Interprofessional collaboration in primary care teams

Development and evaluation of a multifaceted programme to enhance patient-centredness and efficiency
The research presented in this dissertation was conducted at the:
School for Public Health and Primary Care (CAPHRI), Department of Family Medicine, Maastricht University. CAPHRI participates in the Netherlands School of Primary Care Research (CaRe), acknowledged by the Royal Dutch Academy of Science (KNAW). CAPHRI was classified as 'excellent' by the external evaluation committee of leading international experts that reviewed CAPHRI in December 2010.

and

Centre of Research: Autonomy and Participation of people with chronic illness, Faculty of Health, Zuyd University of Applied Sciences, Heerlen, the Netherlands.

The research presented in this dissertation was funded by Stichting Innovatieve Alliantie, RAAK-PRO (grant number PRO-3-36).

The printing of this thesis was financially supported by eGPO (Elektronisch Gestructureerd Patiënten Overleg).

All rights are reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, without the written permission from the author or, where appropriate, the publisher of the article.

© Jerôme van Dongen, Maastricht 2017

Layout: Tiny Wouters
Cover design: Harrie Habets
Illustrations: Harrie Habets
Printed by: Gildeprint - Enschede

ISBN: 978-94-6233-818-0
Interprofessional collaboration in primary care teams

Development and evaluation of a multifaceted programme to enhance patient-centredness and efficiency

PROEFSCHRIFT

ter verkrijging van de graad van doctor aan de Universiteit Maastricht, op gezag van de Rector Magnificus, Prof. dr. Rianne M. Letschert, volgens het besluit van het College van Decanen, in het openbaar te verdedigen op vrijdag 15 december 2017 om 10.00 uur

Door

Jerôme Jean Jacques van Dongen
Promotores
Prof. dr. A.J. Beurskens
Prof. dr. T. van der Weijden

Co-promotores
Dr. M.A. van Bokhoven
Dr. R. Daniëls (Zuyd Hogeschool, Heerlen)

Beoordelingscommissie
Prof. dr. J.W.M. Muris (voorzitter)
Prof. dr. D.H.J.M. Dolmans
Prof. dr. P. van Royen (Universiteit Antwerpen)
Prof. dr. D. Ruwaard
Dr. C. Smits (Windesheim, Zwolle)
Contents

Chapter 1  General introduction 7

Chapter 2  Developing interprofessional care plans in chronic care: a scoping review 19
            *BMC Fam Pract 2016;17:137*

Chapter 3  Interprofessional collaboration regarding patients’ care plans in primary care: a focus group study into influential factors 35
            *BMC Fam Pract 2016;17:58*

Chapter 4  Interprofessional primary care team meetings: a qualitative approach comparing observations with personal opinions 57
            *Fam Pract. 2017;34(1):98-106*

Chapter 5  Successful participation of patients in interprofessional team meetings: a qualitative study 77
            *Health Expect 2016*

Chapter 6  “They are talking about me, but not with me”. A focus group study to explore the patient perspective on interprofessional team meetings in primary care 101
            *Patient 2017*

Chapter 7  Development of a customizable programme for improving interprofessional team meetings. An action research approach 123
            *Under review*

Chapter 8  Suitability of a programme for improving interprofessional primary care team meetings 151
            *Submitted*

Chapter 9  Sustainable interprofessional teamwork needs a team-friendly healthcare system: Experiences from a collaborative Dutch programme 187
            *Journal of Interprofessional Care. 2017;33(2):167-169*

Chapter 10  General discussion 195
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samenvatting</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valorisation</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dankwoord</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About the author</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of publications</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 1

General introduction
General introduction

Increasing complexity of chronic care

Health care systems world-wide are being challenged by an ageing population, and consequently by an increasing prevalence of chronic conditions such as type 2 diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or mobility problems.\(^1\) About 30% of the European population are suffering from a chronic disease.\(^2\) Moreover, patients increasingly have to cope with two or more chronic conditions simultaneously, which is referred to as multimorbidity. Multimorbidity is recognized as a major public health challenge, since this category of patients appears to be at greater risk of adverse health outcomes, often resulting in complex care demands.\(^{3,4}\) Oostrom et al. showed (based on data from 2002-2008) that multimorbidity of chronic diseases affected 13% of the Dutch population and 37% of those older than 55 years.\(^5\) In addition to physical and mental challenges, patients are increasingly confronted with problems in their social situation, e.g. a limited social network, lack of participation and loneliness. Hence, it is not surprising that professionals are often confronted with patients whose social situation is as much a threat to their health or recovery as the illness itself.\(^6\) Improved integration of the physical, mental and social aspects of care seems essential for the provision of patient-centred care.\(^6\) Moreover, the care of patients with complex needs can be delivered more efficiently, and can be tailored to their specific needs, if patients are involved in their own care process.\(^7\) Determining the degree to which patients are able and willing to control their own daily life, known as self-management, can be considered an essential part of chronic care.\(^8\) Supporting the self-management abilities of these patients enables them to live independently and participate in society. Support of self-management is also one of the key elements of the chronic care model, which guides towards higher-quality management of chronic conditions within primary care.\(^9\) According to the chronic care model, optimal chronic care is achieved when a well-prepared proactive practice team interacts with an informed, activated patient.\(^10\)

Primary care setting

In recent years, the care of people suffering from chronic diseases in the Netherlands has been shifting from secondary to primary care.\(^11\) Moreover, as a result of improvements in medical care and technology, patients suffering from chronic conditions have a longer life expectancy and often use primary care for longer periods of time. Professionals in primary care will therefore be confronted with a substantial increase in workload, especially regarding patients with complex problems.\(^11\) In many countries, most of the daily care for people with chronic conditions is delivered in the
primary care setting by a range of health care professionals from different disciplines. In Dutch primary care, the family physician can be regarded as a central figure within a network of professionals taking care of one patient. Hospital care in the Netherlands care is only accessible through referral by the family physician. There is evidence that a well-established primary care system is associated with better health outcomes, lower costs and more equity in health. Features that have been described as defining features of primary care include the provision of generalistic, person-centred care, first contact and open access, and the continuity and coordination of care through collaboration between a variety of disciplines. Furthermore, primary care implies a stronger focus on the patient in his or her own environment, and on daily functioning, compared to specialist care which is more focused on the treatment of the disease.

Patient-centredness

Governments and care organisations are increasingly recognizing the need to focus on the patient as a whole, and aim to embrace a patient-centred approach to the provision of health care. They emphasise the need for health care to be more explicitly aimed at the patients’ individual demands. A patient-centred care approach, which is known to be associated with improved health status and efficiency of care, has been described in different ways. However, three key elements were distinguished by Kitson and colleagues: patient participation and involvement, the relationship between patient and professional and the context in which care is delivered. Professionals have a substantial role to play in stimulating patient involvement and self-management and enabling patients to become effective managers of their own lives, tailored to their needs and capabilities. Programmes directed at self-management support incorporate goal setting as an important feature, as it is associated with enhancing patient autonomy. Goal setting can be defined as the agreement between (health care) professionals and patients on health-related goals. In order to set goals for different domains of functioning together with their patients, professionals need to obtain a more complete understanding of a patient’s situation, preferences and individual needs. To achieve this, they need to move from a traditional, illness-oriented professional perspective to a broader patient perspective on daily functioning. In such a holistic model of illness and disabilities, supporting people to remain active and able to take part in meaningful activities is of equal importance as managing the disease and preventing deterioration. The World Health Organization (WHO) translated this development into the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF). The ICF divides functioning into a number of health and health-related domains. These domains comprise health conditions, body functions, activities and participation, but also include
environmental and personal factors influencing overall functioning. On the whole, ICF provides a shared language and conceptual framework that transcends traditional disciplinary boundaries.\textsuperscript{22}

**Interprofessional collaboration**

Facilitating the shift from disease-oriented to more patient-centred care requires collaboration and mutual alignment of care by proactive practice teams.\textsuperscript{23} In this respect, delivering patient-centred care close to the patients’ home environment, to ensure that patients can live the life they desire, requires integration of care and collaboration with the patient system, including informal caregivers, partners, children or designated health professionals, and among the different professionals involved.\textsuperscript{17} The collaboration between professionals from a range of disciplines is known as interprofessional collaboration. As early as 1988, the WHO called for more interprofessional collaboration to achieve a less fragmented and more effective approach to complex health problems. Nowadays, health care delivery models clearly envision teams of professionals working together to meet patient needs.\textsuperscript{24} Based on the terminology of the Centre for the Advancement of Interprofessional Education (CAIPE), Morgan and colleagues (2015) defined interprofessional collaboration as:

> “An active and ongoing partnership between people from diverse backgrounds with distinctive professional cultures and possibly representing different organisations or sectors who work together to solve problems or provide services”.\textsuperscript{25}

Alternative terms used by researchers and professionals are ‘interdisciplinary collaboration’, ‘multidisciplinary collaboration’, ‘interprofessional practice’ and ‘interprofessional teamwork’.\textsuperscript{26} Compared to the description of the most commonly used term, multidisciplinary collaboration, interprofessional collaboration involves a deeper level of working together, characterised by intensive interactions between participants and the development of a shared care plan. An integrated approach to care through interprofessional collaboration is positively associated with the provision of safe and high-quality health and social care services.\textsuperscript{27,28} It is also widely accepted that a professional from a single discipline is not able to deal with the complexity associated with the care demands of people with goals in various domains. Care standards and guidelines also describe the relevance of patient-centredness and coordination and collaboration among professionals from different disciplines. Conversely, poor interprofessional collaboration can negatively affect the delivery of health services.\textsuperscript{27} By
jointly developing care plans, professionals are able to merge their perspectives and tailor their care to the patients’ needs, preferences and values. A patient-centred care plan is defined as ‘a shared document including a patient’s current and preferred situation, as well as personal goals and actions’.29,30

Interprofessional collaboration in primary care practice

Within the primary care setting, health care professionals are used to developing their own discipline-specific care plans, and developing shared care plans requires interprofessional collaboration. In primary care practice, interprofessional collaboration occurs at different places and is implemented in several ways. To ensure coordination of care, professionals from various disciplines collaborate through a broad range of consultations, meetings, bilateral discussions, whether ad hoc or in a systematic way.31 In many cases, periodic interprofessional team meetings are conducted to discuss patients with complex problems. To illustrate, an average team may comprise family physicians, practice nurses, occupational therapists, physical therapists and district nurses. It is becoming clear that interprofessional collaboration by means of team meetings can be considered a meaningful strategy for coordinating care, developing patient-centred care plans and consequently dealing with the increasing complexity of chronic care. However, providing patient-centred care for the increasing number of people with complex care demands remains a major challenge to primary care.32,33

Unfortunately, current practice rarely promotes a patient’s active engagement in his or her health through self-management.33 Professionals find it difficult to support self-management by their chronically ill patients, especially as regards the process of interprofessional collaboration.34,35 Moreover, conducting efficient interprofessional collaboration in practice is perceived as rather complex, since it is influenced by interrelated factors regarding structure, organisation, interaction and context.36-40 Consequently, the current approach to the care for people with complex care demands lacks patient-centredness and is often poorly coordinated, fragmented and inefficient.33,41

Enhancing interprofessional collaboration is clearly perceived as a useful strategy for the development of patient-centred care plans, but it appears difficult to achieve properly in practice.36 Before current practice can be improved, more information is needed on the way efficient and patient-centred interprofessional care should be achieved in practice.
Aim of this thesis

The aim of the research reported on in this thesis was to explore the key factors for improving primary care professionals’ interprofessional collaboration for the development of patient-centred care plans. This thesis reports on three phases, including eight studies, as outlined in Figure 1.1, starting by exploring the field of interprofessional collaboration and an in-depth problem analysis of current practice (phase 1), followed by a programme development process characterised by co-creation with intended users (phase 2), and finally evaluation of the resulting programme (phase 3). The research questions for each phase are:

Phase 1

1. What is known in the scientific literature about developing interprofessional shared care plans?
2. What factors influence the development of interprofessional shared care plans?
3. How are interprofessional team meetings currently conducted in Dutch primary care, and what are the participants’ experiences?
4. How do patients and professionals experience patient participation in interprofessional team meetings?
5. What is the patients’ perspective on interprofessional team meetings in primary care?

Phase 2

6. What are the key elements of a programme to improve interprofessional team meetings in primary care?

Phase 3

7. What are the critical factors determining the suitability and potential impact of a programme to improve the functioning of interprofessional team meetings?
8. What are the contextual facilitators of and barriers to a sustainable implementation of interprofessional teamwork in a primary care setting?
The development of the methodologies of the various studies reported on in this thesis was based on the basic assumptions and theoretical background of the social constructivist paradigm. Social constructivism explains reality as an ongoing dynamic process, reproduced by individuals acting on the basis of their interpretation and knowledge. The social constructivist approach often relies on naturalistic methods. Therefore, and based on the principles of naturalistic inquiry, we applied a primarily qualitative research design using observations and interviews in natural practice settings for data collection. In the light of social constructivism, the methodology of some studies was based on social constructionism, in which social interaction between people leads to the development of knowledge. The findings of the scoping review and qualitative studies have been translated into a programme, developed through action research and characterised by co-creation with different stakeholders. Finally, the programme was evaluated by means of a process evaluation in six primary care practices. Furthermore, contextual facilitators of and barriers to a sustainable implementation of inter-professional teamwork were explored by means of a case study.
Thesis outline

Chapter 2 describes the scoping review used to identify currently available scientific literature on developing interprofessional shared care plans. Chapter 3 addresses several factors influencing interprofessional collaboration for care plan development. A qualitative study was performed including four focus group meetings with health care professionals, patient representatives and experts in the field of interprofessional collaboration. Chapter 4 presents a qualitative study on the current working methods within interprofessional primary care team meetings and the experiences of team members. Current practice was observed and compared with team members’ personal opinions as explored by interviewing them individually immediately afterwards. Chapter 5 discusses patient participation in interprofessional team meetings in various settings. A qualitative study including observations and interviews was conducted to examine the current professional practices and experiences of both professionals and patients. Chapter 6 specifically addresses the patients’ perspective on interprofessional team meetings in primary care, based on a qualitative study with a focus group design. Chronically ill patients who had been involved in interprofessional collaboration were asked for their viewpoints, expectations and concerns regarding team meetings, after having watched video vignettes of different meetings.

The results of the studies in Chapters 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were used as input for the next study, reported on in Chapter 7. This chapter describes the development and final content of the programme to improve professional collaboration. As part of the development process, different teams took part in an action research approach. This iterative process involved testing and evaluating the draft version of the programme in three primary care teams. Chapter 8 describes the process evaluation and potential impact of the programme after implementation in six primary care teams. Chapter 9 addresses external factors influencing the implementation of sustainable interprofessional teamwork in a case study.

Chapter 10 discusses the main findings and methodological considerations in the light of existing literature, and defines lessons learnt and recommendations for future research.
Chapter 1

References


Chapter 2

Developing interprofessional care plans in chronic care: a scoping review

Jerôme van Dongen
Loes van Bokhoven
Ramon Daniëls
Trudy van der Weijden
Wencke Emonts
Sandra Beurskens

BMC Fam Pract 2016;17:137
Abstract

Background
The number of people suffering from one or more chronic conditions is rising, resulting in an increase in patients with complex health care demands. Interprofessional collaboration and the use of shared care plans support the management of complex health care demands of patients with chronic illnesses. This study aims to get an overview of the scientific literature on developing interprofessional shared care plans.

Methods
We conducted a scoping review of the scientific literature regarding the development of interprofessional shared care plans. A systematic database search resulted in 45 articles being included, five of which were empirical studies concentrating purely on the care plan. Findings were synthesised using directed content analysis.

Results
This review revealed three themes. The first theme was the format of the shared care plan, with the following elements: patient’s current state; goals and concerns; actions and interventions; and evaluation. The second theme concerned the development of shared care plans, and can be categorised as interpersonal, organisational and patient-related factors. The third theme covered tools, whose main function is to support professionals in sharing patient information without personal contact. Such tools relate to documentation of and communication about patient information.

Conclusion
Care plan development is not a free-standing concept, but should be seen as the result of an underlying process of interprofessional collaboration between team members, including the patient. To integrate the patients’ perspectives into the care plans, their needs and values need careful consideration. This review indicates a need for new empirical studies examining the development and use of shared care plans and evaluating their effects.
Introduction

As the average age in European countries rises, so does the number of people suffering from chronic diseases such as diabetes. Depending on their age, 30–80% of these patients with a chronic disease are confronted with multiple chronic conditions. Suffering from chronic conditions leads to considerable deterioration of functioning and increased care demands. Chronically ill patients visit 4-9 different health care professionals regularly. In order to keep rising health care costs under control, governments aim to shift the treatment of chronic patients from hospital care to primary care. The primary care setting will therefore be confronted with a substantial increase in workload, especially regarding patients with complex problems. Accordingly, there is a need for effective and efficient interprofessional collaboration in chronic care, especially in the primary care setting. Interprofessional collaboration can have positive effects on health care processes and outcomes. In addition, interprofessional collaboration seems to be a prerequisite to facilitate a shift from disease-oriented to patient-oriented care.

Health care professionals are used to developing their own discipline-specific care plans. However, given the increasing complexity of care for people with multiple chronic conditions, it seems meaningful to synchronise these discipline-specific care plans into one interprofessional shared care plan. Interprofessional collaboration appears to be positively affected by the use of shared care plans. Based on the literature, we define a shared care plan as a collaborative and shared document that involves a joint input from an interprofessional team of professionals, summarising the patient’s current and preferred situation, as well as personal goals and actions. Developing shared care plans can be perceived as a means to improve the communication, coordination and synchronisation of care across health care professionals from a diversity of disciplines, resulting in more complete care plans. In addition, the shared care plan should highlight the process of care, rather than being solely a chronically arranged list of interventions or tasks.

Although the use of shared care plans is recommended in various guidelines for chronic diseases, they have not been implemented on a large scale. Furthermore, there seem to be differences in both the content and structure of these care plans, and to date, they have rarely been patient-centred. Various interrelated factors (both barriers and facilitators) influence the development of these care plans. Factors that have been mentioned as possible causes obstructing the development of such plans include poor coordination of care and lack of time in consultations. San Martin-Rodriguez and colleagues divided these factors into interactional determinants (processes related to interpersonal relationships), organisational determinants (aspects of the organisation),
and systemic determinants (external factors). The development of tools and the use of health information technology have been acknowledged as possible strategies supporting the development of shared care plans. Supporting implementation in practice would benefit from an overview of the scientific knowledge regarding the development process of interprofessional shared care plans. However, to our knowledge no overviews are available for this specific area. We therefore conducted a scoping review to explore the scientific literature on developing interprofessional shared care plans.

**Methods**

**Study design**

We explored the literature using a scoping review. We chose this approach, described by Arksey and O’Malley, because the area is complex and has not yet been reviewed comprehensively. In a scoping review, the inclusion of articles is merely based on the relevance of the studies, rather than on methodological quality, in order to accumulate as much information as possible and to map the key concepts and research gaps. Within this approach, five stages, similar to those in systematic reviews, have been described.

*Identifying the research question*

Based on preliminary research and the expertise of the research team, the following research question was formulated: ‘What is known in the scientific literature about developing interprofessional shared care plans in chronic care?’ We were particularly interested in the interprofessional issues related to the development of shared care plans.

*Identifying relevant studies*

The search strategy included three different concepts: ‘chronic disease’, ‘interprofessional collaboration’ and ‘care plan’ (Figure 2.1). Both free-text search terms and MESH headings were used to search the following electronic databases: Pubmed, CINAHL, Cochrane and PsycINFO. The search was updated until April 2014 and limited to human adults and the English, Dutch, French or German language. In addition to searching electronic databases, the reference lists of relevant articles were checked. Subsequently, we contacted 10 experts in the field, who were asked by e-mail what they regarded as key publications on the topic.
Study selection

The selection was made by two reviewers (JvD and WE) independently in three rounds: first titles were screened, then titles with abstracts, and the remaining set of studies were screened on full text. Any differences and uncertainties were discussed until consensus was reached. Studies fulfilling the following criteria were included: (1) dealing with interprofessional collaboration (two or more health care professionals from different professional backgrounds) in chronic care for adults; and (2) describing the development of care plans, goals or actions. No methodological criteria were applied, so a broad range of papers, varying from discussion papers to papers based on empirical data, were included. Since the search was sensitive, we also included papers describing interventions in which the development of shared care plans was only a minor element.

Charting the data

A descriptive summary of each study was made in a spreadsheet to map the article’s general citation information, methodology and key findings (can be retrieved from online publication). Two reviewers (JvD and WE) charted the data independently and discussed the results.

Collating, summarising and reporting the results

Initial reading and preliminary content analysis by two reviewers (JvD and WE) revealed three themes, which were used to structure the findings: the main elements of a care plan, factors influencing the interprofessional development of a shared care plan, and tools to support the building and use of shared care plans. Directed content analysis, using deductive reasoning, was used to validate or conceptually extend the existing
preliminary thematic framework described above.\textsuperscript{22} Subsequently, the two reviewers iteratively extracted the data independently and discussed the results related to these themes until consensus was reached. In cases where no consensus was reached or questions remained, a third researcher (MvB) was consulted.

**Results**

The search resulted in 5011 hits, and after reading the titles, abstracts and full texts and correcting for duplicates, we found 45 articles fulfilling the inclusion criteria (Figure 2.2). Of these, 22 had been published in 2008 or later and most originated from the USA (n=15). Eight articles (seven discussion papers and one study protocol) reported no new empirical data. In 26 of the other 37, a care plan was the intervention being studied (or part of it), with either quantitative or qualitative evaluations. In addition, eight reviews were included.\textsuperscript{14,23–29} Most of the reviews aimed to identify models of multidisciplinary collaboration, exploring factors that influence interprofessional teamwork, or assessing the effectiveness of multidisciplinary or collaborative programmes. The review by Dellefield\textsuperscript{24} concerned interdisciplinary care planning in nursing facilities, and a written plan of care.\textsuperscript{24} Ring and colleagues\textsuperscript{28} conducted a systematic review on the use of the asthma action plan.\textsuperscript{28}

![Study selection process diagram](image-url)
Most of the care plans in the included studies were disease-specific and e.g. related to cancer, pulmonary or diabetes care. Studies used various designs and embraced a wide range of professions and settings, including primary care, rehabilitation, nursing home care, hospital care and home care. Most of the included articles concerned broad topics, including interprofessional collaboration, care planning process, integrated care and teamwork. Only five of the empirical studies solely concerned the development and use of shared care plans. Initial reading revealed three themes: (1) elements of care plans, (2) factors influencing the development of care plans, and (3) tools to support the building and use of care plans.

Main elements of a shared care plan

In 18 of the included studies (11 empirical), various elements of a shared care plan were described. However, none of the studies explored ‘elements’ as the main outcome measure. The elements derived from these studies can be divided into four categories: information about the current state of the patient; goals and concerns; actions and interventions, and an evaluation of the care delivered and the plan (Figure 2.3).

The first element, current state, relates to the patients’ individual situation, and covers information about their background, demographics, functioning, medication use and usual treatment. Besides patient information, the presence of a list of professionals
Chapter 2

involved was mentioned, with a clarification of their roles and responsibilities. In addition, Chun-che described the current state as 'about me', and provided the health care team with essential background information. This current state can be seen as an element of the care plan which is composed and continuously adjusted by the interprofessional team.

The second element includes patients’ goals and concerns and contains information related to the care requirements and goals formulated by the patient and the professionals. The goals can cover patient’s preferences, values, needs and expectations and can be seen as the central focus of the shared care plan, according to several authors. Since setting goals is a complex process and often difficult to understand for patients, Gage preferred to talk about patients’ ‘concerns’ instead of goals. Goals can be explored and described as specific, measurable, assignable, realistic and timerelated (SMART). Furthermore, different levels of goals and behaviour change elements can be distinguished: (1) general goals (e.g. weight loss), (2) ongoing activity (e.g. exercising), (3) specific activity (e.g. walking, swimming), (4) frequency of activity (e.g. 3 times a week), (5) when the activity would occur (e.g. before work), (6) barriers to success, (7) assessment of confidence (1 low-10 high), and (8) ways to improve confidence.

In order to explore personal goals, patients are asked to formulate their own preferred outcomes in the care plan. Patients are also asked to mention activities they enjoy or need to do, also known as meaningful activities. Berger specifically focused on the patients’ own personal stories instead of the illness and used the patients’ own words to describe their goals. According to Berger, the care process begins and ends with health care professionals helping patients to explore and tell their own story, including their experience with illness and health. Since the patients’ situation is not static, the shared care plan evolves continuously.

The third element concerns the actions and interventions that result from the goals and concerns as mentioned in the previous category. Wright stated that a plan of actions is needed, and that the starting point for these actions is the patient’s personal perspective. Dellefield and Metzetal recommended including individualised interventions (including strategies and actions), tailored to the individual patient, in the care plan, rather than standardised interventions. This will enable the patients’ personal goals to be reached. Redundancy will be minimised when the actions and interventions are specified, time- and date-based and relate to one of the health care professionals involved. Specifying interventions and actions facilitates monitoring and follow-up.

The fourth element of the care plan concerns evaluation, including the professional documenting the patient’s evaluation of progress, including successes, struggles, the level of participation in goal setting, and capacity to revise the care plan.
used the patient’s own outcomes and evaluated these with a format called the ‘tracking and evaluation form’ on three dimensions: importance, personal performance and satisfaction.\(^{39}\)

In addition to the elements of a care plan, several authors mentioned preconditions to developing these plans. They stated that the plan should be kept up to date, tailored to the individual patient, and expressed in lay language, balancing the patient’s emotional, social and physical needs. Furthermore, the care plan should be easily accessible to all health care professionals involved.\(^{17,23,28,41,43}\) The care plan should also be able to be updated as it travels with the patient, so that the patient does not have to re-explain the situation all over again.\(^{17}\)

**Factors influencing the interprofessional development of a shared care plan**

Factors that influence the process of interprofessional collaboration in developing care plans were mentioned in 35 of the included studies (29 empirical). Often, however, authors did not describe these factors specifically in relation to a shared care plan, but to the underlying process of interprofessional collaboration. We divided these factors into interpersonal factors, organisational factors and patient-related factors.

**Interpersonal factors** are related to individual professionals and interactions between the team members, and concern issues such as knowing each other, the competencies of individual team members\(^{17}\) and mutual communication.\(^{16}\) One study identified the need to develop collaboration skills between social and health care professionals in order to better serve the needs of patients with complex health care demands.\(^{44}\) Professionals in health care teams have various backgrounds and education, resulting in different professional languages and lack of a common vocabulary.\(^{45}\) These differences have been described as barriers to the negotiation process about a shared care plan.\(^{16,17,28,31}\) Other factors mentioned in the studies are clarity about and appreciation of each other’s roles and collaboration based on trust and respect.\(^{16,37,44}\) To create a situation of mutual trust and respect, individuals could, according to Lewis et al.,\(^{16}\) focus on reaching team goals instead of individual goals, listen to other team members without attacking each other, convey criticism in a positive way, provide positive feedback and respect, and understand the norms and rules of the team.\(^{16}\)

Most of the factors can be assigned to the category of **organisational factors**. Organisational factors are conditions related to the structure and logistics of team meetings\(^{16,17,29}\) and a shared team vision.\(^{37}\) Elements related to structure are team composition, division of roles, organisational support and leadership.\(^{16,29,39}\) Preferably, organisational roles and responsibilities should be defined, team members should work towards a common goal, and there should be shared responsibility for optimal patient
outcomes.\textsuperscript{39} Leadership and coordination were addressed frequently in the studies, and authors often expressed their preference for one person taking the lead in the process.\textsuperscript{26,29,34,43} The success of an interprofessional team working according to a structured protocol strongly depends on the person who coordinates the meetings.\textsuperscript{42} For both patients and health care professionals, it is often unclear which of the professionals involved has the overall responsibility for coordinating the interprofessional collaboration.\textsuperscript{44} Despite the fact that this coordinator could be from any professional background, it is often a nurse (or nurse practitioner) who adopts this coordinating role.\textsuperscript{13,14,24,29,34,42,46–50} Elements related to logistics are accommodation, time and place. Time is mentioned several times as a common barrier across different settings and organisations.\textsuperscript{45} Pressure of time can be associated with both attendance to meetings and the coordination and development of care plans.\textsuperscript{16,26,32,36,44,45,51}

\textit{Patient-related factors} regarding the integration of the patient’s perspective during the care plan development process were discussed in 15 studies. These studies described patients’ unique knowledge (experiential knowledge) about their conditions and lives, which complements the knowledge of the professionals. Several authors emphasised that before a team can discuss a patient’s goal, it is essential to know their wishes, expectations and needs.\textsuperscript{30,40,52} Nine studies highlighted the role of the patient as an active participant in the team, and stressed the importance of patients being empowered by, e.g. providing information, setting goals and developing an action plan.\textsuperscript{15,25,27,39,44,52–55} However, four studies reported difficulties with involving patients in the care process, because of time pressure, unrealistic goal setting, patients’ lack of understanding of the process, leading professional perspective, and difficulties in translating patients’ needs into agreed goals.\textsuperscript{15,51,56,57}

\textit{Tools to support the building and use of shared care plans}

Fourteen of the selected studies (13 empirical) described tools to support the interprofessional formulation and use of care plans, or tools to support patient involvement. One of the main functions of the tools is to support the exchange of information and bring new information to the team members’ attention through emailing or by using an alert system.\textsuperscript{58–60} An alert system may be an element of the electronic health record (EHR), sending professionals a reminder to contact colleagues for information and assistance.\textsuperscript{61} Likewise, Casas et al.\textsuperscript{48} described the use of an ICT platform including a web-based call centre facilitating access by patients, carers and primary care professionals to a specialist nurse who acts as case manager. The use of an EHR, which is associated with greater care coordination among health care professionals and agreement about treatment goals, can be a tool to provide comprehensive patient
information. Some of the tools are only used by professionals from one discipline, while others are used by all stakeholders involved. Several professionals use electronic systems before and during the process of developing a care plan, while others make use of these systems just to document the care plan. In addition to tools mainly directed at care plan development, several studies discussed ways to empower patients to become involved in the care plan development. The aims of these tools can be divided into developing communication and decision-making skills, training patients and caregivers in mutual communication and decision-making and self-management skills, and training professionals in motivational interviewing. In addition, a user-friendly and patient-centred use of the EHR, in which patients can actively participate, can promote patient self-management. In some cases, patients are able to enter the system and contribute to modifications and adaptations. The option of modifying information can provide the patient with a more active role. Boyd described a tool to enhance this active role of the patient, which merges data from the individual assessments with evidence-based best-practice recommendations to support discussion between professional and patient. Measurement instruments such as the Goal Attainment Scaling (GAS) can be used to evaluate a patient’s progress in terms of attaining personal goals. It is used for patients with multiple complex problems, and monitored during team meetings.

