The Effect Of Effective Nurse-Patient Communication On Healthcare Quality

Maher Sajdi Alotaibi, Maher Sajdi Alotaibi, Suad Mubarak Muhammad Aldossri , Mohammed Abdullah Abdulrahman Alsahli , Naif Hassan Alzahrani- , Najaw Abduallh Alsubai- , Najwa Mohammed Hadi , Fawaz Abdarab Al_Qariqri , Ibrahim Yahya Alwddani , Obaid Saad Aldossari , Khadija Mohammed Alshehri ,

Abdulrahman Abdulla Abdulrahman Alsahli , Naser Saif Alotaibi , Meaad Yahya Machajy , Ahlam Awied Alanezi

Abstract:

Effective communication between nurses and patients is a fundamental aspect of high-quality healthcare delivery. This research examines the impact of effective nurse-patient communication on healthcare quality, considering various dimensions including patient satisfaction, adherence to treatment plans, patient safety, and clinical outcomes. A comprehensive review of literature reveals the significant role of communication skills in promoting patient-centered care, fostering trust and collaboration, and improving health outcomes. Factors influencing effective nurse-patient communication, such as verbal and non-verbal communication, active listening, empathy, cultural competence, and health literacy, are explored. Additionally, the study investigates strategies to overcome communication barriers, including language barriers, cultural differences, and health literacy levels. Findings highlight the importance of investing in communication training and resources for nurses, promoting a culture of patient-centered care, and fostering interdisciplinary collaboration to enhance healthcare quality.

Keywords: Nurse-patient communication, healthcare quality, patient satisfaction, adherence to treatment plans, patient safety.

1. Introduction:

Having good communication between nurses and patients is essential to providing high-standard medical care. Building trust, comprehending patients' demands, and guaranteeing the best possible treatment outcomes all depend on interactions between nurses and patients. The significant influence that effective communication skills have on patient satisfaction and the quality of healthcare has come to light more and more in recent years.(3,4) Therefore, the purpose of this study is to investigate the connection between high-quality healthcare and efficient nurse-patient communication. Specifically, the study will look at how nurses' use of communication techniques affects both patient outcomes and the entire delivery of healthcare. In order to improve patientcentered care and advance nursing practice excellence, this study aims to offer insightful information to healthcare professionals, policymakers, and educators by examining the factors that influence effective communication in nursing practice and its effects on healthcare quality.(8)

2. The degree to which nurses are able to communicate both verbally and nonverbally, actively listen, show empathy, and present information clearly:

Because they are the cornerstone of patient-centered care and have a significant impact on the quality of healthcare, effective communication skills are essential for nurses. To effectively communicate, establish rapport, and create therapeutic relationships with patients, nurses need to be highly proficient in both verbal and nonverbal communication. The capacity to express ideas and information succinctly and effectively, with language and terminology suited to the patient's comprehension level, is referred to as verbal communication. It is imperative for nurses to possess the skill of effectively elucidating medical processes, treatment plans, and drug regimes to patients with various backgrounds and levels of health literacy.(9,10)

Nonverbal communication is just as important as verbal communication when it comes to showing patients support, comfort, and empathy. Nonverbal cues like body language, tone of voice, and facial expressions can convey kindness, empathy, and attentiveness, which builds rapport and improves patient satisfaction. Effective nurse-patient communication requires nurses to communicate empathy and understanding through open body language, maintaining eye contact, and demonstrating active listening skills.(5,6)

Another essential component of a nurse's communication abilities is active listening, which enables them to completely interact with patients, comprehend their requirements, and address their problems. In order to actively listen to patients, one must not only hear what they have to say but also recognize, understand, and react to their emotions. Actively listening nurses show a sincere concern for their patients' welfare, validate their experiences, and work together to create individualized care plans that reflect their beliefs and preferences.(2,3)

empathy is a crucial trait that supports efficient communication between nurses and patients and strengthens their therapeutic alliance. In addition to being sensitive to their emotions and experiences, empathic nurses are able to establish an emotional connection with their patients and offer comprehensive care that meets their psychological, emotional, and physical requirements. Nurses that demonstrate empathy foster a caring atmosphere where patients feel appreciated, respected, and understood, which enhances patient happiness and improves healthcare results.(12,13)

