#### AMERICAN INTERPROFESSIONAL HEALTH COLLABORATIVE:

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# Assessment of IPE to Move Beyond Attitudes: Featured tools and case studies from the field

Thursday, February 12, 2015

# **Moderator & Presenter**



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# Presenters



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# Assessment of IPE to Move Beyond Attitudes: Featured Tools and Case Studies from the Field

Part 2

February 12, 2015

Sarah Shrader, PharmD, FCCP, BCPS, CDE (moderator)

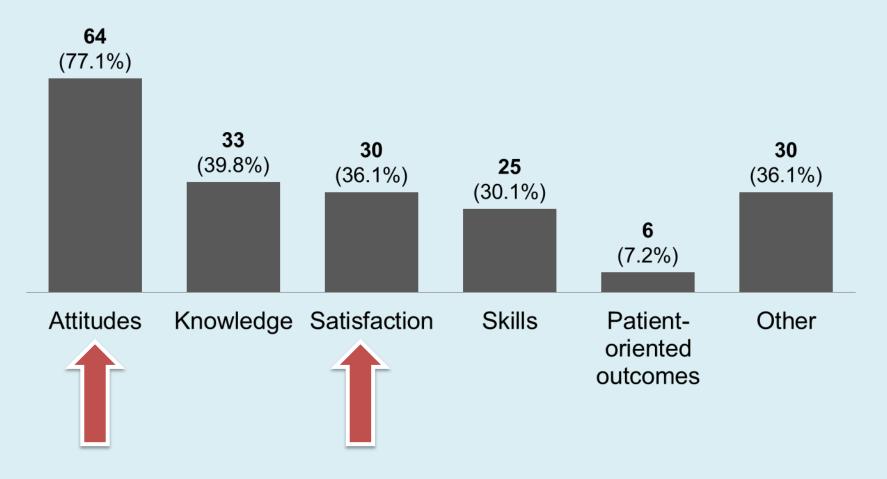
# Assessment Beyond Attitudes

- Intensifying interest to assess IPE beyond attitudinal measures
- Quantitative, qualitative, and mix-methods approach
- Cochrane Review Updated 2013:

"To improve the quality of evidence relating to IPE and patient outcomes or healthcare process outcomes, the following three gaps will need to be filled: first, studies that assess the effectiveness of IPE interventions compared to separate, profession-specific interventions; second, RCT, CBA or ITS studies with qualitative strands examining processes relating to the IPE and practice changes; third, cost-benefit analyses."

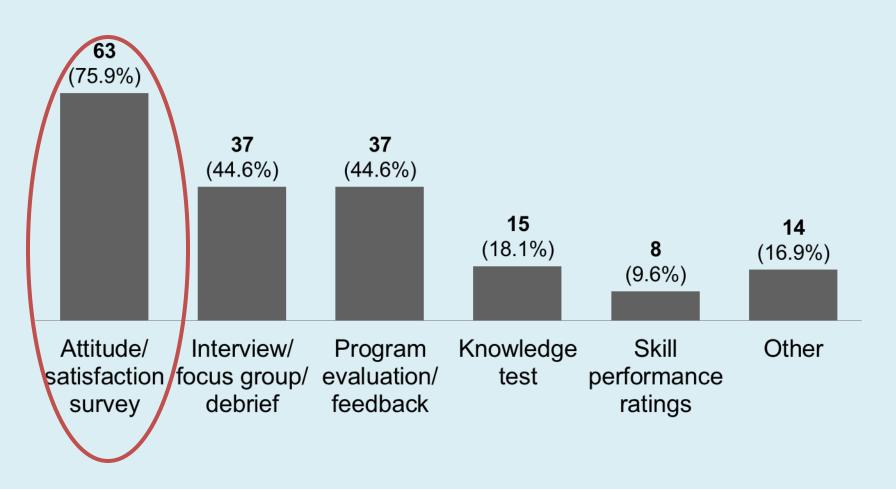
Reeves S, Perrier L, Goldman J, Freeth D, Zwarenstein M. Interprofessional education: effects on professional practice and healthcare outcomes (update). *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2013, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD002213. DOI:10.1002/14651858.CD002213.pub3.

### **Evaluation Outcomes Measured**



Abu-Rish, E. et al. Current Trends in Interprofessional Education of Health Sciences Students: A Literature Review. 2012;26: 444-51.

### **Assessment Methods**



Abu-Rish, E. et al. Current Trends in Interprofessional Education of Health Sciences Students: A Literature Review. 2012;26: 444-51.

