

Building Trust and Respect with Relationship-Centered Communication

Robert (Bert) Stewart MD, FCCP Vice Chief of Staff & Medical Director of Quality Baylor Scott & White – Hillcrest Medical Center

ABOUT ACH

Working toward a vision of a healthcare culture where all communication is **effective**, **empathic**, and **equitable**.



COMMUNITY

Non-Profit Academic Membership Organization since 1979



MISSION

Improving communication and relationships in healthcare



VISION

A relationship-centered healthcare culture where all communication is effective, empathic, & equitable

Avoidable Suffering: Getting to the heart of what we do!

Miscommunication
Lack of Empathy
Lack of patient engagement
Wait time

Your text place holder

Inherent Suffering

Associated with Treatment

Inherent Suffering Associated with Diagnosis



- Review how communication training can improve your healthcare delivery
- Define Relationship Centered Communication (RCC)
- Review evidence of RCC impact

ACTIVITY

Speed Meeting

 Share something about your name that makes it special.



BETTER OUTCOMES FOR PATIENTS 2-13

- Diabetes¹
- Blood Pressure²
- Pain Management³
- Adherence to Medications⁴
- Heart Disease⁵
- COPD⁶
- Lung cancer, pulm nodules⁷⁻¹⁰
- Disparities¹¹⁻¹²



BETTER OUTCOMES CLINICIANS & TEAMS 14-16

- Engagement
- Satisfaction
- Workload Stress
- Medical Malpractice
- Team Collaboration



BETTER OUTCOMES FOR INSTITUTIONS 14-16

- Patient Experience Scores
- Work Environment
- Job Satisfaction
- Patient Loyalty
- Likelihood to Recommend
- Enhanced Safety & Quality

Overview of Relationship-Centered Communication Skills

The skill sets offer the most effective and efficient use of time during an encounter - whether it be a clinical appointment or meeting

Skill Set 1	Skill Set 2	Data Centered Portion	Additional	Skill Set 3
 Create Rapport and Set Agenda Small Talk Elicit the list of items Negotiate Priorties 	 Elicit Perspectives Explore Ideas, Concerns, Expectations (ICE) Respond with PEARLS 	 Examples: Clinician directed History Building Skills (H&P/Review of Systems) Screening Questions Meeting Objectives Presentation 	Examples:	Educate, Counsel & Plan • Chunk & Check • I.C.E • Teachback

EXPLORE THE **PERSONAL STORY**

IMPACT

"How has this affected your day-to-day life?"

IDEAS

"People often have ideas of what might be causing their symptoms. What do you think might be causing your pain?"

EXPECTATIONS

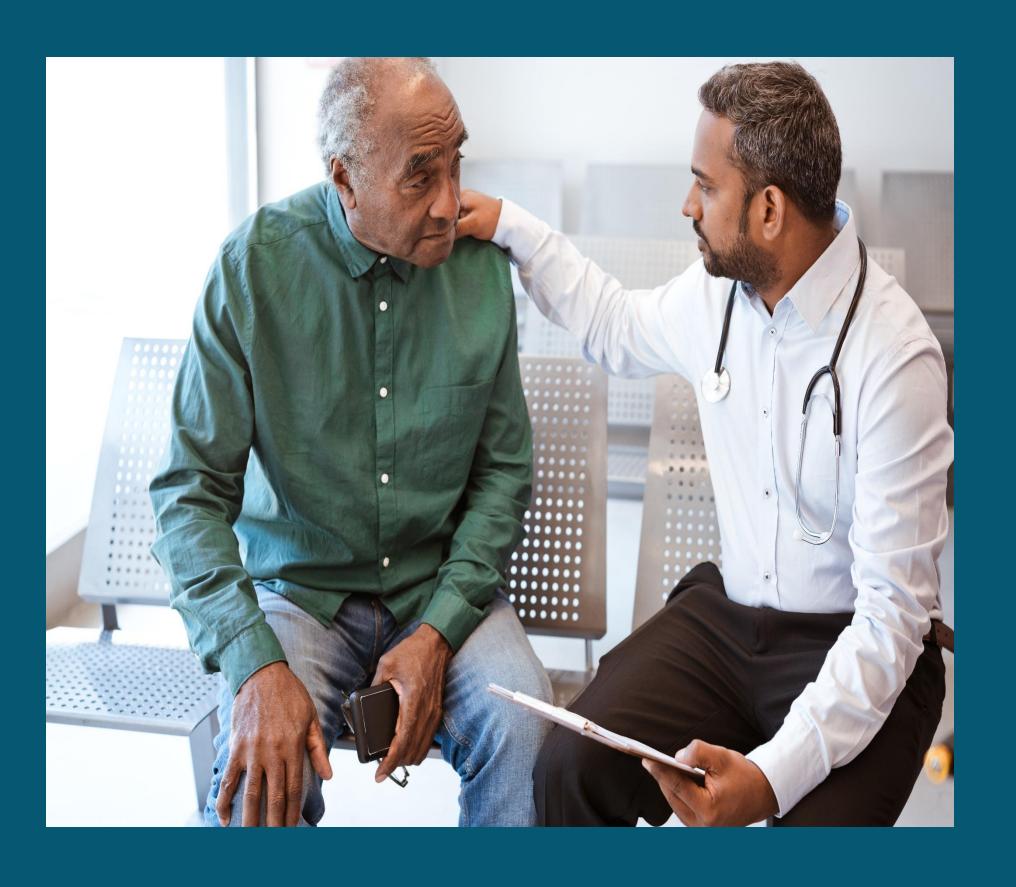
"What are you hoping to get out of today's encounter?"