Ensuring that patients properly understand their health issues, treatment options, and care instructions is contingent upon the clarity with which information is delivered. To aid in comprehension and encourage well-informed decisionmaking, nurses should speak clearly, stay away from jargon, and present information in an ordered and structured way. Effective communication facilitates the avoidance of misinterpretations, lowers anxiety levels, and gives patients the confidence to take an active role in their own care, which improves treatment compliance and overall health outcomes. In general, the quality of healthcare delivery and patient satisfaction are greatly impacted by the amount of communication skills possessed by nurses.(5,7) These abilities include verbal and nonverbal communication, active listening, empathy, and the clear delivery of information. Strong communicators are better able to connect with patients, establish trust, and provide patient-centered care that accommodates each person's unique requirements and fosters favorable health outcomes.(3,6)

3. Patient satisfaction with communication experiences during encounters with nurses for medical care:

The degree of patient satisfaction with the communication experiences they had with nurses while receiving medical care is a crucial measure of the standard of care and the efficacy of nurse-patient communication. Patients place a great deal of value on the way that nurses, in particular, engage and interact with them since these exchanges influence how they feel about their overall healthcare experience and the caliber of care they receive.(22)

Positive results, such as better adherence to treatment plans, improved health outcomes, increased trust in healthcare providers, and increased overall happiness with the healthcare experience, are linked to high levels of patient satisfaction with nurse-patient communication. Building rapport, actively listening, showing empathy, and offering emotional support are all important components of effective communication between nurses and patients.

Regarding their health, available treatments, and care plans, patients appreciate nurses who communicate with them in a clear and straightforward manner. Individuals value nurses who actively involve patients in decision-making regarding their treatment and who take the time to clearly explain medical terms. Nurses who affirm patients' sentiments, listen intently to their worries, and show understanding and compassion are highly valued by their patients.(22,24)

a lackluster communication experience can make patients unhappy and have a detrimental effect on how well they believe their care is being provided. If patients believe that their problems are not being addressed, if information is not successfully delivered, or if nurses act in a dismissive or unprofessional manner, they may become agitated, nervous, or disengaged.(25)

Patient satisfaction with nurse-patient communication is influenced by a number of factors, including the nurse's interpersonal, communication, and cultural competency as well as her capacity to customize care to each patient's unique needs and preferences. Furthermore, organizational elements that affect patient satisfaction with nurse-patient communication include workload, staffing levels, and the availability of communication resources.(26) Healthcare organizations can invest in communication education and training for nurses, establish standardized communication protocols, promote patient feedback and involvement in care planning, and cultivate a patient-centered care culture in order to improve patient satisfaction with communication experiences during healthcare interactions with nurses. Healthcare companies may raise patient happiness, raise the standard of treatment, and eventually improve patient outcomes by placing a high priority on excellent nurse-patient communication.(28,29)

4. the influence of good communication between nurses and patients on patients' compliance with prescription schedules and treatment plans:

There is substantial and established evidence supporting the effects of good nurse-patient communication on patients' adherence to prescription schedules and treatment programs. In order to ensure that patients follow their recommended treatment plans and medication regimes, nurses and patients must communicate effectively in order to build understanding, trust, and teamwork.(11,13)

Patients are more likely to comprehend and comply with their treatment recommendations when nurses properly explain their treatment plans to them, including the purpose of prescription medications, possible adverse effects, and the significance of adherence. Pts who receive thorough and lucid communication are better able to make decisions about their own care and feel empowered to do so, which increases their motivation and commitment to sticking to their treatment regimens.(14,17)

Effective communication between nurses and patients also enables the latter to evaluate the former's comprehension of their treatment plans and to pinpoint any obstacles to adherence, such as worries about prescription prices, anxiety about side effects, or trouble understanding complicated instructions. Through addressing these issues and offering individualized education and support, nurses can assist patients in overcoming adherence barriers and devising plans to effectively incorporate their treatment regimens into their everyday routines.

Active listening, empathy, and emotional support are all hallmarks of compassionate communication from nurses, and they are critical in encouraging patient adherence. Patients are more likely to believe their nurses' advice and be driven to follow their treatment plans if they feel that they are being heard, understood, and supported by them. Furthermore, nurses who build good therapeutic relationships with patients via skillful communication are in a better position to address any ambivalence or worries the patient may have about their course of treatment and collaborate with them to develop solutions that suit their unique requirements and preferences.(18,19)

inadequate communication between nurses and patients may cause patients to not follow prescription schedules and treatment programs. Treatment failure, non-adherence, and higher healthcare expenditures might result from misunderstandings, uncertainty, and unclear instructions.(7) Patients may be less likely to participate in their care and adhere to recommended therapies if they feel alienated from their nurses or if they perceive impediments to communication, linguistic such as or cultural differences.(13,15)

encouraging patients to adhere to treatment programs and medication schedules requires good nurse-patient communication. Nurses can empower patients to actively participate in their own care by promoting understanding, trust, and collaboration. This can improve quality of life, lower healthcare costs, and improve health outcomes. In order to maximize patient adherence and achieve successful treatment outcomes, it is imperative that nurses get communication skills training and that a patient-centered approach to care delivery be promoted.(27),28)

