

Introduction

Interprofessional Practice Education in Clinical Settings



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We welcome your feedback and comments to these materials. A revised manual will be developed in the Fall of 2012. Please send your comments to: IPE_initiative@umanitoba.ca

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What is Collaborative Practice?

Collaborative practice occurs when healthcare providers work with people from within their own profession, with people outside of their profession and with patients/clients and their families.

Collaborative practice requires a climate of trust and value, where healthcare providers can comfortably turn to each other to ask questions without worrying that they will be seen as unknowledgeable.

When healthcare providers are working collaboratively, they seek common goals and can analyze and address any problems that arise.

What is...

Collaborative Practice



Collaborative practice can positively impact current health issues such as:

Benefits of **collaborative practice** include:

- * Using appropriate language when speaking to other healthcare providers or patients/family
- * Understanding that all healthcare providers contribute to the team or collaborative unit
- * Showing respect and building trust among team members
- * Introducing new members of the team in a way that is welcoming and gives them the information they need in order to be a contributing member
- * Turning to colleagues for answers
- * Supporting each other when mistakes are made, and celebrating together when success is achieved.

- * Wait times
- * Healthy workplaces
- * Health human resources
- * Patient safety
- * Rural and remote
- * Chronic disease management
- * Population health and wellness.

What is Person-Centred Care?

Patient-centred care means that the patient/client (and their family, if applicable) is at the centre of their own health care.

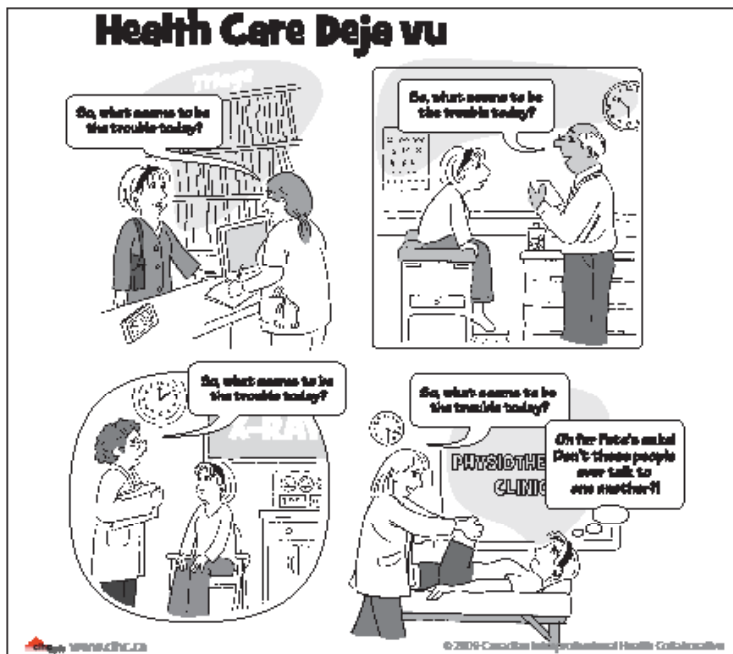
Patient-centred care involves listening to patients and families and engaging them as a member of the healthcare team when making care decisions.

When the patient is at the centre, the healthcare system revolves around their needs rather than the needs of healthcare providers, fiscal pressures or space allocation.

Patient-centred care does not mean patients get exactly what they ask for, but rather that patients are working with their healthcare providers to determine health goals that are realistic and achievable.

What is...

Patient-Centred Care



Patient-centred care:

- * Requires a balance between the professional knowledge of care providers and the personal knowledge of the patient and their family
- * Ensures the patient is listened to, valued and engaged in conversation and decision-making about their own health care needs
- * Focuses on the patient's goals and the professional expertise of the team
- * Adds the knowledge of all team members to the patient's self-knowledge and self-awareness.

What is Interprofessional Education? Why Learn Collaboration?

Interprofessional education:

- * Is the process by which we train or educate practitioners to work collaboratively
- * Changes how healthcare providers view themselves
- * Is a complex process that requires us to look at learning differently
- * Requires healthcare providers to practice in a way that allows for and accepts shared skills and knowledge
- * Requires interaction between and among learners.

Healthcare providers who are good interprofessional, collaborative practitioners understand the importance of working together with colleagues and the patient/family to achieve the best health outcomes.

Interprofessional education helps healthcare providers work together and pool information. No one healthcare provider has all the answers.

What is...

