

# Challenges in doctor-patient communication

# Current practice in Europe

30.09.12

**Vienna** 

A. Kiss CH

- My background
- How to train communication skills?
- Does the training work?
- Current practice in Europe
- Challenges making training mandatory
- Challenges concerning advanced training
- Challenges concerning Patient Reported Outcomes (PRO)





European Society for Medical Oncology



Making a world of difference in cancer care

# Recommendations for a Global Curriculum in Medical Oncology

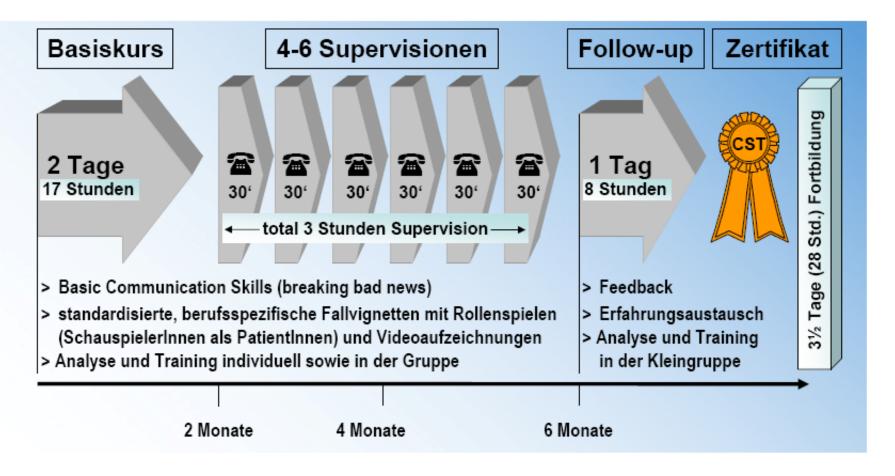
- 2010 Update -



## 6. Communications

Communication skills training has been shown to be effective to improve skills if the training is learner centered, use role play and structured feedback, and is conducted in small groups by trained facilitators. Follow up supervisions and booster sessions are recommended.

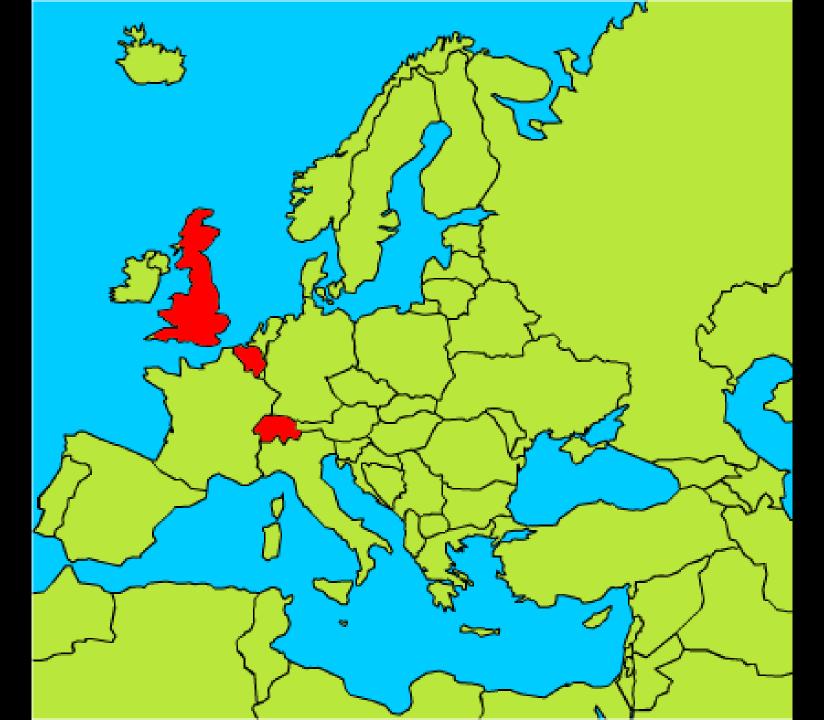
# Kursdesign / anrechenbare Fortbildungszeit Communication Skills Training (CST)





- My background
- How to train communication skills?
- Does the training work?
- Current practice in Europe
- Challenges making training mandatory
- Challenges concerning advanced training
- Challenges concerning Patient Reported Outcomes (PRO)







# EUROPEAN OPEAN HEMATOLOGY OLOGY CURRICULUM CULUM

http://www.ehaweb.org/assets/CV-Passport-PDF-Files/EHApassportA4-printout-2003FINAL.pdf

#### 8E COMMUNICATION SKILLS

The trainee has received training in:

The trainee should have the opportunity to take part in at least one course on communication skills

