National survey of clinical communication assessment in medical education in the United Kingdom (UK)

Running head: Assessing communication: UK medical education

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Abstract

Background

All medical schools in the UK are required to be able to provide evidence of competence in clinical communication in their graduates. This is usually provided by summative assessment of clinical communication, but there is considerable variation in how this is carried out. This study aimed to gain insight into the current assessment of clinical communication in UK medical schools.

Methods

The survey was sent via e-mail to communication leads who then were asked to consult with all staff within their medical school involved in the assessment of communication.

Results

Results were obtained from 29 out of 33 schools (response rate 88%). The average number of assessments per year was 2.4 (minimum 0, maximum 10). The Objective Structured Clinical Exam (OSCE) was the most commonly used method of assessing clinical communication (53% of assessment), although other assessments included MCQ and workplace based assessments. Issues raised included, logistics and costs of assessing mainly by OSCE, the robustness and reliability of such exams and integration with other clinical skills.

Conclusions
It is heartening that a variety of assessment methods are being used within UK medical schools and that these methods target different components of clinical communication skills acquisition.

**Key words:** Clinical communication, assessment, survey
Background

The ability to communicate is recognised to be one of the key components of effective medical practice. The General Medical Councils (GMC) Tomorrows’ Doctors 2009 [1] outlines several outcomes relating to clinical communication in which graduates should be competent. A consensus statement has also been published by the UK Council of Clinical Communication in Undergraduate Medical Education [2] which describes the suggested clinical communication curriculum content for undergraduate medical education in the United Kingdom (UK). There is therefore guidance for UK medical schools on what areas of clinical communication to include within their courses. Similar guidelines are in place for other countries, for example the Australian Medical Council states that graduates should be competent in: ‘communication skills, including being able to listen and respond, and to convey information clearly, considerately and sensitively to patients and their families, doctors, nurses, other health professionals and the general public. (page 2)[3], whilst in the USA doctors should have the ability to .....‘communicate effectively, both orally, and in writing, with patients, patients’ families, colleagues, and others who physicians must exchange information in carrying out their responsibilities. (page 7) [4].

In order to ensure that graduates are indeed competent in these skills, medical schools need to provide evidence of skill attainment which is often achieved by demonstrating an acceptable level of performance in communication skills in some form of assessment. George Miller developed a model of assessment of clinical skills competence and performance which describes different aspects of
skill acquisition[5], from acquiring theoretical knowledge on how the skills should be completed (knows) through to competently (or more than competently) carrying out the skills on a day to day basis (does). In relation to clinical communication, there is good evidence that the components of ‘shows how’ and ‘does’ are closely related, and that scores on assessment in medical school are correlated with workplace assessment of the same skills[6]. The evidence for an association between other components, for example the knowledge ‘knows’ and ‘shows how’ is less clear, with some studies showing no association[7] and others showing negative associations later on in training[8]. George Miller himself stated that ‘no single assessment method can provide all the data required for anything so complex as the delivery of professional services by a successful physician.’[5]. An assessment of all aspects of clinical communication, including knowledge, understanding, skills and performance on a day to day basis should be the gold standard. There is evidence that assessment of knowledge and skills competence is a better predictor of clinical performance than skills competence testing on its own[9]. It is not known whether a wide breadth of assessment methods are currently being used in UK medical schools or whether there is reliance on one method over another.

The aim of this survey was to provide a clear picture of the current summative assessment of clinical communication knowledge and practice in UK medical Schools and how schools identify and support students who struggle with clinical communication. This paper will present result of the survey of assessment and asks three main questions; 1) How often is clinical communication and / or the
knowledge base of clinical communication assessed?, 2) When within the students progression through the course is clinical communication and / or its’ knowledge base assessed?, 3) What methods are used to assess clinical communication and / or its’ knowledge base? Our companion paper explores what mechanisms and support are in place for student who struggle with clinical communication.

