Presence 5

Fostering physician humanism and connection with patients

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Fostering Humanism in Clinical Care

"Even though medicine changes, the fundamental role of the physician, the need for their presence, does not change...

...Cure is laudable but not always something we achieve, but comforting and healing is something we do."

Abraham Verghese, MD, MACP

Director, Presence

The Art & Science of Human Connection





Presence 5 Background & Objective

Time constraints and administrative demands of modern medicine often impede the human connection that is central to clinical care.

Yet, busy clinicians are wary of implementing "one more thing."

Objective

Develop a simple, scalable, evidence-based intervention that fosters physician humanism and patient connection.





Formative Research









Systematic review

Clinical observations

Interviews with non-medical "analogous" professionals

Evidence synthesis





Formative Research Systematic literature review

Inclusion criteria

- RCT and controlled observational studies
- Study of interpersonal intervention: "Selective, systemic process that allows people to reflect and build personal knowledge of one another and create shared meanings" (Wood J, 2016)
- Quadruple aim outcome (health outcomes, patient/provider experience, cost)

Review process

Database Search
PubMed, PsycINFO, Embase

Abstract Screen

21,835 references

Full-Text Screen

350 references

Full-Text Review

73 references

Formative Research Literature review findings

- Many interpersonal studies show a positive impact on patient experience
- Enhanced interpersonal interactions can improve provider well-being, burnout, stress, and confidence in communicating with patients
- Cost (utilization, prescription rates) was evaluated in minority of studies
- Among studies with positive outcomes, interventions rarely increased visit length
- Interventions with low or moderate demand on provider time and effort were as effective as higher demand interventions

Formative Research Review of related interventions

Three Function
Approach to the
Medical Interview
(Cole & Bird, 1990)

The 4 Habits Model (Frankel & Stein, 1996/2010)

Narrative Medicine (Charon, 2001)

Oncotalk (Tulsky et al., 2007)

E.M.P.A.T.H.Y. (Riess & Kraft, 2014)

Humanism Pocket
Multi-tool
(Warde & Shaner,
2017)

ACES: Advancing
Communication
Excellence at
Stanford
(Stanford Health
Care)

Thriving in a Busy Practice (Stein & Kwan, 1999) COMFORT (Goldsmith & Wittenberg-Lyles, 2013)





Formative Research Clinical observations & interviews

Stanford University
Stanford Primary Care &
Family Medicine Clinics

Veterans Affairs
VA Palo Alto General
Medicine Clinic

FQHC Clinic
Ravenswood Family
Health Center

Primary Care Visits:

- 27 audio- or videotaped visits
- 10 PCP interviews- practices that foster connection with patients
- 27 patient interviews- physician behaviors and questions that foster connection

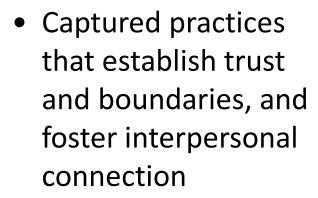
Analysis: Rapid ethnographic approach to identify promising practices





Formative Research "Analogous" professional interviews

 Interviews with 30 non-medical professionals for whom presence and connection are critical





Arts, Design, & Entertainment
Documentary Filmmaker
Design Researcher
Professional Musician



Education
Music Teacher
Clinician Educator
Psychology Professor



Protective Service
Fire Station Captain
Social Justice Lawyer
Police Officer



Personal Care Yoga Instructor Recreational Therapist Massage Therapist



Community & Social Service Chaplain Social Worker Life Coach Health Coach



Business & Finance
Talent Acquisition
TV Commercial Sales
Sales
Restauranteur

Formative Research Analogous professional interviews

How do non-medical professionals define Presence?

"Staying focused on the moment, looking somebody in the eye, listening and responding to them."

Journalist

"Most of the time it's about hearing someone's story and about why they did something, and where it led them, and who they are now."

Documentary filmmaker

"[I use the mantra]:
'Now. Here. This.'
When I remember to do that, it has been helpful"

Restorative justice lawyer

Evidence Synthesis





Evidence Synthesis Generation of Presence practices

Presence Definition: A purposeful practice of awareness, focus, and attention with the intent to understand and connect with patients.

