Facilitating interprofessional online student groups Opportunities and challenges

International Network for Health Workforce Education

10th January 2019

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Background

- Web-based Interprofessional Education (IPE)
 - >UH-nett Vest and the curriculum
 - Students from both health and social studies
 - Interactions strictly online
- ▶29 interprofessional student groups
 - ▶6-7 students per group (a total of 142 students)
- The students handed in both individual and shared group assignments
- ►13 facilitators met the groups for discussions in two or three sessions

Shared first experience

Facilitators experienced that their role in online interprofessional discussions were more meddling compared to discussions being physically present

How can we develop the role of the facilitator to adjust to the new contexts?



Method

- Four group interviews conducted with 13 facilitators
 - Auto ethnographical methodology
 - Background from health and social studies
 - Two online interviews. Two face-to-face interviews
- Analysis inspired by Grounded Theory
 - «Line by line» codes done by 4 researchers and compared
 - > Focused codes conducted together
 - Core categories still preliminary



Preliminary results

- New arena and its consequences
 - Focusing on challenges
- New insight through shared reflections
 - Focusing on opportunities
- ►New practice
 - From vertical to horizontal learning
 - The need for support from skilled online facilitators



New arenas and the consequences

- ► Changing from:
 - Individual sessions to group sessions
 - ► Monoprofessional interprofessional groups
 - Physical to online sessions
 - Overcoming technological problems
 - Students knowing each other and the facilitator to sessions among strangers
 - ► Facilitating IPE processes more than products
 - The expectations to conduct vertical teaching



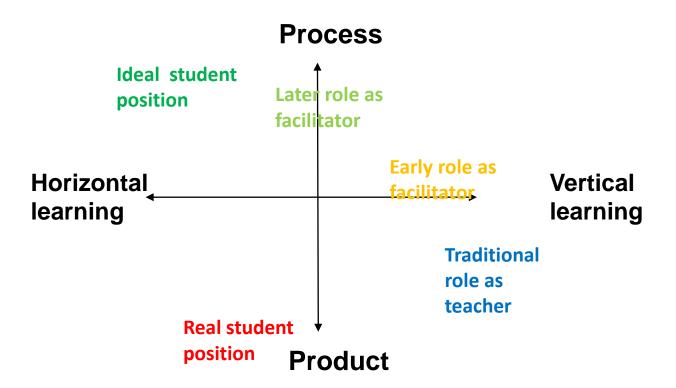
New insights

- ►IPE is possible on smaller campuses
- ► High quality on communication despite that the non-verbal communication is hard to understand
- Disciplinary strategy
 - Only one microphone working at a time
- Everybody can see each others faces
- ▶The interprofessionalism in the group affects the facilitator
 - The facilitator is no more the expert
 - Facilitators need to learn how to work in this context



Facilitating model

(Inspired by Ekeland, 2018)





Main task – and core cathegory

To facilitate horizontal learning processes from a more competent position



From vertical to horizontal learning

- Facilitating processes rather than products
 - Not the same as leaving the group on its own
 - Student groups will easily focus their work on product
- ►To facilitate processes is a demanding task BUT:
 - ► Easier to achieve in groups that are interprofessional and online
- ► The facilitators need advisory workshops
 - The importance of reflections on context and own behavior as facilitator
 - ► Common reflections about practice may contribute to new practices

