

Cooperation in the work place as an Ipn

Linguistics, English



Tawana Tumblin English MW Cooperation Cooperation in the workforce, especially in the field of healthcare, counts a lot in the delivery of safe, quality, and holistic care. Without cooperation, variances in the delivery of care might be observed and care may not be directed to meet the ultimate goal: patient recovery. Health care organizations design and implement variety of programs: increasing satisfaction and engagement to enhance cooperation among health team members. For instance, the license practical nurse (lpn) has the responsibility to cooperate every plan of care not only to the registered nurses, but also to other members of the healthcare team. She is responsible for assisting nurses and for doing care activities that do not require a registered nurse's judgment and critical thinking. An lpn is one of the strengths of a health care team; it would not be an easy task for other members to complete all care activities in a short period of time. Care rendered out of collaborative efforts contributes to early recovery of patients.

Licensed practical nurses (lpns) care for the sick, injured, and convalescent under the direction of a registered nurse or physician. Therefore, it is a collaborative effort between physicians, nurses, and lpns. It is not necessarily that lpns always ask for the permission of the nurse or doctor in providing care; rather, lpns also have their own scope of practice. It is only applied in instances beyond their scope of practice to ensure safety of the patient. Lpns are also independent professionals but only under their scope of practice. Cooperation is a part of their everyday task and safety and recovery are also their priority. A health care team, not composed of lpns, would not be as efficient as those teams with lpn.