#### A Point to Ponder

- Interprofessional Activity/Program Evaluation VS.
- Interprofessional Learner Assessment

# Kirkpatrick/Barr's Evaluation Framework

#### Level 1a: Reaction

 Learners' views on the learning experience and its interprofessional nature

#### Level 2a: Modification of attitudes/perception

Changes in reciprocal attitudes between participant groups.
 Changes in perception or attitude towards the value and/or use of team approaches to caring for a specific patient/client group.

#### Level 2b: Acquisition of knowledge and/or skills

Including knowledge and skills linked to interprofessional collaboration.

#### Level 3: Behavioral change

 Identifies individuals' transfer of interprofessional learning to their practice setting and their changed professional practice

#### Level 4a: Change in organizational practice

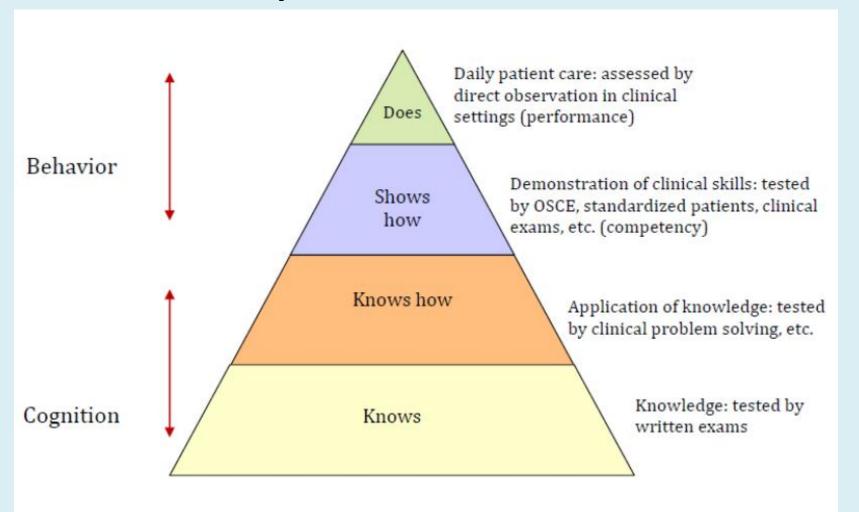
Wider changes in the organization and delivery of care

#### Level 4b: Benefits to patients/clients

Improvements in health or well-being of patients/clients

From Barr, Koppel, Reeves, Hammick, Freeth. Effective Interprofessional Education Argument, Assumption & Evidence. 2005 Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishing, Ltd.

# Miller's Pyramid of Assessment



Adapted from: Ramani S, Leinster S, AMEE Guide no 34: Teaching in the clinical environment. Medical Teacher, 2008:30(4):347-364.

# Additional Resources

Canadian Interprofessional Health Collaborative. An inventory of quantitative tools measuring interprofessional education and collaborative practice outcomes. 2012 Aug. Available from <a href="http://www.chd.ubc.ca/news/featured-inventory-quantitative-tools-measure-interprofessional-education-and-collaborative-pra">http://www.chd.ubc.ca/news/featured-inventory-quantitative-tools-measure-interprofessional-education-and-collaborative-pra</a>.

National Center for Interprofessional Practice and Education Measurement Instruments

https://nexusipe.org/measurement-instruments

### Additional Resources

Valentine MA, Nembhard IM, Edmondson AC. Measuring teamwork in health care settings: A Review of Survey Instruments [Internet]. Harvard Business School. 2011 May. Report No.:11-116. Available from:

http://hbswk.hbs.edu/item/6727.html.

Measuring the Impact of Interprofessional Education on Collaborative Practice and Patient Outcomes: A Consensus Study. October 7, 2014. Available from:

https://www.iom.edu/Activities/Global/Measuring theImpactofInterprofessionalEducation/2014-OCT-07.aspx

# Additional Resources

Blue A, Chesluk B, Conforti L, Holmboe E. Assessment and Evaluation in Interprofessional Education: Exploring the Field.

- Article accepted for publication in the Journal of Allied Health
- Webinar from 2014 posted on National Center Resource Exchange.

# Development, Validation and Reliability of the Interprofessional Collaborator Assessment Rubric (ICAR)

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Mark Hayward, MSc, MD Student Faculty of Medicine



### **ICAR Development Team**



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#### **Outline**



Rationale

ICAR Construction

- Pilot Study
- Field Test Multi-Source Feedback

#### **Rationale**



- Need for reliable and valid assessment tools to evaluate competency achievement in the area of IPE.
- Assessment rubrics are becoming increasingly popular in post-secondary education as educators move toward more authentic, competency-based assessments that rely on performance indicators.

