

ASHRM Webinar Series

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Three Steps Risk Professionals Can Take to Promote a Civil Workplace Culture

Catherine V. Caldicott, MD, FACP Medical Director, PBI Education



Why Talk About Civility?

 44% of nurses report experiencing physical violence and 68% report experiencing verbal abuse during the pandemic

Byon HD *et al*. Workplace Health & Safety. 2022;70(9):412-420 Cited in AHA Brief on Workplace Violence



Why Talk About Civility?

- Nearly 24% of physicians reported experiencing workplace mistreatment in 2020, including verbal mistreatment or abuse
- Any type of workplace mistreatment was associated with statistically significant increases in burnout and decreases in professional fulfillment.



Why Talk About Civility?

- Rudeness can be contagious: at work, people spread their negative emotions to their colleagues, bosses, and clients—even if those individuals weren't the source of the negativity.
- People who witness rudeness are 3x less likely to help someone else.

Christine Porath, PhD, Georgetown University McDonough School of Business



Why Talk About Civility?

 Intimidating and disruptive behaviors can foster medical errors, contribute to poor patient satisfaction and to preventable adverse outcomes, increase the cost of care, and cause qualified clinicians, administrators and managers to seek new positions in more professional environments.

The Joint Commission Sentinel Event Alert 40 (June 2021)



Why Talk About Civility?

- Workplace violence is not merely the heinous, violent events that make the news; it is also the everyday occurrences, such as verbal abuse, that are often overlooked.
- Examples: threatening, intimidating, harassing, bullying, or humiliating words

The Joint Commission Sentinel Event Alert 40 (June 2021)



Why Talk About Civility?

 Negative relationships among ICU physician colleagues were associated with higher burnout scores, but improved relationships between intensivists and nurses were associated with lower burnout scores.



Learning Objectives

- Describe the risks an uncivil workplace culture poses to people and institutions
- Apply communication techniques, tools, and skills to prevent, recognize, and respond to uncivil conduct
- List elements of performance improvement plans aimed at recapturing and supporting an ongoing civil workplace culture



What Is Civility?

Why does it matter that hospitals maintain a civil environment?



What Is Civility?

- Civility comes from the Latin: *civilis* = relating to public life, befitting a citizen
- Through 16th c: it meant good citizenship or orderly behavior
- After 16th c: sense of politeness, kindness, good manners
- Being respectful, even if you do not like the other person very much

Vocabulary.com, Wikipedia



What Is Civility?

Researchers have developed a model from empirical data that stresses the notion that civility is a sequence or continuum of increasingly demanding traits:

 indifference > commentary > conversation > co-exploration > habituation

In short, everyone can get better at civility.



Why Is It Hard to Be Civil?

- Increases in workload
- Staff shortages
- COVID fatigue (PTSD)
- Conflicting priorities
- Lack of understanding of the other person's perspective or job demands
- Changing expectations and norms post-COVID



Good Communication Matters

Without it, a hostile work environment exists:

- Lower morale, job performance
- Lack of cooperation; avoidance of certain tasks
- Elevated stress in team, patients, families
- Job dissatisfaction
- Self-doubt, fears
- Sense of victimization; feeling unsafe
- Poor medical decision-making, role modeling



Civility-Communication Connection

- A civil atmosphere facilitates good communication
- Productive communication reinforces a civil atmosphere
- Those who model civility and good communication serve as positive role models
- Both a civil atmosphere and productive communication convey respect and empathy



Why Is It So Hard to Communicate Well?

- The other person might lack effective communication skills
 - Interruptions
 - Profanity
 - · Long-winded
 - Righteous indignation
 - Passive aggressive
 - Disrespectful



Why Is It So Hard to Communicate Well?

Mode of communication

- Face-to-face
- Phone
- Virtual (Zoom, Teams, etc.)
- Email



Why Is It So Hard to Communicate Well?

