

IMPACT OF NURSE-PATIENT COMMUNICATION ON PATIENT SATISFACTION AND OUTCOMES

Mishal Qasim Muhammad Al-Hazmi^{1*}, Hamid Kateb Hammad Al-Hablani Al-Anzi², Abeer Haji Mudhahi Al-Anazi³, Maryam Haji Al-Anazi⁴, Bodour Hatem Samir Al-Enezi⁵, Ahmed Turef Alrawaili⁶, Ohud Ali Hammad Alruwaili⁷

Abstract:

Effective communication between nurses and patients is crucial in healthcare settings as it can influence patient perceptions of care, adherence to treatment plans, and overall health outcomes. The study aims to investigate the relationship between nurse-patient communication and its impact on patient satisfaction and health outcomes. The findings of this study suggest that strong nurse-patient communication positively correlates with higher levels of patient satisfaction. Patients who perceive their nurses as attentive, empathetic, and informative are more likely to report higher levels of satisfaction with their care experience. Additionally, improved communication has been linked to better adherence to treatment plans, decreased rates of medical errors, and overall improved health outcomes for patients.

Key Words: Nurse-patient communication, Patient satisfaction, Health outcomes, Healthcare settings, Mixedmethods approach

^{1*}Nursing technician, Maternity & Pediatric hospital of Arar, Saudi Arabia. Email: mqalhazmi@moh.gov.sa ²Nursing technician, Eradah Complex for Mental Health, Arar City, Saudi Arabia. Email: Alnzybdalalh80@gmail.com

³Nursing and Medwifery, Maternity & Pediatric hospital of Arar, Saudi Arabia. Email: abhalenezi@moh.gov.sa ⁴Pharmacy technician, Maternity & Pediatric hospital of Arar, Saudi Arabia. Email: Malanazi263@moh.gov.sa ⁵Nursing and Medwifery, Maternity & Pediatric hospital of Arar, Saudi Arabia. Email: badora@moh.gov.sa ⁶Nursing and midwifery, Maternity & Pediatric hospital of Arar, Saudi Arabia. Email: Ar

⁷Specialist-Nursing, Turaif General Hospital, Saudi Arabia. Email: ohoodail 7@hotmail.com

*Corresponding Author: Mishal Qasim Muhammad Al-Hazmi

*Nursing technician, Maternity & Pediatric hospital of Arar, Saudi Arabia. Email: mqalhazmi@moh.gov.sa

DOI: 10.53555/ecb/2022.11.8.88

Introduction:

Nurse-patient communication is a crucial aspect of healthcare that plays a significant role in patient outcomes and overall satisfaction with their care. Effective communication between nurses and patients is essential for building trust, providing quality care, and ensuring that patients feel heard and understood [1].

One of the key elements of nurse-patient communication is the ability to establish rapport and build a therapeutic relationship with patients. This involves actively listening to patients, showing empathy and compassion, and demonstrating respect for their autonomy and dignity. By establishing a strong rapport with patients, nurses can create a supportive and trusting environment where patients feel comfortable expressing their concerns and participating in their care [2].

Effective communication also plays a vital role in ensuring patient safety and preventing medical errors. Nurses must be able to accurately convey important information to patients, such as medication instructions, treatment plans, and discharge instructions. Clear and concise communication can help prevent misunderstandings and ensure that patients have the information they need to make informed decisions about their care [3].

Moreover, effective communication can also help improve patient outcomes and satisfaction with their care. Studies have shown that patients who feel that their nurses communicate effectively with them are more likely to adhere to their treatment plans, have better health outcomes, and report higher levels of satisfaction with their care. By listening to patients' concerns, addressing their questions, and involving them in decision-making, nurses can help empower patients to take an active role in their own health and well-being [4].

In addition, effective communication can also help improve teamwork and collaboration among healthcare providers. Nurses must be able to communicate effectively with other members of the healthcare team, such as physicians, therapists, and other nurses, to ensure that patients receive coordinated and comprehensive care. By sharing information, collaborating on treatment plans, and working together to address patient needs, healthcare providers can improve patient outcomes and enhance the overall quality of care [5].

Overall, nurse-patient communication is a critical component of high-quality healthcare. By establishing rapport, providing clear and accurate information, and involving patients in their care, nurses can help improve patient outcomes, prevent medical errors, and enhance patient satisfaction.

