Speech Communication Interference (SCI):

A method to study miscommunication in the OR

ABSTRACT

Background

Operating room (OR) communication is frequently disrupted, raising safety concerns. We used a Speech Interference Instrument to measure the frequency, impact, and causes of speech communication interference (SCI) events.

Methods

In this prospective study we observed 40 surgeries, primarily general surgery, to measure the frequency of SCI. We performed supplemental observations, focused on conducting post-surgery interviews with SCI event participants to identify contextual factors. We thematically analyzed notes and interviews.

Results

The observed 103 SCI events in 40 surgeries (mean 2.58) mostly occurred during another patient related task. 17.5% occurred at a critical moment. 27.2% of SCI events were not acknowledged or repeated and the message was lost. Including the supplemental observations, 97.0% of SCI events caused a delay (mean 5 seconds). Post-surgery interviews confirmed miscommunication and distractions. Attention was most commonly diverted by loud noises (e.g. suction), conversations, or multitasking (e.g. using the EHR). Successful strategies included repetition or deferment of the request until competing tasks were complete.

Conclusions

Communication interference may have patient safety implications that arise from conflicts with other caserelated tasks, machine noises, and other conversations. Reorganization of workflow, tasks and

communication behaviors could reduce miscommunication and improve surgical safety and efficiency.

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Speech Communication Interference in the Operating Room

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Resident Surgeon
Medical Student
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What is Speech Communication Interference?

1. "Group discourse disrupted according to the participants, the goals, or the physical and situational context of the exchange." 2. Communication flow obstructed by:

- Loud machine and alarm noises
- Overlapping conversations
- Multitasking



- peech communication interference
- uccessful communication
- Ion-human or human noise
- = Indicates direction of communication, from sender to receiver



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Duration of case delays









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