Effective Communication: Patient Acceptance of Proposed Dental Treatment

Christina Hampton

Introduction

One of the most difficult areas to teach is effective communication. Students often utilize technology, social media, and inappropriate verbiage when engaged in face-to-face professional communication situations. Students find it difficult to draw on the required vocabulary to participate in professional conversations.

Young, high school students obtaining a vocational education are required to meet industry standards as they matriculate from the classroom to the workplace. Students do not question how or why decisions are made; consequently, they do not interpret communication as a dialogue between people. Parents, guardians, and teachers have taught young people to do what they are told and not to ask questions correctly. Students are inexperienced at differentiating among personality types, forms of verbal and nonverbal communication, and professional situations.

This unit begins with teaching vocabulary required to understand building a rapport with patients and presenting dental treatment plans. It gives students an opportunity to use and evaluate the vocabulary to determine if it is appropriate to use in a professional dental setting while applying the vocabulary to real world situations.

Next, students will research and read about how to build rapport with people. Students will draw conclusions about their rapport and why it is important how patients perceive their health care providers. Elements students will explore are conversation starters, effective listening, speaking with confidence, and explaining dental conditions to patients. Students will have opportunities to practice applying these skills.

At the end of the unit students will be able to write a dental treatment plan, develop a rapport with a patient, and present the treatment plan tackling most patient objections, while using confidence, proper vocabulary and excellent communication skills.

Michael Kesner DDS is President and CEO of Quantum Leap Success in Dentistry. Mike's practices, Made Ya Smile Dental, have been listed on the Inc. 5000 as one of the fastest growing companies in the nation for both 2012 and 2013. Dr. Kesner, wrote the book a *Multi-Million Dollar Dental Practice*. He states, "People will always find a way to do what they want but not necessarily what they need." The truth is most people

decide to make a purchase based upon their emotions; consequently, education does not motivate most patients to want to do their dental treatment.²

Many people make decisions about their dental health based upon the rapport they build with the dental office. As dental professionals we often think that if patients understood the educational basis for needing the prescribed treatment they would commit to having the treatment completed. According to David H. Yu, DDS, MS, a Diplomate of the American Board of Periodontology: "Noncompliance among patients has been linked to many factors, including age, gender, fear, socioeconomic status, and even turnover in the dental practice" Additionally, patient compliance can be improved through visual aids. Dr. Yu states, "an estimated 65% of Americans are visual learners, while only 30% are auditory learners."

Students need to be able to identify a patient's internal motivators and how the patient will learn most effectively. Students need to develop the skills necessary to begin having meaningful communication with patients. A survey by the Workforce Solutions Group at St. Louis Community College found that:

more than 60% of employers say applicants lack "communication and interpersonal skills" — a jump of about 10 percentage points in just two years. A wide margin of managers also say today's applicants can't think critically and creatively, solve problems or write well.⁴

As students begin to increase their level of communication, students will evaluate how to determine if the message they are trying to convey has been correctly interpreted. According to OTPIC:

All communication has two parts: a sender and a receiver. The sender has a message he or she intends to transmit, and she puts it in words, which, to her, best reflect what she is thinking. But many things can intervene to prevent the intended message from being received.⁵

As students begin to evaluate their verbal and nonverbal communication, they will look at the purpose, skills, application, and building rapport with patients to gain acceptance of dental treatment plans. The American Dental Association has simplified this with a seminar series on the Top10 Skills in Dental Communication."

The ADA guide will aid students to learn how to present treatment options to patients and to be able to anticipate the patient's objections and then utilize effective communication to overcome any obstacle and improve patient compliance and practice performance.

Rationale

I am a dental assisting teacher at Hodgson Vocational Technical High School. Students are learning how to become dental assistants. There are currently 59 students in this 4-year track. During the senior year of high school, students participate in paid cooperative learning. Past and current employers have conveyed that students need to improve their communication with patients, vocabulary usage, and treatment plan presentations. These skills are imperative for a successful dental assistant.

The students typically struggle with oral communication, computing mathematical data, logically presenting information, and encouraging patient compliance. Students struggle with the cost of dentistry, because they view it from the consumer perspective not accounting for the health benefits. It is critical for students to understand the information they are presenting to a patient, and present it with empathy not sympathy.

