

# How to Deal With a Difficult Patient

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You know who they are...



Approximately **16%** of  
your patients

# What Causes a Patient to be Difficult?

- **Identifiable Causes**
  - Respect issues (long waits, financial concerns, poor outcomes, unmet expectations, etc.)
  - Dysfunctional Healthcare system
- **Maladaptive Patient Behavior**
  - Patient's Manipulative or Dysfunctional behavior
- **Communication or Emotional Interaction Failure**
  - Caused by Patient AND Physician
    - A Battle of Egos
    - A “Failure to Communicate”

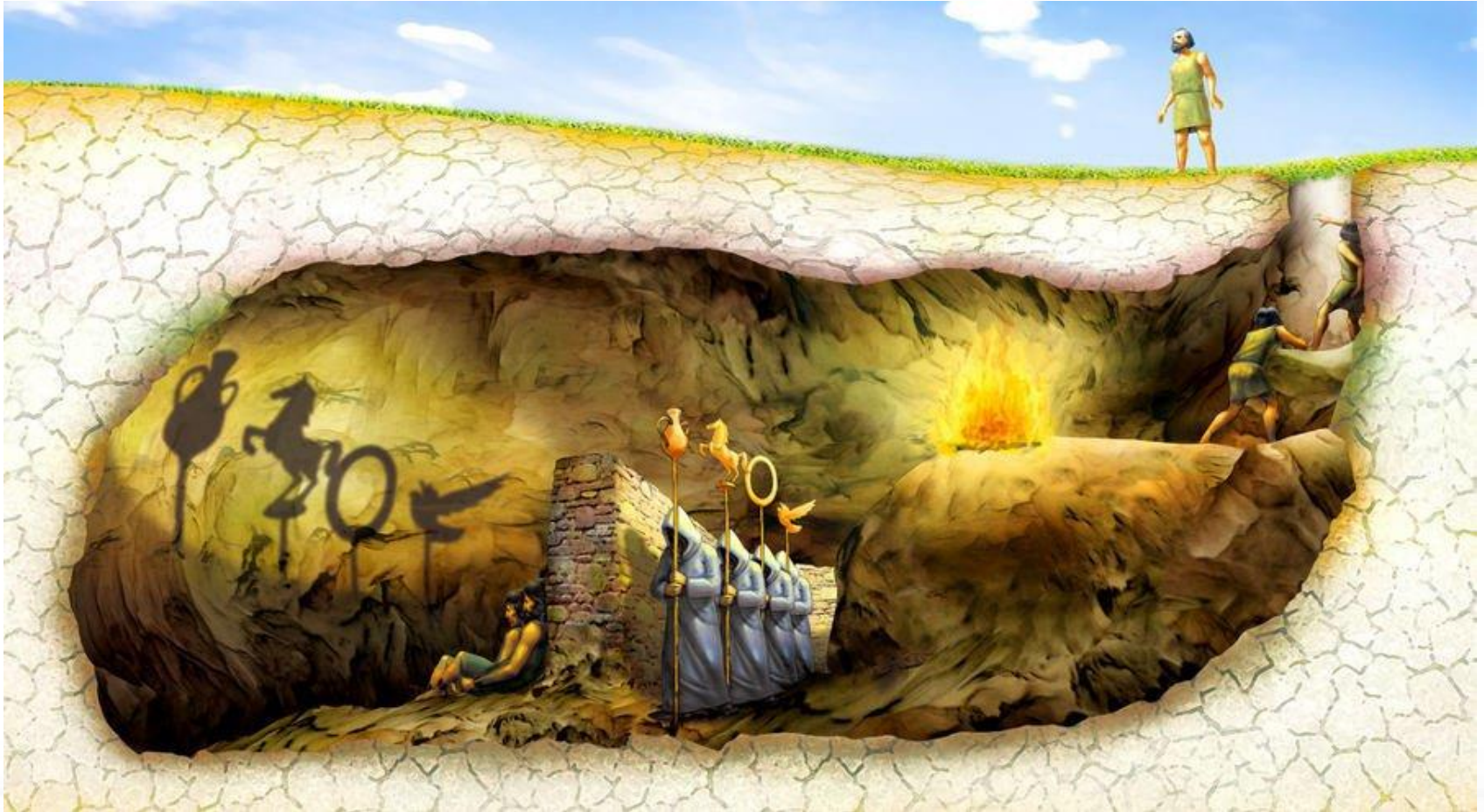
# Why are some “Difficult Patients” More Difficult?

