Strategies for potentially difficult conversations

Dr Clare Morris September 2016

Overview of the workshop

- Identify what makes some types of conversations potentially difficult
- Consider the resources /experience we bring to those conversations from other areas of our (working) lives
- Test out ways to approach potentially difficult conversations with learners

Difficult conversations?

- What kinds of conversations do you find most difficult?
 - What makes them seem difficult?
- Think about the ways in which you (and other skillful clinicians) 'break bad
 paus'
 - What are your best practice guidelines?
 - What do you do to 'look after' yourself in these situations?



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Workplace conflict (Rogers et al 2011)

Task-related

- principally cognitive in nature
 a perception of disagreement about content of decisions
 differences may be in viewpoints, ideas and opinions

'thought to improve group performance in specific situations, such as in the evaluation of potential problems in non-routine tasks'

Relationship-related

- a perception of inter-personal
- annoyance and animosity

'has profoundly negative effects on both team performance and team member satisfaction'

Managing conflict

- Managing self
- Managing relationships
- Managing conversations

https://twitter.com/StanfordMedX/status/777 539791072088064

Ladder of inference After Argyris and Schon



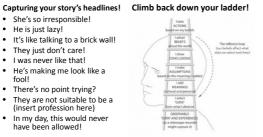
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Avoiding the leap

- She's so irresponsible! He is just lazy!
- It's like talking to a brick wall!
- They just don't care!
- I was never like that!
 He's making me look like a fool!
 There's no point trying?
 They are not suitable to be a (insert profession here)

- In my day, this would never have been allowed!

Ref: Grimsley (2010) Vital Conversations



From criticism to critique?

- Criticism
- Critical
- Critique



One sentence definitions

Criticism [noun]: the expression of disapproval of someone or something based on perceived faults or mistakes

Critical [adjective]: expressing adverse or disapproving comments or judgments

Critique [verb]: a detailed analysis and assessment of something

| Managing conversations Grimsley (2010) | |
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| dimisicy (2010) | |
| 90 second start | |
| Explore both stories | |
| Identify individual and shared interests | - |
| Generate options | |
| Agree on specific next steps | |
| | |
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| 00 | |
| 90 second start | |
| Define your issue and purpose for having the conversation | |
| Express what you believe to be at stake and any | |
| consequencesIf appropriate, reveal how you feel about the issues /conversation | |
| Express your motivation to find a positive way forward Create a collaborative role by inviting them to respond to what you have just said | |
| I not YOU | |
| | |
| | |
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| | |
| 90 second starts | |
| Work in groups of 3 or 4 | |
| Choose an authentic conversation | |
| Write your 90 second starter | |
| Practice with a partner, get feedback and refine | |
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Managing relationships

- Think about the ways in which you (and other skillful clinicians) 'break bad news'
 - What are your best practice guidelines?
 - What do you do to 'look after' yourself in these situations?
- What can you take from this area of practice to help you better prepare and manage those potentially difficult conversations?



Next steps



- Think about what we have covered today
- Identify one or more changes to your current practice you are likely to test out

Thank you

Clare Morris
www.medicaleducationmatters.co.uk
Clare.morris@qmul.ac.uk