Brown-Johnson C, et al. BMJ Open

Practice development process:

Generated list of promising practices from each research arm

Triangulated lists to identify practices with broad support

lit review for each practice with evidence from diverse fields

Generated evidence brief for each preliminary practice

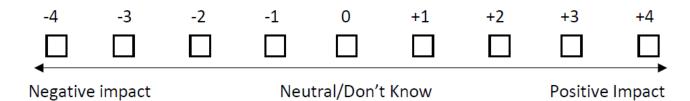




Evidence Synthesis Modified Delphi Panel (n=14 experts)

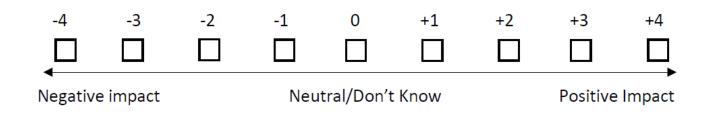
Patient Experience

Effect of proposed practice on patient experience (i.e., overall satisfaction, experience with communication, perceived respect and empathy)



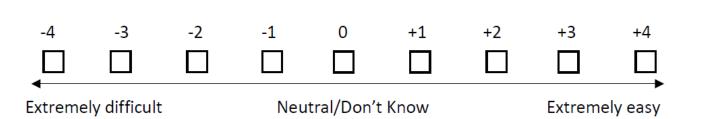
Clinician Experience

Effect of proposed practice on clinician experience (i.e., perception that clinical encounters are meaningful and contribute to well-being & job satisfaction)

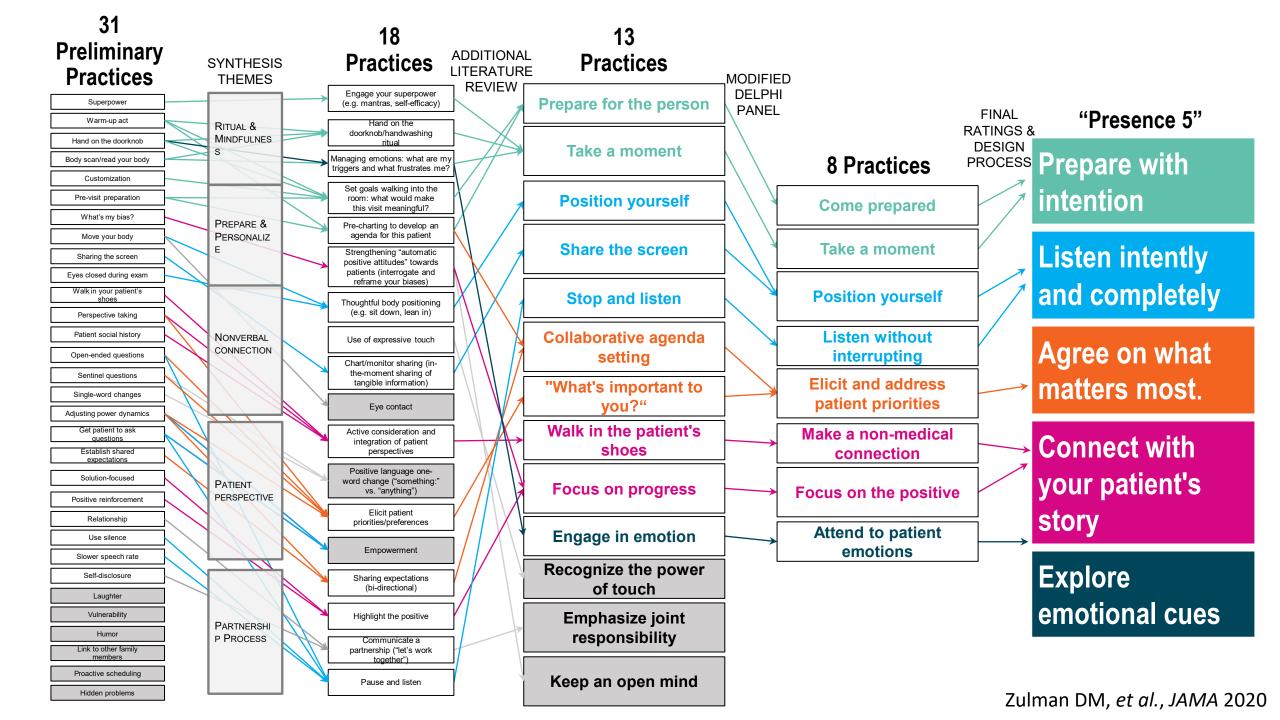


Implementation Feasibility

Ease of integrating the practice into diverse outpatient clinical settings (consider practice complexity, time demands, training requirements)



Text box also offered for additional comments.