# Methodology - ICAR Development & Validation



- Stage I: Competency Development
  - Typological analysis of peer-reviewed and grey literature
  - Delphi Survey (English/French)
    - Importance/Clarity of competencies
- Stage II: Rubric Development
  - Draft rubric constructed
  - Multi-site focus groups
    - Faculty and Students
    - English/French

# Interprofessional Collaborator Assessment Rubric (ICAR)





#### **Competency Categories:**

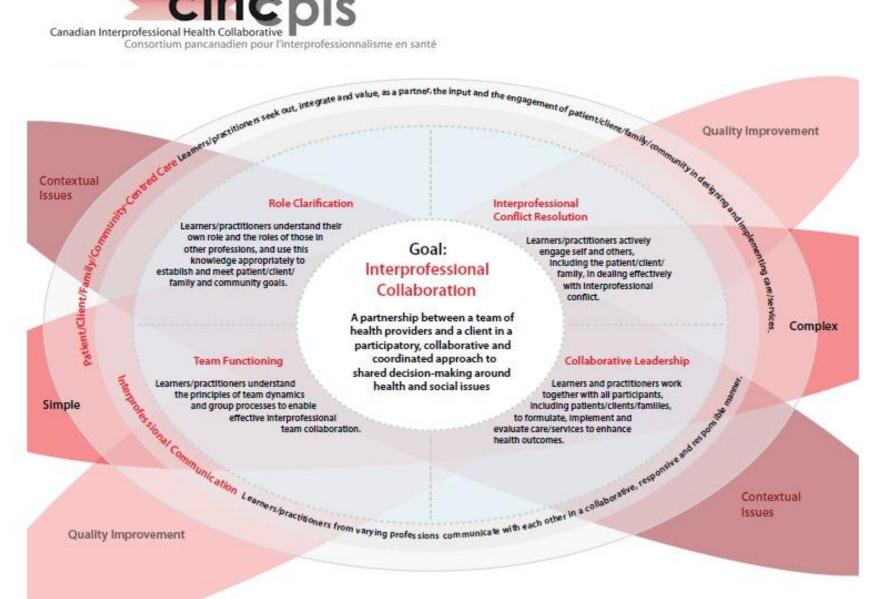
- 1. Communication
- 2. Collaboration
- 3. Roles and Responsibility
- Collaborative Patient/Client-Family Centred Approach
- 5. Team Functioning
- Conflict Management/Resolution

#### **Collaboration:** Ability to establish/maintain collaborative working relationships with other providers, patients/clients and families.

- 1. Establishes collaborative relationships with others in planning and providing patient/client care.
- 2. Promotes the integration of information from others in planning and providing care for patients/clients.
- Upon approval of the patient/client or designated decision-maker, ensures that appropriate information is shared with other providers.

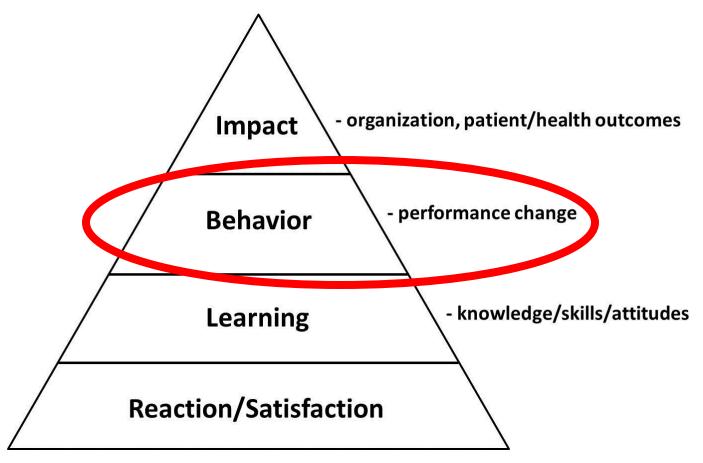
Dimensions	Not Observable	Minimal 1	Developing 2	Competent 3	Mastery 4
Collaborative Relationship		Does not establish collaborative relationships with others.	Occasionally establishes collaborative relationships with others.	Proquently establishes collaborative relationships with others.	Consistently establishes collaborative relationships with others.
Integration of Information from others		Does not integrate information from others in planning and providing patient/client care.	Occasionally integrates information from others in planning and providing patient/client care.	☐ Frequently integrates information and perspectives from others in planning and providing patient/client care.	Consistently integrares information and perspectives from others in planning and providing patient/client care.
Information Sharing		Does nor share information with other providers.	Occasionally shares information with other providers that is useful for the delivery of patient/ client care.	☐ Frequently shares information with other providers that is useful for the delivery of patient/ client care.	Consistently shares information with other providers that is useful for the delivery of patient/ client care.
		Does not seek approval of patient/ client or designared decision-maker when information is shared.	Occasionally seeks approval of the parient/client or designated decision-maker when information is shared.	☐ Frequently seeks approval of the patient/client or designated decision-maker when information is shared.	Consistently seeks approval of the patient/client or designated decision-maker when information is shared.