Discussion

This scoping review explored the scientific literature on developing interprofessional shared care plans. This research domain seems to be relatively new as most of the included articles were published in 2008 or later. It is surprising that, despite the fact that the use of shared care plans is recommended in guidelines, the empirical evidence about their value in practice is limited. In most of the included studies, the care plan was part of a larger intervention study. Only five empirical studies exclusively concentrated on the development and use of care plans. Most of the care plans in the included studies were disease-specific and focused on, e.g. cancer, pulmonary or diabetes care. Only a small number of studies have addressed the development of shared care plans for patients with multimorbidity. The results of our review identify the different elements of the care plan, the factors that influence the care plan development, including the key role of the patient, and an overview of supporting tools. Four separate elements of shared care plans could be distinguished from the results: (1) patient’s current state; (2) goals and concerns; (3) actions and interventions and (4) evaluation. Despite the limited empirical evidence, there seems to be consensus
among authors about the different elements of a care plan. Patients’ current state includes an overview of the various health care professionals who are involved in the care plan development. However, no studies were found that highlighted the process of decision making as to which professionals should be involved. The exploration of patients’ goals and concerns is essential in the development of a care plan, and can be seen as the central point. The process of patients and professionals collaborating to set goals is regarded as complex and challenging.\textsuperscript{57} Lenzen et al. found that this process is influenced especially by attitude, skills and the use of supporting tools.\textsuperscript{63} How professionals deal with this complexity in the context of shared care plan development has not been addressed in the included articles, which may either indicate that this is obvious, or can be seen as a blind spot in the research.

We found that the development of the plans can be influenced by factors regarding the interaction between team members, the organisation and facilitation of the care plan development and patient-related factors. This implies that care plan development cannot be seen as a free-standing concept, but more as a result of an underlying process of interprofessional collaboration. In a general reflection on successful collaboration, San Martin-Rodriguez and colleagues studied its determinants and divided them into interactional, organisational, and systemic.\textsuperscript{19} Besides the factors we examined, they added systemic determinants, relating to the external environment of an organisation e.g. funding, education and legal and privacy issues. Of the studies included in our review, only the study by Bell et al. mentioned the lack of remuneration for allied care professionals as a barrier to collaboration.\textsuperscript{46} Conversely, our study added a category of patient-related factors, highlighting the importance of integrating the patient’s perspective in the care plan. This includes supporting patients’ participation in care plan development, and access to their EHR. Despite the importance of integrating the patient’s perspective in the care plan development process, Dykes et al. stated that to date, care plans have rarely been patient-centred.\textsuperscript{18}

Some tools are already available to support both professionals and patients in sharing the care plan. Possibilities for and availability of these tools are expanding, partly due to developments in technology, making it possible to share information without personal contact. However, implementation of these tools is often hampered, e.g. by privacy regulations, lack of funding, and the diversity of tools that cannot communicate with each other.\textsuperscript{18,64}

The underlying process of interprofessional collaboration seems to be an important aspect in developing shared care plans. Interprofessional collaboration and providing care that focuses on the individual patient’s needs require certain competencies of the professionals involved.\textsuperscript{65} Based on a review of different interprofessional competency frameworks, Reeves et al. distinguished core competencies regarding communication,
collaboration, patient-centred care, teamwork and the role of a coordinator or leader.\textsuperscript{66,67} Information about crucial skills and competencies could not be extracted from the findings of our review, although we found information about the crucial role of the coordinator.

Some limitations of this scoping review need to be taken into account when interpreting the results. Our search was restricted to a combination of key words based on a preliminary but broad literature exploration. It is possible that this broad topic has caused us to miss key words in our search string, resulting in missing articles. However, by using the input of experts and reference checking, we expect to have minimised this potential shortcoming. Another possible limitation of our study is that we limited our search to databases of peer-reviewed, scientific articles. Books and grey literature were not included. As a result we may have missed relevant publications describing care plans and practical tools. However, among these publications, we do not expect empirical studies with methodologically sound evaluations.

Conclusions

Research into developing interprofessional shared care plans is rather new. The exploration of the scientific literature identified four topics for further research and implementation in practice. First, more empirical studies of good quality are needed. These studies should focus on the development, use and evaluation of the effects of shared care plans. Second, interventions could be developed to ensure the role of the patient and his/her perspective in developing shared care plans. Interesting interventions to explore include training professionals, enabling patients to access their electronic health records, and translating patients’ goals and concerns into concrete actions and interventions in the care plan. Third, teams considering the use of shared care plans should pay attention to the underlying process of interprofessional collaboration. This includes both interpersonal (e.g. language, interaction, competencies, trust and respect) and organisational aspects (e.g. structure, logistics and the role of a central coordinator / leader). Finally, an increasing number of tools that can be used to facilitate the care plan development process are becoming available for implementation. It is especially linking them to each other which seems to be a challenge.
Chapter 2

References


Chapter 3

Interprofessional collaboration regarding patients’ care plans in primary care: a focus group study into influential factors

Jerôme van Dongen
Stephanie Lenzen
Loes van Bokhoven
Ramon Daniëls
Trudy van der Weijden
Sandra Beurskens

BMC Fam Pract 2016;17:58
Abstract

Introduction
The number of people with multiple chronic conditions demanding primary care services is increasing. To deal with the complex health care demands of these people, professionals from different disciplines collaborate. This study aims to explore influential factors regarding interprofessional collaboration related to care plan development in primary care.

Methods
A qualitative study, including four semi-structured focus group interviews (n=4). In total, a heterogeneous group of experts (n=16) and health care professionals (n=15) participated. Participants discussed viewpoints, barriers, and facilitators regarding interprofessional collaboration related to care plan development. The data were analysed by means of inductive content analysis.

Results
The findings show a variety of factors influencing the interprofessional collaboration in developing a care plan. Factors can be divided into 5 key categories: (1) patient-related factors: active role, self-management, goals and wishes, membership of the team; (2) professional-related factors: individual competences, domain thinking, motivation; (3) interpersonal factors: language differences, knowing each other, trust and respect, and motivation; (4) organisational factors: structure, composition, time, shared vision, leadership and administrative support; and (5) external factors: education, culture, hierarchy, domain thinking, law and regulations, finance, technology and ICT.

Conclusions
Improving interprofessional collaboration regarding care plan development calls for an integral approach including patient- and professional related factors, interpersonal, organisational, and external factors. Further, the leader of the team seems to play a key role in watching the patient perspective, organising and coordinating interprofessional collaborations, and guiding the team through developments. The results of this study can be used as input for developing tools and interventions targeted at executing and improving interprofessional collaboration related to care plan development.
Introduction

The number of people with multiple, chronic diseases is increasing. These chronic diseases lead to considerable functional, social, and emotional impairment and an increased health care demand, especially in primary care. In addition, moving patient care out of the hospitals into the primary care setting also influences this increase. Further, it can be assumed that the needs of patients with complex health care demands often are beyond the expertise of any single profession.

To deal with the complex health care demands and to deliver efficient, safe, and high quality care, different health care professionals need to collaborate. This process of interprofessional collaboration (IPC) is defined by the World Health Organization as: “Multiple health workers from different professional backgrounds work together with patients, families, caregivers, and communities to deliver the highest quality of care.”

Instead of a fragmented health care supply of single health care professionals, IPC aims to attain more tailored and synchronized health care delivery from a diversity of disciplines. Within this process, the patient’s perspective plays a central role. In patient-centred care, the individual patient’s goals are at the centre of care.

Shared talking about (patient) goals, formulating action plans, and developing a patient-centred care plan can be considered useful strategies to integrate the patient perspective in the decision-making process. Ideally, within shared goal setting, the patient discusses and sets health-related goals together with a health care professional. After setting goals with the patient, the health care professional discusses these goals in the interprofessional team meeting. The team subsequently flows into action planning and negotiation on who best carries out each action. Based on the patient’s goals and formulated actions, the team develops a patient-centred care plan, which can be seen as a collaborative and dynamic document.

In the care for chronically ill, however, collaborative goal setting and action planning have not been implemented on a large scale, and there seems to be a lack of evidence on how to integrate the patient’s perspective. Furthermore, the situation of a variety of single health care professionals working for their own practice makes IPC a challenge.

In addition, different interrelating factors can serve as barriers to or facilitators of the process of IPC. Several factors that influence IPC in primary care have been mentioned in the literature. San Martin-Rodriguez and colleagues (2005) divide these factors into issues related to interpersonal relationships (interactional determinants), conditions within the organisation (organisational determinants), and the organisation’s environment (systemic determinants). Dinh (2012) makes an approximately equal categorisation and distinguishes barriers into three levels: individual, practice, and system level. From a review by Xyrichis and Lowton (2008) two main themes emerge:
team structure and team processes. Team structure includes the team premises, size, and organisational support. Team processes include the team meetings, clear goals, and objectives. In the literature all evidence concentrates on factors related to IPC in general. However, in the context of team talk about (patient) goals, formulating action plans, and developing a patient-centred care plan, IPC might be influenced by other dynamics and factors.

Mapping the viewpoints, barriers, and facilitators of IPC concerning patients’ goals and action plans seems to be a prerequisite for developing interventions to improve shared goal setting and action planning by IPC in primary care. Therefore, the aim of this qualitative study is to explore influential factors of IPC regarding patient goals and the patient-centred care plan.

Methods

Study design

We conducted a qualitative focus group study. Four focus group meetings were organized in March 2013 with experts and health care professionals from different disciplines in primary care (n=31). We chose to conduct focus groups because we assumed that the interaction between the different participants could lead to more in-depth insights. Relevant aspects of this study are reported following the Consolidated Criteria for Reporting Qualitative Research (COREQ).

Setting

The focus group meetings took place in a quiet meeting room at Zuyd University of Applied Sciences (Heerlen, the Netherlands) and lasted approximately 90 minutes each.

Participants

Participants were selected by means of purposive sampling to achieve a diverse range of health care professionals and experts from different disciplines. We aimed to include a variety in expertise in the following areas: interprofessional collaboration, self-management support, shared decision making, communication, and interprofessional education. We invited primary health care professionals from disciplines representing family physicians, practice nurses, occupational therapists, physical therapists, psychologists, and social workers. We only included health care professionals working within interprofessional teams and dealing with chronically ill patients in primary care. In
sampling the participants we assured that they were appointed at a diversity of practices. We conducted two types of focus groups: groups with experts (n=2) and groups with health care professionals (n=2). Recruitment took place in the Netherlands, and potential participants were selected from a list either composed by the research team or named by key persons. During recruitment, we purposefully invited 27 health care professionals and 22 experts. Candidates who were interested in participating received written background information without disclosure of the exact purpose of the focus groups in order to avoid bias. Eventually, 16 experts and 15 health care professionals participated (Table 3.1). As presented in Table 3.1, 11 men and 20 women participated; the mean age was 47. Participants signed a written informed consent form and filled out an additional questionnaire with socio-demographic variables. The informed consent form was used to confirm the participants’ voluntary participation and the right to end participation in the study at any moment, if desired. Appendix 3.1 provides a detailed overview of the participants.

Table 3.1 Characteristics of the participants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean age</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Focus Group 1 (Experts)</td>
<td>E1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus Group 2 (Experts)</td>
<td>E2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus Group 3 (Health care professionals)</td>
<td>H1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus Group 4 (Health care professionals)</td>
<td>H2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data collection

A semi-structured interview guide with open-ended questions was prepared for all focus group meetings (see Appendix 3.2). The interview guide started with an open question to capture participants’ first thoughts about IPC. Subsequent questions were related to experiences with IPC in developing patient-centred care plans, to factors that influence the process of interprofessional collaboration, and to experienced barriers and facilitators. Before actual use, the interview guide was tested in a pilot interview and adapted where needed. An experienced and independent researcher acted as moderator, guiding the interviews and starting each focus group with a short introduction. Subsequently, he asked participants about experiences, barriers, and facilitators to the process of interprofessional collaboration on patient-centred care plan development in the primary care setting. Follow-up questions were used to gain more in-depth information. Two focus groups started discussions from the patient perspective and ended with the team perspective, and two focus groups used the opposite order.
Besides the moderator, a second researcher (JvD) facilitated the meeting and took field notes.

**Analysis**

To analyse the data, we applied an inductive content analysis approach. The focus group meetings were audio-taped and transcribed verbatim. NVivo 9 software was used to structure the transcripts and code the data. The analysis was carried out by two researchers (JvD) and (SL), both experienced in qualitative research. JvD and SL independently analysed all transcripts and carried out open coding of all quotes relevant to the aim of the study. Different concepts were identified and grouped into subcategories, (axial coding). In the next step, the two researchers compared and discussed their codes until they reached consensus and subsequently categorized the different subcategories. In case of disagreement, the research team was asked for advice. In the last step, the researchers identified different key categories into which the subcategories could be divided.

**Trustworthiness**

The researchers’ field notes and written comments were used in the analysis process to enhance the trustworthiness of the study. Furthermore, two researchers coded data independently and then discussed and compared categories and subcategories. An independent senior researcher with experience in conducting and guiding focus group interviews moderated the interviews to reduce the researchers’ influence. To increase accuracy, validity, and credibility, a member check was done. Main findings were sent to all participants, giving them the opportunity to comment on the key findings. To enhance the results’ transferability, purposive sampling was used to include the perspectives of various disciplines.

**Results**

Content analysis of the four focus group meetings revealed 5 key categories of factors: (1) patient-related factors, (2) professional-related factors, (3) interpersonal factors, (4) organisational factors, and (5) external factors (Figure 3.1). The categorisation of determinants of IPC as presented by San Martin-Rodriguez (2005) appeared to be useful in structuring the key findings of this study. In addition to this categorisation, two categories of factors were added, related to both patients’ and professionals’ perspectives.
Factors influencing interprofessional collaboration

Figure 3.1 Key categories of factors.

Patient-related factors

Active role of the patient

Many participants described the importance of a central and proactive role of the patient. Patients, for example, could participate in team meetings. Prior to this, one of the participants used the term active citizenship in which the role of an assertive and responsible patient is highlighted. To support patient involvement and stimulate this active citizenship, one participant mentioned self-management support. According to the participants, an increasing number of courses seem available for training patients to get more in control of their own lives and stimulate communication with health care professionals.

“The patient has to change and become more proactive as a member of the team”. (Researcher, E1.2)

Formulation/language of patients’ goals and wishes

Further, a difference between patients’ and professionals’ goals was distinguished, in which participants mentioned professionals’ tendency to set goals solely from the professional perspective. Some participants stated that the wishes, needs, and problems
of the patient should be translated into patient-directed goals, and they highlighted the importance of a goal-setting process. According to the participants, these goals need to be explored together with the patient before the interprofessional team meeting. Participants also stated that goals should be formulated in the patient’s experience language. After this, the patient’s goals can be introduced during the interprofessional team meeting.

Member of the team

Further, participants mentioned that, occasionally, the patient or a relative or informal caregiver are invited to attend interprofessional team meetings. They mentioned both benefits and barriers regarding the presence of a patient during a team meeting. Some participants experienced a participating patient as a benefit because in this way the patient’s goals can be synchronized with the goals of the different health care professionals. Furthermore, by participating, patients get the feeling of being taken seriously as members of the team, and health care professionals no longer talk about the patient, but with the patient. Other patients experience barriers, e.g., the overwhelming professional perspective of the health care providers in comparison with the patients’ perspective. As a response, one of the participants introduced safe climate as a factor that influences the input of the patient during team meetings.

Professional-related factors

Individual competences

Participants perceived professionals’ individual competences as a factor influencing the process of collaboration. The ability of professionals to discover patients’ goals and introduce these during team meetings was discussed during one of the focus group sessions as such a competence of professionals.

“In dialogue with the patient, professionals should discover the patients’ goals, wishes and expectations as good as possible and bring these to the interprofessional team meeting”. (Occupational therapist, H1.7)

Other competences were related to open communication and the ability to collaborate with colleagues from other disciplines as facilitators of interprofessional collaboration.
Domain thinking

A professional-related barrier was \textit{domain thinking}, or professionals only focusing on their own domains and showing a lack of interest for aspects outside these domains. One of the participants mentioned that professionals need to look beyond their own profession to share goals with colleagues from other disciplines.

\textit{“Dare to cross the own borders”}. (Occupational therapist, H1.7)

Motivation

Another critical factor for successful collaboration and sustaining success for the future is related to the professionals’ continuing motivation. Participants mentioned both intrinsic and extrinsic aspects of motivation. Intrinsic motivation was described as the professionals’ personal ideological drive, need, and willingness to collaborate. Financial incentives were mentioned as an aspect of extrinsic motivation.

\textit{“In starting up something new, everyone is motivated and willing to invest time and resources, but after a while, this willingness and motivation decrease”}. (Physical therapist, H1.5)

Interpersonal factors

\textit{Use of discipline specific language}

The majority of the participants mentioned one or more factors related to the interaction between team members. According to the participants, professionals from different disciplines compile an interprofessional team with a diversity of perspectives and discipline specific language. These differences in languages are expressed by some of the participants as possible barriers to collaboration and a cause for confusion.

\textit{“Be able to define a shared language (also for the patient), and create a successful base for developing a shared care plan”}. (Consultant, E1.1)

Participants stated the importance of defining a shared language. One of the participants mentioned the World Health Organization’s International Classification of Functioning (ICF), a model used to classify patients’ functioning with standardized terminology, as a possible tool to support defining patients’ functioning from various perspectives using a mutual language.\footnote{In addition, participants recommended approaching patients from a broader perspective and formulating goals per discipline or domain.} In addition, participants recommended approaching patients from a broader perspective and formulating goals per discipline or domain. In addition to
adopting a shared language, participants also stressed the importance of a shared interpretation of care, for instance, the concept of patient-centred care.

**Knowing each other**

According to the participants there is a difference between recently started teams and more self-regulating teams working together for a longer period. Participants were consistent about the importance of professionals (especially in beginning teams) paying attention to knowing each other as persons and knowing each other’s professional backgrounds. Participants believed that professionals knowing each other well are better able to take advantage of each other’s discipline-specific competences.

“Collaboration contributes to the mutual respect and supports in knowing each other’s core business, strengths, and points in which professionals can reinforce each other, in the patients’ benefits”. (Social worker, H1.6)

Also for recently started teams, participants stressed the importance of in-person meetings to learn to know each other, create an atmosphere of mutual trust, and learn about the others’ added value.

**Trust and respect**

In addition to the foregoing, trust and respect are two related terms that were mentioned multiple times during the focus groups as underlying preconditions of successful collaboration. A relation of trust and respect can grow by creating an open and safe environment in which the professionals dare to think and act broader than their own discipline. Within a safe environment, reflection and intervision were considered by participants as useful tools to talk about both individual and team functioning, roles and pitfalls, and improving the IPC. One of the participants stated the importance of periodic reflection by emphasizing that teams should regularly look at their status quo and possible pitfalls. As an example, one of the participants mentioned a technique called *mirroring*, a form of self-reflection that can be used as a method of intervision to look at both individual and team functioning.

“Mirroring, how do I perform in comparison with my colleagues, or how does our team function, compared with other teams”? (Manager, E1.7)
Organisational factors

This category contains factors related to the organisation and execution of IPC regarding care plan development. Organisation-related factors were introduced by most of the participants and were associated with the format and composition of the team, time and efficiency, shared vision and mission, leadership, and administrative support.

Format and composition

Participants discussed a large variety of formats of a team meeting. Team meetings differed in composition, group size (3–14 members), frequency, duration, objective and mission, location and setting, and the number of patients discussed. Despite the fact that participants prefer smaller teams because of efficiency, they also stated the importance of the presence of all health care professionals involved. It seems to be hard to define who should be part of the core team. In practice, some professionals are present only on demand, based on the specific expertise needed at that moment. Further, some professionals do not take the oath of secrecy (e.g., welfare workers from municipalities), which has been mentioned as a barrier to sharing patient-related information and participation in a team meeting. Occasionally, the patient also is a member of the team.

Time and efficiency

Lack of time, both travelling time and the time that the health care professionals need to invest in participating in a team meeting, was considered to be a serious barrier. Due to different and busy schedules among team members, it sometimes is hard to find an appropriate meeting date.

“I think it’s a mission impossible to assemble six health care professionals from different disciplines, meeting at the same time on a structural basis”. (Researcher, E1.3)

Participants preferred the maintenance of short communication lines between colleagues from different disciplines. Different methods of communication concerning complex patients, both formal and informal, were introduced, e.g., emailing, phone calls, in person meetings, and virtual meetings. In addition, participants mentioned that by collaborating through virtual meetings and asynchronous communication, the time issue could be tackled.
Chapter 3

**Shared vision and mission**

Further, participants stated the relevance of general agreement on the team’s goals and objectives, vision and mission, and how to talk as a team about patients’ goals. Participants thought that clear rules and collaboration agreements support the progress and transparency within team meetings.

**Leadership**

All agreed that one of the team members should take the role of a leader or coordinator who monitors the shared goals and objectives, and guarantees the organisational requirements. This role, comprising the planning, agenda setting, structuring, and chairing of the team meetings, is a crucial task in attaining efficient and successful team meetings, as perceived by the participants. They saw the practice nurse as an appropriate person for this leading role.

“When the organisational task, containing the preparation and facilitation, is not arranged, the progress of the team meeting will be a disaster. In addition, the follow up of agreements needs to be agreed on”. (Occupational therapist, E1.7)

Besides the role of a leader who carries out organisational tasks, participants also mentioned the role of a case manager being the contact person for the patient and overseeing all agreements and actions. Per patient, the team members need to consider who the appropriate case manager would be. According to the participants, this case manager explores goals and needs with the patient, and brings the patient’s goals and wishes as a patient advocate to the interprofessional team meeting.

“Good to have a contact person for both patient and caregivers, someone who knows about the patient’s situation”. (Researcher, E1.3)

**Administrative support**

In addition, administrative support for documenting the meetings and adjusting the patient file, was acknowledged by the participants as a supporting factor for the practical organisation of the team meeting.
External factors

Education

Participants explained the importance of paying attention to interprofessional education and suggested collaboratively discussing patient cases among students from various disciplines. At present professional education is seen as discipline specific, as a result of which individual expertise varies.

Culture

In addition to education, cultural aspects were highlighted during the focus group meetings. The cultural aspects include, for example, the traditional dominant role of the general practitioner (GP) as a leader. Several participants experienced the traditional role of the GP as a barrier to the unrestrained contribution of team members from other disciplines.

Law and regulations

Participants experienced the presence of laws, rules, and regulations as a barrier to the process of collaboration. The law regarding client privacy was mentioned multiple times. Strictly, the patient must give permission for the sharing of (patient) information between health care providers. In practice, this seems unworkable and is experienced by the participants as bureaucracy.

Finance

Another barrier introduced by several participants was financial remuneration. For most of the professionals, except for the GP and the practice nurse, participation in an interprofessional team meeting is not being rewarded financially. Participants argue that financial compensation for all team members would motivate and facilitate collaboration. As an example, one of the participants stated that collaborative projects and initiatives often come to an end when initial funding runs out. Integral financing for the interprofessional team as a whole was mentioned by the participants as possible answer to this financial issue.

Information and communications technology (ICT)

Participants also discussed the availability of ICT-related tools to support the interprofessional collaboration. These tools could be divided into two groups: tools for communication and tools for documentation of patient information. Participants
mentioned the growing supply of possibilities for health care professionals to communicate with each other from a distance via, e.g., a Skype or Adobe connection, and the rising possibilities of asynchronous communication.

“One part of the key to successful interprofessional collaboration can be found in the implementation of ICT, and shared patient files”. (Manager, H1.8)

Furthermore, participants introduced the use of shared information systems to document patient information and the benefit of sharing patient information. Some participants mentioned the example of the patient taking along a memory stick with personal information and the care plan to the different health care providers. In doing so, the patient is owner of his patient file and secures who will get access to the information.

**Discussion**

The aim of this qualitative focus group study was to map influential factors of interprofessional collaboration (IPC) concerning patient-centred care planning in primary care, as experienced by health care professionals and experts from various backgrounds. Our findings show a variety of factors that influence the process of interprofessional care plan development. The results can be divided into 5 categories: (1) patient-related factors: active role of the patient, formulation/language of patients’ goals and wishes, member of the team; (2) professional-related factors: individual competences, domain thinking, motivation; (3) interpersonal factors related to the interaction between team members: use of discipline-specific language, knowing each other, trust, and respect; (4) organisational factors: format and composition of the team, time and efficiency, shared vision and mission, leadership, and administrative support; and (5) external factors: education, culture, law and regulations, finance, information and communications technology. Not surprisingly, most of the factors described correspond to the general theory of IPC and findings from previous published studies. This study, however, adds patient- and professional-related factors and issues directly related to interprofessional development of the patient-centred care plans. We will discuss some of these factors in more depth.
Point of departure

Participants mentioned “knowing each other” and “motivation” as starting points and preconditions of successful care plan development. In practice, however, professionals seem to have a lack of awareness of each other’s roles, which may lead to uncertainty and breakdowns in communication. Besides knowing each other, the results show the importance of building trust and respect among team members. Moreover, it becomes clear that professionals need certain competences in order to collaborate effectively. However, Frenk et al. (2010) state that professionals are falling short on appropriate competences for effective teamwork. In addition, participants emphasize the importance of interprofessional education and developing competencies that will enable students to work collaboratively throughout their professional careers. There seems to be a need for health professional education programmes that are committed to integrating interprofessional education into the curricula.

Leadership

Our study indicates the importance of having a leader (one of the organisational factors) who prepares, structures, and organizes the interprofessional team meeting. In practice, the practice nurse or GP often fulfils the role of this chairperson. Cheater and colleagues (2005) recommend a trained, external chairperson or facilitator to structure and guide the interprofessional team meeting. Their study reveals a positive effect of an external chairperson, who used strategies to encourage collaborative working, associated with improvements to care. However, hiring an external leader may lead to considerable costs, and it’s unknown if the benefits of such an external leader outweigh the additional costs.

Professional related factors

Another interesting finding is that participants experience domain thinking as a barrier to the process of shared care plan development. Baldwin (2007) sees this phenomenon of territoriality as a major challenge to IPC, in which the members of the group protect the scope and practice of their particular profession in regard to identity autonomy and accountability.

Patient related factors

Our results also show the importance of involving the patients’ perspective during care plan development. Empirical evidence emerging from qualitative studies indicates that patients value an approach to care that is focused on their individual needs and
facilitates their involvement in care.\textsuperscript{33} Based on their review, D’amour et al. (2005) concluded that the patient is one of the main actors of a professional team.\textsuperscript{16} Patient participation takes different forms, tends to vary in application, and often is not explicitly stated. There is a growing advocacy for including patients as members of the teams collaboratively managing their chronic illnesses.\textsuperscript{34} A systematic review shows that patients with chronic diseases who participate in the decision-making process are better able to reach treatment agreement.\textsuperscript{35} However, Safran (2003) found that for most patients in primary care, the team remains invisible. Becoming more visible as a team seems to be a challenge.\textsuperscript{36}

Team development

Finally, our study shows that IPC related to care plan development is about teamwork and is not associated to one given moment in time but more in line with a longitudinal developing process. Depending on the level of team development, different factors have an impact on care plan development. Periodic evaluation and reflection were mentioned by participants as a method of paying attention to team development and functioning. A review of Widmer and colleagues (2009) on recent developments in reflexivity also demonstrates that reflexivity can be important to guarantee and foster team functioning.\textsuperscript{37} Besides, periodic evaluation and reflection, they emphasize the role of leadership during team development and highlight the leader’s key role in guiding reflection and discussing processes.\textsuperscript{37}

Strengths and limitations

The description of the results of this study should be interpreted taking into consideration the strengths and limitations of this study. One of the strengths of this study is the mixture of participants involved in the focus groups. We included health care professionals form different disciplines and experts with a variety of experiential expertise working at different facilities, which enlarged the variety of view. Furthermore, the use of an experienced and independent moderator avoided bias. In their answers, the participants seemed to stick on theory instead of personal experiences, which could be seen as a possible limitation. Moreover, the patient perspective appears to be underexposed because the patient-experts seemed to have adopted a rather professional perspective. We recognize the importance of further research on this patient perspective. Moreover, we acknowledge that we cannot ignore the possibility that conducting an extra focus group meeting could bring in additional information. However, by purposive sampling a diverse range of professionals and experts, we think this possible shortcoming has been overcome.
Conclusion

When targeting interventions aimed at improving IPC related to care plan development in primary care, a variety of influencing factors have to be taken into account. We recommend the development of interventions or tools that are multifaceted and focus on the patient perspective as a starting point, the professional’s competences and attitudes, the interaction and communication between team members, the organisation and structuring of interprofessional team meetings, and the influence of external factors (e.g., law and regulation). The leader of the team seems to play a key role in the development and guidance of IPC. To conclude, it appears to be desirable to develop interventions with an integrated approach including these aspects. Furthermore, awareness needs to be raised for the importance of the patient perspective during care plan development. Further research on the patient perspective during care plan development seems to be desirable.
Chapter 3

References

### Appendix 3.1

#### Background information of participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>Identification number</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Expertise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>E1.1</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td>Process management / organisational science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>E1.2</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>Self-management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>E1.3</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>Implementation science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>E1.4</td>
<td>Teacher general practice</td>
<td>Patient communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>E1.5</td>
<td>Teacher/researcher</td>
<td>Interprofessional education, patient centred care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>E1.6</td>
<td>Teacher/researcher</td>
<td>Interprofessional teamwork, technology in care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>E1.7</td>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>Health care processes and logistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>E1.8</td>
<td>Teacher/researcher</td>
<td>Communication and multimedia design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>H1.1</td>
<td>Practice nurse</td>
<td>Geriatrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>H1.2</td>
<td>Psychologist/researcher</td>
<td>Neuropsychology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>H1.3</td>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>Patient organisation, patient perspective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>H1.4</td>
<td>Family physician</td>
<td>Chronic care, polypharmacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>H1.5</td>
<td>Physical therapist</td>
<td>Geriatrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>H1.6</td>
<td>Social worker</td>
<td>Manager social work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>H1.7</td>
<td>Occupational therapist</td>
<td>Practice holder, interprofessional collaboration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>H1.8</td>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>Manager home care, nurse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>H1.9</td>
<td>Nurse/teacher</td>
<td>Geriatric clinical nurse specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>E2.1</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>Self-management, patient perspective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>E2.2</td>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>Patient organisation, informal care giving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>E2.3</td>
<td>Teacher/researcher</td>
<td>Communication trainer, patient professional communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>E2.4</td>
<td>Teacher/researcher</td>
<td>Patient-centred care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>E2.5</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td>Patient – professional communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>E2.6</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>Patient communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>E2.7</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>Professor family practice, shared decision making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>E2.8</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>Patient communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>H2.1</td>
<td>Practice nurse</td>
<td>Geriatrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>H2.2</td>
<td>Social worker</td>
<td>Youth care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>H2.3</td>
<td>Physical therapist</td>
<td>Geriatrics, teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>H2.4</td>
<td>Practice nurse</td>
<td>Geriatrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>H2.5</td>
<td>Physical therapist</td>
<td>Psychosomatic, geriatrics, teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>H2.6</td>
<td>Occupational therapist</td>
<td>Geriatrics, psychology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 3.2

Semi structured interview guide

Interview guide focus groups
- Introduction
  o Introduction of the discussion leader/moderator
  o Consent for audio recording
  o Explanation of participants’ rights
  o Aim of the focus group: The aim is to explore your experience with interprofessional collaboration in the context of self-management in primary care, to explore your viewpoint about relevant factors and about facilitators and barriers.
  o Procedure, duration etc.
  o Definition self-management: Self-management is defined as “the degree to which a patient with a chronic condition is able and willing to control his or her daily life by effective management of symptoms, treatment of physical, social and psychological disease consequences, and lifestyle adjustments”.
  o Definition interprofessional collaboration: We define interprofessional collaboration as “Multiple health workers from different professional backgrounds work together with patients, families, caregivers, and communities to deliver the highest quality of care”.
  o Clarification that all information is relevant

Main questions
1. **What is the first thing that comes into your mind when you think about interprofessional collaboration in primary care?**
2. **What are your experiences with interprofessional collaboration (related to the development of patient-centred care plans) in primary care?**
3. **According to you, what are relevant factors that influence the process of interprofessional collaboration (related to the development of patient-centred care plans) in primary care?**
4. **What do you experiences as a barrier/facilitator with regard to the process of interprofessional collaboration (related to the development of patient-centred care plans) in primary care?**
5. **Did you miss a relevant question/factor in this discussion?**
Chapter 3

Subquestions
- Can you give an example?
- Can you explain in detail what you mean by...?
- Why do you experience... as a relevant factor/barrier/facilitator?

