



CULTURAL COMPETENCY AND PATIENT ENGAGEMENT



WHAT IS CULTURE?

"**Culture** hides much more than it reveals, and strangely enough what it hides, it hides most effectively from its own participants." E.T. Hall

- Culture refers to integrated patterns of human behavior that includes language, thoughts, actions, customs, beliefs, values, and institutions that unite a group of people.
- We use it to create standards for how we act and behave socially.



¹Source from <http://minorityhealth.hhs.gov> and The Cross Cultural Health Care Program

BUILDING CULTURAL ENGAGEMENT WITH PATIENTS IS A PROCESS

Culture is not only learned but it is shared, adaptive, and is constantly changing

Skills to build on cultural similarities and bridge cultural gaps



Awareness of how culture shapes who you are



Knowledge of how culture shapes the decision that one of us will make

INDIVIDUAL CULTURE

Everyone's culture is a unique representation of the variation that exists in larger culture learned as you grow up shaped by the power relations within your social context changes over the lifetime of the individual

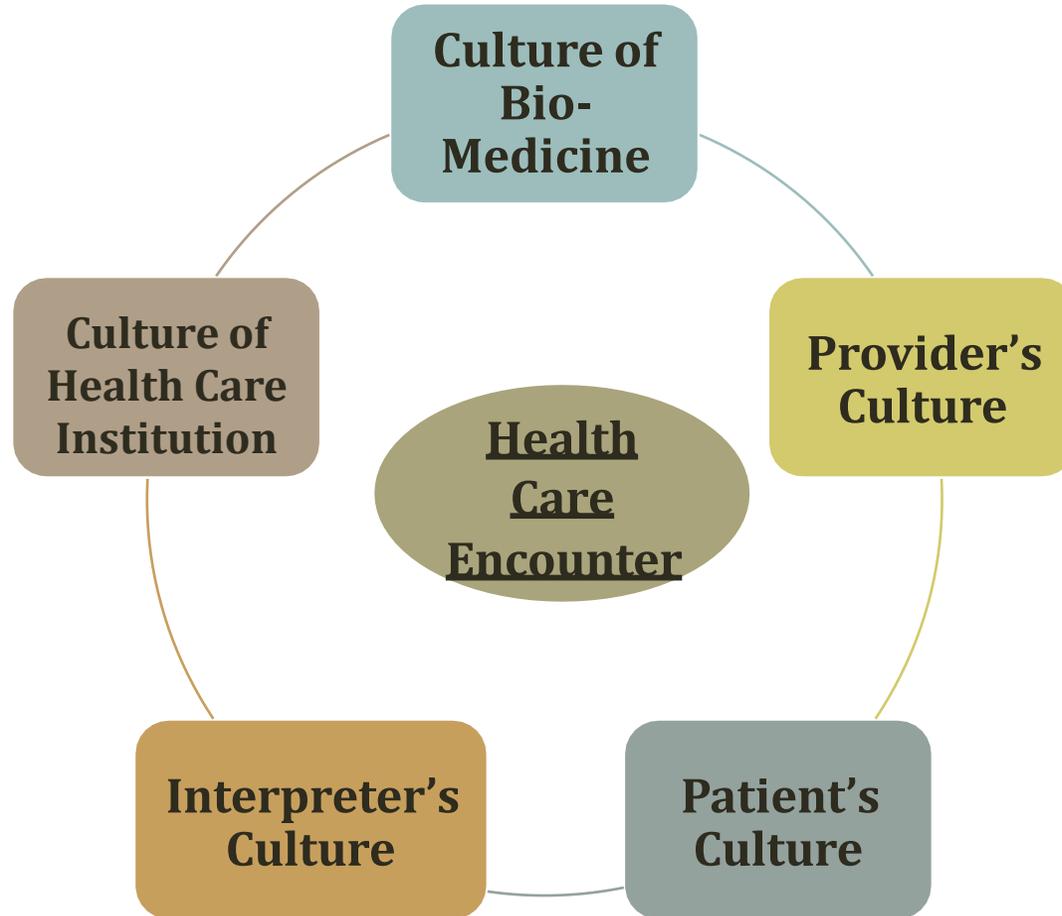
- Our view of illness and what causes it
- Our attitudes toward doctors, dentists, and other health care providers
- When we decide to seek our health care provider
- Our attitudes about seniors and persons with disabilities
- The role of caregivers in our society



Because everyone is a unique cultural package, cross cultural encounters need strategies to open the door to discover the individual's cultural preferences and frame of reference.

THE HEALTH CARE ENCOUNTER

Because everyone brings their cultural background with them. There are many cultures at work in each health care visit



Our personal culture includes what we find meaningful--beliefs, values, perceptions, assumptions and explanatory framework about reality. These are present in every communication.

DID YOU KNOW?

California is one of the most diverse states in the nation

- 1 in 6 people living in the US are Hispanic (almost 57 million).
By
- 2035, this could be nearly 1 in 4. (CDC, 2015)
- Average physician interrupts a patient within the first 12 seconds. (Family Medicine, 2001)
- 20% of people living in the U.S. speak a language other than English at home. (CIS, 2014)
- Latino population in the U.S. has grown by 43% between 2000 and
- 2010. (Census, 2011)
- 17% of the foreign-born population in the U.S. are classified as newly arrived (arriving in 2005 or later). (Census, 2011)

BARRIERS TO COMMUNICATION

Linguistic Barriers

- Speech patterns, accents or different languages may be used

Limited Experience (Health Care Concepts & Procedures)

- Many people are getting health care coverage for the first time

Cultural Barriers

Each person brings their own cultural background and frame of reference to the conversation

Systematic Barriers

- Health system have specialized vocabulary and jargon

BENEFITS OF CLEAR COMMUNICATION

- Safety & Adherence
- Physician & Patient
- Satisfaction
- Office Process
- Saves Time & Money

CLEAR COMMUNICATION

Here's What Patients Wish Their Health Care Team Knew...

