

Curriculum development using VR technology to enhance empathetic communication skills in future health care professionals

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Curriculum development using VR technology to enhance empathetic communication skills in future health care professionals

Project Coordinator:



www.mmclearningsolutions.com

Project partners



UNIVERSITY
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MEDICAL SCHOOL

<https://www.unic.ac.cy/el/>



<http://www.cycert.org.cy/index.php/el/>



<https://www.vub.be/>



<https://www.charite.de/en/>



UNIVERSITY OF
THESSALY

<https://www.uth.gr/>



<http://www.omegatech.gr/>



Work Area 3: *Showing empathy in³ diverse environments and overcoming barriers/ challenges to empathy*

Unit 3.1: Showing empathy in diverse environments

Duration: 6 hours

Trainer:



Day 3, Part A

**EMPATHY AND
CULTURAL
COMPETENCE IN
MULTICULTURAL AND
SOCIOCULTURAL
ENVIRONMENTS**



Learning Outcomes: Knowledge

41. Define cultural competence in multicultural and sociocultural environments and its effects on patient outcomes
42. Outline the different theoretical approaches to cultural competence
43. Outline research evidence on the importance of cultural competence on patient and working with colleagues from various cultural and social background
44. Define Interprofessional Learning (IPL) in undergraduate health care settings
45. Outline research evidence on the effectiveness of (IPL) in undergraduate health care settings



Learning Outcomes: Skills (1/2)

46. Self-reflect and self-assess his/her level or lack of empathy in daily life in diverse environments.

Use evidence-based techniques as listed below to develop empathy during information exchanges with patients and other health care professionals from various cultural and social background:

47. Use interpreters to eliminate linguistic barriers with adverse effects on language
48. Show genuine interest and curiosity for the cultural beliefs of the patient/colleague



Learning Outcomes: Skills (1/2)

49. Demonstrate avoidance of making assumptions
50. Demonstrate avoidance of stereotyping
51. Deal sensitively with issues of sexuality, unease of some physical examinations, use and abuse of alcohol and other substances, etc.



Learning Outcomes: Competencies

52. Evaluate the feedback from colleagues, and patients on his/her level of empathy and ways of improving in culturally diverse environments and with culturally diverse people
53. Adapt his/her empathetic behaviour into the patient's and other health carers' needs from culturally diverse environments



