National Healthcareer Association: Principles of Health CoachingTM

Implementation Guide

> Contents

- Description
- eLearning Module Features
- Facilitator's Toolkit Features
- Program Implementation Strategies
- Recommended Time
- Product Support
- ISBN and Copyright Information
- References

Description

The Principles of Health Coaching Certificate Program introduces learners to key concepts in health coaching. Partnering with and empowering individuals to make health behavior changes is a key aspect of being a health coach. This program will help learners to understand what health coaches are; how they collaborate with patients and other team members to drive behavior change; their responsibilities; and one of their main tools, motivational interviewing.

The Principles of Health Coaching Certificate Program consists of four eLearning modules, each of which are followed by end of module quizzes which function as practice exams for the final Certificate assessment. Learners who complete all four eLearning modules and pass the final Certificate assessment are awarded a Certificate.

The four modules of this certificate program consist of the following.

INTRODUCTION TO HEALTH COACHING

- The role of a health coach who they are and what they do
- Population health and chronic disease

COLLABORATION AND COMMUNICATION

- The importance of good collaboration
- Communication fundamentals

• The role and impact of health coaching in the areas of population health and chronic disease

Principles of

Health Coaching

Learning and practice for every member of

the care team

- Therapeutic communication techniques
- Telephonic and electronic communications



RELATIONSHIPS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF A HEALTH COACH

- Health coach relationships
- Professional boundaries of a health coach
- MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING
- Motivational interviewing basics
- Motivational interviewing simulation

Health coaching responsibilities

• Motivational interviewing video-based scenarios

eLearning Module Features

Instructional features within the eLearning modules are designed to engage learners and help them navigate the content at their own pace.

Key features include the following.

- Program, module, and lesson overviews set the context.
- Learning objectives at the lesson level are clear, specific, and measurable to set well-defined expectations for learners.
- Learning objectives are reinforced with the Knowledge Check questions at the end of each lesson, which prepare learners for the certificate assessment that tests the attainment of these defined learning outcomes.
- Completion time estimates at the beginning of each lesson help learners structure and schedule their course of study and work at their own pace.
- Interactive elements engage the learner.
- Tap/click to hear the text on screen read aloud by a narrator.
- Video vignettes feature instructional, scripted interactions.
- Lesson-level Knowledge Checks allow the learner to test their attainment of the stated learning objectives for that lesson before moving on to the next lesson. These questions include feedback. Knowledge Checks can be accessed and repeated at any time, allowing the learner to return to them for additional study.
- Key Points summaries at the end of each lesson further reinforce the content covered in the lesson.
- Flash Cards allow the learner to drill their active recall of key terms and concepts.
- A Glossary provides definitions for words with which learners might not be familiar.
- Seven Downloadable Chronic Disease State Support Tools can be downloaded from the Resources section in the Relationships and Responsibilities of a Health Coach module for use long after the learner has completed the certificate program.
- End-of-module quizzes are scored and serve as a practice exam to help learners prepare to take the certificate-awarding assessment.



Following the Motivational Interviewing module, learners complete a longer segment that contains animated motivational interviewing situations presented as interactive simulations. This segment is designed to help learners:

- Advance their knowledge of motivational interviewing techniques.
- Practice motivational interview techniques in branching scenarios.
- Build their motivational interviewing skills as they apply some of the key concepts they've learned in both the health coaching module segments and the animated motivational interviewing simulation to realistic scenarios.
- The animated motivational interviewing simulations are meant for practice only. Content in this simulation will not be included in the health coaching assessment. Learners should use information in the health coaching eLearning modules as a reviewing tool for the health coaching assessment.
- If using an iPhone to access the Motivational Interviewing Simulation, use the Safari browser. The simulation will not work while using the Chrome browser on the iPhone.

Facilitator's Toolkit Features

The program also includes a Facilitator's Toolkit, which helps facilitators customize the application of the knowledge gained from the certificate program to meet the needs of their learners and institutions. As such, these materials can be used to enhance the Principles of Health Coaching™ Certificate Program.

The Facilitator's Toolkit provides a set of tools that can be used together to reinforce the key concepts in each eLearning module of the Certificate Program via live or virtual classroom session(s) that are suitable for delivery in an academic setting or during employee training and onboarding.