**Materials and Methods**

**Data collection**

Data was collected via an e-mail survey through contact with the leads for clinical communication teaching in all of the UK medical Schools. The survey itself was generated via a subgroup of the UK Council of Clinical Communication Teaching in Undergraduate Medical Education. A first draft of the survey was considered by a meeting of this group who commented on content and format and a revised survey was developed. The final draft asked schools to list all occurrences of clinical communication assessment, recording when they occurred, the type of assessment, the context and, if it was a practical assessment, who was involved and the type of scale used to assess. Schools were also asked to provide open responses to various questions including ‘What is the greatest challenge in the assessment of communication in your medical school?’

This survey was e-mailed as an excel file to leads for each school who were asked to complete it for all summative assessment after consultation with others involved in clinical communication assessment in their school.
Non-respondents were contacted after a period to time to improve return rates. Once data was collected from each school they were merged to create a database.

**Description of questionnaire**

The questionnaire consisted of a series of questions which allowed for a tally of the various types and frequencies of examinations and also free text space to allow for responses to a question concerning assessment challenges. Other questions concerned the provision for students who fail clinical communication assessments, the results of that analysis are reported in our companion paper.

**Data analysis**

For graphical display, some categories of assessment types or examiner types were merged for simplification. For example, the assessment type OSCE (Objective Structured Clinical Examination) category here includes OSCEs using simulated and real patients whilst the assessment type category of workplace based assessment includes workplace assessment and mini-CEX (mini clinical evaluation exercise). Summary data was generated using Microsoft Excel 2010. Free text responses were grouped thematically and the content summarised.

After consultation with the Convenor of the St Andrews Medical School Teaching and Research Ethics Committee ethical permission was not sought for this initiative as it was considered an internal UK Council of Clinical Communication in Undergraduate Medical Education audit of assessment practice within schools.
to gain a clear picture of current practice and to allow us to consider developing national standards.

**Results**

**Courses summary information**

Responses were collected between May and December 2009. Twenty nine out of 33 schools submitted responses, a response rate of 88%. These 29 medical schools offered 35 separate courses including postgraduate (23%) or undergraduate (77%) entry. Summary information of the courses is available in Table 1.

**How often and when is clinical communication assessed?**

The average total number of occasions for assessing clinical communication on all courses was 10.8 ± 2.7 (standard error), with a minimum of 4 and a maximum of 30. When this was investigated taking the length of the course into account, the average number of assessments per year was 2.4 ± 0.26 (minimum = 0, maximum = 10). Figure 1 shows the average number of assessments per year and it is clear there is a peak in assessment in year five, representing finals. There was no significant difference in the total number of assessments of clinical communication between different curricula types.

**Methods of assessing clinical communication**

There are numerous methods of assessing clinical communication, Figure 2 shows the different ways that clinical communication is currently assessed in medical courses within the UK, by year of study. It can be seen from Figure 2
that the OSCE style examination is the most commonly used method of assessing clinical communication in UK medical schools. Overall, the OSCE is used in 53% of assessment occasions. The average number of different types of assessments used on a course to assess clinical communication was $3.12 \pm 0.34$ (min = 1, max = 7). There was little variation between curriculum types. An interesting pattern can be observed in type of assessment with progression through a course. MCQ (multiple choice questions), SWA (short written answers) and portfolio assessments occur in the early years, OSCE assessments throughout and workplace based assessments occur more often in years 4 to 6.

We examined where assessments were taking place within teaching with respondents being asked to state the context of the assessment. Assessment often occurred in end of year or end of semester exams or within specialty blocks. Within the speciality blocks, where stated, general practice, mental health, paediatrics and obstetrics and gynaecology stood out as commonly containing clinical communication assessment.