Some helpful rules

- ▶ Mobile Phones
- ▶ Smoking
- ▶ Breaks
- ▶ Other



Participation

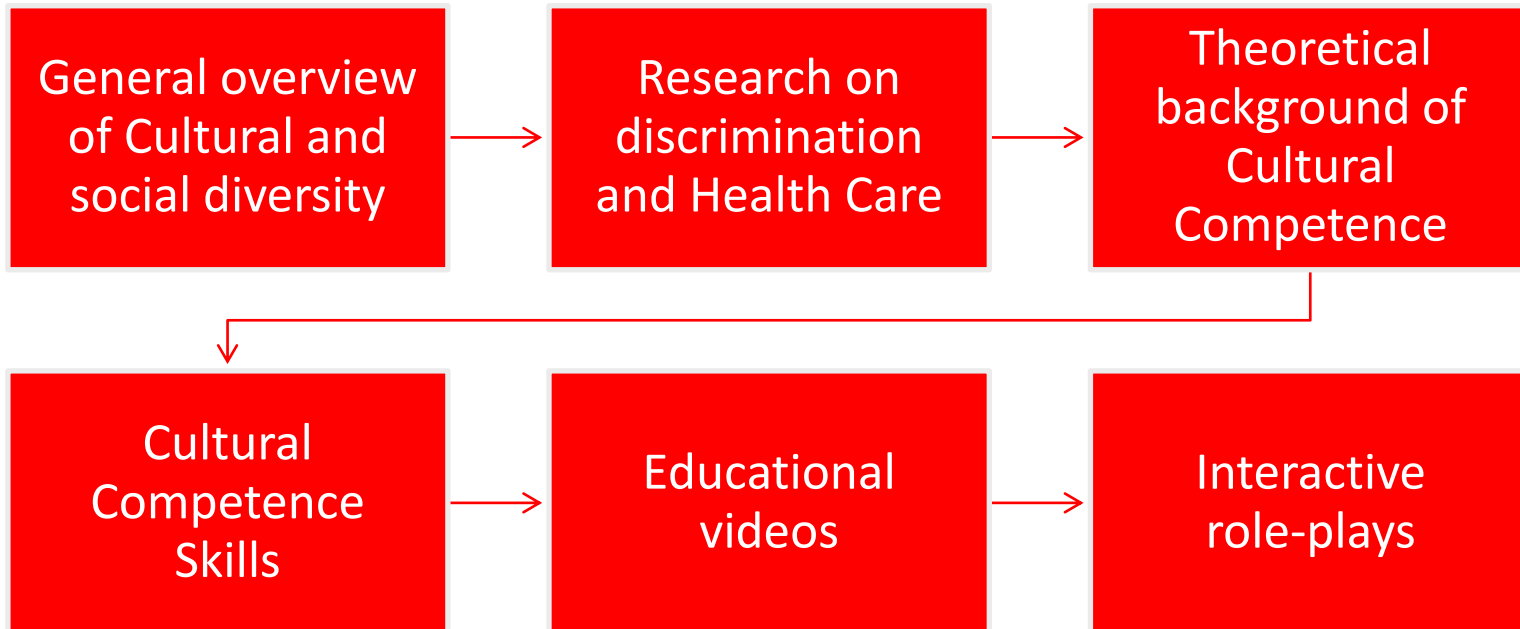


Respect

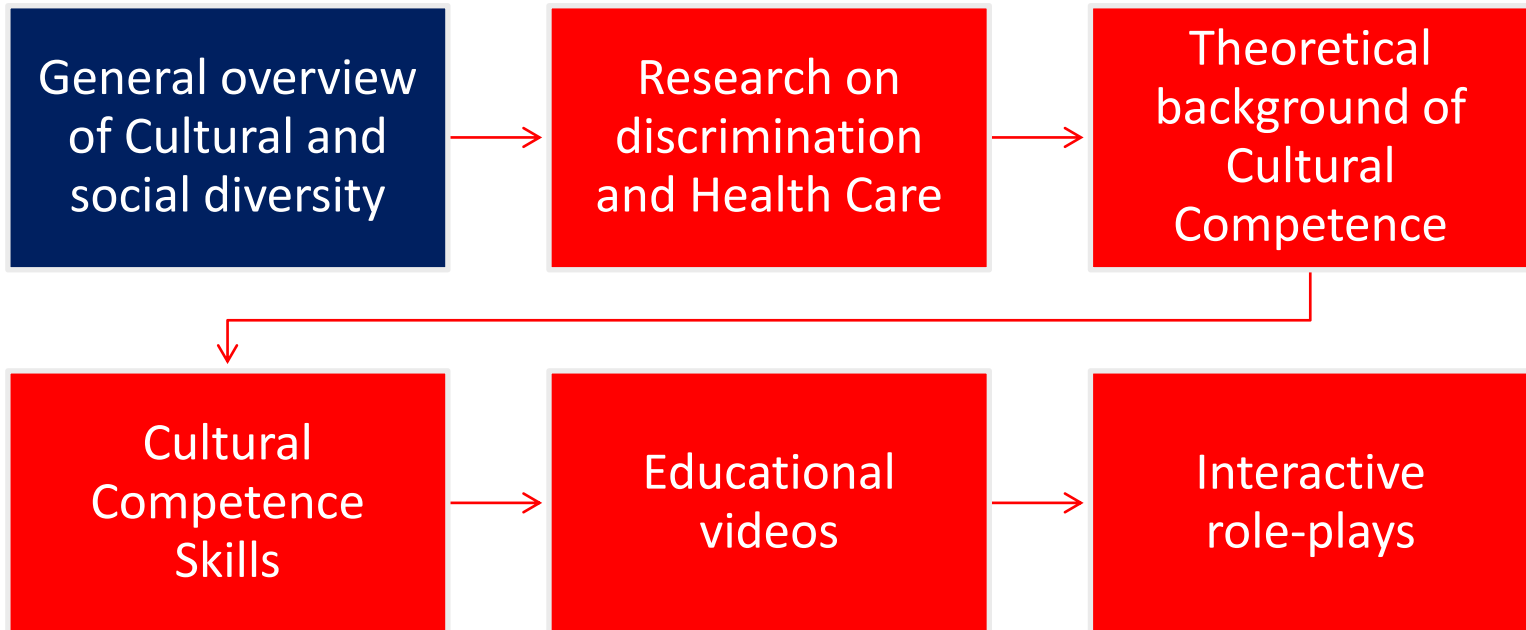
Express your opinion



Route Map



Route Map



Test your cultural Communication IQ



Defining Diversity

► **Diversity:** the state of being different

such as cultural or ethnic differences, age, race, sex, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, disability status or special health care needs, socioeconomic status, geographic location (rural and urban) or religion



Walk Apart—Walk Together Activity



Defining Culture

- ▶ *“**Culture** is a socially transmitted pattern of shared meanings by which people communicate, perpetuate and develop knowledge and attitudes about life. An individual’s cultural identity may be based on heritage as well as individual circumstances and personal choice and is a dynamic entity.”*
(Diversity in Medicine and Healthcare 2014)



Immigration and Europe



A more multicultural society



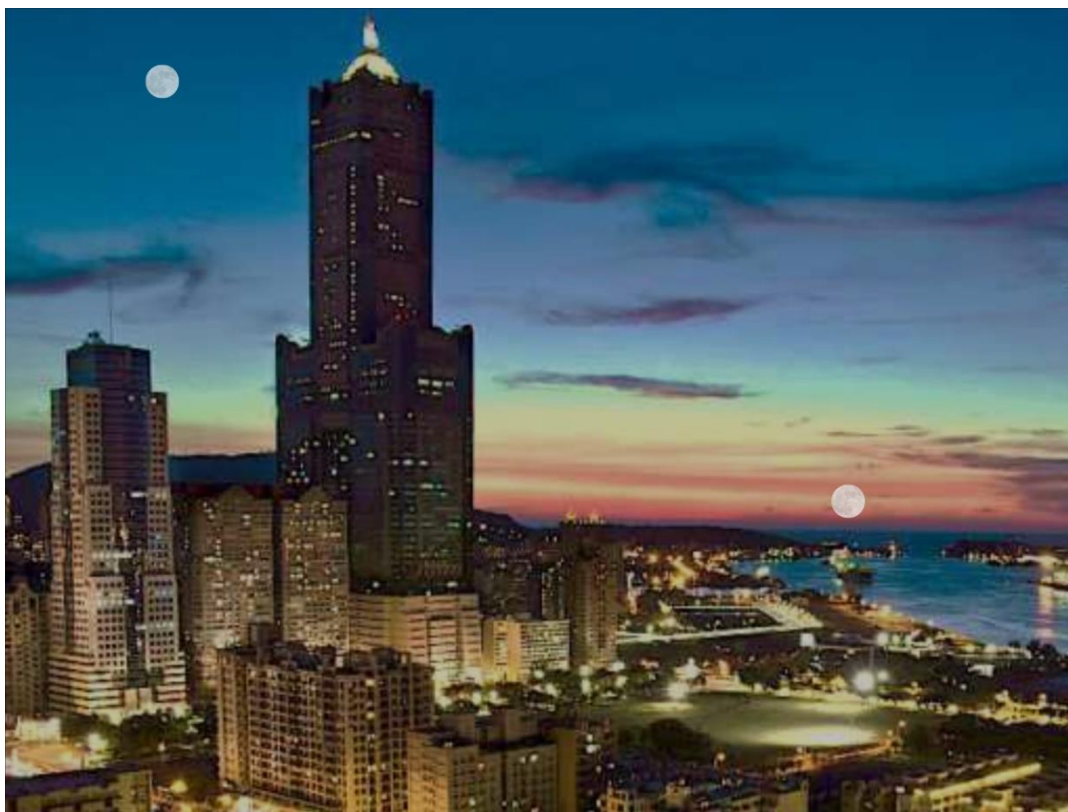
Let's talk about Mr Jones.....



