



Towards a panorama of current practice in remote medical interpreting (RMI): interviews with healthcare interpreters

Wei ZHANG

ANGELA-INTP-WEI.ZHANG@OUTLOOK.COM

Background & Sample

- **RMI**: healthcare interpreting conducted in remote modalities, i.e., TI (telephone interpreting), VI (video interpreting), only in consecutive modes in our sample
- 16 interviews (subsample of an *international* survey of 47 healthcare interpreters working in RMI); conducted Nov 2020 -- Aug 2021
- Interviewed interpreters habitually work in 9 countries, in 14 working languages in RMI
- Interpreters mostly conduct both TI and VI (12/16)

Objectives & RQs

- To obtain a comprehensive overview of the current practice of RMI from the interpreters' perspectives; outlook for future practice
- RQ1: What is the current status of RMI practice from the interpreters' perspectives?
- RQ2: What are the interpreters' perspectives on recent developments in, and the future of, RMI practice?

Key findings from survey preceding the interviews

- TI/VI shared four normative configurations of interlocutor distribution (**Table.1**)
- TI/VI top 5 medical settings largely similar (**Table 2.**)
- RMI "Concurrent multiple devices" technology configuration, type 1: 1 interpreting+1 real-time vocabulary assistance (**Fig.1**)
- VI was rated more positive than TI overall (**Fig. 2**) & in 6 aspects of RMI practice (interpreting in/output, rapport, concentration, stress, fatigue)