**OSCE type assessments**

As OSCE type assessments were the most commonly used, this method of assessment was examined more closely. Eighty percent of exams used simulated patients or actors with only 20% using real patients. Seventy four percent of examiners assessing during an OSCE were health professionals. We examined this further by specifically asking whether health professionals used for assessing clinical communication were experts in the field of communication: 63% were experts, whilst 37% were not. Eleven percent of examiners were
simulated patients and 5% were non-health professional communication tutors. Interestingly 3% of OSCE examiners were peers, whilst 7% were classified as ‘other’.

We also enquired about the type of assessment tools used during OSCE type examinations. In 74% of OSCE examinations the assessment tool was a combination of checklist and global rating scale. In only 10.5% of OSCE type examinations, a checklist was the only means of assessing the candidate, while in the remaining occasions (15.5%) only a global rating of the candidates’ competence was used. The number of OSCE type assessments a student experiences as they progress through each year remains fairly level, at around 2, with only a slight rise in year 5, to 2.9 ± 0.29.

What is the greatest challenge in the assessment of communication in your medical school?

The main challenges in assessment of communication skills identified by the respondents were grouped under four headings: logistics, standard setting and validity, faculty development and integration of content and process.

There are significant logistical problems around examining large numbers of students in a one-to-one OSCE style examination, in terms of time, cost of simulated patients and examiners and availability of rooms. Lack of resources was seen as a major challenge in several of the schools.

Defining different levels of competence at the different stages of the course was also reported as a significant challenge; this appeared to be a particular problem
for assessments in the early stages of training. Concerns about the robustness and validity of assessments were expressed by several schools, and these concerns were often associated with dissatisfaction with the number of assessments because of logistical problems. Robustness is also related to examiner expertise and training and ensuring consistency across examiners was mentioned as a problem by several schools. One respondent commented: “I feel some of the students communicate better than some of the non-specialist examiners used in the OSCEs, so an examiner may not always recognise excellent skills used by students and therefore award inappropriate marks.”

The degree of integration of medical content with communication process within an assessment was also reported to be a challenge.

**Discussion**

The results of this survey have provided a clear picture of clinical communication assessment in undergraduate medical curricula in the UK. The number of summative assessments of clinical communication was fairly stable with schools assessing students an average of twice a year, with a peak in assessment occurring in year five associated with finals. An average of two assessments per year may raise issues of reliability, but as the nature of these assessments varied so widely it is not possible to generalise on this point. Some assessments were multi-station OSCE exams whereas others may be single station or written answer. Various studies have investigated the issue of generalisability in the past with the numbers of individual measures of skills required to reliably assess the competence of an individual ranging from seven[10] to 14[11]. In addition,
formative assessment, which lay outside the scope of this questionnaire, may provide other opportunities for picking up students with problems in this area.

This study has demonstrated that UK medical schools assess clinical communication throughout their curricula in a variety of different ways. The practical assessment of competence, the OSCE has become the most common form of assessment (at 53% of all assessment occasions).

The OSCE was initially described by Harden et al in the 1970’s[12] and has since gained popularity. The OSCE in its most common form measures only one aspect of clinical communication from Miller’s pyramid model of assessment, the ‘shows how’[5] component. If medical schools were solely utilising this method of assessment they could be missing out on testing the other components of skills acquisition. However this study has identified that UK medical schools use on average three different methods of assessment, including portfolios, multiple choice or short written answer questions and workplace based assessment.

An interesting pattern of assessment method usage was observed. OSCE style exams were common throughout a student’s progression through medical school, but knowledge assessment (‘knows’) was more common in the early years (via multiple choice and short written answer questions) along with understanding how to apply that knowledge (‘knows how’, through portfolio) whilst performance (‘does’) tended to be assessed in later more clinical years via workplace based methods. This may follow the pattern of most of the students’ learning in other areas of the curriculum from theoretical, knowledge-based to practical, skills-based.
Most assessments of clinical communication occurred within end of year or end of semester examination periods or at the end of specialty blocks. Across the specialties (where stated) general practice, mental health, paediatrics and obstetrics and gynaecology were the most likely to have assessments of clinical communication within them. It is unclear why these specialties are associated in particular with communication assessments.