Let's talk about Mr Jones.....



Stereotyping

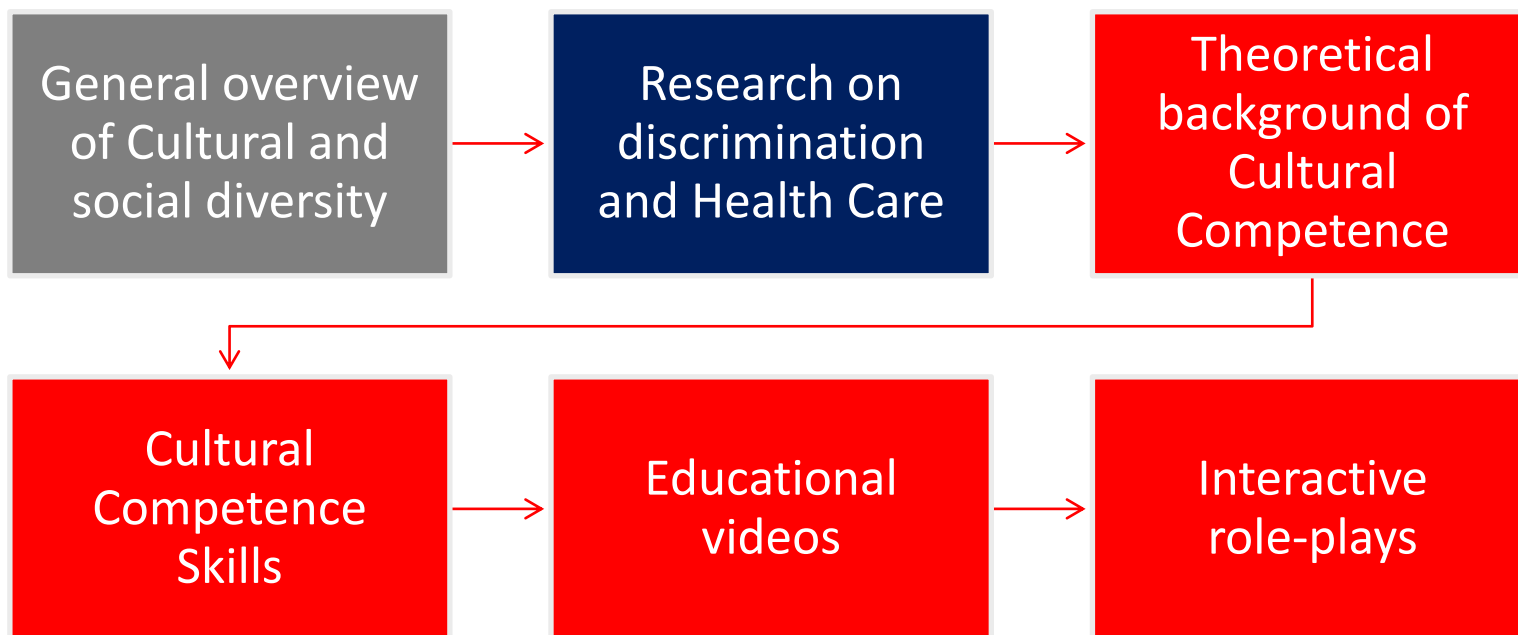


**PARIS
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THE SPRING**



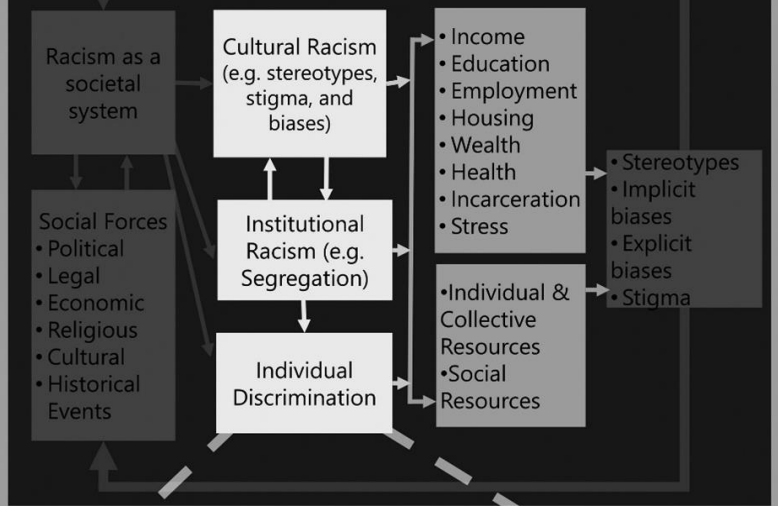


Route Map

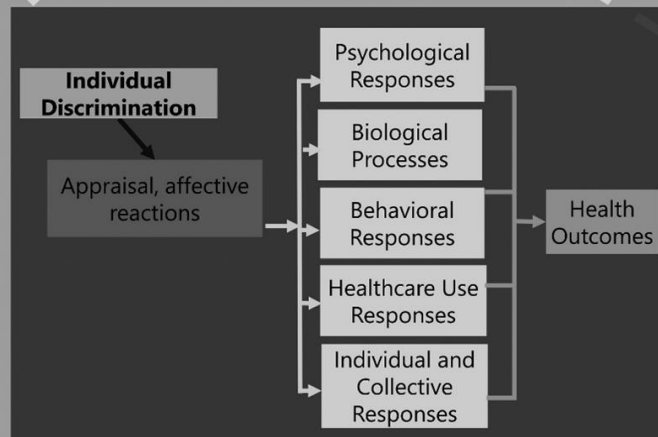


Racism and health effect

Figure 1. The House that Racism Built



...the multiple pathways individual discrimination affects health.



