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Clear, Concise Communication to Improve Health Care Outcomes



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Objectives:

- Define ways in which poor communication affects all levels of facility performance
- Define common pitfalls and barriers that could lead to poor patient, family, and facility outcomes
- Describe at least 3 effective programs and strategies that work to promote concise communication and outcomes













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Effective, clear, concise communication occurs when teamwork and communication training:

- Decrease medical errors
- Improve outcomes
- Improve satisfaction (resident, family, and staff) contributing to increased resident safety

Source: AHRQ Safety Program for Long-Term Care: HAI/CAUTI Long-Term Care Safety Modules, https://www.ahrq.gov/hai/quality/tools/cauti-itc/modules





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Effective vs. Ineffective Communication

Effective and Clear

- Shared Goals/Model
- Adaptability

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- Team Orientation
- Community Trust
- Performance/Outcomes
- Resident Safety

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Ineffective and Unclear

- - Negative Resident/Survey
 Outcomes
- Wastes Time/Resources
- Breeds Resentment and Distrust
- Causes Complacency/Conflict
- Lack of Coordination/Follow up



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Functional Communication

- Encourages open exchange of information and viewpoints
- Provides others with access to information
- Uses communication methods appropriate to the situation
- Shares timely, updated information with relevant parties
- Communicates the message that every idea is worthy of consideration

Source: Gebelein, et al. Successful Manager's Handbook, Develop Yourself Coach Others, 7th edition, Epredix, 2007

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Fostering Open Communication

- Are contrary opinions expressed in a positive, constructive manner?
- How do others feel about your willingness to hear other viewpoints?
- Are facility leaders expressing reactions and opinions without intimidating others unintentionally?
- Self assess
- · Seek others' opinions

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Defined: The act of hearing a message and communicating understanding • Shows that you understand what people mean, not just what they say. • If you listen only to the words, you are not going to get the whole message.

• A majority of the message is conveyed nonverbally.

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Evaluation of Listening Skills

Typically, do you or someone in your community:

- Interrupt the speaker?
- Show impatience or disinterest through verbal and nonverbal actions?
- Suggest solutions before the problem is fully explained?
- Spend more time talking than listening?
- Let your mind wander and miss what is said?
- Begin formulating a response instead of listening to the speaker?

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Listening Effectively

- Be a role model for effective listening
- Help people understand that listening to a problem doesn't mean they are obligated to solve it
- Ask questions to clarify others' points of view
- Paraphrase to show that you are listening and to help you understand what is being said
- Seek out individuals who are shy or reluctant and encourage them to share their thoughts



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Complications that Impact Communication: Stress

Points to remember about people who are stressed:

 They typically have difficulty hearing, understanding, and remembering information.

- They want to know that you care before they care what you know. • Caring is 50% of the basis for determining trust.
 - Caring is judged in the first 30 seconds; once assessed, people are highly resistant to change.

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• 75% of information about trust is communicated non-verbally.

Complications that Impact Communication: Stress • People typically will not give you the benefit of the doubt regarding the meaning of non-verbal cues in high stress situations. • When people are stressed, they tend to remember most what they hear first and last. • Stress and mental noise can reduce the ability to process information by up to 80%. • The gap between perceptions and reality often widens.

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Source: Co

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• English – Second Language or Native Language Only

• Dialectical and Cultural

• Family Denial/Bias

Differences

Complications That Impact Communication: Health Conditions

- Aphasia
- Dementia
- Motor Speech Disorders
- Hearing Loss
- Psychological Issues
- Low Vision
- Neuro Developmental Disorders













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Communication Strategies for Use with Family and Residents

Why?

- Positively affect outcomes, perceptions of quality, and resident safety
- Residents are more likely to experience higher levels of satisfaction and follow care plans
- · Leads to better clinical outcomes

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Engaging Resident and Family in Person Centered Care • Communication leads to an environment in which every team member, including resident family, can work together as partners to improve health care outcomes • Establishes residents and family as a valuable member of the health care team • Leads to improved satisfaction, better clinical outcomes, and higher staff satisfaction

 \bullet Should include an individualized "Get to Know Your Health Care Team Tool"

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Resident/Family Communication Team

- Establish positive relationships with residents and family
- Focus on individual needs, encourage decisions
- Communicate that their care is a priority at all levels

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Deter Communication Challenges • Family Members not available • Logistical challenges • Frequency of visitation

- Language barriers
- Family Member Hesitancy
 - Embarrassment
 - Fear of speaking out due to being wrong; feeling stupid,
- Family Member Value
 - What I have to say isn't important or isn't of value

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Areas of Communication Weakness

Adverse events

 \bullet Can be difficult for facility/staff to take ownership and communicate with resident and family

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Continue communication with family throughout the response/investigative process



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Key to Improving Quality Through Communication

- · Goal is to facilitate communication between resident, family, and staff to improve patient safety and quality
- Key areas of concern
- Hand-off (transitions)Preventing Re-hospitalization
- Work Culture





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Poor Communication During Transitions of Care

This produces high readmission rates, which cause a frustrating patient experience and, for SNFs and hospitals, a financial penalty.

Key: Develop a structured transition of care program that facilitates learning and promotes questions about care

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Combatting Re-hospitalizations/Improving Quality

Policies and Procedures must be in place which:

- Identify "at risk patients"
- Promote continuous monitoring
- Utilize the entire community to monitor and communicate potential changes in condition i.e., Walking Rounds
- · Contain a structured transitional of care program

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- AHRQ Safety Program for Long-Term Care: HAI/CAUTI Long-Term Care Safety Modules, <u>https://www.ahrq.gov/hai/quality/tools/cautiltc/modules.html</u>
- Burgener, A.M. (2017). Enhancing Communication to Improve Patient Safety and to Increase Patient Satisfaction. The Health Care Manager, 36, 238–243.
- Communications in High Stress Environments, <u>https://www.forbes.com/sites/kenmakovsky/2013/10/03/1159/?sh=</u> <u>4a2e4a4e7270</u>

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