Communication with patients with hematological disorders (including communicating sad, bad and difficult information and managing patients with different cultural backgrounds)			•	
Communication with patients' relatives		•	•	
Communication within a multi-disciplinary team				
Presentation of clinical cases			•	
PSYCHOSOCIAL ISSUES				
trainee has received training in:	level 1	level 2	level 3	
Responding to normal psychological reactions to hematological diseases		•		
Recognizing psychological distress, socio-economic problems, and identifying the need for specialist resources		•	•	
Patients' rights according to national legislation	•	•	•	
	(including communicating sad, bad and difficult information and managing patients with different cultural backgrounds)  Communication with patients' relatives  Communication within a multi-disciplinary team  Presentation of clinical cases  PSYCHOSOCIAL ISSUES  etrainee has received training in:  Responding to normal psychological reactions to hematological diseases  Recognizing psychological distress, socio-economic problems, and identifying the need for specialist resources	(including communicating sad, bad and difficult information and managing patients with different cultural backgrounds)  Communication with patients' relatives  Communication within a multi-disciplinary team  Presentation of clinical cases  PSYCHOSOCIAL ISSUES  trainee has received training in:  Responding to normal psychological reactions to hematological diseases  Recognizing psychological distress, socio-economic problems, and identifying the need for specialist resources	(including communicating sad, bad and difficult information and managing patients with different cultural backgrounds)  Communication with patients' relatives  Communication within a multi-disciplinary team  Presentation of clinical cases  PSYCHOSOCIAL ISSUES  Extrainee has received training in:  Responding to normal psychological reactions to hematological diseases  Recognizing psychological distress, socio-economic problems, and identifying the need for specialist resources	Communication with patients' relatives





"Das Versorgungsstrukturgesetz sichert auch in Zukunft die bestmögliche medizinische Versorgung aller Bürgerinnen und Bürger."

PRESSEMITTEILUNG - 22. August 2011 Exportinitiative Gesundheitswirtschaft

PRESSEMITTEILUNG - 09. August 2011 Fit für ein besonderes Leben

PRESSEMITTEILUNG - 05. August 2011 Forschungsförderung Antibiotikaresistenz

#### **PRÄVENTION PFLEGE** MINISTERIUM KRANKENVERSICHERUNG **GESUNDHEITSSYSTEM**

Sie sind hier: » Bundesministerium für Gesundheit » Nationaler Krebsplan



#### GLOSSARBEGRIFF

# Nationaler Krebsplan

- A. Allgemeine Informationen zum Nationalen Krebsplan
- 1. Warum brauchen wir einen Nationalen Krebsplan?
- 2. Was haben wir bisher in der Krebsbekämpfung erreicht?
- 3. Was sind die Handlungsfelder des Nationalen Krebsplans?
- → 4. Wie sind Struktur und Arbeitsweise des Nationalen Krebsplans?
- 5. Resümee und Ausblick
- B. Derzeitiger Stand in den einzelnen Handlungsfeldern
- Handlungsfeld 1: Weiterentwicklung der Krebsfrüherkennung
- Diskussionsstand
- Empfehlungen und Ausblick
- Empfehlungen und Maßnahmen
- Querschnittsthema "Risikoadaptierte Früherkennung"
- Handlungsfeld 2: Weiterentwicklung der onkologischen Versorgungsstrukturen

#### ZIELE-PAPIERE DES NATIONALEN KREBSPLANS

Vorbemerkung

Acrobat-Datei (PDF) 11 KB

Acrobat-Datei (PDF) 264 KB

Ziel 1: Inanspruchnahme Krebsfrüherkennung Acrobat-Datei (PDF) 313 KB

Ziel 2b: Weiterentwicklung Darmkrebsfrüherkennung

Ziel 3: Evaluation Krebsfrüherkennung Acrobat-Datei (PDF) 473 KB

# Ziel 12a: Alle in der onkologischen Versorgung tätigen Leistungserbringer verfügen über die notwendigen kommunikativen Fähigkeiten zu einem adäquaten Umgang mit Krebspatienten und ihren Angehörigen

- In der Aus-, Weiter- und Fortbildung der Gesundheitsberufe wird die Vermittlung adäquater Kommunikationskompetenzen verbessert
- Die Kommunikationsfähigkeiten werden im Rahmen der Qualitätssicherung laufend überprüft und trainiert

# Ziel 12b: Stärkung der Patientenkompetenz

# Ziel 13: Die Patientinnen und Patienten werden aktiv in die Entscheidung über medizinische Maßnahmen einbezogen

- Bereitstellung evidenzbasierter Patienteninformationen im Prozess der Behandlung zur Unterstützung der Entscheidungsfindung
- Praktizierung der Partizipativen Entscheidungsfindung (Umsetzung der Verfahren des "shared decision making")



- My background
- How to train communication skills?
- Does the training work?
- Current practice in Europe
- Challenges making training mandatory
- Challenges concerning advanced training
- Challenges concerning Patient Reported Outcomes (PRO)



# Communication Skills Training for Oncology Professionals

David W. Kissane, Carma L. Bylund, Smita C. Banerjee, Philip A. Bialer, Tomer T. Levin, Erin K. Maloney, and Thomas A. D'Agostino