The Toilet (2017)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LT5MJW2yVE4>

Produced by Content OD and the Around the Toilet project
Funded by AHRC Connected Communities

Discrimination and health care

- ▶ Persons reporting experiences of racial discrimination had **two to three times the odds** of being less trusting of HCP and systems, perceiving **lower quality** of and satisfaction with care, and expressing **less satisfaction** with patient-provider communication and relationships.
- ▶ Experiencing racism was also associated with **delays in seeking health care** and **reduced adherence** to medical recommendations



Discrimination and health problems

Discrimination is associated with:

- ▶ alcohol consumption and other drinking-related problems
- ▶ poor sleep
- ▶ adverse cardiovascular disease (CVD) outcomes and risk factors of CVD,
- ▶ body mass index (BMI), waist circumference, and incidence of obesity,
- ▶ hypertension



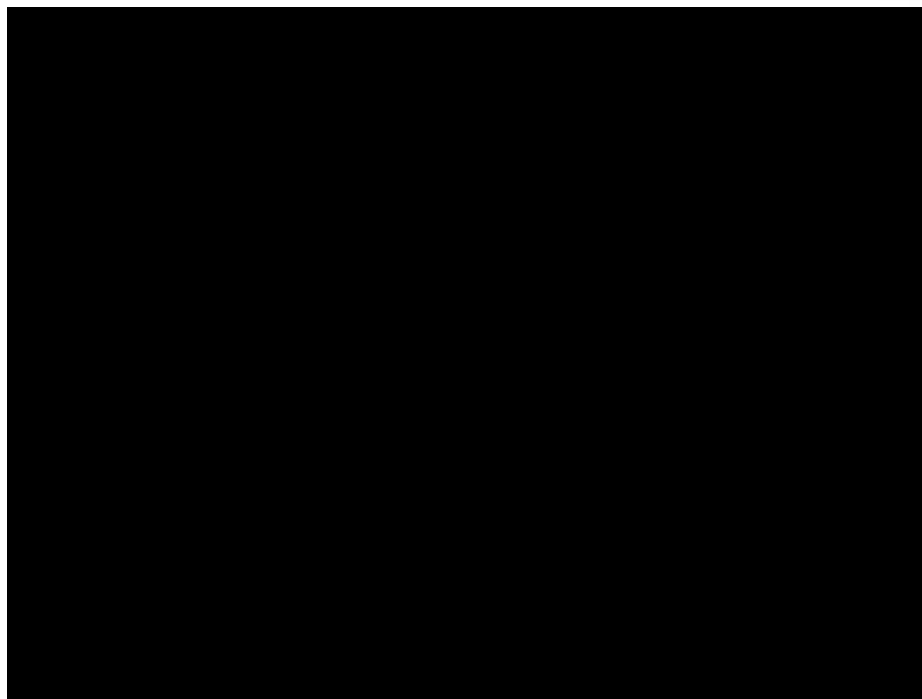
Discrimination and health problems (cont.)

Discrimination is associated with:

- ▶ emotional dysregulation (venting and denial)
- ▶ increased biological dysregulation, as measured by increases in three indicators of inflammation (interleukin-6, e-selectin, and c-reactive protein)
- ▶ poorer mental health outcomes (eg, depression, anxiety, psychological stress), and inverse associated with positive mental health outcomes (eg, self-esteem, life satisfaction, control, well-being).



Brainstorming exercise



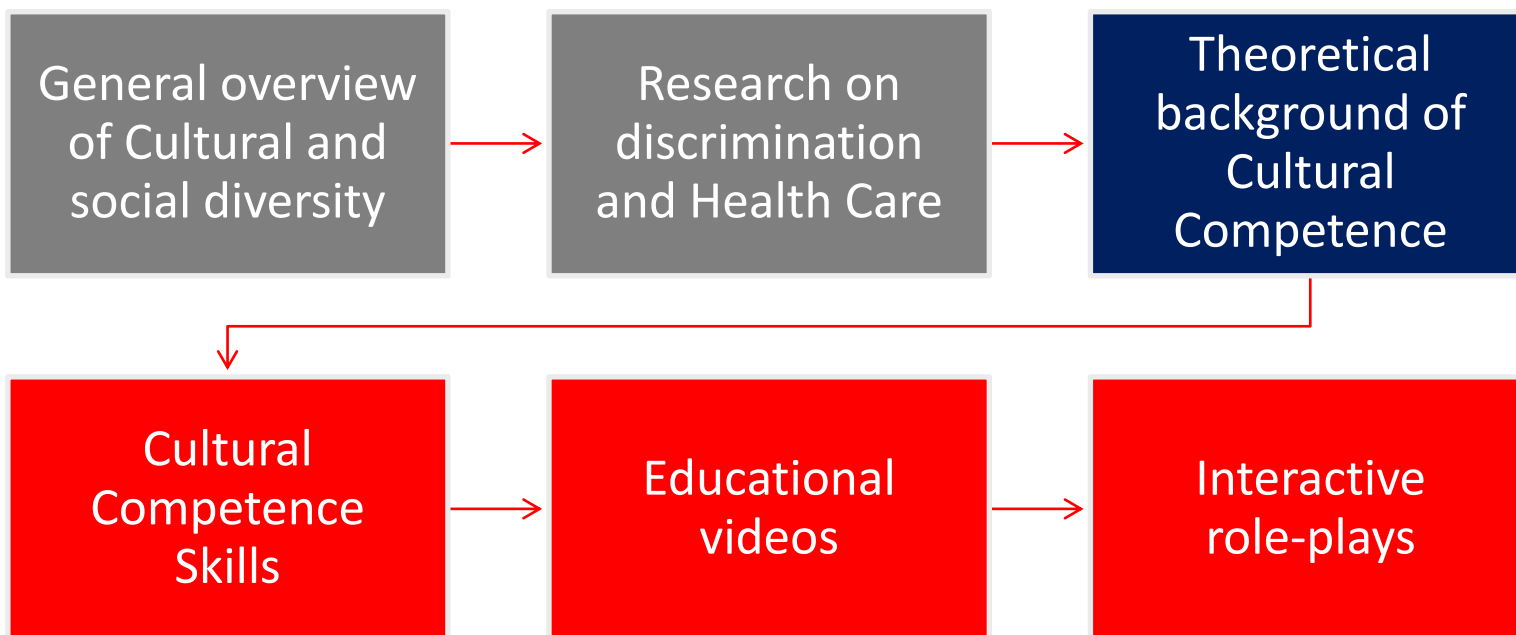
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gUm7KxP0qDs>

