

Interprofessionelle Versorgung – braucht es noch Forschung in den Disziplinen?

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MARTIN-LUTHER-UNIVERSITÄT
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EDITORIAL

Interprofessional collaboration in research, education, and clinical practice: *working together for a better future*

Bart N. Green, DC, MEd and Claire D. Johnson, DC, MEd

Interprofessional collaboration occurs when 2 or more professions work together to achieve common goals and is often used as a means for solving a variety of problems and complex issues. The benefits of collaboration allow participants to achieve together more than they can individually, serve larger groups of people, and grow on individual and organizational levels. This editorial provides an overview of interprofessional collaboration in the areas of clinical practice, education, and research; discusses barriers to collaboration; and suggests potential means to overcome them.

Key Indexing Terms: Collaboration; Relations, Interprofessional; Role, Professional; Trust



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1. Opportunities to learn and go beyond traditional ways of thinking ²
2. Access to people we would not normally reach in order to serve a larger body of people
3. Potential to develop lifelong relationships and bonds that may be beneficial in the future ¹
4. Gain from the wisdom of others ⁶
5. Access to new resources and the potential to develop new skills
6. Increased productivity through doing more work in less time
7. Sharing recognition and accolades
8. Association with others who are successful
9. Sharing costs ²
10. Improved access to moneys; some funding bodies only support collaborative projects
11. Cross fertilization across disciplines ⁸
12. The “pooling knowledge for tackling large and complex problems” ⁸

Figure 1 - Benefits of collaboration.

Begrifflichkeiten für die Zusammenarbeit in den Gesundheitsberufen – Definition und gängige Praxis

Cornelia Mahler¹
Thomas Gutmann²
Sven Karstens¹
Stefanie Joos¹

Vorsilben „multi“, „inter“, „trans“

Begriffe „interprofessionell“ und „interdisziplinär“ werden uneinheitlich, z.T. synonym verwendet

Weitere Begriffe: Team Science, Collaborative Science, ...



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Professional development outcomes associated with interdisciplinary research: An integrative review

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ABSTRACT

Background: Interdisciplinary research among health care professionals has gained importance over the last 20 years, but little is known about its impact on career development.

Purpose: This study examined professional development outcomes associated with interdisciplinary research.

Methods: An integrative review was conducted using Whittmore and Knaff's framework. PubMed, Embase, PsycInfo, Web of Science, and CINAHL were searched to identify studies.

Findings: Thirteen studies were included. The majority used bibliometric analyses, finding that moderate level of interdisciplinary collaboration was associated with a greater amount and higher quality of publications. Interdisciplinary publications allocated more credit (i.e., had more authors). Interdisciplinary research proposals had less funding success than single discipline proposals. Important cultural and personal aspects of interdisciplinary research (e.g., work and communication styles, research goals) have not been assessed to date.

Discussion: Rigorous qualitative studies are needed to characterize benefits and challenges of interdisciplinary research to scholars and to institutions.

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Akademischer Outcome – Bedeutung für die Karriereentwicklung

n=13 Studien, aus unterschiedlichen Bereichen

- Gesteigertes Publikationsaufkommen
- Mehr Koautor*innen
- Höhere Sichtbarkeit (Zitationsrate)
- Wahrscheinlichkeit für Forschungsförderung geringer als bei monodisziplinären Förderanträgen



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Published: 22 October 2021

In an age of interprofessional care, why do we need nursing research?

Jennifer Jackson *assistant professor*

Viele unterschiedliche Professionen sind an Gesundheitsversorgung beteiligt

Distinktes disziplinäres Wissen, das ihre Professionalität ausmacht und auf disziplinärer Forschung beruht



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In an age of interprofessional care, why do we need nursing research?

Inhärentes:

- Mediziner sind die *Teamleader* in interprofessionellen (Forschungs-)Teams
- Medizinische Forschung hat den höheren Stellenwert
- Tradierte Subordination von Pflege- und Therapiewissenschaft (Förderung, Impact Faktoren, ...)



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RECRUITMENT INTO COVID-19 TRIALS

Increasing recruitment into covid-19 trials: fund nursing trials

David A Richards *professor of mental health services research and head of nursing*

One can only agree wholeheartedly with Darzi and colleagues' call for better recruitment into SARS-COV-2 treatment trials.¹ Sadly, no mention is made of trials for nursing care.

