RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

PSYCHOSOCIAL TEACHING
B339 Clinical Center
Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI 48824

ID#_____ FORM A

PHYSICIAN INTERACTION QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire has three sections. First, you are asked to assess your confidence in performing various facets of a patient interview. Next, you are asked how important you feel those facets are to providing quality patient care. Finally, you are asked the extent to which you are interested in actually accomplishing each of the facets described. There are no right or wrong answers; we are only interested in your candid responses. Thank you.

Part I.

Suppose you are interviewing a new, relatively healthy patient in your outpatient clinic for the first time. The patient has come in to have a blood pressure evaluation and indicates his/her intention of naming you his/her primary physician.

In the course of conducting a new patient work up with the patient described, how confident are you that you can ...	Not at all Confident						Completely Confident
1. Recognize when (if) you become defensive with the patient?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Recognize if the patient has a need to control the interaction?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Recognize your own negative feelings toward the patient?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Be comfortable with the patient if he/she shows anger?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Let the patient lead the early part of the interview?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Make the patient feel comforable enough to "open up"?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Discern the patient's complete agenda?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. Refrain from interrupting the patient?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9. Understand the integral nature of the patient's personal story and his/her biomedical data?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Diagnose the patient's degree of dependence to correspond with the diagnosis of a senior psychiatrist?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11. Avoid making the patient feel rushed?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

PSYCHOSOCIAL TEACHING
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Form A

	Not at all Confident						Completely Confident
12. Obtain the key elements of the patient's story?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13. Explore relevant areas of the patient's life even though it may upset the patient?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14. Be silent until the patient begins to talk?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. Recognize when you are trying to control the interview?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16. Detect depression in the patient.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17. Effectively treat the depression if it exists?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18. Judge how much information the patient needs to be satisfied with the interview?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19. Detect the patient's emotional expressions in his/her general conversation?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20. Tell the patient, "you seem depressed and angry today" if the patient clearly seems that way to you?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21. Identify unexpressed feelings for the patient; e.g., "that sounds like a sad time for you."	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22. Tell the patient that you understand his/her feelings?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23. Tell the patient that you're impressed with his/her ability to cope when he/she has disclosed difficult personal situations.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24. Avoid questions that can be answered "yes" or "no" at the beginning of the interview?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25. Learn what is bothering the patient besides physical complaints?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26. Help the patient with concerns other than physical complaints?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27. Detect if the patient has serious suicidal tendencies?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

PSYCHOSOCIAL TEACHING
B339 Clinical Center
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Form A

	Not at all Confident						Completely Confident
28. Gather enough information to determine if the patient has a substance abuse problem?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29. Effectively help the patient if a substance abuse problem is present?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30. Recognize if the patient's behavior reminds you of someone you have known before?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31. Maintain the flow of the interview; i.e., "move it along?"	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32. Ask the patient to repeat your instructions?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33. Shift the agenda from the patient's to your own at the appropriate time?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34. Summarize to the patient what the patient's major concerns are?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35. Judge whether a patient requires extra reassurance regarding body image?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36. Recognize your own positive feelings toward the patient?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37. Judge whether the patient is somatizing?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38. Help the patient if the patient is somatizing?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

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PSYCHOSOCIAL TEACHING
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Part II. ID# _____ Form A

How <u>important</u> is each of the following to your ability to provide quality treatment for the patient?

	Not Important at All						Very Important
1. Recognize when (if) you become defensive with the patient?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Recognize if the patient has a need to control the interaction?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Recognize your own negative feelings toward the patient?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Be comfortable with the patient if he/she shows anger?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Let the patient lead the early part of the interview?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Make the patient feel comforable enough to "open up"?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Discern the patient's complete agenda?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. Refrain from interrupting the patient?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9. Understand the integral nature of the patient's personal story and his/her biomedical data?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Diagnose the patient's degree of dependence to correspond with the diagnosis of a senior psychiatrist?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11. Avoid making the patient feel rushed?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12. Obtain the key elements of the patient's story?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13. Explore relevant areas of the patient's life even though it may upset the patient?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14. Be silent until the patient begins to talk?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. Recognize when you are trying to control the interview?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

PSYCHOSOCIAL TEACHING
B339 Clinical Center
Michigan State University
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Form A

