

INTERPROFESSIONAL COLLABORATIVE PRACTICE (IPCP)

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Bagian Keperawatan Dasar dan Manajemen Keperawatan PSIK UMY

OUTLINE

- Pendahuluan
- Pengertian IPE-IPCP
- Kompetensi dalam IPCP
- Aplikasi dalam pelayanan keperawatan/kesehatan

PENDAHULUAN

- Penatalaksanaan suatu masalah kesehatan sebagian besar membutuhkan banyak andil beberapa profesi kesehatan
- Pasien di Puskesmas maupun di RS akan dilayani mulai dari bagian administrasi, perawat, dokter, apoteker, bidan, dan profesi kesehatan lainnya.
- Diperlukan kolaborasi termasuk komunikasi yang sejalan antara anggota tim kesehatan

INTERPROFESSIONAL EDUCATION (IPE)

Members (or students) of two or more professions associated with health or social care, engaged in learning with, from and about each other to improve collaboration and the quality of care.

CENTRE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF
INTERPROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
(CAIPE)

INTERPROFESSIONAL EDUCATION AND INTERPROFESSIONAL COLLABORATION

IPE	When student from two or more professions learn about, from and with each other to enable effective collaboration and improve health outcomes (WHO, 2010)
IPC	When multiple health workers from different professional backgrounds work together with patients, families, careers, and communities to deliver the highest quality of care (WHO, 2010)

PROFESSIONAL & INTERPROFESSIONAL COMPETENCY

Professional Competency	Behavioral demonstrations of an integrated set of knowledge, skills, and attitudes that define the domains of work of a specific care contexts
Interprofessional competency	Behavioral demonstrations of an integrated set of knowledge, skills, and attitudes for working together across the professions , with other health care worker, and with patients/ families/ communities/ populations to improve health outcome in spesific care contexts

DASAR PEMIKIRAN IPE-IPCP

Kompleksitas Aktivitas
Pelayanan Kesehatan



- Patient safety
- Kualitas pelayanan
- Kepuasan pelanggan

Fakta Terkait Masalah
Pelayanan Kesehatan :



- Satu dari 10 orang dirugikan (WHO, 2011)
- Kecacatan dan kematian ibu : 530.00/pertahun (D'Ambruoso, 2009)
- 65% kesalahan dilakukan oleh tim kesehatan (Zhang, 2010)
- Di AS 13% orang meninggal karena kanker dan 30% karena kurang koordinasi tim kesehatan (WHO, 2010)

INTRODUCTION

- Health professionals are expected to work together effectively to overcome these health risks.
- There are challenges which need to be considered, however, such as **the mismatch between the competencies of health professionals and the needs of the population, as well as poor teamwork skills, weak leadership skills** and other issues among health professionals.^{1,2}

INTRODUCTION

Interprofessional
Education (IPE)



Interprofessional
Collaborative
Practice (IPCP)

COMPETENCIES OF IPCP

- The ability to work as a team has become an important pillar of health-service improvement.
- Relevant competencies : interprofessional communication, conflict management, leadership, patient-centred care and ethical practice are developed through interprofessional education (IPE) and interprofessional collaborative practice (IPCP).

Core Competencies for Interprofessional Collaborative Practice

Sponsored by the Interprofessional Education Collaborative*



INTERPROFESSIONAL COLLABORATIVE PRACTICE COMPETENCIES

- **Values/ ethics** for Interprofessional Practice
- **Roles/ Responsibilities**
- **Interprofessional Communication**
- **Teams and teamwork**

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



VALUE-ETHIC COMPETENCY

- Work with individual of other professions to maintain a climate of mutual respect and shared values.

Specific Values/ Ethicc competencies:

VE 1. Place interests of patients and population at center of interprofessional health care delivery

VE 2. Respect the dignity and privacy of patients while maintaining confidentiality in the delivery of team-based care

VALUE-ETHIC COMPETENCY

VE3. Embrace the cultural diversity and individual differences that characterize patients, population, and the health care team.

VE 4. Respect the unique cultures, values, role/ responsibilities , and expertise of other health profession.

VE 5. Work in cooperation with those who receive care, those who provide care, and others who contribute to or support the delivery of prevention and health services.

VE 6. Develop a trusting relationship with patients, families, and other team members

VALUE-ETHIC COMPETENCY

VE 7. Demonstrated high standards of ethical conduct and quality of care in one's contribution to team based care

VE 8. Manage ethical dilemmas specific to interprofessional patient/ population centered care situation

VE 9. Act with honesty and integrity in relationships with patients, families and other team member.

VE 10. Maintain competence in one's own profession appropriate to scope of practice.

ROLE/ RESPONSIBILITIES

- “ Use the knowledge of one’s own role and those of other professions to appropriately assess and address the healthcare needs of the patients and populations served.

RR 1. Communicate one’s roles and responsibilities clearly to patients, families, and other professionals.

RR 2. Recognize one’s limitations in skills, knowledge, and abilities

RR 3. Engage diverse healthcare professionals who complement one’s own professional expertise, as well as associated resources, to develop strategies to meet specific patient care needs.