RESPOND WITH EMPATHY (VERBAL)19-20

Use at Least One PEARLS© Statement in Every Encounter

P	Partnership	"Let's work together to make a plan that feels realistic to you."
E	Emotion	"It's frustrating to receive different messages at each visit."
A	Apology	"I'm sorry that I've kept you waiting."
	Appreciation	"I appreciate you waiting. Your time is valuable."
R	Respect	"You are a strong advocate for your family."
L	Legitimization	"A lot of people would feel upset if their concerns weren't addressed."
S	Support	"I'm committed to following up so that you have the information you need to make this important decision."

RESPOND WITH EMPATHY (NONVERBAL)



Pause

Touch, Posture

Facial Expression

Eye Contact

Tone Of Voice

Space

EMPATHY ENHANCES EFFICIENCY 21

	Made empathetic statements	Did not make empathetic statements
Internists	17.6 min. visits	20.1 min. visits
Surgeons	12.5 min. visits	14 min. visits

Overview of Relationship-Centered Communication Skills

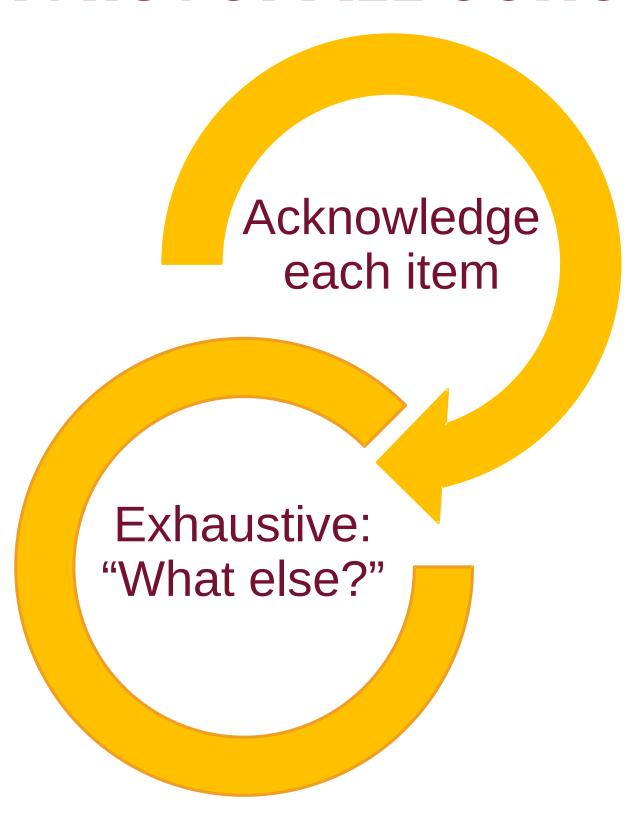
The skill sets offer the most effective and efficient use of time during an encounter – whether it be a clinical appointment or meeting

Skill Set 1	Skill Set 2	Data Centered Portion	Additional	Skill Set 3
Create Rapport and Set Agenda • Small Talk • Elicit the list of items • Negotiate Priorties	 Elicit Perspectives Explore Ideas, Concerns, Expectations (ICE) Respond with PEARLS 	Examples: • Clinician directed History Building Skills (H&P/Review of Systems) • Screening Questions • Meeting Objectives • Presentation	Examples:	Educate, Counsel & Plan • Chunk & Check • I.C.E • Teachback

SKILL SET 1: BEGINNING 18



Elicit list of ALL concerns



ELICIT THE LIST OF ALL ITEMS

Obtain
a LIST of ALL
issues:
Symptoms,
concerns,
expectations,
requests

State:
"Let's start by getting a list of the topics that you would like to talk about today."

Acknowledge:
Each item
Ask: "What
else?"
until you hear
"That's it"
BEFORE delving
into any item

SKILL SET 1: BEGINNING

Negotiate the Agenda



OVERVIEW: SKILL SET 1: BEGINNING

Create Rapport Quickly

- Greet the patient
- Explain your role
- Attend to comfort; small talk before big talk
- Set expectations for time and interruptions
- Minimize communication barriers

Elicit List of all Concerns

- Acknowledge each item
- Exhaustive "What else?"

