# Healthcare Culture



#### Communication in the Healthcare Culture

- Sometimes communication problems occur when there is a cultural divide
- Information must be exchanged
  - Regularly
  - Clearly
  - Accurately

#### Breakdowns in Healthcare Communication=

- Incomplete patient histories
- Test Inaccuracies
- Billing errors
- Treatment oversights
- Incomplete patient teaching
- Poor followup
  - Prescription error
  - Misdiagnoses
  - Inadequate or incomplete treatment
    - Death

# Healthcare System Culture

- It is expected that patients understand English
- It is expected that patients understand what it expected of them
- It is expected that patients agree with and understand practices
- It is expected that patients understand medical terminology
- It is expected that patients agree that the healthcare system knows "best"

# Compliance

- The healthcare system and its professionals expect patient to <u>comply</u> with the treatment regimen.
- When patients do not comply they often are labeled as
- <u>non-compliant</u>.
- What does this even mean?

# Non-Compliance in Healthcare

- Why would a patient actively or tacitly refuse to follow directions?
  - Culturally inappropriate
  - Financially unaffordable
  - Sociologically unfeasible
  - Language barrier
  - Educational barrier

#### Communication Process

- The purpose of <u>communication</u> is to address a patient's need.
  - Sender: the person who transmits the message
  - Message: The information being conveyed
  - Receiver: The person who gets the message
  - Feedback: The communication process that evaluates the accuracy of the message.
    - Not always present in an exchange

#### Tips for Successful Verbal Communication

- Use normal everyday language.
  - Medical terminology sounds like a foreign language
- Speak slowly and clearly
  - Anxiety sometimes interferes with listening or understanding
- Always check to make sure the patient has understood you
  - Ask
  - Observe
  - Try again

#### Manner and Tone

- Volume and tone of voice can convey many things
  - Happiness
  - Boredom
  - Respect
  - Disrespect
- "I don't have time to deal with you now so don't ask questions or give me a hard time."

### **Convey Competence**

- When patients are anxious and confused the healthcare professional must
  - Convey confidence
  - Convey certainty
  - Convey willingness to explain and clarify thoroughly
  - Avoid reacting to patient <u>anger</u>

# Seeing Eye to Eye

- In Western culture eye contact is valued
  - It implies honesty, caring and concern
  - However:
- In some cultures eye contact is viewed as disrespectful
- In some cultures avoidance of eye contact is viewed as respect

### Active Listening and Culture

- Listen with your ears
- Listen with your brain
- Listen with your cultural antenna
  - Give full attention to the patient or family member
  - Don't interrupt (unless you need to refocus)
  - Pay attention to body language and other nonverbal cues

#### Anger and Culture

- Sometimes anxiety is expressed as anger
  - Try to acknowledge anxiety
- Sometimes anger is an expression of feeling out of control
  - People don't necessarily feel safe in the impersonal healthcare system
- Sometimes anger is a response to feeling disrespected
  - Cultural mistakes take the form of disrespect

### Culturally Aware responses

- Try to identify the source of the anger or anxiety
  - It isn't you
  - · Listen but don't defend
  - Acknowledge the feelings
  - Don't argue with the patient or family member
- Offer the patient ways to be more in control
  - Be honest about costs, payment options, wait times, options
- Offer the patient ways to feel safer
  - Long waiting periods
  - Feeling ignored

#### Patient Education and Culture

- Be aware of the person in the family who wields authority.
  - Who is the decision maker?
  - Attitude toward healthcare system; males vs. females?
- Help the patient accept the illness/injury and need for treatment
  - If the family is in denial then the teaching won't be effective
- Involve the patient/family in the process of gaining knowledge and understanding (control).
- Provide positive reinforcement
  - This is not the first time you have done this teaching but it is the fist time the patient is receiving it.

#### Patient Teaching and Culture

- Use verbal, written and pictures wherever possible
- Evaluate the effectiveness of your teaching
  - Be aware of cultural issues
  - Does the patient feel comfortable asking questions?
  - No questions doesn't necessarily mean complete understanding
  - Ask open ended questions to be sure the patient understands
  - Be sure the patient/family understands it is acceptable to call later with questions or need for clarification
    - Look interested
    - Look pleased to be having the interaction

### Communication Challenges

- Consider culture
  - Neither you nor the patient may receive messages the way they are intended
- Language
  - Confusion or outright non-understanding
- Brain injuries/Cognitive Impairment
  - Be sure the patient is accompanied by a support person
- Be honest about costs, payment options, wait times, options

# Communication challenges

- Sometimes religious or cultural practices are in conflict with institutional rules and/or common practice
  - Patient wants to be surrounded by members of his church/tribe etc. but hospital rules state only 2 visitors at a time.
  - Patient wants to fast on a religious holiday but this would be detrimental to her health and wellbeing.
  - How should these or other instances be handled?

#### Telephone manners and Culture

- Telephone conversations with other cultures, with people with accents often lead to confusion. Why?
  - Be aware of your own accent
  - Speak slowly and clearly
  - Be prepared to repeat yourself
- Identify yourself and your office/department when answering
- Ask permission to put a caller on hold
  - wait for the response
- Always speak politely

# Triaging calls...

- Caller 1: Wants an appointment for her son who has a temperature of 103.2 F but no other symptoms.
- Caller 2: Wants to see the physician. He is having chest pains.
- Caller 3: Angry. Has been disconnected 3 times. Has a question about her bill.
- Caller 4: Needs a prescription refill
- Identify the order in which the calls should be answered.
- Give rationale.