Patient and health professional

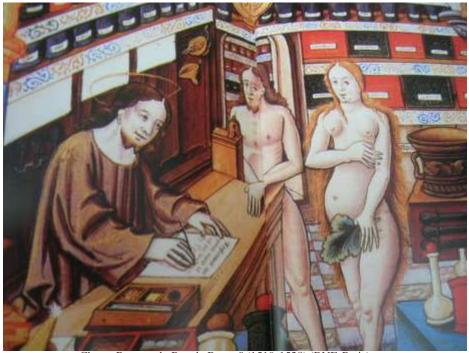
A question of power and/or of cultures?

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST: NOTHING TO DISCLOSE

Treatment

- Mediation between:
 - Evidence based medicine and clinical trials
 AND
 - Complex representations of
 - Health
 - Body
 - Illness, sickness, disease
 - Care, cure
 - Human competencies
 - Knowledge
 - Psychosocial competencies
 - Life attitudes (locus of control)



Chants Royaux du Puy de Rouen" (1519-1528) (BNF, Paris)

Whose culture?

- · Different ways to see the world and to relate with it
- Explicative models (Kleinman):
 - Why me?
 - Why today?
 - Why this way?

Modern

- Our structures
 - Health professionals
 - Officially recognised
 - Scientifically structured
 - Care individualised

Disease shared only by doctor and patient



Esthetical surgery years 2000

Traditional

Health system

- With "professionals"
- Not officially recognised
- Coherent etiological model based on magic conception (hidden forces)
- Collectivised care

Disease shared by patient and his/her social and familial surroundings



Religious

- Places of worship
 - Professionals of divine intercessory
 - Not officially recognised
 - No coherent etiologic
 - Collectivised care

Disease belongs to the divine



Fête de Ganesh, Paris, 2014

Popular

Individual and familial health actions

- No external competency
- Mobilize each of the three precedents systems
- Familial empiricism
- E.g.: hiccup

Disease belongs to the nearby surroundings



WHEN FACING HUGE COMPLEXITY:

THE ONLY TOOLS:
FORCING PEOPLE ⊗
OR
THE MUTUAL CON-FIDENCE ©

E.g. "mutual faith"

In between: Ethic rules

- What legitimizes me to involve myself in the patient's life?
- How far am I allowed to go in that intrusion?
- Health promotion principles
 - Global health
 - Respect of individual and social balances
 - Reduction of health inequities
 - Prohibition of communication constraints: stigmatisation, guiltiness, terror

Why is it counterproductive?

Terror, guiltiness, stigmatisation

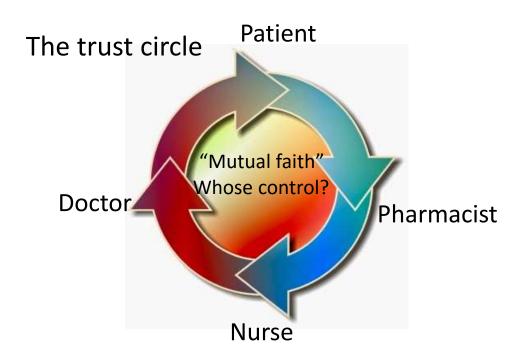
- Denial
- Discredit official speech
- Challenge
- Create discomfort
- · Destroy self esteem
- Demotivate

First: LISTEN so as to analyse obstacles

Patient can be

- Not aware of the necessity
- Not willing to take
- Fear of secondary effects
- Denial of the pathology (eternal youth)
- Feeling not to be worth it, not to deserve to be treated

For each, specific attitude



Who takes the pill?

- The patient has always the last word
 - Which makes him having the sole "truth"
- Professional has to:
 - Convince? Not adapted
 - Force? Not recommended
 - Accompany ("share the bread") eg sharing power

Empowerment

- · Rebuilding ability to control his/her life
 - Feeling of deserving it
 - Developing abilities to do it: technical explanations but recognizing competencies
- Attitude opposite to constraint : sharing the power
- Each action or discourse which will contribute to this ability will be positive
 - Self esteem
 - Belief in the future (projects)
 - Feeling of deserving life

Sometimes adapting treatment

- Formulation
 - Size
 - Hour
 - Colour
- Be aware of the changes felt by patient
 - Perceived efficacy
 - Existence of secondary effects

Educational diagnosis

- Who is he/she?
- What project does he/she have?
- What obstacles can I identify?
 - Do they justify to exclude the patient of the process?
 - Which individual balances do they reflect?
 - Are you in capacity to overwhelm they?

Entering in dialogue

- Be in a learning position: patient can teach you how they behave and why they do so.
- Let him/her understand that you acknowledge his/her competencies.
 - Even if you have to correct part of them
 - Listen to the distrust
 - France: 95% trust doctors, 70% vaccinations

Conclusion

- · Beware of the circle of trust
- Opening the senses
 - Listen
 - Look
- Ethics
 - The more difficult education appears, the more it is needed
 - Refusal or denial is not a failure: wait and listen