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D. Indicators for information gathering

minimising interruption

D2 Using initially open guestions. appropriately moving to closed

questions

D3 NOT using compound

questions/leading questions

- D1 Facilitating the patient's narrative with active listening techniques.
- - - professional to more efficiently discover the story, hear the patient's perspective, appear supportive and
- Listening to the patient's narrative, particularly at the beginning of an interview, enables the health

 - - interested and pick up gues to the patient's feelings. Interruption of the narrative has the opposite effect and in particular generally leads to a predominantly biomedical history, omitting the patient's perspective.

- D. paraphrasing and interpretation such as "Are you thinking that when John gets even more ill, you

Understanding how to intentionally choose between open and closed questioning styles at different points in

the interview is of key importance. An effective health professional uses open questioning techniques first to obtain a picture of the problem from the patient's perspective. Later, the approach becomes more focused

with increasingly specific though still open questions and eventually closed questions to elicit additional details that the patient may have omitted. The use of open questioning techniques is critical at the beginning of the exploration of any problem and the most common mistake is to move to closed questioning too

Closed questions are questions for which a specific and often one-word answer is elicited. These responses Open questioning techniques in contrast are designed to introduce an area of enquiry without unduly shaping or focusing the content of the response. They still direct the patient to a specific area but allow the patient more discretion in their answer, suggesting to the patient that elaboration is both appropriate and welcome.

A compound question is when more than one question is asked without allowing time to answer. It confuses

the patient about what information is wanted and introduces uncertainty about which of the questions asked

A leading question includes an assumption in the question which makes it more difficult for the respondent to contradict the assumption, e.g., "You've lost weight, haven't you? or "You haven't had any ankle swelling?"

- B. verbal encouragement such as um, uh-huh, I see
- A. the use of silence and pausing

won't be strong enough to nurse him at home by yourself?"

An example would be "have you ever had chest pain or felt short of breath?"

- echoing and repetition such as "chest pain?" or "not coping?"
- Observable skills of active listening techniques include:

quickly.

the eventual reply relates to.



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