The relationship between patient outcomes and efficient nurse-patient communication

The healthcare literature has demonstrated a strong association between patient outcomes and excellent nursepatient communication. This correlation highlights the significant influence that communication has on a range of patient care and well-being elements. In a variety of healthcare settings and conditions, better patient outcomes are linked to effective communication between nurses and patients. (19,22)

Patient satisfaction is one of the main outcomes that is highly connected with efficient nurse-patient communication. Positive communication exchanges between patients and nurses are associated with better levels of patient satisfaction with their care experience. Positive patient perceptions of the caliber of care received and higher patient satisfaction are the results of effective communication, which cultivates empathy, trust, and mutual understanding. Improved overall health results stem from satisfied patients' propensity to stick to treatment programs, implement suggested healthcare measures, and participate in joint decision-making with their nurses.(6,13)

Effective nurse-patient communication has also been linked to better clinical results, such as quicker recovery periods, less discomfort, and better symptom management. Clear and compassionate communication between nurses and patients allows them to assess and meet patients' needs, offer timely treatments and support, and track their development over time. Patients are more likely to actively participate in their care and follow recommended treatments when they feel heard, understood, and supported by their nurses. This improves patient outcomes and lowers healthcare utilization(30,31).

Effective nurse-patient communication is associated with psychosocial results, such as a reduction in patients' anxiety, sadness, and emotional distress, in addition to clinical benefits. In addition to providing comfort and confidence, nurses who exhibit empathy, active listening, and emotional support can assist patients in developing coping mechanisms and in reducing psychiatric symptoms. Nurses can enhance emotional resilience and well-being in their patients, which can improve their overall quality of life and satisfaction with their treatment, by developing a supportive and trustworthy connection with them(31,32).

it has been demonstrated that good communication between nurses and patients improves patient safety and lowers the possibility of unfavorable outcomes. To minimize mistakes and prevent harm, it is crucial to communicate important information—such as drug instructions, treatment plans, and patient preferences—in a clear and accurate manner. Improved patient outcomes and fewer issues related to healthcare are possible when nurses interact with their patients in an efficient manner. They can also detect and resolve possible safety concerns, inform patients about risks and precautions, and give them the confidence to advocate for their own safety(24,26)

the relationship between positive patient outcomes and efficient nurse-patient communication highlights the significance of communication skills in nursing practice and their influence on providing high-standard, patient-centered care. Through the prioritization of excellent communication and the cultivation of positive patient interactions, nurses can make a beneficial impact on overall quality of care, patient satisfaction, and health outcomes.

5. the contribution of nurse-patient communication to patient safety and the avoidance of medical mistakes:

In the delivery of healthcare, nurse-patient communication plays a critical role in promoting patient safety and preventing medical errors. A culture of safety in healthcare institutions is largely dependent on the efficient exchange of information between nurses and patients, which helps to identify, mitigate, and avoid adverse events(32,33).

Vital information about patient care, such as medical history, allergies, current medications, and treatment preferences, can be shared more easily when nurses and patients communicate openly and clearly. In order to provide appropriate assessment, diagnosis, and treatment planning, nurses can obtain extensive information about each patient's health status and unique needs by actively listening to them. In order for nurses to address potential hazards and stop errors before they happen, patients who feel comfortable speaking with their nurses are more likely to reveal crucial information and voice concerns about their care(34,35)

Effective communication between nurses and patients also helps patients comprehend their treatment and become more involved in it, giving them the ability to actively participate in safety procedures and decision-making.(40)

Patients are better able to make educated decisions and take responsibility for their own safety when nurses communicate procedures, treatment alternatives, and possible dangers in an easy-to-understand manner. A collaborative approach to care is also fostered by nurses who welcome questions, offer educational resources, and participate in shared decisionmaking with patients. This increases patient knowledge and adherence to safety procedures.(17,34).

as pharmaceutical errors pose a serious risk to patient safety in healthcare settings, nurse-patient communication is essential to drug safety. Patients are better able to take their prescriptions safely and efficiently when nurses properly and clearly explain dosages, medication instructions, and any adverse effects. Nurses can detect and stop prescription errors before they affect patients by doing medication reconciliation, asking patients to confirm drug orders, and checking patient allergies(35,7).