Presence 5

Zulman DM & Verghese A, et al. JAMA, January 2020



Prepare with intention

Familiarize yourself with the patient you are about to meet. Create a ritual to focus your attention before a visit.



Listen intently and completely

Sit down, lean forward, position yourself to listen. Don't interrupt.



Agree on what matters most

Find out what your patient cares about and incorporate these priorities into the visit agenda.



Connect with your patient's story

Consider circumstances influencing your patient's health. Acknowledge your patient's efforts, celebrate successes.



Explore emotional cues

Tune in. Notice, name, and validate your patient's emotions to become a trusted partner.

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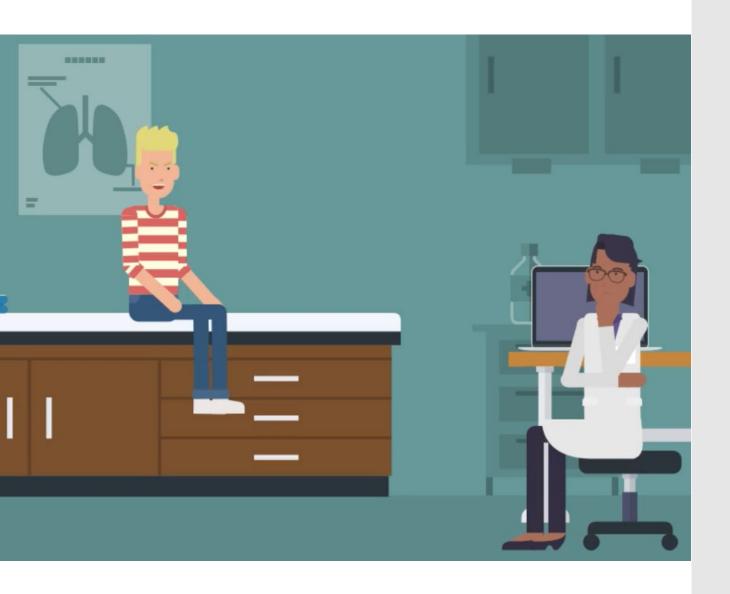
Prepare with intention

- Perform a brief chart review, emphasizing key elements of the social history
- Create a brief ritual out of a routine practice (e.g. take a deep breath before entering room; take a moment to focus during handwashing)





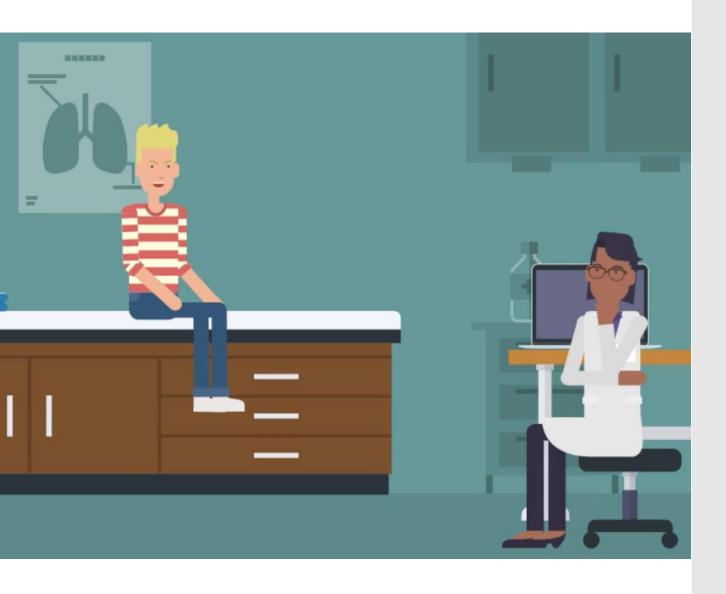




Listen intently and completely

Sit down, lean forward, position yourself to listen. Don't interrupt. Your patient is your most valuable source of information.