To help students to reach a level of understanding necessary in the industry, one must teach the barriers patients face in convincing patients to consenting to dental treatment. These include: financial means, education, and motivation. According to onetonline.org the following skills are essential to be a dental assistant:

Dental assistants should have very good perception and communication skills. Many patients arrive at dental appointments with a good deal of anxiety. Since dental assistants are with patients during most of the office visit, they need to be able to "read" and react to patients' anxiety and comfort levels. Social perception, active listening, and service orientation skills are critically important for patient care. Oral communication skills are important as well to explain what procedures will be performed and why, after-care, and other clinical topics.⁷

The student population is made of seventeen 11th grade students. The students are taking course work in dental assisting. The students overall are focused, hard-working, and meet the standards for the coursework. The classroom consists of 15 girls and 2 boys. In this class there are numerous ethnic, socioeconomic, and geographic differences.

By integrating social issues and data about healthcare, patient compliance, and internal motivators, students will learn how to vary their treatment plan presentations to meet the individual needs of patients. Once students learn this process they will be able to formulate data for patients and put it into an appropriate presentation. Students will compare and contrast data, research social issues, and explore human behavior to gain insight into this process.

This unit will focus on 11th grade students preparing to matriculate from the classroom to the workplace. Students have learned to interpret communication in a variety of ways; however, they do not understand how to evaluate whether the intended

message they sent has been received. Additionally, students in the 11th grade have been communicating and presenting information for many years; however, they are not experienced in applying it to a professional environment. This unit is designed to improve their communication with patients to an appropriate level that will allow them to gain employment in the dental assisting industry.

Objectives

The American Dental Association has developed a list of the top 10 skills in dental communication. It includes an evaluation sheet with a 10-step checklist for effective communication and patient compliance to dental treatment. Students will gain a basic understanding of the information that will develop as they begin to utilize it during their cooperative work experience. Students will discuss oral communications and identify the differences between verbal and nonverbal communications. Discuss the "team" concept for bettering communication and reducing stress in the dental practice. Design a dental appointment schedule by looking at the treatment needs of the patients and when it is best to schedule certain procedures. Describe the type of relationship the patient and dental team should have by classifying appropriate topics of conversation. Describe good phone courtesy and compare the handling of different types of patient phone calls. Students will analyze a variety of scenarios and decide how the phone call should be handled. Students will listen to a various phone conversations, critique them and apply correct phone techniques while talking with a patient. Students will distinguish between internal and external marketing given marketing samples of local dental practices. Students will describe and compare external and internal marketing strategies and explain how both are necessary to promote the dental practice. Students will compile a patient chart, identify the types of dental practice records and summarize the information they provide to the practice.

This unit starts with teaching communication and treatment planning vocabulary. Giving students exposure to vocabulary they will use and hear in the industry will help them comprehend and apply the content of the unit. We will begin with effective verbal communication, and nonverbal communication: what it is and what does it look like. Students will learn what rapport, patient objections, treatment plan, and patient compliance mean in creating a successful treatment plan. They will understand how effective communication is initiated and continued through building a positive rapport.

Next, students will look at a variety of dental treatment plan cases. They will choose a case they would like to present. They will decide based on the patient's biography how they will approach the presentation of the dental treatment. They will formulate possible patient objections to the dental treatment providing data to back-up their decisions. They will research information that can be used to support their specific presentation.

At the end of the unit, students will be able to look at a variety of treatment plan

cases and formulate plausible outcomes, presentation styles, and respond to difficult patient questions. The students will decide whether, based on the presentation, that patient should accept the treatment.

Student Lesson 1

2 sessions-135 minutes

Essential Question: What is the difference between listening effectively and communication?

Students will be introduced to the unit using an anticipation guide of the key points of the unit. Students will view incorrect verbal and nonverbal communication videos. Students will begin by viewing "The Importance for Nonverbal Cues as Told by Friends." According to YouTube the constant miscommunication that occurs online is a direct result of the absence of nonverbal cues, which cannot translate across a computer screen. "Friends" is the perfect example of how important these nonverbal cues can be in the interpretation of messages. Also, "Friends" shows face-to-face examples. Students will complete the friends graphic organizer (see figure 1).

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•	"Friend Verbal*and*Non1verba		nmunication*	
Character*	What*did*they*say*verball	y?*	What*did*they*say*no	on1verbally?*
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i	What verbal changes would you*			_
	make to send the torrects	you*	make to send the correct* message*	
			-	

Figure 2

Students will develop a dialogue using nonverbal and verbal communication to share with a partner (see figure2). The students will decide whether the intended message being communicated is the message that was received by the other person. Students will document specific reasons how they decided what message was being sent (see figure 3).