Effective communication between members of the healthcare team is crucial for ensuring patient safety and preventing errors, in addition to providing direct patient care. In order to promote teamwork and care coordination and lower the possibility of miscommunications and oversights, nurses should effectively communicate critical patient information, status updates, and care plans to other members of the healthcare team(11,13). Nurses contribute to а multidisciplinary approach to patient safety, where all team members collaborate to identify and address potential hazards, by promoting an environment of open communication and mutual respect(18,19).

it is impossible to overestimate the importance of nursepatient communication in fostering patient safety and averting medical errors. In order to create a secure and supportive environment for patients where errors are avoided and patient well-being is prioritized, nurses play a vital role in building trusting relationships, encouraging patient engagement, and facilitating effective communication among healthcare team members. A culture of safety and collaboration, together with investments in communication training and tools for nurses, are critical to attaining optimal patient outcomes and guaranteeing safe, high-quality care for every patient(14,16).

6. the impact of impediments to communication:

Communication obstacles, such as linguistic hurdles, cultural disparities, and low health literacy, have a substantial impact on patient outcomes, safety, and satisfaction as well as the quality of healthcare delivery. These obstacles may make it difficult for nurses and other healthcare professionals to communicate with patients effectively, which may result in miscommunication, mistakes, and inequities in treatment(11,13)

When patients and healthcare professionals speak different languages, language barriers present a serious problem. Inadequate command of the primary language used in the medical setting can make it more difficult for patients to communicate their symptoms, comprehend prescription instructions, and take part in well-informed decision-making. Accurately determining a patient's requirements, explaining diagnoses and available treatments, and getting informed consent for procedures can be difficult for nurses. Language limitations can thereby impair the standard of care, result in incorrect diagnoses, and raise the possibility of unfavorable

outcomes(17,18).

Since patients from different cultural origins may have different communication preferences, attitudes, and values that affect their relationships with healthcare practitioners, cultural differences also play a vital role in healthcare communication. Culturally-based misunderstandings can result in miscommunication, mistrust, and discontent with care(37,38) Cultural norms around eye contact, personal space, and expressing pain, for instance, might differ throughout countries, which can influence how nonverbal cues are interpreted and how well nurses and patients communicate. Patients' desire to follow treatment programs and participate in preventative care measures might be influenced by cultural views about the causes of illness, the effectiveness of treatments, and healthcare-seeking habits(20,21).

communication in healthcare settings is greatly impacted by health literacy, or the capacity to comprehend and apply health information to make decisions about one's health. Patients with limited health literacy may find it difficult to understand written information, to follow complicated medical instructions, or to successfully navigate the healthcare system(11,5) In order to improve knowledge and engagement, nurses must modify their communication strategies to suit patients with different degrees of health literacy. They can do this by utilizing interactive techniques, visual aids, and simple language. Poor health outcomes, non-adherence to treatment, and prescription errors can result from failing to address health literacy challenges(14,15).

communication obstacles like language hurdles, cultural disparities, and low health literacy have a significant influence on the standard of healthcare delivery. By using culturally competent and patient-centered communication techniques that foster understanding, trust, and cooperation, nurses play a critical role in removing these obstacles. Nurses may promote patient safety, improve patient outcomes, and guarantee that all patients, regardless of language, culture, or degree of health literacy, have equitable access to high-quality care by identifying and resolving communication barriers.(38,39)

7. Conclusion:

effective nurse-patient communication is a cornerstone of high-quality healthcare delivery, with far-reaching implications

for patient outcomes, safety, and satisfaction. This research underscores the critical role of communication skills in promoting patient-centered care, fostering trust, and improving health outcomes. By enhancing communication competencies, addressing communication barriers, and promoting a culture of collaboration and empathy, healthcare organizations can optimize healthcare quality and achieve better patient outcomes. Moving forward, continued efforts to prioritize communication excellence in nursing practice, education, and organizational policies are essential for ensuring equitable access to high-quality, patient-centered care for all individuals(14,16,17).