Power dynamic

- Hierarchy
- Difficulty with authority figures (you)
- Play by their own rules
- · Accustomed to being in charge
- Despite their accomplishments, they may feel embarrassed, angry, defensive



Why Is It So Hard to Communicate Well?

- Communication involves both a MESSAGE (the meaning of the words) and a META-MESSAGE (what the words say about the relationship between the speakers)
- Unintended impressions occur due to individuals' different conversational styles
- Negative impressions can be triggering



Civility and Working Remotely

 Working in one's own space may enhance feelings of safety with physical distance from difficult others

BUT

- Difficult conversations over a virtual platform are suboptimal
- Working remotely prevents opportunities for nearby colleagues to reinforce your work and debrief readily



Three Steps

- Recognize
- Respond
- Prevent



Step One: Recognize

- Cold versus Hot State
- First Law
- Perspective



Cold versus Hot State

- Predictably Irrational
- No matter how much experience we have, we make irrational decisions every time we are under the influence of heightened emotions
- High-emotion states can cause people to do something they otherwise would not consider themselves capable of.

Dan Ariely, PhD, Behavioral Economics, Duke University



Cold versus Hot State

- Cold state is intellectual/analytical
 - · What we are doing now during this presentation
- Hot state is emotional and immediate
 - · When decisions must be made quickly
 - · When emotions are triggered or unsettled
 - Hungry, angry, lonely, tired
- Hot state moments require cold state thinking
 - This takes awareness of warning signs and practice



"First Law"

Everyone, no matter how smart, well-meaning, well-trained, accomplished is at risk for

- Making a mistake
- Speaking or acting without civility or collegiality
- Doing something unprofessional

This potential is dynamic and changes over time.



"First Law"

What affects someone's potential to act in those ways?

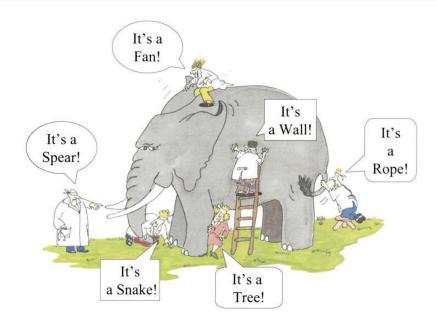
- Risks inherent in the type of practice, working conditions
- Personal issues, prior experiences
- · Presence or absence of accountability
- Defense mechanisms (denial, rationalization, otherblaming, etc.)
- · Crises, transitions, traumas, losses



Perspective



Perspective





Perspective

How perspective applies to civility:

- What is heard or said may be position dependent
- The position may be physical, mental, emotional, role-related, department-related, or hierarchical



Step Two: Respond

- Early interventions
- Performance Improvement Plans (remedial)
- Compassion
- Self-compassion
- Empathy



Early Interventions

- There is no bright line separating early from late warning signs of incivility
- One step leads to another: steps down the slippery slope become the new "normal."
- The farther down the slope you go, the greater the harm to all parties and to their relationships





Early Warning Signs

Micro-aggressions

- "You speak Spanish? Funny, you don't look like you would speak Spanish."
- Two white surgeons discussing the merits of the Civil War in the presence of a Black PA
- Sarcasm
- Eye-rolling



Early Interventions

• The cup of coffee with a peer (Vanderbilt)

- · Response to a single allegation/incident
- Could be a misperception or problem (investigation)
- Document this
- Not for egregious, prohibited, or unlawful conduct

Document and track subsequent complaints

- Predate the cup of coffee?
- Apparent pattern?
- · Responsiveness to the cup of coffee?