A further interesting point uncovered in this study was the use of actors in clinical communication assessment. For the OSCE style exams, 80% involved the use of an actor playing the role of a patient. This implies a considerable expense, as indeed does any practical type assessment.

Finally, this study considered the issue of examiners. There is some evidence that the actual participants of an interaction are better placed to judge the appropriateness of the communication occurring than an impartial observer[13], but there is conflicting evidence of the correlation between the ratings given by simulated patients and expert examiners[14-17]. This study shows that in 74% of OSCE style assessments health professionals were the examiners, with simulated patients contributing in 11% of cases. Further research is required to investigate in what way the judgement of students’ skills by simulated patients differs from those of other examiners and whether their contribution would increase the reliability or validity of these assessments.

Assessing clinical communication was reported to involve several challenges by respondents, and in particular integration with clinical content was highlighted. In schools that teach communication in the early years of the course, the
assessment of these skills in the absence of sound clinical knowledge can be difficult. More knowledgeable students examined in later years in designated communication skills stations tend to focus on the process of interaction rather than completing the clinical task. Conversely, if communication is examined in an integrated fashion, which many see as preferable, it then may be difficult to unpick the communication skills from the other clinical skills and knowledge demonstrated. This last point may be less of a problem than it appears as there is literature to show that poor communicators are generally poor in a range of domains and other in course assessments may identify these students[18].

This study has several limitations. Although an 88% response rate was achieved this is still not a comprehensive report of the clinical communication assessment occurring within UK medical schools. However, it does provide a snapshot of the current assessment practices in this area in the majority of schools.

The leads for clinical communication in each school were asked to complete the questionnaire and their knowledge of all assessment occasions may not have been complete. In particular, there may be an underreporting of assessments in some specialty blocks from which responses were not received. In addition, as mentioned above, in the later years of many courses communication may be regarded as an integrated skill. Most medical examiners would assume they were marking communication as a skill inherent in the medical interview and would object to the isolation of communication when marking an OSCE involving a consultation. Thus our survey probably under represents the number of assessments of clinical communication.
Conclusions
This study is the most complete survey of clinical communication assessment within undergraduate medical education in the UK to date. Medical students appear to have their clinical communication assessed on average two times a year, and, although the OSCE is the most common form of assessment schools use, it is heartening that a variety of assessment methods are being used and that these methods target the different components of clinical communication skills acquisition.
Declaration of interest:

The authors report no declarations of interest.

Authors contributions:

AL: Contributed to revisions of the draft survey, involved in collecting results (main contact). Analysed results, was the main author of the manuscript.

HS: Contributed to revisions of the draft survey, involved in collecting results. Involved in writing of the manuscript.

ED: Contributed to revisions of the draft survey, involved in collecting results and commented on drafts of the manuscript.

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**Acknowledgements:**

Thanks go to Kirsty Boyd for discussion of early versions of the results of this survey.
References


Table 1: Summary information of the medical courses available from the UK schools.

Figure 1: The average number of assessments of clinical communication per year of study. Error bars represent standard errors.

Figure 2: Assessment type (%) for each year of study for all curricula.
Figure 1

Average assessment occasions

Year of study

0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Figure 2
## Summary of courses

| Number of schools | 29 |
| Number of courses | 35 |

### Entry level:
- Undergraduate: 15
- Postgraduate: 8
- Both: 12

### Cohort size:
- Minimum: 24
- Maximum: 450
- Average: 240

### Duration of courses:
- 2: 1
- 3: 1
- 4: 9
- 5: 19
- 6: 4
- other: 1
- Average: 4.5

### Curriculum type:
- Traditional: 6
- Problem based learning: 9
- Integrated: 16
- Other: 4
- Average: 4.5