http://www.cihc.ca/files/CIHC\_IPCompetencies\_Feb1210.pdf





# **Methodology – Reliability Testing**



- Stage I: Pilot
- Stage II: Field Test Multi Source Feedback

# Pilot Study – Discipline of Anaesthesia



#### Original 31-item ICAR reduced to 17-items

Face validity assessed by Anaesthesia faculty members

#### Participation

- 24 attending physicians (60% of faculty)
- ❖11 residents (55% of residents).
  - 7 (64%) received at least 3 assessments
  - Range: 3 7 raters per resident

#### Field-test - Multi-Source Feedback

ICAR was expanded from 4-point scale to a 9-point scale (+ Not Observable)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	N/O
Well Below Expected		Below E	xpected	Expected	Above E	xpected	Well Abov	e Expected	Not Observable

**Communication:** Ability to communicate effectively in a respectful and responsive manner with others ("others" includes team members, patient/client, and health providers outside the team).

Resident										N/O
Communicates with others in a confident, assertive, and respectful manner.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Communicates opinion and pertinent views on patient care with others.		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Uses communication strategies (verbal & non-verbal) appropriately in a variety of situations.		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Communicates in a logical and structured manner	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

#### Field-test - Multi-Source Feedback

#### **Participation:**

#### • <u>80</u> Raters:

	Consented	Completed	Response Rate
Physicians	11	10	90.9%*
Nurses	76	57	75.0%
Allied Health Professionals	18	13	75.2%
Total	105	80	76.2%

#### <u>6</u> Residents:

- ❖ 3 Orthopedic
- 2 Internal medicine (one assessed in ICU)
- ❖ 1 Anesthesia (assessed in ICU)

### **Internal Consistency Reliability**

- Cronbach's Alpha
- > 0.7 is considered suitable reliability within tool

O - was a Domesia	Cronbach's Alpha					
Competency Domain	Pilot	MSF				
Communication (4 items)	.768*	.963*				
Collaboration (3 items)	.876*	.950*				
Roles and Responsibility (3 items)	.667	.899*				
Collaborative Patient/Client – Family Centred (2 items)	.800*	.881*				
Team Functioning (2 items)	.708*	.932*				
Conflict Management / Resolution (2 items)	.851*	.907*				
ICAR (17 items)	.939*	.981*				

#### **Proportion of Non-Observable / Missing Data**

Item #	Item Category (# in Category)	Pilot (%)	MSF (%)	Difference (%)
17	Conflict Management / Resolution (3)	54.8	26.5	- 28.3
16	Conflict Management / Resolution (2)	25.8	18.7	- 7.1
8	Roles and Responsibility (1)	19.4	16.8	- 2.6
10	Roles and Responsibility (3)	19.4	15.5	- 3.9
15	Conflict Management / Resolution (1)	19.4	8.4	- 11.0
12	Patient/Client – Family Centred (2)	16.1	18.7	+ 2.6
14	Team Functioning (2)	16.1	3.9	- 12.2
11	Patient/Client – Family Centred (1)	12.9	17.4	+ 4.5
9	Roles and Responsibility (2)	9.7	7.1	- 2.6
13	Team Functioning (1)	9.7	5.8	- 3.9
6	Collaboration (2)	6.5	3.2	- 3.3
	Total Missing	13.1	8.8	- 4.3*
		* Signific	cant at α = 0.05 (Pair	red samples t-test)