## The Physician’s Perspective

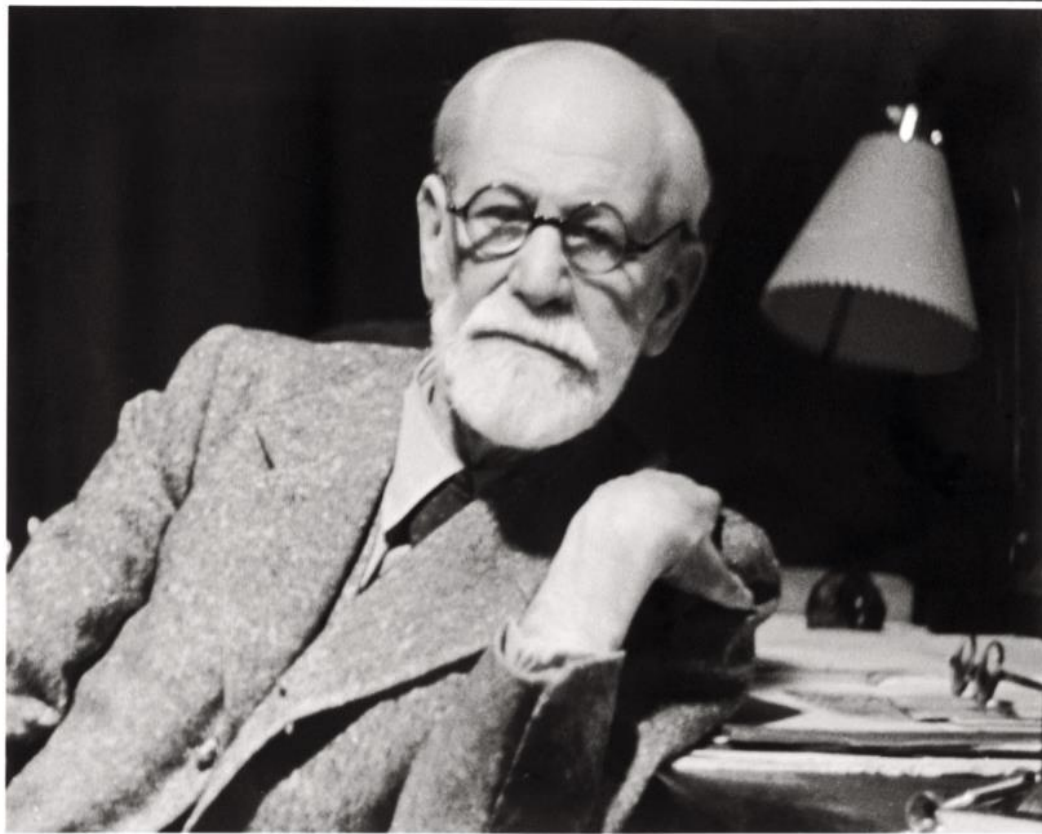
- **Medical Uncertainty**
- **Interpersonal Difficulty**

Schwenke et al  
J. Family Practice Jan.89

# Plato's "Allegory of the Cave"



# Transference and Countertransference



'I did not like those patients... They made me angry and I found myself irritated to experience them as they seemed so distant from myself and from all that is human. This is an astonishing intolerance which brands me a poor psychiatrist' (Freud)

# Transference

- An **unconscious redirection of feelings from one person to another**
- The patient will direct emotions or reactions regarding some important figure in their past toward the physician

