Poetry for Physicians: Developing an Integrated Medical Humanities Curriculum

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Goals and Objectives

- Understand relevance of medical humanities curriculum to medical professionalism
- Identify key components of an integrated medical humanities curriculum
- Construct appropriate medical humanities courses and course components
- Know how to instigate faculty development
- Plan successful implementation
- Develop systematic and innovative evaluation strategies

Rationale: Theory

- Why teach medical humanities?
 - Appreciation for other perspectives and points of view
 - Understanding of illness within context of lived life of patient
 - Ability to listen as well as talk to the patient
 - Capacity for empathically imagining the patient's experience

Rationale: Needs Assessment

- Two needs assessment surveys
 - Interest in using literature in medical education
 - Interest in humanities compared to interest in EBM, CAM
- Participants
 - Medical students, family medicine preceptors, family practice residents
 - N = 312; response rate = 68.3%

* Results

- Interest in medical humanities was moderate
- Perceived usefulness of medical humanities in future professional lives was rated significantly lower than EBM or CAM
- Hard-to-teach clinical competencies are appropriate areas for humanities instruction

Rationale: Philosophical Pragmatic Issues

- * Content:
 - literature vs. visual/performing arts
- * Structure:
 - elective vs. selective vs. required

Overview of Medical Humanities Curriculum

- Horizontal coherence
- * Vertical complexity
- * Graduated applications to patient care

SPECIFIC COURSES AND COURSE COMPONENTS

What Medical Humanities Looks Like at UCI

Patient-Doctor I: Overview

- Year-long introduction to clinical medicine for first-year medical students
 - 1. CLINICAL PROCEDURES/SKILLS
 - 2. MEDICAL INTERVIEWING
 - 3. BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE
 - 4. MEDICAL INFORMATICS
 - 5. EARLY CLINICAL EXPERIENCES

Patient-Doctor I: Required Humanities Components

- Literature readings integrated into each course module
- Two point-of-view writing exercises
- Faculty development
 - Workshop on teaching medical humanities
 - Discussion guides for small-group sessions

Patient-Doctor I: Elective Course

- Longitudinal lunchtime curriculum: literature linked with course modules
- Randomized, controlled cross-over study
- Outcome measures
 - Qualitative
 - Quantitative

THE PATIENT DOCTOR II (PD II) COURSE

www.uci.com.edu/pd2

- * 300 hour longitudinal PBL format with 8 cases (modules) using SPs
- •Goal: prepare students for lifelong learning and clinical clerkships in year 3
- •Content focuses on: communication, clinical reasoning, physical diagnosis and "hot topics"
- •Required MHC introduced in 1998 with all 8 modules
- Student Evaluation is multidimensional and continuous

PD II MODULES

- •Module 1: Mental Health (Depression)
- Module 2: Cardiovascular (IHD, Anxiety)
- •Module 3: Pulmonary (End of Life Care)
- •Module 4: Ob. Gyn. (HIV, Ethics)
- •Module 5: Abdo. (ALD, physician impairment)
- Module 6: Pediatrics (Cultural diversity, CAM)
- •Module 7: Neurology (bad news, disability)
- •Module 8: Geriatrics (caretaker burden)

ASSESSING THE MHC IN PD II: 2000-01

- •92 students randomized into either pov written exercise or oral discussion of literary readings
- •Year end skills appraisal: post-encounter exercise examines written student responses to a literary reading
- •Use of quantitative instrument (Pennebaker) to evaluate student responses
- · Faculty feedback on student participation elicited during the year
- •Course evaluations include responses to MHC curriculum

PD II MHC SKILLS APPRAISAL INTER-STATION EXERCISE

Case

Middle-aged man with cardiac risk factors presenting with chest pain requiring diff. Diagnosis (30 minutes for history and physical)

Post-encounter exercises

- •Type and submit an A and P (15 minutes)
- •Read short John Stone prose-poem, then type and submit a narrative pov response (15 minutes)

<u>Performance</u>

- ·Checklist rating of A and P
- ·Item analysis of pov exercise

3rd Year Medicine Clerkship: Clinical Humanities Component

- 2 sessions per clerkship (3 hr each)
- Readings and discussion
- Creative projects
 - Literary (poetry, short story, essay)
 - Artistic (photography, painting, drawing)
 - Performance (music, song, role-play)

3rd Year Medicine Clerkship: Clinical Humanities Component Evaluation

- Quantitative evaluation
- Measured attitudes toward the value of humanities

- -N = 92
- Design = pre-post-post
- Results: More positive attitudes after participation in creative project
- * Qualitative Evaluation
- · Point of view most often self
- Wide range of tone:
 - reflectiveironicempathic
- Common themes:
 - socializationdeath and dying
 - doctor-patient relationship

Behavioral Science Residency Program: Humanities Component Modules

- Alcoholism
- Anxietv
- Common mental disorders
- Coping with holidays
- Cross-cultural
- Death and dying
- Delivering bad news
- Depression
- Difficult patients

- * Doctors as healers
- * Domestic violence
- * Eating disorders
- * Geriatrics
- * Poverty medicine
- * Sexuality
- *Stress in residency
- * Triangulation

Behavioral Science Residency Program: Humanities Component Structure

- Structure: informal, noon hour
- Format: on-site readings (poetry, plays)
- Discussion:
 - Basic orientation questions
 - Summary of message/reaction to message
 - Encouragement of different opinions
 - Expression of feelings
 - Take-home message for clinical practice

Start-up and Implementation

- Small is beautiful
- Bottoms-up faculty and administrative buy-in
 - Pioneering and supportive faculty
 - Faculty in positions of influence
 - Support of chair, senior administrators
- Critical mass
- Student involvement
- Funding and legitimacy
 - Money helps
 - Respected inside and outside others

Faculty Development

- Informal sharing enthusiasm, books, ideas
- Reading group
- Role-modeling co-teaching
- Workshops
- All-day conference

Evaluation

- Systematic and creative
- Quantitative
 - Well-designed trials of specific interventions
 - Identification of valid and reliable measures
 - Borrowing innovative methodologies
- Qualitative
 - Open-ended interview
 - $\ Focus-groups \\$