Virtual Health Grand Rounds: USING TECHNOLOGY TO ENHANCE COMMUNICATION IN HEALTH CARE

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LAND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We acknowledge that we work on the traditional, ancestral and unceded territory of the Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish), xwməθkwəyəm (Musqueam), and Səlílwəta?/Selilwitulh (Tsleil-Waututh) Nations.





PRESENTER DISCLOSURES

Prof. Dr. med. Christian Juhra, MBA has received direct financial payments from:

- Consus Healthcare
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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Define the different elements of communication
- Assess communication technology and identify the best option
- Utilize technology-enabled communication to enhance patient care





QUESTION:

Why do we communicate?





WHY DO WE COMMUNICATE

- Exchange of information
- Exchange of feelings
- Build relationships
- Build trust
- Make decisions





HOW DO WE COMMUNICATE

- Words
- Speech / vocal components
- Facial components
- Body components
- Smell / fragrance
- External components (clothing, room, appearance, etc.)
- Touch / feel





We use ALL our senses to communicate.

HOW DO WE COMMUNICATE

According to Mehrabian, Communication is:

- 7% words
- 38% voice
- 55% mimic / body language

However, this 7-38-55 rule is regarded critically...

→ Non-verbal communication is a crucial aspect of communication!





EXAMPLE

Email

To: YOU

From: YOUR BOSS

Please come to my office at 4pm.





EXAMPLE: COME TO MY OFFICE

Information exchanged: Come to your boss' office at 4pm.



Is this enough information for you?

- Why do you need to go?
- Good or bad?
- Anything went wrong before?



INFORMATION

"The value of information is based on the ability to take action. Data in and of itself is worthless. Its value derives from getting the right information to the right person at the right time. This translates into good decisions that can help avert costly repairs or catastrophic equipment failures."



- (EPRI (Electronic Power Plan Research Institute) Principal Project Manager Susan Maley)

What are our goals in communicating with patients?





- Learn about their illness / medical history
- Create a safe atmosphere
- How do they feel?
- Build up trust!
- Did they understand everything? (Just saying so is not enough!)
- Obtain patient consent (future therapy / diagnostics etc.)







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https://www.aerzteblatt.de/archiv/143422/Die-Arzt-Patient-Beziehung-Sieben-Tipps-wie-Sie-die-Kommunikation-mit-den-Patienten-verbessern





Eye level – be on par with the patient (same in video communication!)

The patient must not look up to the doctor!



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https://beyondhealth.de/corporate-blog/so-gelingt-die-kommunikation-zwischen-arzt-und-patient





Distance?

Who else is listening? (Privacy!)

DIGITAL COMMUNICATION

Words (letter, email, messenger)

Voice (telephone, voice over IP)

Video (zoom, teams, etc.)

Virtual Reality?









VIDEO COMMUNICATION

Pros:

- See the patient (face / mimic)
- See the surrounding (home situation)
- No traveling over long distances → higher adherence to appointments
- Easier to integrate relatives / friends in discussions
- Better than phone





VIDEO COMMUNICATION

Cons:

- Do not see the whole patient (body language)
- Limited examination possibilities (more possible then you might think)
- Technological barriers
- Limited experience on both sides
- Worse than personal contact





SUCCESS FACTORS







SUCCESS FACTORS

Video Communication works, if:

- Good internet connection
- Good hardware (camera, micro etc.) (needs investment)
- Good training (doc-2-doc communication)
- People trust each other
- Technology enhances processes, does not hinder them
- Is supported by the leading management





SUCCESS FACTORS

Not every patient is capable of video communication (technology, language, education)

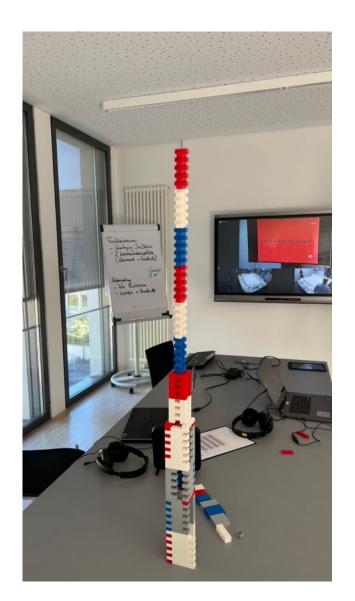


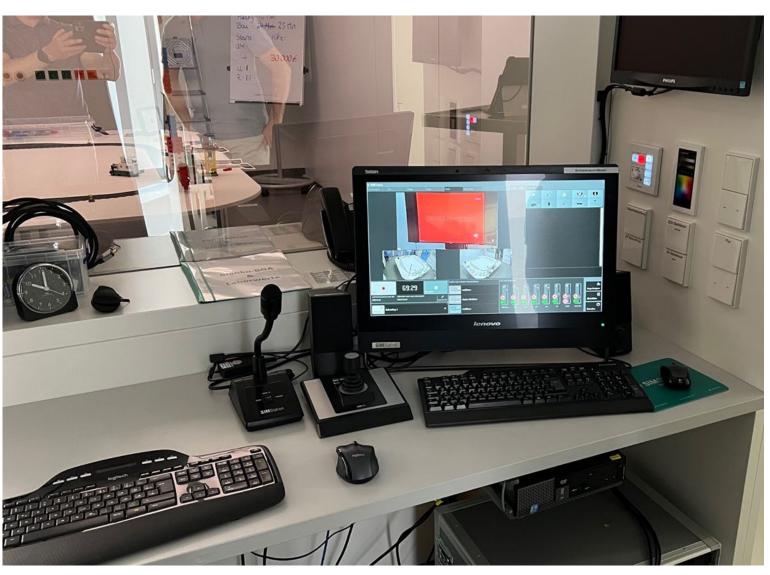
Not every physician is capable of good video communication (some more than others)





COMMUNICATION TRAINING









COMMUNICATION TRAINING









GOOD VIDEO COMMUNICATION

- Be professional (clothing, surrounding, light, camera position)
- Know the technology and feel safe with it (or leave it)
- Know the patient (if possible), what is the best way to communicate with them?
- Create trust and safety
- Make sure the patient understands you (words and content) –
 ask at the beginning if everything works





RESOURCES MENTIONED

- Eilert, D. W. (2017). Reliable Emotional Action Decoding Test (READ-49):
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- https://eprijournal.com/getting-the-right-information-to-the-right-person-at-the-righttime/ (January 6th 2023)











