

## Introductions



Moderato

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Panelist

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Panelist

Lewis G. Sandy , MD, FACP Executive Vice President, Clinical Advancement, UnitedHealth Group

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# Objectives

- Define "interprofessional collaboration"
  - o Teams
  - o Research
- Interpret related terms
  - o Multidisciplinary
  - o Interdisciplinary
  - o Transdisciplinary
- · Explore the shift in new health care models
- Identify benefits and challenges of interprofessional collaboration

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Why Are We Here Today?

Interprofessional Education
to Enhance Learner Outcomes

Systemic Factors
(Macro)
Professional System
(eg Accreditation institutional structures)

Regulatory bodies, Itability)
Recourse

Formal Factors
(Macro)
Possional System
(eg Accreditation institutional structures)

Research to Inform
Outcomes

Patient
Provider
Pocauses

Government Policies: Federal/Provincial/Regional/Territorial
(eg education, health and social services)

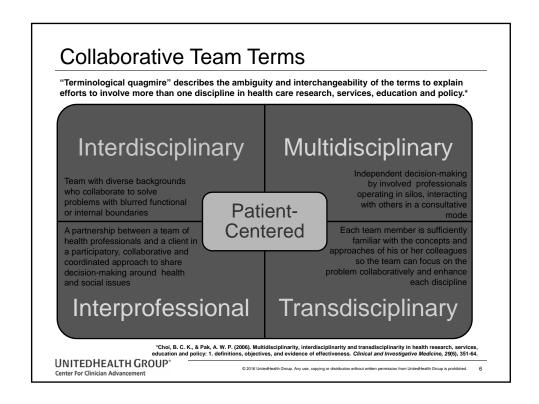
Social & Cultural Values

Patient
Provider
Patient
Provider
Pocauses

Research to Inform
Understand the professional practice and interprofessional practice and interprofessional ducation: an empiring concept, Journal of Interprofessional Care, 198-20 13p.

\*\*Baker, D. P. Gustation, S., Beaches, J. & Sales, L. & Sal





### History

- There has been talk of teams in health care since the early 1900s when medicine began spawning specialization
- Affordable Care Act
  - Establishes that organizations can create Patient-Centered Medical Home teams for evaluation
- "Despite the pervasiveness of people working together in health care, the explicit uptake of interprofessional team-based care has been limited." – Mitchell et al 2012
  - · Independent training, traditions and development
  - · Individual incentives and reimbursement
    - · Time pressure
    - · Productivity pressure
  - · A U.S. culture of individualism
    - · The sacred dyad: me and my physician

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## What *is* a team?

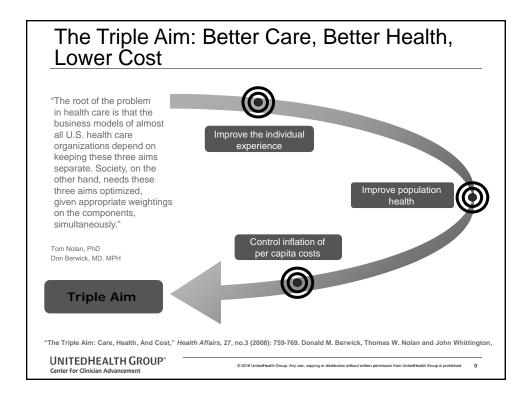
- Teams are embedded in an organizational context that sets boundaries/constraints and influences how communication within and across organizations happen.
- Teams are made up of two or more individuals who:
  - · perform organizationally relevant tasks;
  - · share one or more common goals;
  - interact socially;
  - · exhibit task interdependencies; and
  - maintain and manage boundaries.

(Adapted from Taplin & Rogers 2012)

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# What is going on in the United States?

Practice Game Changers – addressing inefficiencies, cost, errors

- GOAL: Provide patients with more comprehensive, accessible, coordinated and high quality care at lower costs
- Greater emphasis on primary, preventive and "upstream" care
- · Care is integrated between:
  - primary care, medical sub-specialties, home health agencies and nursing homes
  - · health care system and community-based social services
  - · accountable health communities
- Electronic health records used to monitor patient and population health—increased use of data for risk-stratification and hot spotting
- Interventions focused at both patient- and population-level
- Move toward "risk-based" and "value-based" payment models



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## Interprofessional Education and Practice

Interprofessional education and collaborative practice:
The New "IPE" = Interprofessional Practice and Education

**Interprofessional education** "occurs when two or more professions learn <u>with</u>, <u>about</u>, <u>and from</u> each other to enable effective collaboration and improve health outcomes."

Interprofessional, collaborative practice "occurs when multiple health workers, students and residents from different professional backgrounds provide comprehensive health services by working with patients, their families, carers (caregivers), and communities to deliver the highest quality of care across settings."

Adapted from:

The Centre for the Advancement of Interprofessional Education, UK, 1987
World Health Organization, Framework for Action on Interprofessional Education and Collaborative Practice, 2010.



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### **Panelists**



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## What Problems Could Interprofessional Teams Help to Solve? HELP SOLVE?

- Gap between "what we know" and "what we do"
- 2. Fragmentation/coordination crisis
- 3. Access/delayed care
- Deficiencies of the medical model (emphasis on testing and prescribing, rather than whole person and social context)
- 5. Low efficiency of care delivery...can we increase panel size/reduce labor costs?

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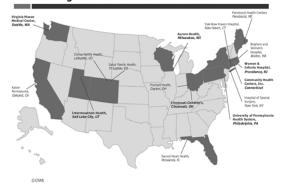
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# Big Picture: Reframing, Retooling and Retraining

### 1970 Barriers **Today** Redesign around primary care, Low status of primary care prevention and population health Impact of moving from fee-for-Specialization & sub-specialization service to global payments? The correct health care professionals Nurse Practitioners, Physician partnering with patients, families and **Assistants, Clinical Pharmacists** communities. "How" not the "Who" Quality & systems improvement Little interest in health care processes leading to improved outcomes Little evidence for teamwork Growing evidence for teamwork UNITEDHEALTH GROUP® Center For Clinician Advancement

## RWJF: Lesson Learned From the Field Promising Interprofessional Collaborative Practices

#### **Learning From On-the-Ground Practice**



- Put patients first
- Demonstrate leadership commitment
- Create a level playing field
- Cultivate team communication
- Explore the use of organizational structure
- Train different disciplines together

Available at: https://nexusipe.org/informing/resourcecenter/lessons-from-the-field



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### Q&A



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## Food For Thought

"We all have a moral obligation to work together to improve care for patients." (Pronovost & Vohr, 2010, p. 137)

"Communicating refers to aspects of openness, style, and expression of feelings and thoughts. These communications are directed specifically at modifying teamwork aspects. Team-related communications exploit opportunities that influence team interactions, organization, and functioning." (Essens et al., 2009)

"An essential component of patient-centered primary care practice is interprofessional teamwork. High-functioning teams require collaboration between physicians, nurses, pharmacists, social workers, clinical psychologists, case managers, medical assistants, and clinical administrators..." (Department of Veterans Affairs, August 26, 2010, p. 2)

Quotes are in Interprofessional Education Collaborative Expert Panel. (2011). Core competencies for interprofessional collaborative practice: Report of an expert panel. Washington, D.C.: Interprofessional Education Collaborative.

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