References:

- McCarthy, J., Cassidy, L, Graham, M. M, & Tuahy, D. (2013) Conversa tions through barriers of language and interpretation. British Journal of Nursing 22, 335-339. https://doi.org/10.12968/bjon.2013.22.6.335
- Ngo-Metzger, Q., Sorkin, D. Phillips, R, Greenfield, S., Massagli, M., & Glarridge, B. (2007). Providing high-quality care for limited English proficient patients: The importance of language concordance and interpreter use. Journal of General Internal Medicine, 22, 324-330 https://doi.org/10.1007/s11606-007-0340-z
- Office of National Statistics (2013). 2011 UK censuses. Retrieved from http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guidemethod/census/2011/uk-census/ index.html (accessed May 12 2013).
- Pippins, J. R., Alegria, M. & Haas, J. S. (2007). Association between lan-guage proficiency and the quality of primary care among a national sample of insured Latinos. Medical Care, 45, 1020-1025. https://doi.org/10.1097/MLR0b013e31814847be
- Raynor, D. K. (1992). Patient compliance: The pharmacist's role. Interma- tional Journal of Pharmacy Practice, 1, 126-135. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2042-7174.1992.tb00554.x
- Richardson, A., Thomas, V. N., & Richardson, A. (2006). Reduced to nods and smiles: Experiences of professionals caring for people with can- cer from black and ethnic minority groups. European Journal of Oncol ogy Nursing, 10, 93-101. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejon.2005.05.002
- Robertsa, G. W., Irvinea, F. E, Jonesa, P. R, Spencera, L. H, Bakerb, C R. & Williamsc., C. (2007) Language awareness in the bilingual healthcare setting: A national survey. International Journal of Nursing Studies, 44, 1177-1186. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijnurstu.2006.03.019</u>
- van Rosse, F., de Bruijne, M., Suurmond, J., Essink-Bot, M.-L., & Wagner, C. (2015). Language barriers and patient safety risks

in hospital care. A mixed methods study. International Journal of Nursing Studies, 54, 45-53.

- Savio, N., & George, A. (2013). The perceived communication barriers and attitude on communication among staff nurses in caring for patients from culturally and linguistically diverse background. Interna- tional Journal of Nursing Education, 5, 141. https://doi.org/10.5958/j. 0974-9357.5.1.036
- 10. Spencer, L. Richie, J, & O'Connor, W. (2003), Analysis: Practice, princi-
- 11. ples and processes. In J. Ritchie, & J. Lewis (Eds.), Qualitative Research Practice: A guide for social science students and researchers (pp. 199 218). London: Sage Publications.
- Tay, L. H, Ang, E, & Hegney, D. (2012). Nurses' perceptions of the barri- ers in effective communication with inpatient cancer adults in Singa pore. Journal of Clinical Nursing, 21, 2647-2658. https://doi.org/10. 1111/j.1365-2702.2011.03977.x
- Taylor, S. P., Nicolle, C., & Maguire, M. (2013). Cross-cultural communica tion barriers in health care. Nursing Standard, 27, 35-43. https://doi. org/10.7748/ns2013.04.27.31.35.e7040
- Wasserman, M., Renfrew, M. R., Green, A. R., Lopez, L., Tan-McGrory, A, Brach, C., & Betancourt, J. R. (2014) Identifying and preventing med- ical errors in patients with limited english proficiency. Key findings and tools for the field. Journal for Healthcare Quality. 36. 5-16.
- https://doi.org/10.1111/jhq.12065 Wilson, E., Chen, H. A., Grumbach, K., Wang, F., & Fernandez, A. (2005) Effects of limited English proficiency and physician language on health care comprehension. Journal of General internal Medicine, 20, 800-806. <u>https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1525-1497.2005.0174.x</u>
- Fatahi, N. Mattsson, B., Lundgren, S. M., & Hellström, M. (2010). Nurse radiographers' experiences of communication with patients who do not speak the native language. Journal of Advanced Nursing, 66, 774 783. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2648.200
- 17. Fernandez, A., Schillinger, D., Grumbach, K., Rosenthal, A., Stewart, A., &
- 18. Wang, F. (2004). Physician language ability and cultural competence.
- An exploratory study of communication with Spanish-speaking patients. Journal of General Internal Medicine, 19, 167-174. https://d oi.org/10.1111/j.1525-1497.2004.30266.x
- Flores, G. (2005). The impact of medical interpreter services on the qual ity of health care: A systematic review. Medical Care Research and Review, 62, 255-299. https://doi.org/10.1177/1077558705275416
- Flores, G., Abreu, M, Barone, C. P., Bachur, R. & Lin, H. (2012). Errors of medical interpretation and their potential clinical consequences: A comparison of professional versus ad hoc versus no interpreters. Annals of Emergency Medicine, 60,