Name Dat	ePeriod Communication
What message are you trying to send?	
Describe the non-verbal communication used:	
What message did your partner receive?)
Verbal Communication Used	Non-Verbal Communication Used
<u> </u>	
Fic	gure 3
1 12	Sui C 3

Students will view the YouTube video "Communication Skills- The 6 Keys of Powerful

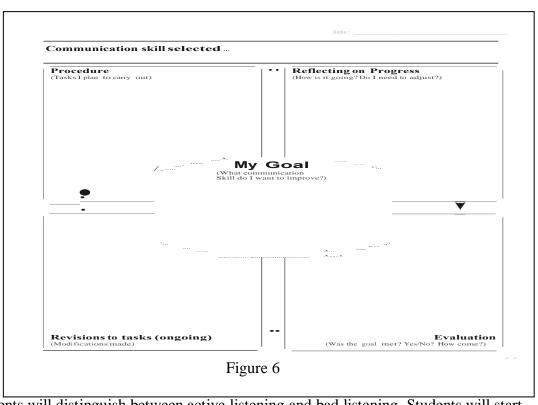
Communication" http://youtu.be/XCc6-qr0Gww. 10. Students will complete an aha!/huh? graphic organizer for each of the six communication skills (see figure 4). Students will write on the aha! side something that was interesting or surprising. Student will write on huh? side anything that was confusing to them. Students will then use the information from the graphic organizer to complete a graphic organizer with the communication skill, what does it mean, how is it used, why it is necessary, and assess their own communication sticking points (see figure 5). Students will then look at the graphic organizer and determine what area or areas they need to improve. Students will create an action plan to improve their communication skills (see figure 6). Students will share with a shoulder partner and then the class will share out what their partner said.

	Whylislithecessary?! Whatidoeslitmean?! How/willittimprovel communication?!	
Communication Whylislithecessary?! Whatdoeslithean?! Howwillithimprove Communication Skill!	Whylisitinecessary?! Whatidoesiitimean?! How/willitiimprove! Communication! Sticking!Points! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !	!
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Figure 4

	Aha! and Huh? - and After-Viewing Activity	
Complete the following or	ganizer <u>while watching</u> today's video c	lip.
Title:		
Author/Source:		
Ahas!	1.	
	2.	

Figure 5

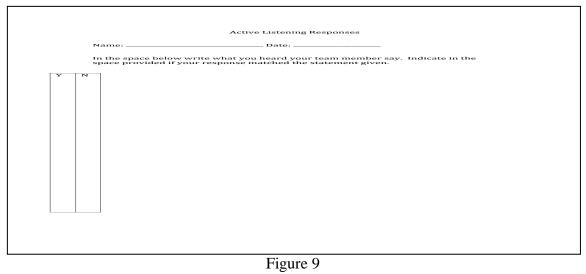


Students will distinguish between active listening and bad listening. Students will start with playing the telephone game. Students will listen to a message and then tell the next

student until the message reaches the last student. The last student will repeat what they heard. Students will compare the original message with the message the last student hears. The Students will view a YouTube video on bad listening http://youtu.be/6TeOGJP5vGA.¹¹ Students will discuss with their partner examples in the video of bad listening. Next, students will view a video on active listening: http://youtu.be/0eHxNdIyo7g. Students will practice active listening as a class. I will give the students information and then ask them what they heard. Students will be randomly selected to respond. The class will use thumbs up or thumbs down if they agree or disagree with the response. After practicing a few times students will work to create 5 informative statements (see figure 7). The first two statements can be about anything; the other three statements will be about an oral condition. Students will then share a statement with their group, and the group will write down what they heard. When each person in the group is finished they will compare the answers with the statements and check for accuracy (see figure 8). The students will work in small groups. Students will share information from their group and whether the group was actively listening. If the message delivered was not the message received, students will discuss what could have been the reason or reasons for misinterpreting the statement (see figure 9). Students will share their results with the class.

	Name: Date:	
	Bad Listening Examples: Active Listening Examples:	
_	Summarize how a person can be an active listener:	
Ц	Active Listening	
	Name:Figure 7 Write five 2-3-sentence statements to share with the group 1	

Figure 8



Vocabulary Words: Verbal Communication Non-verbal communication Rapport Treatment Plan Patient Compliance

Student Lesson 2

2 sessions 135-minutes each

I will introduce the lesson by showing a completed treatment plan to the class using the document camera (see figure10). I will ask students to evaluate the treatment plan for any errors. Students will share an error they see with their shoulder partner. Partners will then share out what their partners found.