	Not Important at All						Very Important
16. Detect depression in the patient.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17. Effectively treat the depression if it exists?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18. Judge how much information the patient needs to be satisfied with the interview?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19. Detect the patient's emotional expressions in his/her general conversation?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20. Tell the patient, "you seem depressed and angry today" if the patient clearly seems that way to you?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21. Identify unexpressed feelings for the patient; e.g., "that sounds like a sad time for you."	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22. Tell the patient that you understand his/her feelings?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23. Tell the patient that you're impressed with his/her ability to cope when he/she has disclosed difficult personal situations.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24. Avoid questions that can be answered "yes" or "no" at the beginning of the interview?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25. Learn what is bothering the patient besides physical complaints?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26. Help the patient with concerns other than physical complaints?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27. Detect if the patient has serious suicidal tendencies?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28. Gather enough information to determine if the patient has a substance abuse problem?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29. Effectively help the patient if a substance abuse problem is present?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30. Recognize if the patient's behavior reminds you of someone you have known before?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31. Maintain the flow of the interview; i.e., "move it along?"	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

PSYCHOSOCIAL TEACHING
B339 Clinical Center
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Form A

	Not Important at All						Very Important
32. Ask the patient to repeat your instructions?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33. Shift the agenda from the patient's to your own at the appropriate time?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34. Summarize to the patient what the patient's major concerns are?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35. Judge whether a patient requires extra reassurance regarding body image?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36. Recognize your own positive feelings toward the patient?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37. Judge whether the patient is somatizing?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38. Help the patient if the patient is somatizing?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

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PSYCHOSOCIAL TEACHING
B339 Clinical Center
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Part III. ID# _____ Form A

How committed are you to doing each of the following?

	Not Committed at All						Very Committed
1. Recognizing when (if) you become defensive with the patient?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Recognizing if the patient has a need to control the interaction?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Recognizing your own negative feelings toward the patient?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Being comfortable with the patient if she/she shows anger?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Letting the patient lead the early part of the interview?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Making the patient feel comforable enough to "open up"?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Discerning the patient's complete agenda?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. Refraining from interrupting the patient?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9. Understanding the integral nature of the patient's personal story and his/her biomedical data?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Diagnosing the patient's degree of dependence to correspond with the diagnosis of a senior psychiatrist?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11. Avoiding making the patient feel rushed?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12. Obtaining the key elements of the patient's story?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13. Exploring relevant areas of the patient's life even though it may upset the patient?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14. Being silent until the patient begins to talk?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. Recognizing when you are trying to control the interview?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16. Detecting depression in the patient.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

PSYCHOSOCIAL TEACHING
B339 Clinical Center
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Form A

	Not Committed at All						Very Committed
17. Effectively treating the depression if it exists?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18. Judging how much information the patient needs to be satisfied with the interview?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19. Detecting the patient's emotional expressions in his/her general conversation?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20. Telling the patient, "you seem depressed and angry today" if the patient clearly seems that way to you?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21. Identifying unexpressed feelings for the patient; e.g., "that sounds like a sad time for you."	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22. Telling the patient that you understand his/her feelings?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23. Telling the patient that you're impressed with his/her ability to cope when he/she has disclosed difficult personal situations.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24. Avoiding questions that can be answered "yes" or "no" at the beginning of the interview?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25. Learning what is bothering the patient besides physical complaints?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26. Helping the patient with concerns other than physical complaints?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27. Detecting if the patient has serious suicidal tendencies?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28. Gathering enough information to determine if the patient has a substance abuse problem?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29. Effectively helping the patient if a substance abuse problem is present?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30. Recognizing if the patient's behavior reminds you of someone you have known before?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31. Maintaining the flow of the interview; i.e., "move it along?"	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32. Asking the patient to repeat your instructions?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

PSYCHOSOCIAL TEACHING
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Form A

	Not Committed at All						Very Committed
33. Shifting the agenda from the patient's to your own at the appropriate time?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34. Summarizing to the patient what the patient's major concerns are?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35. Judging whether a patient requires extra reassurance regarding body image?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36. Recognizing your own positive feelings toward the patient?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37. Judging whether the patient is somatizing?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38. Helping the patient if the patient is somatizing?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Thank you.

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