

PURINA[®] PRO PLAN[®] Vet Nurse Symposium 2024

Empowering the Vet Nurse Journey

Managing and Mastering Your Crucial Role in the Vet-Owner Relationship

Jill Macdonald

DipAVN (Surgical) RVN FHEA Managing Director ONCORE ePD VN Futures Project Lead, RCVS





Why does communication matter?

Dogs do speak, but only to those who know how to listen.



We will explore....

- 'Compliance'
- Shared decision-making
- Advocacy
- Empathy
- Motivational Interviewing
- Reflective practice



Who uses the term 'client compliance'?

- Yes, it's the best way to describe whether the client has taken your advice or not
- Yes, but I'm not sure if I like to use the term
- I sometimes use it
- I never use it



Compliance

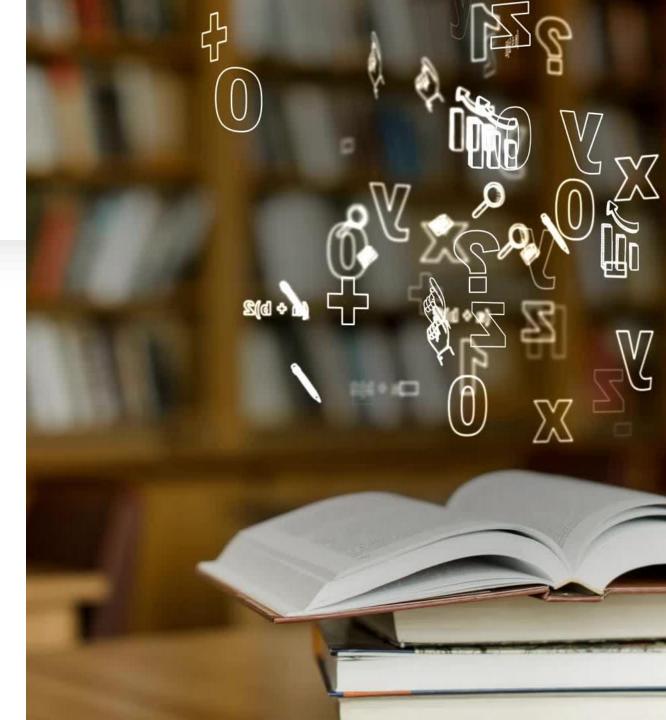




Meaning?

"the act of doing everything that someone tells or wants you to do.." (Cambridge dictionary)

The opposite? defiance, disobedience, noncompliance, non-nonconformity (Collins dictionary)

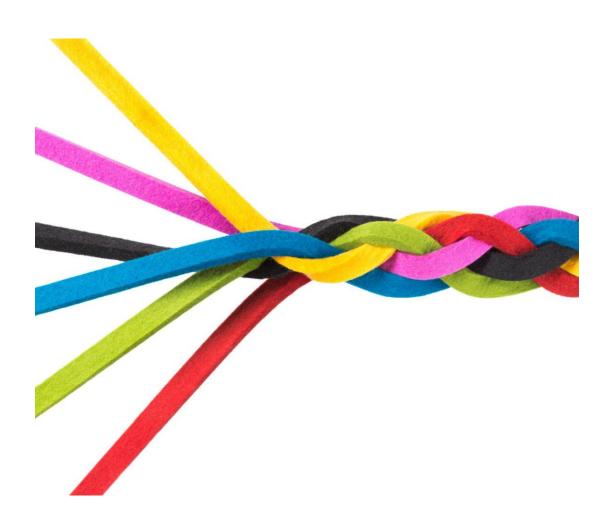


Let's try

'Following', 'adhering', 'agreeing'



It's about nurturing:

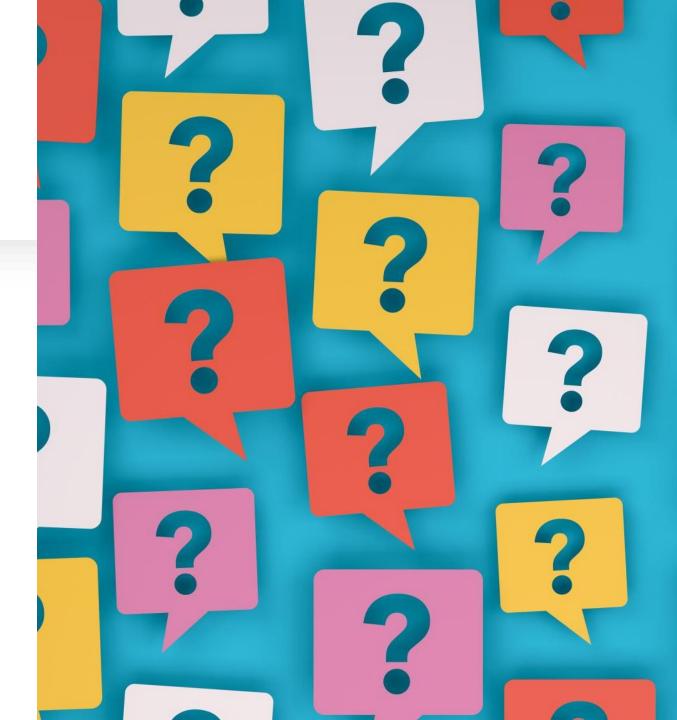


- Partnership
- Patient and client-centred care (*not just what <u>we</u> want or think needs to happen*)
- Contextualised care

Poll

Who understands what we mean by contextualised care?