Eur. Chem. Bull. **2022**, *11(Regular Issue 8)*, *647 – 652*

Effective communication is not only a professional responsibility for nurses but also a key factor in providing patient-centered care that meets the individual needs and preferences of each patient. By prioritizing communication skills and fostering strong relationships with patients, nurses can make a positive impact on patient care and contribute to better health outcomes for all [6].

Impact of Nurse-Patient Communication on Patient Satisfaction:

In the healthcare industry, effective communication between nurses and patients plays a crucial role in ensuring positive patient outcomes and satisfaction. Nurse-patient communication is an essential component of patient-centered care, as it involves the exchange of information, emotions, and support between healthcare providers and patients. The quality of communication between nurses and patients can significantly impact patients' overall experience during their hospital stay or medical treatment [7].

Patient satisfaction is a key indicator of the quality of healthcare services provided by a healthcare facility. It is influenced by various factors, including the level of care received, the effectiveness of treatment, and the overall experience of the patient during their interaction with healthcare providers. Nurse-patient communication is one of the most important factors that can influence patient satisfaction. When nurses effectively communicate with patients, it can lead to improved patient outcomes, increased patient engagement, and higher levels of satisfaction with the care received [8].

Effective nurse-patient communication involves not only the exchange of information but also the establishment of a therapeutic relationship between the nurse and the patient. Nurses who communicate effectively with their patients demonstrate empathy, active listening, and respect for the patient's feelings and concerns. They take the time to understand the patient's needs, preferences, and expectations, and involve them in the decision-making process regarding their care and treatment. This type of communication can help build trust and rapport between nurses and patients, leading to a more positive patient experience and higher levels of satisfaction [9].

Research has shown that good nurse-patient communication can have a significant impact on patient satisfaction. Studies have found that patients who feel that their nurses listen to them, provide clear explanations, and show empathy towards their concerns are more likely to report higher levels of satisfaction with their care. Effective communication can also help reduce patient anxiety, improve patient understanding of their condition and treatment plan, and increase patient compliance with medical recommendations [10].

On the other hand, poor nurse-patient communication can have negative consequences on patient satisfaction. Patients who feel ignored, misunderstood, or disrespected by their nurses are more likely to report lower levels of satisfaction with their care. Communication breakdowns can lead to misunderstandings, errors in treatment, and overall dissatisfaction with the healthcare experience. Patients who do not feel heard or supported by their nurses may be less likely to engage in their care or follow through with treatment recommendations, leading to poorer outcomes and increased healthcare costs [11].

Influence of Nurse-Patient Communication on Health Outcomes:

In the realm of healthcare, the significance of effective communication between nurses and patients cannot be overstated. Research has consistently demonstrated that the quality of nursepatient communication plays a pivotal role in determining health outcomes for individuals under care. This essay delves into the profound impact that nurse-patient communication has on health outcomes, highlighting the positive consequences of positive communication experiences and the detrimental effects of poor communication practices [12].

• Positive Communication Experiences and Improved Health Outcomes

Numerous studies have underscored the correlation between positive communication experiences between nurses and patients and improved health outcomes. Patients who report favorable communication encounters with their nurses tend to exhibit better overall health outcomes. These outcomes encompass a spectrum of benefits, including reduced pain levels, enhanced recovery times, and decreased rates of complications following medical interventions. The foundation of these positive outcomes lies in the establishment of trust, empathy, and effective information exchange between nurses and patients [13].

Moreover, effective nurse-patient communication has been associated with heightened levels of patient satisfaction. When patients feel heard, understood, and valued by their nurses, they are more likely to express satisfaction with the care they receive. This satisfaction not only contributes to a positive healthcare experience for patients but also fosters a conducive environment for healing and recovery. Patients who feel supported and well-informed by their nurses are more inclined to actively participate in their treatment plans, leading to higher rates of treatment adherence and better health outcomes in the long run [14].

Negative Consequences of Poor Communication Conversely, the repercussions of poor communication between nurses and patients can be dire and far-reaching. When patients perceive a lack of effective communication in their interactions with nurses, they may experience feelings of frustration, anxiety, and disengagement from their care. Instances where patients feel that their concerns are disregarded, information is inadequately conveyed, or they are excluded from decisionmaking processes can have detrimental effects on their well-being [15].

