





Great teams consist of individuals who have learned to trust each other. Over time, they have discovered each other's strengths and weaknesses, enabling them to play as a coordinated whole.

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### **Objectives**

- Define concepts interprofessionalism, collaboration, and collaborative care
- Discuss historical and current professional cultural differences that may contribute to barriers to optimal patient outcomes.
- Recommend methods to resolve interprofessional conflict.
- Develop interprofessional behaviors and policies that promote optimal patient outcomes.

### **AACN Competencies for Interprofessional Partnerships**



- Communicate in a manner that facilitates a partnership approach to quality care delivery
- Perform effectively in different team roles, using principles and values of team dynamics
- Use knowledge of nursing and other profession to address healthcare needs
- Work with other professions to maintain a climate of mutual learning, respect, and shared values

### Interprofessionalism



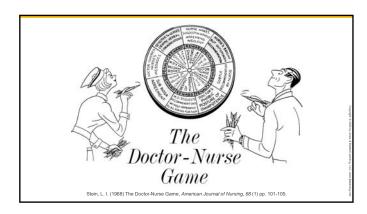
Interaction of individuals who represent a particular discipline or branch of knowledge bringing their unique educational backgrounds, experiences, values, roles and identities to the process.

		•		
Collaboration			 	
Collaboration is a process of working one with another. It implies trust and respect not only of each other but also of the work and perspectives each contributes. The concept suggests a bond, a depth of caring for the other and the relationship. It incorporates notions of a synergistic alliance that maximizes the contributions of each participant.				
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Collaborative Care				
	Active participation of each discipline, where all disciplines work together,			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	disciplinary contributions are respected,	8		
TV foundation	he patient and caregivers are engaged in he process, and leadership on the team	WHAT IS STORE		
a	adapts based upon the patient needs.	by Jornes & Bar		
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Historical and (	Current Factors			
Impacting Interp				
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### Key Issues Contributing to Patient Outcomes Identified by 2001 IOM Report



- Complexity of the knowledge, skills, interventions, and treatments required to deliver care
- Increase in chronic conditions
- Inefficient, disorganized delivery systems
- Challenges to greater implementation of information technology



Poll Question #	1
lave you exper	ienced the doctor-nurse game?
Yes, frequently	
Yes, occasionally	
Yes, rarely	
No, never	

Historical Culture of Nurses	& Physicians
Newson	Physicians
Nurses	Physicians
<ul><li>Handmaiden</li></ul>	<ul><li>Omnipotent</li></ul>
<ul> <li>Patient observation/monitoring</li> </ul>	■ Direct care
<ul> <li>Develop nursing diagnoses</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Medical diagnosis of the patient</li> </ul>
<ul><li>Follow Doctor's orders</li></ul>	■ Give orders
<ul> <li>Responsible for the patient's wellbeing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Responsible for the patient's survival</li> </ul>
wellbellig	Survival
Current Culture of Nurses 8	Dhysicians
Current Culture of Nurses &	Physicians
Current Culture of Nurses &	Physicians
Current Culture of Nurses &	
Nurses	Physicians  Physicians/Advanced Practice Nurses
Nurses • Colleague/Team member	Physicians/Advanced Practice Nurses
Nurses Colleague/Team member Patient observation/monitoring	Physicians/Advanced Practice Nurses  • Colleague/Team member
Nurses Colleague/Team member Patient observation/monitoring Develop nursing diagnoses	Physicians/Advanced Practice Nurses  • Colleague/Team member  • Direct care
Nurses  Colleague/Team member Patient observation/monitoring Develop nursing diagnoses Follow orders but high	Physicians/Advanced Practice Nurses  • Colleague/Team member  • Direct care  • Medical diagnosis of the patient
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### **Barriers to Development of an Interprofessional Mindset**

- Many schools and/or colleges focused on only one health profession
- Separate educational tracks within schools that educate different health professions
- Lack of shared courses
   Self-sorting of students by profession when enrolled in common courses
- Complexity in harmonizing schedules to support interprofessional experiences

### **Methods to Resolve Interprofessional Conflict**

## Body language Communication Listening Interpersonal skill Clear language Active Listening

### **Measures to Improve Communication**



- Speak concisely: Avoid jargon.
- Use questions wisely: Clarify or elicit further information.
- Avoid qualifiers or tags (e.g., "sort of," "kind of," "I don't know if you would be interested"): These reduce the effectiveness of one's message
- Be aware of gestures, facial expressions, posture: Send positive nonverbal signals (e.g., smiling conveys warmth, leaning forward indicates receptivity, and open-palm gestures suggest accessibility).
- Avoid defensiveness.
- Avoid responding emotionally: Never raise your voice, yell, or cry.