# **Inter-rater Reliability (IRR)**

#### **Percent Agreement**

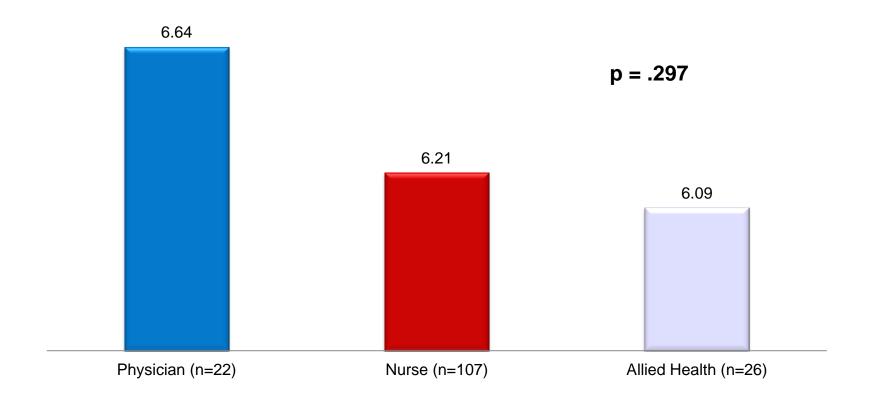
> 80% considered suitable agreement

#### Fleiss' Kappa

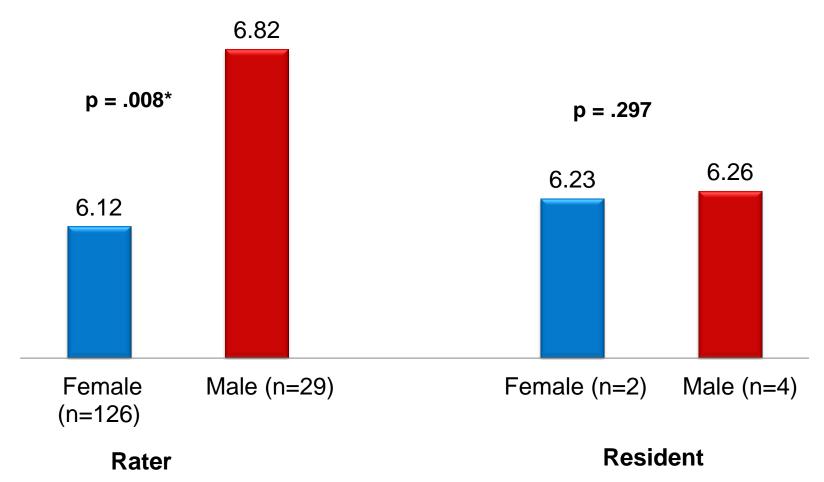
> 0.7 considered suitable reliability within tool

	Pi	lot	MSF						
	Value	95% CI	Value	95% CI					
Percent Agreement	66.8%	64.5 – 69.2	91.5%	90.3 - 92.7					
Fleiss' Kappa	.003	.000 – .038	.000	.000022					

