

## Therapeutic Communication – Techniques Fact Sheet (2)

Technique	Explanation	Example
Focusing	Taking notice of a single idea or even a single word; works especially well with a client who is moving rapidly from one thought to another. This technique is not therapeutic with the client who is very anxious. Focusing should not be pursued until the anxiety level has subsided	You feel angry when she doesn't help  This point seems worth looking at more closely. Perhaps you and I can discuss it together
Exploring	Delving further into a subject, idea, experience, or relationship; especially helpful with clients who tend to remain on a superficial level of communication. However, if the client chooses not to disclose further information, the Carer should refrain from pushing or probing in an area that obviously creates discomfort	Please explain that situation in more detail  Tell me more about that situation
Seeking clarification and validation	Striving to explain that which is vague or incomprehensible and searching for mutual understanding; clarifying the meaning of what has been said facilitates and increases understanding for both client and Carer	I'm not sure that I understand. Could you explain?  Tell me if my understanding agrees with yours  Do I understand correctly that you said...
Presenting reality	When the client has a	I understand that the voices

	misperception of the environment, the Carer defines reality or indicates his or her perception of the situation for the client	seem real to you, but I do not hear any voices  There is no one else in the room but you and me
Voicing doubt	Expressing uncertainty as to the reality of the client's perceptions; often used with clients experiencing delusional thinking	I find that hard to believe  That seems rather doubtful to me
Verbalizing the implied	Putting into words what the client has only implied or said indirectly; can also be used with the client who is mute or otherwise experiencing impaired verbal communication. This clarifies that which is implicit rather than explicit	Are you feeling...  It must have been very difficult...
Attempting to translate words into feelings	When feelings are expressed indirectly, the Carer tries to "desymbolize" what has been said and to find clues to the underlying true feelings	Client: I'm way out in the ocean  Carer : You must be feeling very lonely now
Formulating a plan of action	When a client has a plan in mind for dealing with what is considered to be a stressful situation, it may serve to prevent anger or anxiety from escalating to an unmanageable level	What could you do to let your anger out harmlessly?  Next time this comes up, what might you do to handle it more appropriately?
Using silence	Gives the client the opportunity to collect and organize thoughts, to think through a point, or to consider introducing a topic of greater concern than the	

	one being discussed	
Accepting	Conveys an attitude of receptivity and regard	Yes, I understand what you said
Giving recognition	Acknowledging; indicating awareness; better than complimenting, which reflects the Carer's judgment	I notice that you...
Offering self	Making oneself available on an unconditional basis, increasing client's feelings of self-worth	I'll stay with you a while  I'm interested in you
Giving broad opening	Allows the client to take the initiative in introducing the topic; emphasizes the importance of the client's role in the interaction	What would you like to talk about today?  Tell me what you are thinking

Offering general lead	Offers the client encouragement to continue	Yes, I see  Go on..
Placing the event in time or sequence	Clarifies the relationship of events in time so that the Carer and client can view them in perspective	And after that?  What seemed to lead up to...  Was this before or after..  When did this happen?
Making observations	Verbalizing what is observed or perceived. This encourages the client to recognize specific behaviors and compare perceptions with the Carer	You seem tense  I notice you are pacing a lot  You seem uncomfortable when you
Encouraging description of perceptions	Asking the client to verbalize what is being perceived; often used with clients experiencing hallucinations	Tell me what is happening now  Are you hearing the voices again  What do the voices seem to be saying
Encouraging comparison	Asking the client to compare similarities and differences in ideas, experiences, or interpersonal relationships. This helps the client recognize life experiences that tend to recur as well as those aspects of life that are changeable	Was this something like...  How does this compare with the time when...  What was your response the last time this occurred?
Restating	The main idea of what the client has said is repeated; lets the client know whether or not an expressed statement has been	Client: I can't study. My mind keeps wandering.  Carer : You have difficulty concentrating.

	understood and gives him or her the chance to continue, or to clarify if necessary	Client: I can't take that new job. What if I can't do it? Carer : You're afraid you will fail in this new position
Reflecting	Questions and feelings are referred back to the client so that they may be recognized and accepted, and so that the client may recognize that his or her point of view has value- a good technique to use when the client asks the Carer for advice	Client: What do you think I should do about my wife's drinking problem? Carer : What do <i>you</i> think you should do?  Client: My sister won't help a bit toward my mother's care. I have to do it all! Carer : You feel angry when she doesn't help.