Negotiate the Agenda

- Establish the patient's priorities
- State your clinical goals
- Negotiate a plan

Overview of Relationship-Centered Communication Skills

The skill sets offer the most effective and efficient use of time during an encounter - whether it be a clinical appointment or meeting

Skill Set 1	Skill Set 2	Data Centered Portion	Additional	Skill Set 3
Create Rapport and Set Agenda • Small Talk • Elicit the list of items • Negotiate Priorties	 Elicit Perspectives Explore Ideas, Concerns, Expectations (ICE) Respond with PEARLS 		Examples:	Educate, Counsel & Plan • Chunk & Check • I.C.E • Teachback

A Typical Encounter

"So, we've talked about a lot of things today. I understand you are frustrated with the processes in the clinic/hospital and are struggling with getting your peers to participate in process improvement. You need to attend a LEAN class within the next month and review your huddle board metrics to determine what opportunities exist for process improvements. You are also going to speak to you supervisor and ask for a team meeting to go over these issues. You will follow back up with me in 6 weeks. Do you have any questions?" , DOWNLOAD



Chunk & Check

Break information into smaller, more consumable bites.



ART Loops21

Turns monologue into dialogue

Can be used to elicit:

Ideas

Goals

Concerns



Ensures clarity and maximizes adherence

ART Loops: Example

ASK	What have you heard about how we use LEAN for process improvement?		
Individual: Well, I k	Individual: Well, I know we are supposed to use LEAN to fix problems.		
RESPOND	Yes, LEAN is one methodology to support process improvement.		
ASK	Have you attended a LEAN class yet?		
RESPOND	No, I have not had the opportunity.		
TELL	I think the course will give you some good perspective on finding root causes of issues and working with your peers to find solutions.		



Assess Understanding with Teach-back

Leads to improved outcomes

Allows for collaboration

Promotes engagement

Schillinger et al, Arch Intern Med 2002; Samuels-Kalow, Pat Educ Couns 2016; Badaczewski et al, Pt Educ Couns 2017

Relationship-Centered Communication Based Curriculum



Leadership



Conflict Engagement



Teambuilding



Coaching





What questions do you have?



















Yale NewHaven **Health**









































Lucile Packard Children's Hospital Stanford



















Thank You

achonline.org

REFERENCES

- 1) Dempsey C. The Antidote to Suffering: How Compassionate Connected Care Can Improve Safety, Quality, and Experience. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill; 2018.
- 2) Diabetes & Cholesterol
- Hojat M, Louis DZ, Markham FW, Wender R, Rabinowitz C, Gonnella JS. Physicians' empathy and clinical outcomes for diabetic patients. Acad Med. 2011;86(3):359-364.
- 3) Blood Pressure
- Schoenthaler A, Chaplin WF, Allegrante JP, Fernandez S, Diaz-Gloster M, Tobin JN, Ogedegbe G. Provider communication effects of medication adherence in hypertensive African Americans. Patient Educ Couns. 2009;75(2):185-191.
- 4) Pain Management
- Oliveira VC, Ferreira ML, Pinto RZ, Filho RF, Refshauge K, Ferreira PH. Effectiveness of training clinicians' communication skills on patients' clinical outcomes: A systematic review. J Manipulative Physiol Ther. 2015;38(8):601-616.
- Sarinopoulos I, Hesson AM, Gordon C, Lee SA, Wang L, Dwamena F, Smith RC. Patient-centered interviewing is associated with decreased responses to painful stimuli: An initial fMRI study. Patient Educ Couns. 2013;90(2):220-225.
- 5) Adherence
- Moral RR, de Torres LAP, Ortega LP, Larumbe MC, Villalobos AR, Garcia JAF, Rejano JMP, Study CGAA. Effectiveness of motivational interviewing to improve
 therapeutic adherence in patients 65 years old with chronic diseases: A cluster randomized clinical trial in primary care. Patient Educ Couns. 2015;98(8):977-983.
- 6) Heart Disease
- Benner JS, Erhardt L, Flammer M, Moller RA, Rajicic N, Changela K, Yunis C, Cherry SB, Gaciong Z, Johnson ES, Sturkenboom MCJM, García-Puig J, Girerd X. A novel
 programme to evaluate and communicate 10-year risk of CHD reduces predicted risk and improves patients' modifiable risk factor profile. Int J Clin Pract.
 2008;62(10):1484-1498.
- Meterko M, Wright S, Lin H, Lowy E, Cleary PD. Mortality among persons with acute myocardial infarction: The influences of patient-centered care and evidence-based medicine. Health Serv Res. 2010;45(5p1):1188-1204.
- Curry LA, Spatz E, Cherlin E, Thompson JW, Berg D, Ting HH, Decker C, Krumholz HM, Bradley EH. What distinguishes top-performing hospitals in acute myocardial infarction mortality rates? A qualitative study. Ann Intern Med. 2011;154(6):384-390.
- Record JD, Rand C, Christmas C, Hanyok L, Federowicz M, Bilderback A, Patel A, Khajuria S, Hellmann DB, Ziegelstein RC. Reducing heart failure readmissions by teaching patient-centered care to internal medicine residents. Arch Intern Med. 2011;171(9):359-364.

