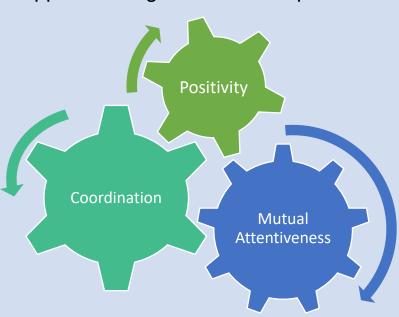
Nurse-Patient Rapport and Videoconferencing Visits: An Integrative Literature Review



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The Concept of Rapport

Rapport is the gestalt of 3 components:



Other terms used: "in sync," bonding, connection, therapeutic alliance, or "chemistry"

Search Strategies

Extracted empirical and clinical papers from MEDLINE (Ovid), CINAHL (EBSCO), PsychINFO (EBSCO), Sociology Source Ultimate, and Embase (Elsevier). No time limits; only articles in English reviewed. 2937 (screened), 212 (full-text assessed), 16 (extracted)

Study Characteristics

Publication Date	Nurse Role in VCV	
2000-2009 (7) ⁷⁻¹⁴	Nurse remote (8) ^{8,10,12-16,22}	
2010-2019 (7) ¹⁵⁻²¹	Nurse with patient (3) ^{9,20,23}	
2020 (2) ²²⁻²³	Nurse with patient and nurse remote (4) ^{11,18-19,21}	

remote (4)11,10 10,21			
Setting	Methodology	Sample Size	
Palliative Care (5) ¹⁴⁻ 15,18-19, 21	Quantitative: Pilot RCT (1) ²²	1-5 (2) ^{11,23}	
Home Care (5) ^{8,10,16,20,22}	Qualitative Descriptive (6) ¹⁰⁻ 11,13,16	6-10 (3) ¹⁹⁻²¹	
Pediatric (2) ^{11,13}	Grounded Theory (3) ^{14-15,17}	11-20 (6) ^{10,13,16} - 18	
Primary Care (1) ²⁰	Phenomenologic al (2) ¹⁸⁻¹⁹	21-30 (2) ^{8,12}	
Acute Care: ICU (1) ²³ ER (1) ⁹	Discourse Analysis (2) ^{12,20}	31-40 (1) includes RCT ²²	
Residential LTC (1) ¹²	Ethnographic (1) ¹⁰	41+ (3) ^{9,14,18}	
	Quality Improvement (1) ²³		
	Palliative Care (5) ¹⁴⁻ 15,18-19, 21 Home Care (5) ^{8,10,16,20,22} Pediatric (2) ^{11,13} Primary Care (1) ²⁰ Acute Care: ICU (1) ²³ ER (1) ⁹ Residential	Palliative Care (5) ¹⁴⁻ 15,18-19, 21 Home Care (5) ^{8,10,16,20,22} Qualitative Descriptive (6) ¹⁰⁻ 11,13,16 Pediatric (2) ^{11,13} Grounded Theory (3) ^{14-15,17} Primary Care (1) ²⁰ Acute Care: ICU (1) ²³ ER (1) ⁹ Residential LTC (1) ¹² Methodology Quality Inprovement	

Conclusions

Purpose

To explore how nurses develop rapport in videoconferencing visits (VCV) by reviewing the literature systematically

Background

- A surge in VCV due to Covid-19 gave large numbers of patients and providers opportunities to experience telehealth with a largely positive response¹ leading to predictions of continued use of VCV post-pandemic.²
- One key to positive outcomes in patients is their connection with providers³, but little is known about building rapport in VCV.1
- Unique challenges posed by VCV interactions can inhibit rapport, diagnostic accuracy, and treatment compliance.^{4,5}
- Ways to adapt in-person rapport techniques have been discussed in clinical commentaries^{6,7}yet little evidencebased research supports these strategies.

Distinct Aspects of Rapport in VCV

Facilitators

Mutual attentiveness

- Adjustment of background, camera and volume to make facial expressions/body language visible, audible & natural
- Increase use of verbal confirmations

Consider In-Person Visit

- Serious conversations
- Initial/first visits
- If physical assessment cannot be done remotely

Positivity & Coordination

- Helping patient navigate technology with positive attitude
- Sensitivity to patient comfort with technology
- In-person support for caring touch, technology assistance

Barriers

Patient lost in provider exchange

Uncertain of privacy

Less sensory input

Perception of technology as a threat

Limited view of peripheral space

Loss of physical connectedness

Technology failures

- This systematic review discovered only one study¹⁵ focused specifically on nurse-patient rapport, demonstrating a significant knowledge gap. Data were extracted from other articles that had some findings related to rapport.
- Patients and nurses feel the visual component of VCV make them more desirable than telephone consultation, but not a replacement for in-person encounters.
- Attributes of rapport in VCV are like in-person encounters but appear to have distinct facilitators and barriers.
- Further investigation is necessary to support development of evidence-based guidelines for interpersonal nurse-patient interventions in VCV.

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