The Toolkit consists of this Implementation Guide and the following facilitation tools.

- A presentation-based Facilitator's Guide (divided into four presentations, one per eLearning module), with Facilitation and Speaker notes to guide facilitators in delivering a dynamic live review and reinforcement of the key content contained in each eLearning module
- A PDF Participant's Guide (one for each eLearning module) that facilitators can distribute to learners that helps them build a customized handout and take-home resource

These facilitation tools are segmented per module, which allows you to sequence live sessions with learners' completion of the online eLearning modules if desired.

WHY USE THE FACILITATOR MATERIALS?

Promote learner success in health coaching by:

- Facilitating content mastery.
- Helping the learner improve confidence.
- Supporting the learner's understanding and review of the defined learning outcomes of the program.
- Boosting the learner's self-learning.



• Enforcing critical thinking and application of knowledge in the facilitator's institution, whether for use in an academic or health care setting.

Support faculty or employer trainer teaching practices.

Help facilitators to deliver a blended learning solution by:

- Aligning online, asynchronous self-paced study with synchronous classroom sessions.
- Providing guidance on sequencing/assigning selected lessons from the eLearning modules in conjunction with the classroom learning sessions.

Assess and reinforce the effectiveness of live or virtual classroom participation.

Program Implementation Strategies

- Read this implementation guide—and, ideally, complete the online eLearning modules—to familiarize yourself with the content prior to delivering a live classroom session. The content within each eLearning module, including the Facilitator's and Participant's Guides, is reviewed and reinforced in the Toolkit in the same order that it appears in the module.
- Consider aligning learners' completion of the eLearning module/lesson content to delivery of the review sessions provided in each companion Facilitator's Guide. Options and recommendations:
 - » Direct learners to complete each eLearning module prior to attending the live session.
 - » Direct learners to complete all of the lessons of each eLearning module—including the unscored knowledge checks after each lesson, followed by the end-of-module quizzes—to ensure individual comprehension and mastery.
 - » Instruct learners to complete all four modules in order prior to attending the live classroom review/reinforcement sessions. Alternatively, self-study and live facilitated sessions can be sequenced and aligned.
 - Instruct learners to complete the first module—Introduction to Health Coaching—then the end-of-module quizzes (there are two available per module) prior to attending the Introduction to Health Coaching Review Session, which you will deliver using the Facilitator's Guide.
 - > Learners should then complete the second module—Collaboration and Communication—and complete the end-of-module quizzes prior to attending the review session for that module.
 - Next, they should complete the third module, Relationships and Responsibilities of a Health Coach, and complete the end-of-module quizzes prior to attending the Review Session for that module.
 - > Finally, prior to attending the fourth live review session, learners should complete the fourth module—Motivational Interviewing—and accompanying end-of-module quizzes.
- If facilitating in a live classroom setting, build in breaks.
- Distribute the Participant's Guide prior to each live classroom session.



- Instruct learners to access the test plan from the resources section of the modules. Review each of the domains of the test plan and the weighting for each section with learners. Encourage learners to answer the objectives in the test plan as an extra tool for preparing for the certificate exam.
- Use the optional activities and suggestions for learner engagement as appropriate for the needs of learners and your institution.
- As an instructor in the NHA system, you have access to reporting for any courses you have set up and are managing. These reports allow you to see how learners in the courses you are managing are progressing through the content, the results they have achieved on their quizzes, and how they have performed on the final assessment. Through this, you can determine content areas that seem to present learners with the greatest challenges, then provide additional support and training on these topics. Review common deficiency areas with learners before moving on to the next module.