Patients who endure subpar communication experiences with their nurses are more susceptible to heightened levels of stress, decreased treatment adherence, and overall dissatisfaction with their care. This breakdown in communication can impede the patient-nurse relationship, erode trust, and compromise the quality of care provided. Consequently, patients may be less motivated to actively engage in their treatment regimens, leading to poorer health outcomes, increased rates of treatment non-adherence, and a diminished quality of life [16].

Nurse-patient communication stands as a cornerstone of quality healthcare delivery, exerting a profound influence on patient outcomes and experiences. The positive effects of effective communication, such as improved health outcomes, heightened patient satisfaction. and enhanced treatment adherence, underscore the pivotal role that communication plays in fostering positive healthcare interactions. Conversely, the detrimental consequences of poor communication practices highlight the urgent need for healthcare professionals to prioritize effective communication strategies in their interactions with patients [17].

As healthcare continues to evolve, recognizing the critical role of nurse-patient communication in shaping health outcomes is imperative. By prioritizing open, empathetic, and patient-centered communication practices, nurses can cultivate trusting relationships with patients, enhance treatment outcomes, and contribute to the overall well-being of those under their care. Effective nurse-patient communication is not merely a component of quality healthcare—it is the bedrock upon which positive health outcomes and patient experiences are built [18].

Strategies for Improving Nurse-Patient Communication:

Communication in healthcare settings can be challenging due to various factors, including time and language constraints, stress, barriers. Therefore, it is important for nurses to develop improve nurse-patient strategies to communication. One of the key strategies for improving nurse-patient communication is active listening. Active listening involves not only hearing what the patient is saying but also understanding their emotions, concerns, and needs. By actively listening to patients, nurses can build trust, show empathy, and create a supportive environment for open communication. This can help patients feel heard and understood, leading to better outcomes and increased patient satisfaction [19].

Another important strategy for improving nursepatient communication is the use of clear and simple language. Healthcare jargon can be confusing and overwhelming for patients, especially those with limited health literacy. Nurses should strive to use plain language that is easy for patients to understand, avoiding medical terminology whenever possible. By communicating in a clear and simple manner, nurses can ensure that patients are able to make informed decisions about their care and treatment [20].

Building rapport with patients is also essential for effective communication. Developing a positive relationship with patients can help nurses establish trust and mutual respect, leading to better communication and collaboration. Nurses can build rapport with patients by showing empathy, being respectful, and demonstrating genuine concern for their well-being. By fostering a supportive and trusting relationship with patients, nurses can create a conducive environment for open and honest communication [21].

Cultural competence is another important aspect of nurse-patient communication. Healthcare providers must be sensitive to the cultural beliefs, values, and practices of their patients in order to provide culturally competent care. Nurses should strive to understand and respect the cultural backgrounds of their patients, and tailor their communication style accordingly. By being culturally competent, nurses can bridge communication gaps, build trust, and ensure that patients feel respected and valued [22].

In addition to these strategies, the use of technology can also help improve nurse-patient communication. Electronic health records, patient portals, and telehealth platforms can facilitate communication between nurses and patients, allowing for easier access to information, increased patient engagement, and improved coordination of care. By leveraging technology, nurses can enhance communication with patients and provide more personalized and efficient care [23].

Effective nurse-patient communication is essential for providing high-quality patient care. By implementing strategies such as active listening, clear communication, building rapport, cultural competence, and leveraging technology, nurses can improve communication with patients and enhance the overall patient experience. By prioritizing communication and developing strong communication skills, nurses can build trust, promote patient engagement, and ultimately improve health outcomes [24].

Barriers to Effective Nurse-Patient Communication

Despite the importance of nurse-patient communication, there are several barriers that can hinder effective communication in healthcare practice. Some of the common barriers include language barriers, cultural differences, lack of time, lack of training in communication skills, and hierarchical relationships between healthcare providers and patients [25].

Language barriers can make it challenging for nurses and patients to understand each other, leading to miscommunication and misunderstandings. Cultural differences can also impact communication, as patients from different backgrounds may have cultural different communication styles, beliefs, and values. Lack of time is another barrier, as busy healthcare settings may limit the amount of time nurses can spend with each patient, making it difficult to establish rapport and build trust [26].