Common issues and barriers in cross-cultural communication and social diversity

- ▶ Use of language (foreign, slang, dialect, offence due to over-familiarity etc.)
- ▶ Use and interpretation of non-verbal communication (physical touch, body language, proximity, eye contact, face expressions)
- ▶ Cultural beliefs and healthcare (interpretation of symptoms, causation, treatment, attitudes, alternatives, expectations about roles, family life events, psychological issues)
- ▶ Sensitive issues (sexuality, uneasiness, use/abuse, domestic violence, bad news)
- ▶ Medical practice issues/barriers (doctors assumptions, ethical issues)



Route Map



Cultural Competence Models

- ▶ **Campinha-Bacote model**
- ▶ Cross model
- ▶ Cultural humility model



Defining Cultural Competence

- ▶ **Campinha-Bacote model:** *Cultural competence is “the process in which the healthcare professional continually strives to achieve the ability and availability to effectively work within the cultural context of the client—family, individual, or community.” This model of cultural competence views cultural awareness, cultural knowledge, cultural skill, cultural encounters, and cultural desire as the five constructs of cultural competence. (Campinha-Bacote et al., 1999)*



The Campinha-Bacote Model

1. Cultural Awareness

2. Cultural Knowledge

3. Cultural Skill

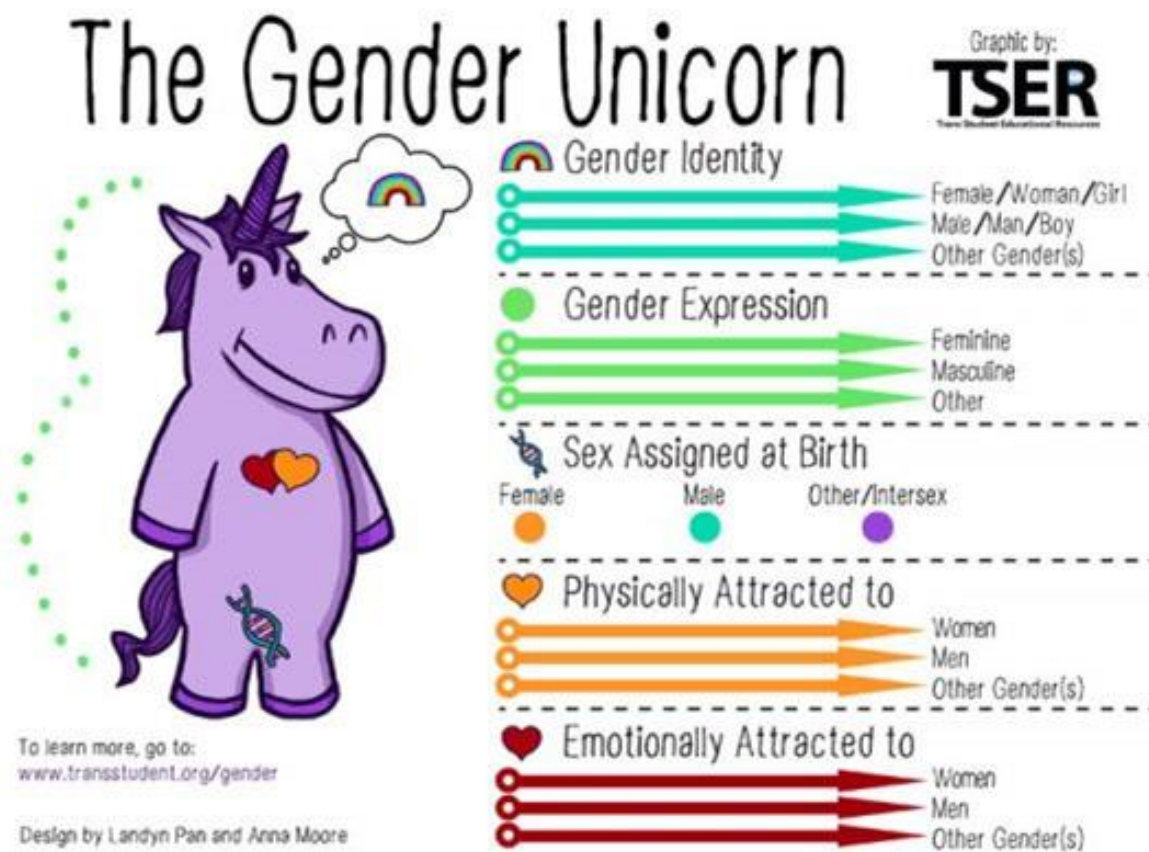
4. Cultural Encounter

5. Cultural Desire



Cultural awareness & knowledge-

The Gender Unicorn example



Cultural Competence and effectiveness (HCP outcomes)