Summary

Moderator gives a summary.
- Did I forget relevant information in this summary?
Chapter 4

Interprofessional primary care team meetings: a qualitative approach comparing observations with personal opinions

Jerôme van Dongen
Loes van Bokhoven
Ramon Daniëls
Stephanie Lenzen
Trudy van der Weijden
Sandra Beurskens

Fam Pract. 2017;34(1):98-106
Abstract

Introduction
The number of people with multiple chronic conditions requiring primary care services increases. Professionals from different disciplines collaborate and coordinate care to deal with the complex health care needs. There is lack of information on current practices regarding interprofessional team (IPT) meetings.

Objectives
This study aimed to improve our understanding of the process of interprofessional collaboration in primary care team meetings in the Netherlands by observing the current practice and exploring personal opinions.

Methods
Qualitative study involving observations of team meetings and interviews with participants. Eight different IPT meetings (n=8) in different primary care practices were observed by means of video recordings. Experiences were explored by conducting individual semi-structured interviews (n=60) with participants (i.e. health care professionals from different disciplines) of the observed team meetings. The data were analysed by means of content analysis.

Results
Most participants expressed favourable opinions about their team meetings. However, observations showed that team meetings were more or less hectic, and lacked a clear structure and team coordinator or leader. There appears to be a discrepancy between findings from observations and interviews. From the interviews, four main themes were extracted: (1) Team structure and composition, (2) Patient-centredness, (3) Interaction and (4) Attitude and motivation.

Conclusion
IPT meetings could benefit from improvements in structure, patient-centredness and leadership by the chairpersons. Given the discrepancy between observations and interviews, it would appear useful to improve team members’ awareness of aspects that could be improved before training them in dealing with specific challenges.
Introduction

The number of patients with multiple chronic conditions requiring primary care services is increasing in European countries.\textsuperscript{1-3} Nowadays, care delivery for these chronically ill people is moving towards patient-centred care, highlighting the need for health care to be more explicitly focused on individual patients’ personal needs and wishes.\textsuperscript{4} Dealing with this complex care demand and the patient-centred care approach involves efforts over a long time period, comprising coordinated inputs from a wide range of health care professionals.\textsuperscript{5} It appears valuable to encourage and achieve interprofessional collaboration (IPC) by working in partnership with patients and health care professionals from different disciplines to enhance the quality of care.\textsuperscript{6} A cohesive and cooperative team of professionals seems to be an important element of patient-centred care,\textsuperscript{7} as quality of care is influenced by effective interaction between patients and health care professionals, as well as by successful cooperation among the team of professionals (8). This interprofessional team (IPT) identifies the best options and facilitates the patient’s involvement in decision-making using those options, also known as interprofessional shared decision-making.\textsuperscript{9}

In Dutch primary care practice, IPC is often implemented in periodic IPT meetings, in which health care professionals from a diversity of disciplines collaborate, discuss and work towards a shared patient-centred care plan. This shared care plan can be seen as a collaborative and shared document,\textsuperscript{10} summarizing the patient’s current and preferred situation, and personal goals and actions.\textsuperscript{11} IPC appears to be a promising approach to the development of shared care plans. Working in teams enables health care professionals to communicate and address the complex and challenging needs of the chronically ill.\textsuperscript{12} In addition, working together enables health care professionals to share their expertise and perspectives to set common goals, in order to improve or maintain patients’ quality of life. Furthermore, IPT meetings can be seen as learning opportunities, as health care professionals learn from each other’s expertise.\textsuperscript{13}

Conducting IPT meetings is regarded as complex and influenced by many interrelated factors.\textsuperscript{12,14-17} Frequently mentioned favourable factors are: shared vision, common goals, respect and trust among team members, communication, effective leadership, shared reflection\textsuperscript{12,14,15} and a clear description of roles and responsibilities.\textsuperscript{17} A review by Xyrichtis and Lowton (2008) revealed that team processes as well as team structure impact on successful IPT meetings in a primary care setting.\textsuperscript{14} A study by Jaruseviciene and colleagues (2013) found that both formal and individual behavioural factors should be targeted in efforts to strengthen IPT meetings.\textsuperscript{17} Although various influencing factors are known, it is unclear how effective team meetings can be accomplished, and there seems to be no consensus about the key
features of successful interprofessional teamwork in primary care. In addition, since IPC is gaining in popularity, it seems important to explore the experiences of team members participating in primary care team meetings, to allow the voices of the health care professionals themselves to be heard. There also seems to be a lack of information on current practices regarding interprofessional teamwork and developing shared care plans in primary care in the Netherlands. In order to examine the current practices in greater depth, and to answer the ‘how’ question, it is important to use multiple data collection methods. According to Morgan (2015), direct observations of collaborative practice in everyday work settings are a promising approach to exploring the complex phenomena of IPC. Interviews can be used to examine professionals’ personal experiences. However, there seems to be a lack of studies attempting to directly observe such practices, and most of the existing studies have applied a survey approach or only included a small number of different professions. Overall, there seems to be a lack of studies based on observations of interprofessional teamwork combined with interviews. The aim of the present study was therefore to examine current practices in IPT meetings in primary care, as well as ‘how’ they are conducted, as well as to explore health care professionals’ personal opinions regarding the current practice.

Methods

Study design

We conducted a qualitative study involving both observations of team meetings and individual semi-structured interviews with participating health care professionals. Relevant aspects of this study are reported here following the Consolidated Criteria for Reporting Qualitative Research (COREQ).

Setting and participants

Both observations and interviews took place in various health care centres and primary care practices in the Province of Limburg, the Netherlands. Data were collected between 2012 and 2013. Primary care teams were recruited and selected by pragmatic sampling, using the researchers’ network. Teams meeting the following criteria were included: (1) the IPT had to consist of three or more health care professionals from different professional backgrounds and (2) primary care team meetings had to focus on discussing complex health care demands of individual (adult) patients (embracing conditions related to physical, mental and social aspects) and developing shared care plans. Practices were approached by e-mail or, in case of non-response, by telephone. The
teams’ contact persons received a letter with background information about the nature of the study and the confidentiality of the data. After a team had been selected, the other team members received oral background information from the researcher. Before the observations and interviews took place, oral informed consent was obtained from all participating health care professionals. Further, we obtained written informed consent from the patient and informal caregiver participating in team 7. In total, eight primary care teams (n=8) were included. From those eight teams, only a few members were unable to attend an interview due to lack of available time, so eventually 60 team members took part in an interview (n=60). The 60 team members we interviewed included family physicians, nurse practitioners, occupational therapists, physical therapists, psychologists, nurses, social workers, pharmacists, case managers for dementia, a human resource consultant, patient advisors, and one patient and his informal caregiver. Table 4.1 gives an overview of the interviewees in each team.

Observations

Access to the meetings was arranged by the teams’ contact person or coordinator. Team meetings were audio and video recorded. During the observations, field notes were taken by one of the researchers (JvD or SL). In addition, regular features of the meeting (e.g. presence of a chairperson, agenda, shared reporting and number of participants) were recorded, using an observation list (Appendix 4.1). In order to better understand the communication and behaviour in the teams we observed meetings at three different levels of communication (procedural level, content level and interaction level) as described by Remmerswaal.21 The procedural level refers to the way a team works on a task, such as the methods and procedures used to achieve the goal. The content level concerns the topic of the conversations, their content and the information discussed. The interaction level refers to the team process and to what happens between the team members. In observing the content, we specifically focussed on the patients’ background and health condition, the professionals’ questions to the team, whether or not the patients’ goals were mentioned, the exchange of information, clarification of patients’ values/preferences, concrete actions and decisions, and evaluation of the care plan, based on the structure of the ‘interprofessional shared decision-making model’.22.

Interviews

Immediately after a team meeting took place, the team members were interviewed individually but simultaneously by a team of trained interviewers (under supervision of JvD and SL) from the Faculty of Health (Zuyd University). This method ensured that the team members did not have to wait to be interviewed and they could immediately
reflect on the team meeting. The individual interviews lasted an average of 15 minutes and were recorded using voice recorders. A semi-structured interview guide with open-ended questions guided the individual interviews (Appendix 4.2). All interviews started with an open-ended question to explore respondents’ experiences with the IPT meetings that had just taken place. Subsequently, respondents were asked about their experiences, barriers and facilitators for effective IPT meetings, and possible improvements to their IPT meetings, in relation to the development of patient-centred care plans. Follow-up questions were used to gain more in-depth information and elicit rich information. Before being actually used, the interview guide was tested in a pilot interview and adjusted where needed.

**Analysis**

Observations as well as interviews were transcribed verbatim. The primary transcription was made from the audio recordings, while the video recordings were used during transcription to clarify who was speaking. NVivo 9 software was used to store and structure the transcripts and code the data from both observations and interviews. Observations were analysed by means of directed content analysis. A detailed description of each observation was made, concentrating on the focal points mentioned in Appendix 4.1. The interview data were analysed using thematic content analysis. Two researchers, JvD and SB (an external and experienced coder), analysed all the transcripts independently and carried out the open coding of all quotes relevant to the aim of the study. Concepts were identified and grouped into subcategories. In the next step, the two researchers compared and discussed their codes until they reached consensus and subsequently categorized into the different subcategories. In case of disagreement, a third researcher (LvB) was asked for advice. In the final step, the researchers identified key theme categories into which the subcategories could be divided.

**Trustworthiness**

The researchers’ field notes and written comments were used in the analysis process to enhance the trustworthiness of the study. Furthermore, two researchers coded the data independently and then discussed and compared categories and subcategories, consulting a third researcher in case of disagreement. Moreover, combining data from both observations and interviews, also known as data triangulation, provided additional perspectives and a more complete picture, and enhanced internal validity.
Table 4.1  Characteristics of the participating interprofessional primary care teams conducted in the Netherlands, in 2012-13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Duration in minutes</th>
<th>Frequency of team meetings</th>
<th>Number of participants</th>
<th>Number of disciplines</th>
<th>Patient present</th>
<th>Number of patients discussed</th>
<th>Chairperson</th>
<th>Shared reporting</th>
<th>Interviewed team members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Physical and Occupational therapy practice</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Occupational therapist</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1.1 Occupational therapist, 1.2 Occupational therapist, 1.3 Physical therapist, 1.4 Physical therapist, 1.5 Physical therapist, 1.6 Geriatric nurse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Family Practice*</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Once every six 8 weeks</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Practice Nurse</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1.1 Occupational therapist, 2.2 Family doctor, 2.3 Social worker, 2.4 Practice nurse, 2.5 Practice nurse, 2.6 Practice nurse, 2.7 Practice nurse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Family Practice*</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Once every six 14 weeks</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Practice Nurse</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>3.1 Case manager for dementia, 3.2 Occupational therapist, 3.3 Physical therapist, 3.4 Family doctor, 3.5 Family doctor, 3.6 Family doctor, 3.7 Patient advisor for elderly care, 3.8 Patient advisor for elderly care, 3.9 Social worker, 3.10 Practice nurse, 3.11 Practice nurse, 3.12 District nurse, 3.13 District nurse, 3.14 District nurse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Family Practice*</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Once every two 13 months</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Practice Nurse</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>4.1 Pharmacist, 4.2 Case manager for dementia, 4.3 Physical therapist, 4.4 Family doctor, 4.5 Practice nurse, 4.6 Practice nurse, 4.7 District nurse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>Setting</td>
<td>Duration in minutes</td>
<td>Frequency of team meetings</td>
<td>Number of participants</td>
<td>Number of disciplines</td>
<td>Patient present</td>
<td>Number of patients discussed</td>
<td>Chairperson</td>
<td>Shared reporting</td>
<td>Interviewed team members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Home care agency</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Once every 6 weeks</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>5.1 Case manager for dementia, 5.2 Day care coordinator, 5.3 Practice nurse, 5.4 Practice nurse, 5.5 Home care provider, 5.6 Care programme supervisor, 5.7 Care programme supervisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Health Centre**</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Four times a year</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Practice Nurse</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>6.1 Pharmacist, 6.2 Occupational therapist, 6.3 Physical therapist, 6.4 Physical therapist, 6.5 Family doctor, 6.6 Practice nurse, 6.7 Practice nurse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Health Centre**</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Only on demand</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Practice Nurse</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>7.1 Patient and informal caregiver, 7.2 Family doctor, 7.3 Human resource consultant, 7.4 Practice nurse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Health Centre**</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Four times a year</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Practice Nurse</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>8.1 Pharmacist, 8.2 Physical therapist, 8.3 Physical therapist, 8.4 Physical therapist, 8.5 Family doctor, 8.6 Family doctor, 8.7 Practice nurse, 8.8 Care programme supervisor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Practice housing family physicians, physician’s assistants, and family nurse practitioners serving as the patient’s first point of entry in the health care system; **Health care centre in which different disciplines (e.g. family practice, occupational therapy, physical therapy and pharmacy) are located in one building.
Results

We observed eight interprofessional primary care team meetings in different practices and interviewed 60 participants individually. After having analysed 5 observations of different IPT meetings and 40 individual interviews, we found that analysing additional observations and interviews did not bring new insights, so data saturation had been achieved. Table 4.1 gives an overview of the teams’ characteristics.

Observations

Procedural level

As described in Table 4.1, the IPT meetings were conducted in various ways. They varied in terms of setting, duration, frequency, numbers of participants, disciplines and numbers of patients discussed. In some practices, an agenda was used to prepare for the meeting, indicating which patients were to be discussed. The number of participants of the team meetings ranged from 6 to 14, and included 4 to 9 different disciplines. It should be noted, however, that not all participants were present for the entire meeting. The number of patients discussed during a meeting also differed between the teams. One team meeting discussed 29 patients, while the team meeting that was attended by the patient only discussed this particular patient’s case. Half of the teams applied shared reporting, capturing the teams’ main agreements. Most of the observed team meetings did not have a clear structure, though in a minority of practices the chairperson actively structured the meeting, introduced patient cases, summarized agreements and kept track of the time. In all but one team was the role of chairperson fulfilled by the practice nurse, who guided the meeting. However, the interpretation of this role differed per team, ranging from active and directive to more or less passive.

Content level

All teams observed discussed patients with complex health care demands requiring an interprofessional approach. These patients suffered from multiple chronic conditions and experienced problems related to the physical, mental and social domain. Almost all case discussions during the meetings started with a description of the patients’ history and background. In most of the observed meetings, a lot of time was spent on this history and background. In the majority of the team meetings, no clear question was put before to the team and the attendees did not ask for such a question. As a result, most of the meetings did not result in concrete agreements and adjustments to the care plan but remained descriptive and noncommittal, lacking actual decision-making.
During some of the discussions, however, it became clear from the context what problem or question the health care professional wanted to be dealt with. We observed that in most cases, the professionals’ perspective on a patient’s case appeared to be superior to the patient’s individual perspective and personal goals, since patients’ goals and concerns were not introduced and problems were discussed as perceived by the professionals. Even during the meeting where the patient was present, no clear patient goals were formulated. Only in one case did a health care professional ask about the patient’s goals during the meeting.

Throughout most of the cases discussed, team members proposed specific ideas, interventions or possible actions to deal with the patients’ health care demand and support the patients in managing their situation. Suggestions and ideas differed in nature and covered various domains, including practical adjustments to the home situation, informal care, day care, adjusting medication or transfer to a nursing home. Suggested actions rarely concerned contributions by the patients themselves. Based on the suggested actions and interventions, most of the teams prioritized and decided on actions which could be presented to the patient. Only for a minority of the suggested actions did the team agree on who would be responsible and at what moment feedback would be given to the team.

**Interaction level**

We observed a pleasant atmosphere during all of the meetings and did not detect any visible conflicts or irritations. During some of the meetings, we observed a dominant role of the family doctors. When it came to making decisions, most of the team members looked towards the family doctor. We further observed a close relationship and ‘short lines of communication’ between health care professionals. Professionals were able to find and consult each other easily. Moreover, we did not observe any negative or fractious participants. Most of the team members seem to have an open attitude in which they asked each other questions and reacted positively towards other people’s insights. We further observed that not all team members played an active role during the meeting. For most of the meetings, only a small proportion of the members participated actively. The patients’ family doctors and practice nurses were talking most of the time, while the professionals from other disciplines talked less frequently.

**Interviews**

Four main themes emerged from the interviews, describing current practices and personal experiences of health care professionals regarding IPT meetings: (1) Team
Observation of current practice

structure and composition, (2) Patient-centredness, (3) Interaction and (4) Attitude and motivation. The main themes with their subthemes are presented in Figure 4.1.

![Figure 4.1 Key themes regarding interprofessional team meetings derived from observations and interviews in the Netherlands, conducted in 2012–13.](image)

**Team structure and composition**

Most of the respondents reported having perceived a structured team meeting. Nevertheless, some of the respondents did recognize structure as a target for improvement. Some of the respondents mentioned that the team does not usually discuss patients according to a fixed structure. They acknowledged that elements like the patient’s care demand and goals, a summary of agreements, conclusions, suggestions or action points were mixed or missing.

“Sometimes the purpose of the topic discussed is unclear; is it a matter of informing? Or coordinating? Or a question for the group to answer?” (Social worker, team 2)

Some of the respondents thought that the introduction and description of the patients could be improved, so that all participants quickly get a good picture of each patient.
“The person who introduces the patient should present a clear case and a question” (Social worker, team 2)

Working on the basis of an agenda, keeping minutes, time management and working in a problem-oriented fashion were mentioned as possible strategies to structure the meetings. Some of the respondents suggested disclosing the patients’ name and date of birth and stating a specific question on the agenda, allowing the attendees to know in advance which patient is involved so they suitably prepare the meeting. Another factor mentioned as a precondition for a structured meeting was an active and directive role of the person chairing the meeting. Respondents argued that it is not easy to find an appropriate chairperson because of a lack of expertise and time.

“I’m a family doctor, not a chairperson. I did not go to chairpersons college, but studied medicine. Those are two very different things” (Family doctor, team 3)

Some respondents mentioned that the large number of team members sometimes meant it was not clear who was who. They also stated that a group which is too large has a negative effect on group processes, efficiency and time, and confuses team members, resulting in chaotic meetings. As a solution, they recommended working with nametags and spending time introducing themselves to the others.

“The meeting is chaotic because there are many people present and everyone wants to have their say” (Physical therapist, team 1)

Patient-centredness

Some of the respondents mentioned that they had developed an overall picture and helicopter view of the patient during the team meeting, since each team member knew the patient from the perspective of his or her own discipline and experience.

“By joining such a meeting you get a complete picture of the patient” (Physical therapist, team 6)

Some respondents said they appreciated team meetings more when the patients’ goals were addressed. During one of the meetings, a patient and his partner were present. Both the patient and the health care professionals attending this specific meeting mentioned that the personal goals of the patient had been introduced. During this meeting, the patient was given the opportunity to tell and explain his personal story.
However, due to the emotionally charged nature of the story, this meeting was perceived as being very stressful for the patient and his partner.

“The conversation was very stressful for the patient, in an emotional sense as well. It makes you wonder if this is the right thing to do?” (Practice nurse, team 7)

Interaction

Some of the interviewees appreciated the short lines of communication between health care professionals. They mentioned that these led to greater efficiency, more accessibility and thus faster decision-making. In addition, it allows tasks to be divided, which supports care coordination.

“If you have any questions, you can immediately contact the appropriate colleague” (Occupational therapist, team 1)

Getting to know the other professionals personally was also perceived as positive by the respondents. They stated that it enhanced trust.

“As you get to know each other better, you get a better idea what to expect from a person” (Case manager for dementia, team 4)

Respondents also appreciated the fact that everyone could have their say and that team members did not interrupt each other. Team members listened carefully to each other in a constructive way. Another respondent mentioned the importance of mutual respect.

Attitude and motivation

In general, the respondents had a favourable impression of the team meetings, and had enjoyed attending the meeting. Respondents said they appreciated the possibility to ask questions and express their opinions. They further mentioned the social value of meeting people face to face, and enjoyed seeing each other regularly. In addition, the informal approach during the team meetings and the positive team climate made respondents enjoy their work more. A number of participants indicated that they actively learned from each other’s input and expertise. Some respondents valued the fact that interesting topics, like care reforms and practical applications of laws and regulations, were sometimes discussed.
Discussion

Both the observations and interviews showed that IPT meetings took place in a pleasant atmosphere, and that they varied in both form and content. However, the ultimate goal of such meetings, to jointly develop a shared care plan, summarizing the patient’s current and preferred situation, and personal goals and actions, was frequently not reached. This was, however, often not recognized by the professionals themselves, who perceived the meetings as more or less structured and patient-centred.

Certain targets for improvement can be identified, especially regarding structure and patient-centredness, both of which have been recommended in the literature to strengthen IPT meetings.\cite{14,26,27} Similar to the findings of our study, Xyrichis identified group size and composition, as well as clear goals and objectives as important indicators of successful teamwork.\cite{14} Xyrichis also identified organizational support and support for innovation as factors influencing teamwork, which were indeed also mentioned by the participants of our study. As regards structure, we observed a lack of clarity regarding the purpose of the meetings and the topics discussed, resulting in rather superficial discussions. This was confirmed by the interviews, in which respondents suggested that the person who introduces the patient, should also pose a clear question to the team. The chairperson appears to play a significant role in structuring and guiding the team meeting, as has also been emphasized in the literature.\cite{12,28,29} In addition to their ‘technical’ role, it has also been claimed that the chairperson should adopt the role of a leader who is responsible for the team’s performance, and guides the team through its development over time.\cite{12} This role might require sufficient authority and sometimes a directive leadership style.\cite{27} The 2015 CanMEDS medical competency framework recognizes the importance of leadership competencies in the increasingly complex health care.\cite{30}

Prior to the IPT meeting, professionals need to explore goals and meaningful activities of the patients they would like to discuss.\cite{31} As regards patient-centredness, the professionals we interviewed stated that they did introduce the personal goals of the patients during the IPT meetings. However, our observations showed that it was the professionals’ perspective which dominated, and that patients’ personal goals were only mentioned in exceptional cases. The literature reveals that professionals appear to have difficulties regarding the implementation of goal setting in their routine practice,\cite{32,33} which can be explained by the fact that guidelines rarely offer information on how the goal setting should be realized.\cite{34} Another possible explanation could be that professionals have ‘blind spots’ with regard to patient-centredness and are in need of support to increase their awareness and self-reflective power as a first step towards improving current practice and the patients’ health. An alternative to exploring patients’
goals prior to the IPT meeting, is that patients participate themselves and introduce their own goals. However, our observations demonstrate that patients seldom participate during team meetings. Due to patient participation, the decision-making process and care of chronic illness improves, therefore it seems to be interesting to explore possibilities to increase patient participation during team meetings. Scientific literature shows that improved IPC is positively related to the care and health outcomes of patients. Further, from oncology setting, we know that conducting IPT meetings can lead to significant changes in the way patients are assessed and managed. This study offers insight into current practices of the process of IPC in IPT meetings and enlightens opportunities to improve.

Strengths and limitations
The qualitative approach of this study provides an in-depth understanding of ‘how’ IPT meetings in primary care are actually conducted and the health care professionals’ opinions. By conducting the interviews immediately after the IPT meetings took place, we gave the team members an opportunity to reflect on their experiences with the meetings. Furthermore, this approach provided us with an opportunity to detect blind spots that team members were often not aware of. We were not able to interview all participating team members. Therefore, we have to take into account the potential influence of selective participation impacting our findings. However, we were able to interview 76% of all participating team members, (range 55% to 100%, n=60) from 15 different disciplines (range 3 to 7). Therefore, we assume the sample representative of health care professionals participating in IPT meetings. Data saturation was reached after observations of five different IPT meetings and 40 individual interviews had been analysed. A possible limitation to his study could be the fact that we hired a team of students to conduct some of the interviews. Given the inexperience of these students, this might have resulted in underreporting of findings. However, we trained these students in qualitative interviewing and therefore assume they were able to conduct individual interviews appropriately.

Conclusion
The current practice of IPT meetings leaves room for improvement in terms of structure and patient-centredness. The chairperson of the team, when appropriately trained, may play the role of a change agent. Given the discrepancy between our observations and the interviews, it would seem to be useful to improve team members’ awareness of the
aspects that need to be improved before training them in dealing with the specific challenges of these meetings. Further research is needed to identify opportunities to increase professionals’ self-reflective power.
References

Chapter 4

Appendix 4.1

Observation list to examine current practices in IPT meetings in primary care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Team:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Background variables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Duration in minutes</th>
<th>Frequency of team meetings</th>
<th>Number of participants</th>
<th>Different disciplines</th>
<th>Patient present?</th>
<th>Number of patients discussed</th>
<th>Chairperson</th>
<th>Shared reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Observation**: Levels of communication (Remmerswaal)

- Procedural level refers to how the team works on the task, such as the methods and procedures used to achieve the goal, and the structure and organization of the meeting.
- Content level concerns the topic and content of the meeting and what happens in the team; which information is exchanged by the team members.
- Interaction level refers to the team process and to what happens between the team members.
Appendix 4.2

Semi-structured interview guide to explore team member’s experiences with IPT meetings

Interview guide
- Introduction
  o Introduction by the interviewer
  o Consent for audio recording
  o Explanation of participants’ rights
  o Aim of the interview: The aim is to explore your experience, viewpoints, and facilitators and barriers for IPC
  o Procedure, duration etc.
  o Definition of IPC: We define interprofessional collaboration as “Multiple health care workers from different professional backgrounds working together with patients, families, caregivers and communities to deliver the highest quality of care”.
  o Clarification that all information is relevant

Main questions
1. How did you experience the IPT meeting which has just taken place?
2. According to you, what are relevant factors that influence the process of IPC (relating to the development of patient-centred care plans) in primary care?
3. What do you experience as barriers/facilitators with regard to the process of IPC (regarding the development of patient-centred care plans) in primary care?

Subquestions
- Can you give an example?
- Can you explain in detail what you mean by...?
- Why do you experience...as a relevant factor/barrier/facilitator?

Summary
Interviewer provides a summary.
- Did I forget any relevant information in this summary?
Chapter 5

Successful participation of patients in interprofessional team meetings: a qualitative study

Jerôme van Dongen
Iris Habets
Sandra Beurskens
Loes van Bokhoven

Health Expect 2016
Abstract

Introduction
The number of people with multiple chronic conditions increases as a result of aging. To deal with the complex health care needs of these patients, it is important that health care professionals collaborate in interprofessional teams. To deliver patient-centred care, it is often recommended to include the patient as a member of the team.

Objectives
To gain more insight into how health care professionals and patients, who are used to participate in interprofessional team meetings, experience and organise patient participation in the team meetings.

Methods
A qualitative study including observations of meetings (n=8), followed by semi-structured interviews with participating health care professionals (n=8), patients and/or relatives (n=11). Professionals and patients were asked about their experiences of patient participation immediately after the team meetings. Results from both observations and interviews were analysed using content analysis.

Results
The findings show a variety of influencing factors related to patient participation that can be divided into five categories: (1) structure and task distribution, (2) group composition, (3) relationship between professionals and patients or relatives, (4) patients’ characteristics, and (5) purpose of the meeting.

Conclusion
Patient participation during team meetings was appreciated by professionals and patients. A tailored approach to patient involvement during team meetings is preferable. When considering the presence of patients in team meetings, it is recommended to pay attention to patients’ willingness and ability to participate, and the necessary information shared before the meeting. Participating patients seem to appreciate support and preparation for the meeting.
Introduction

Nowadays, chronic diseases are responsible for 60% of the global disease burden. Due to increased life expectancy, it can be expected that by the year 2020 80% of the disease burden will be related to chronic diseases.\(^1\) Patients often suffer from multiple chronic conditions at the same time, which makes them particularly vulnerable to suboptimal quality of care. They tend to use health services more often and use a greater array of services compared to other consumers of care.\(^2\) Consequently, good coordination of care appears important.

The Institute of Medicine, Committee on Quality of Health Care in America suggested that professionals working in interprofessional teams are able to communicate and address the complex and challenging needs of a chronic patient.\(^3\) An interprofessional team is a collaborative partnership between at least three health care professionals from a diversity of disciplines that work together to meet the multiple care needs of a targeted population.\(^4,5\) By working together, professionals can share their expertise and perspectives to formulate common goals in order to restore or maintain an individual’s health.\(^6,7\) Several systematic reviews about interprofessional team working in chronic diseases have reported improved health outcomes, and enhanced patient satisfaction and acceptance of treatment.\(^8\text{--}11\)

However, besides collaboration among professionals, collaboration between professionals and patients also seems to be valuable to coordinate care and in formulating goals, thereby ensuring patient-centred care.\(^12\) Health care services and organisations stimulate involvement of patients in their own care process.\(^13,14\) Patients suffering from one or more chronic diseases have a unique expertise related to their personal situation, disease, treatment and recovery.\(^15\) Patient participation, defined by the US National Library of Medicine as ‘the involvement of the patient in the decision-making process regarding health issues’, is increasingly recognised as a key component in the redesign of health care processes. Including the patient or relatives as core members of a health care team can be seen as a way to stimulate patient participation.\(^16,17\) Apparently, most teams only consist of professionals, who have the tendency to discuss care plans and set goals, solely from their professional perspective.\(^18\) In order to actively integrate the patients’ perspective, and stimulate patient participation, the patient and/or relative can be invited to join team meetings. During team meetings they have the opportunity to express their individual preferences, needs and values and get involved in decision making about treatment options. Several positive effects of involvement of patients in team meetings have been described. Wittenberg-Lyles and colleagues found that teams formulated more patient-centred goals when relatives participated in team meetings by videophone technology.\(^19\) In other studies, relatives expressed high levels of satisfaction
by being involved in team meetings, and experienced increased involvement in decision making. Also professionals thought that family involvement could have added value, because it provides more understanding, openness, recognition and trust between professionals and relatives.

However, professionals also mention barriers. They state that they are more careful choosing their words in discussions and answers when patients or relatives are present at the meetings. In addition, professionals sometimes experience patient participation as stressful, especially in situations of disagreement with relatives. Furthermore, they find patient participation time consuming both due to offering participation to the patients and to the time needed for answering patients’ questions. In addition, most professionals felt the need to modify their linguistic usage, resulting in adverse consequences to the accurate reporting of case specifics. Patients and relatives also experienced excessive use of jargon by professionals. In spite of these barriers, in several settings patients do participate as members of interprofessional teams.

