

Objectives



- 1. Overview of key principles in IPE
- 2. Provide overview of IPC competency frameworks
 - Physician-specific
 - Interprofessional
- 3. Discuss the limitations of existing frameworks & orthodox evaluation tools



Definitions



- Interprofessional Collaboration: "Interprofessional work that involves different health and social care professions who regularly come together to solve problems or provide services." (Reeves et al., 2008).
- IP Competencies in health care: Integration of knowledge, attitudes, behaviors, values and/or skills that enable effective inter-professional work (IPEC, 2011)



IPE Activities



- Classroom (case-based learning)
- Simulation (high/low fidelity)
- Practice (student placements, CQI, etc.)
- Online (synchronous/asynchronous)
- Blended (online + traditional)



IPE Principles



- Collaborative (students, teachers)
- Group/team-oriented (for IP interaction)
- Non-hierarchical (equality for learners)
- Addresses real-life problems (clinical error)



Need for IPE



- Focus on quality & safety (since IOM 2000)
- Emergence of patient-centredness
- Ageing populations
- Rise of chronic illness (complex needs)
- Rising health system costs (efficiencies)



IPE Evidence Base



MEDICAL TEACHER, 2016 http://dx.doi.org/10.3109/0142159X.2016.1173663





BEME GUIDE

A BEME systematic review of the effects of interprofessional education: BEME Guide No. 39

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The North American Context

How IP competencies have been conceptualized in Canada & the United States





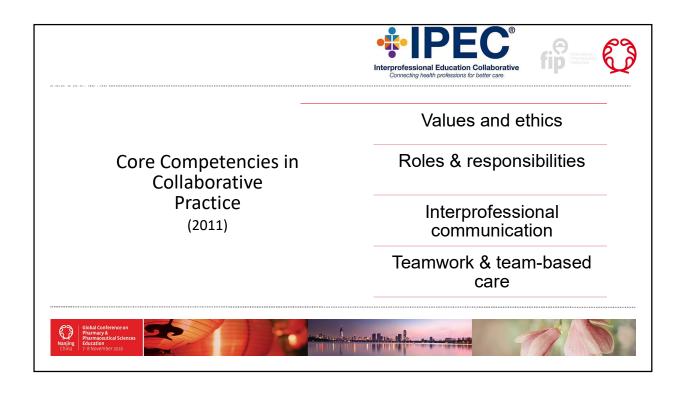
Collaborator Role

Physician – Specific Framework: CanMEDS (2015) Participate effectively and appropriately in an IP team

Effectively work with other providers to prevent, negotiate and resolve IP conflict







Limitations of Competency Frameworks



- Focuses on individual level competencies
- No theory to explain how individual competencies will translate into effective IP collaboration in complex systems
- No attention to social factors that shape possibilities for IP:
 - Socialization and training
 - · Medical dominance
 - Institutional & professional culture(s)





Limitations of Existing Evaluation Tools



How are IP Competencies Evaluated



- Dominant approach to measure competency through surveys using quantitative tools
- Most commonly used tools measure practitioners'
 - 1. Attitude: towards other disciplines and teamwork
 - 2. Behavior: application of IP learnings to practice
 - 3. Knowledge/skills: about IP and collaboration

(Oandasan & Reeves, 2005; CIHC, 2009; CIHC, 2012)



Limitations of Existing Evaluation Approaches



- Reduces complex social phenomenon to variables
- Assumption that individual IP competence = collective competence
- Behaviors, attitudes and values situated within local contexts that survey tools alone cannot capture
- Not enough to measure outcomes-we need to know the <u>context</u> and mechanisms behind what we observe



Need for Realist Approach and Mixed Methods





Need for a **realist approach** to evaluating IP collaboration that:

- Is theory-driven
- Unpacks Contexts, Mechanisms & Outcomes
- Asks "What works for whom, in what respects, and how?"
- Uses mixed methods



Challenges to Realist Approach and Mixed Methods



- Complex
- Logisitically intensive
- May not be ideal for those countries in early IPC competency development
- Needs local skills and resources
- A goal for the future





Conclusion

2 Things to consider





- 1. Existing Competency Frameworks limited by:
 - Individualist approach
- Lack of theoretical framework to capture complexity of IPC
- 2. Need for Evaluation Approaches Supported by:
 - Theory
- Explore context-outcomesmechanisms
- Asks: What works for whom, in what respects, and how?



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Thank You!



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Key IPE Resource

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