Early Interventions

- For patterns (n = 2?)
- Immediacy matters!
 - · Reduces the risk that additional wrongdoing will occur
 - Closely connects the intervention with wrongdoing
 - Prevents resistance from becoming entrenched
 - Accelerates practice improvement
 - Hastens the process of repairing/restoring team function and morale



Performance Improvement Plans

- Include educational interventions to unearth why the risky conduct occurred
 - Ethics/professionalism
 - Boundaries
 - Civility/communication
- Coaching
- PHP involvement



Remedial Education

- Your "remedy"
- Should require participants to
 - Recognize, accept, address the drivers of the uncivil conduct
 - Tell their story—honestly
 - Develop a plan of action for minimizing future risk of uncivil conduct
 - Optional (recommended) follow-up component to ensure compliance with their plan



Compassion

Compassion

- Fundamental human response
- A strong desire to alleviate the suffering of others

Compassionate care

- Linked to better clinical outcomes, lower costs
- Reduces burnout
- Aids in clinician stress management, well-being

Cochrane et al. Healthcare Management Forum. 2019;32(3):120-7.



Compassion

- Can be disarming
- Can increase cooperation, remediation potential
- Allows a collaborative approach—versus an authoritative one, which might trigger power struggles
- Sets the stage for shared goals
 - Good patient care
 - Patient and workplace safety
 - Efficiency, cost-effectiveness



Self-compassion

Try some compassion for yourself

- Not self-pity, complacency, self-care
- A healthy way of relating to yourself when faced with a difficult interaction
- Recognition of our common humanity + mindfulness + self-kindness

Kristin Neff: https://self-compassion.org



Empathy

Conveys respect

- Do not interrupt
- Acknowledge the other person's distress
- "I can see you are surprised/upset/frustrated/confused..."
- "Help me understand why you feel this way."



Step Three: Prevent

- Model civility
- Cool off that hot state
- Self-control techniques



Model Civility

Why? Civility is contagious

- Respect
- Compassion
- Self-compassion
- Empathy



Model Civility

Show compassion, model compassion

- Such expressions are meaningful for the hearer and the speaker. Compassion for others has a direct positive effect on your own well-being: it has both a positive effect and counteracts stress pathways and negative emotions.
- An antidote to burnout is personal connection, not escape

Stephen Trzeciak, Compassionomics



Model Civility

- Learn people's names
- Learn one non-work-related thing about the people you work with (but avoid religion, sex, politics, and crossing professional boundaries)
- These things humanize them. And they humanize you.



Cool off That Hot State

- Name it to tame it
- Snow globe technique
- Self-compassion



Name It to Tame It

- Inventory your feelings—ALL of them
 - About work itself, home life, relationships, people at work, the traffic, parking, etc.
- Do this even before you get to work
- Do this when someone behaves uncivilly towards you
- Naming moves our feelings from the emotion part of the brain to a more intellectual part
- This puts you more in control over yourself and your situation



Snow Globe Technique

- "Step out" mentally to see what's going on
- Mixes the analytical with the emotional





Self-compassion

- Allows you to respond to a situation, not simply react
- Notice what is going on without judging yourself
- Protective against your own burnout
- If you are not burned out, you will be able to model civility better



Self-control Techniques

- 8-second Rule
- WAIT
- Uncomfortableness scale



8-second Rule

Before you speak, count to 8.

Then count to 8 again.

You can get into a lot of trouble in only 8 seconds.



WAIT

Why am *I* talking?

Texting?

Typing?



Uncomfortableness Scale

- Create your own "uncomfortableness" scale
- E.g., Annoyance > irritation > impatience > offense > anger
- Figure out your triggers for all levels
- Pay attention. When you get to the mid-point of your scale, *cool off that hot state.*
 - Step away
 - 8-second rule



Summary

Recognize

- · Cold versus hot state; first law; perspective
- Respond
 - Early interventions; PIP (remedial); compassion; self-compassion; empathy
- Prevent
 - Model civility; cool off that hot state; self-control techniques



Thank you!

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Our next webinar will be on Tuesday, January 30th at 12 pm Central titled "ASHRM 2024: What to Look Forward To" and featuring Tatum K. O'Sullivan, ASHRM's President. We look forward to seeing you there.