Abstract: Introduction
Effective healthcare relies on the ability to communicate with patients. Many studies showed that limited patient literacy is a barrier to medical diagnosis and treatment. We rely increasingly upon patient knowledge and skills to manage chronic diseases such as asthma, diabetes, and congestive heart failure. Patients need to understand concepts of risk and probability in order to make informed choices about screening and treatment, and act as partners in the patient-physician relationship.

Discussion
At the most basic level, limited literacy enhances the linguistic, social and cultural gap between clinician and patient, making mutual understanding more difficult. Interventions at the patient-physician level and at the practice level can help improve quality of care for population of patients with limited literacy skills.

There is a literature about the consequences of poor health literacy. Health literacy is thought to impact health via three ways:
• Access and utilization of health care services
• Patient-provider relationship
• Self-care behaviors

Low literacy is an independent risk factor for poor outcomes, including lower satisfaction with care, lower quality of care, worse patient safety, and higher health care costs. There is evidence that improving health communication can improve quality of care, especially for those with limited literacy skills.

Conclusion
Several strategies have been shown to improve communication for those with limited health literacy like Using of plain language, specific phrases, several methods of communication, including written, oral, and visual and encouraging questions from patients. Four strategies in communication can be helpful to improve health literacy such as Communicate clearly, Use numbers clearly, confirm comprehension, use appropriate educational materials, and use appropriate resources

Health literacy, communication, Behavior

Presentation: Poster