The Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) and Regional Network for Interprofessional Education in the Americas (REIP) are proud to announce its IPECP Webinar Series aimed at highlighting trends and activities in interprofessional education and collaborative practice (IPECP) to achieve universal health.

This webinar included:

- Presentation on international initiatives to improve the quality of patient care through interprofessional collaborative practice;
- Discussion on what can be done to ensure that interprofessional collaborative practice, through the elements of Interprofessional Education, can contribute to patient-centered care;
- Presentation of proposal on how health services can implement interprofessional collaborative practice for patient-centered care.
Patient centered care in interprofessional collaborative practice

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Overview

- Emergence
- Key-concepts
- Strategies
- Ways forward
- Concluding comments
Why collaborative patient-centred practice?

3.5 BILLION
People cannot obtain essential health services (i)

Globally, up to 40% of all health care spending is wasted through inefficiency. (ii)

Of 421 million hospitalizations globally each year, about 1 in 10 results in harm to the patient. (iii)

In the Americas, only 22% of primary care providers rate their referral systems with specialized services as good or very good. (iv)

“Service delivery reforms should re-organize health services around people’s needs and expectations so as to make them more socially relevant and more responsive to the changing world, while producing better health outcomes.”

(World Health Report, 2008)
Why patient-centred collaborative practice?

- Complexity of health needs and healthcare organizations

  Substitution of the isolated, independent professional by teamwork, collaboration, network, coordination

(Agrelí, Peduzzi, Silva, 2016)
Collaboration and integration across sectors, organizations, health care settings, providers and users
Evokes a patient-centred ethic in practice
KEY CONCEPTS
Patient centred care

Patient’s participation in care and social participation

Patient – practitioner and interprofessional relationships

Integrated approach to healthcare

Agreli, Peduzzi, Silva, 2017
Collaborative practice occurs when multiple professionals work together towards a mutually agreed vision of how to receive high quality, safe and compassionate care, which is truly integrated and person centred. The collaborative process is underpinned by a culture where everyone’s contribution is valued. Collaborative practice empower staff to embrace change and engage with innovation.
Examples of international initiatives to improve patient-centred care

WHO Framework on integrated people-centred health services

http://sdhaction-afro.org/

http://www.kingsfund.org.uk/projects/pfcc
How to implement it?

WHO recommends five interwoven strategies that need to be implemented:
1. Engaging and empowering people and communities;
2. Strengthening governance and accountability;
3. Reorienting the model of care;
4. Coordinating services within and across sectors;
5. Creating an enabling environment.
1. ENGAGING AND EMPOWERING PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES

Co-production of care

Enable communities to voice their needs.

Family members and other care-givers

Underserved and marginalized
2. STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Bolstering participatory governance

Enhancing mutual accountability
3. REORIENTING THE MODEL OF CARE

Defining service priorities based on life-course needs, respecting people’s preferences.

Revaluing promotion, prevention and public health.

Building strong primary care-based systems.
4. COORDINATING SERVICES WITHIN AND ACROSS SECTORS

Coordinating care for individuals

Coordinating health programmes and providers

Coordinating across sectors
5. CREATING AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Strengthening leadership and management for change

Strengthening information systems and knowledge management

Reorienting the health workforce

Source: http://dab.saude.gov.br/portaldb/
WAYS FORWARD
The IPE consists of a proposal or style of education in which members of more than one health profession learn together interactively, with the explicit purpose of improving Interprofessional collaborative practice.
**Education**
- Formal learning (e.g. simulation)
- Informal learning activities (lunches, coffee)

**Practice**
- Interprofessional meetings (e.g. problem solving)
- Checklists & Care pathways

**Organisational**
- Collaborative guidelines & procedures
- Changes to workspaces & processes
Patient role

Vulnerability v. Responsibility

Real partners v. pseudo partners

Agreli et al., 2019
How to improve professional practice?

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

Interprofessional collaboration to improve professional practice and healthcare outcomes
Cochrane Systematic Review - Intervention | Version published: 22 June 2017  see what's new

Scott Reeves | Ferruccio Pelone | Reema Harrison | Joanne Goldman | Merrick Zwarenstein
View authors' declarations of interest

Abstract
PAHO/WHO

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR MEASURING THE IMPACT OF IPE

Brandt et al., 2015
CONCLUDING COMMENTS
• Interprofessional collaborative patient-centred care: two related concepts

• Global commitment with five interwoven strategies towards patient-centred services

• Growing evidence on collaborative patient-centred practice

• Tensions on the patient role

• Need to measure the impact of IPE on collaborative patient-centred practice
THANK YOU!

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References


