# Education and Training Challenges and Opportunities for Multidisciplinary, Interprofessional Cancer Care

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# **Objectives**

- Identify evidence for interprofessional collaborative practice (IPCP)
- Define core competencies for interprofessional education (IPE)
- List facilitators and barriers to implementation of IPE
- Describe how team science informs implementation of IPE/IPCP—particularly for complex care
- List challenges and opportunities for preparing a "collaboration-ready" workforce for cancer care











# **Perioperative Optimization of Senior Health (POSH)**



**Median Length of Stay** 



#### **Readmission at 7 Days and 30 Days**



McDonald SM, et al. JAMA Surgery, 2018.

# **IOM/NAM Reports on Geriatrics and Cancer Care**



Institute of Medicine (US) Committee on the Future Health Care Workforce for Older Americans. 2008.

- Highlighted aging population and increasing complexity of care
- Need to grow a diverse workforce able to respond to complex care needs including social needs
- Emphasized importance of multi-disciplinary, interprofessional education and practice



Charting a New Course for a System in Crisis



National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2013.

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# **Definitions** World Health Organization for IPE and IPCP

Interprofessional Education:

 Occurs when <u>two or more professions learn</u> <u>about, from and with each other</u> to enable effective collaboration and improve health outcomes



### Interprofessional Collaborative Practice:

 Occurs when <u>multiple health workers from</u> <u>different professional backgrounds provide</u> <u>comprehensive health services</u> by working with patients, their families, carers, and communities to deliver the highest quality of care



https://www.myamericannurse.com/interprofessional-practice-a-blueprint-for-success/



# **Rationale** Providers are Underprepared for Collaborative Practice



#### **National Academy of Medicine Reports**

- 1999: Health professions school graduates are clinically competent BUT relatively unprepared to practice in interprofessional teams
- 2015: Poor preparation to work on teams contributes to a range of adverse outcomes
  - Medical/safety errors
  - Provider and patient satisfaction
  - Low workforce retention
  - System inefficiencies, higher costs
  - Suboptimal community engagement



# **Rationale** Providers are Underprepared for Collaborative Practice

U.S. health care is moving in the direction that **no one provider**, **profession**, **or model can change the processes of care or address the systemic issues independently** 



https://www.accolade.com/health-equity/



# **Benefits** Team-Based Care Advances Health and Healthcare

Organizational benefits	Team benefits	Patient benefits	Benefits to team members
Reduced time and costs of hospitalization	Improved coordination of care	Ehanced satisfaction with care	Enhanced job satisfaction
Reduction in unexpected admissions	Efficient use of health- care services	Acceptance of treatment	Greater role clarity
Service more accessible to patients	Enhanced communication and professional diversity	Improved health outcomes and quality of care Reduced medical errors	Enhanced well-being

Reeves et al. Cochrane Databse Sys Rev. 2017 McGuier, E.A., et al. Systematic Reviews, 2021. Babiker, A. et al. Sudanese journal of paediatrics 2014.

# **Challenges** Key Barriers to Implementing IPCP

- Lack of reimbursement/payment mechanisms
- Logistical barriers
- Lack of functioning models
- Resistance to change
- Lack of education/training

Rawlinson C, et al. Int J Integr Care. 2021.





## **Evidence for IPE**

- Systematic reviews of 250 studies of IPE
  - Majority in undergrad health professions students
- Improvements across range of reported outcomes (# positive studies/total reviewed)
  - Knowledge and skills (125/157)
  - Behavioral change (33/38)
  - Organizational practice (11/14)
  - Patient/clinical care (39/50)

Mattiazzi, S., et al. Journal of Interprofessional Education & Practice, 2022. Reeves S. et al, Medical Teacher, 2016.



http://www.kirkpatrickpartners.com/OurPhilosophy/tabid/66/Default.aspx

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### Implementation of IPE: Key issues

<u>Micro</u>

Socialization

• Learner context

• Faculty support

<u>Meso</u>

 Leadership and resources

• Administrative support

<u>Macro</u>

 Educational and clinical procedures and policies

 Academic-clinicalcommunity partnerships

> Bogossian, F., et al. *Advances in Health Sciences Education*, 2023.

## Summary and take home...

- Growing evidence for benefits of IPCP and IPE
- IPE gaps: identify specific competencies & clinical practice sites
- Embrace more fluid definitions of how teams do work
  - Leadership and scope
  - Technology
  - Community engagement
- Modify education and health policy to meet current demands in growing the workforce

*"IPE/IPCP needs to shift from today's predominant focus on students in the pipeline (Institute of Medicine, 2015) to designing clinical practice environments to support continuous learning that benefits not just learners, but patients, populations, and providers as well."* 

Erin Fraher and Barbara Brandt. J Interprof Care. 2019



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