

Collaboration & Teamwork



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Module 8. Intra and Interprofessional Collaboration 6%

Book: Collaboration and Teamwork

- Chapter 136 Interprofessional collaboration
- Chapter 137 Collaborative Pharmacy Practice
- Chapter 138 Collaborative Pharmacy Practice Chronic Diseases
- Chapter 139 Collaborative Pharmacy Practice Drug Related Problem
- Chapter 140 Collaborative Pharmacy Practice In Hospital Pharmacy
- Chapter 141 Expanded Scope of Pharmacy Practice Services

WEEK Pre-reading; Pharmacist MCQ Class	Reference	Hours
Chapter 136 Interprofessional collaboration Chapter 137 Collaborative Pharmacy Practice Chapter 138 Collaborative Pharmacy Practice Chronic Diseases Chapter 139 Collaborative Pharmacy Practice Drug Related Problem Chapter 140 Collaborative Pharmacy Practice In Hospital Pharmacy Chapter 141 Expanded Scope of Pharmacy Practice Services	Pharmacy Prep Book: Collaboration and Teamwork Ref: Scope of Rxs by Dentist, Nurse practitioners, Midwife, podiatrist.	45 hrs
Case review		
Scope of prescription by dentist, midwives, registered nurse, podiatrist, chiropodist. Drugs that can be prescribed by optometrist, midwives?		
The pharmacist can carry out this direct patient-care role in a variety of specialized areas including the neonatal intensive care unit, pediatrics, oncology, cardiology, infectious diseases, mental health, geriatrics, emergency services, trauma units, as well as adult general medicine and surgical programs.	Direct patient care and inter professional team	
The pharmacists participate in providing training to medical residents and other healthcare professionals in numerous areas of chronic disease management and pharmacotherapeutics, such as hypertension, diabetics, hyperlipidemia and mental health conditions.	CTMA 1st Ed.	
Intracollaboration: Prescription transfer?		
Confidentiality and circle of care?	PIPEDA, the pharmacy Act	
Information disclosure through consent! expressed or implied consent?		

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Interprofessional Collaboration

Questions Alert!

- Effective dialogue with clients, caregivers and other health care providers
- Individual consultation
- Presentation to a group
- Pharmacy Staff relations

Interprofessional collaboration occurs when two or more professions collaborate to improve a patient health outcomes. The interprofessional activities takes place in the following systems

- Community pharmacy
- Hospital pharmacy
- Long term care facilities
- Specialty hospital units

Community Pharmacies collaboration. Community pharmacies are considered one of the important components of the interprofessional collaboration. However, health related services are primarily related to dispensing medications and patient counseling. A pharmacist's needs to work in collaborative relationship with physician, nurse practitioner and other healthcare providers.

QAlerts!

An elderly person a client of your pharmacy living independently in the community with type 2 diabetes, psychosis, and chronic pain. Has mobility issues. Over the past year she has been working with nurse practitioner, her daughter and other healthcare provider to improve her health. Her nurse practitioner welcomes her daughter and pharmacist to appointment and share information while keeping her goal for health forefront. Which

Patient visit to respite care (senior care centre), her nurse practitioner consults her pain specialist and physiotherapist for acupuncture and created home exercise plan to reduce her and increase her mobility. Her nurse practitioner helped to arrange for the senior resource team (a registered nurse and occupational therapist) to come into her home to do fall risk assessment. As result of health care interprofessional collaboration, the elderly person feel safer at home and her diabetes blood glucose in control.

Collaborative leadership

Collaborative leadership occurs when health providers work together as a team with the person and his/her family to plan, introduce and evaluate care and services. Leadership roles are based on the need for a specific expertise at any given point in time. Each member of the team shares responsibility for their role in the process toward creating positive healthy outcomes.

- Each person in the team collaborates in shared decision making.
- Own the responsibility for part of their chosen process.
- Create a positive climate and work toward a positive outcome.

Academic detailing (AD): The academic detailing defined as process of outreach in which a knowledgeable health professional (pharmacist) visit physicians to discuss issues of drug use and (often) overuse. AD is also known as counter detailing. The goal of academic detailing is to enhance appropriate prescribing practices.

Soumerai and Avorn described eight components that contribute the success of academic detailing

- Establish credibility of agency developing the intervention
- Conduct interviews with physicians to establish baseline knowledge
- Focus the intervention on educational outreach, university-based educational detailing, and public interest detailing specific physicians.
- Define clear objectives for intervention
- Stimulate physician interaction during the detailing visit
- Use concise graphic educational material during the presentation
- Highlight and reinforce the essential messages during presentation
- Provide positive reinforcement with a follow up visit to the physician

Ref: Soumerai SB, Avorn J. Principles of educational outreach (academic detailing) to improve clinical decision making, JAMA 1990; 263 (4) 549-556

Academic detailing in Canada: The Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health has (CADTH) created the Canadian Optimal Medication Prescribing and Utilization Service (COMPUS), to work with federal, provincial, and territorial ministries of health to identify and promote evidence based best practices in drug prescription and utilization among healthcare providers and consumers.

The Canadian Academic Detailing Collaboration (CADC) evaluating processes and outcomes of AD. The majority of AD have targeted physician prescribing practices, and improvements observed in physician prescribing of:

- Antibiotics
- Benzodiazepines
- NSAIDS

AD also targeted behaviors related to provision of preventive services or general management of conditions commonly seen in general practice

- Diabetes
- Osteoporosis
- Smoking cessation
- Cancer screening

Generally participants in AD are:

- Pharmacist
- Family physicians (MDs)
- Nurse practitioners (NPs)
- Patients (pts)

Presenting a group

Planning a educational presentation to group

- Offer service to local group
- Select the topics audience wants and needs
- Present information to the audience level
- Use a variety of resources
- Organize the speech carefully
- Include humor judiciously
- Use handout material and audiovisual aids
- Involve audience as much as possible
- ask for feedback

Developing Education Material

The following factors should be considered while developing healthcare educational material.

- Use of language
- Readability
- Print size and layout of material
- The content and the way concepts are delivered.