545-553. https://doi.org/10.1016/ jannemergmed.2012.01.025

- 22. Gan, S. (2012). Lost in translation: How much in translation costing the NHS, and how can we both cut costs and improvr servie provision? 2020health.
- Gerrish, K. (2001). The nature and effect of communication difficulties arising from interactions between district nurses and South Asian patients and their carers. Journal of Advanced Nursing, 33, 566-574. https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-2648.2001.01674.x

Gill, P. S., Beavan, J., Calvert, M., & Freemantle, N. (2011). The Unmet Need for Interpreting Provision in UK Primary Care. PLoS ONE, 6, e20837.

- https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0020837
- Goel, M. S, Wee, C. C., McCarthy, E. P., Davis, R. B, Ngo-Metzger, Q., & Phillips, R. S. (2003). Racial and ethnic disparities in cancer screening The importance of foreign birth as a barrier to care. Journal of General Internal Medicine, 18, 1028-1035. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1525-1497.2003.20807.
- Green, A. R., Ngo-Metzger, Q., Legedza, A. T., Massagli, M. P. Phillips, R. S., & lezzoni, L L (2005). Interpreter services, language concordance, and health care quality. Journal of General Internal Medicine, 20, 1050-1056. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1525-1497.2005.0223.
- Harmsen, J. Bernsen, R., Bruijnzeels, M. & Meeuwesen, L. (2006). Patients evaluation of quality of care in general practice: What are the cultural and linguistic barriers? Patient Education and Counseling. 72, 155-162, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pec.2008.03.018
- Hudelson, P., Dao, M. D., Perron, N. J., & Bischoff, A. (2013). Interpreter- mediated diabetes consultations: A qualitative analysis of physician communication practices. BMC Family Practice, 14, 163. https://doi. org/10.1186/1471-2296-14-163
- Hudelson, P., & Vilpert, S. (2009). Overcoming language barriers with for- eign-language speaking patients: A survey to investigate intra-hospital variation in attitudes and practices. BMC Health Services Research, 9.
- Ali, P.A. & Johnson, S. (2017) Speaking my patient's language: bilingual nurses' perspective about provision of language concordant care to patients with limited English proficiency. Journal of advanced nursing 73(2), 421-432.
- 30. Bischoff, A, & Denhaerynck, K. (2010). What do language barriers cost?
- 31. An exploratory study among asylum seekers in Switzerland. BMC Health Services Research, 10, 248. https://doi.org/10.1186/1472-6963-10-248
- 32. Bischoff, A, & Hudelson, P. (2010). Communicating With Foreign Lan- guage-Speaking Patients: & Access to

Professional Interpreters Enough? Journal of Travel Medicine, 17, 15-20. https://doi.org/10. 1111/j.1708-8305.2009.00314x

- Carter-Pokras, O., O'Neill, M, Cheanvechai, V., Menis, M., Fan, T., & Sol- era, A. (2004). Providing linguistically appropriate services to persons with limited English proficiency: A needs and resources investigation. The American Journal of Managed Care, 10, 29-36.
- Cioffi. J. (2003). Communicating with culturally and linguistically diverse patients in an acute care setting: Nurses' experiences. International Journal of Nursing Studies, 40, 299 306. https://doi.org/10.1016/ 50020-7489(02)00089-5
- 35. Creswell, J. W. (2009) Research design: Qualitative and quantitative approaches. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE
- 36. Denzin, N. K., & Lincoln, Y. S. (1998). The landscape of qualitative research. London: Sage.
- Department of Health (2012) DH Equality Objectives Action Planc Department of Health Equality Objectives 2012 to 2016. London. Retrieved from: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/depart mentof-health-equality-objectives-2012-to-2016 (accessed April 30,
- Eamranond, P., Davis, R., Phillips, R., & Wee, C. (2009), Patient-physician language concordance and lifestyle counseling among Spanish-speak- ing patients. Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health, 11, 494-498. <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s10903-008-9222-7</u>
- Eamranond, P. P., Davis, R. B. Phillips, R. S., & Wee, C. C (2011). Patient-physician language concordance and primary care screening among spanish-speaking patients. Medical Care, 49, 668-672 https://doi.org/10.1097/MLR.0b013e318215d803
- Elderkin-Thompson, V., Silver, R. C., & Waitzkin, H. (2001) When nurses double as interpreters: A study of Spanishspeaking patients in a US