DUNTY TRU		Hodgson De	ntal Clinic	2.1
Patient	's Name:		Birthdate:	
perfori	the parent or guar nance of the follow ent of the dentist ma	ing dental service	r, do hereby authorize s and whatever proce s treatment.	and request the dures the
I do als deeme	o authorize and red d advisable by the d	quest the adminis lentist	tration of local anesth	etics as may be
Tooth	Service Planned			
Parent	or Guardian Signat	ure Date		
Witnes	s Signature	Date		

Figure 10

Students will evaluate a treatment plan based by activating prior knowledge of dental treatment procedures. Students will work with a partner to communicate the patient's

needs. Student 1 will give the information utilizing dental vocabulary. Student 2 will document what they hear on another treatment planning document. Then, student 2 will verbalize the treatment back to Student 1 using vocabulary a patient would understand. At the end of the project the three treatment plans should match. If they do not match students will discuss what information was misinterpreted and why.

Next, students will create a foldable book with six pages with the most common dental procedures. On one side students will write the dental procedure using dental terminology, and on the other side they will write how it could be clearly explained to a patient.

Lastly, the students will have a group discussion drawing on their verbal and nonverbal communication knowledge discussing what was difficult, what went well, and how they could improve in discussing and interpreting dental treatment plans. Students will complete the graphic organizer as a small group during the discussion (see figure 11). Then students from each group will share the information using the organizer on the smart board or large post-it paper.

Name	Delta Plus Organizer Date:	
Name:	Date:	
Go	Slow	Whoa
Go-What went well Slow-Needs some impro Whoa-Ideas on how to r	ovement nake improvements	
	Figure 11	

Dental treatment plan

Patient compliance Documentation Detection Palpation

Student Lesson 3

2 sessions 135 minutes each Essential Ouestion:

How does patient confidence impact a patient accepting a proposed dental treatment plan?

Students will learn how to get patients to accept the proposed dental treatment plan. Students will complete the How to Build Personal Efficacy survey written by the American Dental Association. Students will work with a partner to evaluate their personal effectiveness. I will provide feedback to individual groups to determine their level of competency.

Next, students will utilize the treatment plan they created and a dental fee schedule to calculate the cost of the dental treatment. Students will need to compute the math on paper. They need to understand how the calculations were formulated to participate in effective patient communication and confidently present the treatment plan. Students will be asked to document how they calculated the fees; consequently, if a patient questions the fees a dental assistant will need to be able to explain them.

Then, students will read a short paragraph using close reading strategies about Americans not being able to understand dental insurance (see figure 12). Students will then work in small groups discussing the key vocabulary words and summarize the paragraph. Students will work in groups using a copy of the CDT coding book. Students will use book to complete a scavenger hunt (see figure 13). Students need to be familiar with the layout of the book but not necessarily all of the information inside of it. It is a reference book for dental insurance coding.

Premium Co-pay Dental insurance Benefits	(Q1) What does the author mean be the premium? (Q2) Why does the author say "Americans need to take time to familiarize themselves with key terms? (Q3) How does the author suggest learning about dental insurance?
Dental insurance	"Americans need to take time to familiarize themselves with key terms? (Q3) How does the author suggest
	familiarize themselves with key terms? (Q3) How does the author suggest
	terms? (Q3) How does the author suggest
Benefits	
	(Q4) What are the reasons that one
	should comprehend insurance plans?
	piansr
	(Q5) What is the author implying
	when he states half of Americans fa
	the test?

Figure 12

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Figure 13

Lastly, students will evaluate the role dental insurance will play in assisting the patient with the financial responsibility. ¹⁴ Students will look at a variety of dental insurance benefits. ¹⁵ Students will utilize CDT coding for each procedure the patient needs to have completed. Once the students have assigned a billing code to the procedure, they will

calculate the level of benefit coverage. Students will complete the calculations using paper so they are prepared to explain the final cost to a patient. Students will prepare a written dialogue explaining the treatment plan to a patient. Students will utilize the vocabulary words in their written dialogue. Additionally, students will be able to explain the vocabulary to a patient to help them understand his or her dental insurance.