Patient experience of nursing care is correlated with safety, clinical effectiveness, care quality, treatment outcomes, and service use, yet no specific pandemic nursing care guidelines exist, and nurses remain in the dark as to the best way to care for SARS-COV-2 patients. In the absence of effective treatments, nursing care is the primary intervention many patients receive while waiting to recover or not. The prime minister, like many patients, highlighted nursing care and nurses as vital to his own recovery. And yet, the only UK funded trial of a nursing care intervention for non-invasively ventilated patients—the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) UK Research and Innovation Covid-Nurse cluster randomised controlled trial—has struggled more than most to recruit sites and patient participants.

While all trials are vital, better balance is required. Nurses, at the forefront of caring for patients with covid-19, deserve the highest quality evidence to deliver the finest care they can. It is frustrating for the nursing profession when externally funded and well designed attempts to gather this evidence are left so far down the pecking order when research infrastructure support is allocated that desperately needed knowledge is delayed.

Darzi and colleagues would no doubt agree with us that nurses are critical to patient recovery. Would they also agree that this care should be underpinned by best evidence and that the NIHR and NHS should ensure these data are prioritised and collected as urgently as possible?

Competing interests: I am chief investigator of the NIHR UKRI funded Covid-Nurse clinical trial.

¹ Darzi A, Goddard A, Henderson K, et al. Increasing recruitment into covid-19 trials. *BMJ* 2021;372:n235. doi: 10.1136/bmj.n235 pmid: 33514589



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In an age of interprofessional care, why do we need nursing research?

I focus on nursing here, but these lessons apply broadly. Whether it be social workers, speech and language pathologists, audiologists, or other professionals, everyone contributes. The idea that those contributions and the body of knowledge they rest upon can be subsumed into “interprofessional teams” neglects the relative power and privilege that is inherent in all healthcare settings. It also diminishes the expertise that each profession adds to our patients’ care.

Pflegen kann jede*r!

Von der Trivialisierung und Imperialisierung der Pflege Alles hat seine Zeit: In der Pflege ist es Zeit für eine Klärung des professionellen Selbstverständnisses in Abgrenzung zu dem, was sonst auch jede*r kann. Es ist auch Zeit, die Verbindung zwischen Pflege und Pflegewissenschaft in beide Richtungen zu stärken. Und es ist Zeit, das Schicksal der Pflege in die eigenen Hände zu nehmen, meinen zwei prominente Pflegewissenschaftlerinnen. ✍ *Angelika Zegelin, Gabriele Meyer*

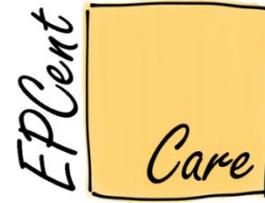


Ruhiggestellt und in die Ecke geschoben? Um den Einsatz von Antipsychotika in Altenpflegeheimen tobt Streit. Foto: imago images / Werner Krüper

Wissenschaftler und AOK klagen an Demente Menschen in Pflegeheimen werden mit Medikamenten ruhiggestellt

