OUR ROAD MAP:
To initiate the development of a process to use our collective wisdom to transform the Department of Psychiatry and the South-Eastern Ontario community as a leader in mental health collaborative care.

OUR VISION:
To dialogue, discover and define collaborative care “its scope, depth, breadth and reach”.

WEBINAR GOALS
To explore and identify the use and challenges of E-Learning technology for our Regional Department.

One method for improving access and communication.
Interprofessional Collaborative Mental Health Care in the Clinical Setting

Dr. Joseph Burley
Dr. Ken Le Clair
March 16, 2010

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY
1. To develop a working definition of patient centered collaborative mental health care, applicable to a broad range of clinical settings.

2. To understand essential organizational principles of interprofessional collaboration at the patient - clinician - patient level, the organizational level and the level of the community and beyond.

3. To identify factors which facilitate and interfere with collaborative mental health care.

4. To identify the features of a well functioning interprofessional mental health care team.

5. To define the need for an evaluative process as part of collaborative mental health care.
Why Now?

- The demand for collaborative, innovative clinical practitioners to act as leaders in health care has never been stronger.

- New approaches to health care must be developed collaboratively.

- A shift in focus from illness to health is expected.

Why Now?

- Health Canada has recognized the importance of enhancing mental health services in primary health care

- Collaborative Care Mental Health Initiative

Collaboration A Definition?

Fluid and dynamic process:

- Differs *across* settings and *within* the same setting *across* time
- Dependent on professional mix, personalities involved and patient population served

- A collaborative process defines itself as it evolves.
Central to the definition is the role played by the patient, their family and their community:

- Active participants who need to be consulted frequently as part of the assessment of the relationships, goals and desired outcomes

Based on what we have described so far, can we define collaborative inter-professional mental health care?
Collaborative Practice

- Healthcare providers work with:
- Trust and value is required:
- Seek common goals
- Analyze and address any problems that arise

*Canadian Collaborative Health Initiative: Tool kit: Feb 2010*
Interprofessional (IP) Collaboration May Positively Impact:

- Wait times
- Healthy workplaces
- Health human resources
- Patient safety
- Rural and remote mental health care
- Chronic disease management
- Population health and wellness
Effective Collaboration Requires:

- Inclusion of the patient and the family:
- A non-hierarchical collaboration among the different professionals involved in care and the care giving relationship(s)
- Clear role definitions and boundaries
- Attention to the relationship/alliance between the:
- Frequent and effective communication
Effective Collaboration Requires:

- Time for communication
- Time and attention devoted to the process of team goal setting, functioning, problem solving and evaluation
- Adequate and well planned space which enhances communication, collegiality, individual and group meetings, confidentiality, safety and comfort
- Shared record keeping
- Professionals who understand, believe in, embrace and have skills in the process of collaboration
I. Interpersonal and Communication Skills

II. Patient-Centred and Family-Focused Care

III. Collaborative Practice:
   A) Collaborative Decision-Making
   B) Roles and Responsibilities
   C) Team Functioning
   D) Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI)

*Canadian Collaborative Health Initiative; Collaborative competency: 2010*

http://www.chd.ubc.ca/teaching-learning/competency/bc-framework interprofessional
IP Collaborative Mental Health Care Facilitation Factors:

- Effective funding models
- Organizational vision and support for IP collaboration
- Clear goals at clinical, organizational and community levels
- Clear strategies for achieving goals
- Flexibility
- Professionals trained in collaborative mental health care
IP Collaborative Mental Health Care Facilitation Factors:

- Respect and valuing between professionals
- Time and space to care for the model
- Ongoing evaluation and feedback
- Time
- Space
- Communication and mechanisms for ongoing knowledge exchange
IP Collaboration Barriers:

- Lack of funding
- Lack of planning
- Lack of organizational involvement and support
- Inadequate time and space for planning and problem solving
- Hierarchical structure/ power struggles
IP Collaboration Barriers:

- Profession centered models (as opposed to patient centered)
- Fear of conflict/ poor conflict resolution
- Poor communication
- Poorly trained professionals
- Inflexibility/ unwillingness to change and develop over time
Creating IP Collaborative Communities

- Brainstorm the model:
- IP Education
- Create structure to build support
- Engage consumers
- Change Model Framework and QI processes e.g. PDSA cycle supports success
1. What would be helpful to you to meet your goals as they relate to collaborative care?

2. What do we need to do collectively to move forward with collaborative care, education and research in the region and department?
IP Collaborative Mental Health Care Case Studies:

- In Patient Collaborative Team Setting
- Outpatient Setting
- Primary Care Setting
IP Collaborative Mental Health Care: In Patient Collaborative Team

- You are a psychiatrist on Johnson 3 and have been asked to help plan and develop a collaborative – interprofessional approach to patient care which reaches from the emergency room through to admission to the ward and on to discharge in the community.

- How would this be beneficial? What would your goals be?

- Identify the members of an interprofessional mental health care team which would help provide optimum care

- Describe the patients’ role in the care delivery.

- How would this team be organized?

- What would you need from hospital administration in order to carry out this plan?

- What kind of time and space requirements would be necessary to allow for the effective working of the team.

- What would be the optimum method of funding the members of this team?
You are a psychiatrist who provides outpatient care to your patients who have recently been discharged from hospital. You also provide urgent follow up from the emergency room.

Your clinic operates out of a Schedule I hospital.

You would like to improve your ability to collaborate with local family physicians. If you are successful there might be an opportunity to increase their knowledge and improve their ability to care for their patients with psychiatric illness.

Do you see any possible advantages: for your patients?

For you?

For the family physicians?

For your hospital?

If so, what would the advantages be? What would the disadvantages and barriers be?

If you decide to go ahead, how would you begin?
A group of 6 family physicians has approached you to provide on site collaborative mental health care to their family health team. The team consists of 6 family physicians, a full time nurse practitioner, and a dietitian. They also have a connection with a community mental health program who provide case management and crisis management as well as an ACTT team.

If you decide to take the job how much time do you think you would devote to the practice? How would you decide? What kind of service would you offer? What would be your limits. How much payment would you ask for?

You decide to take the job and work for 1 day a week in the practice. What steps would you take to plan the collaboration? How would you evaluate whether it is a successful collaboration?
Helpful Resources


Canadian Interprofessional Health Collaborative Website

The road to collaboration: Developing an interprofessional competency framework
Victoria Wood¹, Anthony Flavell¹, Dori Vanstolk², Lesley Bainbridge¹, Louise Nasmith¹
Journal of Interprofessional Care November 2009, Vol. 23, No. 6, Pages 621-629

A National Interprofessional Competency Framework for Canada
The CIHC IP Competency Working Group
Helpful Resources

Canadian Nurses Association on Interprofessional Care  

CanMEDS Competencies : Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada  