

# [Collaborative making. everyone felt that communication was very](https://assignbuster.com/collaborative-making-everyone-felt-that-communication-was-very/)

[](https://assignbuster.com/)[Business](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/business/), [Decision Making](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/business/decision-making/)

Collaborativeworking is an opportunity to meet the demands of complex cases but on the otherhand it can be viewed as a potential threat to professional autonomy, (Strype2014). However professionals should endeavour to forge an effective workingrelationship that benefits the patient in this case Frank to reach their potential. Inter professional collaboration means members of different professions workingtogether to provide integrated health and social care for the benefit of a patient(Clemow and Goodman 2010, Bronte et al 2012) it includes the element of sharedgoals, mutual trust, power sharing, respecting the roles and responsibilities thehealth care professionals possess which impacts on the care given.  Frank’s care involved the nurse, doctor andthe student nurse and Frank’s family. Clemow and Goodman (2010) argued thatcollaboration practice is not about professional members working together butalso the involvement of patient and family members as equal partners in caredelivery it also includes decision making and consultation rather than justbeing recipients of it. This was the case with Franks care. Although Frank hadno capacity to make decisions, involving people who know him better is taking aperson-centred approach thus enabling families and friends to assist inobtaining consent. When working with service users of any group, person centredapproach is vital in delivering evidence based care.

Thestudent nurse who was under the supervision of her mentor a Nurses weregoverned by NMC and had to follow the code of conduct which guide theirpractice. Doctors were governed by General Medical Council (GMC) differentregulating body to nursing.  However, they all must adhere to legislation enacted by government. It is worth topoint out that collaboration working took place in this episode of care wasenabled by effective communication (Shaw et al 2005) through interaction andthe sharing of knowledge. However, if professional roles and responsibilitieslack clarity, collaboration is compromised (Shaw et al, 2005).

Lack ofunderstanding of other professional roles and responsibilities influences teamcommunication in what can be confusing (Conner et al, 2008; Demiris et al, 2008). Therefore, knowledge of roles, responsibilities, and good communicationskills are crucial for effective interprofessionals collaboration (Robinson andCottrell, 2005). This inter professional collaboration and effectivecommunication led to the unanimous decision made to go ahead and treat Frank inhis best interest.

collaborative working, has always been an issueof hierarchy between healthcare professionals however this was not the casewith Franks care. The doctor led the team professionally, respecting eachothers contribution and encouraging others to participate in sharing ideas anddecision making. Everyone felt that communication was very effective and. Tohelp to reduce issues of hierarchy, Petro (2010) suggested that, students uponentering professions should be introduced to interprofessional educationalexperiences during their education. Such experience could help the student tobuild trusting relationships between students and with other differingprofessions, progress to understanding and valuing each discipline uniquecontribution to health care and culminate in practise together as partners toprovide high quality of care. By doing this would allow the students tounderstand the importance and effectiveness of collaboration in providing careof a patient.  Franks had good pre-and post op care.

Thefamily was happy with the decision made by the health care professionals to goahead since Frank lacked capacity and the operation was for his own good.