**Lecture 4 Dr. Haider Raheem**

**Interprofessional Relations**

The term ‘profession’ was formerly applied only to the church, the law and medicine – the three ‘learned’ professions. The meaning of the term is now broader, as is apparent from the definition in the Oxford English Dictionary: ‘a vocation in which a professed knowledge of some department of learning is used in its application to the affairs of others, or in the practice of an art founded upon it’. In modern usage, it seems that almost all occupations that require some measure of intellectual training can be described as professions. However, an organized profession requires more than the mere existence of an intellectual discipline.

**HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS**

The American Medical Association recognizes more than 80 health care related careers, including physician, pharmacist, nurse, and allied health professional. Allied health care professionals, also known as *paramedicals,* provide health care services and perform tasks under the direction of physicians.

**THE HEALTH CARE TEAM**

The health care team consists of all health care professionals who have responsibility for patient care plus the patient. Although all members of the health care team interact directly with the patient, they rarely meet as a group; instead, information and recommendations are exchanged through written documentation. Verbal information exchange and recommendations occur on a less formal basis.

 All members of the health care team contribute their profession’s unique knowledge and skills. Pharmacists, the “drug experts” on the team, help teams develop, implement, and monitor the therapeutic regimen and provide drug information and education services to the patient and team.

 Students have a unique role on the health care team. Students represent their profession and are expected to carry out their professional responsibilities under the direct supervision of licensed professionals.

**THE MEDICAL TEAM**

Teaching hospitals are the primary training sites for most health care professionals. Health care services in teaching hospitals are structured around medical teaching teams composed of physicians, medical students, and, depending on the hospital, other health care professionals. Medical teams, organized to provide a structured training environment, are responsible for the care of patients located in assigned areas of the hospital (e.g., the cardiology unit) or patients located throughout the hospital (e.g., patients with infectious disease or renal disease). The team may provide consultative services in a medical subspecialty (e.g., dermatology) or be identified with a specific physician group practice. The medical team functions as a unit, with the division of labor and the responsibility of each member determined according to the status of each individual. The team is structured so that each team member receives guidance from a more experienced health care professional. The team is the focus for group teaching and decision-making discussions. Physician team members include, in order of seniority, the attending physician, fellows, residents, and medical students.

**Hospitals**

MEDICAL TEAM COMOSITION IN TEACHING HOSPITAL

1- TYPICAL TEAM MEMBERS

Attending physician

Senior or junior medical resident

Intern

Senior medical student

Junior medical student

2- OTHER TEAM MEMBERS

Medical ethicist

Nurse

Occupational therapist

Pharmacist

Respiratory therapist

Social worker

Students (dental, nursing, pharmacy)

**COMMUNICATING WITH HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS**

Effective communication between pharmacists and physicians, nurses, and other pharmacists is essential. Poor communication not only leads to frustration and lack of respect among professions but also may compromise patient care if important information is misunderstood, ineffectively conveyed, or left out.

**Pharmacist-Physician Communication**

Pharmacists and physicians often have trouble communicating with one another. Both professionals are extremely busy; communication usually takes place when neither party has much time to converse. Many pharmacists are intimidated by physicians (Figure below). To communicate effectively, pharmacists must be comfortable with their role on the health care team and confident in their unique knowledge and contributions to patient care.

 Be prepared with specific questions or facts and recommendations when initiating a patient care–related conversation with physicians. Make sure other resources cannot answer the question. Stay within the pharmacist’s area of expertise. Choose the right time and place for the conversation. Never interrupt a physician-patient interaction, except in a life threatening situation. Follow the chain of command. Do not go to an attending physician when the question or recommendation is more appropriate for a less senior member of the medical team. Do not interrupt teaching rounds with trivial questions and observations better communicated one to one with individual physicians. Do not engage physicians in lengthy social small talk.



**Figure:** Pharmacist-Physician Communication.

**Pharmacist-Nurse Communication**

Pharmacists and nurses also often have trouble communicating with one another. Pharmacists and nurses are extremely busy; communication often occurs when neither party has much time to spend talking. Unfortunately in the acute care setting most pharmacist-nurse communication takes place because of drug distribution errors; much of the tension between the two professions is based on these interactions. Nurses are pressed to obtain and administer medication and pharmacists are frustrated because nonstat requests often are presented as emergencies (e.g., stat docusate sodium). The pharmacist and the nurse end up in a tug-of-war over work priorities, which can lead to lack of respect and poor communication on the part of both professionals. Pharmacists and nurses must treat one another with respect; both professionals must realize that they share the same goal (e.g., optimal patient care) and are on the same patient care team. Communication should be clear, to the point, and timely.

**Pharmacist-Pharmacist Communication**

Patient care may be less than optimal because of communication difficulties between pharmacists. For example, pharmacists on hospital-based consult services such as pharmacokinetics or infectious disease may not have access to recent uncharted patient information or be privy to in-depth discussions during team rounds. Pharmacists on the patient care team need to update consulting pharmacists frequently. Consulting pharmacists should be aware that the primary team may have more information than that documented in the patient record; they should not make recommendations in isolation.

 Community pharmacists and institutional pharmacists rarely share patient-related information. Although patients and other members of the health care team potentially benefit by knowing details regarding patient medications and status before hospitalization and upon discharge, the fragmented nature of traditional health care delivery systems makes this type of communication nearly impossible.



