FRAMEWORK: INFORMATION TRANSFER¹

Step 1: Setting the Stage

-	ch 1. octimb the stube	
1.	Discuss patient's role in decision making	
2.	Good eye contact	
3.	Appropriate, open body language, sits down	
4.	Appropriate facial expression and tone of voice	
5.	Express caring, concern, empathy	
6.	Uses silence appropriately	
7.	Acknowledge patient's accomplishments/progress/challenges	
8.	Call patient by name	
St	ep 2: Discuss clinical issue/nature of the decision	
1.	Explain diagnosis /clinical issue/nature of decision	
2.	Teaches patient about his/her own body/situation(feedback from exam/tests)	
3.	Explains management plan	
4.	Discuss the alternatives	
5.	Discuss the pros (benefits) and cons (risks) of the alternatives	
6.	Discuss the uncertainties associated with the decision	
7.	Avoids using jargon/explains medical terms used/Adapts conversation to patient's level of understanding	
8.	Explains reasons for recommendations/Explains rationale for diagnostic tests/procedures	
St	ep 3: Identify barriers/Explore patient's preferences	
1.	Assess patient's understanding	
2.	Assess patient's willingness to follow recommendations/Explore patient preference	
3.	Assess patient's ability to follow recommendations	
4.	Solicits questions from patient/Encourages patient to ask questions	
5.	Uses visual and written reinforcement	
St	ep 4: Outline next steps	
1.	Review next steps with patient	
2.	Arranges for follow up	
3.	Outlines reasons to re-contact/revisit	
4.	Shakes hands leaving	

References: Lane JL, Gottlieb RP. Pediatrics.2000;105:973-7. Makoul GT. SEGUE. ©1993/1999 Braddock CH, Edwards KA, Hasenberg NM, Laidley TL, Levinson W. JAMA 1999;282:2313-2320

v1 (TURN OVER)

FRAMEWORK: STARTING A MEDICATION

1.	Nature of the clinical problem (why patient needs to take the medication)	
2.	What the medication is	
3.	What the alternatives are and the risks and benefits	
4.	What the strength of the medication is	
5.	How many pills per day/how many times per day	
6.	Side effects of the medication and how common they are	
7.	What to do if develops side effects	
8.	How physician will follow-up with the patient to see if it is working and when that is	
9.	Elicit patient questions	
10.	. Elicit potential barriers	
11.	. Assess for patient buy-in	

¹Compiled and developed by Dr. Jennifer Kogan, University of Pennsylvania.