15.06.20, 06:40 Uhr | Von Gerhard Lehrke





STUDY PROTOCOL

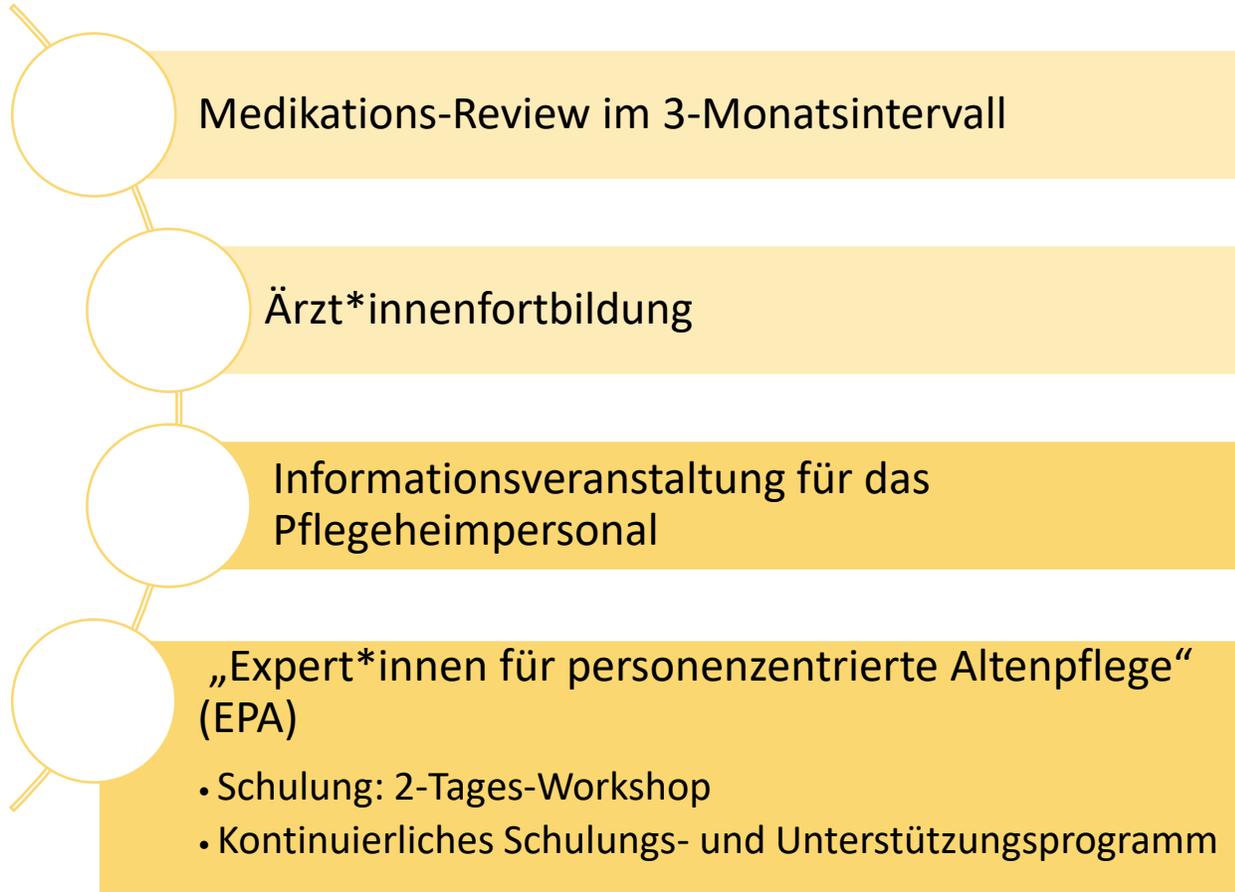
Open Access

Effect of person-centred care on antipsychotic drug use in nursing homes (EPCentCare): study protocol for a cluster-randomised controlled trial



Christin Richter^{1*}, Almuth Berg¹, Steffen Fleischer¹, Sascha Köpke², Katrin Balzer², Eva-Maria Fick², Andreas Sönnichsen³, Susanne Löscher³, Horst Christian Vollmar^{3,4}, Burkhard Haastert⁵, Andrea Icks⁶, Charalabos-Markos Dintios⁶, Eva Mann⁷, Ursula Wolf^{1,8} and Gabriele Meyer¹

Komponenten der Studienintervention





Mission impossible?

Z Gerontol Geriat 2022 · 55:204–209

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Förderung der Mundgesundheit in der Pflege – ein interprofessioneller Expertenstandard

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Interprofessionalität als Herausforderung in Gerontologie und Geriatrie

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Studien zur interprofessionellen Zusammenarbeit in Forschungsprojekten ...

- nicht selten bestehen bei den Beteiligten Ängste, das eigene Profil nicht richtig zur Geltung bringen zu können
- in der Konfrontation mit Denkstilen, Paradigmen und Wissenskulturen anderer Disziplinen → Akteure sind auf die eigene Disziplin zurückgeworfen
- Beteiligte sind gefordert, Erkenntnisinteresse, Gegenstand und Methodik der Herkunftsdisziplin erläutern und verteidigen zu müssen

TABLE 1 Five essential ingredients for team success

1. Role clarity
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Each member is relied on to execute his or her unique role.• Individual contributions should be valued, yet the focus must be on team success.
2. Trust and confidence
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Members must be confident in their own abilities to develop team trust.
3. The ability to overcome adversity
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Challenges require every member to remain committed to the collective goal despite setbacks.
4. The ability to overcome personal differences
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Members must be able to overcome personal differences even if they do not always get along.
5. Collective leadership
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A philosophy that takes pressure off any one individual and disperses it throughout the group.