- ▶ **Significant intervention effects for HCP** by self-reported measures in terms of improved cultural competence compared to the control group (Berlin et al., 2010; Horky et al., 2017; Je et al., 2015; Kim & Lee, 2016; Kutob et al., 2009; Park & Kweon, 2013; Schim et al., 2006; Sequist et al., 2010; Smith, 2001) **whereas two studies reported no significant** intervention effects (Kutob et al., 2013; Thom et al., 2006).
- ▶ **Virtual simulation** provides opportunities for cultural competence for HCP (Kron et al., 2017; Ward et al., 2018; Weideman et al., 2016; Lau et al., 2016; Everson et al., 2015; Perry et al., 2015)



Chae et al., 2020; Systematic Review; JJNS
Chae et al, 2021; Systematic review; CSN

Cultural Competence and effectiveness (Patients outcomes)

- ▶ **Significant effect** on trust and patient satisfaction (Kim & Lee, 2016)
- ▶ **No significant intervention effect** on patient physiological outcomes such as (hemoglobin A1c, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and blood pressure) (Sequist et al., 2010; Thom et al., 2006).

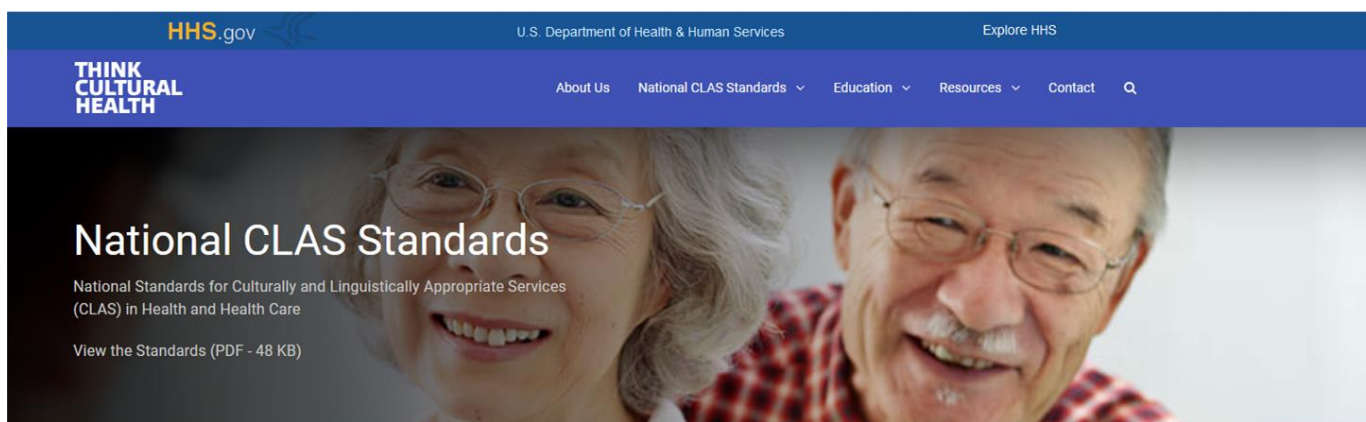


Cultural Competence and Physiotherapy

- ▶ Student physiotherapists seems to have a moderate level of self-perceived cultural responsiveness. Fewer number of weeks of clinical placement attended, lower levels of dogmatism, and greater social desirability is related to greater self-perceived cultural responsiveness. Fourth year undergraduate students perceived themselves to be less culturally responsive than first and second year students. (Te et al., 2019)
- ▶ Aligning treatment with the beliefs and values of culturally and linguistically diverse communities enhance patient engagement with physiotherapy (Brady et al., 2018).
- ▶ Language barriers, limited resources, and cultural barriers are the most common barriers to cultural competence in rehabilitation settings (Grandpierre et al, 2018).



Policies for Cultural Competence



HHS.gov U.S. Department of Health & Human Services Explore HHS

THINK CULTURAL HEALTH

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National CLAS Standards

National Standards for Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services (CLAS) in Health and Health Care

View the Standards (PDF - 48 KB)



CLAS

Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services

For us, CLAS is a way to improve the quality of services provided to all individuals, which will ultimately help reduce health disparities and achieve health equity. CLAS is about respect and responsiveness: **Respect** the whole individual and **Respond** to the individual's health needs and preferences.

What is CLAS?

<https://thinkculturalhealth.hhs.gov/clas>



Cultural Competence Self-Evaluation Checklist



diversityteam.org

Central Vancouver Island Multicultural Society

Cultural Competence Self-assessment Checklist

Central Vancouver Island Multicultural Society



This project is made possible through funding from the Government of Canada and the Province of British Columbia.