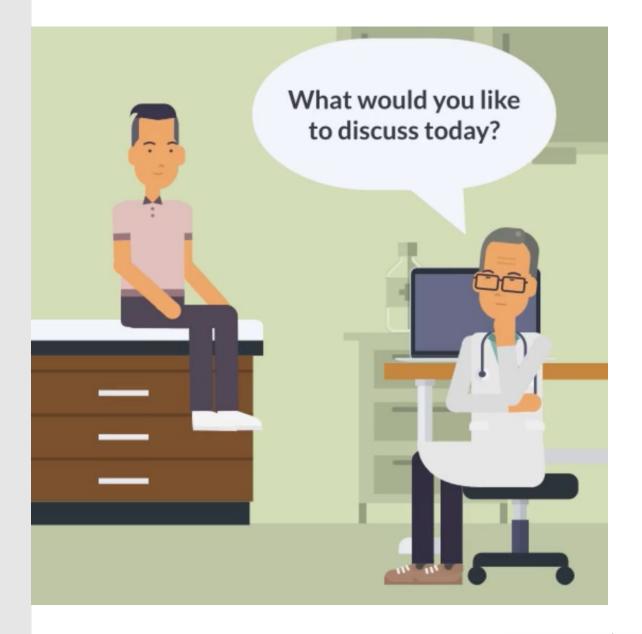
Listen intently and completely

- Sit down and lean in toward the patient.
- Maintain an open body position and focus your gaze towards the patient
- Avoid interrupting a patient during their opening description of health issues



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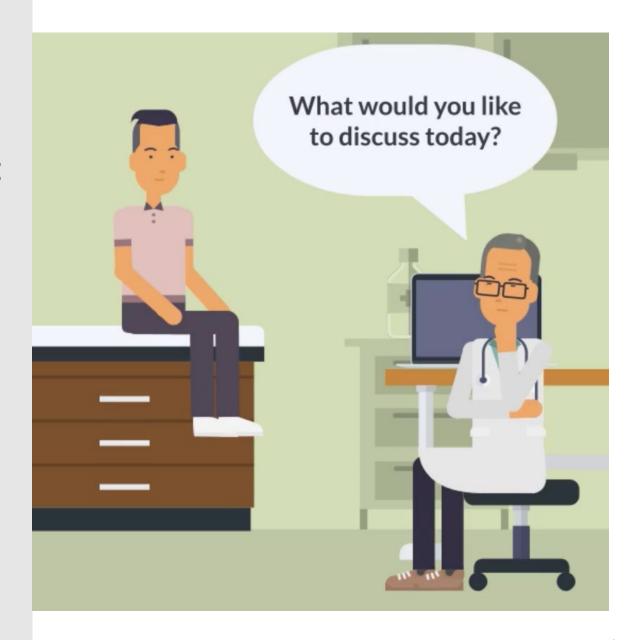






Agree on what matters most

- Use open-ended questions to ask the patient to describe why they are here
- Develop an agenda that incorporates patient priorities
- Review agenda and elicit any unaddressed priorities, e.g. "Is there something else you wanted to discuss today?"







Connect with the patient's story

Consider the circumstances that influence your patient's health. Acknowledge your patient's efforts, celebrate successes.







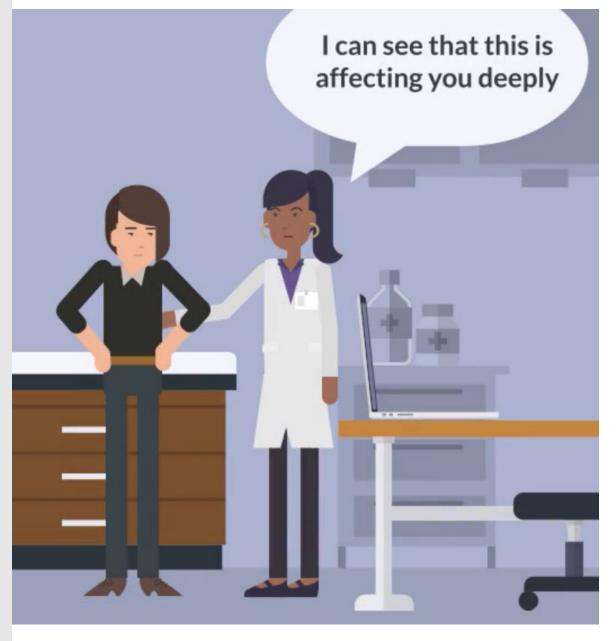
Connect with the patient's story

- Be curious about your patient's life story
- Use positive language, including statements of approval, reassurance, and partnership
- Offer the patient genuine and honest praise for efforts; acknowledge successes when appropriate