# One-way ANOVA Between Rater Groups of ICAR Mean Score

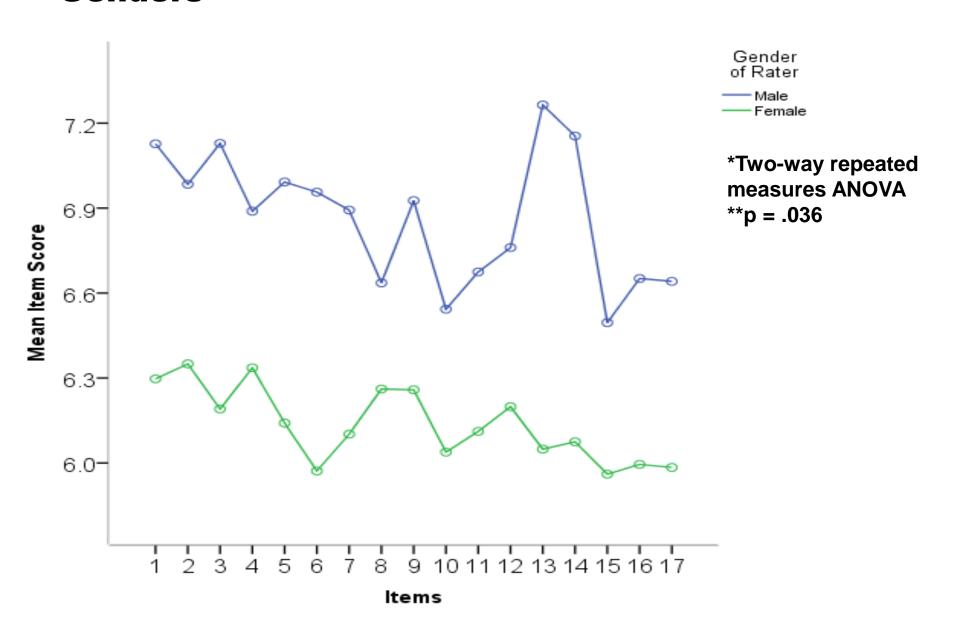


#### t-tests Between Gender on ICAR Mean Score

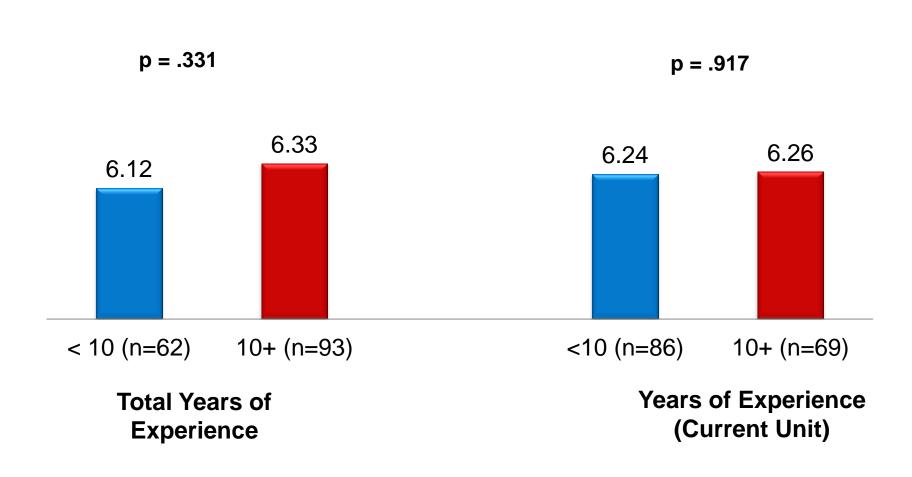


<sup>\*</sup> Significant at  $\alpha = 0.05$ 

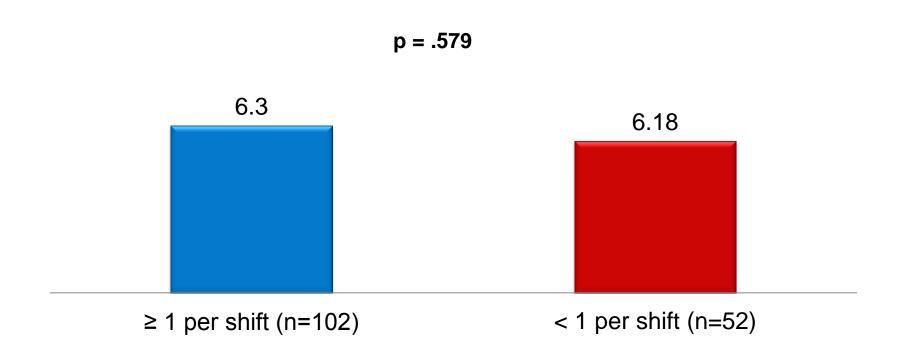
# **Comparison of Mean Item Score Between Rater Genders**



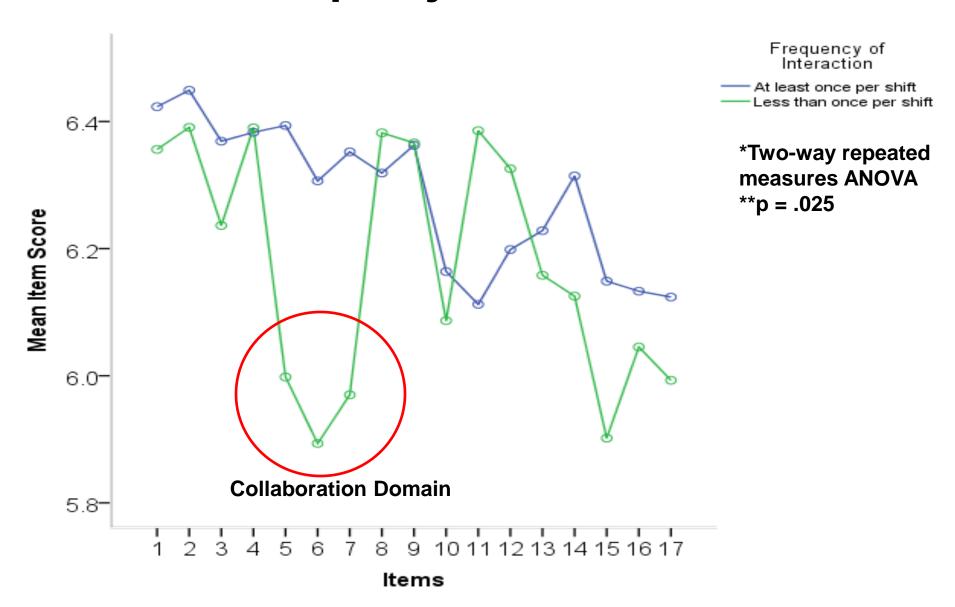
# t-tests between Rater Experience on ICAR Mean Score