- I tell you I forgot my glasses because I am ashamed to admit I don't read very well
- I don't know what to ask and hesitant to ask you
- When I leave your office I often don't know what I should do next
- I'm very good at concealing my limited reading skills



Here's What Your Team Can Do...

- Use a variety of instruction methods
- Encourage open-ended questions and use Ask Me 3
- Use Teach Back Method or "Show Me" method
- Use symbols, color on large print direction or instructional signs
- Create a shame free environment by offering assistance with materials

CLEAR COMMUNICATION

Here's What Patients Wish Their Health Care Team Knew...

- I put medication into my ear instead of my mouth to treat an ear infection because the instructions said "For Oral Use Only".
- I am confused about risk and information given in numbers like % or ratios. How do I decide what I should do?

Here's What Your Team Can Do...

- Explain how to use the medications that are being prescribed.
- Use specific, clear & plain language on prescriptions
- Use plain language to describe risks and benefits, avoid using just numbers.

CLEAR COMMUNICATION

Here's What Patients Wish Their Health Care Team Knew...

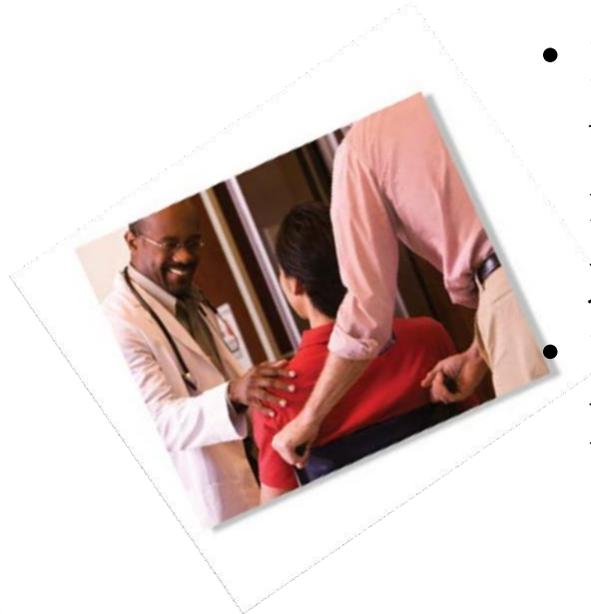
- I am more comfortable waiting to make a health care decision until I can talk with my family.
- I am some times more comfortable with a doctor of my same gender
- Its important for me to have a relationship with my doctor.
- I use alternative and complementary medicine and home remedies but don't think to tell you.

Here's What Your

- Confirm decision-making preferences
- Office staff should confirm preferences during scheduling
- Spend a few minutes building rapport at each visit
- Ask about the use of complementary medicine and home remedies

CLEAR COMMUNICATION: EFFECTIVE USE OF AN INTERPRETER

Use the Teach Back Method even during an interpreted visit. It will give you confidence that your patient understood your message.



- Speak directly to the patient, not the interpreter
- Speak in the first person
- Speak in a normal voice, try not to speak fast or too loudly
- Speak in concise sentences
- Interpreters are trained in medical terminology; however, interpretation will be more smooth if you avoid acronyms, medical jargon and technical terms
- Be aware of the cultural context of your body language

CLEAR COMMUNICATION: LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY

Here's What Patients Wish Their Health Care Team Knew...

- My English is pretty good but at times I need an interpreter
- Some days it's harder for me to speak English
- When I don't seem to understand, talking louder in English intimidates me
- If I look surprised, confused or upset I may have misinterpreted your nonverbal cues

Here's What Your

- Office staff should confirm language preferences during scheduling
- Consider offering an interpreter for every visit.
- Match the volume and speed of the patient's speech
- Mirror body language, position, eye contact
- Ask the patient if they're unsure

LANGUAGE ASSISTANCE SERVICES

Language assistance is available at no cost to Members & Providers:

- Interpreter support at a medical point of contact
- Sign language interpreters
- Speech to text interpretation for hearing loss in patients who do not sign
- Member informing materials in alternative formats (i.e., large print, audio, and Braille)

Contact the health plan for assistance with language services.

USE PROFESSIONALLY TRAINED INTERPRETERS

When patients are stressed by illness, communication in their preferred language can improve understanding. Being prepared to use an interpreter when needed will keep the office flow moving smoothly.

- Hold a brief introductory discussion with the interpreter
 - Introduce yourself and give a brief nature of the call/visit
 - Reassure the patient about your confidentiality practices
- Be prepared to pace your discussion with the patient to allow time for interpretation and avoid interrupting during interpretation

Alternate Formats Are Required!

- Under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, federally conducted and assisted programs along with programs of state and local government are required to make their programs accessible to people with disabilities as well as provide effective communication.
- Effective communication means to communicate with people with disabilities as effectively as communicating with others. Alternative communications that support a patient encounter include Sign Language interpreters, Tactile interpreters, captioning and assisted listening devices.

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