Explore emotional cues

Tune in. Notice, name, and validate your patient's emotions to become a trusted partner.

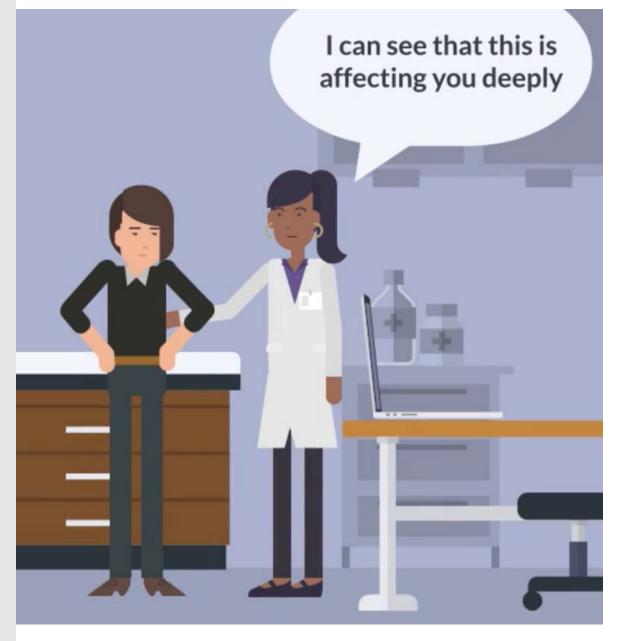






Explore emotional cues

- Tune into patient's verbal and nonverbal emotional cues (e.g., changes in tone of voice, facial expressions, body language)
- Ask the patient how they are feeling about their health concerns and stressors
- Reflect, validate, and confirm your perceptions of a patient's emotions







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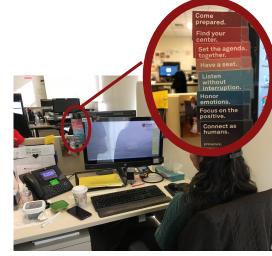
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Prepare

Presence 5 Intervention design









JOURNEY MAPPING & FRAMEWORK DEVELOPMENT **CO-CREATION SESSIONS**

USER **FEEDBACK SESSIONS**



LIVE **PROTOTYPING**

FINAL PRODUCT





Presence 5 Adaptations





Tele-Presence 5 Presence in the COVID-19 Pandemic



Tele-Presence 5 for Virtual Visits



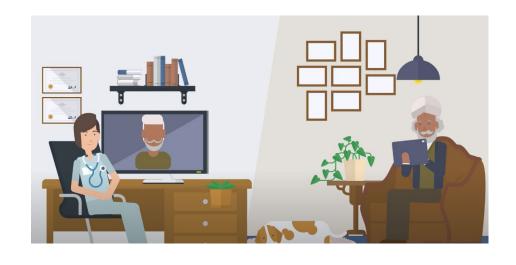
LITERATURE REVIEW

712 abstracts screened 36 full-text reviews + guidelines from ACP/VA



CLINICIAN FEEDBACK

23 users



RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Poster 10-minute CME video Articles (*Ann Fam Med, KevinMD*)





Tele-Presence 5 for Virtual Visits

Shankar M, et al. Strategies to foster meaningful connection during telemedicine visits.