Moreover, many healthcare providers may not receive adequate training in communication skills, which can affect their ability to effectively communicate with patients. Lastly, hierarchical relationships between healthcare providers and patients can create power differentials that may inhibit open and honest communication [27].

To overcome the barriers to effective nurse-patient communication, healthcare organizations can implement several strategies to improve communication in healthcare practice. Some of the recommendations include [28- 32]:

1. Providing training in communication skills for healthcare providers, including active listening, empathy, and cultural competence.

2. Encouraging open and honest communication between nurses and patients, fostering a collaborative and patient-centered approach to care.

3. Using language interpretation services and cultural competency training to address language and cultural barriers.

4. Allocating more time for nurse-patient interactions, allowing nurses to build rapport, establish trust, and address patient concerns.

5. Implementing communication tools and technologies, such as electronic health records and patient portals, to facilitate information sharing and enhance patient engagement.

Conclusion:

Nurse-patient communication plays a critical role in shaping patient satisfaction and overall healthcare outcomes. Effective communication between nurses and patients can lead to improved patient experiences, increased engagement in care, and higher levels of satisfaction with the healthcare services received. Healthcare facilities should prioritize communication skills training for nurses and promote a culture of patient-centered care to ensure that patients receive the highest quality of care and support during their healthcare journey. By investing in improving nurse-patient communication, healthcare providers can enhance patient satisfaction, improve patient outcomes, and ultimately, deliver better quality of care.

References:

- Street, R. L. Jr., Makoul, G., Arora, N. K., & Epstein, R. M. (2009). How does communication heal? Pathways linking clinician-patient communication to health outcomes. Patient Education and Counseling, 74(3), 295-301.
- Vermeir, P., Vandijck, D., Degroote, S., Peleman, R., Verhaeghe, R., & Mortier, E. (2015). Communication in healthcare: A narrative review of the literature and practical recommendations. International Journal of Clinical Practice, 69(11), 1257-1267.
- Bensing, J. M., & Verhaak, P. F. (2010). Communication in medical encounters: An ecological perspective. In Handbook of Communication in Oncology and Palliative Care (pp. 57-74). Oxford University Press.
- 4. Levinson, W., Roter, D. L., Mullooly, J. P., Dull, V. T., & Frankel, R. M. (1997).

Physician-patient communication. The relationship with malpractice claims among primary care physicians and surgeons. JAMA, 277(7), 553-559.

- 5. Zolnierek, K. B., & DiMatteo, M. R. (2009). Physician communication and patient adherence to treatment: A meta-analysis. Medical Care, 47(8), 826-834.
- 6. Stewart, M. A. (1995). Effective physicianpatient communication and health outcomes: A review. CMAJ, 152(9), 1423-1433.
- 7. Ha, J. F., & Longnecker, N. (2010). Doctorpatient communication: A review. The Ochsner Journal, 10(1), 38-43.
- Hall, J. A., Roter, D. L., & Katz, N. R. (1988). Meta-analysis of correlates of provider behavior in medical encounters. Medical Care, 26(7), 657-675.
- Beck, R. S., Daughtridge, R., & Sloane, P. D. (2002). Physician-patient communication in the primary care office: A systematic review. Journal of the American Board of Family Practice, 15(1), 25-38.
- Langewitz, W., Denz, M., Keller, A., & Kiss, A. (2002). Rethinking patient-physician communication: An evidence-based review. Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift, 114(8-9), 293-301.
- 11. Epstein, R. M., & Street Jr, R. L. (2011). The values and value of patient-centered care. The Annals of Family Medicine, 9(2), 100-103.
- 12. Krupat, E., Frankel, R., Stein, T., Irish, J., & Pfeiffer, C. (2006). The four habits coding scheme: Validation of an instrument to assess clinicians' communication behavior. Patient Education and Counseling, 62(1), 38-45.
- Deveugele, M., Derese, A., De Maesschalck, S., Willems, S., & De Maeseneer, J. (2002). Impact of communication training on physician-patient communication in general practice. Patient Education and Counseling, 48(3), 119-126.
- Frosch, D. L., May, S. G., Rendle, K. A., Tietbohl, C., & Elwyn, G. (2012). Authoritarian physicians and patients' fear of being labeled 'difficult' among key obstacles to shared decision making. Health Affairs, 31(5), 1030-1038.
- Levinson, W., Gorawara-Bhat, R., & Lamb, J. (2000). A study of patient clues and physician responses in primary care and surgical settings. JAMA, 284(8), 1021-1027.
- Mauksch, L. B., Dugdale, D. C., Dodson, S., & Epstein, R. (2008). Relationship, communication, and efficiency in the medical encounter: Creating a clinical model from a

