills?. *Journal of clinical and diagnostic research: JCDR*, 9(3), JE01.
- 2. Travaline, J. M., Ruchinskas, R., & D'Alonzo Jr, G. E. (2005). Patient-physician communication: why and how. *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association*, 105(1), 13.
- 3. Ha, J. F., & Longnecker, N. (2010). Doctor-patient communication: a review. *The Ochsner Journal*, 10(1), 38-43.
- 4. Wong, S., & Lee, A. (2006). Communication skills and doctor patient relationship. *Medical Bulletin*, 11(3), 7-9.
- 5. Duffy FD, Gordon GH, Whelan G, et al(2004). Assessing competence in communication and interpersonal skills: the Kalamazoo II report Acad Med. 79(6):495–507.
- 6. Bre' dart A, Bouleuc C, Dolbeault S(2005). Doctor-patient communication and satisfaction with care in oncology. Curr Opin Oncol;17(14):351–354.
- 7. Roter D, Hall J, Kern DE, Barker L, Cole K, Roca RP(1995). Improving physicians' interviewing skills and reducing patients' emotional distress: a randomized clinical trial. *Archive Intern Med*; 155: 1877-1884.
- 8. Cegala DJ, Marinelli T, Post D (2000). The effects of patient communication skills training on compliance. Archives of Family Medicine; 9: 57-64.
- 9. DiMatteo MR. Enhancing patient adherence to medical recommendations. JAMA 1994; 271: 79-83.
- 10. Flocke SA, Miller WL, Crabtree BF (2002). Relationships between physician practice style, patient satisfaction, and attributes of primary care. Journal of Family Practice; 51: 835-40.
- 11. Safran D, Taira D et al (1998). "Linking primary care performance to outcomes of care". J Fam; 47: 213-220
- 12. Arora N (2003). Interacting with cancer patients: the significance of physicians' communication behavior. Soc Sci Med;57(5):791–806.

#### Reference list

- 13. Stewart MA (1995). Effective physician-patient communication and health outcomes: a review. CMAJ;152(9):1423–1433.
- 14. Tongue JR, Epps HR, Forese LL(2005). Communication skills for patientcentered care: research-based, easily learned techniques formedical interviews that benefit orthopaedic surgeons and their patients. J Bone Joint Surg Am;87:652–658.
- 15. Haslam, N. (2006). Dehumanization: An integrative review. Personality and social psychology review, 10(3), 252-264.
- 16. Christoff, K. (2014). Dehumanization in organizational settings: some scientific and ethical considerations. Frontiers in human neuroscience, 8, 748.
- 17. Harris, L. T., & Fiske, S. T. (2006). Dehumanizing the lowest of the low: Neuroimaging responses to extreme out-groups. Psychological science, 17(10), 847-853.
- 18. Epley, N., Waytz, A., & Cacioppo, J. T. (2007). On seeing human: a three-factor theory of anthropomorphism. Psychological review, 114(4), 864.
- 19. Barry, M. J., & Edgman-Levitan, S. (2012). Shared decision making—the pinnacle of patient-centered care. New England Journal of Medicine, 366(9), 780-781.
- 20. Delbanco, T. L., & Daley, J. (1996). Through the patient's eyes: strategies toward more successful contraception. Obstetrics & Gynecology, 88(3), 41S-47S.
- 21. Chiò, A., Montuschi, A., Cammarosano, S., De Mercanti, S., Cavallo, E., Ilardi, A., ... & Calvo, A. (2008). ALS patients and caregivers communication preferences and information seeking behaviour. European journal of neurology, 15(1), 55-60.
- 22. Diette, G. B., & Rand, C. (2007). The contributing role of health-care communication to health disparities for minority patients with asthma. Chest, 132(5), 802S-809S.

### Questions

