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Collaborative practice

- What does it mean?
- What are the advantages?
- From theory to practice
- examples

Health care teams



Definition

Collaborative practice is:

A multi-disciplinary collaboration between healthcare professionals to provide comprehensive and patient centred care.



advantages

- Improved patient outcome
- Higher patient satisfaction
- Improved work satisfaction
- Decrease in health care expenditures

Principles of CP

- Communication
- Trust and positive relationship
- Defined roles and procedures
- Roles depended on competencies
- Clear responsibilities
- Information sharing

Enabling environment

- Blame free reporting
- Regular process and competence review
- Teamwork approach in whole health care facility including at leadership level
- Recognise changing environments

Relation to PPE-management

- Involve employees in planning and decision making
- Provide clear and comprehensive job descriptions/specifications.
- Encourage open communication, collegiality, team work and supportive relationships.
- Encourage the reporting of professional misconduct or violation of laws/regulations.

PPE-support structure

- Foster strong employment relationships: employer/employee/ co-workers/patient.
- Engage employees in assessment and improvement of work design and organisation.
- Promote healthy work-life balance by manageable workloads and flexible work arrangements.
- Regularly review scopes of practice and competencies.

Challenge at HCS

- Shortage of health professionals
- Rationing of health care expenditures
- Way towards universal access to health care
- Increasing: NCD, chronic diseases, elderly patients...



Need to adapt HCS and policies

CP in Pharmacy

- Pharmacist work in close cooperation with other healthcare professions (physicians and nurses)
- In contrary: over the counter provision of drugs
- Referral to other healthcare professionals may occur

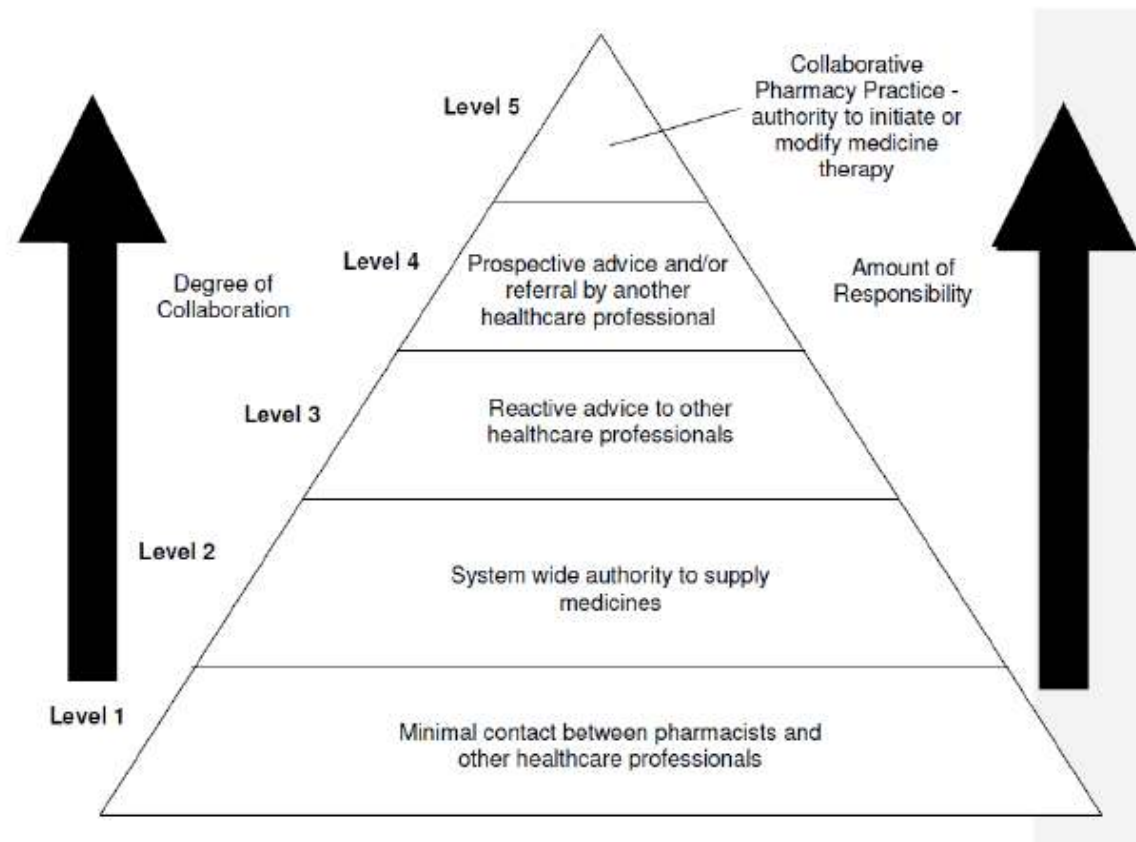
Example in hospital

- pharmacist attending ward rounds
- will be present at the time that prescribing decisions are made and will be asked for their advice
- pharmacist is part of the multi-disciplinary team
- their particular skills and knowledge are valued by the team

Referral to pharmacist

- In hospital:
 - patients may be referred for specialist prescribing such as total parenteral nutrition
 - for a review of their medication
- primary care
 - patients with multiple medications for advice on how to rationalise or optimise the patient therapy.

CP levels in pharmacy



Workshop IC in TB

IC and health care workers' safety in TB workshop

- brought together physicians, nurses, hospital managers, lab tech, and TB managers from one hospital, 10 hospitals
- Discuss challenges and realities in infection control in TB
- Define a call for actions



Challenges for IC measures

- No cooperation between HP
- No cooperation between departments
- High level of bureaucracy
- Lack of knowledge and training
- Sometime missing resources (some measure don't costs)

WHPA CP working group

- Identify models of collaborative practice and examples of best practice in different health service delivery systems and settings across all regions of the world.
- Advocate for these examples among our members and encourage national or regional organisations to apply these models.

Definition of best practice

- Improving population health
- Improving outcomes of care
- Improving working condition (cooperation)
- Cost-effective solutions to the delivery of health services
- Higher efficiency

Thank you for your attention!