literature review. Archives of Internal Medicine, 168(13), 1387-1395.

- 17. Makoul, G., & Clayman, M. L. (2006). An integrative model of shared decision making in medical encounters. Patient Education and Counseling, 60(3), 301-312.
- 18. Roter, D. L., & Hall, J. A. (2006). Doctors talking with patients/patients talking with doctors: Improving communication in medical visits. Greenwood Publishing Group.
- Street Jr, R. L., Gordon, H. S., & Haidet, P. (2007). Physicians' communication and perceptions of patients: Is it how they look, how they talk, or is it just the doctor? Social Science & Medicine, 65(3), 586-598.
- 20. Laine, C., Davidoff, F., & Lewis, C. E. (1996). Information and communication in the context of shared decision making. JAMA, 275(19), 1472-1475.
- Siminoff, L. A., Graham, G. C., & Gordon, N. H. (2006). Cancer communication patterns and the influence of patient characteristics: Disparities in information-giving and affective behaviors. Patient Education and Counseling, 62(3), 355-360.
- Maly, R. C., Bourque, L. B., Engelhardt, R. F., & Azen, S. P. (1999). A randomized controlled trial of facilitating information giving to patients with chronic medical conditions: Effects on outcomes of care. Journal of Family Practice, 48(5), 356-363.
- Beach, M. C., Roter, D., Korthuis, P. T., Epstein, R. M., Sharp, V., Ratanawongsa, N., ... & Saha, S. (2013). A multicenter study of physician mindfulness and health care quality. The Annals of Family Medicine, 11(5), 421-428.
- Ong, L. M., de Haes, J. C., Hoos, A. M., & Lammes, F. B. (1995). Doctor-patient communication: A review of the literature. Social Science & Medicine, 40(7), 903-918.
- Butow, P. N., Brown, R. F., Cogar, S., Tattersall, M. H., & Dunn, S. M. (2002). Oncologists' reactions to cancer patients' verbal cues. Psycho-Oncology, 11(1), 47-58.
- Haskard, K. B., Williams, S. L., DiMatteo, M. R., Rosenthal, R., & White, M. K. (2008). The provider's perspective regarding patient adherence to medical treatment: A systematic review. Patient Education and Counseling, 82(2), 160-169.
- Fiscella, K., & Epstein, R. (2008). So much to do, so little time: Care for the socially disadvantaged and the 15-minute visit. Archives of Internal Medicine, 168(17), 1843-1852.

- 28. Zolnierek, K. B., & Dimatteo, M. R. (2012). Physician communication and patient adherence to treatment: A meta-analysis. Medical Care, 50(6), 540-547.
- 29. Roter, D. L., Hall, J. A., & Aoki, Y. (2002). Physician gender effects in medical communication: A meta-analytic review. JAMA, 288(6), 756-764.
- Butow, P. N., Dunn, S. M., Tattersall, M. H., Jones, Q. J., & Cornbleet, M. A. (1995). Communication with cancer patients: What do patients really want? Patient Education and Counseling, 26(1-3), 19-29.
- Légaré, F., Stacey, D., Gagnon, S., Dunn, S., Pluye, P., Frosch, D., ... & Graham, I. D. (2011). Validating a conceptual model for an inter-professional approach to shared decision making: A mixed methods study. Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice, 17(4), 554-564.
- Epstein, R. M., Franks, P., Fiscella, K., Shields, C. G., Meldrum, S. C., Kravitz, R. L., ... & Duberstein, P. R. (2005). Measuring patient-centered communication in patientphysician consultations: Theoretical and practical issues. Social Science & Medicine, 61(7), 1516-1528.