Goals for Becoming Culturally Competent

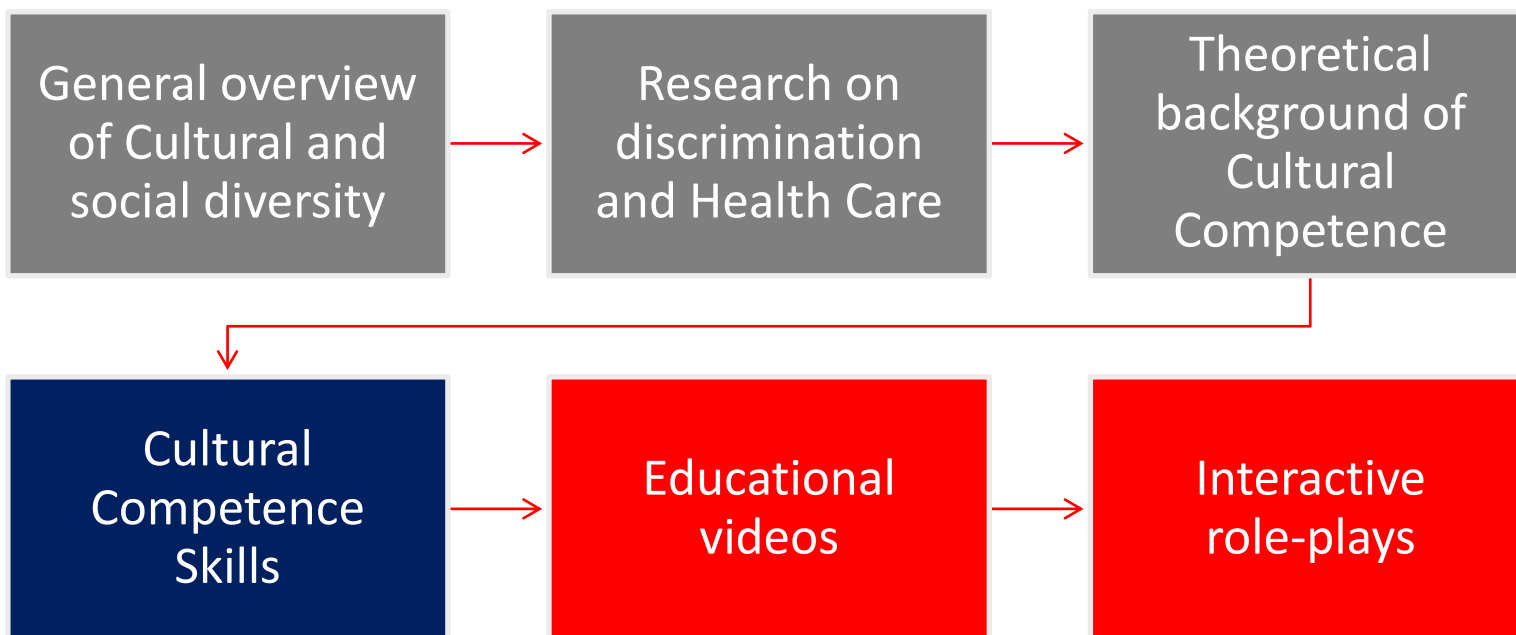


	Cultural Self-Awareness	Cultural Knowledge	Cultural Skills
Short-Term Goal What do you want to accomplish now?			
Medium-Term Goal What do you want to accomplish over the next few weeks?			
Long-Term Goal What do you want to accomplish over the next year?			





Route Map



Enhancing cross-cultural communication with patients (skills)

- ▶ Be aware of your own values
- ▶ Learn about the cultural background of your patients
- ▶ Learn which cultural differences might affect decision making about treatment
- ▶ Show patients that you are curious about and respectful of their culture
- ▶ Find out if there are similarities in ideas and expectations and build on them whenever possible
- ▶ Be open-minded about cultural practices unfamiliar to you
- ▶ Openly discuss any differences between expectations and what you are able to deliver
- ▶ Explain that you will try to give the best medical care possible, although you are not an expert on their culture



Initiation

'You mention that you are from Afghanistan. I don't know anything about Afghanistan's culture ... Is it OK, for instance, for a doctor to shake the hand of a patient? What is your preference for greeting?

'I can understand that it must be frustrating for you that I can't understand you as well as you would like. Would it help if we had an interpreter?'

'I'd like to know what sort of treatment you were expecting or hoping for. From what I know of Chinese culture, it might be quite different from what we offer here. If that is true for you, I'd like to help'.

'You tell me that your body hurts all over ... Do you have any ideas about why this may be?





Role play

Giving instructions when the patient does not make eye contact

Smile in different cultures



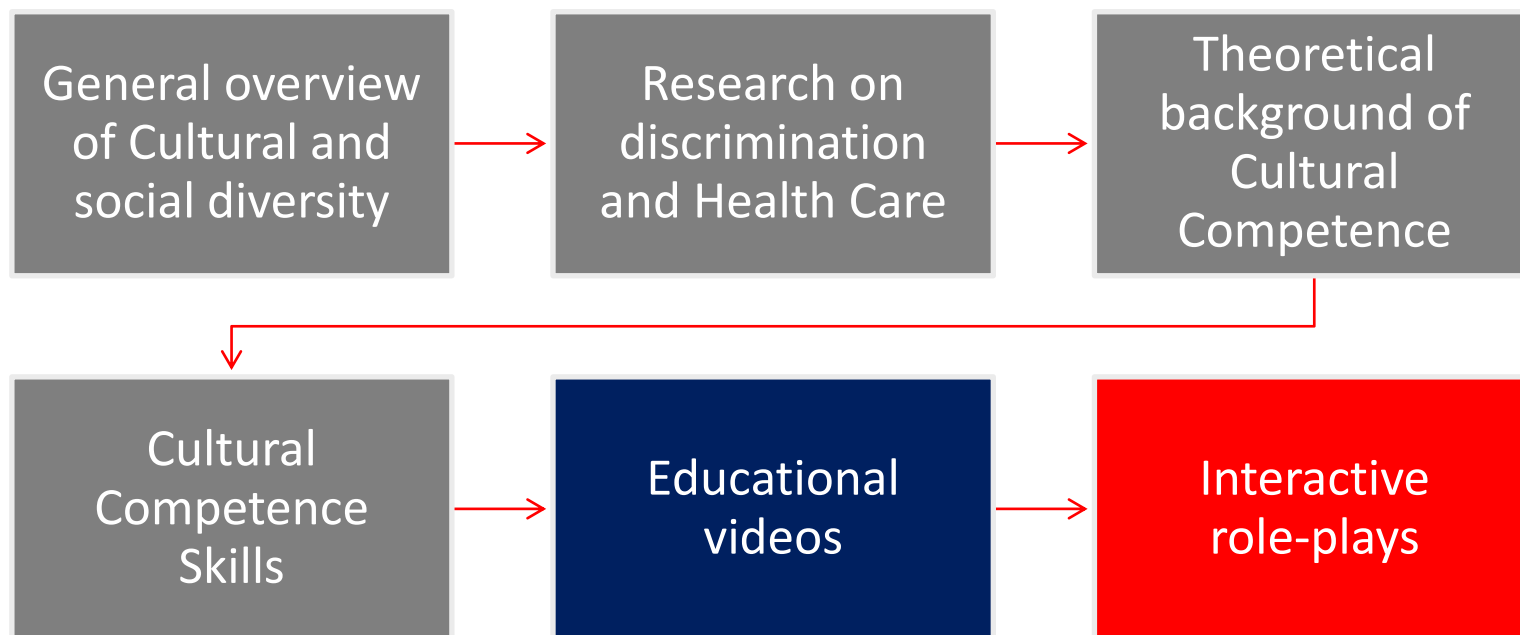
Nonverbal Communication in Cross-Cultural Contexts