Previously mentioned studies are primarily directed at family or caregiver participation during team meetings, or executed in hospice setting. There seems to be a lack of literature on experiences of both professionals and patients regarding patient participation in interprofessional team meetings within other health care settings. Therefore, the aim of this study is to gain more insight into how professionals and patients, used to participation in such teams, experience and organise patient participation in team meetings. Outcomes are useful for teams who consider inviting patients to their meetings, but do not know how to organise this in a feasible, efficient and successful manner.

Methods

Study design

The methodology of this study was developed based on the basic assumptions of naturalistic inquiry. We applied a qualitative research design using observations and interviews for data collection. To explore the current way of practice, we observed team meetings in different settings. Further, to map the experiences related to patient participation, we conducted semi-structured interviews with a number of the participants, including professionals, patients and relatives.
Setting and participants

The observations and interviews took place in various health care settings in the Southern part of the Netherlands. Data were collected between July and September 2015. Interprofessional team meetings from a diversity of settings were recruited by means of pragmatic sampling, using the researchers’ network. Team meetings were included in the study if there was an interprofessional composition, including three or more professionals from different disciplines. In addition, patients had to have chronic problems or complex health care questions and they (or their relatives) had to be present at the team meeting. Per health care setting, several institutions were approached by email or, in case of non-response, by telephone. A total of eight institutions (n=8) were included: five intramural care settings and three extramural care settings.

Observations

The observed team meetings were not especially initiated for this study, but were part of the regular care process and took place in the natural setting of the teams’ practice. Meetings were arranged by one of the team members or support staff of the facility. All patients and relatives received oral information, and a letter with information about the content of the study and confidentiality of the data. Professionals received oral or written information about the study. During the team meeting, audio-recordings and field notes were made by the researchers. Field notes were made by using an observation list including regular features of the meeting (e.g. time, location, duration, and number of attendees), complemented with relevant themes derived from the literature. The observation list was structured based on three different levels of communication (content level, procedural level, and interaction level), as described by Remmerswaal. Within these levels of communication, attention was paid to: content of the discussed topics (e.g. goal setting), patient and relative involvement in decision making and goal setting, organisational and structural aspects of the meeting and interaction between professionals, patients and relatives (see Appendix 5.1).

Interviews

After the team meeting, the patients or relatives, and one or two professionals from different disciplines were interviewed individually. The individual interviews lasted on average 15 minutes. The interview guide (see Appendices 5.2 and 5.3) started with an open-ended question to discover respondents’ experiences with the meeting that took place. Other questions were related to the barriers and facilitators regarding
involvement of patients or relatives, the added value and possible improvements of this team meeting. Professionals were also asked about possible differences between participation and non-participation of patients. The interview guide had been previously tested among three fellow researchers and one elderly person and adjusted according to their feedback. All interviews were recorded by using a voice recorder.

Analysis

Directed content analysis was used to analyse the data. A detailed description of each observation was made, based on the points of attention mentioned in Appendix 5.1. This description was completed with field notes about notable events and non-verbal communication. The audio-recorded interviews were transcribed verbatim. Data were analysed by two researchers (IH, JvD). Both read all descriptions of the observations and transcripts of the interviews independently and repeatedly in order to become familiar with the data. Hereafter, all the data was coded using Nvivo 10 software and compared and discussed until consensus was reached. Analysis was conducted following an iterative approach, enabling the researchers to easily switch between analysed codes and themes, and discuss interpretations of results collaboratively. For both observations and interviews, the same initial coding scheme, based on themes derived in the literature was used (Appendix 5.4). If necessary, new codes were added. In the next step codes of the interviews and observations were grouped into themes. Finally, connections between the themes were explored. While analysing the last interviews and observations it became clear that the main themes that emerged from the different settings were comparable, we therefore assume that data saturation has occurred.

Trustworthiness

Field notes and written comments were used in the analysis process to enhance the trustworthiness of the study. To increase the studies credibility, two researchers analysed the data independently and discussed and compared results, consulting a third researcher in case of disagreement. Further, combining data from both observation and interviews, known as methodological triangulation, provided additional perspectives and enhanced credibility.

Ethical considerations

The ethical committee of Zuyderland, The Netherlands, Heerlen judged the proposal and confirmed that given the non-invasive nature of the study, no ethical approval was needed according to the law. Further, before observations and interviews took place,
oral informed consent was obtained from all professionals, and written informed consent from all patients and relatives.

Results

In total eight observations ($n=8$) in different institutions, and nineteen ($n=19$) interviews were performed. Characteristics of the participating teams are presented in Table 5.1. Content analysis revealed five key themes: (1) structure and task distribution, (2) group composition, (3) relationship between professionals and patients or relatives, (4) patients’ characteristics, and (5) purpose of the meeting. Within each theme, experiences and both facilitators of and barriers to patient participation during interprofessional team meetings could be identified (Figure 5.1). The results from the observations and interviews reinforce each other and are presented together.

Table 5.1 Characteristics of the team meetings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Patient description</th>
<th>Number of attendees</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Residential care for patients with mental disabilities</td>
<td>Young man with mental and physical disabilities</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Personal mentor, behavioural scientist, team manager, legal representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nursing home (somatic department)</td>
<td>Elderly woman</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Geriatrician, speech therapist, care coordinator, physiotherapist, nurse, patient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>Middle-aged woman</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Clinical geneticist, medical student, dermatologist, patient and one relative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Social team (municipality)</td>
<td>Middle-aged man</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Specialised home care, two family guardians, activation coach, community consultant, school counselor, paediatrician and colleague, social worker, patient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nursing home (somatic department)</td>
<td>Elderly married couple</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Family physician, nurse, care coordinator, two patients (a couple) and three relatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Family practice</td>
<td>Elderly man with mental and physical disabilities</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Family physician, family physician in training, home care, care coordinator, physiotherapist, authorised family representative, patient and two relatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nursing home (psychogeriatric department)</td>
<td>Elderly woman</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Geriatrician, nurse, care coordinator, psychologist, relative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nursing home (somatic department)</td>
<td>Elderly woman</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Geriatrician, nurse, care coordinator, psychologist, social worker, patient and relative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
During interviews several professionals mentioned the importance of a clear structure and task distribution as facilitating factors of interprofessional team meetings in general. According to them, there are a few important tasks that should be divided between professionals: arrangement of the meeting, preparation of the participating patient or relatives before the meeting, distribution of the agenda or health care plan, leadership and time management during the meeting. Observations showed that in most teams these tasks were divided and appeared to be clear for each team member. In some teams, agreements about leadership and time management were made just before the patient entered the room. One of the professionals stated the crucial role of a
chairperson summarising information, leading discussions and closing the meeting in the right way, within the planned time span:

A chairperson who at the end takes decisions and will summarise and says: ‘Well then, we have this now agreed’ (Community consultant, team 4)

Observations showed that in most meetings a team leader or care coordinator was present. This role was assigned to a professional (not necessarily the chairperson) who was actively involved in the patients’ care process, like a doctor or a nurse. In those meetings the team leader played a role in preparing and involving the patient in the discussions by actively asking the patient to respond to the statements which were made, and if there were any questions or additions. In one of the observed teams the care coordinator provided day to day care management services, as determined by individualised plans of care. She informed the patient before the meeting, about the purpose of the meeting, the available time and the number of disciplines present at the meeting. In addition, she recommended the patient and relative to make a list of subjects they wanted to discuss during the meeting. Observations revealed more discussion between professionals and relatives, when relatives were visibly prepared by using a paper with notes or questions during the meeting. The observations and interviews revealed that in most team meetings, patients and relatives received the agenda or the patients’ care plan a few weeks before the meeting takes place.

Participants further explained that all professionals present at the meeting should be well informed about the patients’ care process before the meeting starts. In particular, the main problems and (health care) demands of the patient and relatives should be known by all team members. According to professionals, sending patients’ care plans to all team members (including the patient or relatives), is one of the possibilities to inform everyone in preparation of the meeting. In one observed team meeting, health care professionals briefly discussed the main issues five minutes before the patient was called into the room.

Group composition

Professionals and patients are not like-minded about the groups’ composition. However, according to the majority of professionals and patients, it is crucial that all professionals who are directly involved in the patient’s care process, are present at the meeting. One professional stated that this is a prerequisite to answer questions related to a specific discipline immediately. However, another professional did not see added value in the involvement of all committed disciplines, if the patient’s condition is stable for a long
period and there are no new developments. In most of the observed meetings professionals who were most intensively involved in the patient’s care process, were present at the meeting.

According to relatives, it is essential that everyone involved in the patient’s care process is present and aware of the patient’s current situation and new developments. They were especially positive about sharing information between professionals from different disciplines and the patient. In addition, one health care professional noticed that it is also clearer to relatives which health care professional provides what kind of care service. Patients and relatives mentioned to appreciate active participation and expression of their perspectives on the goals formulated by health care professionals, and the input of personal preferences in creating new goals.

Observations showed that in most meetings the patient or relative was actively involved in these processes. When goals were evaluated during the meeting, a lot of attention was paid to the patients’ feedback. The patients were often asked about how they thought the goals should be achieved or which problems needed more attention.

*Field note: The professionals actively invite and ask the patient to express his personal goals and wishes and also stimulate relatives to think along. Eventually appointments correspond to the patient’s personal goals (team 6)*

Also in formulating new goals, professionals asked patients and relatives, about their preferences and wishes. In addition, professionals were open to comments and suggestions made by relatives or patients. Another positive point was phrased by patients who appreciated being involved in the meeting, because the idea of professionals speaking behind their backs was perceived as unpleasant.

*I really appreciate having the opportunity to give a reply (Relative, team 6)*

On the other hand, for some patients participation felt more like an obligation. They stated that they did not see a need to be present at the meeting and relied on the judgment of the professionals. Further, some professionals experienced taking more responsibility in setting and reaching goals if the patients or relatives are involved in the meeting. A few professionals argued that they feel a higher pressure to achieve goals when a patient or relative is present at the meeting. However, one professional mentioned that fulfilment of agreements has nothing to do with pressure of the family as it belongs to your job as a professional.
The number of team members present at the meeting was frequently mentioned as important by both professionals and patients during the interviews. Professionals noticed that patients and relatives seem to be more comfortable in smaller group meetings. They indicated that in smaller groups, patients tend to tell more personal things. In interviews, patients and relatives agree that they are deterred when there are many team members sitting around the table:

.. *there are so many people staring at me (Patient, team 2)*

Professionals mentioned that next to the number of professionals being present at the meeting, too many relatives can also have a negative influence on the meeting. Observation showed that a team meeting involving two patients (a couple) and three relatives was more chaotic than meetings with only one patient or relative present. This was also caused by disagreements between relatives and the input of each relative on each topic. During the interviews the professionals stated that they experienced the meeting as chaotic and unstructured as well. To avoid these situations, one professional suggested to only invite one representative of the family to the meeting.

Nevertheless, according to professionals and patients, relatives can have a supportive role during team meetings. One older patient mentioned that she was happy to bring someone of the family to the meeting. In addition to this supportive role, professionals describe relatives as a source of additional and essential patient information. One professional mentioned as an example information about certain characteristics of the patient or his behaviour in the past that was only known by the relative. Professionals indicated use of this information in explaining the behaviour of the patient and possible related interventions.

**Relationship between professionals and patients (mutual relationship)**

We found that the majority of professionals, patients and relatives mentioned one or more factors related to the relationship between professionals and patients. According to both professionals and patients, a relationship based on trust and equality, and a pleasant atmosphere are important. In order to create such a relationship, they stated that it is essential to know each other well. This was confirmed by the observations. Observations also showed that a pleasant atmosphere was encouraged by making jokes. In particular, patients and relatives seem to be comfortable in team meetings where the patient has a good relationship with the professionals present. During interviews patients and relatives mentioned the professionals’ approachable attitude as important in this respect. The importance of this attitude was confirmed by several professionals.
One of the professionals declared that you have to continuously invest in your relationship with the patient and relatives:

We approach each other by first names, also the patients. If patients find it difficult, then it’s doctor [X] instead of [X]. I’m just [Y], my manager is Ms. [Z] or [Z], just how they want it. We want patients to approach health care professionals easily and I invest a lot of energy in that (Care coordinator, team 2)

According to some professionals and relatives, participation of patients in team meetings can also be a possibility to get to know each other better. In particular, relatives mentioned that by meeting the professional in real life, it is easier to approach professionals in case of problems, worries or questions.

It is quite difficult to make contact with the family physician, to actually speak to him, and through such meetings lines get shorter (Relative, team 6)

Professionals mentioned that negative events or complaints in the past, can have a negative effect on the relationship between them and the patient or relative. They stated that a difficult relationship can be perceived as a barrier to the team meeting because patients do not want or dare to share information, resulting in the omission of significant information. Furthermore, one professional declared during the interview that in case of a difficult relationship with the patient or relatives, she has a restrained attitude during the team meeting:

To some patients you feel more attracted than to others, and in the team meetings I sometimes take a little distance (Nurse, team 5)

Further, most of the professionals mentioned that jargon should naturally not be used during team meetings when patients and/or relatives participate. They also indicate that care professionals are being trained to use simple language and not use difficult medical terms in normal conversations with either patients or relatives:

As a family physician you continuously switch between jargon and simple language, no that’s not a barrier (Family physician, team 5)

Patients, too mentioned that they do not experience jargon and using difficult words during the team meetings as a barrier. In cases where words are used that they do not understand, they will ask for clarification or search for the meaning of the words on the
internet. During none of the meetings observed, neither patients nor relatives seemed to be bothered by difficult words used by professionals. In addition, no clarifying questions were asked during meetings concerning the language. One professional stated the importance for the patient to know the medical name of his chronic condition because it could be useful in contact with different health care professionals.

Field note: Professionals do not use any technical jargon. They frequently ask the patient's husband if there are any questions or uncertainties (team 1)

Patients’ characteristics

One patient characteristic mentioned is ‘assertiveness’. A few relatives mentioned that they actively monitor if goals and appointments, set during the meeting, are actually fulfilled. According to some professionals and relatives, patients’ or relatives’ assertiveness during the team meeting can be seen as both facilitator and barrier. Observations showed that in most meetings an active attitude of the patient or relative has a positive effect on formulating goals and agreements. During interviews, professionals agreed that an active attitude of the patient resulted in more information, making it easier to formulate goals. One health professional felt that such a critical attitude stimulates professionals to be more focused on reaching goals:

.. there he goes to check on me, he is going to ask me questions, what have you done? That’s a positive thing (Team manager, team 1)

On the other hand, both patients and professionals mentioned during the interview that an offensive attitude of the patient can be perceived as a barrier to the meeting, because this attitude can provoke negative discussions between team members and patients.

Field note: There is a friendly atmosphere, however, the contribution of the patient is sometimes provocative, nevertheless, most professionals do not seem to be disturbed (team 4)

Another barrier, mentioned by professionals and relatives, is cognitive impairment of the patient. The professionals stated that involvement of patients with cognitive impairment in a team meeting creates unrest within the patient. They declared that it is necessary to give more or other ways of information about things that are said or done. Furthermore, it takes time to reassure the patient in case they get confused. In one observed meeting,
an older person with early dementia was present at the meeting. The patient was visibly agitated because he missed or misinterpreted a lot of information. Professionals and relatives tried to calm down the patient, which resulted in a disordered and unstructured meeting:

You noticed very strongly that the patient turned to a resistance attitude, and tried to defend herself, it takes time to calm her down, but sometimes that is counterproductive (Family physician, team 5)

One professional explained that in patients with cognitive impairment, processing all new things which are happening takes longer. Also the slow speaking, which is associated with some conditions or cognitively impaired patients can be perceived as a barrier to the team meeting.

A few professionals mentioned the influence of emotions of patients or relatives on the team meeting, and stressed both positive and negative effects. According to professionals, emotions make the meeting more difficult, hectic and less constructive. On the other hand, they think it is good that patients and relatives show their feelings because it makes professionals more focused.

Purpose of the meeting

Almost all professionals mentioned that the patients’ presence during team meetings should depend on the purpose of the meeting. During interviews, they mentioned that if the purpose of the meeting is gathering information from different disciplines or sharing immature information which maybe provokes discussion between team members, patient or relatives’ participation is not desirable. The majority of the professionals mentioned hesitation in being completely honest in sharing all information when patients or relatives are present at the meeting. They stated that they receive more information from the different disciplines in a meeting without the patient in the room. Besides, they stressed the importance of the absence of patients or relatives when they have relational problems that first have to be clarified between professionals only.

You should be able to brainstorm on the patient and you should actually discuss well-observed things without constantly, let me say, feeling the censorship of the presence of a relative (Psychologist, team 7)

However, if the purpose of the meeting is to evaluate the patients’ goals or setting new goals, the added value of the patient or family being present was really appreciated.
Discussion

The goal of this study was to gain more insight into how health care professionals and patients, who are used to participate in interprofessional team meetings, experience and organise patient participation in interprofessional team meetings. Factors can be summarised into five categories: (1) structure and task distribution, (2) group composition, (3) relationship between professionals and patients or relatives, (4) patients’ characteristics, and (5) purpose of the meeting. According to participants, good preparation is an essential part in organising a successful meeting. This includes informing the patient about the purpose of the meeting. Griffith and colleagues discovered that patients identified a diversity of aims for a team meeting, like resolving inconsistencies, educating and informing, updating and reviewing care options. In addition, Donnelly and colleagues showed that sharing expectations with patients or relatives prior to the meeting is critical to establishing opportunities for participation. In our study, the observations showed that well prepared relatives, introducing their own questions, seem to stimulate discussion between them and the professionals. In a study by Dijkstra (2007) the quality of the discussion improved by informing relatives about the meeting in advance. Our study showed that the care coordinator may play a central role in informing the patient and his or her relatives. Griffith and colleagues suggested a written patient information booklet, as a tool to explain the purpose of the meeting and to orientate patients and families in preparation for the meeting.

Another interesting finding is that in the literature, difficult language used by professionals seems to be a barrier to patients and relatives. Dijkstra discovered that professionals often use words that are difficult for relatives to understand, and that not all relatives have the courage to ask for an explanation. However, in our study both patients and relatives mentioned that they are not bothered by jargon used by professionals. In addition, they stated that they will ask for clarification if discussed topics or words are unclear. Unlike Choy and colleagues, who discovered that the majority of the professionals felt they had to modify their medical language, our study showed that for the meetings we observed, professionals do not need to make extra efforts to adapt their language, because it is natural to avoid difficult jargon when patients or relatives are involved. However, we observed a small number of meetings and we did not include a team meeting in which complex technological procedures were the focus of the discussion (e.g. oncology setting in which diagnostic and therapeutic value is discussed). Therefore we can not exclude the possibility that jargon would be an issue in such settings. Further research in these settings is necessary.
Finally, one can question if patient involvement in team meetings is always desirable. Our results show that this depends on the topic of the meeting, the preferences of the patient or relatives and the characteristics of the patient. In the literature, different studies recognise that patients vary substantially in their preferences for participation and decision making.30–32 Sainio and colleagues showed that a good relationship and interaction of the patient with professionals promoted involvement of patients.33 Another factor that emerged from the literature is the age of the patient. Say and colleagues found that younger patients preferred a more active role in decision making than older patients. However, older patients want to be involved in their care but their definition is more focused on a 'caring relationship' and 'person-centred care' than on 'active participation in decision-making'.34 Nonetheless, among patients who do prefer an active or collaborative role, some do not have the ability to participate as much as they desire. Some patients suffer from cognitive impairment, which is associated with exclusion from decision-making.35 According to Say and colleagues, it is important that professionals identify the factors that might influence patients' involvement, so that they may be more sensitive to individual patients' preferences and provide better patient-centred care.36 Further research into factors that might influence patients' involvement would be interesting.

Strengths and limitations

Combining observations and interviews with both professionals and patients is a methodological strength of this study, a phenomenon also known as data triangulation. Observations took place in various institutions and settings, and interviews were conducted with health care providers from different disciplines. As a consequence, it was possible to create a broad view on patient participation in interprofessional team meetings. However, our findings are probably not transferable to other settings outside our scope, like settings in which complex diagnostic and therapeutic discussions take place, for example in oncology setting, a setting which is known for its complex therapeutic protocols and high level of technology. The low number of observations and interviews per setting can be seen as a limitation. However, after analysing all interviews and observations it became clear that the main themes that emerged from the different settings were comparable, so we assume that data saturation has occurred. To prevent uncomfortable situations for participants, observations were conducted by one researcher. This may have restricted the detection of relevant cues. However, the observations were recorded with a voice recorder and replayed various times, so it is unlikely that substantial information is missing. In addition, the data were coded independently by two researchers and consensus was reached.
Conclusion

Patient participation during team meetings is appreciated by both professionals and patients. Guiding the patient in both the preparation of the meeting and during the meeting itself seems important. Further, both professionals and patients prefer a pleasant atmosphere and a mutual relationship based on trust and equality, which, according to them has positive effects on the team meeting. In contrast to the literature, this study indicates that difficult language or jargon was not perceived as a barrier. Further, not every patient is the same, and therefore, it seems to be promising to explore to what extent patients are actually willing to and capable of participating during team meetings. In this perspective, it would be interesting to enlighten what active participation requires from a patient, which information the patient needs in order to be prepared for a meeting and to be well informed to make an informed choice about participation. It can be concluded that more insight into differences between patients, care settings, and topics discussed during team meetings, enables a tailored approach to patient participation.
References

# Appendix 5.1

## Observation List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>What kind of information is exchanged during the meeting?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time:</td>
<td>What is the content of the goals being discussed?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>How are the needs and goals of the patient taken into account?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of attendees:</td>
<td>Do the appointments match with the set goals?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present disciplines:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content</td>
<td>Structure of the meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>Agenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chairman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Task distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Patient and relatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>Health care professionals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interaction</td>
<td>Do the team members and patient or relatives know each other?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Group climate and atmosphere?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>How is the patient involved in creating goals?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are power and status of influence?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Communication aspects (language/jargon, interruptions, questions)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 5.2

Interview Guide – Patients/relatives

Questions

• How did you experience the team meeting where you were involved?
  o Pleasent/unpleasent, important/unimportant, examples

• What factors have a positive influence on the team meeting?

  Themes
  o Preparation
  o Task distribution/chairman
  o Presence of relatives
  o Relationship between patient and health care professional

• What factors have a negative influence on the team meeting?

  Themes
  o Jargon
  o Emotions
  o Kind of problems
  o Disruptions/social conversations
  o Duration
  o Location
  o Authoritarian attitude

• Does involvement in the team meeting change the way you handle your disease or chronic condition? If yes, in what way?

• What is for you the added value of being involved in an interprofessional team meeting?

  Themes
  o Clearer goals

• How do you think patients' involvement in interprofessional team meetings can be improved?
Appendix 5.3

Interview Guide – Health care professionals

Questions

• How did you experience the team meeting where you were involved?
  ◦ Pleasant/unpleasant, important/unimportant, examples

• What factors have a positive influence on the team meeting?
  
  Themes
  ◦ Preparation
  ◦ Task distribution/chairman
  ◦ Presence of relatives
  ◦ Relationship between patient and health care professional

• What factors have a negative influence on the team meeting?
  
  Themes
  ◦ Jargon
  ◦ Emotions
  ◦ Kind of problems
  ◦ Disruptions/social conversations
  ◦ Duration
  ◦ Location
  ◦ Authoritarian attitude

• What can you say about the task distribution and responsibilities of health care professionals and patients, when patients are involved in the meeting?

• What kind of influence does participation of the patient or relative have, on the relationship between you and the patient?

• Are there differences between team meetings where patients are involved and team meetings where patients are not involved?

  Themes
  ◦ Psychosocial factors
  ◦ Patient-centred goals

• How do you think patients’ involvement in interprofessional team meetings can be improved?
Appendix 5.4

Initial coding scheme based on literature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meeting structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient’s competences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professionals’ competences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client’s influence on the meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role of the families’ contact person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutual relationship patient - professional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language and jargon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preconditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation of the meeting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“They are talking about me, but not with me”: a focus group study to explore the patient perspective on interprofessional team meetings in primary care

Jerôme van Dongen
Maarten de Wit
Hester Smeets
Esther Stoffers
Loes van Bokhoven
Ramon Daniëls

Patient 2017
Chapter 6

Abstract

Introduction
The number of people with multiple chronic conditions receiving primary care services is growing. To deal with their increasingly complex health care demands, professionals from different disciplines need to collaborate. Interprofessional team (IPT) meetings are becoming more popular. Several studies describe important factors related to conducting IPT meetings, mostly from a professional perspective. However, in the light of patient-centeredness it is valuable to also explore the patients’ perspective.

Objectives
The aim was to explore the patients’ perspectives regarding IPT meetings in primary care.

Methods
A qualitative study with a focus group design was conducted in the Netherlands. Two focus group meetings took place, for which the same patients were invited. The participants, chronically ill patients with experience on interprofessional collaboration were recruited through the regional patient association. Participants discussed viewpoints, expectations, and concerns regarding IPT meetings in two rounds, using a focus group protocol and selected video-taped vignettes of team meetings. The first meeting focused on conceptualization and identification of themes related to IPT meetings that are important to patients. The second meeting aimed to gain more in-depth knowledge and understanding of the priorities. Discussions were audio-taped and transcribed verbatim, and analyzed by means of content analysis.

Results
The focus group meetings included seven patients. Findings were divided into six key categories, capturing the factors that patients found important regarding IPT meetings: (1) Putting the patient at the center, (2) Opportunities for patients to participate, (3) Appropriate team composition, (4) Structured approach, (5) Respectful communication, and (6) Informing the patient about meeting outcomes.

Conclusion
Patients identified different elements regarding IPT meetings that are important from their perspective. They emphasized the right of patients or their representatives to take part in IPT meetings. Results of this study can be used to develop tools and programs to improve interprofessional collaboration.
Introduction

Demographic change is characterized by the rise of the ageing population and its concomitant growing number of people with chronic and often complex conditions.\(^1\) Chronic conditions commonly refer to noninfectious diseases such as type 2 diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, or chronic heart failure. To illustrate, thirty percent of the population of the European Union is suffering from a chronic disease whereby the number of people suffering from more than one condition, known as multimorbidity is increasing.\(^2\) Most of the care for these patients is delivered in the primary care setting, where health care professionals from different disciplines have to deal with increasingly complex and multidimensional health care demands.\(^3,4\) To comply with this increasing complexity, health care professionals need to work in partnership with each other and the patient system, known as interprofessional collaboration.\(^5\) In a review by Morgan et al., interprofessional collaboration was defined as: “An active and ongoing partnership often between people from diverse backgrounds with distinctive professional cultures and possibly representing different organizations or sectors who work together to solve problems or provide services”.\(^6\) Morgan et al. further explain interprofessional collaboration as a deeper level of working together, emphasizing the interaction between team members.\(^6\)

Health care professionals increasingly collaborate in interprofessional team (IPT) meetings to ensure communication among and coordination of all professionals involved in patient care. In the Dutch primary care setting, an average IPT consists of family physicians, practice nurses, occupational therapists, physical therapists, district nurses, and in some cases pharmacists.\(^7\) Conducting IPT meetings has been endorsed by the Department of Health in the UK as the core model for managing chronic diseases.\(^8\) IPT meetings may ensure higher quality decision-making and are associated with improved outcomes.\(^3,9,10\) During IPT meetings, patients’ care plans are the central topic of discussion. Such care plans can be seen as collaborative and dynamic documents including patients’ goals and actions.\(^11\) However, within current practice, effective, and patient-centered teamwork is often lacking.\(^7,12\)

Several studies to explore and improve IPT meetings described key features and influencing factors from the professional perspective\(^10,13,14\); the patients’ perspective on these primary care team meetings seems to be underrepresented in the literature, although we found some data from the field of patient-centered care. Patients seem to value this approach to care, in which they are put at the center as a person,\(^15\) and care is focused on their individual needs, facilitating their involvement in care.\(^16\) This last condition is becoming more and more important in the western world, where patient associations are starting to formulate their own quality indicators for chronic health
care. These criteria from a patient perspective comprise aspects like effective care, accessible care, safe care, being in charge of one’s own care process, continuity of care, sufficient information, and transparency about the quality and costs of care.\(^\text{17}\) Despite the literature that suggests that the patient’s care plan and need for help should be central during IPT meetings, and that the patient’s role and perspectives are of significant value in refining care processes, there seems to be a lack of literature on patients’ perspective on these IPT meetings.\(^\text{18}\) As confirmed by a recent observational study on the effectiveness of multidisciplinary team care,\(^\text{8}\) exploring the patients’ perspective regarding IPT meetings appears to be a promising approach. The purpose of this study was to collect qualitative data from patients concerning their views, expectations and concerns regarding IPT meetings in primary care. These findings are valuable for health care professionals, patient organizations and policy makers who are responsible for the development of programmes and tools to optimize IPT meetings.

### Methods

#### Study design

We used a qualitative study design and conducted two focus group meetings in December 2015. Our theoretical orientation was based on social constructionism,\(^\text{19}\) in which social interaction between people leads to the development of knowledge. In this perspective, the main rationale for using focus groups is the production of knowledge through social interaction between all participants, patients as well as members of the research team. The dynamic interaction stimulates the thoughts of participants and reminds them of their own feelings.\(^\text{20}\) We assumed that the patient participants were not fully aware of the complexity of the concept of interprofessional collaboration. Therefore, we decided to have two focus groups with the same participants. The first meeting focused on conceptualization by introducing the concept and exploring the views and priorities of the participating patients. The second meeting focused on judgement and included reflexive discussions about the preliminary findings and interpretations. We also assumed that repeated interaction between the same participants leads to more in-depth information.\(^\text{21,22}\) In addition we expected that repeated interaction would increase the sense of belonging to a group and participants’ sense of cohesiveness,\(^\text{23}\) which creates a safe climate to share information.\(^\text{24}\) Relevant aspects of this study are reported according to the Consolidated Criteria for Reporting Qualitative Research.\(^\text{25}\)
Research team

The research team consisted of a range of experts, and comprised five researchers and one patient advocate. JvD is specialized in qualitative research on interprofessional collaboration. MdW is an experienced qualitative researcher and expert on participatory research. He is also an active patient research partner, and moderated both meetings. HS is a qualitative researcher. ES is a patient advocate and staff member at Huis voor de Zorg, a regional umbrella organization of patient organizations in the south of the Netherlands. MvB is a practicing family doctor and senior researcher. RD is a senior researcher (educated as occupational therapist), and mentored the research team.

Study participants and recruitment

Participants were selected by means of purposive sampling based on a profile comprising a set of selection criteria (Box 6.1). Besides the selection criteria, we aimed to obtain a diverse range of patients in terms of sex, age, and health condition. Recruitment was coordinated by patient organization Huis voor de Zorg. From their network and database, Huis voor de Zorg invited ten people who met our selection criteria (Box 6.1).

Box 6.1 Participant selection criteria

- Experience as a chronically ill patient
- Experience with interprofessional collaboration
- Sufficient understanding of the Dutch language
- Ability to prepare the focus group meeting at home and attend both meetings

The potential participants received written background information without disclosure of the exact purpose of the focus groups, in order to avoid bias and discourage participants from studying the literature on this topic in advance. Potential participants were invited for both meetings.