Recommended Time

RECOMMENDED TIME (IN MINUTES) FOR THE ELEARNING MODULES AND FACILITATED CLASSROOM SESSIONS

Module Name	eLearning Content	End-of-Module Quizzes (each)	Facilitated Classroom Session*
Introduction to Health Coaching	50 to 60	20	90 to 120
Collaboration and Communication	60 to 75	20	90 to 120
Relationships and Responsibilities of a Health Coach	60 to 90	20	90 to 120
Motivational Interviewing	20 to 30	20	40 to 60

*As designed. You might want to break up the session into shorter segments or expand the facilitated sessions with additional activities as appropriate for the needs of learners and the institution.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES FOR EDUCATORS AND EMPLOYERS

- Inform learners where policies and procedures differ from what's covered in the modules of the certificate program.
- Supplement the Participant's Guide with handouts that explain the rules and regulations of your state or institution.
- Use and adapt the optional activities suggested in the Notes of the Facilitator's Guide (and add others if desired) to make the sessions interactive and relevant for your institution and learners.
- Once learners complete the eLearning health coaching modules, explain how to launch the animated motivational interviewing simulation.
- Have students go through the entire animated motivational interviewing simulation. (There are a total of three health coaching encounters.)
- Have students take screen shots of their performance for episodes 1, 2, and 3 and save to a Word file so that you can review their results.



- Once all members of the group complete the animated motivational interviewing simulation, initiate a group discussion regarding what they learned from the simulation and discuss how they can apply this training in the field.
- Have students get into groups and practice motivational interviewing using the techniques they used in the simulations.
- Remind students that the health coaching assessment will only cover information in the eLearning modules, not the animated motivational interviewing simulation.
- Highlight real-world application of knowledge and skills from your experiences as appropriate.
- Encourage questions from learners and engagement in the discussion.
- Offer to meet one-on-one with learners to talk about progress and challenges.
- Invite field experts (providers, nurses, medical assistants) to talk to learners about their experiences in the role.

ACTIVE INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES FOR EDUCATORS

- Have learners teach concepts from the modules to the class using a teach-back structure.
- Assign lessons in the eLearning modules and sequence with your facilitated classroom sessions. Follow up in the facilitated classroom sessions with tasks that relate to the lesson.
- Adapt the optional activities and discussion in the Facilitator's Guides for delivery via virtual classroom or web-conferencing technology (Adobe Connect, Webex, Go to Meeting). For example, use the chat window to solicit responses to discussion questions, use the polling functionality to engage learners, and use breakout rooms for small-group activities if the virtual classroom platform supports that functionality.
- Create index cards with questions from each lesson. Have each learner read a question and teach the content to the class. After each teach-back, request that the group provide feedback.

Product Support

At NHA, we pride ourselves on timely, effective support to meet your needs. Please contact us at 800-499-9092 if you need assistance with this product.

ISBN and Copyright Information

Principles of Health Coaching Certificate Program: 978-1-56533-594-3

National Healthcareer Association is a division of Assessment Technologies Institute, LLC. Copyright © 2018. Assessment Technologies Institute, LLC. All rights reserved.



References

MODULE 1: INTRODUCTION TO HEALTH COACHING

Antismoking laws and regulations. National Cancer Policy Forum; Board on Health Care Services; Institute of Medicine. In: *Reducing Tobacco-Related Cancer Incidence and Mortality: Workshop Summary.* Washington (DC): National Academies Press (US); April 13, 2013.

Bauer UE, Briss PA, Goodman RA, Bowman BA. Prevention of chronic disease in the 21st century: elimination of the leading preventable causes of premature death and disability in the USA. *Lancet.* 2014;384(9937): 45-52.

Bennett HD, Coleman EA, Parry C, Bodenheimer T, Chen EH. Health coaching for patients with chronic illness. *Fam Pract Manag.* 2010;17(5):24-29.

Bernell S, Howard SW. Use your words carefully: what is a chronic disease? *Front Public Health.* 2016;4:159.

Browning C, Chapman A, Yang H, et al. Management of type 2 diabetes in China: the Happy Life Club, a pragmatic cluster randomized controlled trail using health coaches. *BMJ Open.* 2016;6(3):e009319.

Butterworth S, Linden S, McClay A, Wende MCL. Effect of motivational interviewing-based health coaching on employees' physical and mental health status. *J Occup Health Psychol.* 2006;11(4):358-365.

Career path on how to become a health coach. NutritionED. org website. https://www.nutritioned.org/health-coach.html. Accessed July 31, 2018.

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Fast facts. Updated January 31, 2018. https://www.cms.gov/fastfacts/. Accessed June 25, 2018.

Chapman SA, Blash LK. New roles for medical assistants in innovative primary care practices. *Health Serv Res.* 2017;52(Suppl 1):383-406.

