



Institut universitaire de formation et de
recherche en soins – IUFRS

Comment réussir l'interprofessionalité

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Colloques ASSM
Morges

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| Origine | Mission | Gouvernance | Enseignement | Recherche | Rayonnement et partenariat | Collaborateurs et collaboratrices

Recherche:

Go

Recherche

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CUV

Les enjeux du travail ensemble

- Bonnes relations interprofessionnelles
- Développer des valeurs et attitudes communes
- Cadre sécurisant
- Communication
- Lien de confiance
- Connaître ses limites personnelles / compétences
- Clarifier les rôles (se connaître)



Box 1. Collaborative competencies (amended from Barr, 1998, p. 181)

- Describe one's roles and responsibilities clearly to other professions.
- Recognize and observe the constraints of one's role, responsibilities and competence, yet perceive needs in a wider framework.
- Recognize and respect the roles, responsibilities and competence of other professions in relation to one's own.
- Work with other professions to effect change and resolve conflict in the provision of care and treatment.
- Work with others to assess, plan, provide and review care for individual patients.
- Tolerate differences, misunderstandings and shortcomings in other professions.
- Facilitate interprofessional case conferences, team meetings, etc.
- Enter into interdependent relationships with other professions.

Table 5

Characteristics of a good interdisciplinary team

Themes	Description
1. Leadership and management	Having a clear leader of the team, with clear direction and management; democratic; shared power; support/supervision; personal development aligned with line management; leader who acts and listens.
2. Communication	Individuals with communication skills; ensuring that there are appropriate systems to promote communication within the team.
3. Personal rewards, training and development	Learning; training and development; training and career development opportunities; incorporates individual rewards and opportunity, morale and motivation.
4. Appropriate resources and procedures	Structures (for example, team meetings, organizational factors, team members working from the same location). Ensuring that appropriate procedures are in place to uphold the vision of the service (for example, communication systems, appropriate referral criteria and so on).
5. Appropriate skill mix	Sufficient/appropriate skills, competencies, practitioner mix, balance of personalities; ability to make the most of other team members' backgrounds; having a full complement of staff, timely replacement/cover for empty or absent posts.
6. Climate	Team culture of trust, valuing contributions, nurturing consensus; need to create an interprofessional atmosphere.
7. Individual characteristics	Knowledge, experience, initiative, knowing strengths and weaknesses, listening skills, reflexive practice; desire to work on the same goals.
8. Clarity of vision	Having a clear set of values that drive the direction of the service and the care provided. Portraying a uniform and consistent external image.
9. Quality and outcomes of care	Patient-centered focus, outcomes and satisfaction, encouraging feedback, capturing and recording evidence of the effectiveness of care and using that as part of a feedback cycle to improve care.
10. Respecting and understanding roles	Sharing power, joint working, autonomy.

Interprofessional collaboration: three best practice models of interprofessional education

[Diane R. Bridges](#), MSN, RN, CCM,^{1,*} [Richard A. Davidson](#), MD, MPH,² [Peggy Soule Odegard](#), PharmD, BCPS, CDE, FASCP,³ [Ian V. Maki](#), MPH,³ and [John Tomkowiak](#), MD, MOL⁴

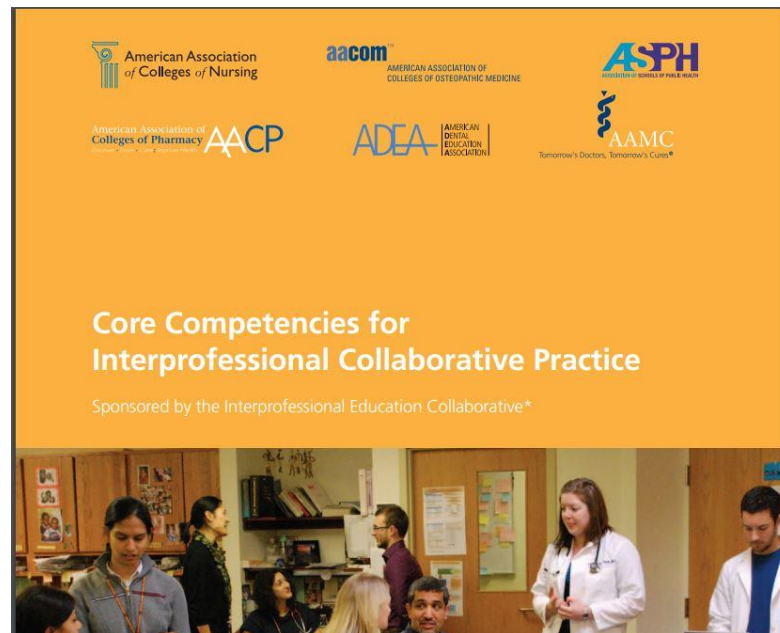
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- Connaître son identité professionnelle pour mieux collaborer
- Connaître le rôle de chacun parmi les autres professions faisant équipe

