

INTERPROFESSIONAL COLLABORATION IN LONG TERM CARE AND GERIATRIC REHABILITATION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Introduction

Multimorbidity is common in older patients in long-term care (LTC), and geriatric rehabilitation (GR)¹. To provide the best care possible, an approach that enables optimal collaboration between healthcare professionals from various professional disciplines is essential².

Definition of interprofessional collaboration³ (IPC):

A comprehensive service provided by multiple health workers from different professional backgrounds working with patients, their families, carers, and communities delivering the highest quality of care across settings

Methods

- Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis method (PRISMA)
- Integrative methodology
- Protocol (PROSPERO), 5 July 2020
- Databases of PubMed, Embase, Emcare, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, Psychinfo, and Academic Search Premier
- Key words: interprofessional collaboration, interdisciplinary, long-term care, geriatric rehabilitation, elderly, facilitators and barriers
- The Mixed Method Appraisal Tool was used for quality assessment (MMAT)
- Thematical analysis.

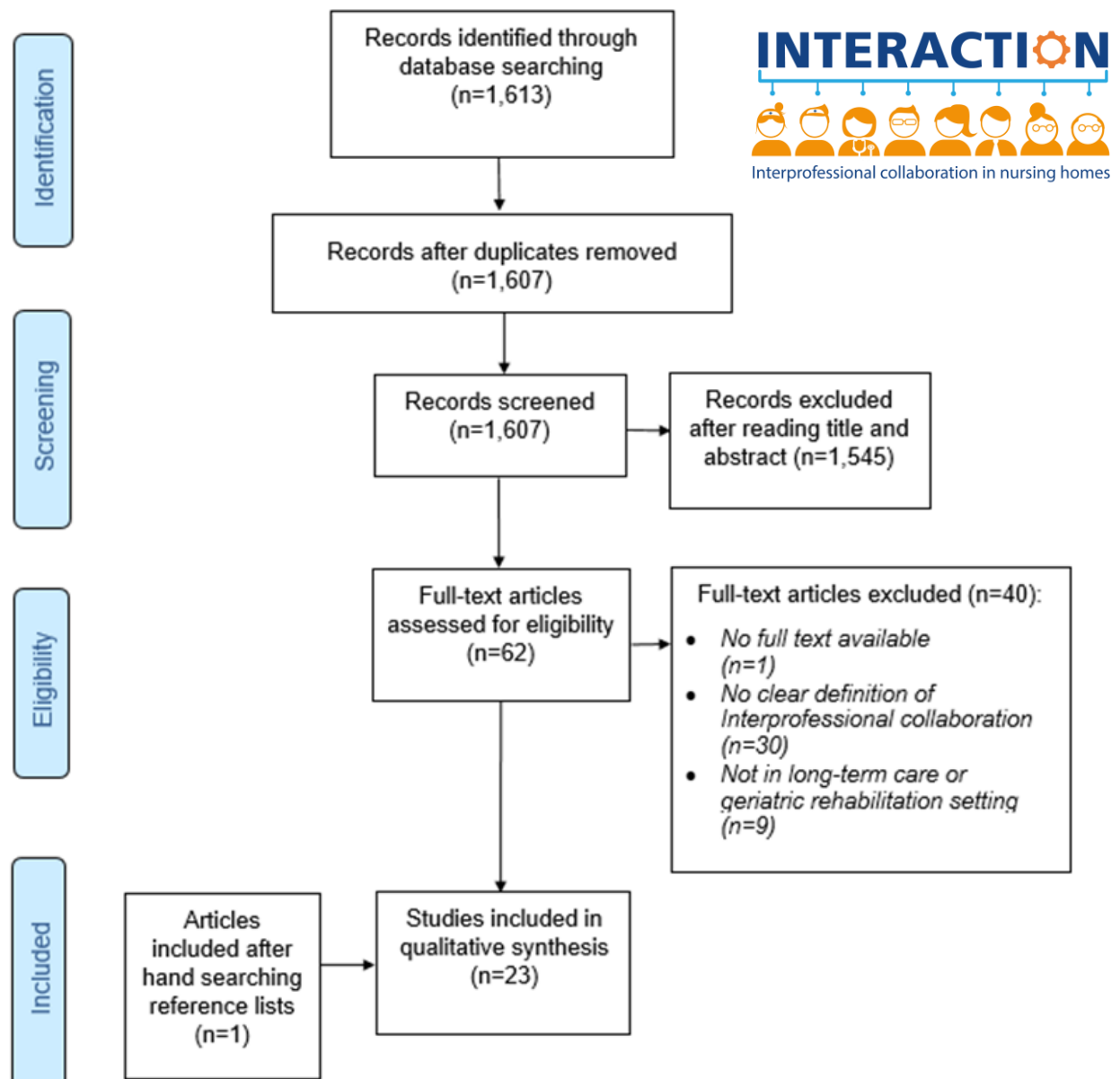


Conclusion

- To enhance IPC, it is necessary to stimulate facilitators and limit barriers on all three themes.
- A reliable, validated instrument to assess IPC in LTC and GR, based on a clear definition of IPC is needed.

Objectives

- 1) Examine facilitators of and barriers to IPC in institutional LTC and GR
- 2) Provide an overview of instruments used to assess IPC in LTC and GR

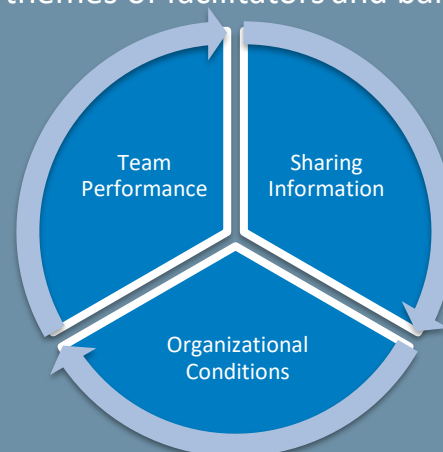


Results

- 3 Interdependent themes of facilitators and barriers to IPC in LTC and GR

i.e., Facilitators:

- Role recognition
- Shared goals
- Access to necessary resources
- Common language
- Actively exchange information and knowledge



i.e., Barriers

- Limited role recognition
- Poor communication
- Use professional terminology
- Lack of team meetings

- 8 Instruments were used to assess IPC in LTC none for GR
- Limited descriptions and insufficient psychometric qualities of the instruments were reported

1) American Geriatrics Society. Guiding principles for the care of older adults with multimorbidity: an approach for clinicians: American Geriatrics Society Expert Panel on the Care of Older Adults with Multimorbidity. J Am Geriatr Soc. 2012;60(10):E1-E25.
2) Barnett K, Mercer SW, Norbury M, Watt G, Wyke S, Guthrie B. Epidemiology of multimorbidity and implications for health care, research, and medical education: a cross-sectional study. Lancet. 2012;380(9836):37-43.
3) World Health Organization. 2010. Framework for Action on Interprofessional Education & Collaborative Practice. Geneva Switzerland