Dillon E, Panattoni L, Meehan A, Chuang J, Wilson C, Tai-Seale M. Using unlicensed health coaches to improve care for insured patients with diabetes and hypertension: patient and physician perspectives on recruitment and uptake. *Popul Health Manag.* 2016;19(5):332-340.

Dubé K, Willard-Grace R, O'Connell B, et al. Clinician perspectives on working with health coaches: A mixed methods approach. *Fam Syst Health*. 2015;33(3):213-221.

Karhula T, Vuorinen AL, Rääpysjärvi K, et al. Telemonitoring and mobile phone-based health coaching among Finnish diabetic and heart disease patients: randomized controlled trial. *J Med Internet Res.* 2015;17(6):e153.

Kivelä K, Elo S, Kyngäs H, Kääriäinen M. The effects of health coaching on adult patients with chronic diseases: a systematic review. *Patient Educ Couns*. 2014;97(2):147-157. Kresser C. The importance of health coaches in combating chronic disease. Kresser Institute website. https:// kresserinstitute.com/importance-health-coachescombating-chronic-disease/. Accessed June 18, 2018.

Liu Y, Croft JB, Wheaton AG. Clustering of five health-related behaviors for chronic disease prevention among adults, United States, 2013. May 26, 2016. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website. https://www.cdc.gov/pcd/ issues/2016/16_0054.htm. Accessed June 18, 2018.

McDowell A. The health coaching approach: a different way to talk with patients. NHS Institute for Innovation and Improvement website. https://www.pcc-cic.org.uk/sites/ default/files/articles/attachments/dr_andrew_mcdowell_a_ different_way_to_talk_with_patients.pdf. Accessed June 30, 2018.

Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Determinants of health. https://www.healthypeople. gov/2020/about/foundation-health-measures/ Determinants-of-Health. Accessed June 15, 2018.

Sforzo GA, Kaye MP, Simunovich S, Micale FG. The effects of health coaching when added to a wellness program. *J Workplace Behavioral Health.* 2016;31(4):242-257.

Sforzo GA, Kaye MP, Todorova I, et al. Compendium of the health and wellness coaching literature. *Analytic Review.* 2017. https://doi.org/10.1177/1559827617708562.

Sharma AE, Willard-Grace R, Hessler D, Bodenheimer T, Thom DH. What happens after health coaching? Observational study 1 year following a randomized controlled trial. *Ann Fam Med.* 2016;14(3):200-207.

Simpson SA, McNamara R, Shaw C, et al. A feasibility randomized controlled trial of a motivational interviewingbased intervention for weight loss maintenance in adults. *Health Technol Assess.* 2015;19(50):v-vi, xix-xxv, 1-378.

Sisson M. How to succeed with a growth mindset. September 25, 2014. Mark's Daily Apple website. https:// www.marksdailyapple.com/how-to-succeed-with-a-growthmindset/. Accessed June 20, 2018.

Tao M, Rangarajan K, Paustian ML, Wasilevich EA, El Reda DK. Dialing in: effect of telephonic wellness coaching on weight loss. *Am J Manag Care*. 2014;20(2):e35-e42.

Thom DH, Hessler D, Willard-Grace R, et al. Does health coaching change patients' trust in their primary care provider? *Patient Educ Couns.* 2014;96(1):135-138.

Wannen J. 7 qualities of a great health coach. Updated July 28, 2017. Primal Health Coach Institute website. https://www.primalhealthcoach.com/7-qualities-of-a-great-health-coach/. Accessed June 14, 2018.

Willard-Grace R, Chen EH, Hessler D, et al. Health coaching by medical assistants to improve control of diabetes, hypertension, and hyperlipidemia in low-income patients: a randomized controlled trial. Ann Fam Med. 2015;13(2):130-138.

MODULE 2: COLLABORATION AND COMMUNICATION

4 benefits of patient portals. July 9, 2016. Exscribe Orthopaedic Healthcare Solutions website. https://www. exscribe.com/orthopedic-e-news/ehremr/4-benefits-ofpatient-portals. Accessed August 15, 2018.