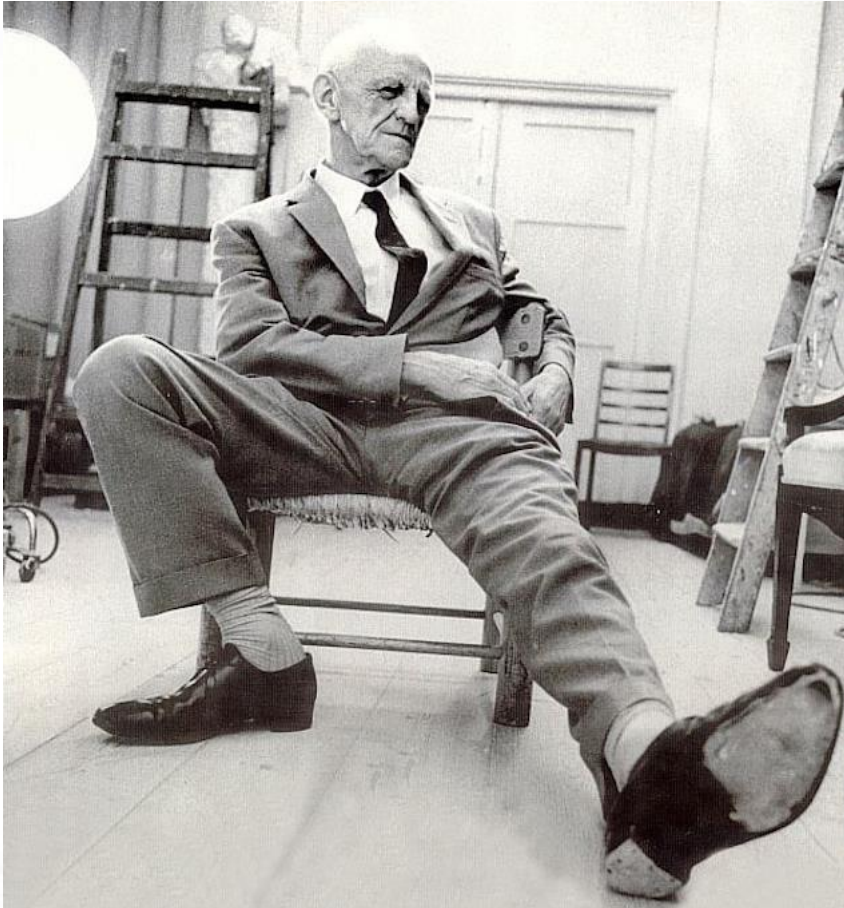
# Countertransference

- When a **patient provokes an unexpected reaction in the physician**
- The **physician will redirect** their own strong emotional response or feelings back toward the patient
- This will definitely cause problems with their interaction



# D.W. Winnicott, MD

“Hate in the CounterTransference” 1949



- “The occasional inevitable dislike of the normal mother for her demanding infant”
- Hatred of the Patient by the Physician

# Maladaptive Coping Styles

-James Groves, MD

NEJM 1978

- **1. Dependent Clinger**
- **2. Entitled Demander**
- **3. Manipulative Help-  
Rejecting Complainer**
- **4. Self-Destructive Denier**



# 1. Dependent Clinger

- Make **unreasonable demands** on doctors
- Want “special relationship”
- Have a “Bottomless Need”
- Use flattery and seduction

## 2. Entitled Demander

- State a **“right”** to have tests, treatment, etc.
- May **bully** or **threaten** physician
- **Arouse negative emotions** in doctor
  - anger, rage, guilt, shame, fear
  - Aggressive or narcissistic reaction to their medical problem
  - Terrified of abandonment
  - Unaware of their dependency on the physician

# 3. Manipulative Help-Rejecting Complainer

- **Cycles of help-seeking and help-rejecting**
- Quenchless need for support
  - but *believes that nothing will help*
- Each treatment option is quickly followed by complaints
- Passive aggressive / Ungrateful
- Pessimistic yet *content*
  - Often associated with prior traumatic/abusive experiences with persons of trust

## 4. Self-Destructive Deniers

- Profoundly dependent but **have given up all hope**
  - May stem from hopelessness, fear, anxiety, or depression
- Patient knowingly engages in behavior that is **destructive**:
  - Smoking, alcohol, drugs, non-compliance with medications
- A possible form of suicidal behavior

# Physician Factors that Contribute to Interaction Problems

- Even the best physician may have difficulty dealing with certain maladaptive coping styles
- May cause doctor to feel:

*Anxiety* >

*Irritation* >

*Depression* >

*Guilt* >>>



**Fear** is the underlying cause

# Emotions: both Patient and Doctor

- Physician emotions are “**unwanted intrusions**” in the medical decision process

- *Unpleasant patients*  
=  
*Undesirable outcomes*



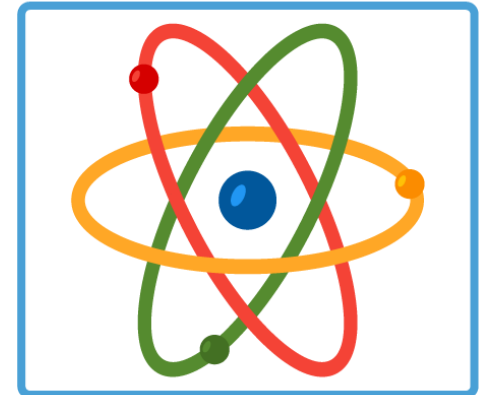
- Our own feelings may jeopardize the patient’s outcome



# The Observer Effect

- The act of **observing** an event will affect the event
- Observer-Expectancy effect
- Hawthorne effect

DO NOT OBSERVE



Can Observing Something  
Change It's Outcome?

