

# Caring For Doctor-Patients: Yes, Compassion and Aequanimity can Co-exist.

## **Dr Margaret Kay**

MBBS(Hons), PhD, FRACGP, DipRACOG

Medical Director, QDHP

## **Ms Vicky Dawes**

MBCChB, MCouns

Education Officer, QDHP

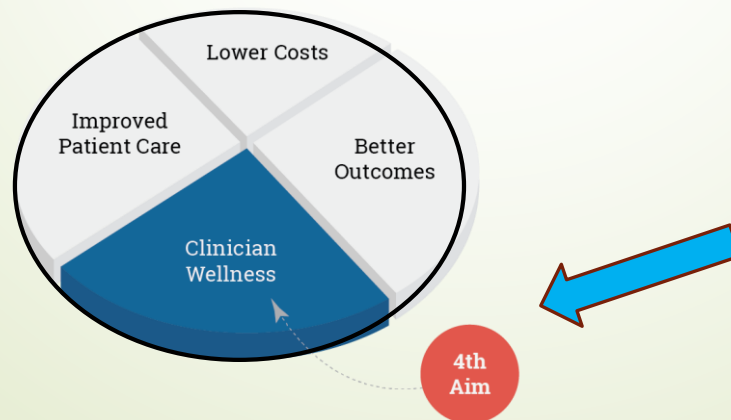
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# A Key to Quality Care

- Optimising health system performance
  - Patient experience
  - Quality of care
  - Reduced cost of health care

Berwick's  
Triple  
Aim

The Quadruple Aim



Bodenheimer & Sinsky, 2014  
Wallace et al, 2009

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# If all doctors should have a GP?

then **someone** has to be our GP...

# The Treating-Doctor

## Aequanimity

Sir William Osler (1849-1919)

“an aequanimity which enables you to rise superior to the trials of life”

# The Doctor

Luke Fildes  
1891

**Compassion**

**Can we extend the same Compassion to our doctor-patients?**

# A Visit From the Doctor

By Alexander  
Sharpe Ross

## Aequanimity

**Can we maintain our aequanimity with our doctor-patients?**

# When the patient is a Doctor



Aequanimity



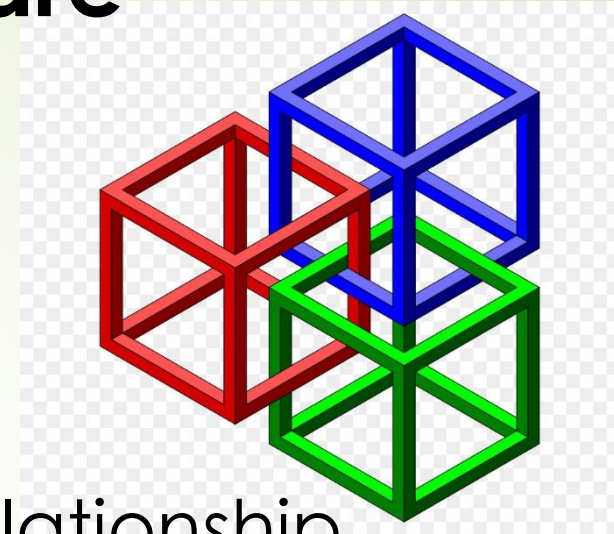
Compassion

The Scream

Edvard Munch  
1893

<https://www.edvardmunch.org/the-scream.jsp>

# A framework for care



1. Establishment of the relationship
2. Strengthening of the relationship



# 1. The Doctor-Patient

**The decision to seek care...**

# Multiple decisions...

## Uncertainty

- Why
- When
- Who
- How

# Barriers to Health Access

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Patient	Provider	Profession
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Embarrassment</li><li>• Time</li><li>• Cost</li><li>• Personality</li><li>• Specialty</li><li>• No GP</li><li>• Fear of implications</li><li>• Health literacy</li><li>• Already satisfied</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No Confidentiality<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Doctors</li><li>– Staff</li></ul></li><li>• Poor quality of care<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Over-treatment</li><li>– Authoritarian</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Structural issues<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Long hours</li><li>– No locums</li></ul></li><li>• Should be healthy</li><li>• Self-treatment</li><li>• Corridor consults</li><li>• Lack of cues to formal care</li></ul>



# A framework for care

So the Doctor-Patient needs to

1. Establish a relationship  
and
2. Strengthen that relationship



# Establishment of the relationship

- Found a GP
- Gone to their doctor



Requires a  
response



**Aequanimity**  
and  
**Compassion**

# Strengthening of the relationship

## Six components

1. Presentation of illness
2. Acknowledge the whole patient
3. Set common boundaries
4. Holistic health care
5. Develop rapport
6. Share the decisions

**Aequanimity + Compassion**

# The presentation of illness

- normal history
  - normal examination
- } Find the disease
- want their illness understood
  - want to be a 'normal patient'
  - avoid assumptions
  - reinforce the health access
  - understand mandatory reporting (high threshold)

# Acknowledge the whole patient

- Know more about the patient than just the disease
- Acknowledge the **context** of illness
  - job
  - family
  - hobbies



# Set common boundaries

- confidentiality
- self-prescribing
- self-referral
- cost
- *mutual agreement/respect*

# Holistic health care

- Family history
- Immunisation
  - ?UTD
- Preventive health
  - add the recall
- Identify risk factors
- *Wrap around care for physical and mental health – not just a technical consultation with a deliverable*

# Develop rapport

- Takes time  
so enable follow up
- *Trust*

# Share the decisions

- Health literate patient
- *Demonstrate empathy*
- Assist with concordance
- Enable realistic expectations
- Acknowledge the uncertainty of illness
- Follow-up is essential

<b>Strengthening of the relationship</b>	<b>Patient-Centered Consultation Method</b>
Presentation of illness	Exploring both the disease and the illness experience
Acknowledge the whole patient	Understanding the whole person
Set the common boundaries	Finding common ground
Holistic health care	Incorporating prevention and health promotion
Develop rapport	Enhancing the patient-doctor relationship
Share the decisions	Being realistic

# Strengthening of the relationship

## Deliver a Patient-Centred Consultation

- Acknowledge health literacy
- Provide empathic care
- Identify potential boundary issues

# Avoiding the Traps

- Remember your 'role' in the consultation
- Avoid over-investigation
- Avoid assumptions of knowledge
- Allow enough time

**Dare to Self-reflect**

# Caring for the doctor-patient

“the secret of the care of the patient  
is in **caring** for the patient.”

Peabody, 1926.



# ICPH2020

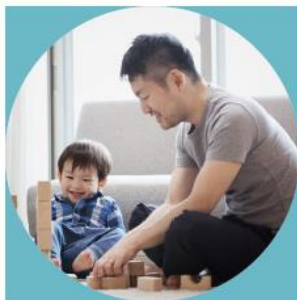
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QDHP wishes to thank DHAS(Q) for permission to use these educational resources

# Questions?

Thank you

[m.kay1@uq.edu.au](mailto:m.kay1@uq.edu.au)

**Dr Margaret Kay**

Medical Director,

Queensland Doctors' Health Programme