Teaching medical students how to break bad news

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Abstract

Program objective: To teach medical students to break bad news to patients and their families empathically and competently.

Setting: Seven teaching hospitals affiliated with the University of Toronto since 1987.

Participants: All medical students in their third preclinical year.

Program: The course presents a 6-point protocol to guide students in breaking bad news and comprises 2 half-day (3-hour) teaching sessions. Each session incorporates a video presentation, a discussion period and small-group teaching, consisting of exercises followed by 4 different role-playing scenarios conducted with the use of standardized patients. The course was evaluated through 2 questionnaires, 1 administered before and 1 after the course, which measured changes in the students’ attitude and strategy. Questionnaires were administered during 5 of the years since the course was started. A total of 914 pre course and 503 post course questionnaires were completed, of which 359 matched pairs of pre course and post course questionnaires were analyzed to study any changes due to the course.

Outcomes: Pre course questionnaires showed that 68% of the students had thought about the task of breaking bad news often or very often. Of the 56% of students who had seen clinicians performing this task, 75% felt that they had seen good examples. The proportion of the students who had a plan for how to conduct such an interview rose from 49% before the course to 92% after it, and the proportion who felt they might be reasonably competent in breaking bad news rose from 23% before the course to 74% after it.

Conclusions: The subject of breaking bad news is important to medical students, and it is practicable to design a course to teach the basic techniques involved. Most students perceive such a course as enjoyable and useful and find that it increases their sense of competence and their ability to formulate a strategy for such situations.