Vocabulary:
Dental Insurance
CDT coding
Deductible
Annual maximum
Alternate benefit
Copayment
Coordination of Benefits

Student Lesson 4

3 sessions 135 minutes

Essential Question: How are case presentations useful in patient compliance with dental treatment?

Students will view the video "What Motivates a Patient to Say Yes to Treatment?" on YouTube (www.youtube.com/watch?v=qoYxSFzORZI). Students will discuss what motivates patients to accept treatment recommended by the dentist. Students will discuss emotions and how they impact choices, purchases, and perception of value.

Students will watch the seven steps to treatment plan presentations on http://youtu.be/P7uyIPfhejs¹⁷. Students will complete a graphic organizer while viewing the video (see figure 14). Students will work in pairs to discuss how the communication could be corrected to improve the situation. Students will evaluate the verbal and non-verbal communication.

7 Steps for Treatment Plan Presentation # Step Technique Looks Like

Figure 14

Students will work to create a final project of presenting a treatment plan to the class. Students will utilize their notes, organizers, and reference books to complete the assignment. Students will view a set of radiographs available through the online textbook of *Modern Dental Assisting* and determine the patient's needs. Then students will complete the dental treatment plan form. Students will calculate the cost of the patient's treatment utilizing the fee schedule, and previous insurance information. Students will create a dialogue to discuss the proposed dental treatment appropriate to the type of patient to which they are presenting the information. Students will use appropriate verbal and non-verbal communication to effectively convey the proposed dental treatment. This will be the student's summative evaluation. Students will use the presentation rubric aligned with the common core standards (see figure 15).

		NTATION RUB rades 9-12; Common Core ELA aligned		
	Below Standard	Approaching Standard	At Standard	Above Standard
Explanation of Ideas & Information	does not present information, arguments, ideas, or findings clearly, concisely, and logically; argument lacks supporting evidence; audience cannot follow the line of reasoning selects information, develops ideas and uses a style inappropriate to the purpose, task, and audience (may be too much or too little information, or the wrong approach) does not address alternative or opposing perspectives	■ presents information, findings, arguments and supporting evidence in a way that is not always clear, concise, and logical; line of reasoning is sometimes hard to follow ■ attempts to select information, develop ideas and use a style appropriate to the purpose, task, and audience but does not fully succeed ■ attempts to address alternative or opposing perspectives, but not clearly or completely	line of reasoning (CC 9-12.SL.4) ➤ selects information, develops ideas and uses a style appropriate to the purpose, task, and audience (CC 9-12.SL.4) ➤ clearly and completely addresses	
Organization	does not meet requirements for what should be included in the presentation does not have an introduction and/or conclusion uses time poorly; the whole presentation, or a part of it, is too short or too long	▶ meets most requirements for what should be included in the presentation ▶ has an introduction and conclusion, but they are not clear or interesting ₱ generally times presentation well, but may spend too much or too little time on a topic, a/v aid, or idea	► meets all requirements for what should be included in the presentation ► has a clear and interesting introduction and conclusion ► organizes time well; no part of the presentation is too short or too long	

Figure 15

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Curricu	lum	Unit
Titla		

Effective Communication: Patient Acceptance of Proposed Dental Treatment

Autho

Christina Hampton

KEY LEARNING, ENDURING UNDERSTANDING, ETC.

- Discuss oral communications and identify the differences between verbal and nonverbal communications.
- Discuss the team concept for bettering communication and reducing stress in the dental practice.
- Design a dental appointment schedule

ESSENTIAL QUESTION(S) for the UNIT

What is the difference between listening effectively and communication? How does patient confidence impact a patient accepting a proposed dental treatment plan?

How are case presentations useful in patient compliance with dental treatment?

CONCEPT A CONCEPT B CONCEPT C

Communication

Building a rapport with patients

Case Presentations

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS A

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS B

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS C

What is the difference between listening effectively and communication?

How does patient confidence impact a patient accepting a proposed dental treatment plan?

How are case presentations useful in patient compliance with dental treatment?

VOCABULARY A VOCABULARY A VOCABULARY A VOCABULARY A

Verbal communication Non-verbal communication Facial expression Dental treatment plan Patient compliance Documentation Detection Palpation Dental insurance Alternate Benefit CDT coding Copay

Deductible Annual Maximum

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/MATERIAL/TEXT/FILM/RESOURCES

Youtube video on verbal and nonverbal communication

Graphic Organizer

Dental Treatment plan

CDT code book