- Yes, and I use this in my communication with clients
- Yes, I understand it, but I've never used it
- No, I have not heard this term
- I've heard of it but I'm not sure what it means



What is contextualised care?

Tailoring care to the needs of both the animal and the client, such as considering the animal's age, temperament, and general health, as well as the client's lifestyle, ability to provide care, and financial constraints.

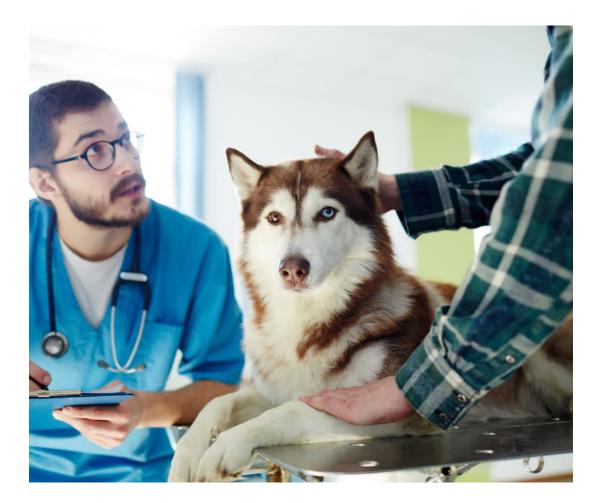




Client perspective

Shared decision-making

- Client perspective
- Offer enough information
- Listen
- Ask
- Discuss
- Plan
- Agree



Effective and active listening

- Listen without interruption
- Eye contact
- Use pauses
- Pick up and act upon cues
- Check (your) understanding





Question

In which of these situations might you use empathy? (all correct)

- The client has been held up in traffic and was late for their appointment
- The client is worried about a nail clip
- The patient has been diagnosed with a severe condition
- A treatment hasn't worked for the patient
- A diet that you recommended didn't suit the patient
- The client can't afford a particular diet or treatment
- During a euthanasia appointment

Being an advocate

The role of the practice team

Motivational interviewing (MI) is a method of clinical communication that uses a **guiding** style, helps us to **identify** clients' **motivation for change**, and **promotes client autonomy** in making decisions about their pet's care.

Motivational interviewing

Resist the righting reflex Understand client's own emotions and motivations Listen with empathy Empower the client

Motivational interviewing



1. Engaging the client in talking about the issues, gaining trust and a perspective on their concerns and hopes for the outcomes of treatment.



3. Evoking – eliciting the reasons behind why the client may want to make the change.



factors that the client may have a desire to and can change.

2. Focusing - finding out the

4. Planning – working out a plan with the client that will be achievable for them and their pet.

Motivational interviewing

Self-care and reflective practice



What is reflective practice?



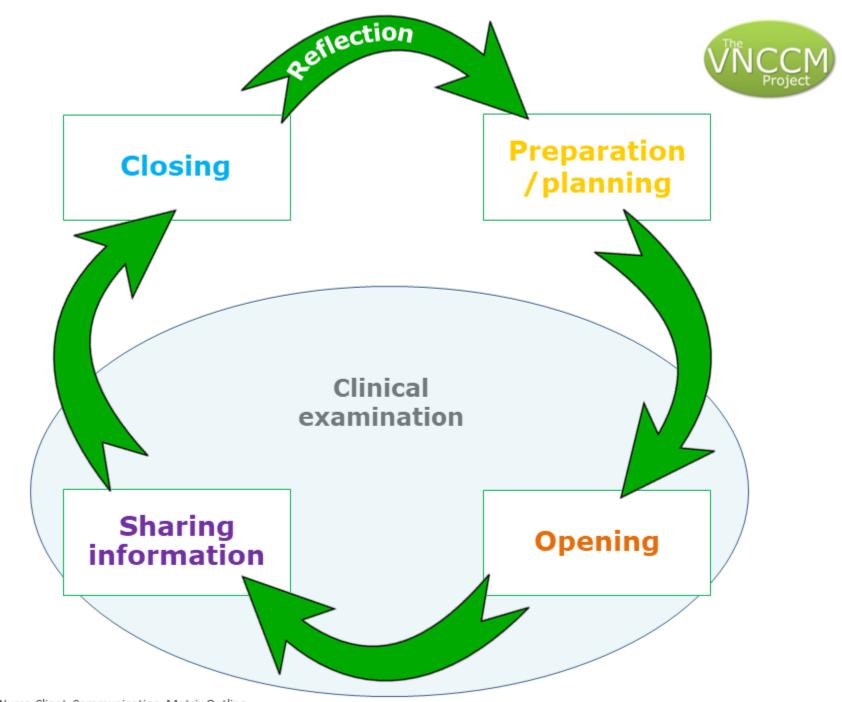
Why it is of benefit



Examples



What are your experiences of reflective practice?



The Veterinary Nurse-Client Communication Matrix Outline

'How' to reflect?

Gibbs' reflective cycle is a useful framework for reflecting on experiences

Providing a structure to reflection will help to make it a more productive exercise

Sharing the process and outcomes with others can be very useful



What happened, what went wrong and/or right, what can I do next time?



Write it down, record audio/video, write an article





Thank you!

#PROPLANVetNurseSymposium24



PURINA