- ▶ Nonverbal behaviors can convey culturally specific meaning in the clinical setting
- ▶ Discordant patient-physician race is linked with impaired information exchange
- ▶ Implicit bias emitted nonverbally negatively impacts communication and outcomes
- ▶ Training in identifying culturally-specific nonverbal behavior is suggested





Route Map



Analysis of Video using Calgary/Cambridge Guide

- ▶ Use the Calgary/Cambridge Guide for cultural and social diversity to evaluate Educational video "Empathy Cultural Diversity, working with interpreter: Immigrant patient with lung infection"
- ▶ Watch Educational Video "Empathy Cultural Diversity, working with interpreter: Immigrant patient with lung infection" and ask students to tick the skills they observe on the Calgary/Cambridge Guide for cultural and social diversity
- ▶ Seek students' feedback on video and discuss
- ▶ (Each partner to choose the most appropriate scenario for the LOBs)

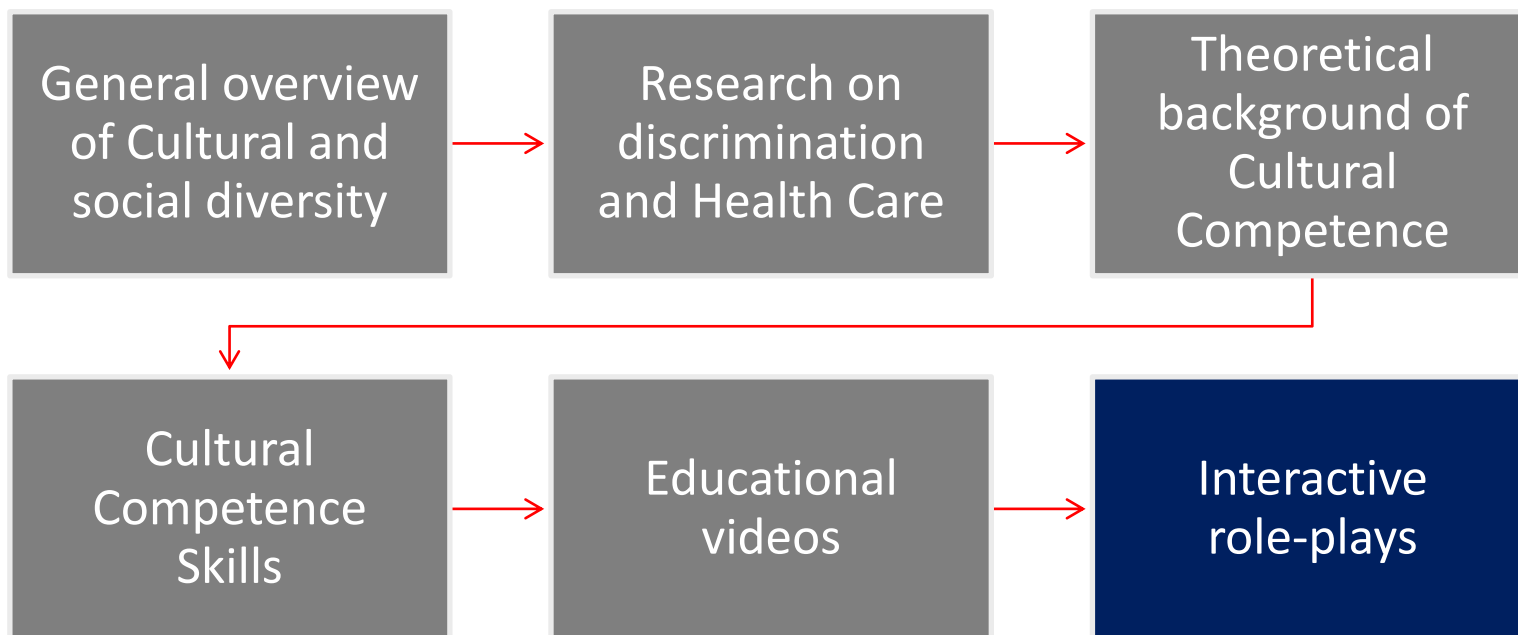




Educational Video

Scenario: 6. Empathy Cultural Diversity, working with interpreter: Immigrant patient with lung infection

Route Map



ALOPA principles (1/2)

1. *How to organise the feedback process*

- ▶ Set the learner's agenda
- ▶ Look at the outcomes learner and patient are trying to achieve
- ▶ Encourage self assessment and self problem solving first
- ▶ Involve the whole group in problem solving



ALOPA principles (2/2)

2. *How to give useful feedback*

- ▶ Use descriptive feedback to encourage a non-judgmental approach
- ▶ Provide balanced feedback
- ▶ Make offers and suggestions; generate alternatives
- ▶ Be well intentioned, valuing and supportive





Role play

Scenario: 4. Communicating with the angry/ elderly patient after hip replacement

Group Discussion

- ▶ **Closure and evaluation of the day**



Revision Questions

1. What is cultural competence?
2. What are the first 10 skills that come to mind when you want to establish an empathetic relationship with patients in different multicultural situations?
3. Based on today's learning, what are the skills you need to further work on?



Showing empathy in diverse environments and overcoming barriers/challenges to empathy

Definition and models of cultural competence

Research in cultural competence

Skills and competencies in building empathetic relationships in cultural and social diverse situations



Key Points

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THANK YOU