Table 1. Communication Skills Training Curriculum for Oncology				
Basic Core Curriculum for Oncology	Advanced Curriculum for Oncology			
1. Breaking bad news	1. Clinical trial enrollment			
2. Discuss prognosis and risk	2. Cancer genetics			
3. Shared decision making	3. Survivorship			
4. Responding to emotions	4. Treatment adherence			
5. Deal with recurrence	5. Discuss Internet and unproven therapies			
6. Transition to palliative care	<ol><li>Culturally determined beliefs</li></ol>			
7. Run a family meeting	<ol><li>Working as multidisciplinary team</li></ol>			
8. Discuss death and dying	8. Discuss infertility and sexuality			



# Multidisciplinary team working in cancer: what is the evidence?

Cancer care is increasingly delivered by multidisciplinary teams. **Cath Taylor and colleagues** argue that stronger evidence is needed of their effectiveness



# **Table 1** | Adherence of cancer teams in England to national standards (from national peer review data 2004-7)

,	
National standard	Mean % of teams adhering to standards*
Team leadership	96
Team criteria	95
Participation in approved clinical trials	90
Treatment planning decisions	88
Team structure	85
Team nurse specialist	84
Operational policy	78
Pathology guidelines	75
Clinical guidelines	74
Imaging guidelines	72
Referral guidelines	68
Extended team membership	66
Data collection	60
Service improvement	59
Network audit	58
Team meetings (eg, attendance)	56
Providing patient centred information	56

# Health Professional and Consumer Views on Involving Breast Cancer Patients in the Multidisciplinary Discussion of Their Disease and Treatment Plan

Breast cancer surgeons, nurses, oncologists, and patient advocates completed a mailed questionnaire.

# RESULTS

- 32% of surgeons
- 25% medical and radiation oncologists were supportive of involving women in the MD treatment planning meeting.
- 93% of patient advocates
- 73% of breast cancer nurses were supportive of this approach.



# There is no consensus about how best to involve patients in the clinical decision making process in team meetings

- My background
- How to train communication skills?
- Does the training work?
- Current practice in Europe
- Challenges making training mandatory
- Challenges concerning advanced training
- Challenges concerning Patient Reported Outcomes (PRO)

# Patients' Experiences With Care for Lung Cancer and Colorectal Cancer: Findings From the Cancer Care Outcomes Research and Surveillance Consortium

John Z. Ayanian, Alan M. Zaslavsky, Neeraj K. Arora, Katherine L. Kahn, Jennifer L. Malin, Patricia A. Ganz, Michelle van Ryn, Mark C. Hornbrook, Catarina I. Kiefe, Yulei He, Julie M. Urmie, Jane C. Weeks, and David P. Harrington

- 4,093 Patients with lung cancer
- 3,685 Patients with colon cancer
- Telephon interviews to get "the overall quality of cancer care and experiences with three domains of interpersonal care:
- Physician communication
- Nursing care
- Coordination and responsiveness of care".



# **Table 1.** Survey Items Related to Patients' Specific Experiences With Cancer Care and Overall Rating of Care

# Survey Item

# Physician communication\*

How often did your doctors listen carefully to you?

How often did your doctors explain things in a way you could understand?

How often did your doctors give you as much information as you wanted about your cancer treatments, including potential benefits and side effects?

How often did your doctors encourage you to ask all the cancer-related questions you had?

How often did your doctors treat you with courtesy and respect?

# Nursing care\*

How often were your nurses as helpful as you thought they should be? How often did your nurses treat you with courtesy and respect?

# Auswertung der Patientenbefragung 2011 Universitätsspital Basel

## 4.4 Analyse der fünf Basisfragen

In Hinblick auf eine nationale Befragung, die derzeit im Auftrag des ANQ vorbereitet wird, wurden fünf Basisfragen vorrangig analysiert:

#### Frage 1:

Wenn Sie wichtige Fragen an einen Arzt / an eine Ärztin stellten, bekamen Sie Antworten, die Sie verstehen konnten?

ja, immer – ja, manchmal – nein – ich hatte keine Fragen

### Frage 2:

Wenn Sie wichtige Fragen an das Pflegepersonal stellten, bekamen Sie Antworten, die Sie verstehen konnten?

ja, immer – ja, manchmal – nein – ich hatte keine Fragen

#### Frage 7:

Hatten Sie das Gefühl, Sie wurden während ihres Spitalaufenthaltes mit Respekt und Würde behandelt?

ja, immer – ja, manchmal – nein

#### Frage 17:

Wie würden Sie die Qualität der Behandlung, die Sie erhalten haben, beurteilen?

ausgezeichnet - gut - weniger gut - schlecht

## Frage 18:

Würden Sie für dieselbe Erkrankung / eine Geburt wieder in dieses Spital kommen?

eindeutig ja – ich glaube ja – ich glaube nicht – eindeutig nicht

- My background
- How to train communication skills?
- Does the training work?
- Current practice in Europe
- Challenges making training mandatory
- Challenges concerning advanced training
- Challenges concerning Patient Reported Outcomes (PRO)

