A Two-Step Training Program for Utilizing Interpreters During Patient Interactions: Advancing Student Pharmacists Communication Skills

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Introduction

- More than 350 languages are spoken in the United States (US) and 10 million residents are deaf or hard of hearing.¹
- The CDC states 8.3% of the population speaks English less than very well or not at all.^2
- A language barrier can negatively impact patient care including clinical health outcomes, patient safety, patient satisfaction and provider satisfaction.^{3,4}
- Literature has shown that health care professionals are more prone to utilize interpreters if they are trained on how to use them.⁵
- To our knowledge, there is no formalized training program in the US to prepare student pharmacists to utilize interpreters during patient encounters.

Objectives

To develop and evaluate the effectiveness of a two-step training pilot program in the Doctorate of Pharmacy curriculum to prepare students to utilize medical language interpreters during patient interactions

Methods

- Pilot known as the Advanced Communications and Counseling Skills course
- Step One: Completion of four asynchronous virtual modules accompanied by knowledge check points
 - Module 1: Course Introduction; Patient-Pharmacists scenario with and without using an interpreter for a patient who speaks a language other than English; Explanation of repercussions if an interpreter was not utilized
 - · Module 2: Panel discussion of various healthcare professionals
 - Module 3: Patient and caregiver interview discussing their patient care experience with and without an interpreter
 - · Module 4: Dos and Don'ts' when working with an interpreter



Analysis

- · Data were analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics v.28 and vassarstats.net
- Descriptive statistics used to summarize demographics and outcome variables
- Likert scale dichotomized based on distribution (as shown in the data tables)
- Pre and post assessments were not matched at an individual level; thus, parametric sample level comparisons were performed.
- Dichotomized variables (pre- and post- assessments) compared using fisher's exact test.
- Open-ended qualitative data and related survey comments are reported in full.

Conclusion

The training program was developed and embedding this course in the pharmacy curriculum could increase student confidence and have a positive impact on patient communication experience.

		Results					
Table 1. P2 Demographics and Baseline Total number of P2 students	N(%) N = 23	Table 2: P2 report of comfort, confidence, and impact using interpreter services			Pre N(%) N=23	Post N(%) N=18	P-Value
Age: 18-24 years of age 25 and older Sex: Females Race: Caucasian Black	18 (78.3) 5 (21.7) 19 (82.6) 17 (73.9) 2 (8.7)	I am willing to use language interpreters during a patient interaction Strongly agree Did not strongly agree			18 (78.3) 5 (21.7)	13 (72.2) 4 (27.8)	>0.999
Asian Other Ethnicity: Hispanic Non-Hispanic	2 (8.7) 2 (8.7) 2 (8.7) 21 (91.3))	I feel comfortable using language interpreters du Agreed (SA or A) Did not agree (Neither, D, SD)	11 (47.8) 12 (52.1))	14 (77.8) 4 (22.2)	0.06		
How many languages do you speak other than English? None 1 or more	16 (69.6) 5 (21.7)	I am confident in my abilities to use a language interpreter during a patient interaction Agreed (SA or A) Did not agree (Neither, D, SD)			9 (39.1) 14 (60.8)	15 (83.3) 3 (16.7)	0.009
Did not answer Is English your first language? Yes No	5 (8.7) 18 (78.3) 5 (21.7)	5 (8.7) Using language interpreters during patient interactions help improve patient health outcomes Strongly agree 18 (78.3) Did not strongly agree				17 (94.4) 1 (5.6)	0.36
Ever Interpreted conversation for others (personally or professionally)? Yes No Years have you been around a pharmacy setting;	17 (73.9)) 6 (26.1)	Using language interpreters during patient interactions improve provider-patient communication Strongly agree Did not strongly agree			21 (91.3) 2 (8.7)	18 (100.0) 0 (0.0)	0.50
nean (SD) 2.: Primary location of pharmacy setting; mean (SD) Community/retail 11		Table 3: P2 Satisfaction With Pilot Program N(%) Table 4: Patient Satisfaction of P2 Communication Skills During Hea					ring Health
Ambulatory care setting Acute care setting Hospital setting Other (including not working in a pharmacy) How often have you utilized language interpreter services during patient interactions? I do not work with patients	0 (0.0) 0 (0.0) 10 (43.5) 2 (8.6)	Satisfied with reviewing the online communication training modules Agreed (SA or A) Did not agree (Neither, D, SD)	18 (100.0) 0 (0.0)	Fair How satisfied were you with the communication from your student pharmacist during your encounter? Very Satisfied Satisfied Not Satisfied (Neutral, Dissatisfied, Very Dissatisfied) How satisfied were you with the student pharmacist's ability to utilize an interveter during your apcounter? (6)		ation from your	N=23 20 (87.0) 3 (13.0)
Never Rarely Sometimes Often	6 (26.1) 9 (39.1) 2 (8.7) 3 (13.0)	Training module is relevant to pharmacy practice Agreed (SA or A) Did not agree (Neither, D, SD)	18 (100.0) 0 (0.0)			0 (0.0)	
very onenvrouunely trilized interpreting services, what type of format fresource did you engage in? Live person Audio telephone iPad video Facetime Smartphone No Response	8 (34.8) 3 (13.0) 4 (17.4) (0.0) 8 (34.8)	I was prepared to utilize an interpreter to enhance my patient encounter during the health clinic after reviewing the communication training modules Agreed (SA or A) Did not agree (Neither, D, SD)	17 (94.4) 1 (5.6)	responses not collected fo declining use of a languag Very Satisfied Satisfied Not Satisfied (Neutral, [r this question due to patient ye interpreter) Dissatisfied, Very Dissatisfied)		N=17 13 (76.5) 4 (23.5) 0 (0.0)

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