### **Conflict Resolution**

- Aggression is fueled by perception, intolerance, misunderstanding, and lack of control
- Use of words we, us, and our care is collaborative not dictated
- Collaborative conflict management (constructive conflict) yields a "larger, shared pool of meaning" of team members and better decisions

(Grenny et al., 2022).

### **Factors Contributing to Conflict in the Workplace**







### Poll Question #2

Did your educational program include tools for how to address these factors?

Yes, frequently

Yes, occasionally

Yes, rarely

No, never

### **CALMER Approach for Decreasing/Managing Conflict**



- Catalyst for change
- Alter thoughts to change feelings
- Listen and then make a diagnosis
- Make an agreement
- Education and follow-up
- Reach out and discuss feelings

### PEARLS Techniques - NYU Macy Initiative on Health Communication



Partnership work together



**Empathy** acknowledge frustrations



Apology verbalize regret



Respect "I appreciate you...



Legitimization normalize their feelings

Support offer commitment

### Forming a Team/Performance & Dynamics

Storming

Develop trust
 Face conflict directly
 Learn to listen to group members with tolerance & patience

### Forming

- Get to know team members
- Begin to develop trust

  Determine team mission Determine roles & responsibilities

### Norming

Develop team identity
 Prevent groupthink
 Promote comfort for free expression

### Performing

 Set aside individual and professional turf needs
 Develop flexibility for tasks/roles Commitment to established tasks & goals

### Adjourning

## Developing Interprofessional Behaviors & Policies

### **Developing Interprofessional Behaviors**

- Collaboration in practice improves when learners have the opportunity to work together in the clinical setting.
- Learning together in the clinical setting or in a simulated experience should also support collaboration.
- The interprofessional learner continuum model (IPLC) illustrates how the learning continuum grows from foundational education to continuing professional development, post-graduation. This model also highlights the enabling and interfering factors and the connection between health system outcomes and learning outcomes.
  - The IPLC (shown on the next slide) was developed through a consensus report from the IOM (IOM, 2015).

# The Interprofessional Learning Continuum (IPLC) Model Figirls: The interprofessional Learning Continuum (IPLC) and the C

### **Interprofessional Education Resources**

- Healthcare Escape Room Design Guidebooks <a href="https://license.umn.edu/product/healthcare-escape-room-design-guidebooks">https://license.umn.edu/product/healthcare-escape-room-design-guidebooks</a>
- Interprofessional Education Collaborative https://www.ipecollaborative.org/
- National Center for Interprofessional Practice and Education https://nexusipe.org/

### Developing Policy to Support Interprofessional Behaviors and Improve Patient Outcomes

- Policy is embedded within the mission and values of organizations and impacted and/or reflected by the resulting culture. Understanding these missions and values are integral to the development of trust in the performance of the interprofessional team.
- It is important to ensure a psychologically safe environment where system changes can be properly addressed (Edmonson, 2019)
- A non-punitive incident reporting system that still includes accountability for error (Just Culture) helps ensure that issues are brought to the forefront so that improvements can be made (The Joint Commission, 2021a; 2021b).
- Root cause analysis to inform policy

### **Risks with Policy Change**

- Policies are unrealistic
- There are unintended consequences
- We don't assess all the risks



Factors Influencing Policy	
Personal Pressoral Copenius Policy Continues Policy Conti	

## Develop Policies to Improve/Maintain Quality Outcomes Bardach & Patashnik (2023) Choose a process to analyze current policy Be aware of facilitators and Assemble Evidence Assemble Evidence

- Be aware of facilitators and barriers to change
   Determine how to measure
- impact of new policy
- Develop implementation plan for new policy
- Evaluate outcomes of new policy

## Bardach & Patashnik (2023) Define the Problem Assemble Evidence Construct the Alternatives Select the Criteria for Analysis Project the Outcomes Confront the Tradeoffs Stop, Focus, Narrow, Deepen, Decide Tell Your Story



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