Interprofessional collaboration in health care: Lessons to be learned from competitive sports

Brennan Bosch; Holly Mansell, BSP, PharmD

CPJ/RPC • JULY/AUGUST 2015 • VOL 148, NO 4



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*Breaking past professional barriers to **achieve research collaboration can be challenging.***

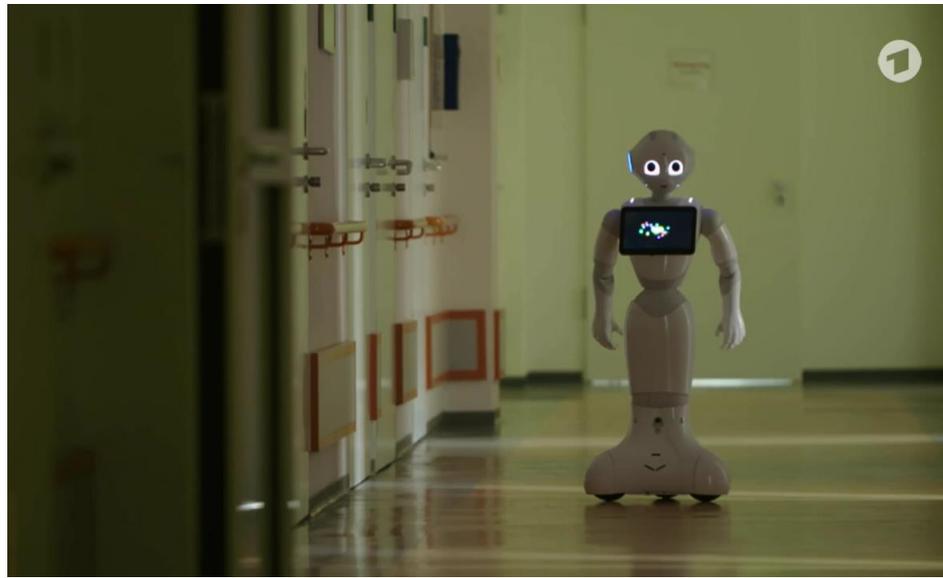
*A **profession that has few resources and little access to funding may not be invited, or even considered, to participate in larger studies or projects.***

Some health professions do not have many (or any) experts in particular areas within their profession to perform certain areas of research, especially those in emerging fields.

*It is **also difficult to initiate a collaborative effort when one has few resources to bring to the relationship. Those with few resources are often the professions and disciplines that especially need to collaborate in order to improve and may find that larger organizations are receptive to including them, especially if it helps build more collaborative infrastructure.***



<http://www.techfieber.de/2013/01/29/telemedizin-rp-vita-dieser-roboter-darf-ins-krankenhaus/>



<https://www.ardmediathek.de/tv/Reportage-Dokumentation/Allein-auf-Station-Wie-weiter-mit-der-/Das-Erste/Video?bcastId=799280&documentId=55710034>



Abb. 6 ▲ Assistenzroboter Care-O-bot® 4 bei der Unterstützung eines älteren Nutzers am Esstisch. (Quelle: Fraunhofer IPA)



<https://nurse.org/articles/nurse-robots-friend-or-foe/>

Editorial

Roboter gegen Personalengpässe in der Pflege?

Angelika Zegelin, Gabriele Meyer

Pflege(-wissenschaft) → hat nicht die „definitivische Hoheit“, wie ihr berufliches Tätigkeitsfeld ausgestaltet werden soll, was „Goldstandard“ ist

Technologieentwicklung basiert oft auf naiven Vorstellungen, welche Hilfe Pflegebedürftige/Pflegende/pflegende Angehörige benötigen

Pflegewissenschaft: *Take the lead!*

Digitale Lösungen und robotische Systeme müssen so entwickelt und evaluiert werden, dass die möglichen komplexen Auswirkungen auf allen Ebenen – der direkten Patientenversorgung, der Organisation, in der Leistungen erbracht werden, auf gesellschaftlicher und gesundheitspolitischer Ebene – angemessen reflektiert werden



Moderator Markus Lanz und Gast Richard David Precht zu Beginn der Sendung. (Screenshot) © ZDF

14.04.2022

„Mir macht das Angst, ich find das schlimm“, sagte Markus Lanz am Ende zu seinen Gästen, als der Abspann der ZDF-Sendung anlief. Bezogen war das auf Roboter im Altenpflegebereich, konkret die Kuschelrobbe Paro, die Demenzkranken Trost spendet. (...)

Als Ersatz für menschliche Zuneigung sind Roboter in der Altenpflege eine **humane Katastrophe**, jedoch als **Assistenten**, die etwa die **Positionierung im Bett** übernehmen, eine **sinnvolle Ergänzung**.