Data collection

Two focus group meetings were conducted in December 2015, and took place in a quiet room at Zuyd University of Applied Sciences (Heerlen, The Netherlands). Each meeting lasted approximately 120 minutes. During both meetings the moderator (MdW) used a semi-structured interview guide to structure the meeting (Appendix 6.1). The discussions were audiotaped and transcribed verbatim. After the transcripts had been analyzed by means of content analysis, one focus group participant (EdB) joined the research team to complement the teams’ interpretation of the results.
Meeting 1

The first focus group meeting was meant to familiarize the participants with the concept of IPT meetings, and focused on the identification of relevant themes related to IPT meetings that were perceived as valuable from the patients’ perspective. In order to stimulate the participants’ understanding and picture of IPT meetings, and provoke discussion, several video fragments of actual IPT meetings in primary care setting were presented. We assumed that showing video fragments would better enable the participants to reflect on issues that matter to them in IPT meetings.

Meeting 2

The second meeting aimed to gain more in-depth knowledge and understanding of the priorities that are important from the perspective of the participants. The meeting started with a member check on the findings of the first meeting: to what extent did they recognize and support the list of elements and categories (or subcategories) that the team had derived from the first meeting? The second part of the meeting comprised a reflexive discussion on relevant facets of IPT meetings, supported by showing several video fragments.

Data analysis

We applied conventional content analysis to analyze the transcripts. Immediately after the first meeting, an interim analysis was carried out by MdW and HS, who independently analyzed the transcripts and used open coding to abstract meaningful quotes and concepts. Nvivo 10 software was used to organize the data. The two researchers then compared and discussed their codes until consensus was reached, and subsequently grouped the concepts identified into subcategories and broader categories. Disagreements or doubtful codes were discussed by the research team in a face-to-face meeting. Results of the preliminary analysis of the first meeting were used as input for the second meeting. The transcript of the second meeting was analyzed following the same procedure as described above. In the last step, the team came together in another face-to-face meeting, and concluded that the second meeting had provided more in-depth data on the items identified during the first meeting, but had not resulted in new items. The in-depth findings as derived from the second meeting supported a better understanding and simplification of the initial coding as derived from the open coding, and enabled categorization (Appendix 6.2). Eventually, the team agreed on a final set of key categories and subcategories.
Trustworthiness

In order to avoid selection bias, Huis voor de Zorg coordinated the recruitment of patients. The researchers’ field notes and written comments were used in the analysis process to enhance the trustworthiness of the study. Furthermore, two researchers coded the data independently and then discussed and compared categories and subcategories. During the preliminary analysis, one of the participants of the study joined and helped interpreting the research findings by conducting a preliminary member check. An independent qualitative researcher, experienced in moderating focus groups (MdW), and with personal experience with a chronic disease, moderated the focus groups to reduce the researchers’ influence. To increase accuracy, validity and credibility, we completed a member check. Main findings were sent to all participants, giving them the opportunity to comment on the key findings. To enhance the transferability of the results we aimed to include the perspectives of patients with a variety of backgrounds and experiences.

Results

Huis voor de Zorg recruited ten patients who fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Eventually, seven of them were able to take part. The remaining three were not able to take part since they were not available at both meeting dates. All participants had personal experience as a patient with a chronic condition, and four participants were taking or had taken care of people with a complex illness. Their characteristics are presented in Table 6.1. All participants attended both sessions and were involved in the member check.

Table 6.1 Characteristics of participants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Current occupation</th>
<th>Professional background</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Respondent A</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Breast cancer / care-taker</td>
<td>Volunteer / retired</td>
<td>Psychologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondent B</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Multiple sclerosis</td>
<td>On social benefit</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondent C</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Spinal cord injury / osteoarthritis</td>
<td>Volunteer / On social benefit</td>
<td>Child physiotherapist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondent D</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Multiple sclerosis</td>
<td>Volunteer</td>
<td>Caregiver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondent E</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Breast cancer / cardiovascular</td>
<td>Volunteer / On social benefit</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondent F</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>Volunteer</td>
<td>Nurse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondent G</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Blind since childhood</td>
<td>Disability pension</td>
<td>Financial specialist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Analysis of the focus groups resulted in a set of six key features regarding IPT meetings that were important to patients, as presented in Figure 6.1.

Figure 6.1  Key features of IPT meetings that are important to patients.

The patient at the center

Holistic approach

Participants emphasized the importance of patient-centered care. During IPT meetings, the health care professionals should focus on the needs of the patient and ensure that the patient’s autonomy is respected as much as possible. There was a broad understanding of the concept of patients’ needs. For patients, this concept refers to the notion of well-being and a patient’s role in society, and not merely to physical symptoms and disease-related aspects of care. In response to a video fragment, participants noticed that emotions, cognitive and social problems were often neglected by health care professionals.

“They did ask me how I was dealing with the chemo, how do you deal with it. But when they told us the bad outcomes, then we were told ‘we will discuss what to do with this at such and such a date. Nothing more, while our world had just fallen apart. Nothing about that.” [A]
For this reason, the participants pleaded for a more holistic approach to health care, highlighting their desire for team members to realize that their patients are more than their diseases or limitations. In addition, more attention should be paid to the psycho-social impact of chronic diseases; patients should be seen in their social context during team meetings, for example as being part of a family that provides support or, in contrast, is hampering effective solutions. Rather than only the individual patient, the IPT should not forget to assess the entire patient system, including the roles of caregivers, partners, children or other people representing the patient.

“The IPT takes individual things into account, insulin has to be injected, food and drinks have to be brought, a pacemaker has to be inserted. But comprehensive care for the patient is lacking. And at the end of the day, that’s what patients and their environment need.” [G]

Need for support

The participants noted that in several video vignettes, no clear definition was presented of the patient’s problem. In some cases, participants saw no need for bringing up the patient’s problem for discussion during the IPT meeting, as the problem could be solved easily by one health care professional or because the issue was too personal and should not be discussed with the entire team. According to participants, an IPT meeting should aim to address the needs for support, preferably formulated or agreed by the patient or his or her representative.

“If you have a clearly formulated request for support from the patient, it is easier to find the right persons who you need in the IPT.” [E]

According to the participants, the real nature of the patients’ need for support is often unclear, so the IPT meeting does not always result in an appropriate solution for the patient. Participants suggested using a template form or checklist to formulate the request for support to ensure that the meeting remains focused on the patient’s personal interests.

Opportunity for patients to participate

In Dutch primary care it is not routine practice for patients to take part in IPT meetings. Most participants, however, were strongly in favor of giving patients the opportunity to be part of it:
Chapter 6

“As a principle, patients have the right to be present when others talk about them.” [C]

They mentioned several benefits. It gives patients the opportunity of free choice and it enhances their own responsibility, as “People will not be speaking about me, but with me”. They mentioned that taking part ensures that the patient’s personal interest will be taken into account, and they expected that IPT members would make clearer decisions about task allocations (who will be doing what) and inform the patient. Although there was consensus on the assumption that patients should be given the opportunity to take part, participants differed in their desire to attend such a meeting. Two participants who did not want to attend such a meeting explained that they trusted the competences of the health care providers and were convinced that they would act in the patients’ best interest. Furthermore, they did not want to put an additional burden on the patient’s shoulders: “Not all patients are able to fulfil this new partnership role”. Patients might not be able to follow the discussion or might not want to hear unpleasant information. As one of the participants said:

“When thrown to the wolves, they can completely clam up.” [B]

The participants identified conditions for participation, in particular the competences of both patient and health care provider. The patient must be willing to attend the meeting and able to contribute to the discussion. Participants expressed that professionals should prepare patients for their role in the meeting, to clarify mutual expectations. They could introduce the professionals the patient is going to meet and guarantee that all information shared will remain confidential. If the patient is not able to participate in the meeting, a representative could attend instead. If a patient is unwilling or unable to participate, participants found it important that the patient is informed in advance of the meeting and consulted about expectations or preferences. Afterwards, the results and decisions should be appropriately reported to the patient or their representative.

Appropriate team composition

Based on several video fragments, participants questioned the efficiency of having many health care professionals around the table, some of whom do not know the patient. They were concerned about the patient’s privacy when intimate information was shared with everyone. Other participants assumed there would be advantages to having unprejudiced experts in the meeting who may represent a different perspective or professional expertise.
“Beforehand, you don’t know what will be discussed. As a psychologist, for example, you may not have a lot of specific input in advance. However, you can think along during the meeting. I think within the multidisciplinary approach it works well to think together, each from his own discipline.” [A]

The participants agreed that all health care professionals around the table should share an interest in the patient’s request for support, should be willing to listen to the patient and should focus on identifying solutions relevant to the patient’s problem(s). This requires empathy, a competence which is not possessed by all professionals, according to the participants.

The patient participants recognized that implementing integrated care requires professionals to be additionally trained in dealing with patients and their families during IPT meetings. They also agreed that time is an important barrier to improving communication. However, from the perspective of patients, they argued that lack of time may never be a reason for not providing the care that a patient needs.

A structured approach to IPT meetings

Watching the video vignettes, the participants observed that sometimes discussions were very chaotic and lacked a clear structure and coordination. The participants wondered whether the members of the IPT followed a validated approach or methodology:

“I cannot see a common thread, a lot of information was exchanged and an overall picture of the patient was outlined, but in the end, what’s going to actually happen?” [G]

They expected health care professionals to prepare the meeting carefully, to read all information about the patient in advance (including a clear and patient-focused problem definition) and to adhere to an agenda, supervised by a competent chairperson. Participants mentioned the importance of the role of a chairperson who structures the meeting, summarizes, invites others to participate and guides the team. In the participants’ opinion, the discussions and decisions should be reported in writing and shared with all involved, including deadlines and persons responsible for taking action. According to the respondents, in some of the video vignettes, the team did not make any decisions, nor were tasks or responsibilities assigned to persons. It was not clear to the focus group participants what would be reported to the patient and what problem
had actually been solved. They suggested that an IPT meeting should result in a care plan.

Respectful communication

When watching the video vignettes, some participants observed a lack of respect towards the patient under discussion. They commented that especially in the presence of the patient, it is important for team members to communicate respectfully. For the focus group participants, trust and respectful communication between team members, as well as about the patient, were important requirements in IPT meetings:

“Respect?…the patient is present, but is treated as a case, but not as a human being.” [G]

The participants observed that professionals interrupted each other regularly, avoided eye contact, and did not really listen to each other. According to them, members hardly raised any questions and were sometimes doing other things during meetings, not related to the discussion. According to participants, the professionals should adjust their terminology and explain concepts or procedures if the patient has questions:

“They are speaking in jargon to each other, and I as a patient don’t know all the medical terminology.” [A]

Informing the patient about meeting outcomes

Based on participants’ own experience, they commented that informing the patient after an IPT meeting is often forgotten. Though, participants perceived direct contact before, as well as after the meeting as being important, especially in situations when patients or their representatives are not taking part in the IPT. Participants confirmed that being informed about the outcomes of the meeting is crucial to patients:

“In my opinion the patient has to be informed before the meeting about what the team is going to discuss, and afterwards informed about the outcomes of the meeting.” [C]

At the end of the IPT meeting, those taking part should agree what decisions or agreements need to be shared with the patient. Participants mentioned that some teams have appointed a designated contact person for the patient who ensures that the patients’ needs and preferences are not lost along the way and who is responsible for
telling the patients what has been agreed upon. Participants argued that in many cases professionals are still working from the narrow perspective of their own discipline or department. Some participants mentioned the position of a case manager, and indicate that it is his or her task to follow up on decisions made and to inform the patient, not only orally, but also in writing.

Discussion

The aim of this study was to collect qualitative data from patients regarding their perspective on IPT meetings. Findings were extracted through social interaction between the participants, and can be summarized into six categories: (1) Putting the patient at the center, (2) Opportunities for patients to participate, (3) Appropriate team composition, (4) Structured approach, (5) Respectful communication, and (6) Informing the patient about the outcomes of the meeting.

Many health care professionals subscribe to the value of patient-centeredness, although they give different meanings to the concept in everyday practice. The focus group participants noticed that despite this intention, health care professionals often act within the narrow boundaries of their own specific discipline and often fail to integrate the real-life experiences of patients in their health care. The focus group participants mentioned that the current health care system is still medically oriented, and would like to see those taking part in IPT meetings move towards a more holistic model of illness and disabilities also including social and emotional aspects. In such a model, supporting people to remain active and able to participate in activities that are meaningful to them, including their own care, is just as important as managing the disease and prevent deterioration. A possible strategy to assure patient-centered-ness in team meetings is exploring patients’ functioning from a biopsychosocial perspective and supporting patients to formulate personal values, needs and goals before the meeting, and to focus during the team meeting on how to support patients in achieving those goals. Participation of patients or their representatives in IPT meetings is another way to enhance patient-centered and holistic care. According to the participants all patients or their representatives should be given the opportunity to participate in IPT meetings if they prefer to do so. The value of taking part in IPT meetings lay in the desire to have a voice in their own care process and thereby preserve one’s autonomy. However, the focus group participants expressed understanding for the fact that not all patients are able or confident enough to raise their voice during an IPT meeting. Children or people with mental or cognitive limitations might be represented by their relatives or
caregivers. According to the literature, including the patient or their relatives in a health care team is appreciated by professionals and patients, and can be considered a way to stimulate engagement and patient participation. Various studies have shown positive effects of patient participation during IPT meetings and reported that this provided added value in terms of interdependency, communication, and mutual trust, and increased involvement in decision making. Wittenberg-Lyles et al. reported that hospice teams formulated more patient-centered goals when relatives participated in team meetings. Other studies mentioned barriers to participation like the excessive use of jargon and the potential risk of overburdening the patient. A tailored approach to patient involvement during IPT meetings appears preferable. It seems interesting to explore what it takes to include patients as team members in IPT meetings. According to the participants, the patient should be given the opportunity to have a representative as a stand in for the patient’s interest during IPT meetings, if the patient is not able or willing to attend him- or herself. An alternative option may be to appoint a case manager, i.e., a professional with overall responsibility for the patient’s care. When the case manager’s function includes preparing the meeting by consulting the patient, introducing the patient’s goals and perspective during the meeting, and informing the patient about the outcomes of the meeting, such a case manager could provide added value. Other themes derived from this study are the importance of a structured approach to IPT meetings and respectful communication within the team, in which the chairperson plays a significant role, structuring the meeting and guiding the team. Structured meetings, division of roles (especially the role of a chairperson) and mutual communication are factors that have been found in several studies on influencing factors to the process of interprofessional collaboration. Further, participants also discussed the attendance of professionals and team composition. According to Okun et al. effective health care teams include a mix of people, talents, and capabilities that perform interdependent functions to fulfil the needs of the patients with whom they collaborate. Participants agreed on this, but remarked that this should not lead to an oversized team, since they questioned the effectiveness of having a large team of professionals. Moreover, they emphasized the importance of confidentiality of patient related information in which professionals should work in accordance with prevailing laws and regulations. Mutual agreements on organization, working procedures, team composition, roles and responsibilities, and communication strategy, can be considered a useful approach for stimulating cohesion during IPT meetings. The findings of this study were derived in the context of the Dutch health care system, and although we have tried to ensure diversity in the perspectives of the focus group participants, we did not completely succeed in this. We included only one man, no
young people, no ethnic minority, and no patient with a mental health problem. Further, most of the participants were active volunteers of various patient organizations, leaving the perspective of vulnerable groups probably underrepresented. However, we did have a mixed group of patients representing a diversity of disease experiences, and we obtained a range of perspectives on the value of IPT meetings. Since IPT meetings are a rather new phenomenon for patients, participants had to master a certain degree of reflectivity and imagination to be included. Hereby we assume a majority of the group (not all) was higher educated, which eventually resulted in a diversity of opinions. As a possible strength, we assume that using video vignettes to illustrate the current IPT meeting practice supported participants in remaining focused on the aim of their discussion.

To our knowledge, this study is the first of its kind to explore the patient perspective regarding IPT meetings in primary care among patients themselves. Professionals and experts recognize the added value of patient participation as well. However, they add external factors relating to professionals’ education, culture, hierarchy and finance. Since every team has its specific features, reflexivity, the extent to which teams reflect upon their functioning, can be considered the base for all teams to improve. The findings of this study might function as an eye-opener for interprofessional teams, inviting them to self-reflect on patient-centered and holistic care before, during and after IPT meetings. Within the field of interprofessional care, findings can be used to support further development and implementation of quality improvement programmes. Further, education developers can use findings to develop or adapt interprofessional modules.

Conclusion

Patients participating in this study stated that they value the opportunity to be part of IPT meetings, and emphasized the right of the patients or their representatives to attend IPT meetings. More knowledge might be needed about conditions and skills for including patients as team members in IPT meetings. To improve IPT meetings and increase patient-centeredness, promising directions appear to be making someone responsible for respectful communication with the patient system before, during and after IPT meetings; putting the patient at the center and follow a holistic approach in which the patient’s functioning is discussed from a biopsychosocial perspective; and working according to a structured approach. Additional research to explore the effectiveness of these promising directions is needed.
Chapter 6

Key points for Decision Makers

- Chronically ill patients appreciate having a voice in their own care process, and feeling part of the team.
- Following the previous key point, patients value the opportunity to participate, or be represented in interprofessional team (IPT) meetings.
- Patients expect health care professionals to put the patient at the center and to follow a structured as well as holistic approach to address their needs.
- Patients want health care professionals to work in a professional manner and communicate respectfully with the ‘patient system’ (comprises the patient and the people representing the patient, such as caregivers, partners, children or designated health professionals) before, during and after IPT meetings.
References

40. Oliver DP, et al. Caregiver evaluation of the ACTIVE intervention: "it was like we were sitting at the table with everyone". Am J Hosp Palliat Care. 2014;31(4):444-53.
Appendix 6.1

Semi-structured interview guide

Interview guide for meeting 1: “Conceptualization and identifying relevant themes”

Introduction
- Introduction of the discussion leader/moderator
- Consent for audio recording
- Explanation of participants’ rights
- Aim of the focus group:
  - We want to collect qualitative data from patients regarding their priorities and opinions on the potential benefits and limitations of IPT meetings. Within IPT meetings, health workers from different professional backgrounds work together to deliver the highest quality of care
- Duration and procedure
- Explaining that all information is relevant

Round of introductions
Most of you have personal experience with a chronic health care demand. In order to deal with this demand you have contacts with health care professionals from a diversity of disciplines. These professionals meet on a regular basis to discuss complex health care demands.
- Do you have a clear image of an IPT meeting?
- Some specific terms in this field are used interchangeably. Which terms do you prefer: health care provider or professional, patient or client?

Questions for part 1
1. Did you ever attend a meeting? At your work, an organisation, society or somewhere else? What are your positive and negative experiences?
2. Have you ever been in a situation with multiple health care professionals? How did you experience this?
3. When thinking about a meeting with multiple health care professionals discussing a patient’s care, what do you perceive to be important?
   a. Could you explain this?
   b. Why do you perceive this as an important aspect?
Summary of the factors mentioned

Questions for part 2: (questions related to three video vignettes)
Now we will watch three video vignettes showing an interprofessional team meeting. At the end of each video vignette, we will ask you to respond / react to it.
4. What do you notice when watching the fragments?
   a. Why do you notice this?
   b. Why is this important to you?
5. [after all fragments have been viewed]. At the beginning of this focus group meeting you mentioned some important features regarding IPT meetings. After watching these video vignettes, are there any other (additional) features? Did anything change regarding your perception of the previously mentioned features?

Summary of the factors mentioned
- Give a summary of the main findings and factors mentioned.
- Did I forget any relevant information in this summary?

Completion and rounding off
In the next focus group meeting we will present a summary of the features that have been mentioned and discussed today. We will ask you to check whether this overview is complete and recognizable, and if you have any additions. Then we will again watch some video vignettes and ask you to react to what you see.

Interview guide for meeting 2: “Judgements”

Introduction
- Introduction of the discussion leader/moderator
- Consent for audio recording
- Explanation of participants’ rights
- Aim of the focus group:
  - We want to collect qualitative data from patients regarding their priorities and opinions on the potential benefits and limitations of IPT meetings. Within IPT meetings, health workers from different professional backgrounds work together to deliver the highest quality of care
- Duration and procedure
- Explaining that all information is relevant
Questions part 1: (questions related to conceptualization)
At the previous focus group meeting we talked about features you perceive to be important regarding IPT meetings. We have summarized these features and want to ask you to read them again.
1. We want to ask you whether you recognize these features. Are there any features you want to add? Features that have to be rephrased?

In a moment we will again watch some video vignettes. At the end of each video vignette we will ask you to respond / react to it
2. What do you notice when watching the fragments?
   a. Why do you notice this?
   b. What does it mean for you?

Summary of the factors mentioned

Questions for part 2: (questions related to judgment)
3. What could be done to improve the IPT meeting? What’s your opinion about patients attending IPT meetings? In what sense would this change the IPT meeting?

Completion and rounding off
Explaining the follow-up process.
## Appendix 6.2

### Coding scheme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coding scheme</th>
<th>Results categorization: Key features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Results initial coding scheme</td>
<td>(Preliminary analysis after meeting 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient at the center</td>
<td>(Final analysis after meeting 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working demand oriented</td>
<td>Patient at the center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holistic approach</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated care</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient as participant</td>
<td>Opportunity to participate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diversity of professionals involved</td>
<td>Appropriate team composition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privacy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation of the meeting</td>
<td>A structured approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting structure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisational conditions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharing information</td>
<td>Respectful communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutual respect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social skills</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informing the patient</td>
<td>Informing the patient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feedback to the patient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case manager</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 7

Development of a customizable programme for improving interprofessional team meetings. An action research approach

Jerôme van Dongen
Loes van Bokhoven
Wim Goossens
Ramon Daniëls
Trudy van der Weijden
Sandra Beurskens

Under review
Sustainable interprofessional teamwork needs a team-friendly healthcare system: Experiences from a collaborative Dutch programme

Anneke van Dijk-de Vries
Jerôme van Dongen
Loes van Bokhoven

Journal of Interprofessional Care 2017;33(2):167-169
Abstract

The significance of effective interprofessional teamwork to improve the quality of care has been widely recognised. Effective interprofessional teamwork calls on good collaboration between professionals and patients, coordination between professionals, and the development of teamwork over time. Effective development of teams also requires support from the wider organisational context. In a Dutch village, healthcare professionals work closely together, and mutual consultations as well as interprofessional meetings take place on a regular basis. The network was created as a precondition for sustainable interprofessional teamwork in elderly care. However, several external barriers were experienced regarding the supportive structure and cooperative attitude of the healthcare insurer and municipality. The aim of the article is to examine these experience-based issues regarding internal organisation, perspective, and definition of effective teamwork. Complicating factors refer to finding the right key figures, and the different perspectives on team development and team effectiveness. Our conclusion is that the organisation of healthcare insurance companies needs to implement fundamental changes to facilitate an interprofessional care approach. Furthermore, municipalities should work on their vision of the needs and benefits of a fruitful collaboration with interprofessional healthcare teams. The challenge for healthcare teams is to learn to speak the language of external partners. To support the development of interprofessional teams, external parties need to recognise and trust in a shared aim to provide quality of care in an efficient and effective way.
Introduction

Demographic trends refer to a proportionate rise of the ageing population with larger numbers of patients with chronic, complex needs.\textsuperscript{1,2} Most of their care is delivered in the primary care setting by health professionals from a range of disciplines. The goals of chronic care management are generally not to cure, but to enhance patients’ daily functioning, and quality of life. This calls for effective interactions between patients and healthcare professionals, but also for professionals who work together in an integrated and interdependent manner. Four layers of interprofessional collaborative practice can be distinguished (see Figure 9.1). Layer 1 refers to the interactions between a patient and healthcare professional. In layer 2, professionals from various disciplines communicate and coordinate on the care around one patient. This takes place in informal ways and by means of formal structures like planned interprofessional team meetings, in which interprofessional care plans are formulated. Research suggests that interprofessional teamwork contributes to staff satisfaction, quality of care and control of costs through a reduction of duplication and gaps in service provision.\textsuperscript{3} Several facilitators and barriers regarding team structures and team processes have been identified.\textsuperscript{3,4} Besides, interventions are developed to foster interprofessional teamwork.\textsuperscript{5} However, as interprofessional teams are not fixed entities and group dynamics and team composition develop over time, it is not clear whether these interventions can be implemented in a sustainable way. Research has shown that a shared vision and mission, participation of team members, an emphasis on quality, and support for innovation and change are related to overall team effectiveness and quality of team working.\textsuperscript{3,4} Layer 3 of interprofessional collaborative practice refers to this longitudinal process of team development, which requires a deeper level of collaboration than in layer 2. As studies show the need for supportive systems to maintain the collaborative practice of interprofessional teams,\textsuperscript{6} the interaction between a team and external partners is considered to be a fourth layer of collaborative practice.

In 2013, a funding programme of the Dutch government provided support to set up a sustainable interprofessional network in the care for frail elderly in Elsloo, a village with 8,000 inhabitants in the Netherlands. See text box 1 for more information about this network. The funding programme was aimed to learn about facilitators of and barriers to the sustainable implementation of interprofessional teamwork in the primary care setting. A systematic evaluation of the project provided insight into factors related to all four levels of collaboration. The aim of this article is to use the experiences to examine
the fourth level, in order to illustrate the need for a team-friendly healthcare system that supports sustainable interprofessional teamwork in daily practice.

Text box 9.1 The interprofessional network in the Dutch village Elsloo

**Local setting**

Elsloo is a village with 8,000 inhabitants, located within a larger municipality, in the south of the Netherlands. In the village, the number of elderly people, aged 75 or more, are supposed to double in the next 20 years up to approximately 1,300 people (18%). In 2013, a new health center was built that included primary care facilities as well as a nursing home and care apartments. This was a momentum to realise a mutual approach in the care for the older people in the community. The professionals got funding from a programme of the Dutch government aimed at sustainable organisation of multidisciplinary care in the community. The project included:

- Development of an integrated care process, including structural team meetings
- Arrangement of an administratively, legally and financially sustainable network organisation
- Regular input from patients’ expertise
- Providing opportunities for other professionals in prevention, care, and welfare, working in the community to join the network

The organisational structure was aimed at the effectiveness and sustainability of the team. To foster the interprofessional bond, the professionals in the network not only meet each other to discuss patients’ care plans, but also collaborate in projects to improve their joint quality of care. Furthermore, they meet each other during informal network meetings.

**Dutch context**

Since 2015, municipalities have been responsible for all social support and assistance, while health insurance companies have become responsible for the purchasing policy of all medical and paramedical care and nursing care. The healthcare system reform is aimed at keeping people as self-supported as possible (Kroneman, 2015).7

---

Figure 9.1 Layers of interprofessional collaboration.
Process

Our experience-based examination of the external challenges in setting up sustainable interprofessional collaboration focused on fundamental differences in internal organisation, perspective, and definition of effective teamwork, between the healthcare team, healthcare insurer and municipality. The examination is based on a business case analysis of the network, three conversations with the dominant health insurance company in the region, several interaction moments between network representatives and civil servants from the municipality, and on our evaluation report of the network development project.

Outcomes

First, we found that it was complex to find the right key persons within the healthcare insurance company and municipality. Dutch healthcare insurers are internally organised according to the type of care (i.e. medical care, paramedical care, and nursing home care). Moreover, persons that are responsible for innovation are not in charge of contracting care. These organisational structures appeared to be not supportive for interprofessional care arrangements that go beyond traditional boundaries. For example, reimbursement of team meetings for family physicians is provided, whilst paramedics are expected to attend these regular meetings without a financial reward. For each discipline, a different contact person took the decision about arrangements. Interprofessional care arrangements were not available. Within the municipality, it was also hard to find the right persons, especially during times of elections and health reforms. Personnel changes, interim workers and differences in contact persons’ power of decision resulted in collaboration on an ad-hoc basis without long-term planning. Plans are made in the first year of an alderman’s four-year term, and policy effects must be visible in the fourth year. In this political domain, the development of sustainable juridical procedures to collaborate with health professionals in the elderly care is not a priority.

On the other hand, this also requires new competencies from health professionals, to be able to speak the language of the external partners. It requires time to learn the specific communication skills. We learnt that being present at informal meetings and to get informed about the political agenda are crucial in learning these skills.

A next complicating factor is the preferred level of stimulating improvement of care. With regard to innovation, the primary focus of our healthcare team is on the perceived needs in the local communities. Health care insurers and municipalities are more likely
to benefit from innovation at a broader scale. For example, we suggested that minor surgical procedures, for which patients in the nursing home had to be referred to the hospital, could be done by the family physicians nearby. However, the financial structure of the health care insurer has not been arranged for this kind of local initiatives. At the side of the municipality, we noticed fear to show favour to an individual health care team over other professionals working within the municipality. Collaboration with health care teams may also conflict with their perceived need to remain in charge regarding procedures and decisions.

The third challenge in the collaborative practice between interprofessional health care teams and external partners referred to the perspective on the added value of effective teamwork. From the perspective of healthcare professionals, interprofessional teamwork has to contribute to the quality of care in an efficient and satisfying way. The dominant focus of our health care insurer is on cost minimisation. Our health care team was asked for indicators that provide insight into the cost-effectiveness of our interprofessional team. Together with external experts, we searched for indicators like a decrease of emergency admissions to the hospital. We concluded that team cost-effectiveness cannot be measured by simple indicators. The heterogeneous patient population, the small scale and the need for longitudinal data were barriers in getting insight into the cost-effectiveness of our interprofessional network. With regard to the municipalities, their vision on effective teamwork in the health and welfare domain was still under development. Both their expertise and data on patients’ needs for collaborative care in the medical and social domains appeared to be lacking. Partly due to healthcare reforms, the energy of the municipalities has been spent on internal procedures and decisions.

Discussion

Although a large body of literature exists about determinants of an effective team, most of the issues that were experienced in organising sustainable interprofessional collaborative practice had not been related to the development of the team itself, but to the connection between a team and its external environment. Chances for the development and innovation of the interprofessional team were not optimally enforced by the health care insurer and municipality, both key players in the Dutch healthcare system. This article was aimed to provide an experience-based examination of these issues.

The experiences underline that leaders of interprofessional healthcare teams not only have to make a range of decisions and negotiations within the team, but also encounter
economic, social and political issues in building a collaborative relationship with external partners. They highlighted that health professionals have to learn to communicate with external partners in an effective way.

Furthermore, the development of interprofessional teams over time requires long-term planning, interprofessional care arrangements and innovation. Teams get stronger when they get the opportunities for innovative initiatives. However, the priorities of external partners lay in broad, regional projects rather than in local initiatives. Moreover, team effectiveness outcomes cannot easily be measured. All these factors are barriers to the sustainability of interprofessional team development processes.