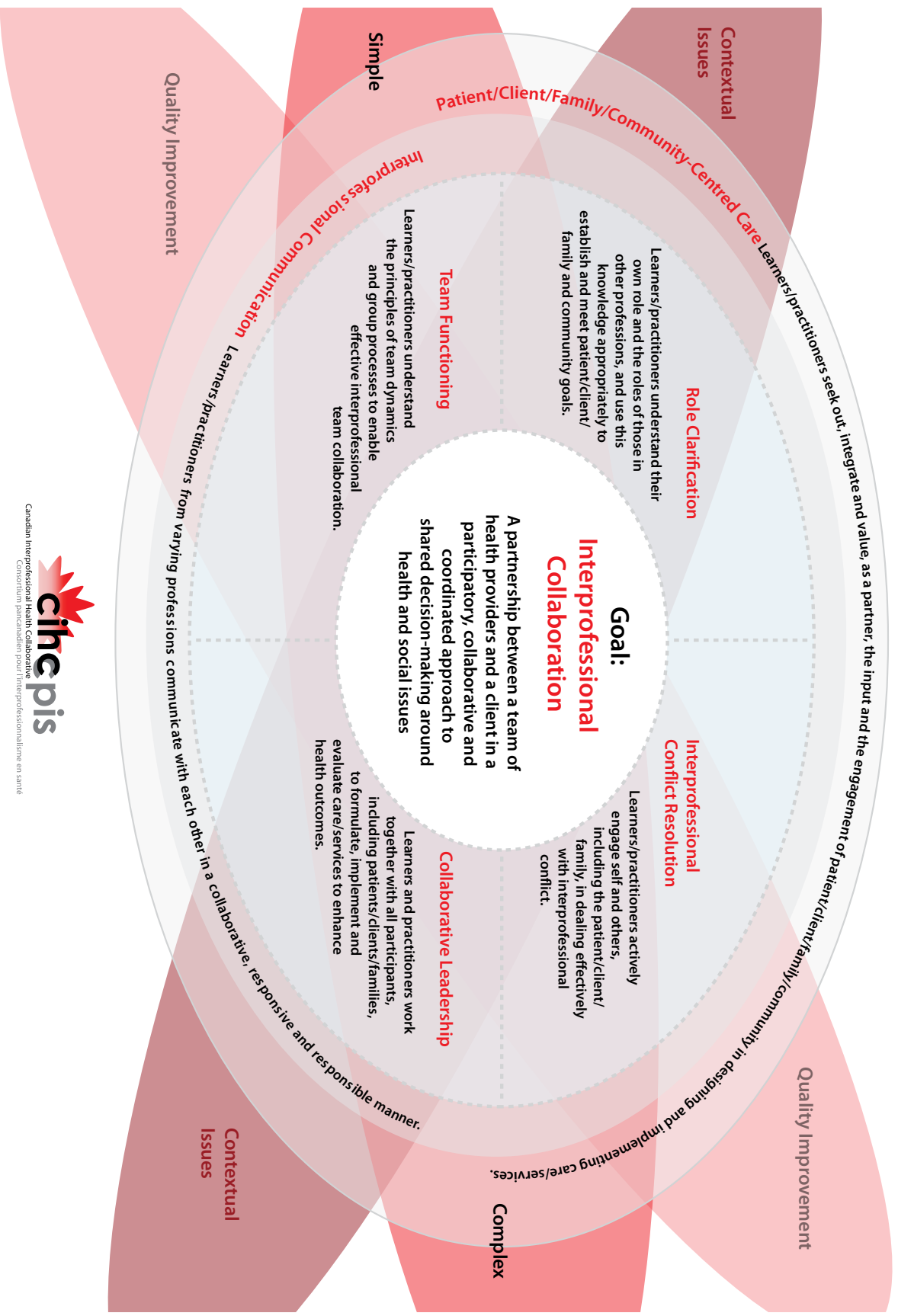
Interprofessional Education (IPE)



Benefits of **interprofessional education** include:

- * Enhanced practice that improves the delivery of services and makes a positive impact on care
- * Improved understanding of the knowledge and skills needed to work collaboratively
- * A better and more enjoyable learning experience for participants
- * Flexibility to implement in a variety of settings.

National Interprofessional Competency Framework



What does collaboration look like?

Collaboration is about valuing diversity, understanding other's values and beliefs, and creating a positive climate built on trust and respect. As an approach to practice with a focus on how team members interact, learning or teaching collaboration is more complex than simply learning a set of tools or techniques. That being said, it is helpful to have a common language around collaboration and to be explicit in what we mean by collaboration.

The WRHA and UofM IPE Initiative have adopted the CIHC 'National Competency Framework'. The CIHC has defined competency as 'A complex 'know act' that encompasses the ongoing development of an integrated set of knowledge, skills, attitudes, and judgments enabling one to effectively perform the activities required in a given occupation or function to the standards expected in knowing how to be in various and complex environments and situations' (CIHC, 2010, p. 24)

The framework outlines a set of 6 competency domains:

1. Interprofessional communication,
2. Person/family/community-centred care,
3. Role clarification,
4. Team functioning,
5. Collaborative leadership, and
6. Interprofessional conflict resolution.

Each competency domain is further operationalized by a varying number of descriptors.

The framework also includes 3 considerations thought to influence collaborative practice:

1. Context
2. Complexity
3. Quality Improvement

All IP learning activities outlined in the modules were guided by the CIHC Competency Framework including its domains, descriptors and contexts.