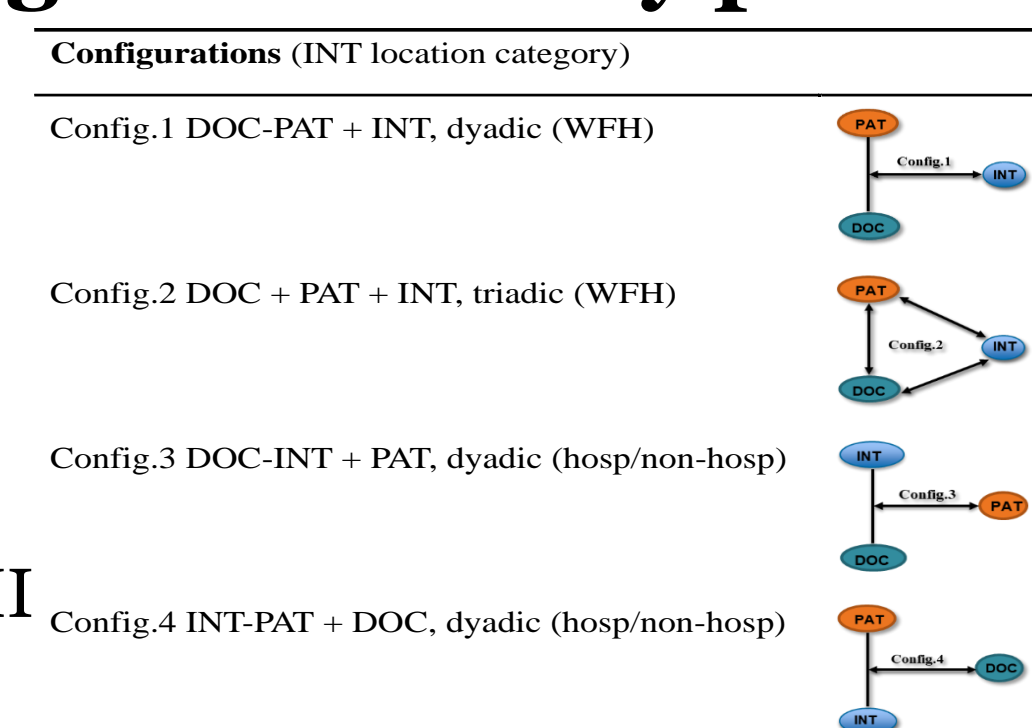
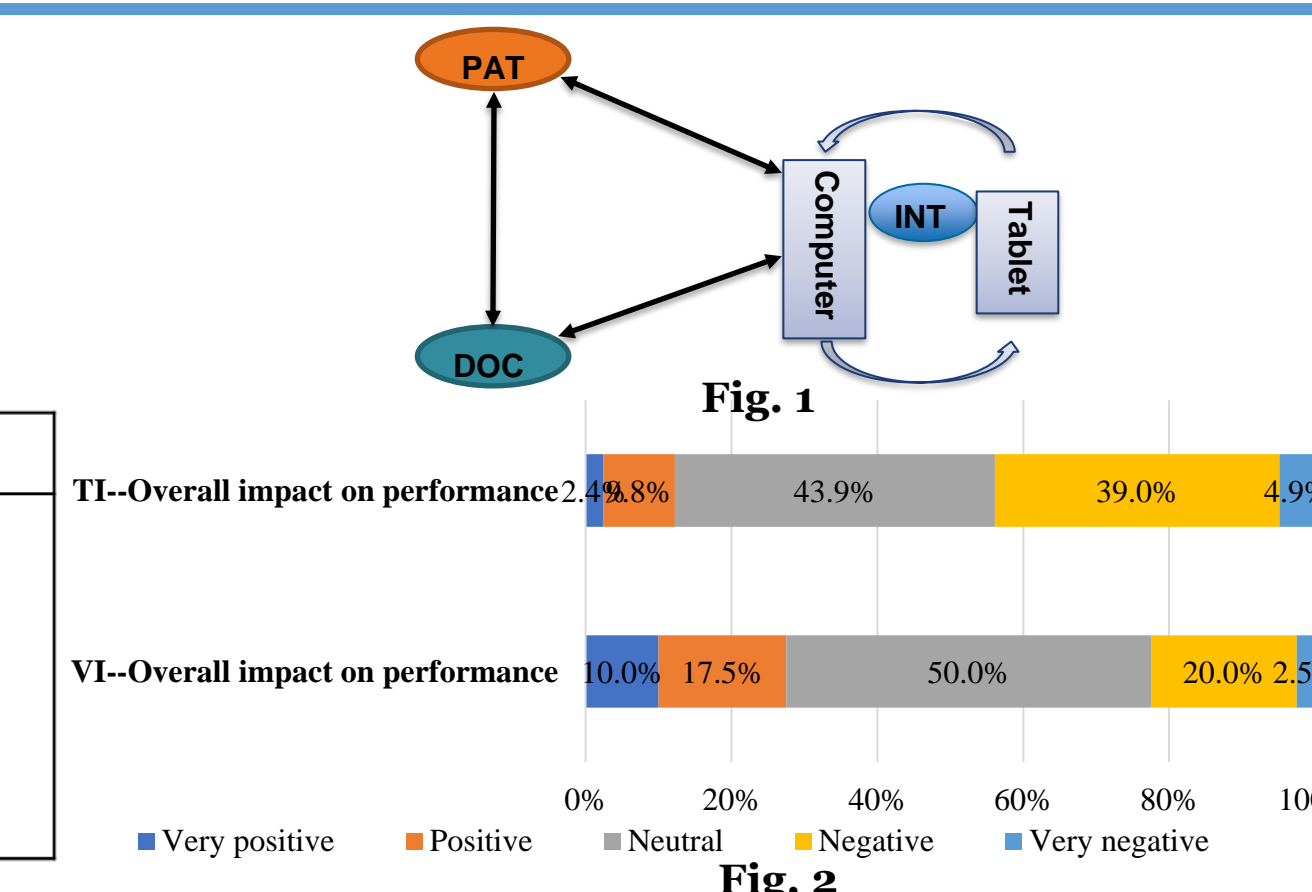