Conclusion

Interprofessional teamwork in care for patients with complex needs is not only a challenge for healthcare professionals, striving for effective coordination and communication. The development of sustainable interprofessional teams also requires a team-friendly healthcare system. To make steps forward in realising sustainable interprofessional care, fundamental changes are needed in the internal organisation of healthcare insurance companies and municipalities. Insurance companies should remove interprofessional barriers inside their organisations, to reflect their vision on integral care. Also, promoting interprofessional teamwork requires support for initiatives at the community level. Municipalities need to develop a vision about the needs of inhabitants and the benefits of collaboration with the healthcare professionals in their area, and to translate their vision into policy. Members of interprofessional healthcare teams need to learn to speak the language of the external partners more. It seems useless to keep searching for simple indicators of effective team care. In our opinion, it is a shared challenge to define outcome measures that are useful for all stakeholders to evaluate the needs and results regarding effective teamwork. The implication is that health care teams, insurers and municipalities together need to make long-term plans that focus on local communities. It calls for integrated care arrangements that are based on needs of the people in that specific area. This care should be evaluated with a focus on the extent of care that has been realised rather than on measuring effectiveness indicators.
References

Chapter 10

General discussion
Introduction

Primary care professionals are confronted with the increasing complexity of patients’ care demands, including both biomedical and psychosocial aspects. Interprofessional collaboration is needed to coordinate care and meet the needs of people with complex care demands. It involves periodic team meetings including professionals from a diversity of disciplines with the aim of sharing knowledge and eventually developing interprofessional patient-centred care plans focusing on patients’ goals. However, conducting efficient and patient-centred interprofessional team meetings seems to be challenging. The aim of the research project described in this thesis was therefore to explore key elements of a programme to support professionals in improving their interprofessional collaboration for the development of patient-centred care plans in primary care. We started by exploring the field of interprofessional collaboration by conducting an in-depth problem analysis based on existing literature and current practice (phase 1). The findings of this explorative phase were used to define objectives for improvement, prioritise them, and use them as input for developing a programme to improve current practice (phase 2). The programme was developed using an action research approach, characterised by co-creation with all stakeholders. Lastly, the programme’s suitability for use in daily practice and the added value it offered were evaluated (phase 3). In these three phases the following research questions were addressed:

**Phase 1: Exploring current practice**  
1. What is known in the scientific literature about developing interprofessional shared care plans?  
2. What factors influence the development of interprofessional shared care plans?  
3. How are interprofessional team meetings currently conducted in Dutch primary care, and what are the participants’ experiences?  
4. How do patients and professionals experience patient participation in interprofessional team meetings?  
5. What is the patients’ perspective on interprofessional team meetings in primary care?

**Phase 2: Developing a programme to improve current practice**  
6. What are the key elements of a programme to improve interprofessional team meetings in primary care?
Chapter 10

Phase 3: Evaluation of the programme

7. What are the critical factors determining the suitability and potential impact of a programme to improve the functioning of interprofessional team meetings?

8. What are the contextual facilitators of and barriers to a sustainable implementation of interprofessional teamwork in a primary care setting?

The following sections describe the main findings for each phase, followed by some general methodological considerations about this research project. The main findings are discussed, as well as the lessons learnt. Finally, a summary of recommendations for practice and research is provided.

Main findings

Phase 1: Exploring current practice

Current practice was explored by means of a scoping review and various qualitative studies (chapters 2-6). Findings showed that the development of patient-centred care plans can be regarded as the result of an underlying process of interprofessional collaboration. This process is influenced by many interrelated factors that can be divided into five key categories: (1) patient-related, (2) professional-related, (3) interpersonal, (4) organisational, and (5) external factors. Consequently, improving the interprofessional collaboration for care plan development calls for an integrated approach embracing all categories of factors. In practice, interprofessional collaboration often happens through periodic team meetings, including professionals from various disciplines. Patients only exceptionally take part. Observations of team meetings showed variation among meetings in terms of composition, form, content, and procedures. Most took place in a pleasant atmosphere, but could be considered more or less chaotic, unstructured, and lacked a team coordinator or leader. Remarkably, team members appeared to know each other only superficially. Meetings were mostly conducted from a professional rather than a patient perspective. Only occasionally were patient goals and preferences introduced. Nevertheless, during the interviews, most participants expressed favourable opinions and experiences regarding the efficiency and patient-centredness of their team meetings. In the focus group with patients, they emphasised the right of patients or their representatives to take part or be represented in interprofessional team meetings if they so desire. They expect health care professionals to put the patient at the centre and to follow a structured, holistic approach to address their needs. Apparently, meetings could benefit from improvements in structure and
organisation, patient-centredness, and leadership by chairpersons. Given the discrepancy between our observations and interviews, it appeared useful to improve team members’ awareness of the actual team functioning. A recurring topic in all studies presented in chapters 2-6 was the important role of the chairperson as leader of the team in securing the patient perspective, organising and coordinating interprofessional collaboration, and guiding team development.

Phase 2: Developing a programme to improve current practice

Based on the knowledge collected in phase one of this thesis, a list of topics for improvement was compiled. This list was prioritised by a development team during a consensus meeting, resulting in five main objectives for improvement, as presented in Figure 10.1.

Figure 10.1  Logic model for the programme to improve interprofessional team function
The objectives for improvement were used as input for the development of the draft programme, which was used and evaluated iteratively by three primary care teams, in an action research approach. The findings of this developmental phase emphasise the essential role of the team’s chairperson, who, in addition to technically structuring meetings, should act as a change agent guiding team development. The backbone of the final programme is a framework that can be used by teams to reflect on their team functioning. We also developed various training activities, including explanation of theory, role-play, peer feedback and on-the-job coaching. These training activities, intended for the chairperson and a co-chair, focused on organising and structuring meetings, guiding team development, and enhancing patient-centredness. A toolbox including various supporting tools was developed, to help achieve the objectives for improvement.

Phase 3: Evaluation of the programme

The process evaluation showed that on the whole, the programme was appreciated by participants. The greatest progress after participation was perceived in the structure and organisation of the meetings. Participating chairpersons perceived increased awareness of patient-centredness and team processes. They valued the training activities, particularly the peer feedback and on-the-job coaching. Findings regarding the potential impact of the programme showed a small increase between pretest and posttest for all domains tested (team climate, patient-centredness, and efficiency). The programme can thus be considered a suitable approach for improving team functioning. However, enhancing patient-centredness requires long-term behavioural change and additional on-the-job coaching and training. Moreover, the programme should be tailored to the specific team context and learning objectives. Lastly, our examination of external challenges, presented in chapter 9, showed that achieving long-term and sustainable interprofessional teamwork requires a teamwork-friendly healthcare system. Teams require support from the wider organisational context and should also learn to speak the language of external partners. Furthermore, healthcare insurance companies need to implement fundamental organisational changes to facilitate an interprofessional care approach.
Methodological considerations

This section addresses the general methodological issues, relating to the qualitative design, participating teams, trustworthiness, and measuring the quality of interprofessional collaboration.

A qualitative design

A combination of a scoping review and several (mainly) qualitative studies (using observations, interviews and focus groups) was used to answer the research questions used to explore the current practice, and the development and evaluation of our programme. A qualitative approach was chosen since we intended to achieve an in-depth understanding of ‘the way’ in which interprofessional team meetings in primary care are actually conducted, as well as both patients’ and health care professionals’ opinions. Qualitative designs generally generate rich data and can lead to a thorough understanding of different perspectives. The methodology we developed was based on the basic assumptions of naturalistic inquiry. In this approach, phenomena are studied in their natural context. Observations and semi-structured interviews were used to explore and produce a naturalistic description of current practice, and to develop, test, and evaluate the programme. For practical reasons, the individual interviews in phases 1 and 2 of this thesis were rather short (15 minutes), which might have caused us to miss some in-depth findings. However, we included many perspectives by interviewing a range of professionals from different professional backgrounds. For practical reasons, a group of researchers attended the meetings, in order to be able to interview as many team members immediately afterwards. The team meetings we observed would have been more natural without the presence of researchers, e.g. using only video recordings. Nevertheless, by physically attending and observing the meeting, the researchers were able to ask more specific questions during the interviews afterwards. Moreover, the approach combining observations with interviews provided us with the opportunity to detect blind spots that team members were not aware of. By observing teams in different practices, and interviewing professionals from various disciplines and different practices about different patients, we were able to create a broad view on the functioning of the interprofessional team meetings. Combining data from literature, observations, interviews, and focus groups, known as methodological triangulation, helped us explore additional perspectives and enhanced the credibility of the findings. We used an action research design to develop the improvement programme, as this approach is known to be useful for improving conditions and practices in various health care environments. The rationale for using action research was that we wanted to
develop a programme in an iterative process, by learning through action and reflection, and ensuring the involvement of intended users.\textsuperscript{3,4} In action research, it is usually the professionals who initiate the development process and the researchers who support it\textsuperscript{5}. Ideally, the health care professionals should take responsibility for achieving change, and regard themselves as researchers.\textsuperscript{6} Both researchers and professionals should interact and communicate with each other frequently, share ideas, and together refine current practice. In our study, however, the researchers took up a more active and dominant role in both development and research, compared to the participating professionals. The researchers adopted a dominant role because problem awareness among professionals was initially limited, and limited time was available for the development of the programme. Therefore, one could question whether the moderate degree of co-creation in our approach fits the principles of sound action research. Nonetheless, involvement of the participants was achieved by leaving the actual decisions on both content and form of the programme to the three participating primary care teams, in collaboration with a development team (including health care professionals, researchers, and developers), which made the findings more likely to be implemented in practice.\textsuperscript{7}

Given the complexity of the primary care environment, the diversity of stakeholders involved, the multitude of influencing factors, and the lack of available evidence, a thorough, in-depth exploration was required. Due to our predominantly qualitative approach to needs assessment and development of the programme, which took more time than anticipated, we were not able to conduct any experimental studies. As a consequence, we were not able to present findings on effects. Instead, we decided to conduct a thorough process evaluation, which provided us with more information about the context in which the programme had been implemented. Moreover, by conducting a process evaluation, we gained insight into the actual experiences of participants regarding the programme’s suitability, usefulness, and added value, enabling us to improve the programme further. The Council for Public Health and Society (Raad voor de Volksgezondheid in Dutch) also recommends adopting context-based approaches in which specific contexts are explored before new practices are implemented.\textsuperscript{8} Others have therefore recommended conducting a thorough process evaluation when developing complex interventions, before investing in an effectiveness study.\textsuperscript{9} Although it is also important to investigate the impact of interventions to improve the interprofessional collaborative practice, only a few studies are available offering high quality evidence on interventions to improve team effectiveness.\textsuperscript{10} Moreover, according to Tsakitzidis (2016), it seems important that interprofessional collaboration is clearly described and implemented over a long enough period, until effects on patient-related outcomes become measurable.\textsuperscript{11} Hence, we intend to conduct an effect study in a later phase.
Participating teams

The studies primarily concentrated on the Dutch primary care setting. Observations and interviews took place in various health care centres and primary care practices. Participating primary care teams were recruited and selected by means of purposive and pragmatic sampling, using the researchers’ network. We studied teams that had already been conducting interprofessional team meetings. Since the teams participated voluntarily, it is possible that we may have only selected early adopters and better functioning teams, which may not be representative of average primary care teams. As a consequence, we may have missed the perspectives and experiences of mainstream teams, which could be a potential source of bias. Inexperienced teams are probably confronted with other obstacles than experienced teams, and experiences relating to the application and suitability of tools and materials could also be different. However, the participating teams were very diverse in terms of their phase of development, composition, and approach, and the findings showed that for most teams there was much room for improvement. To enhance the transferability of our results, purposive sampling was used to include the perspectives of various disciplines, with the aim of interviewing a representative sample of the various disciplines in each team. Nevertheless, our findings cannot be simply transferred to teams in other settings outside primary care, for instance an oncology hospital setting. In such a setting, complex diagnostic and therapeutic discussions take place in permanent teams with complex therapeutic protocols and a high level of technology.

Trustworthiness

By conducting observations and interviews and using the naturalistic inquiry approach, we have tried to remain close to what actually happens in practice, thereby minimising the risk of incomplete, or unreliable answers. Nonetheless, we cannot ignore the risk of participants’ comments being based on theory or social desirability, instead of personal experiences or beliefs. During the focus group with experts, we encountered participants who often referred to theory instead of their personal experiences.\textsuperscript{12} However, we used methodological triangulation and collected data from professionals and patients, to try and overcome the risk of only including theory-based findings.\textsuperscript{13} Other actions that were taken to enhance the trustworthiness of our findings are: double coding of data, using field notes and written comments, and conducting member checks.

A possible source of bias that may have occurred during both our action research and the process evaluation could be interference by the researcher who provided the training activities. Although, the trainer adopted a leading role during training activities, the researcher might have introduced his own expertise to achieve the desired results.
The researcher fulfilled multiple roles: researcher, developer, and trainer/coach. These various roles might be problematic, as on the one hand the researcher must critically evaluate and study the programme, while on the other hand also having an important share in developing and providing the programme. However, we tried to sensitise ourselves to this by periodic self-reflection on potential researcher biases and role-blurring by the researcher and in the research team. We feel that we have, to the best of our knowledge and intentions, minimised optimistic bias. In addition, by being present and involved in the various training activities, the researcher was able to collect additional information on participants’ experiences regarding suitability.

Measuring the quality of interprofessional collaboration in primary care teams

No validated measurement instrument was available that met our requirements and covered aspects of all five change objectives (leadership, knowing each other, structure and organisation, patient-centredness, and reflexivity). However, elements of two validated and reliable instruments seemed useful. The domains of the Dutch Team Climate Inventory (TCI),\textsuperscript{14} measuring team climate as an important characteristic of successful teams,\textsuperscript{15,16} were combined with domains of the Collaborative Practice Assessment Tool (CPAT).\textsuperscript{17} The latter assesses levels of collaborative practice and includes domains relating to both patient-centredness and efficiency. We therefore compiled a questionnaire including different domains from the TCI and the CPAT to measure the functioning of interprofessional primary care teams, and to examine the programme’s potential impact on team climate and patient-centredness during the process evaluation. Without access to anything better, this seemed the best option at the time of the study.

The field of science which is concerned with measuring the quality of interprofessional team-based primary care appears to be still in its early stages.\textsuperscript{18} Most existing questionnaires primarily focus on measuring the functioning of teams consisting of members who collaborate frequently. However, as Vyt (2017) mentions, measuring the quality of such a team is different from measuring that of a group or network consisting of participants who work together infrequently.\textsuperscript{19} Currently, a range of instruments are being developed to measure team functioning, focusing on different aspects. Vyt developed a tool to monitor the quality of ad hoc meetings which enables researchers to identify aspects that could be improved,\textsuperscript{19} and the Windesheim University of Applied Sciences has developed a similar (digital) instrument, named the collaboration thermometer.\textsuperscript{20} Such instruments offer promising opportunities for researchers and
practitioners to assess team performance, but additional work is needed to adapt and validate these instruments for primary care settings.

Lessons learnt

This thesis provides new insights into the interprofessional collaborative practice for the development of patient-centred care plans in primary care, especially as regards conducting interprofessional team meetings. What major lessons and consequently recommendations for practice and research can be drawn from the findings reported on in this thesis? And how can we reach a situation in which professionals from a diversity of disciplines and the patient system work together to deal with the complexity of chronic care? The next paragraphs reflect on differences between primary care teams, on team reflexivity, and on the challenging task of leadership, and then highlight the potential of interprofessional learning during team meetings. They then go on to discuss the difficulty of adopting a patient-centred approach, and professionals’ considerations in balancing between professional and patient perspectives. Lastly, the complexity of decision making in current primary care is highlighted, and a plea is made for implementing the programme in a flexible way, tailored to each team’s specific context and development needs.

Should we speak of interprofessional primary care teams or networks?

Findings from this project showed that interprofessional primary care teams differ in their purpose, processes, composition and formation, and phase of development. Some teams share a long-standing history, consist of a permanent core group, and can be considered teams. A team is defined as a small number of people with complementary skills who are committed to a common purpose, set of performance goals, and approach, for which they hold themselves mutually accountable.\textsuperscript{21} In teams, the members are interdependently committed to each other in order to achieve a shared goal. Experts have stated a preference for smaller teams comprising five or six members,\textsuperscript{22} offering enough space to express conflicting views.\textsuperscript{23} Other primary care teams rather resemble networks. Care networks can be regarded as loose forms of organisation, broader in scope than teams, and can be defined as frequently recurring ad hoc interactions between professionals from various organisations.\textsuperscript{24,25} One of the characteristics of a network is that people join and leave continuously.\textsuperscript{24} Moreover, networks often spontaneously develop in complex situations where coordination is lacking. Since the members of networks serve different
organisations, the individuals who take part often have to refer back to higher management within their own organisation before they can commit themselves to the network’s shared decisions and actions, which may result in an increased risk of collaborative inertia at network level.\textsuperscript{26}

An average primary care team comprises 10 members of various disciplines, and can in most cases be considered dynamic, since its composition changes continuously. Teams differ and appear to be positioned on a continuum from teams whose composition remains unchanged for longer periods of time to looser forms of networks. Lingard (2017) describes these dynamic teams as distributed teams composed of members from various organisations who may not know each other and have restricted opportunities to develop shared values, compared to permanent teams.\textsuperscript{27}

The various studies reported on in this thesis included several dynamic teams, and it was especially the continuously varying composition which hampered the implementation of our programme. Some teams were not able to develop because they remained in an orientation phase in which they did not move beyond getting to knowing each other and discussing procedures. Therefore, as a first step it is worthwhile to explore the type of collaboration or partnership in teams before implementing an improvement programme, after which interventions and improvement actions suited to the specific type of collaboration can be developed and implemented.

Nonetheless, regardless of the type of collaboration, our findings showed that professionals, but also participating patients, seem to appreciate structured and well-prepared meetings.\textsuperscript{12,28-30} Getting to know each other personally, exploring each other’s backgrounds and competences, and shared commitment to team objectives, division of roles, procedures, and interaction,\textsuperscript{11} can be considered the first necessary steps towards further development.\textsuperscript{12,30-34}

Team reflexivity

Since every primary care team has its specific features, reflexivity - the extent to which teams reflect upon their functioning - can be considered the basis for improvement in all teams.\textsuperscript{35,36} Team reflexivity has been described by West (1996) as ‘the extent to which group members overtly reflect upon the group’s objectives, strategies, and processes and adapt them to current or anticipated circumstances’.\textsuperscript{37} Reflexivity is positively associated with team effectiveness.\textsuperscript{37,38} Moreover, especially for teams in a demanding environment, like primary care teams, team reflexivity is known to be an important predictor of innovation.\textsuperscript{39,40} Findings in this thesis showed that team reflexivity is not embedded in the current practice of most teams. Primary care teams are primarily content-oriented and are apparently not used to reflecting on the process of working
together and on the underlying group processes. Some participants said they found it difficult, while others did not perceive any added value of shared reflection. The tendency and ability to reflect appears to vary across individuals.\textsuperscript{41} The continuously changing team composition also complicates reflection.\textsuperscript{42} A literature review on reflection and reflexive practice found that the following factors are positively associated with successful reflexive practice: a facilitating context, a safe atmosphere, peer support, and time to reflect.\textsuperscript{41} In addition, the behaviour of the leader seems to have an encouraging or inhibiting effect on reflection.\textsuperscript{41} It is known that a leader who inspires and motivates other team members regarding their visions, goals and action plans, has a positive effect on team reflexivity.\textsuperscript{43,44} A possible strategy to enhance ongoing reflexivity for continuous team development is to initiate it through regularly scheduled reflection moments.\textsuperscript{34} Furthermore, creating a safe atmosphere, and a climate of learning in which team members can reflect openly and critically, fosters reflection.\textsuperscript{40,45} It might be helpful especially for novice teams if reflection is mediated by an external facilitator who is able to detect blind spots, offer feedback, and comment on problem points in an unprejudiced manner.\textsuperscript{46-48} Such an external facilitator should preferably show the benefits of reflection and eventually teach the team how to reflect independently. The results of a self-assessment tool, like Windesheim’s collaboration thermometer, could also function as eye-opener and provide valuable input to encourage team reflexivity.\textsuperscript{20}

Appropriate leadership

Throughout all the studies included in this thesis, the leadership role turned out to be important for the functioning of interprofessional team meetings. Since interprofessional primary care teams are rather dynamic groups, their degree of self-organisation is often limited. Within this dynamic type of collaboration, the leader can be considered the constant factor. Hence, the quality of the meetings may depend to a large extent on the preparation and coordinating skills of the person leading the team and organising the meetings. Leadership is defined as any conscious act of influence on the behaviour of others, and comprises a combination of goal-oriented and interpersonal skills.\textsuperscript{49} Literature on interprofessional team meetings also shows the importance of having an effective leader.\textsuperscript{50-54} Furthermore, leader coaching has a positive effect on the team members’ satisfaction with the team, and contributes to a positive team climate.\textsuperscript{55} The chairpersons in our programme were positioned as key figures, who were intended to operate as role models and change agents, enabling the team to improve its own functioning. For each team, a chairperson and co-chair were trained, coached, and
facilitated to organise and structure meetings, and enhance patient-centredness by showing effective leadership, initiating reflection, and using supporting tools. Chairpersons were trained to adapt their style of leadership to the group’s current circumstances and phase of development, known as situational leadership.\textsuperscript{56} Given the dynamic composition and large size of most teams, a more directive style of leadership appeared to be preferable. Directive leadership is characterised by a leader who initiates ideas and tasks, sets out a clear course, and is able to make decisions and empower the other team members to collaborate.\textsuperscript{52,57} Our process evaluation showed that most chairpersons were able to improve both the structure and organisation of the interprofessional primary care team meetings.\textsuperscript{42} Most progress was made on efficiency, by improved preparation, agenda setting, time use, and increased focus. Less progress was observed regarding patient-centredness, which requires behavioural changes of team members, and regarding team reflexivity.

Clearly, being able to effectively chair meetings and guide a continuously changing team, often comprising a large group of members, is a demanding task for the chairperson.\textsuperscript{22} Therefore, it is important to carefully select the appropriate person for this challenging job. Within the programme, teams were asked to delegate two chairpersons. The actual decision in selecting the chairpersons was made by the teams themselves. No formal selection criteria were applied. One study suggested the leader and chairperson should be selected based on seniority of grade.\textsuperscript{58} while another proposed to choose the leader, not on the basis of professional affiliation, but based on specific competences and skills needed to guide group processes.\textsuperscript{22} In fact, a possible combination of chairperson and co-chair could be an interplay between seniority of grade and specific competences, for example, a family physician (highest in decision making hierarchy) and a practice nurse. In our studies, we may have relied too much on the teams’ chairpersons. The duration of the programme and training activities may have been too limited in order to prepare chairpersons for this demanding task. Follow-up activities like additional on-the-job (team) coaching and peer feedback sessions could be helpful. In addition to training the teams’ chairpersons, the other team members also expressed a need for training in collaborative skills, since most professionals have not been trained to work in interprofessional teams.\textsuperscript{42,59} Expanding the programme with team coaching activities presented by an external coach may offer opportunities to create a ‘fresh’ view on team functioning, subsequently resulting in a wider range of ideas to support team development.\textsuperscript{60,61} It is particularly in the case of implementing complex innovations that guidance by an expert is perceived to be helpful in making meaningful changes.\textsuperscript{51} However, to obtain an efficient and sustainable situation, these coaching activities should in the long term be transferred to the chairperson, who as an insider knows most about the teams’ specific context (history, organisation, systems, members). Currently,
specific competences required for leadership and coaching activities have been incorporated in various competency frameworks for medical education, such as CanMEDS. This may support future health care professionals and prepare them for this challenging task.

The potential of interprofessional learning for undergraduates during team meetings

According to the competence model by Hugh Barr (1998), every health care professional should have acquired three categories of competences, namely: common, complementary, and collaborative competences [63]. Common competences are those expected of all health care professionals, such as efficiently organising one’s own work. Complementary competences are those specifically related to a single profession, distinguishing one profession from another. Collaborative competences are those needed to be able to collaborate with colleagues from the same profession, patients, informal caregivers, and professionals from other disciplines. During their undergraduate education, most of today’s professionals were primarily trained to acquire common and complementary competences, but did not receive explicit training in the collaborative competences needed to be able to work in interprofessional teams. Therefore, it might be useful to provide future professionals with specific training in these collaborative skills. The Centre for the Advancement of Interprofessional Education (CAIPE) explains that this kind of education, known as ‘Interprofessional education’ occurs when two or more professionals learn with, from and about each other, in order to improve collaboration and the quality of care. Moreover, it can be perceived as a social undertaking informed by theories of group interaction and social learning. Shared, interprofessional learning appears to work best in small groups, using real-life problems to stimulate learning through experience and reflection. Research also shows that students trained in interprofessional teams are more likely to develop the collaborative skills and attitudes needed for effective teamwork with professionals from other disciplines. Interprofessional team meetings involve many of the collaborative key competences identified by the European Interprofessional Practice and Education Network (EIPEN). In this respect, interprofessional team meetings (if conducted properly) can be considered appropriate situations for encouraging interprofessional learning. However, implementing interprofessional education is a complex process influenced by various factors. Until now, most interprofessional educational programmes appear to be formal, structured, and offered in simulated settings. More opportunities need to be created for trainee health care professionals to learn together in interprofessional team-based settings, at an early stage of their education.
More, it would appear interesting to expand and study interprofessional team-based learning activities at the workplace.\textsuperscript{73,74}

Balancing between perspectives

The findings reported in this thesis showed that chronically ill patients appreciate having a voice in their own care process and feeling part of the team.\textsuperscript{29} Patients seem to prefer a patient-centred approach, and mention communication and partnership as crucial aspects of patient-centredness.\textsuperscript{75} The literature shows that almost all patients prefer to be offered choices and to be asked their opinion during care planning, although not all patients prefer the same level of participation.\textsuperscript{76,77} Patients also value having the opportunity to take part or be represented in team meetings.\textsuperscript{28,29} However, the findings in this thesis show that in Dutch primary care it is not routine practice for patients to take part in interprofessional team meetings,\textsuperscript{28,30} and not all patients are able and willing to take part in such meetings.\textsuperscript{28,29} Professionals also sometimes strongly prefer a meeting without the patients or family members being present. A tailored approach to patient involvement before, during, and after team meetings is preferable.

Appropriate patient involvement requires that professionals are able to adapt their approach (including language use, preparation, and explanation) and the extent of patient participation based on patients’ abilities and preferences. Instead of a standardised evidence-based practice approach, a context-based approach in which health care professionals adapt their practice to the specific patient’s preferences and context seems desirable.\textsuperscript{8} For future research it seems useful to further explore the extent to which patients are actually willing and able to participate before, during, and after team meetings. In this respect it would be interesting to examine what active participation involves for a patient, what information a patient needs to be prepared for a meeting, and how they can be sufficiently informed to make an informed choice to participate or not.

Adopting a patient-centred approach to the provision of health care, focusing on the patient as a whole in the context of his or her entire life, appears to be a key principle for most governments and care organisations.\textsuperscript{78-80} These organisations focus on supporting patients’ self-management abilities and enabling them to live independently and take part in society. Active participation, and using patients’ own strengths, resources, and personal networks, are important for health care systems to remain accessible to everyone.\textsuperscript{81} In this perspective, health care should focus on patients’ individual demands, expressed in goals in various domains. Improved integration of the physical, mental, and social aspects of care seems essential for the provision of patient-centred care.\textsuperscript{82}
The programme developed as part of this project contributed to an increased awareness of patient-centredness among professionals, but apart from this increased awareness, no great impact on patient-centredness was seen in our observations, in terms of explicitly exploring patient goals. In this respect, the studies included in this thesis showed that the patient perspective was not always central, and professionals were not always working in accordance with the patients’ personal goals. Sometimes professionals were not aware of their dominating professional perspective. In other situations, the professionals appeared to be balancing between the patient perspective and the professional perspective. The degree of patient-centredness in health care delivery and patient involvement seems strongly influenced by systemic factors such as legal frameworks or financial restrictions, as well as professionals’ personal characteristics such as values, standards, religion, and ethics. In addition, financial restrictions, often expressed as lack of time, limit professionals in conducting an in-depth exploration of patients’ personal goals. In the case of care avoiders, for example, it is often a challenge to enter into a dialogue and explore the patient’s goals. In such cases professionals deviate consciously from the patient perspective, and determine care planning based on the principles of professionalism or good counsellorship. Another example is the case where it is the patient’s personal preference to stay at home as long as possible, whereas from a professional perspective the team recommends moving the patient to a nursing facility. In these situations, the professional’s approach is perhaps most closely related to the deliberative model of professional–patient interaction as described by Emanuel and colleagues. In this deliberative model, the professional persuades the patient of the most desirable values and dialogues on what course of action would be best. A recently published report by the Netherlands Scientific Council For Government Policy (WRR) highlights the contrast between what is expected of patients and what they are actually capable of. A considerable number of patients appear to lack the ability to self-manage their lives, particularly in stressful situations. According to the report, this category of patients is not by definition restricted to the vulnerable, but may also be found among more highly educated people with a good social position. The WRR concluded that not all people have the same desire to develop the non-cognitive abilities (self-control, belief, temperament) that are needed to self-manage their lives. Forcing patient-centredness, only relying on patient goals, and pursuing self-management in all situations would therefore not always be an appropriate approach.

Increased awareness of patient-centredness can be perceived as a first step towards actually improving professionals’ practical behaviour in this respect. Factors which contribute to the intention to change one’s behaviour include attitude towards the behaviour, subjective norm, and perception of behavioural control. According to the theory of planned behaviour as proposed by Icek Ajzen, intention is the immediate
antecedent of behaviour and is itself a function of attitude. However, in addition to the right attitude and mindset, professionals also need to develop skills enabling them to communicate in a patient-centred way.\textsuperscript{81} In the context of interprofessional teams, strong leadership that influences the subjective norm towards patient-centredness is desirable to facilitate change towards a patient-centred practice.\textsuperscript{84} In future research, it appears useful to explore strategies enabling behavioural change among professionals regarding patient-centredness.

A complex environment requiring a tailored approach

The findings of the various studies reported on in this thesis appear to vary under the influence of multiple contexts. Next to the patients’ and professionals’ own contexts, the teams also differed in their organisational context, including organisational support and the presence of facilities (e.g. availability of a communication tool, meeting room, secretarial support).\textsuperscript{12,28,30,42,88,89} Other contextual aspects that can be assumed to have their own impact include funding, the legislation, and regulations, such as the rules and regulations set by insurance companies. For example, in the Dutch primary care setting, attending interprofessional team meetings is only financially remunerated for family physicians (and not for the allied health care staff), which affects the collaboration.

The literature also shows that culture, policies, and organisational contexts (e.g. laws, regulations, and funding) affect the ability of teams to collaborate effectively.\textsuperscript{69,90-92} Apparently, effective primary health care teams require not only competent professionals but also support from organisational systems and protocols to work with shared patients.\textsuperscript{93} Teams should be aware of these contextual factors and the influence of external relations, i.e. with other healthcare teams, insurance companies and municipal authorities. We assume that all efforts spent on improving interprofessional team functioning are useless if the team is not aware of, and does not learn how to deal with, those contextual factors.\textsuperscript{88}

Our findings showed that the various contextual factors influenced the suitability and feasibility of the different programme components.\textsuperscript{42} As a consequence, some of the participants experienced components of the programme and supporting tools as too complex or time-consuming.\textsuperscript{88} However, it was certainly not our intention to increase the workload of those involved, but to make processes more efficient. The findings of our action research were used to adjust both form and content of the draft programme. Training was expanded with an additional peer feedback session and on-the-job coaching, tools were simplified, and a flexible approach towards implementation was adopted. As a result, teams were able to implement the programme (including training activities and tools) in a flexible way, to fit with existing procedures and working
methods. This approach to implementing innovations in complex environments is in line with the recommendation by the Council for Public Health and Society to adopt context-based approaches in which specific contexts are explored before new practices are implemented [8]. In order to tailor the programme to the specific context, type of collaboration, phase of group development, and learning objectives of a team, assessment (including an intake interview, self-assessment tool, and observation) should be embedded from the start.