Définir le cadre de pratique pour chaque profession de la santé

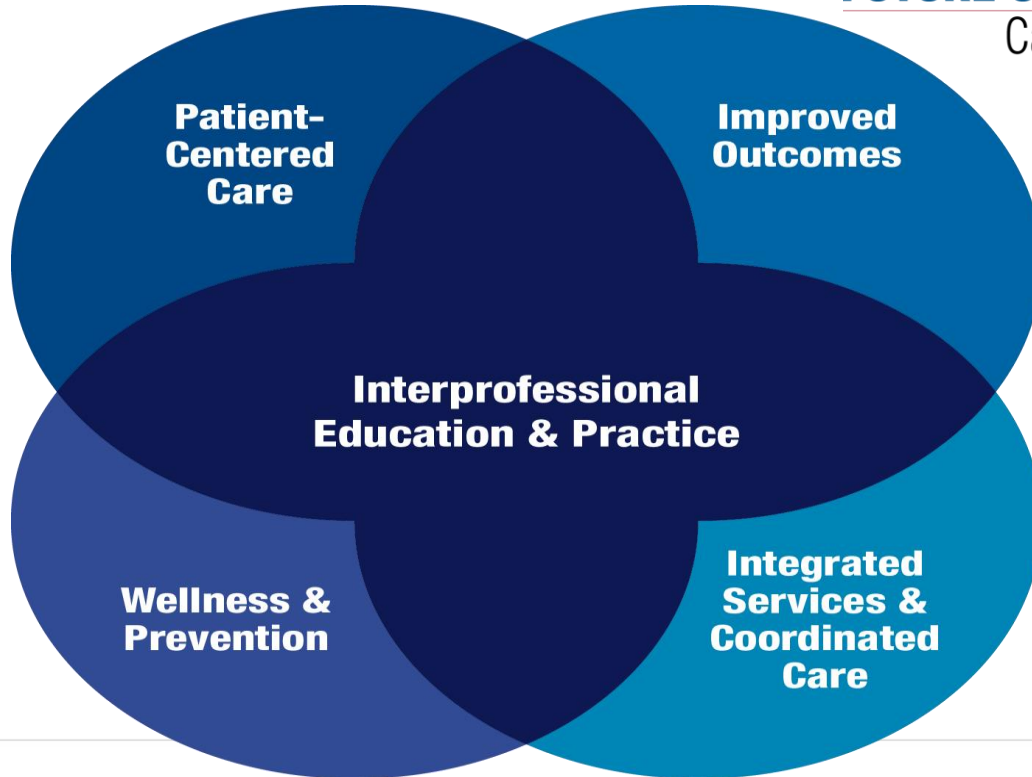
Apprendre à collaborer...

- Centré sur le patient/famille
- Orienté santé communautaire
- Centré sur la relation
- Centré sur le processus de soins



Collaboration Interprofessionnelle

FUTURE OF NURSING™
Campaign for Action

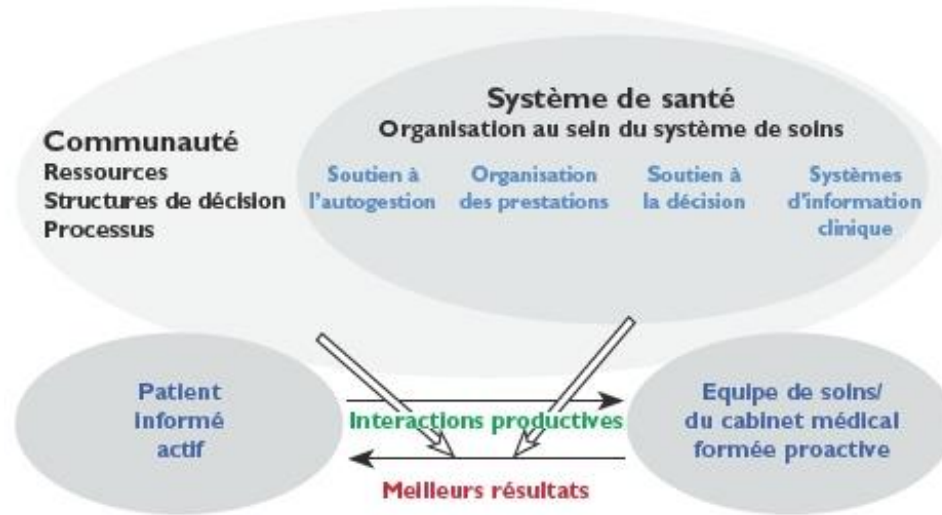


Modèles de soins

Claudia Steurer-Stey, Anja Frei, Thomas Rosemann

Le « Chronic care model » en médecine de famille en Suisse*

Rev Med Suisse 2010;1016-1019



Aller de l'avant....

- Développer les initiatives existantes
- Leadership transformationnel
- Utiliser toutes les compétences existantes
- Interdisciplinarité (obligatoire pour tous les curriculum)



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