Adams SR, Goler NC, Sanna RS, et al. Patient satisfaction and perceived success with a telephonic health coaching program: The Natural Experiments for Translation in Diabetes (NEXT-D) study, Northern California, 2011. *Prev Chronic Dis* 2013;10:130116. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website. https://www.cdc.gov/pcd/ issues/2013/13_0116.htm.

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. Health Literacy Universal Precautions Toolkit, 2nd edition. https://www.ahrq. gov/professionals/quality-patient-safety/quality-resources/ tools/literacy-toolkit/healthlittoolkit2-tool5.html. Accessed June 27, 2018.

Appleby S. 8 effective communication tips for health coaches. Updated June 23, 2018. Primal Health Coach Institute website. https://www.primalhealthcoach.com/8effective-communication-tips-for-health-coaches/. Accessed June 14, 2018.

Armstrong AW, Watson AJ, Makredes M, Frangos JE, Kimball AB, Kvedar JC. Text-message reminders to improve sunscreen use: a randomized, controlled trial using electronic monitoring. *Arch Dermatol.* 2009;145(11):1230-1236.

Athena Health. Online patient portal. https://www. athenahealth.com/knowledge-hub/patient-engagement/ portal. Accessed July 2, 2018.

Boccio M, Sanna RS, Adams SR. Telephone based coaching: a comparison of tobacco cessation programs in an integrated health care system. November 11, 2015. *Am J Health Promotion*. http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/ abs/10.4278/ajhp.140821-QUAN-424.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Test messaging guidelines & best practices. January 14, 2014. https://www. cdc.gov/socialmedia/tools/guidelines/textmessaging.html. Accessed June 28, 2018.

Dean A. Communicating with patients using email and the internet. February 19, 2008. *Nursing Times*. 2008; 104(7):29-30. https://www.nursingtimes.net/roles/nurse-managers/communicating-with-patients-using-email-and-the-internet/755620.article. Accessed June 28, 2018.

Developing an action plan. Center for Community Health and Development, University of Kansas website. https://ctb. ku.edu/en/table-of-contents/structure/strategic-planning/ develop-action-plans/main. Accessed June 27, 2018.

Effective communication: barriers and strategies. Center for Teaching Excellence, University of Waterloo website. https:// uwaterloo.ca/centre-for-teaching-excellence/teachingresources/teaching-tips/communicating-students/telling/ effective-communication-barriers-and-strategies. Accessed August 2, 2018.

Electronic communication with patients. American Medical Association website. https://www.ama-assn.org/deliveringcare/electronic-communication-patients. Accessed June 28, 2018.

Fischer HH, Moore SL, Ginosar D, et al. Care by cell phone: text messaging for chronic disease management. *Am J Manag Care*. 2012;18(2):e42-7.

Fundamentals of communication. International Civil Aviation Organization Website. https://www.icao.int/ APAC/Meetings/2012_CMC/FUNDAMENTALS%200F%20 COMMUNICATION.pdf. Accessed June 25, 2018.

Gallagher Landry M. Ten tips for digital health coach communication. May 25, 2016. Twine Health, Inc. https:// www.twinehealth.com/blog/ten-tips-for-digital-healthcoach-communication. Accessed August 15, 2018.

Härter M, Dirmaier J, Dwinger S, et al. Effectiveness of telephone-based health coaching for patients with chronic conditions: a randomised controlled trial. *PLoS ONE*. 2016:11(9):e0161269.

Health coaching using text messages. http://notimetoteach. com/health-coaching-using-text-messages/. Accessed June 28, 2018.

How patient portals improve patient engagement. Patient Engagement HIT website. https://patientengagementhit. com/features/how-patient-portals-improve-patientengagement. Accessed June 28, 2018.

Jefferson V, Jaser SS, Lindemann E, et al. Coping skills training in a telephone health coaching program for youth at risk for type 2 diabetes. *J Pediatr Health Care*. 2012;25(3):153-161.

Juneja P. Components of communication process. Management Study Guide website. https://www. managementstudyguide.com/components-ofcommunication-process.htm. Accessed June 25, 2018. Lawson KL, Jonk Y, O'Connor H, Sundgaard Riise K, Eisenberg DM, Kreitzer MJ. The impact of telephonic health coaching on health outcomes in a high-risk population. *Glob Adv Health Med.* 2013;2(3);40-47.

