

Chapter 19

Narratives of Integrative Health Coaching

Jennifer Lynne Bird
Florida Atlantic University, USA

Eric T. Wanner
Palm Beach Sports Medicine & Orthopaedic Center, USA

ABSTRACT

Integrative health coaching incorporates vision and values into the goal setting process in order for change to occur. While health coaches frequently work with healthy people who want to make changes in their lives such as finding time to exercise or getting more sleep, this narrative focuses on the role of a health coach when working with physical therapy patients at a hospital. Health coaching, a new addition to the field of health education, provides a missing link in the healing journeys of patients.

BACKGROUND OF INTEGRATIVE HEALTH COACHING

Integrative health coaches (IHCs), such as the ones trained at Duke University Integrative Medicine where Jennifer receives her training, focus on an eclectic approach to healing. The Wheel of Health from Duke Integrative Medicine (2010) encourages patients to reflect on multiple dimensions of health including movement, exercise and rest; nutrition; personal and professional development, physical environment; relationships and communication; spirituality; mind-body connection; and mindful awareness (p. 5). This makes health become a comprehensive plan that focuses on the person, not just the disease.

Health coaching and conversations about the responses to both written and numerical subjective questions can help patients illuminate the health stories they tell themselves. Health coaching can also build a bridge between helping patients decode complex medical terms and comprehending their treatment plan. Brown (2007) describes the feelings many patients have and shares, “it doesn’t matter if it’s physical pain or emotional pain. When we can’t find the right words to explain our painful experiences to others, we often feel alone and scared” (p. 155). When patients feel that their medical practitioners and health coaches earn the right to hear their stories, the sharing of narratives can become healing conversations. Health coaches are not psychologists; if a patient wants to share a painful story about the past, the health

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-5225-7039-4.ch019

coach will make a referral to a psychologist. Instead, health coaches help patients maintain forward momentum for achieving their goals by providing encouragement, suggestions for completing a prescribed treatment plan, translation of potentially confusing medical terms, and a supportive person to listen.

Steele (2009) encourages medical teams “to develop the tools and systems needed for effective and consistent patient education and expectation setting” (p. 99). Such tools, according to Jones, Brady, and Gaunt (2009), include “a diary showing type of surgery and progress” (p. 100) and “homework sheets that contain exercises and assignments for patients outside scheduled PT sessions” (p. 100). Health coaching provides patient education for patients. Health coaches also serve as another member of the support team for both patients and clinicians. As Helldorfer and Moss (2007) explain, “one important component in the way many medical facilities measure success is by the degree of patient satisfaction. How patients feel about the care they are receiving starts with first impressions. Taking the time to look a patient in the eye, say hello, and ask them how they feel is an ongoing challenge when we are busy” (p. 275). Health coaches follow up with patients about how they are feeling and provide a continual assessment for clinicians of how important each patient feels about the treatment plan and his or her confidence in achieving it. If the treatment plan a clinician provides is not important to a patient, the patient will be less likely to want to accomplish it. It therefore becomes the job of the health coach to determine what the patient values and how the patient can align the treatment plan with his or her values to achieve improved healing gains. If the patient is not confident he or she can accomplish the treatment plan, the patient will also be less likely to comply with it. Once patients become non-compliant it is not possible for them to get satisfactory results. It therefore becomes the job of the health coach to provide a vision of past success for the patient to build momentum in order to achieve future success.

Since health coaching is a new field in medicine, there is not a large amount of previous studies to share. Simmons and Wolever (2011) report, “broadly defined, health coaching is a method of working with patients that utilizes thoughtful inquiry, accountability, goal clarification, goal setting, identification of obstacles, use of support systems, and connection to intrinsic motivation, vision, and values to improve health through positive behavior change” (p. 1). Simmons and Wolever summarize the existing research and elaborate,

“Despite the infancy of the research, several studies have demonstrated that coaching does improve health outcomes. The strongest findings have been in cardiovascular health, where coaching has been shown to improve total cholesterol, body mass index, stress, exercise, diet, and smoking cessation. Studies of cancer patients have demonstrated decreased pain severity and increased pain control. Studies of coaching for patients with diabetes and related kidney disease have shown increases in health promoting behaviors like physical activity and diet, as well as decreases in fasting blood glucose, hemoglobin A1C, hospital admission rates, and amputations. A coaching intervention also improved outcomes in obese patients (BMIs >30), including decreased waist circumferences and increased functional health status” (p. 1).

Due to health coaching’s success in other medical fields, it has the potential to be successful with physical therapy patients.

Because health coaching is individualized for each patient, Jennifer will adjust the questions she asks based on the patient responses. Some questions that health coaches ask include the following.

Describe your future health vision. What does it look like to you? How does the treatment plan that your physical therapist gave you connect to that vision? Rate on a scale of 1-10 (1=low, 10=high) how important the treatment plan is to you. (Questions then diverge depending on patient responses. The purpose of the questions is to align the treatment plan with the patient’s value system). Sample question

18 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:
www.igi-global.com/chapter/narratives-of-integrative-health-coaching/211784

Related Content

Definition of Artificial Neural Network

(2018). *Electrocardiogram Signal Classification and Machine Learning: Emerging Research and Opportunities* (pp. 32-46).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/definition-of-artificial-neural-network/205176

Docking Methodologies and Recent Advances

Ashwani Kumar, Ruchika Goyal and Sandeep Jain (2017). *Oncology: Breakthroughs in Research and Practice* (pp. 804-828).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/docking-methodologies-and-recent-advances/158947

The Power of Words: Deliberation Dialogue as a Model to Favor Patient Engagement in Chronic Care

Sarah Bigi and Giulia Lamiani (2017). *Transformative Healthcare Practice through Patient Engagement* (pp. 66-92).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/the-power-of-words/158986

Cognitive Neuroscience in Information Systems Research

Yeli Zhao and Keng Siau (2018). *Applications of Neuroscience: Breakthroughs in Research and Practice* (pp. 158-175).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/cognitive-neuroscience-in-information-systems-research/199636

Therapeutic Properties of Syzygium cumini (Jamun) and Tinospora cordifolia (Giloy) Against Various Lethal Diseases

Ankita Gautam (2022). *Research Anthology on Recent Advancements in Ethnopharmacology and Nutraceuticals* (pp. 101-118).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/therapeutic-properties-of-syzygium-cumini-jamun-and-tinospora-cordifolia-giloy-against-various-lethal-diseases/289477