Table. 1

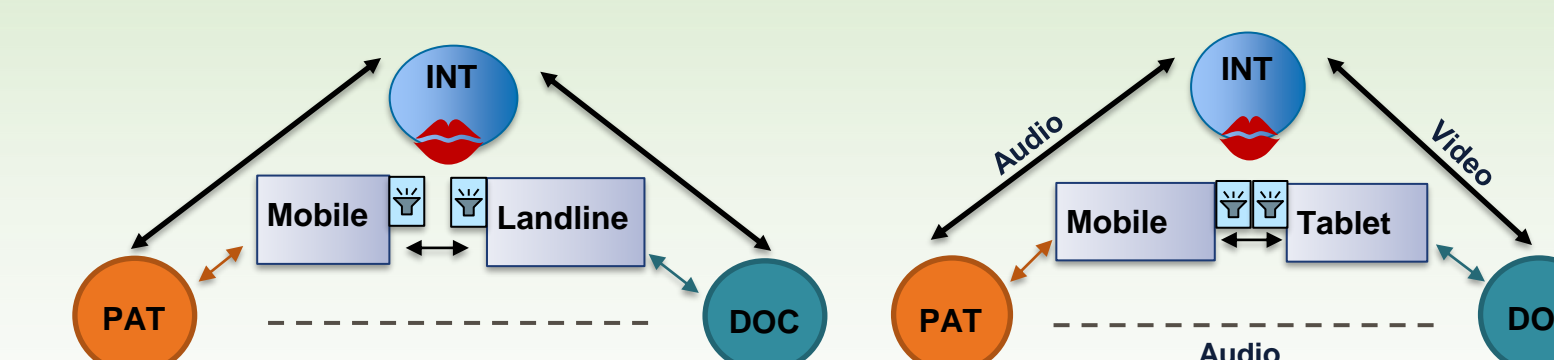
Settings in descending order of frequency	Most frequent medical (specialty) settings using TI	Most frequent medical (specialty) settings using VI
	① GP ② Emergency ③ Paediatrics ④ Oncology/Cancer ⑤ Mental health ⑥ Midwifery, Antenatal, or Maternity ⑦ Radiology ⑧ Rehabilitation	① Mental health ② Emergency ③ Paediatrics ④ Oncology/Cancer ⑤ GP ⑥ Rehabilitation ⑦ Social services related ⑧ Operational/surgery ⑨ Physiotherapy

Table 2.



Findings from the interviews: major patterns in 10 themes

- **Challenges > benefits** (7 vs. 1 theme); benefits predominantly in relation to working conditions, rather than the interpreting task
- **TI/VI similarity > difference**, i.e., shared challenges of RMI; (↔vs. **survey quantitative results** showing more differences)
- **However, TI/VI perceived to suit different medical settings**
- **Overall positive experience of current RMI ↔vs. divided attitudes towards the future practice of RMI**
- Complemented type 2 RMI "Concurrent multiple devices" technology configuration: using two phone devices, or 1 TI+1 VI device



Key themes portraying the current practice of RMI (8 of 10)

Sound quality; Other tech issues;

- e.g.
- Multiple speakers
 - Only one microphone /problematic use of the speakerphone function
 - Mobile devices (poor sound, inappropriate camera positioning)
 - Background noise

DOC/PAT lack training

- e.g.
- Non-booked assignments lack briefing/ their length underestimated by DOC when booking them
 - Inappropriate voice/camera behaviours
 - Side conversations
 - DOC/PAT sites have poor equipment or unfamiliar with technology use

Challenges of remote work; Emotion & rapport

- e.g.
- Losing non-verbal communication or emotional cues
 - Difficult to interrupt for turn-taking or clarification
 - Comprehension difficulty
 - Hearing impairment
 - Longer than booked
 - Barrier to DOC-PAT rapport/ interpreter adjusting tone of voice (showing empathy)

Working conditions; Logistical issues

- e.g.
- Lack of briefing
 - Non-booked/on-demand assignments
 - Low remuneration
 - Interpreter working as ad hoc 'technician'
 - LSPs lack training

Benefits

- e.g.
- No travel or onsite stresses
 - Real-time vocabulary assistance