Lee JL, Dy SM, Kravet SJ, Ashkar BH, Nesson T, Wu AW. Patient satisfaction and provider use of electronic communication: A cross-sectional analysis. *Euro J Person Center Healthcare*. 2017; 5(4).

Moick M, Terlutter R. Physicians' motives for professional internet use and differences in attitude toward the internetinformed patient, physician-patient communication, and prescribing behavior. *Med 20*. 2012;1(2):e2.

NCLEX-RN. Therapeutic communication: NCLEX-RN. Retrieved October 16, 2017, from https://www. registerednursing.org/nclex/therapeutic-communication/.

O'Daniel, M., & Rosenstein, A. H. (2008). Professional communication and team collaboration. In: Hughes, R. G., ed. *Patient Safety and Quality: An Evidence-Based Handbook for Nurses*. Rockville, Maryland: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; Chapter 33.

O'Reilly KB. 4 reasons why health coaching works. January 12, 2017. American Medical Association website. https://wire. ama-assn.org/practice-management/4-reasons-why-health-coaching-works. Accessed August 15, 2018.

Plener I, Hayward A, Saibil F. E-mail communication in the management of gastroenterology patents: a review. *Can J Gastroenterol Hepatol.* 2014;28(3):161-165.

Principles and functions of nonverbal communication. http:// open.lib.umn.edu/communication/chapter/4-1-principlesand-functions-of-nonverbal-communication/. Accessed August 15, 2018. Report: Patients Say Text Messages More Helpful Than In-Person Provider Visit. January 22, 2013. Becker's Healthcare website. https://www.beckershospitalreview.com/ healthcare-information-technology/report-patients-say-textmessages-more-helpful-than-in-person-provider-visit.html#. UQ0WZ4fl_7Q.twitter. Accessed June 28, 2018.

Rodak, S. (October 18, 2012). 10 guiding principles for patient-centered care. Retrieved October 19, 2017, from https://www.beckershospitalreview.com/quality/10-guidingprinciples-for-patient-centered-care.html.

Sarabi RE, Sadoughi F, Orak RJ, Bahaadingeigy K. The effectiveness of mobile phone text messaging in improving medication adherence for patients with chronic diseases: a systematic review. *Iran Red Crescent* Med J. 2016;18(5):e25183.

Televox. Technology beyond the exam room: How digital media is helping doctors deliver the highest level of care. https://www.televox.com/downloads/technology_beyond_exam_room.pdf. Accessed August 16, 2018.

The Facts about HIPAA and Email/SMS communication with patients. Bridge website. https://www.bridgepatientportal. com/2017/06/26/the-facts-about-hipaa-and-email-sms-communication-with-patients/. Accessed July 3, 2018.

The Radicati Group, Inc. Email statistics report, 2018-2022. March 2018. https://www.radicati.com/wp/wp-content/ uploads/2018/01/Email_Statistics_Report,_2018-2022_ Executive_Summary.pdf. Accessed June 28, 2018.

What is a patient portal? HealthIT.gov website. https://www. healthit.gov/faq/what-patient-portal. Accessed August 16, 2018.

MODULE 3: RELATIONSHIPS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF A HEALTH COACH

American Diabetes Association. All about blood glucose. Retrieved August 29, 2017, from https://professional. diabetes.org/sites/professional.diabetes.org/files/media/ All_about_Blood_Glucose.pdf.

American Heart Association. (2017). What is cardiovascular disease? Retrieved September 1, 2017, from http://www. heart.org/HEARTORG/Conditions/What-is-Cardiovascular-Disease_UCM_301852_ARticle.jsp#.WamWmBiZO8U.

Asthma Center. Asthma and peak flow monitoring. Retrieved August 29, 2017, from http://www.asthma.partnersorg/ NewFiles/PeakFlow.html.

Burley, P. 10 barriers to compliance – and how to overcome them. Retrieved August 28, 2017, from http://www. modernmedicine.com/modern-medicine/content/10barriers-compliance-and-how-overcome-them. COPD Foundation. How a pulse oximeter works. Retrieved August 29, 2017, from https://www.copdfoundationorg/ COPD360social/Community/Blog/Article/309/How-a-Pulse-Oximeter-Works.aspx.

