Communication skills

Dr AlJoharah AlQuaiz

Professor & Consultant Family Physician

Content

Definition

- Basic elements in the communication process.
- Principles of communication.
- Important positive doctor behavior
 - -Active listening.
 - -Attitudes
 - -Communication strategies
 - -Follow up

Continue....

Difficulties in communication
Verbal communication
Non-verbal communication
Rapport building techniques
Key points

In the art of medicine there are three factors--the disease ,the patient , and the doctor....It is not easy for the ordinary people to understand why they are ill or why they get better or worse , but if it is explained by someone else , it can seem quite a simple matter---if the doctor fails to make himself understood he may miss the truth of the illness.

> The forgotten Art Elliot-Binns E 1978

Communication

The successful passing of a message from one person to another

Factors interfering with patient satisfaction

Poor communication
Physician insensitivity
Office foul ups eg Appointment delay

Principles Facilitating Communication Process

The rapport
Time factor
The message
The attitudes

Communication in the Consultation Positive doctor behavior

At first contact

* Make the patient feel comfortable.
*Be unhurried and relaxed.
*Focus firmly on the patient.
*Use open ended questions.
*Make appropriate reassuring gestures.

Active listening

Listening includes four essential elements:
Checking facts
Checking feelings
Encouragement
reflection

Attitudes

Caring Empathy Respect Interest Concern

Responsibility Trust Sensitivity Confidence Competence

Communicating Strategies

- Modify language
- Avoid jargon
- Clear explanations
- Clear treatment instructions
- Evaluate pt's understanding
- Summarize and repeat
- Avoid uncertainty
- Avoid inappropriate reassurance

Follow up

Ensure pt obtains results

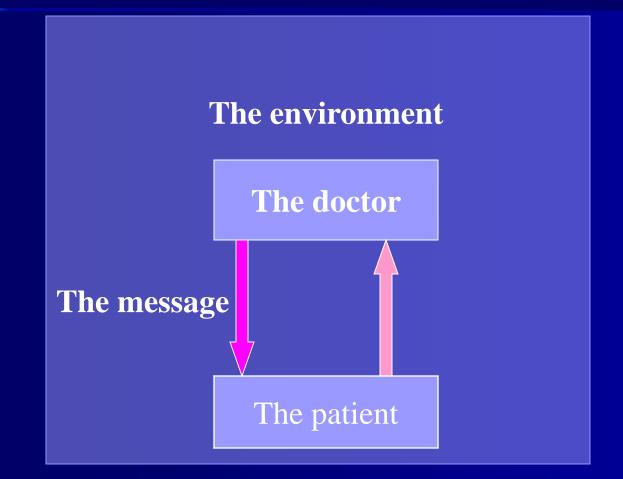
- Ensure any promised follow-up is carried out.
- Arrange referral if inadequate response to Rx
- Act as an advocate if necessary.

Difficulties in Communication

Effective communication depends on four factors:

- 1. The doctor (sender)
- 2. The patient (recipient)
- 3. The message
- 4. The environment

The four key factors affecting communication



The doctor Personal factors that influence communication	
■ Age	elderly, young
Sex	opposite
Senses	deafness, speech
Competence	health understanding , professional training social awareness, empathy

Attitude

Differences

bias patient attending other doctors. religion , social class ethnic groups

Patient characteristics that influence consultation

Age
Sex
Senses impairment
Handicapped
Illness adolescent, elderly opposite deaf, blind, speech

acutely ill, injured

PsychologicalAttitude

aggressive, hostile, passive, demanding

- Anxiety /depression
- Dementia
- Fear & phobias e.g. AIDS
- Hypochondriasis
- Personality disorders
- Sensitive issues e.g. sexuality, bereavment
- Malignancy

Social Social class Ethnic group Education Political group Familiarity

Doctor-patient interaction

- Poor past relationship and experiences.
- Personal differences
- Communication skills of doctor and patient.
- Personal honesty and integrity of both in dealing with difficult messages.
- Psychosocial problems.
- Familiarity between patient & doctor.

Negative communication related to the message

Language difficulties

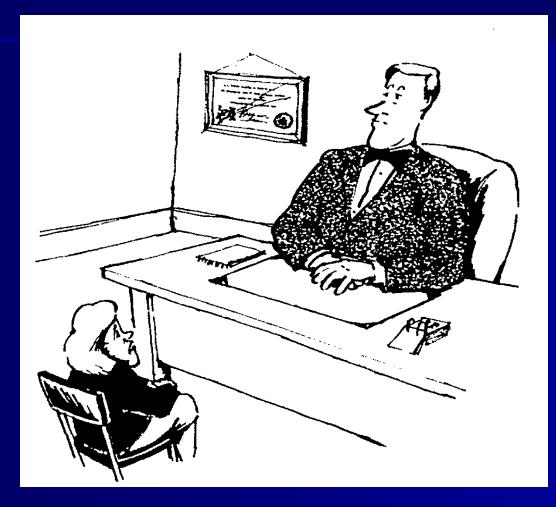
Complex problems

Emotional problems

Uncertainty and doubt

Environment Factors adversely influencing communication: Waiting room Poor physical layout Length of waiting time busy, noisy, sense of urgency Time pressure **Physical factors** Desk barrier, inappropriate layout, poor record system substandard examination couch. undressing, sound , interruptions Privacy

Physical barrier



Verbal communication

- Verbal interchange
 *Close ended questions symptoms , PMH, FMH, psychosocial data
 *Open ended questions Tell me about it.
- Slips of tongue, and major areas of omission
- By the way
- "Calling card" "ticket to the doctor"
- Avoid medical jargon