Summary of recommendations

Based on the above discussion of the main findings of this thesis and the methodological considerations, this section summarises recommendations for future practice and research.

Recommendations for practice

For interprofessional primary care teams it is recommended to:

- be aware that interprofessional collaboration is influenced by several factors, which can be divided into patient-related, professional-related, interpersonal, organisational, and external factors;
- not only pay attention to the content of the meetings, but also to the procedure, interaction, and underlying processes regarding interprofessional collaboration;
- appoint a leader who is not only competent in chairing meetings but also in guiding the team through its development;
- consider the support of an external coach, depending on the team’s learning needs, and the leader’s competences;
- continuously invest in getting to know each other personally and exploring each other’s backgrounds, competences, and contexts;
- strive for shared commitment to team objectives, division of roles, procedures, and interaction;
- explore patients’ individual goals, needs, concerns and preferences, and adopt a tailored approach towards patient-centredness, including patient involvement before, during, and after team meetings;
- incorporate in the meetings a cycle of team reflection on content, procedure, and interaction levels, leading to the formulation of learning objectives;
• tailor an improvement programme to the specific team context, type of collaboration, phase of group development, and learning objectives, based on an assessment of the team’s learning needs;
• take into account that effective interprofessional team functioning develops over time, and needs continuing attention.

Recommendations for research

Based on the different research themes that emerged from the findings presented in this thesis, it is recommended to:
• explore how patient participation (before, during, and after interprofessional team meetings) can be tailored to patients’ preferences and capabilities;
• explore strategies to enable professionals to make the step from increased awareness to actual behavioural change regarding patient-centredness;
• evaluate the effects of programmes to improve collaborative practice after sustainable consolidation;
• study and further develop interprofessional team-based learning activities for undergraduate students;
• develop a feasible instrument for the assessment of the type of collaboration and the learning needs concerning interprofessional collaboration, to enable teams to identify points for improvement.
References

5. Michielbrink F. De kern van participatief actieonderzoek. 2016, Amsterdam: SWP.
Summary
Summary

Chapter 1 starts with an introduction of the subject of this thesis: interprofessional collaboration in primary care teams. The introduction begins by reflecting on the increasing complexity of care for chronic patients. In addition to physical and mental challenges, chronically ill patients are increasingly confronted with problems in their social situation. The chapter then defines the primary care setting (the setting for the research discussed in this thesis). There is a need for a patient-centred approach, focusing on the patient’s goals and acquiring a complete understanding of a patient’s situation, preferences, and individual needs. Important aspects include patient participation and involvement, self-management, and goal setting. Interprofessional collaboration is a strategy to enhance patient-centredness, by coordinating care and developing shared care plans. However, implementing efficient, patient-centred, interprofessional collaboration is perceived as complex and is influenced by many interrelated factors. Therefore, the aim of the research reported on in this thesis was to explore the key factors for improving primary care professionals’ interprofessional collaboration in the development of patient-centred care plans. This thesis reports on three phases, including eight studies, starting by exploring the field of interprofessional collaboration and an in-depth problem analysis of current practice (phase 1), followed by a process to develop a programme to improve interprofessional team meetings, characterised by co-creation with intended users (phase 2), and finally an evaluation of the resulting programme (phase 3). The research questions for each phase are:

Phase 1
1. What is known in the scientific literature about developing interprofessional shared care plans?
2. What factors influence the development of interprofessional shared care plans?
3. How are interprofessional team meetings currently conducted in Dutch primary care, and what are the participants’ experiences?
4. How do patients and professionals experience patient participation in interprofessional team meetings?
5. What is the patients’ perspective on interprofessional team meetings in primary care?

Phase 2
6. What are the key elements of a programme to improve interprofessional team meetings in primary care?
Phase 3

7. What are the critical factors determining the suitability and potential impact of a programme to improve the functioning of interprofessional team meetings?

8. What are the contextual facilitators of and barriers to a sustainable implementation of interprofessional teamwork in a primary care setting?

Chapter 2 describes the findings of a scoping review. This literature review surveys the scientific literature on developing shared care plans. A systematic database search resulted in 45 articles being included, 5 of which were empirical studies concentrating purely on care plans. Findings were synthesised using directed content analysis. The review revealed three themes. The first theme was the format of the shared care plan, with the following elements: patient’s current state, goals and concerns, actions and interventions, and evaluation. The second theme concerned the development of shared care plans. Factors influencing this process can be categorised as interpersonal, organisational and patient-related factors. The third theme covered tools, whose main function is to support professionals in sharing patient information without personal contacts. Such tools involve documentation of and communication about patient information. We concluded that care plan development is not an independent concept, but should be seen as the result of an underlying process of interprofessional collaboration between team members, including the patients. To integrate the patients’ perspectives into the care plans, their needs and values need careful consideration. Moreover, the review indicates a need for new empirical studies examining the development and use of shared care plans and evaluating their effects.

Chapter 3 describes an in-depth exploration of the factors influencing the process of interprofessional collaboration. As the previous chapter showed, the process of interprofessional collaboration for care plan development is influenced by a number of interrelated factors. Hence, we decided to explore these factors in greater depth, by conducting a qualitative focus group study, with healthcare professionals, patient representatives and experts in the field of interprofessional collaboration. In four groups participants discussed viewpoints, barriers, and facilitators regarding interprofessional collaboration for care plan development. The data were analysed by means of inductive content analysis. The resulting factors can be divided into 5 key categories: (1) patient-related factors: active role, self-management, goals and wishes, membership of the team; (2) professional-related factors: individual competences, domain thinking, motivation; (3) interpersonal factors: language differences, knowing each other, trust and respect, and motivation; (4) organisational factors: structure, composition, time,
shared vision, leadership, and administrative support; and (5) external factors: education, culture, hierarchy, domain thinking, law and regulations, funding, technology and ICT. Apparently, improving interprofessional collaboration for care plan development calls for an integrated approach including patient- and professional-related factors, as well as interpersonal, organisational, and external factors. Moreover, the leader of the team seems to play a key role in keeping the patient perspective in mind, organising and coordinating interprofessional collaboration, and guiding the team through development.

Chapter 4 describes our second qualitative study to explore the process of interprofessional collaboration in primary care team meetings. Current practice was observed and compared with team members’ personal opinions, explored by interviewing them individually immediately after the observed team meeting. Eight interprofessional team meetings in different primary care practices were observed. Experiences and personal opinions were explored in 60 individual semi-structured interviews with the participating health care professionals, from different disciplines. The data were analysed by means of content analysis. Most participants expressed favourable opinions about their team meetings. However, observations showed that team meetings were more or less chaotic, unstructured, and lacked a team coordinator or leader. This study showed a discrepancy between the findings from observations and interviews. From the interviews, four main themes were extracted: (1) team structure and composition, (2) patient-centredness, (3) interaction, and (4) attitude and motivation. Based on the observations and interviews, we concluded that interprofessional team meetings could benefit from improvements in structure, patient-centredness, and leadership by the chairpersons. Moreover, given the discrepancy between observations and interviews, it appeared useful to improve team members’ awareness of aspects that could be improved before training them in dealing with specific challenges.

Observations from the study presented in chapter 4 showed that patient participation during interprofessional collaboration occurred only occasionally. Therefore Chapter 5 describes a qualitative study to examine how health care professionals and patients who are used to patient participation in their interprofessional team meetings experience and organise patient participation in these meetings. This study included observations of eight different team meetings in various settings (both institutional and non-institutional) and interviews with professionals, patients, and informal caregivers. Professionals and patients were asked about their experiences with patient participation immediately after the team meetings. Results from both observations and interviews
were analysed using content analysis. The findings show a variety of influencing factors, which can be divided into five categories: (1) meeting structure and task distribution, 
(2) group composition, (3) relationship between professionals and patients or relatives, 
(4) patients’ characteristics, and (5) purpose of the meeting. The study concluded that patient participation in team meetings was appreciated by both professionals and patients. A tailored approach to patient involvement in team meetings is preferable. When considering the presence of patients in team meetings, attention should be given to patients’ willingness and ability to participate, and the necessary information shared between patient and health care team before the meeting. Participating patients seem to appreciate support and preparation for the meeting.

As regards patient-centeredness, it is useful to actively include the patients’ perspective. Therefore the research described in Chapter 6 explored the patients’ perspectives regarding interprofessional team meetings in primary care by means of a qualitative study with a focus group design. Two focus group meetings took place, for which the same patients were invited. The participants, seven chronically ill patients with experience of interprofessional collaboration were recruited through the regional patient association. Participants discussed viewpoints, expectations, and concerns regarding interprofessional team meetings in two rounds, using a focus group protocol and selected video-taped vignettes of team meetings. The first meeting focused on conceptualisation and identification of the themes related to interprofessional team meetings that are important to patients. The second meeting aimed to gain more in-depth knowledge and understanding of the priorities. Discussions were audio-taped and transcribed verbatim, and analysed by means of content analysis. Findings were divided into six key categories, capturing the factors that patients found important regarding interprofessional team meetings: (1) putting the patient at the centre, (2) opportunities for patients to participate, (3) appropriate team composition, (4) structured approach, (5) respectful communication, and (6) informing the patient about meeting outcomes. They also emphasised the right of patients or their representatives to take part in interprofessional team meetings.

The findings from the studies presented in chapters 2-6 were used as input for the next study, described in Chapter 7, which aimed to develop a programme to improve the efficiency and patient-centredness of interprofessional team meetings (phase 2 of the project). This chapter describes the development and final content of the programme, which was developed using an action research approach characterised by co-creation with intended users. A first draft of the programme was developed, and iteratively used and evaluated by three primary care teams. Data were collected by means of
observations, interviews, and a focus group, and analysed using directed content analysis. The final programme comprises a framework to reflect on team functioning, and training activities supplemented by a toolbox. Training includes an information meeting for all team members, and two day parts training, peer feedback sessions, and on-the-job coaching intended for the chairperson and co-chair. Training activities are directed at organising and structuring meetings, guiding the team through development, and enhancing patient-centredness. Findings of this study emphasised the essential role of the team’s chairperson, who, in addition to technically structuring meetings, should act as a change agent guiding team development. Moreover, findings showed that the programme should be customisable to each individual team’s context and participants’ learning objectives. The study also concluded that becoming acquainted with new structures can be considered a growth process, in which teams have to find their way, with the chairperson serving as a change agent.

Chapter 8 describes the study in which the perceived suitability and potential impact of the programme were evaluated (phase 3 of the project). A prospective process evaluation was conducted, using a mixed-methods approach. Six primary care interprofessional teams participated. Data collection included observations of team meetings, semi-structured interviews with team chairpersons, a focus group meeting, and a questionnaire for all team members. Qualitative data were analysed using directed content analysis and quantitative data using descriptive statistics. Results of our evaluation showed that, on the whole, the programme was appreciated. Most progress was perceived regarding structure and organisation. Chairs perceived increased awareness of patient-centredness and team processes. They perceived the training activities as useful and instructive, and valued peer feedback and on-the-job coaching as the most effective strategies. Findings from the questionnaire showed a tendency in the intended direction for all variables. We concluded that the programme can be considered a suitable approach for improving team functioning, although enhancing patient-centredness requires additional training/practice and on-the-job coaching. Lastly, the programme should be context-specific, flexible in use, and preferably delivered and mediated by an external facilitator at the workplace.

In addition to the process evaluation, Chapter 9 describes a case study examining contextual facilitators of and barriers to a sustainable implementation of teamwork. Effective development of teams requires support from the wider organisational context. In a Dutch village, healthcare professionals work closely together, and mutual consultations as well as interprofessional meetings take place on a regular basis. The network was created as a precondition for sustainable interprofessional teamwork in
care for the elderly. However, several external barriers were encountered regarding the supportive structure and cooperative attitude of the healthcare insurer and the municipal authorities. Complicating factors included finding the right key figures, and the different perspectives on team development and team effectiveness. We concluded that healthcare insurance companies need to implement changes in their internal organisation to facilitate an interprofessional care approach. Furthermore, municipal authorities should work on their views about the needs and benefits of a fruitful collaboration with interprofessional healthcare teams. The challenge for healthcare teams is to learn to speak the language of external partners. To support the development of interprofessional teams, external parties need to recognise and put their trust in a shared aim to provide quality of care in an efficient and effective way.

Chapter 10 presents the general discussion of this thesis. This final chapter starts with an overview of the main findings in each phase of the project, and then discusses some general methodological considerations regarding the qualitative study design, participating teams, trustworthiness, and measurement of the quality of interprofessional collaboration in primary care teams. It then discusses the main findings and lessons learnt in the light of existing literature. This discussion chapter reflects on the differences between primary care teams and their dynamic composition. However, regardless of the type of collaboration, all teams should invest in knowing each other, implement a repetitive cycle of reflection, and strive for commitment to procedures and interaction. It is also important to appoint a competent leader, able to cope with this challenging task. The chapter then highlights the potential of interprofessional learning by undergraduate students during team meetings, and recommends further exploration and expansion of team-based learning activities. This is followed by a discussion of the difficulty of adopting a patient-centred approach. Professionals have to strike a balance between professional and patient perspectives. Both professionals and patients have their preferences regarding the level of patient participation before, during, and after team meetings. It seems worthwhile to explore how these two perspectives and levels of participation can be tailored to patients’ preferences and capabilities. We also recommend to study strategies to enable behavioural change among professionals regarding patient-centredness. Lastly, the chapter highlights the complexity current primary care is confronted with. A plea is made for implementing the programme in a flexible way, tailored to a team’s specific context and development needs, optionally supported by an external coach. A feasible self-assessment tool should be developed to detect blind spots and guide the team towards learning objectives. The chapter ends with a summary of recommendations for future practice and research.
Samenvatting
Samenvatting

Hoofdstuk 1 begint met een introductie op het onderwerp van dit proefschrift: interprofessioneel samenwerken in eerstelijns teams. Allereerst reflecteren we op het belang van interprofessioneel samenwerken, bij de toenemende complexe chronische zorg. Patiënten met een of meerdere chronische aandoeningen hebben naast lichamelijke en geestelijke klachten ook problemen in het dagelijks leven. Vervolgens beschrijven we de eerstelijns setting, de onderzoekssetting van dit proefschrift. Verder geven we uitleg over het belang van een patiëntgerichte aanpak waarin wordt gefocust op de gehele patiënt en waarbij een zo compleet mogelijk beeld wordt gecreëerd van zijn of haar situatie, voorkeuren en individuele behoeftes. De begrippen ‘patiënt participatie en betrokkenheid’, ‘zelfmanagement’ en het proces van ‘doelen stellen’ worden uitgelegd. Hierna wordt interprofessioneel samenwerken beschreven als strategie om door middel van coördinatie van zorg en het samen opstellen van zorgplannen patiëntgerichtheid te bevorderen. In de praktijk blijkt efficiënte en patiëntgerichte interprofessionele samenwerking vaak lastig, doordat deze wordt beïnvloed door diverse factoren die van invloed zijn op het verbeteren van interprofessionele samenwerking, tussen eerstelijns professionals, zoals huisartsen, fysiotherapeuten, ergotherapeuten, logopedisten en praktijkondersteuners, rondom het samen opstellen van zorgplannen. Dit proefschrift kent drie fases waarin in totaal acht studies zijn opgenomen. Fase 1 bestaat uit een probleemanalyse van de huidige werkwijze. In fase 2 wordt vervolgens op basis van de bevindingen uit fase 1 een programma ontwikkeld met als doel het interprofessioneel teamoverleg te verbeteren. Dit gebeurt op systematische wijze en in co-creatie met gebruikers waaronder professionals en patiënt(vertegenwoordigers). Tot slot worden de bruikbaarheid en toepasbaarheid van het programma in fase 3 geëvalueerd. De onderzoeksvragen per fase zijn:

Fase 1
1. Wat is er in de wetenschappelijke literatuur bekend over het samen opstellen van zorgplannen?
2. Welke factoren beïnvloeden het gezamenlijk opstellen van interprofessionele zorgplannen?
3. Hoe wordt interprofessioneel teamoverleg op dit moment vormgegeven in de eerste lijn en hoe ervaren teamleden deze huidige werkwijze?
4. Hoe ervaren patiënten en professionals patiëntparticipatie tijdens interprofessioneel teamoverleg?
5. Wat is het patiëntperspectief op interprofessionele teambesprekingen in de eerste lijn?

Fase 2
6. Wat zijn de belangrijkste elementen van een programma gericht op het verbeteren van interprofessioneel teamoverleg in de eerste lijn?

Fase 3
7. Hoe zijn de toepasbaarheid en mogelijke impact van een programma ter verbetering van het functioneren van interprofessionele teambesprekingen?
8. Welke contextuele factoren bevorderen of belemmeren een duurzame implementatie van de interprofessionele samenwerking in de eerste lijn?

Hoofdstuk 2 beschrijft de bevindingen van een scoping review. Dit literatuuronderzoek brengt de wetenschappelijke literatuur met betrekking tot het opstellen van gezamenlijke zorgplannen in kaart. Het systematisch doorzoeken van verschillende databases resulteerde tot de inclusie van 45 artikelen. Vijf van deze artikelen betroffen empirisch onderzoek specifiek gericht op het opstellen van zorgplannen, de overige onderzoeken beschreven elementen van het zorgplan. Bevindingen van alle artikelen werden geanalyseerd volgens de principes van deductieve inhoudsanalyse. Het onderzoek onthulde drie thema’s. Het eerste thema betreft de onderdelen van het gezamenlijk zorgplan: ‘de huidige situatie van de patiënt’, ‘doelen en belangen’, ‘acties en interventies’ en ‘evaluatie’. Het tweede thema betreft de ontwikkeling van het gezamenlijke zorgplan. Factoren die van invloed zijn op dit proces kunnen worden gecategoriseerd als interpersoonlijk, organisatorisch en patiënt-gerelateerd. Het derde thema omhelst hulpmiddelen die kunnen worden gebruikt om professionals te ondersteunen bij het (op afstand) delen van patiënt gerelateerde informatie. We concludeerden dat het ontwikkelen van zorgplannen geen op zichzelf staand concept is, maar het resultaat van een onderliggend proces van interprofessioneel samenwerken tussen teamleden en de patiënt. Om het patiëntperspectief te kunnen integreren in het zorgplan, moet aandacht worden besteed aan de behoeftes en waarden van de patiënt. Tot slot tonen de bevindingen van deze review aan dat er behoefte is aan nieuw empirisch onderzoek gericht op de ontwikkeling, de toepassing en evaluatie van gezamenlijke zorgplannen.
Hoofdstuk 3 beschrijft een onderzoek naar de factoren die van invloed zijn op het proces van interprofessioneel samenwerken. Zoals blijkt uit het vorige hoofdstuk, wordt het proces van interprofessioneel samenwerken rondom het opstellen van zorgplannen beïnvloed door een groot aantal met elkaar samenhangende factoren. Om meer inzicht te krijgen in deze factoren, hebben we een kwalitatief onderzoek met focusgroep interviews uitgevoerd. Deelnemers aan de focusgroepen waren professionals van diverse disciplines, patiëntvertegenwoordigers en experts op het gebied van interprofessioneel samenwerken. In vier focusgroepen discussieerden de deelnemers over hun perspectieven op interprofessioneel samenwerken rondom de ontwikkeling van zorgplannen en de verschillende belemmerende en bevorderende factoren daarbij. De data werden geanalyseerd volgens de principes van inductieve inhoudsanalyse. De factoren konden worden onderverdeeld in vijf (hoofd) categorieën: (1) patiënt gerelateerde factoren: een actieve rol, zelfmanagement, doelen en wensen, deelname aan het team; (2) professional gerelateerde factoren: individuele competenties, domein denken, motivatie; (3) interpersoonlijke factoren: diversiteit in taal, elkaar kennen, vertrouwen en respect, motivatie; (4) organisatorische factoren: structuur, samenstelling, tijd, gedeelde visie, leiderschap, administratieve ondersteuning; en (5) externe factoren: opleiding, cultuur, hiërarchie, domein denken, wet- en regelgeving, financiering, technologie en ICT. Blijkbaar vraagt het verbeteren van de interprofessionele samenwerking rondom het samen opstellen van zorgplannen om een integrale aanpak waarin zowel patiëntfactoren, als professional gerelateerde, interpersoonlijke, organisatorische en externe factoren worden meegenomen. Bovendien vinden de deelnemers dat de leider van het team een belangrijke rol speelt in het bewaken van het patiënt perspectief, het organiseren en coördineren van de interprofessionele samenwerking en het begeleiden van het team door ontwikkeling.

Hoofdstuk 4 beschrijft een tweede kwalitatieve studie, gericht op het in kaart brengen van het proces van interprofessioneel samenwerken tijdens eerstelijns teamoverleg. Om een beeld te krijgen van de huidige manier van werken, werden acht interprofessionele teamoverleggen in verschillende eerstelijns praktijken geobserveerd. Om de persoonlijke ervaringen en meningen van de deelnemers aan dit overleg te verzamelen werden direct na afloop individuele interviews afgenomen. In totaal vonden 60 semigestructureerde interviews met teamleden van diverse disciplines plaats. Data werden geanalyseerd met een inhoudsanalyse. Het merendeel van de deelnemers bleek positief te zijn over het functioneren van hun teamoverleg. Echter, de observaties tonen aan dat het teamoverleg in de meeste gevallen min of meer ongestructureerd verliep en een teamcoördinator of voorzitter vaak ontbrak. Er is dus een discrepantie tussen de bevindingen van de observaties en de interviews. Uit de analyse van de interviews
kwamen vier thema’s: (1) de structuur en samenstelling van het team, (2) patiëntgerichtheid, (3) interactie tussen de teamleden, en (4) attitude en motivatie. Naar aanleiding van de bevindingen van de observaties en interviews kan worden geconcludeerd dat interprofessioneel teamoverleg baat zouden kunnen hebben bij verbeteringen in structuur, patiëntgerichtheid en leiderschap door de voorzitter. Verder lijkt het, gezien de discrepantie tussen de observaties en interviews, waardevol om bewustwording van de verbeterpunten bij de teamleden te creëren, alvorens ze te trainen in teamoverleg.

Uit de observaties beschreven in hoofdstuk 4 blijkt dat patiënten in de meeste gevallen niet deelnemen aan eerstelijns teamoverleg. Daarom beschrijft Hoofdstuk 5 een kwalitatief onderzoek naar de manier waarop teamoverleg met patiënten erbij wordt georganiseerd. Vanuit het perspectief van zowel professional als patiënt worden de ervaringen van de deelnemers met deelname van patiënten aan het teamoverleg geïnventariseerd. In deze studie werden acht verschillende teamoverleggen waarbij patiënten aanwezig waren in diverse settings zowel intra- als extramuraal geobserveerd. Verder vonden direct na afloop van het teamoverleg interviews plaats met zowel professionals, patiënten als mantelzorgers. Inhoudsanalyse werd gebruikt om zowel de observaties als de interviews te analyseren. Dit leverde vijf categorieën op: (1) overlegstructuur en taakverdeling, (2) groepssamenstelling, (3) de relatie tussen professionals, patiënten en familieleden, (4) eigenschappen van de patiënt en (5) het doel van het overleg. We concluderen dat de deelname van patiënten aan de overleggen door zowel professionals als patiënten wordt gewaardeerd. Verder blijkt een maatwerk aanpak voor het betrekken van patiënten in teamoverleg gewenst. Bij de overweging om patiënten deel te laten nemen aan interprofessioneel teamoverleg zijn de bereidheid en mogelijkheden van de patiënt om te kunnen participeren en het delen van belangrijke informatie met de patiënt vooraf van belang. Deelnemende patiënten geven aan adequate ondersteuning bij en voorbereiding van het overleg te waarderen.

In het kader van patiëntgerichtheid is het goed om patiënten actief te betrekken. De kwalitatieve studie beschreven in Hoofdstuk 6 richt zich dan ook op het exploreren van het patiëntperspectief met betrekking tot interprofessioneel teamoverleg in de eerste lijn. Hiertoe werden twee focus groep bijeenkomsten met dezelfde groep deelnemers georganiseerd. Deelnemers, die allen een chronische ziekte hebben en ervaring met interprofessionele samenwerking, werden geworven door de regionale, onafhankelijke patiënten federatie. In twee rondes deelden de deelnemers aan de hand van videobeelden van interprofessioneel teamoverleg hun meningen, verwachtingen en zorgen. De eerste bijeenkomst was gericht op het identificeren van thema’s die vanuit
het perspectief van de deelnemers belangrijk werden bevonden in relatie tot interprofessioneel teamoverleg. De tweede bijeenkomst had als doel verdieping aan te brengen en de verschillende thema’s te prioriteren. Beide bijeenkomsten werden opgenomen met een voice recorder, letterlijk getranscribeerd en vervolgens geanalyseerd met inhoudsanalyse. De thema’s kunnen worden onderverdeeld in zes categorieën: (1) de patiënt centraal, (2) de mogelijkheid om als patiënt te participeren, (3) de juiste teamsamenstelling, (4) een gestructureerde aanpak, (5) respectvolle communicatie en (6) de patiënt informeren over de uitkomsten van het overleg. Er kan worden geconcludeerd dat de deelnemers aan dit onderzoek de mogelijkheid voor patiënten om deel te nemen aan interprofessioneel teamoverleg waarderen. Hiertoe benadrukken ze het recht van patiënten of hun vertegenwoordigers om deel te kunnen nemen aan interprofessioneel teamoverleg.

De bevindingen van de voorgaande studies, beschreven in de hoofdstukken 2 tot en met 6 vormen de input voor de volgende studie, beschreven in **Hoofdstuk 7**. Deze studie had als doel een programma te ontwikkelen waarmee de efficiëntie en de patiëntgerichtheid van interprofessioneel teamoverleg zou kunnen worden verbeterd (fase 2 van het project). Het programma werd ontwikkeld volgens de principes van actieonderzoek waarbij co-creatie met de uiteindelijke gebruikers centraal stond. Een eerste concept van het programma werd ontwikkeld en vervolgens in een iteratief proces getest en geëvalueerd door drie eerstelijns teams. Data werden verzameld middels observaties, interviews en een focus groep interview en geanalyseerd volgens de principes van deductieve inhoudsanalyse. Het uiteindelijke programma omvat een raamwerk dat kan worden gebruikt voor reflectie op het team functioneren, diverse trainingsactiviteiten en een toolbox. De training bestaat uit een informatiebijeenkomst voor het hele team en twee dagedelen training, twee intervisiebijeenkomsten en coaching on the job voor de voorzitter en vicevoorzitter van het team. De trainingsactiviteiten zijn gericht op het organiseren en structureren van bijeenkomsten, het begeleiden van het team en het bevorderen van de patiëntgerichtheid. De bevindingen van deze studie bevestigen de essentiële rol van de voorzitter van het team. In aanvulling op het technisch structureren van bijeenkomsten heeft de voorzitter een belangrijke rol als change agent in het begeleiden van het team bij ontwikkeling. Verder tonen de bevindingen dat het programma zou moeten worden aangepast aan de context van het team en leerdoelen van de deelnemers. Naar aanleiding van de bevindingen van deze studie concluderen we dat het aanpassen aan nieuwe structuren kan worden gezien als een groep proces waarin teams hun weg moeten vinden.
Hoofdstuk 8 beschrijft het onderzoek waarin de ervaren toepasbaarheid en potentiële impact van het programma werden geëvalueerd (fase 3 van het project). Hiertoe werd een prospectieve procesevaluatie met verschillende dataverzamelingstools toegepast. Zes interprofessionele eerstelijns teams namen deel aan deze studie. Data werden verzameld door observaties van teamoverleg, semigestructureerde interviews met de voorzitters van de teams, een focusgroep bijeenkomst en een vragenlijst die werd uitgezet onder alle teamleden. De kwalitatieve data werden geanalyseerd volgens deductieve inhoudsanalyse. Voor de analyse van de kwantitatieve data werd beschrijvende statistiek toegepast. De resultaten van de evaluatie laten zien dat het programma in zijn geheel positief wordt gewaardeerd. De grootste vooruitgang werd ervaren in structuur en organisatie. Verder ervaren de voorzitters meer bewustwording rondom patiëntgerichtheid en groepsprocessen. Ze zien de trainingsactiviteiten als nuttig en leerzaam en waarderen vooral de intervisie onderdelen en coaching on the job als effectieve onderdelen. De bevindingen van de vragenlijst laten een lichte verandering in de gewenste richting zien op alle variabelen. We concluderen dat het programma toepasbaar is en geschikt is voor verbetering van team functioneren. Echter, het vergroten van de patiëntgerichtheid vereist aanvullende oefening en coaching on the job. Tot slot, om het meeste rendement uit het programma te halen is aanpassing aan de context van het team en flexibele inzetbaarheid van het programma gewenst. Bij voorkeur wordt het programma aangeboden op de werkvloer, begeleid door een externe facilitator.

In aanvulling op de procesevaluatie beschrijft Hoofdstuk 9 een casestudie gericht op het in kaart brengen van contextuele factoren (zowel bevorderende en belemmerende) die van invloed zijn op de duurzame implementatie van teamwerk. Effectieve doortrekkings van teams vraagt om ondersteuning vanuit een brede organisatorische context. Deze casestudie richt zich op een dorp in Nederland waar een netwerk van zorgprofessionals nauw met elkaar samenwerkt en er regelmatig interprofessionele consultaties en teamoverleg plaatsvinden. Het netwerk werd samengesteld als voorwaarde voor de realisatie van een duurzame interprofessionele samenwerking in de ouderenzorg. Het liep echter tegen een aantal externe barrières aan, dat betrekkend had op de ondersteunende structuur en houding van de zorgverzekeraar en gemeente. Ook waren het vinden van de juiste contactpersonen en de uiteenlopende perspectieven op teamontwikkeling en effectiviteit ingewikkelde factoren. We concluderen dat zorgverzekeraars aandacht zouden moeten besteden aan hun interne bedrijfsvoering om interprofessionele samenwerking te kunnen faciliteren. Verder zouden gemeenten moeten nadenken over de wijze waarop ze een vruchtbare samenwerking zouden kunnen aangaan met interprofessionele zorgteams. De uitdaging voor zorgteams of
netwerken is gelegen in het leren spreken van de taal van externe partners. Om de ontwikkeling van interprofessionele teams te bevorderen, zouden externe partijen vertrouwen moeten hebben in het gezamenlijk doel om kwalitatief goede zorg te bieden op een zo efficiënt en effectief mogelijke manier.