Davidson, N.K., & Moreland, P. (2010). Why blood sugar control is so important. Retrieved August 28, 2017, from http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/diabetes/ expert-blog/blood-sugar-control/.

Health & Wellness Vanderbilt Faculty & Staff. Setting a goal. September 27, 2011. Retrieved August 30, 2017, from https:// healthandwellness.vanderbilt.edu/news/2011/09/setting-agoal/.

Institute for Work & Health. What researchers mean by... primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention. Retrieved August 30, 2017, from https://www.iwh.on.ca/wrmb/primarysecondary-and-tertiary-prevention. Klonoff, D.C. (2007). Benefits and limitations of selfmonitoring of blood glucose. J Diabetes Sci Technol, 1(1), 130-132.

Kromm, E.E., & Beilenson, P. Coaching for prevention: The Healthy Howard Model. Health Affairs Blog. Retrieved September 21, 2011 from http://healthaffairs.org/ blog/2011/09/21/coaching-for-prevention-the-healthyhoward-model/.

Lung Institute. Oxygen saturation meter reviews. Retrieved August 29, 2017, from https://lunginstitute.com/blog/homeoxygen-saturation-meter-reviews.

McDowell A. Conversations with clinicians. The Performance Coach website. http://www.betterconversation.co.uk/ images/2.%20TPC_AMcDowell_ConversationsWithClinicians. pdf. Accessed July 16, 2018.

National Blood Clot Alliance. A patient's guide to INR self-testing with warfarin. Retrieved August 29, 2017, from https://www.stoptheclot.org/inr-self-testing.htm.

Pare, G., Janna, M., & Sicotte, C. (2007) Systematic review of home telemonitoring for chronic diseases: the evidence base. J Am Med Inform Assoc, 14(3), 269-277.

Rotheram-borus, M.J., Ingram, B.L., Swendeman, D., Lee, A. (2012) Adoption of self-management interventions for prevention and care. Prim Care, 39(4), 649-660.

MODULE 4: MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. (1999). Chapter 3 – Motivational interviewing as a counseling style. Enhancing Motivation for Change in Substance Abuse Treatment. Rockville (MD): Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; Treatment Improvement Protocols. Series No. 35. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK64964/.

Four fundamental processes in MI. http://www. motivationalinterviewing.org/sites/default/files/Four%20 Fundamental%20Processes%20in%20MI-REV%20w%20 definition.pdf. Accessed July 24, 2018.

Patterson, E. Motivational interviewing. Retrieved October 2, 2017, from http://drugabuse.com/library/motivational-interviewing/.

UMass.edu. A definition of motivational interviewing. Retrieved August 23, 2017 from https://www.umass.edu/ studentlife/sites/default/files/documents/pdf/Motivationl_ Interviewing_Definition_Principles_Approach.pdf. Saba, G.W., Tache, S., Ward, L., Chen, E.H., & Hammer, H. (2011). Building teams in primary care: what do nonlicensed allied health workers want? Perm J, 15(3), 9-17.

Thom, D.H., Willard-Grace, R., Hessler, D., et al. (2015). The impact of health coaching on medication adherence in patients with poorly controlled diabetes, hypertension, and/ or hyperlipidemia: a randomized controlled trial. J Am Board Fam Med, 28(1), 38-45.

Thom DH, Wolf J, Gardner H, et al. A qualitative study of how health coaches support patients in making healthrelated decisions and behavioral changes. Ann Fam Med. 2016;14(6):509-516.

University of Wisconsin Oshkosh. Retrieved July 6, 2017, from http://www.uwosh.edu/ccdet/caregiver/Documents/ Supporting/CoachingProfBoundariesCaregivers_ ParticipantGuide_030410.pdf.

Virginia Mason Medical Center. What are normal blood glucose levels? Retrieved August 28, 2017, from https://www. virginiamason.org/WhatareNormalBloodGlucoseLevels.

Willard-Grace, R., DeVore, D., Chen, E.H., Hessler, D., Bodenheimer, T., & Thom, D.J. (2013). The effectiveness of medical assistant health coaching for low-income patients with uncontrolled diabetes, hypertension, and hyperlipidemia: protocol for a randomized controlled trial and baseline characteristics of the study population. BMC Fam Pract, 14, 27.