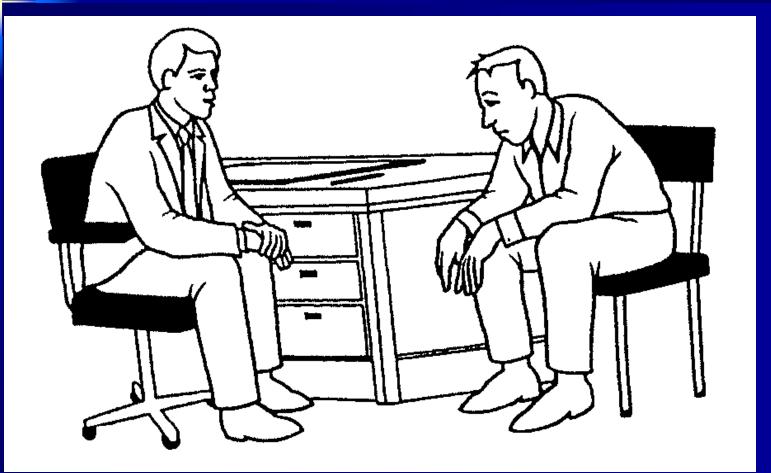
Consitation

<u>https://youtu.be/Cg4BbnkBavQ?list=PLpRE0Zu_k-By_X4lNa4WwYFC2MTbkDHok</u> Nonverbal communication "Body language"

It is the most important feature of the communication process.

Impact of the messageWords7%Tone of voice38%Non-verbal communication55%

Posture of a depressed person



Non-verbal communication

Paralanguage (Voice effect)
Touch
Body language (kinesis)
Proxemics (spatial factors)

Paralanguage

- Voice effect that accompanies or modifies talking and communicate meaning.
 - 10% words and 90% facial expression , and tone of voice
- Velocity of speech(fast ,slow, hesitant)
- Tone and volume
- Sighs , grunts, pauses.
- Urgency , sincerity, confidence, hesitation, sadness, and apprehension.

Body language

study of nonverbal gestures, or body movements and their meaning as a form of communication

EYES

Eye brows Forehead Eyes Eye contact (1/4 of time depressed)Shifty eyes, stuttering eyes , stammering eyes (cutting you off) Pupils dilated , constricted

Hands

Auto-contact (protective feeling)
Hand to hand contact (barrier)
Droopy and flaccid with sadness
Grasping in anxiety.
Clenched in anger.

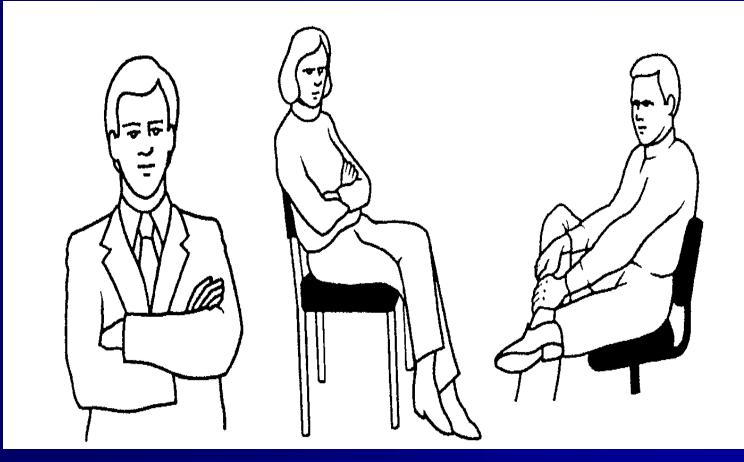
Gestures

 Arms
 crossed arms -----defensive posture Hugging------ insecurity

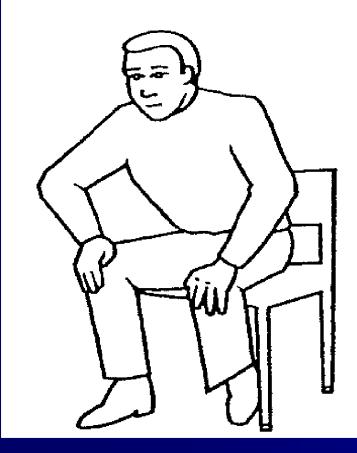
 Legs
 Crossing the legs-----protection against

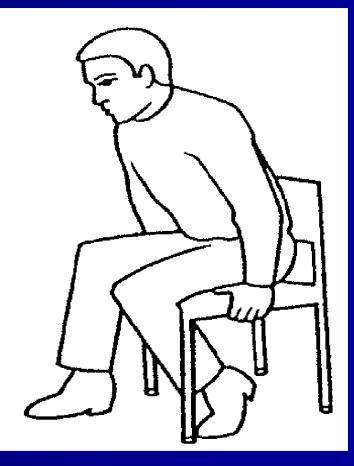
 Nose rub, throat clear lying

Barrier signals



Readiness to go gesture





Rapport-building techniques

MirroringPacingVocal coping

consultation

Body language

https://youtu.be/tWFVT-fUafQ

Key points

- Listening is a fundamental prerequisite for effective communication.
- Paraphrasing and summarizing will emphasize that listening is occurring.
- Observation of non-verbal language may be the most significant part of communication.
- Good communication between doctor and patient decreases the chance of dis-satisfaction.

References

 Essential of Family Medicine by Rakel
 The Basistof/General Practice by Murtagh

Videos body language CD

Consultation — patient centered

https://youtu.be/S4wWClQhZaA