In Hoofdstuk 10 is de algemene discussie van dit proefschrift beschreven. Dit laatste hoofdstuk start met een overzicht van de belangrijkste bevindingen per fase van dit project. Vervolgens wordt er gereflecteerd op de methodologische afwegingen, waaronder het design van de studies, de deelnemende teams, betrouwbaarheid van het onderzoek en het meten van de kwaliteit van interprofessionele samenwerking in eerstelijns teams. Hierna worden de belangrijkste bevindingen en de getrokken lessen uit dit proefschrift naast de bestaande literatuur gelegd. Er wordt gereflecteerd op de verschillen tussen eerstelijns teams en hun dynamische samenstelling. Ongeacht het type samenwerkingsverband, lijkt het voor alle teams goed om te investeren in het elkaar leren kennen, het implementeren van een terugkerende reflectiecyclus en het streven naar overeenstemming over de te volgen procedure en manier van communiceren. Verder is het van belang een competent leider te benoemen die in staat is om te gaan met de uitdagende taak het team te begeleiden. Ook de mogelijkheid voor interprofessioneel leren tijdens teamoverleg bij bachelor studenten komt aan bod. Hierin wordt een aanbeveling gedaan voor het verder onderzoeken en uitbreiden van team gerelateerde leeractiviteiten. Hierna vindt reflectie op de moeilijkheid van het aannemen van een patiëntgerichte benadering plaats. Hierin balanceren professionals tussen het professionele en patiënt perspectief. Zowel professionals als patiënten hebben hun voorkeuren met betrekking tot de mate van patiëntparticipatie voorafgaand aan, tijdens en na teamoverleg. Het lijkt waardevol om verder onderzoek te doen naar de manier waarop de mate van participatie kan worden aangepast aan de voorkeuren en mogelijkheden van de patiënt. Met betrekking tot patiëntgerichtheid wordt aanbevolen verder onderzoek te doen naar mogelijke strategieën die gedragsverandering bij professionals mogelijk maken. Tot slot geeft dit hoofdstuk inzicht in de complexiteit waarmee de huidige eerstelijns zorg te maken heeft. Flexibele implementatie van het programma en aanpassing aan de specifieke context en ontwikkelbehoeften van het team, desgewenst ondersteund door een externe coach zouden duurzame implementatie van het programma kunnen bevorderen. Om de blinde vlekken en ontwikkelpunten van het team te detecteren en vervolgens richting te geven aan een ontwikkeltraject, is er behoefte aan een zelfevaluatie instrument. Het hoofdstuk eindigt met een samenvatting van de aanbevelingen voor de praktijk en verder onderzoek.
Valorisation
Valorisation

This valorisation chapter describes the societal value of our findings. Besides the scientific value of the findings described in this thesis, they also have societal value. To become valuable, the outcomes of the research presented in this thesis have to be communicated not only within the scientific community, but also to the general public and to daily practice. This process of value creation from knowledge by making it suitable for and available to a broader public is known as ‘valorisation’. This valorisation chapter reflects on the relevance and innovativeness of the findings described in this thesis. It also discusses how the knowledge gained in this research project can be translated to the various target groups such as patients and health care professionals. Lastly, it outlines new activities and further dissemination.

Relevance

Dealing with the increasingly complex care demands of patients with (multiple) chronic conditions, care requires interprofessional collaboration by professionals of various disciplines, and the patient. Within the primary care setting, interprofessional collaboration often occurs in periodic team meetings. However, professionals appear to struggle to conduct efficient and patient-centred team meetings. Supporting such team meetings can improve the collaboration and communication among health care professionals and patients, which should eventually lead to the delivery of efficient coordinated and patient-centred care. We assume that efficient and patient-centred team meetings contribute to good quality of care, staff satisfaction and patients’ self-management.1,2 The findings presented in this thesis are relevant in this respect, since they outline a programme that assists interprofessional teams in reflecting on their functioning, eventually making them capable of improving the efficiency and patient-centredness of their meetings. Training chairpersons of interprofessional team meetings to become leaders and change agents for team development seems to be a promising and efficient approach. A sufficiently trained chairperson is equipped to guide a team’s development. Efficient collaboration will enable professionals from different disciplines to learn about each other, allowing them to consult each other more specifically. Improving patient-centredness and coordination of care might also overcome unnecessary use of care, decrease the number of errors, and conceivably reduce future health care costs.3,4 Although the initial programme was developed within the primary health care setting, its ingredients and basic ideas are also revealed within other settings, like hospital care and nursing homes.
Innovativeness

Nowadays, the importance of interprofessional collaboration and a patient-centred approach, i.e. the why question, appears to be generally accepted. However, application in practice, i.e. the how question, remained often unclear so far. Findings reported in this thesis offer insights into possible strategies for conducting patient-centred interprofessional team meetings. Our programme comprises different training activities including a team instruction meeting, peer feedback sessions, and on-the-job coaching. Moreover, the programme includes a toolbox with various practical tools to support organizing and structuring patient-centred team meetings. These tools are customizable and flexible in use. Improving team functioning by training and facilitating the teams’ chairpersons to become change agents can be regarded as the programme’s ‘unique selling point’. Given the precondition of developing a programme for improving team functioning that requires a minimal time investment, we primarily directed our efforts at the chairpersons. As a change agent, the chairperson is trained to guide the team through development, and ensure patient-centredness before, during and after the interprofessional team meetings. Moreover, by conducting a thorough needs assessment (including intake interview, observation, and self-assessment), we aimed to deliver a programme adapted to a team’s specific context and needs. Our programme also aimed to fit in with the modern approach to health and functioning, in which health is defined as the ability to adapt and to self-manage, in the face of social, physical and emotional challenges.\(^5\) In contrast to the traditional definition by the World Health Organisation (WHO), this new concept is more holistic, including multiple domains. During the training course, we aim to encourage the participants to look at patients from a broader perspective, to be sensitive to patients’ preferences and personal goals, and to avoid adopting a professional-centred and supply-driven approach. Within this perspective, participants were explicitly trained to explore patients’ functioning from a broader perspective, supporting patients in expressing personal values and formulating goals. With the help of various tools, e.g. the format to prepare the meeting, we intended to guide teams to approach patients before, during and after interprofessional team meetings from a wider perspective, including, for instance, patient participation and social activities. These ‘innovative’ ideas regarding patient-centredness were incorporated as core values of the programme. Moreover, the fact that we actively involved patients in our research, and consulted them during both exploratory and development phase can be perceived innovative.
Target groups

There are several target groups for whom the results of this thesis can be considered relevant.

Patients

Based on the findings of our qualitative studies, in which we focused on patient participation and incorporated the patient perspective, we conclude that patients appreciate receiving consistent and coordinated care, rather than fragmented care by a number of different health care professionals and organisations. Patients increasingly value being given a voice in their own care process and being involved in the decision-making process. Patient-centredness can be regarded as a core value of our programme, in which patients’ personal goals and needs are the point of departure during interprofessional team meetings. Actually exploring and introducing patients’ personal preferences, and offering them (based on their preferences and capabilities) the opportunity to take part in interprofessional team meetings, should increase their self-management abilities and give them more of a say in their care process. However, it is neither always needed, nor preferred by patients to take part. As part of our programme, a central contact person or case manager was assigned to each patient. This contact person prepares the meeting by consulting the patient and exploring his or her goals. The contact person also introduces the patients’ goals and perspective during the meeting, and informs the patient about the outcomes of the meeting afterwards, which is valued by patients.

Health care professionals

Our studies showed that professionals experienced problems in conducting efficient and effective, patient-centred interprofessional team meetings in primary care practices. Our observations showed that these meetings often lacked a clear structure and a team coordinator or leader. Moreover, various factors appeared to influence the process of interprofessional collaboration. Our programme aimed to provide the interprofessional teams with the support they needed to reflect on their own functioning, with the aim of improving team functioning.

In general, taking part in our programme was well appreciated by the professionals. They reported that the programme had resulted in improved structure and organisation of their meetings. According to them, the greatest progress was made in terms of efficiency, through improved preparation, agenda setting, time use and greater focus. Furthermore, the professionals perceived increased awareness of patient-centredness
and team processes. Achieving actual behaviour change among professionals regarding patient-centredness appears to be challenging. Based on the findings, we concluded that both social care and health care professionals from various disciplines may benefit from improved interprofessional collaboration. On the one hand, better coordination and communication of care eases their workload, while on the other, collaboration and consultation with colleagues leads to increased knowledge and insights. Furthermore, interprofessional collaboration seems to increase the professionals’ job satisfaction.6

Students and lecturers

In order to be able to collaborate in practice, students have to develop collaborative competences,7 which can be acquired during interprofessional education.8 In order to enable future health care professionals to develop these competences, Zuyd University of Applied Sciences, and Maastricht University are increasingly paying attention to interprofessional education. In several activities during their studies, the students are being acquainted with aspects of interprofessional collaboration. The collaborative competences are subdivided on the basis of their complexity, and incorporated into the curricula of various study programmes. Shared interprofessional learning appears to work best in small groups, using real-life problems.9,10 Findings from the research reported on in this thesis are used to shape the content of the interprofessional training. An example is the module entitled ‘Interprofessional team meetings’ in which all medical students from Maastricht University rotating in extramural care, and students from Zuyd University studying allied health subjects like speech therapy, occupational therapy, physical therapy, art therapy and nursing take part in a simulated interprofessional team meeting in which they discuss real patients. At each of these meetings, five real life care plans of patients encountered by the five medical students during their internship, are introduced, and discussed with five allied health students. Preliminary evaluations of this activity show that both students and supervisors positively experienced taking part. They mentioned to learn a lot about each other’s discipline and especially valued working with real life, authentic cases.

In order to support lectures for the challenging task of guiding students in interprofessional activities, we recently developed and conducted a masterclass. During this masterclass we prepare lecturers to become facilitators for interprofessional education by providing them with practical tools they can use in their lessons and interprofessional activities.
Health insurance companies

The findings reported in this thesis underline the importance of interprofessional collaboration and show the role played by external organisations like insurance companies. Health insurers acknowledge the importance of interprofessional collaboration in team meetings. They can play a significant role in encouraging interprofessional collaboration by including it as a precondition for reimbursement in the negotiations on purchasing care. Currently, reimbursement for participation in interprofessional team meetings is only provided for family physicians, while allied health professionals are expected to attend interprofessional team meetings without any financial reward. Health care insurance companies therefore should pay attention to their internal organisation and remove interprofessional barriers in order to create a supportive structure and cooperative attitude, enabling an interprofessional care approach. Moreover, insurance companies primarily focus on initiatives that show quantified effects or generate cost savings. Although it is hard to assess the cost-effectives of interprofessional team meetings, we assume that if efficiently conducted, patient-centred interprofessional team meetings will eventually contribute to efficient use of time, and reducing health care costs.

Regional care groups

Our programme was developed and implemented through action research comprising a process of co-creation with various health care professionals from different primary care practices. In the Netherlands, most of these practices are connected to regional coordinating care groups, some of which acted as partners in recruiting participating practices. These care groups are responsible for providing continuing education mainly to the participating family doctors and practice nurses. Most care groups feel the need to work on interprofessional collaboration, and some have already incorporated a refresher course or training activity on creating awareness of interprofessional collaboration in the activities they offer, based on our programme.

Researchers

The findings presented in this thesis contribute to the body of scientific knowledge about the process of interprofessional collaboration for care plan development. In addition, the findings offer insights into the challenges as well as the advantages of the different methodologies used in our practice-based research. It appears valuable to conduct a thorough problem analysis, and develop an improvement programme following an iterative process characterized by co-creation with intended users.
Moreover, various useful themes for future research have emerged from our findings. Conducting the research for this thesis also contributed to the research collaboration between Zuyd University and Maastricht University, resulting in follow-up activities. Moreover, interprofessional collaboration is also needed in research projects in which researchers from different disciplines, departments or institutions take part. Ingredients of our programme could also be useful for improving the functioning of interprofessional research teams.

Activities and further dissemination

Given the currently available knowledge and expertise, and the increasing number of questions from people engaged in interprofessional collaboration, it appears valuable for Zuyd University in alliance with Maastricht University to develop a centre of excellence in interprofessional collaboration. This centre of excellence could act as a joint organisation conducting research, disseminating knowledge, and providing support and training in the field of interprofessional care. Together with Zuyd Professional (the commercial division of Zuyd University), we will examine the possibilities for further dissemination in practice. The programme described in this thesis will be disseminated and implemented in various primary care practices through the regional care groups. By means of national and international presentations and articles, we will attempt to raise our profile in other geographic regions and care settings. At the moment several professionals and organisations also from other settings than primary care, nationally as well as internationally, are interested in acquiring our programme and the various tools. Therefore, we intend to examine the programme’s suitability and applicability in other settings, like hospitals, community centres and nursing homes, by conducting qualitative needs assessments. At two nursing homes of the Zuyderland organisation, we recently conducted a pilot project aimed at initiating and developing interprofessional team meetings. Based on a thorough needs assessment (including intake interview, observation, and self-assessment), the content of our programme, including training activities and supporting tools, has been adapted to fit the specific nursing home context.

We are also exploring the field outside our geographic region. For example, we recently started to collaborate with the local interdisciplinary network in the Belgian city of Ghent. The findings reported in this thesis will also be applied in the curricula of various undergraduate programmes. Interprofessional collaboration and the development of collaborative competences will become mandatory within the curricula of various educational programmes. An example is that of the interprofessional team meetings
described above, in which students from various disciplines and types of education take part. To further disseminate our research findings and teach students, a textbook highlighting the various aspects of interprofessional collaboration and education will be written. Dissemination will also be achieved by supporting the development of learning environments in different practices. These environments, known as communities of practice, offer opportunities for both students and professional workers to learn about, from and with each other.¹¹

The findings presented in this thesis will also be used as input for other research projects, and will enhance further research collaboration between Zuyd University and Maastricht University. We will also explore possible collaboration with other universities working on interprofessional collaboration, like Windesheim University of Applied Sciences, HAN University of Applied Sciences, Fontys University of Applied Sciences, Radboudumc, and University of Antwerp.

The possibilities for innovative e-Health technology supporting interprofessional collaboration are expanding,¹² so it seems interesting to explore suitable opportunities for the implementation and integration of e-Health technology to support interprofessional teams. And finally, the development of sustainable interprofessional teams needs a team-friendly healthcare system, including support from the wider organisational context. In order to achieve fundamental changes in the policy and approach of insurance companies regarding remuneration of interprofessional team meetings, they have to be convinced of the added value offered by such meetings. Therefore, follow up studies should examine the actual outcomes of efficient and patient-centred interprofessional team meetings.

As becomes clear, implementation and dissemination are in full swing. However, we have to be aware that we are still at the beginning, and realize that additional research in the field of interprofessional collaboration is needed.
References

Dankwoord
Dankwoord

Toen ik in mei 2012 solliciteerde op de functie van junior-onderzoeker en promovendus wist ik eigenlijk nog niet zo goed wat ik van een promotietraject zou kunnen verwachten. Nu 5 jaar later kan ik zeggen dat het een pittig maar leerzaam traject is waarin je de mogelijkheid krijgt je te verdiepen en jezelf te ontvloei. Ik ben dan ook dankbaar dat ik dit traject heb mogen doorlopen.

Dat interprofessionele samenwerking van belang is voor het kunnen bieden van afgestemde en persoonsgerichte zorg blijkt uit de resultaten van mijn proefschrift. Maar ook voor de totstandkoming van dit proefschrift bleek interprofessionele samenwerking van essentieel belang. Velen hebben hier een bijdrage aan geleverd. Een aantal mensen wil ik in het bijzonder bedanken.

Allereerst mijn (interprofessionele) promotieteam, bestaande uit de promotoren Sandra Beurskens (fysiotherapeut) en Trudy van der Weijden (arts), copromotoren Loes van Bokhoven (huisarts) en Ramon Daniëls (ergotherapeut), en collega-promovenda Stephanie Lenzen (ergotherapeut). De combinatie van disciplines, perspectieven en ervaringen, hebben ons tot een sterk team gemaakt. Zonder het goede teamwerk, jullie adequate begeleiding, enthouisiasme en drive zou ik de eindstreep niet hebben behaald.

Sandra. Ik ben je heel dankbaar dat je me in 2012 hebt aangenomen en de kans hebt gegeven dit traject te doorlopen. Jouw enthousiasme heeft me telkens weer gestimuleerd. Je promoot me overal en weet me telkens weer in mijn kracht te zetten. Ik werk ontzettend graag voor en met je!

Trudy. Wat was het fijn om een ervaren iemand als jij aan boord te hebben. Je overziet het geheel en weet de juiste verbindingen te leggen. Je motiverende manier van coachen en feedback geven heb ik altijd erg gewaardeerd.

Loes. Wat een energie heb jij! Ik heb bewondering voor de manier waarop jij al je werkzaamheden combineert en ondanks je volle agenda altijd tijd voor me vrij wist te maken. Je kritische blik en perfectionisme heeft de kwaliteit van de verschillende studies en publicaties telkens weer een boost gegeven. Wanneer voor mij een artikel af was, kwam jij vaak toch nog met een aantal wezenlijke zaken. Ik heb veel van je geleerd, bedankt voor alles wat je voor me hebt gedaan!
Ramon. Ik appercieer je oprechte betrokkenheid en inzet voor kwetsbaren in de samenleving. Je hebt me geleerd bewust te zijn van het patiëntperspectief. Je verfrissende blik, en innovatieve ideeën hebben vaak tot nieuw inzichten geleid. Complexe materie wist je door middel van het tekenen van een simpel schema of figuur altijd goed te verhelderen.

Stephie. Gezamenlijk zijn we in 2012 gestart als promovendus. Zeker in het begin van het traject hebben we intensief samengewerkt. We hebben samen onze weg gevonden in de wereld van het onderzoek. Samen hebben we onderzoeksprotocolen geschreven, cursussen gevolgd, en conferenties bezocht. Je was mijn maatje en sparringpartner. Samen heb ik het gevoel er niet alleen voor te staan. Bedankt voor je steun!

Naast de leden van mijn promotieteam, zijn er nog een aantal anderen die ik wil bedanken.

Wim. Ik ben erg blij dat Ramon je ergens in 2014 aan me heeft voorgesteld. Naast de inhoudelijke draai die je aan het project hebt gegeven met het invliegen van het IPG model en je expertise rondom groepsdynamica heb ik aan jou een fijne sparringpartner gehad. Je bent dan officieel op papier geen begeleider geweest, toch heb ik van jou de nodige waardevolle coaching en begeleiding ervaren. Ik ben blij dat je me als paranimf bij wil staan tijdens de verdediging. Zie deze rol ook als blijk van waardeering voor wat je allemaal voor me hebt betekend.

Stephanie en Prisca en daarvoor ook Marja en Jacqueline. Met de meest uiteenlopende vragen heb ik bij jullie aangeklopt, jullie wisten me altijd goed op weg te helpen. Bedankt voor alle (praktische) steun. Wat zouden we als onderzoekers toch zonder jullie moeten!

Alle deelnemers aan de studies die zijn beschreven in dit proefschrift ben ik bijzonder dankbaar. Een diversiteit aan beroepskrachten, experts, ervaringsdeskundigen en patiënten heeft deelgenomen. In het bijzonder wil ik bedanken Inge Systermans, Lucienne Spaans, Wendy Bemelen en Marcel Schmitz voor hun waardevolle deelname aan het actieonderzoek en de ontwikkeling van het programma. Zonder de medewerking van al deze mensen zou er geen resultaat zijn geweest.

De leden van de klankbordgroep en ontwikkelgroep, dank voor jullie waardevolle inbreng en advies.
Mijn kamergenoten Linda, Li-Juan, Kyra, Steffy, Darcy, Hester, Stephie, Esther, Ruth en Jolanda. Als enige man in het kippenhok heb ik me staande weten te houden. Op onze kamer heerst altijd een prettige en collegiale sfeer. Iedereen helpt elkaar en er is altijd een luisterend oor. Dank voor jullie belangstelling.

Collega’s van Zuyd Hogeschool, in het bijzonder de leden van het lectoraat Autonomie en Participatie van Chronisch Zieken, dank voor jullie interesse, steun en advies.


Anita. In de laatste fase van mijn promotietraject heb ik meermaals een beroep op je mogen doen. Je hebt me veel praktische tips gegeven. Voor mij was jij in onderzoeks- termen een echte ‘best practice’.

Albine. Je hebt me ontzettend veel geleerd over kwalitatief onderzoek. Telkens wanneer ik vragen had over methodologie nam je de tijd om me van heldere uitleg te voorzien.


Herbert. Bedankt dat je me de mogelijkheid biedt ook inzichten te verzamelen rondom interprofessioneel samenwerken in de ziekenhuis setting.

De leden van de werkgroep interprofessioneel samenwerken Zuyd Professional: Hub, Rob, Ingrid, Giel, Marcel, Albine, Sandra, Claudy en Wim. Met jullie verken ik de mogelijkheden voor disseminatie van mijn onderzoeksbevindingen in de praktijk. Dank voor de inspirerende bijeenkomsten.

Collega’s van de vakgroep huisartsgeneeskunde dank voor jullie belangstelling en collegialiteit. Ondanks het feit dat ik maar sporadisch aanwezig was in Maastricht heb ik me bij jullie altijd thuis gevoeld.

Ine. In het creëren van dat thuisgevoel had jij een groot aandeel! Bedankt voor al je steun en praktische hulp.
Silvia. Als onderzoeksassistent heb je me op verschillende fronten ondersteund. We hebben tijdens de data-verzameling samen diverse teamoverleggen geobserveerd en professionals geïnterviewd. Verder heb je me enorm geholpen met de analyse van alle kwalitatieve data in Nvivo. Ik heb met heel veel plezier met je samengewerkt en vind het fijn hoe oprecht geïnteresseerd je altijd in me bent.

Anneke. Als eerste promovenda van Loes heb je de lat wel heel erg hoog gelegd. Voor mij ben je altijd het grote voorbeeld geweest. Je hebt me op diverse fronten geholpen en geadviseerd. We hebben samen overleggen geobserveerd, geanalyseerd en bijeenkomsten georganiseerd. In het bijzonder wil ik je bedanken voor het feit dat ik mee heb mogen werken aan een van je studies welke ik heb mogen inclueren als hoofdstuk 9 van mijn proefschrift.

Wencké. Als onderdeel van je traineeship bij Zuyd heb je me ondersteund bij het uitvoeren van mijn literatuurstudie. Honderden artikelen heb je op titel en abstract gescreend. Ook bij het analyseren van de artikelen en vervolgens beschrijven van de resultaten heb je een waardevolle bijdrage geleverd.

Iris. Gedurende je WESP stage heb je onderzoek gedaan naar patiëntparticipatie tijdens interprofessioneel teamoverleg. Mede door jouw inzet hebben we waardevolle informatie over patiëntparticipatie weten te verzamelen.

Manon. Als werkstudent van Zuyd heb ik meerdere malen een beroep op je gedaan. Je hebt diverse interviews en focusgroepen met grote nauwkeurigheid getranscribeerd.

Maarten. Samen met jou heb ik de focusgroepen met patiënten georganiseerd. Ik waardeer je inzet en betrokkenheid voor het patiëntperspectief.

Esther. Als belangenbehartiger van de patiënt vanuit Huis voor de Zorg heb je op meerdere momenten een bijdrage geleverd aan mijn proefschrift. Je was lid van de klankbordgroep, hebt meegedaan aan een focusgroep en hebt meegewerkt aan de studie die beschreven is in hoofdstuk 6. Ik werk graag met je samen en waardeer je inzet voor mensen in een kwetsbare positie.

Clementine. Samen hebben we mijn onderzoeks bevindingen en -producten vertaald naar de setting van het verzorgingshuis. Het was erg leuk om samen met jou de pilot bij Zuyderland te mogen doen.
Dankwoord

Arie. Jij hebt me wegwijs gemaakt in de wet- en regelgeving rondom het delen van patiënt-gerelateerde informatie. Ik heb de samenwerking rondom het publiceren van ons artikel als bijzonder prettig en leerzaam ervaren. Tiny. Bedankt voor de mooie lay-out van mijn proefschrift. De service die jij levert is super!


Jeroen. Vanuit je rol als implementatiemannager bij Egpo heb ik je leren kennen. Regelmatig hebben we overleg waarin we elkaar informeren en inspireren. Ik hoop in de toekomst onze samenwerking op deze manier te kunnen blijven voortzetten.

Jhoy. Hoewel je niet direct betrokken bent geweest bij mijn promotietraject, wil ik je hier toch noemen. Je bent een geweldige collega, ik leer veel van je en werk met veel plezier met je samen.

Mijn ex-collega’s van de stafgroep LAB Maastricht UMC, in het bijzonder Daphne. Bedankt voor jullie interesse en de flexibiliteit en ruimte die jullie me destijds hebben geboden om het werken als productie controller in het ziekenhuis te kunnen combineren met mijn promotietraject.

De leden van de beoordelingscommissie Prof. Jean Muris, Prof. Diana Dolmans, Prof. Dirk Ruwaard, Dr. Carolien Smits, Prof. Paul van Royen, bedankt voor het beoordelen van mijn proefschrift. Prof. Mirjam Oude Egbrink en Dr. Mitchel van Eeden fijn dat jullie deel willen uitmaken van de promotiecommissie.

Mijn vrienden en (schoon)familie, te veel om allemaal apart te benoemen. Ik dank jullie voor de interesse die jullie in me tonen.

Michel. We zijn al heel wat jaren bevriend, hebben bij elkaar in de klas gezeten, samen gevoetbald, op vakantie geweest en heel wat biertjes gedronken. Twee jaar geleden was ik jouw paranimf, maar nu zijn de rollen omgedraaid. Fijn dat jij mijn paranimf wil zijn.

Mijn schoonfamilie. Guy en Marie-Jose, Lieke, Stan en Carol. Na een week hard werken kijk ik altijd uit naar de vrijdagavond waarop we gezellig samen zelfgemaakte frieten van Marie-Jose eten. Dank voor jullie interesse in mijn werk en voor de steun en hulp die jullie mij, Anne en Rim bieden. Geweldig hoe jullie altijd voor ons klaar staan!
Mijn broertje en beste vriend Jules en zijn vrouw Lisa. Ondanks dat jullie in Amerika wonen en we elkaar niet zo vaak zien hebben we een ontzettend goede band. Jules, ik heb erg genoten van ons tripje naar Canada, waar ik het bezoek aan de Collaborating Across Borders conferentie heb kunnen combineren met een mini-roadtrip met jou.

Mijn lieve ouders Jack en Josée. Jullie hebben me van kleins af aan gestimuleerd mezelf te ontplooien. Jullie hebben me de faciliteiten en mogelijkheden geboden om te kunnen studeren en te worden wie ik nu ben. Voor moeilijkheden of lastige keuzes vond ik bij jullie altijd een luisterend oor en advies. Mede door jullie onvoorwaardelijke steun sta ik nu hier.

Lieve Anne, al ruim 6 jaar ben je mijn vriendin. Je staat altijd voor me klaar, bent erg zorgzaam en zorgt voor een goede thuisbasis. Jij helpt me te relativeren en zorgt ervoor dat ik een goede balans tussen privé en werk weet te vinden. Je motiveert en geeft me zelfvertrouwen. Met jou aan mijn zijde sta ik sterk! Samen en met veel hulp van familie en vrienden hebben we ons droomhuis kunnen (ver)bouwen. Een prachtig huis waar jij vervolgens ons thuis van hebt gemaakt. Maar...ons leven werd nóg completer en mooier dan het al was met de geboorte van Rim.

Allerliefste Rim. Vrolijk mannetje. Elke dag met jou is een feestje. Ik ben trots dat ik je pappa mag zijn!

...in mei staat ons gezinnetje weer een promotie te wachten...

Rim zal dan zijn kleine broertje of zusje verwachten!
About the author
About the author

Jerôme van Dongen was born on 7 December 1986 in the Dutch town of Geleen. He grew up in Meerssen, where he lived with his younger brother Jules and parents Jack and Josée. In 2005 he graduated from secondary school (Atheneum), at the Stella Maris College in Meerssen. He studied health sciences at Maastricht University and graduated as a Master of Health Policy Economics and Management, with a thesis about anticipating demand and supply at the outpatient clinic of the St. Elisabeth Hospital in Tilburg.

After graduation in 2009, he started working as a production controller at Maastricht University Medical Centre, where he worked for seven years. In 2012, he started working at Zuyd University of Applied Sciences as a junior researcher on a PhD research project that resulted in this thesis. This is a collaborative project of the Research Centre on Autonomy and Participation of Persons with a Chronic Illness of Zuyd University and the Department of Family Medicine, CAPHRI School, at Maastricht University.

During the PhD project he continued working as a production controller at Maastricht University Medical Centre, until 2016, when he started working on a second research project, named ‘Optimal social support of citizens’. In the context of this project he is studying the implementation and working procedures of the new Dutch social support act.

Currently, his work involves a combination of research and lecturing at the Research Centre for Community Care at Zuyd University, and the Department of Family Medicine at Maastricht University. The focus of his work is on the dissemination of the findings of his thesis. The topics he is interested in include interprofessional collaboration and education, team functioning, community care and the social support act.

Jerôme lives in Meerssen, the Netherlands, together with his girlfriend Anne Pinckaers and their son Rim.
List of publications, presentations and workshops
List of publications, presentations and workshops

International peer-reviewed publications

- van Dongen JJ, de Wit M, Smeets H, Stoffers E, van Bokhoven MA, Daniëls R. “They Are Talking About Me, but Not with Me”: A Focus Group Study to Explore the Patient Perspective on Interprofessional Team Meetings in Primary Care. *The Patient*. 2017
- van Dongen JJ, van Bokhoven MA, Goossens WNM, Daniëls R, van der Weijden T, Beurskens A. Suitability of a programme for improving interprofessional primary care team meetings. *Journal of Interprofessional Care*. (Submitted)

National publications

- van Dongen J, van Bokhoven L. Vergeet de voorzitter niet! *Tijdschrift voor verpleegkundig experts*. 2015. 5: 19-20
• van Dongen J, Dassen J. Drie pijlers van vraagverheldering. WMO Magazine. 2017. 5(2): 11-13
• Dassen J, van Dongen J. Wie is de eigenaar van de oplossing?. WMO Magazine. 2017. 6(3): 18-21

Oral presentations
• Current practice, factors, and barriers of interprofessional collaboration concerning tailored goal setting. EACH Conference, Amsterdam. September 2014.
• Interprofessioneel samenwerken. Nascholingsbijeenkomst ZIO, Maastricht. September 2016
• Improving collaboration in interprofessional primary care teams. CARE4 Conference, Antwerpen. Februari 2017.
• They are talking about me, but not with me: Patient perspective on interprofessional team meetings in primary care. EIPEN Conference, Lausanne (Zwitserland). September 2017.
• The chairperson as change agent. Developing and evaluating a programme for improving interprofessional team meetings in primary care. Collaborating Across Borders Conference (CAB), Banff (Canada). Oktober 2017.

Poster presentations
• Interprofessional collaboration concerning tailored goal setting. CAPHRI research day, Maastricht. December 2015.
• Improving collaboration in interprofessional team meetings. ICCH Conference, Heidelberg. September 2016.

Workshops
• Interprofessional collaboration concerning tailored goal setting. EIPEN Conference, Nijmegen. Augustus 2015.