

Collaborative making.
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communication was
very

[Business](#), [Decision Making](#)



Collaborative working is an opportunity to meet the demands of complex cases but on the other hand it can be viewed as a potential threat to professional autonomy, (Strype 2014). However professionals should endeavour to forge an effective working relationship that benefits the patient in this case Frank to reach their potential. Inter professional collaboration means members of different professions working together 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 shared goals, mutual trust, power sharing, respecting the roles and responsibilities the health care professionals possess which impacts on the care given. Frank's care involved the nurse, doctor and the student nurse and Frank's family. Clemow and Goodman (2010) argued that collaboration practice is not about professional members working together but also the involvement of patient and family members as equal partners in care delivery it also includes decision making and consultation rather than just being recipients of it. This was the case with Frank's care. Although Frank had no capacity to make decisions, involving people who know him better is taking a person-centred approach thus enabling families and friends to assist in obtaining consent. When working with service users of any group, person centred approach is vital in delivering evidence based care.

The student nurse who was under the supervision of her mentor a Nurse was governed by NMC and had to follow the code of conduct which guide their practice. Doctors were governed by General Medical Council (GMC) different regulating body to nursing. However, they all must adhere to legislation enacted by government. It is worth to point out that collaboration

working took place in this episode of care was enabled by effective communication (Shaw et al 2005) through interaction and the sharing of knowledge. However, if professional roles and responsibilities lack clarity, collaboration is compromised (Shaw et al, 2005).

Lack of understanding of other professional roles and responsibilities influences team communication in what can be confusing (Conner et al, 2008; Demiris et al, 2008). Therefore, knowledge of roles, responsibilities, and good communication skills are crucial for effective interprofessional collaboration (Robinson and Cottrell, 2005). This inter professional collaboration and effective communication led to the unanimous decision made to go ahead and treat Frank in his best interest.

collaborative working, has always been an issue of hierarchy between healthcare professionals however this was not the case with Franks care. The doctor led the team professionally, respecting each others contribution and encouraging others to participate in sharing ideas and decision making. Everyone felt that communication was very effective and. To help to reduce issues of hierarchy, Petro (2010) suggested that, students upon entering professions should be introduced to interprofessional educational experiences during their education. Such experience could help the student to build trusting relationships between students and with other differing professions, progress to understanding and valuing each discipline unique contribution to health care and culminate in practise together as partners to provide high quality of care. By doing this would allow the students to understand the

importance and effectiveness of collaboration in providing care of a patient. Franks had good pre-and post op care.

The family was happy with the decision made by the health care professionals to go ahead since Frank lacked capacity and the operation was for his own good.