Source: Adapted from Hays and Larson (1963) found in Townsend (2002)

#### Non-therapeutic Techniques

Giving reassurance	Indicates to the client that there is no cause for anxiety, thereby devaluing the client's feelings; may discourage the client from further expression of feelings if he or she believes they will only be downplayed or ridiculed	I wouldn't worry about that if I were you  Everything will be alright  Better to say: We will work on that together
Rejecting	Refusing to consider or showing contempt for the client's ideas or behavior. This may cause the client to discontinue interaction with the Carer for fear of further rejection	Let's not discuss...  I don't want to hear about...  Better to say: Let's look at that more closely

<p>Approving or disapproving</p>	<p>Sanctioning or denouncing the client's ideas or behavior; implies that the Carer has the right to pass judgment on whether the client's ideas or behaviors or "good" or "bad", and that the client is expected to please the Carer . The Carer 's acceptance of the client is then seen as conditional depending on the client's behavior</p>	<p>That's good. I'm glad that you..</p> <p>That's bad. I'd rather that you...</p> <p>Better to say: Let's talk about how your behavior evoked anger in the other clients at dinner</p>
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<p>Agreeing or disagreeing</p>	<p>Indicating accord with or opposition to the client's ideas or opinions; implies that the Carer has the right to pass judgment on whether the client's ideas or opinions are "right" or "wrong". Agreement prevents the client from later modifying his or her point of view without admitting error. Disagreement implies inaccuracy, provoking the need for defensiveness on the part of the client</p>	<p>That's right. I agree</p> <p>That's wrong. I disagree</p> <p>I don't believe that.</p> <p>Better to say: Let's discuss what you feel is unfair about the new community rules</p>
<p>Giving advice</p>	<p>Telling the client what to do or how to behave implies that the Carer knows what is best, and that the client is incapable of self-direction. It nurtures the client in the dependent role by discouraging independent thinking</p>	<p>I think you should...</p> <p>Why don't you..</p> <p>Better to say: What do you think you should do</p>
<p>Probing</p>	<p>Persistent questioning of the client; pushing for answers to issues the client does not wish to discuss. This causes the client to feel used and valued only for what is shared with the Carer, and places the client on the defensive</p>	<p>Tell me how your mother abused you when you were a child</p> <p>Tell me how you feel toward your mother now that she is dead.</p> <p>Better technique: recognize the client's response and discontinue the interaction at the first sign of discomfort</p>
<p>Defending</p>	<p>Attempting to protect someone or something from verbal attack. To defend what the client has</p>	<p>No one here would lie to you.</p>

	criticized is to imply that he or she has no right to express ideas, opinions, or feelings. Defending does not change the client's feelings and may cause the client to think the Carer is taking sides with those being criticized and against the client.	You have a very capable physician. I'm sure he only has your best interest in mind
Requesting an explanation	Asking the client to provide the reasons for thoughts, feelings, behavior, and events. Asking "why" a client did something or feels a certain way can be very intimidating, and implies that the client must defend his or her behavior or feelings	Why do you think that? Why do you feel this way? Why did you do that?  Better to say: Describe what you were feeling just before that happened
Indicating the existence of an external source of power	Attributing the source of thoughts, feelings, and behavior to others or to outside influences. This encourages the client to project blame for his or her thoughts or behaviors upon others rather than accepting the responsibility personally	What makes you say that? What made you do that? What made you so angry last night?  Better to say: You became angry when your brother insulted your wife
Belittling feelings expressed	When the Carer misjudges the degree of the client's discomfort, a lack of empathy and understanding may be conveyed. The Carer may tell the client to "perk up" or "snap out of it". This causes the client to feel insignificant and unimportant. When one is experiencing discomfort, it is no relief to hear that others are or have been in	Client: I have nothing to live for . I wish I were dead. Carer : Everybody gets down in the dumps at times. I feel that way myself sometimes.  Better to say: You must be very upset. Tell me what you are feeling right now.

	similar situations.	
Making stereotyped comments	Clichés and trite expressions are meaningless in a Carer - client relationship. For the Carer to make empty conversation is to encourage a like response from the client	<p>I'm fine, and how are you?</p> <p>Hang in there. It's for your own good.</p> <p>Keep your chin up.</p> <p>Better to say: The therapy must be difficult for you at times. How do you feel about your progress at this point?</p>

<p>Using denial</p>	<p>When the Carer denies that a problem exists, he or she blocks discussion with the client and avoids helping the client identify and explore areas of difficulty</p>	<p>Client: I'm nothing.</p> <p>Carer : Of course you're something. Everybody is somebody.</p> <p>Better to say: You're feeling like no one cares about you right now</p>
<p>Interpreting</p>	<p>With this technique the therapist seeks to make conscious that which is unconscious, to tell the client the meaning of his or her experience</p>	<p>What you really mean is..</p> <p>Unconsciously you're saying...</p> <p>Better technique: the Carer must leave interpretation of the client's behavior to the psychiatrist. The Carer has not been prepared to perform this technique, and in attempting to do so may endanger other nursing roles with the client</p>
<p>Introducing an unrelated topic</p>	<p>Changing the subject causes the Carer to take over the direction of the discussion. This may occur in order to get something that the Carer wants to discuss with the client or to get away from a topic that he or she would prefer not to discuss</p>	<p>Client: I don't have anything to live for.</p> <p>Carer : Did you have visitors this weekend?</p> <p>Better technique: the Carer must remain open and free to hear the client and to take in all that is being conveyed, both verbally and nonverbally</p>

Source: Adapted from Hays & Larson (1963) found in Townsend (2002)