FACTMYTH.COM

# The Observer Effect

- The thoughts you carry into the treatment room will affect:



- **Your ability to treat** the patient
    - Your analysis, diagnosis, plan
  - The **patient's response** to you and your plan
- 
- And ultimately *treatment result*

# How you label a patient in your mind will affect:



- **Your interaction** (communication) with them
- **Their interaction** (communication) with you
- Your **treatment** plan
- Their **response** to your treatment plan

*and, Your state of **well-being***

# Physician Interview Techniques



"Call me that one more time and you can find yourself another doctor!"



# Then, we make things worse...

- Physicians often respond to difficult patients in ways that reinforce or worsen the situation
- Leaving patient feeling abandoned, rushed, ignored, with un-met needs
- We retreat to the “**Apostolic approach**”



# The **Physician-Dominant Hierarchical** or **“Apostolic”** Medical Interview

- Our most common technique



- **“I ask the questions- you answer them”**
- The Doctor controls the interaction
- Why? **“Because I know best”**
- This hierarchy places the physician above the Patient in the interaction relationship

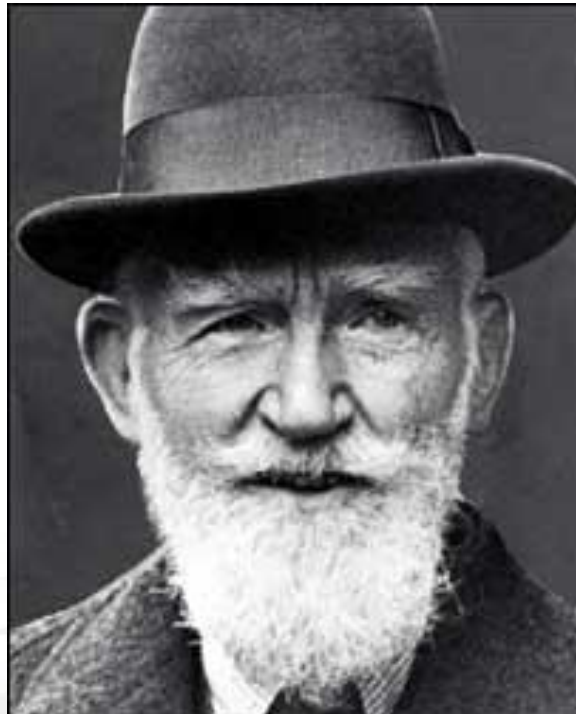
*And, it's less scary for us...*

# The Data Gathering Approach

- A popular intuitive (defensive) reaction of physicians when dealing with a difficult patient is to gather more information.
- ***“Why are you so angry/ anxious/ sad”***
- This is often perceived by the patient as confrontational, intrusive, belittling, or defensive
- If done defensively it can remove the physician from the interaction

**“The single biggest problem in communication is the illusion that it has taken place.”**

-George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950)





- What makes Communication with our Patients (or other people) so Difficult?

# The *EGO*



the “illusory self” formed to protect the mind from the outside world, which it *fears*

# Difficult Patient vs Physician's Ego

- **We are under attack >>> Defense mode**
  - Retreat into fear
  - Attack
- Thoughts >>> emotions>>>physical responses
- The body will respond as if it is being *physically assaulted*
- Either way, both Patient and Doctor lose...