MEDPAGE TODAY's KevinMD, April 2020

Tele-Presence 5A Ritual for Connection in Virtual Visits



Prepare with intention

Pause and refresh between virtual visits, and familiarize yourself with the next patient



Listen intently and completely

Nod, maintain eye contact by looking at the camera, and avoid interruptions



Agree on what matters most

Establish a virtual visit agenda that incorporates patient priorities and goals



Connect with the patient's story

Engage virtually with the patient's home environment and social support



Explore emotional cues

Tune into facial expressions, body language, and changes in tone and volume





Presence 5 for Medical Trainees



IMPROVE GME

AMA Reimagining Residency initiative









Reimagining Residency grant program

Following a five-month application and review process, the awardees of the \$15 million Reimagining Residency grant program were named in June 2019. The grant teams join the Accelerating Change in Medical Education Consortium of 37 medical schools in their work to transform medical education across the continuum.

Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Stanford University School of Medicine and University of Alabama at Birmingham School of Medicine

Proposal title: The Graduate Medical Training "Laboratory": An Innovative Program to Generate, Implement, and Evaluate Interventions to Improve Resident Burnout and Clinical Skill

Project Description: Proposed by the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Stanford University School of Medicine and University of Alabama at Birmingham School of Medicine, this project will implement methods to measure modifiable attributes of the training environment that may contribute to burnout among residents.





Presence for Racial Justice

An adaptation of Presence 5 to promote anti-racist dialogue among clinicians and to identify practices that build trust among Black patients and promote health equity





Presence for Racial Justice Partner Clinics







Presence for Racial Justice

Presence for Racial Justice

Communication Strategies to Promote Health Equity



Prepare with intention

Consider how your identity could influence how you perceive your patient and how your patient might perceive you



Listen intently and completely

Listen for your patient's experiences with racism, bias, or mistreatment



Agree on what matters most

When creating a shared agenda with your patient, check yourself for biases that might influence what you prioritize for the visit



Connect with the patient's story

As you listen to your patient's story, consider how anti-Black racism has influenced your patient's experiences with their health and health care



Explore emotional cues

Consider how racial trauma might influence your patient's emotions





Presence for Racial Justice Medical Student Curriculum

Objective: To adapt the Presence 5 framework and associated Presence Circles to develop a discussion-based curriculum to promote racial justice

Foster anti-racist dialogue among medical students

Teach strategies to reflect on personal biases and historical racism

Encourage advocacy for Black patients

Promote racial justice during clinical training





Summary

The *Presence 5* project leveraged human-centered design principles to develop a simple intervention that fosters physician humanism and connection with patients

Presence 5 adaptations highlight opportunities to connect with patients during telemedicine encounters and to address systemic racism and health equity in clinical care





Publications and Resources...

https://med.stanford.edu/presence/initiatives/stanford-presence-5.html

Presence 5: A ritual to foster human connection in the clinical encounter

Zulman DM, Verghese A, et al. (JAMA, January 2020)

Virtual Care, Telemedicine Visits, and Real Connection in the Era of COVID-19

Zulman DM & Verghese A (JAMA, February 2021)

Presence: Physician and non-physician insights about the art of human connection in clinical encounter Brown-Johnson C, et al. (BMJ Open, November 2019)

Can Patient-Provider Interpersonal Interventions Achieve the Quadruple Aim of Health Care?:

A Systematic Review
Haverfield MC, et al. (JGIM, January 2020)

Humanism in telemedicine: Connecting through virtual visits during the COVID-19 pandemic

Shankar M, et al. (Ann Fam Med: COVID-19 Collection, April 2020)

Strategies to foster meaningful connection during telemedicine visits
Shankar M, et al. (KevinMD.com, April 2020)

Tele-Presence 5: Continuing Medical Education Video https://stanford.cloud-cme.com/default.aspx?P=3000&EID=35769

Approach to Human-Centered, Evidence-Driven Adaptive Design (AHEAD) for Health Care Interventions Fischer M, et al. (JGIM, February 2021)





The Presence 5 Team

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Expert Panel: Steve Asch (Moderator), William Branch, Jr., Arleen Brown, Calvin Chou, Richard Frankel, Judith Hall, Manny Hernandez, Rumana Hussain, Lucy Kalanithi, Eliseo Pérez-Stable, Bill Polonsky, Helen Riess, David Sobel, Ian Tong, Elaine Wittenberg





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- Stanford CCSRE Grant (Center for Comparative Studies in Race and Ethnicity)

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- Graham Ladensohn Summer Scholarship Fund
- Love Fund for Health Equity





Thank you!