A new framework for developing and evaluating complex interventions: update of Medical Research Council guidance

Kathryn Skivington,¹ Lynsay Matthews,¹ Sharon Anne Simpson,¹ Peter Craig,¹ Janis Baird,² Jane M Blazeby,³ Kathleen Anne Boyd,⁴ Neil Craig,⁵ David P French,⁶ Emma McIntosh,⁴ Mark Petticrew,⁷ Jo Rycroft-Malone,⁸ Martin White,⁹ Laurence Moore¹

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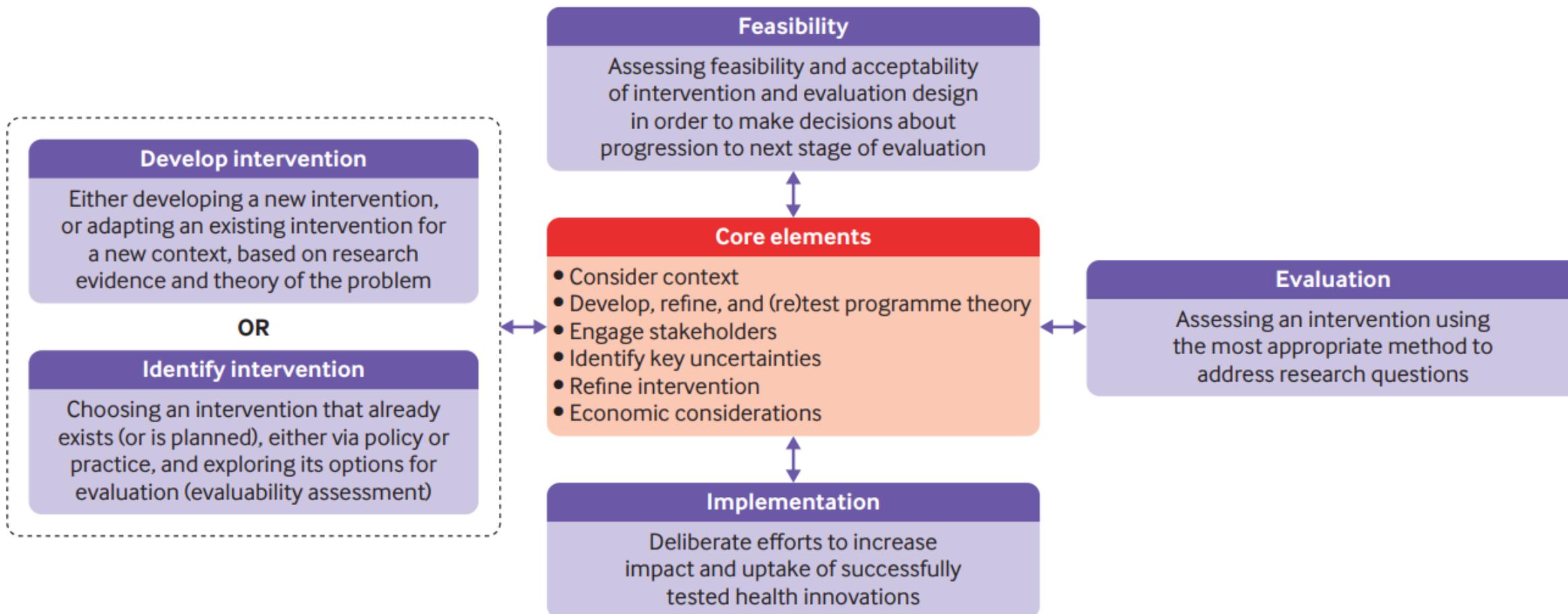
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Accepted: 9 August 2021

The UK Medical Research Council's widely used guidance for developing and evaluating complex interventions has been replaced by a new framework, commissioned jointly by the Medical Research Council and the National Institute for Health Research, which takes account of recent developments in theory and methods and the need to maximise the efficiency, use, and impact of research.

A new framework for developing and evaluating complex interventions: update of Medical Research Council guidance

Kathryn Skivington,¹ Lynsay Matthews,¹ Sharon Anne Simpson,¹ Peter Craig,¹ Janis Baird,² Jane M Blazeby,³ Kathleen Anne Boyd,⁴ Neil Craig,⁵ David P French,⁶ Emma McIntosh,⁴ Mark Petticrew,⁷ Jo Rycroft-Malone,⁸ Martin White,⁹ Laurence Moore¹ [BMJ 2021;374:n2061](#)



Choosing the best research design for each question

It's time to stop squabbling over the "best" methods

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Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!