You can't control the patient's emotions, but you can affect your own



# Evolutional Psychology



*A. afarensis*

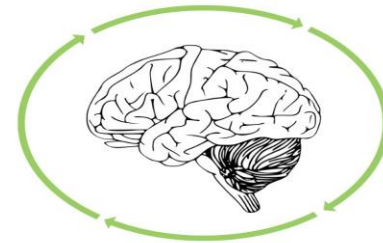


*H. erectus*



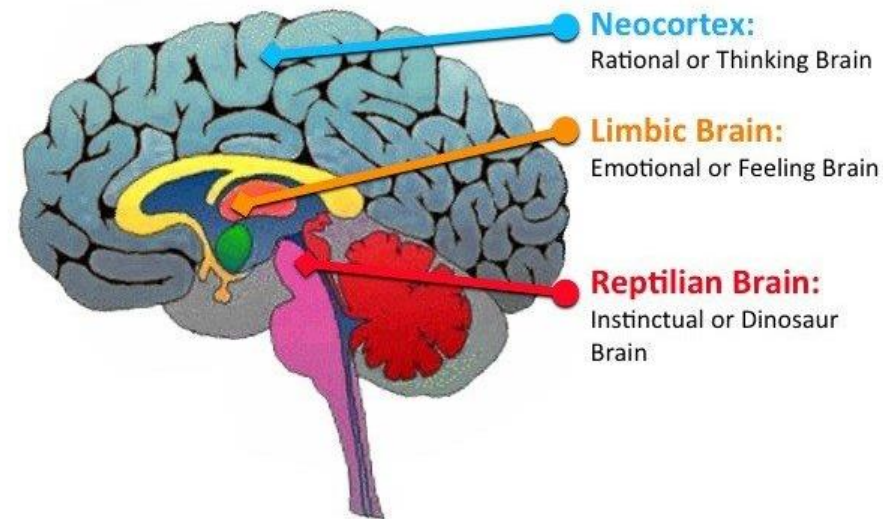
*H. sapiens*

# Our Minds did not Evolve to be Happy



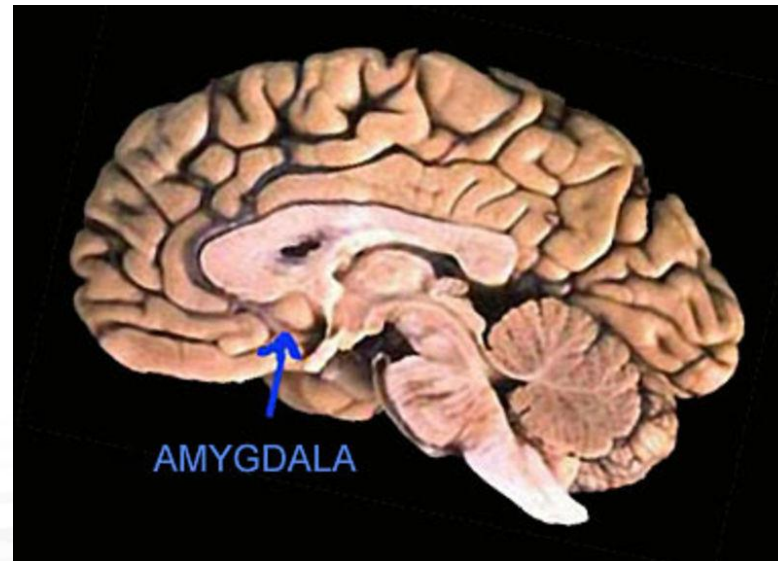
# The Modern Human Mind evolved to:

- **Analyze the Past** and  
**Imagine the Future**
- **Maximize Pleasure** and  
**Minimize Pain**
- Propagate our **Genes**



# Negativity Bias: the Default Mode Network

- **Amygdala**
  - *“Fear center”*
- Reacts to **Negative** stimuli stronger than Positive stimuli



# Our Tendency to Unhappiness Favors Survival

- Difficulty accepting Change
- Preoccupation with “Self”
- **Emergency Arousal System (EAS)**
  - Fight
  - Freeze
  - Flight
- EAS is stimulated by every Negative thought



*Decision:*

# Lion or Bush?





# Lion-Bush Dilemma

- **Is it a lion or bush?**
  - Cost of one mistake: *needless anxiety*
  - Cost of the other mistake: ***death***
- Our minds evolved to make the first mistake **10,000 times** to avoid making the second mistake **once**

# These were not our Ancestors

HEY, LET'S TRY GIVING HIM THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT FIRST



THE CAVE-SHARING LEARNING CURVE

DIST. BY ANDREWS McNEEL GANDY/CAUTION



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# How Our Minds Work...