ROLE/ RESPONSIBILITIES

RR 4. Explain the roles and responsibilities of other care providers and how the team works together to provide care.

RR 5. Use the full scope of knowledge , skills, and abilities of available health professionals and healthcare workers to provide care that is safe, timely, efficient, and equitable.

RR 6. Communicate with team members to clarify each member's responsibility in executing components of a treatment plan or public health intervention.

RR 7. Forge interdependent relationships with other professions to improve care and advance learning

RR 8. Engage in continuous professional and interprofessional development to enhance team performance.

ROLE/ RESPONSIBILITIES

RR 9. Use unique and complementary abilities of all members of the team to optimize patient care.

INTERPROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION

“ Communicate with patients, families, communities, and other health professionals in a responsive and responsible manner that supports a team appropriate to the maintenance of health and the treatment of disease.

INTERPROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION

CC 1. Choose effective communication tools and techniques, including information systems and communication technologies, to facilitate discussions and interactions that enhance team function.

CC 2. Organize and communicate information with patients, families, and healthcare team members in a form that is understandable, avoiding discipline-specific terminology when possible.

CC 3. Express one's knowledge and opinions to team members involved in patient care with confidence, clarity, and respect, working to ensure common understanding of information and treatment and care decisions.

CC 4. Listen actively and encourage ideas and opinions of other team members.

INTERPROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION

CC 5. Give timely , sensitive , instructive feedback to others about their performance on the team, responding respectfully as a team member to feedback from others.

CC 6. Use respectfull language appropriate for a given difficult situation, crucial conversation, or interprofessional conflict.

CC 7. Recognize how one's own uniqueness, including experience level, expertise, culture, power, and hierarchy within the healthcare team, contributes to effective communication, conflict resolution, and positive interprofessional working relationships.

CC 8. Communicate consistently the importance of teamwork in patient- centered and community-focused care.

TEAMS AND TEAMWORK

- “Apply relationship-building values and the principles of team dynamics to perform effectively in different team roles to plan and delivery patient-/population-centered care that is safe, timely, efficient, effective, and equitable.”

TEAMS AND TEAMWORK

TT 1. Describe the process of team development and the roles and practices of effective teams.

TT 2. Develop consensus on the ethical principles to guide all aspects of patient care and team work.

TT 3. Engage other health professionals-appropriate to the specific care situation-in share patient-centered problem solving.

TT 4. Integrate the knowledge and experience of other professions-appropriate to the specific care situation- to inform care decisions, while respecting patient and community values and priorities/ preferences for care.

TEAMS AND TEAMWORK

TT 5. Apply leadership practice that support collaborative practice and team effectiveness.

TT 6. Engage self and others to constructively manage disagreements about values , roles, goals, and actions that arise among healthcare professionals and with patients and families.

TT 7. Share accountability with other profession , patients, and communication

TEAMS AND TEAMWORK

TT 8. Reflect on individual and team performance for individual, as well as team, performance improvement.

TT 9. Use process improvement strategies to increase the effectiveness of interprofessional teamwork and team based care.

TT 10. Use available evidence to inform effective teamwork and team-based practices.

TT 11. Perform effectively on teams and in different team roles in a variety of settings.

APLIKASI DI PELAYANAN KESEHATAN

- Interprofessional activities such as:

- ☐ collaborative planning
- ☐ reflection activities
- ☐ interprofessional rounds
- ☐ interprofessional meetings
- ☐ and other interprofessional activities

APLIKASI DI PELAYANAN KEPERAWATAN

- Metode **Case Management**
- Adanya komunikasi antar tim
- Perawat sebagai **case manager**
- Pendekatan "**patient centered care**"
- Case manajer – menjalankan fungsi kolaborasi, koordinasi, edukasi, motivasi, mendorong pelayanan efektif dan efisien dan meningkatkan teamwork dalam proses asuhan pasien.

APLIKASI DI PELAYANAN KEPERAWATAN

- Kriteria kasus yang didampingi case manager antara lain : pasien high risk, LOS (length of stay) panjang, high cost, permasalahan social ekonomi.

APLIKASI DI PELAYANAN KESEHATAN

- Di Puskesmas telah dikembangkan penerapan IPCP
- Misalnya untuk penanganan beberapa masalah, antara lain:
 1. Masalah kematian ibu dan bayi – DSOg, Bidan, perawat, kader.
 2. Pencegahan kesalahan pemberian obat – dokter, apoteker, perawat
 3. Masalah stunting/ kurag nutrisi pada balita dan anak
 4. Penyakit tidak menular (PTM)

KESIMPULAN

- IPCP sangat penting sebagai pendekatan praktik profesi kesehatan di masa kini dan masa yang akan datang
- Di Pendidikan, telah dimulai dengan adanya IPE (interprofessional education)
- Diharapkan dengan adanya IPE, maka lulusan ners akan lebih mudah menerapkan IPCP saat terjun langsung di pelayanan kesehatan.

ALHAMDULILLAH

Semoga bermanfaat