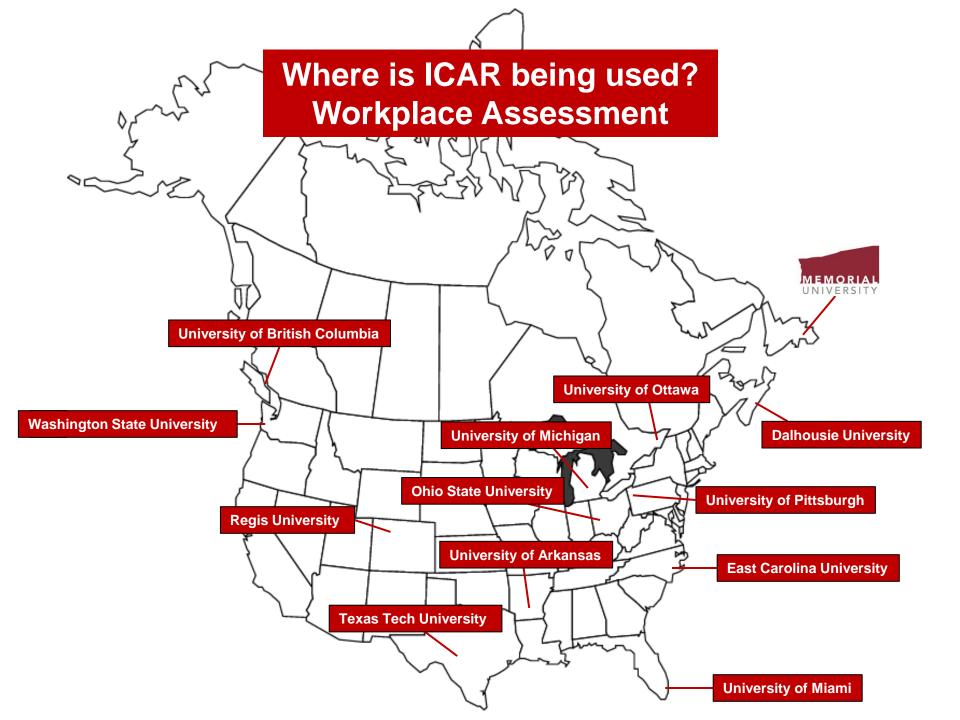


# t-test between Rater Interaction Frequency on ICAR Mean Score

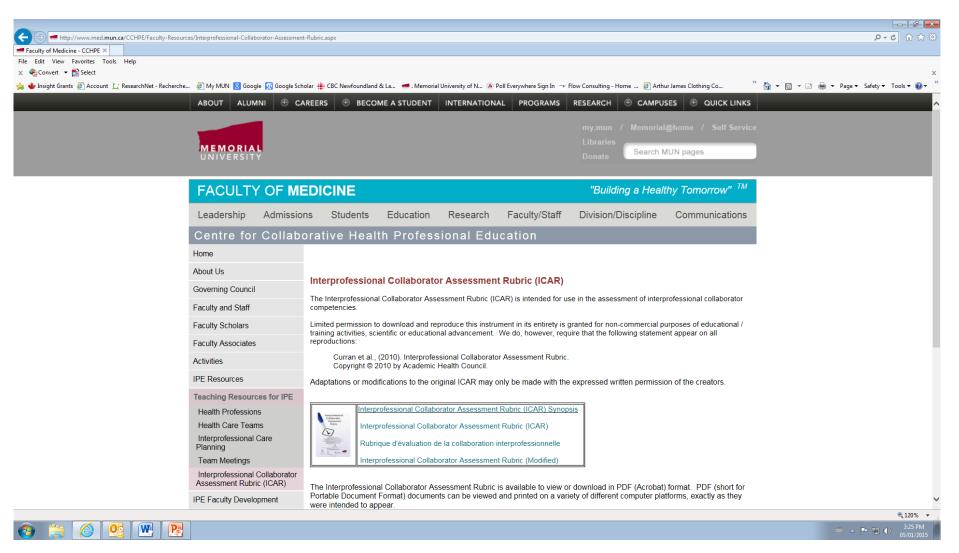


# **Comparison of Mean Item Score Between Interaction Frequency**





#### http://bit.ly/Rubric



#### References



- Hayward, M., Curran, V.R., Schulz, H., Curtis, B., Murphy, S. (2014). Reliability of the Interprofessional Collaborator Assessment Rubric (ICAR) in Multi Source Feedback (MSF) with Post-Graduate Medical Residents. BMC Medical Education, 14:1049. DOI:10.1186/s12909-014-0279-9.
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- Curran, V.R., Casimiro, L., Banfield, V., Hall, P., Lackie, K., Simmons, B., Tremblay, M., Wagner, S.J., Oandasan, I. (2008). Research for Interprofessional Competency-Based Evaluation (RICE). Journal of Interprofessional Care, 23(3), 297-300.



