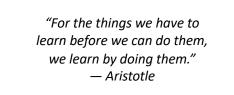
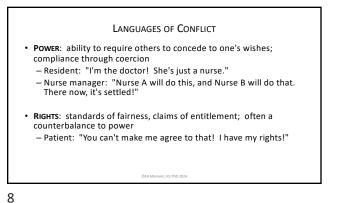
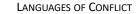


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- **POWER:** ability to require others to concede to one's wishes; compliance through coercion
- **RIGHTS:** standards of fairness, claims of entitlement; often a counterbalance to power
- However: there's another language available for responding to conflict . . .

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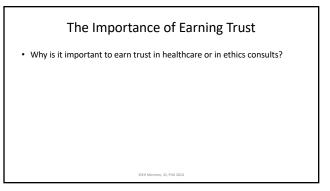


- Interests: Underlying needs, fears, goals, concerns
- Unmet needs: a key to conflict
- If underlying interests are not addressed, contests between power and rights tend to spiral upward, unproductively

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Attention to interests and unmet needs promotes dialogue, collaboration, problem-solving

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But ...

How do we elícít trust?

expect ít? earn ít?

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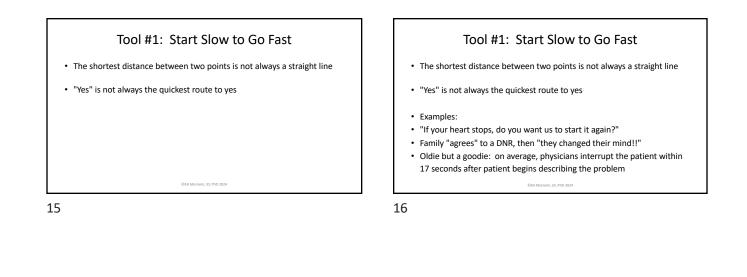
#### "The Name of the Dog" JAMA 2018

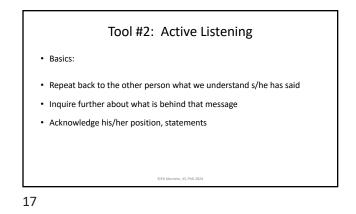
- Newly minted MD rounding on patient just admitted for chest pain while walking his dog
- Attending to intern: "What's the name of the dog?"
- Intern: Uh ...
- Intern later went back to patient's room
- Asking about the dog led to wide-ranging conversation in which intern learned more in those few additional minutes than he had learned the entire previous day during admission
- · Trust grows when the other person believes you actually care
- And then, trust opens doors to information not otherwise likely available

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### Tool #2: Active Listening

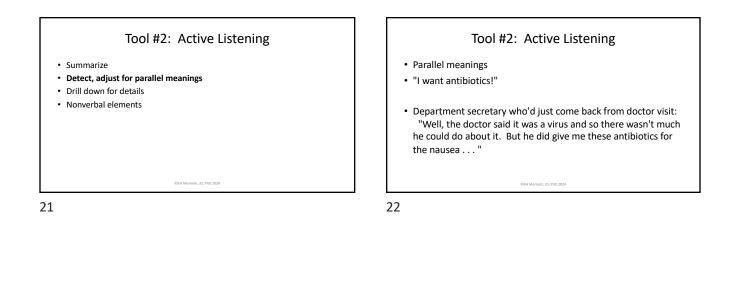
- Summarize
- Detect, adjust for parallel meanings
- Drill down for details
- Nonverbal elements

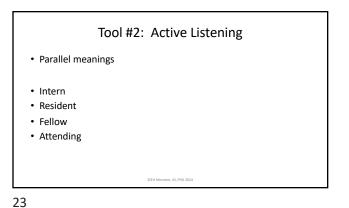
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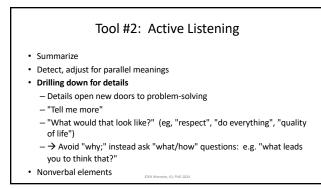
# Tool #2: Active Listening

## Summarizing

- Concisely paraphrase, to organize disparate facts, ideas
- Builds trust by showing you're really paying attention
  Permits people to reflect, correct what they/you have said
- Neutral language
- Detect, adjust for parallel meanings
- Drill down for details
- Nonverbal elements







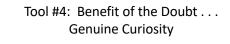
### Tool #2: Active Listening

- Summarize
- Detect, adjust for parallel meanings
- Drilling down for details
- Nonverbal elements

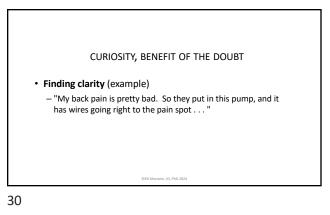
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Tool #3: Modeling: Tool #2: Active Listening Summoning the Mirror Neurons • Summarizing • Slower pace of speech • Detect, adjust for parallel meanings · Lower pitch of voice • Drilling down for details • Calm, open gestures Nonverbal elements • [This requires conscious effort] - Attentiveness, respectfulness to convey interest and attention - Refrain from interrupting • A couple stories about modeling . . . - Eye contact (where culturally appropriate) - Running a code in the hospital - Allow pauses in the conversation to provide opportunities for the – MedMal trial speaker to remember, reflect and plan his/her next response ©EH Morreim, JD, PhD 2024 27 28



- Develop honest curiosity
- Give a genuine benefit of the doubt
  - Assume the other person has good reason for doing/saying what s/he did  $\rightarrow$  Help this person find his/her clarity
  - May require successive iterations, summarizations



#### Tool #5: Sit Back and Hush Up

- The best response to a question is not always An Answer
- The best response to an error is not always A Correction
- Sometimes the best response is to . . . sit back and shut up - Let things happen
  - Let parties say what needs to be said
  - Glean hints of underlying information by listening intently
  - Especially useful in multi-party conversation
- · Especially useful when multiple people are in heated conversation

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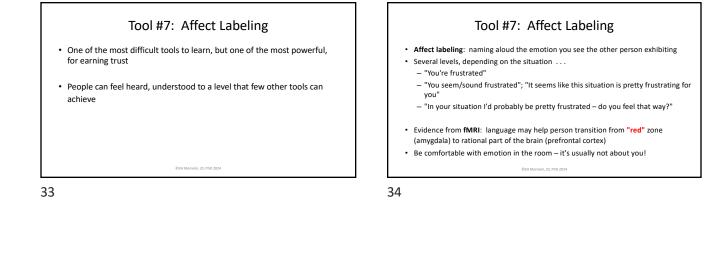
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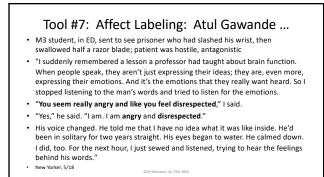
## Tool #6: Sometimes, You've Got to Let Them Throw Up

- A corollary of "Sit back and hush up" . . .
- Ordering an emotional person to "calm down!" or "relax!" is like saying "stop it!" in mid-vomit
- (Recall Tool #1: Start slow ...)

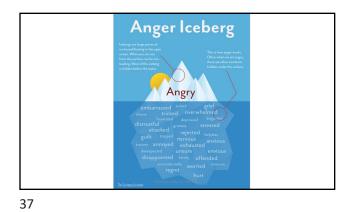


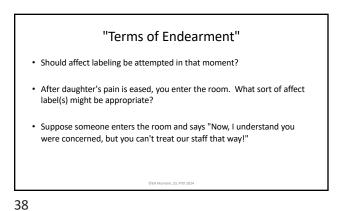
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