REFERENCES

- 7) Slatore CG et al, Chest 2010;138:628-34. Communication between pts and clinicians is associated with quality of care and confidence in dealing with COPD
- 8) Scheunemann LP, Ernecoff NC, Buddadhumaruk P, et al. Clinician-family communication about patients' values and preferences in intensive care units. JAMA Intern Med. 2019;179(5):676-684.
- 9) Nugent SM, Golden SE, Thomas CR Jr, et al. Patient-clinician communication among patients with stage I lung cancer. Support Care Cancer. 2018;26(5):1625-1633.
- 10) Slatore CG, Golden SE, Ganzini L, Wiener RS, Au DH. Distress and patient-centered communication among veterans with incidental (not screen-detected) pulmonary nodules. A cohort study. Ann Am Thorac Soc. 2015;12(2):184-192.
- 11) Shen MJ, Hamann HA, Thomas AJ, Ostroff JS. Association between patient-provider communication and lung cancer stigma. Support Care Cancer. 2016;24(5):2093-2099.
- 12) Diette GB, Rand C. Chest 2007;132:802S-809S. Poor patient-provider communication contributes to health care disparities for minority patients with asthma.
- 13) Hagiwara, Nao et al. "Detecting Implicit Racial Bias in Provider Communication Behaviors to Reduce Disparities in Healthcare: Challenges, Solutions, and Future Directions for Provider Communication Training." Patient education and counseling 102.9 (2019): 1738–1743. Web.
- 14) Krasner MS, Epstein RM, Beckman H, Suchman AL, Chapman B, Mooney CJ, Quill TE. Association of an educational program in mindful communication with burnout, empathy, and attitudes among primary care physicians. JAMA. 2009;302(12):1284-1293.
- 15) Boissy A, Windover AK, Bokar D, Karafa M, Neuendorf K, Frankel RM, Merlino J, Rothberg MB. Communication skills training for physicians improves patient satisfaction. J Gen Intern Med. 2016;31(7):755-761.
- 16) Kennedy DM, Fasolino JP, Gullen DJ. Improving the patient experience through provider communication skills building. Patient Exp J. 2014;1(1):56-60.
- Merlino J. Service Fanatics: How to Build Superior Patient Experience the Cleveland Clinic Way. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill Education; 2014.
- 17) Fortin AH, Dwamena FC, Frankel RM, Smith RC. Smith's Patient Centered Interviewing: An Evidence-Based Method. 4th ed. New York, NY: McGraw Hill; 2019.
- 18) Ospina NS, Phillips KA, Rodriguez-Gutierrez R, Castaneda-Guarderas A, Gionfriddo MR, Branda ME, Montori VM. Eliciting the patient's agenda-Secondary analysis of recorded clinical encounters. J Gen Intern Med. 2019;24(1):36-40.
- 19) Lown BA. A social neuroscience-informed model for teaching and practicing compassion in health care. Med Educ. 2016;50(3):332-342.
- 20) Clark WD, Russell M. Skill set two: Skills that build trust. In Chou CL, Cooley L, eds. Communication Rx: Transforming Healthcare Through Relationship-Centered Communication. New York, NY: McGraw Hill; 2017
- For copyright permission, contact info@ACHonline.org
- 21) Levinson W, Gorawara-Bhat R, Lamb J. A study of patient clues and physician responses in primary care and surgical settings. JAMA. 2000;284(8):1021-1027.

REFERENCES

- 22) Kalet A, Chou CL, eds. Remediation in Medical Education: A Mid-Course Correction. New York, NY: Springer; 2014.
- 23) Schillinger D, Piette J, Grumbach K, et al. Closing the loop: physician communication with diabetic patients who have low health literacy. Arch Intern Med. 2003;163(1):83-90.
- 24) Samuels-Kalow M, Hardy E, Rhodes K, Mollen C. "Like a dialogue": Teach-back in the emergency department. Patient Educ Couns. 2016;99(4):549-554.
- 25) Badaczewski A, Bauman LJ, Blank AE, et al. Relationship between Teach-back and patient-centered communication in primary care pediatric encounters. Patient Educ Couns. 2017;100(7):1345-1352.