- Scenario One
- Scenario Two
- Scenario Three

# Humans have Evolved to:

- **Expect the Worst**
- **Pursue Pleasure and Avoid Pain**
- **Fear Threats**
  - Recall the Past
  - Imagine the Future



# Our Minds React to stimuli from:

- **Sensory input** (5 Senses)
  - Vision, Hearing, Touch, Taste, Smell

*and*
- **Thoughts**
  - The experiences happening in the Mind
- **Emotions**
  - The body's reaction to a thought

# Next, we *Analyze* the input

- **Sensory (5)**

- Labels input

- **Thought or Emotion**

Memory



Judgement



Reaction



# Sensations are organized into

## Perceptions

- Constructs
- Categorizes
- Omits details
- Fills in “missing information”
- *Our “Personality”*



We decide Experiences are:

- Pleasant
- Unpleasant
- Neutral



# So Let's Review How Our Minds Work

- Preconscious Autonomic function
- Cognitive function
- The Ego
- ...?????



# Three-Function Model of the Medical Interview

Bird & Cohen-Cole

1. Gathering Information
2. Dealing with Emotions
3. Changing Patient Behaviors

# Physician Interview Emotional Response Skills

-Bird and Cohen-Cole

1. Legitimation
2. Support
3. Partnership
4. Respect
5. Reflection

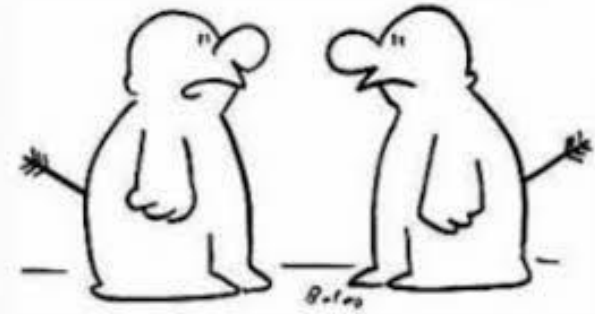


# 1. Reflection

- State the observed patient emotion
- Simple statement/ direct comment
- As soon as it is observed
- Avoid deep thorough questioning:  
*~~“why are you...”~~*
- Keep commenting (as needed) without fighting back or becoming defensive
- Be Non-Reactive

Reflect

## 2. Legitimation



"I know exactly how you feel."

- **Validate the emotion**
  - make an honest comment that you understand the emotion
  - show Empathy
- This can be extremely reassuring to some patients
- Try to understand the emotion from the patient's point of view

***Reflect* and *Legitimize***

**BEFORE**

**attempting medical  
explanation**





## 3. Support

- Doctors often forget their importance as a source of **emotional** support
- You may be one of the most important “Rocks” in their life



## 4. Partnership

- **Collaborate**
- Avoid authoritarian relationships
- Build an **Agreement**
- Develop a **Plan**



## 5. Respect

- **Compliment** patients on **WHATEVER** they are doing **WELL**
- Often difficult for the physician -  
*we may feel defensive or angry at the failure of our treatment plan*

# Management Recommendations for all “Difficult” Patients

- **Recognize** the patient’s behavior
- **Reframe** treatment plan with this in mind
- **Observe yourself**

# Maladaptive Coping Styles Management Recommendations

## 1. **Dependent Clinger**

- Reassure patient they will not be abandoned
- Doctor must set limits without rejecting patient
- *Don't succumb to the seduction...*

## 2. Entitled Demander Management Recommendations

- Counterproductive to **argue**
- **Encourage entitlement**
  - Agree with patient's entitlement and their "Rights" to the best care possible
- **Resist the "Apostolic" communication technique**
- Collaborate with patient

### 3. Manipulative Help-Rejecting Complainer Management Recommendations

- Empathically state **your disappointment** and **frustration** with patient's course
- Pointing out patient's dependency or passive-aggression is not helpful
- Form a shared experience of frustration between doctor and patient:
  - ***“We are in this together”***

## 4. Self-Destructive Deniers

### Management Recommendations

- **Treatment of root causes of self-destructive behavior is needed**
  - Medical or Psychological
- Substance abuse/dependence, cognitive impairments, or other neuropsychiatric conditions need be addressed



# A Simple Technique...

- **Recognize your emotion, and **Observe** it**
- **“One Conscious Breath”**
- **Stop thinking**



# Final Thoughts

- **Friendly** greeting / **Eye** contact
- **Sit** down / actively **listen**
- **Recognize** Patient's emotional response
- **Recognize** YOUR emotional response



# Final Thoughts (continued)



- **Don't Argue!!!**
- **Partner/Collaborate** with the patient
- **Compliment** what they are doing well
- Make an **Agreement** and **Plan** with the patient
- See them **more** frequently

# And Finally...

- Try to have some **fun**,
- It's all going to be over before we know it



# Thank You

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