# Examining Teamwork Skills in Simulated Settings



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# Project Collaborators<sup>1</sup>

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- Sarah Shrader, PharmD\*
- James Zoller, PhD

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## Background

- How effectively can learners apply their interprofessional skills?
  - Acquisition of knowledge/skills
  - Transfer to practice setting
  - Practice behavior and patient outcomes
- Evidence indicates that team training, including use of health care simulation, is associated with better patient outcomes<sup>2,3</sup>
- With learners, outcomes less clear...

## Study Questions

- In a high-fidelity simulated learning environment:
- 1) How are IP team skills associated with clinical outcomes?
- 2) How are attitudes toward IP collaboration associated with clinical outcomes?



# Subjects

- 24 IP student teams of 5 participants (N=120)
  - 4<sup>th</sup> yr medicine, 3<sup>rd</sup> yr pharmacy, 1<sup>st</sup> yr physician assistant students
- Newly formed teams no prior experience working together

## Setting

- Teams manage an unstable patient (simulator mannequin) with a gastrointestinal bleed caused by a medical error and medicine interaction<sup>4</sup>
- Team functions in an inpatient rounds setting
  - Patient Interview
  - Physical Exam
  - Order diagnostic tests,
     labs, medications



#### Measures

- Clinical Outcomes (COS)
  - Expert faculty determined with modified Delphi
- Attitudes toward IP Collaboration
  - Interdisciplinary Education Perception
     Scale (IEPS)<sup>5</sup>
- Teamwork skills (TWS)
  - TeamSTEPPS<sup>6</sup>modified for setting;
     instrument structure used

## Analyses

- Descriptive statistics for demographic,
   COS, IEPS, and TWS scores
- Regression analysis
  - COS dependent variable
  - IEPS and TWS scores as independent variable

## Results - Subjects

- Female (71%)
- Ages 20-25 (56%)
- Caucasian/White (89%)

## Results

Measure	Mean	Standard Deviation
Clinical Outcomes	25.22 (maximum=43)	7.44
Teamwork Score	80.75 (maximum=110)	11.13
Total IEPS Score	73.42 (maximum=82)	3.31

# Regression Results

Model	В	Std. Error	β	Sig
Constant	-60.276	25.526		.028
TWS	.440	.099	0.659	.000*
IEPS	.680	.333	0.303	.054

<sup>\*</sup>p<.0001; R<sup>2</sup>=.539

#### Discussion

- In a simulated clinical setting, students':
  - Attitudes toward IP collaboration were not significant predictors of clinical outcomes
  - Teamwork skills were significant predictors of clinical outcomes

#### Limitations

- Non-randomized teams and teams unequally distributed amongst professions
- Teamwork scale was a modified version
- Other instruments may have found stronger relationship between attitudes, teamwork and clinical outcomes

### Conclusions

- Effective IP teamwork by students is associated with positive clinical outcomes in a simulated clinical environment.
- IP curricular models can improve students' teamwork skills and likely positively affect patient care outcomes.

#### References

- 1) Shrader S, Kern D, Zoller J, Blue A. (2013) Interprofessional Teamwork Skills as Predictors of Clinical Outcomes in a Simulated Healthcare Setting. J Allied Health. Spring;42(1):e1-6.
- 2) Catchpole, K., Mishra, A., Handa, A., & McCulloch, P. (2008). Teamwork and error in the operating room: analysis of skills and roles. Ann Surg, 247(4), 699-706.
- 3) Siassakos, D., Fox, R., Crofts, J., Hunt, L, Winter, C., & Draycott, T. (2011). The management of a simulated emergency: better teamwork, better performance. Resuscitation, 82(2), 203-6.
- 4) Shrader, S., McRae, L., King, W., Kern, D. (2011). Simulated interprofessional rounding experience in a clinical assessment course. American Journal of Pharmacy Education, 75: Article 61.
- 5) Luecht, R., Madsen, M., Taugher, M., & Petterson, B. (1990). Assessing professional perceptions: design and validation of an interdisciplinary education perception scale. J Allied Health, Spring, 181-91.
- 6) Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. (2011). Team Performance Observation Tool. Retrieved from <a href="http://www.ahrq.gov/teamsteppstools/instructor/reference/tmpot.htm">http://www.ahrq.gov/teamsteppstools/instructor/reference/tmpot.htm</a>.

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