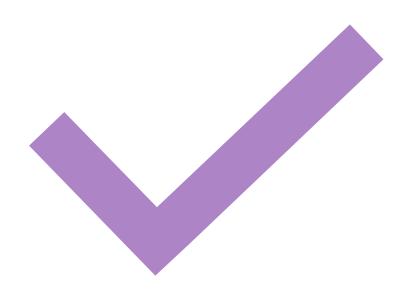
The Hospice Model: Leading the Way for Interprofessional Education & Competency

Jennifer Shepherd, MSN, MHA, RN-BC, NEA-BC, CHPN, CCRN-K

Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of this presentation, participants will be able to —

- 1. Examine the hospice interprofessional collaborative practice model.
- Discuss competency outcomes in hospice interprofessional education programming and its effect on quality measures.
- 3. Identify strategies to build interprofessional education curricula using the hospice model.





The Hospice Model

- Dame Cicely Saunders
- Holistic Hospice Care
- IDT/IDG



The Hospice IDT/IDG

- ► Provides interdisciplinary care to seriously-ill and terminally-ill patients and their families.
- ➤ Care teams are comprised of medical and non-medical disciplines and include volunteers and lay workers in healthcare.

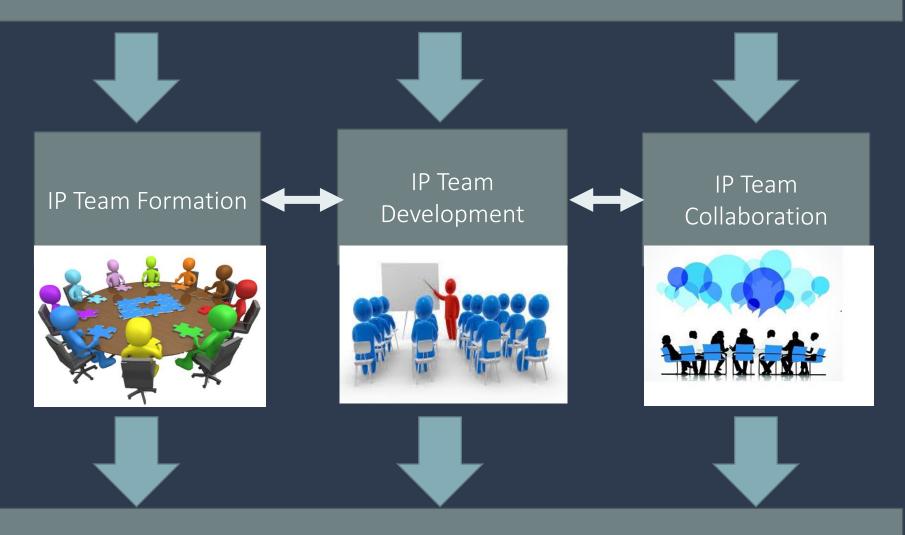


Interprofessional Collaboration & Education

"IPE involves educators and learners from two or more health professions and their foundational disciplines who jointly create and foster a collaborative learning environment. The goal of these efforts is to develop knowledge, skills, and attitudes that result in interprofessional team behaviors and competence."

~ Education Task Force of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy (AACP)

Shared Goal: Effective Delivery of Patient Centered Care



Desired Outcomes: Satisfaction, Growth, Retention

Hospice Item Set & Hospice Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (CAHPS®) Survey

Hospice Item Set (HIS)

- NQF #1617 Patients Treated with an Opioid who are Given a Bowel Regimen
- NQF #1634 Pain Screening
- NQF #1637 Pain Assessment
- NQF #1639 Dyspnea Screening
- NQF #1638 Dyspnea Treatment
- NQF #1641 Treatment Preferences
- NQF #1647 Beliefs/Values Addressed (if desired by the patient)

CAHPS®

- Communication with family
- Getting timely help
- Treating patient with respect
- Emotional and spiritual support
- Help for pain and symptoms
- Training family to care for patient
- Rating of this hospice
- Willing to recommend this hospice

Experience/ Strategies

- 800 employees/ 1000 volunteers
- 400 staff nurses (RN/LPN)
- 200 CNA
- 50 SW
- 30 Chaplains
- 40 MD/NP
- 25 senior managers/exec staff
- 55 in HR/ Bus Dev/IT/Housekeeping/ Other
- 1300 patients/ day; avg LOS 3 days
- Service area of near 25K SM; multiple cites across DMV; WVA

- Turnover rate 25%
- Near zero education development engagement past orientation
- Surveys also revealed lack of confidence in role and responsibilities across all staff (clinical and non clinical)
- Lack of knowledge about CAHPS and quality indicators
- No confidence in teaching ability- VITAL to hospice delivery of care
- No confidence in EMR documentation

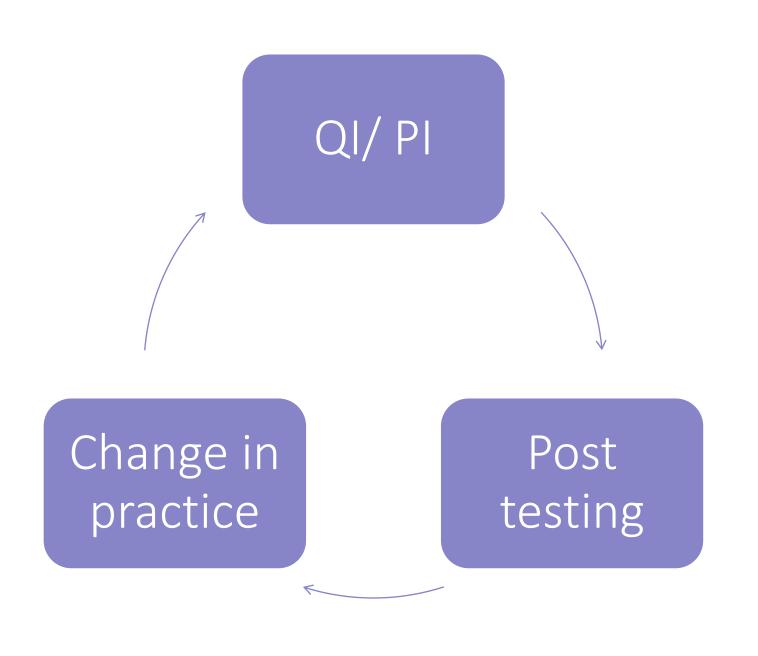
Thinking This Through: Teaching/Learning Strategies

Self Directed/ e-Learning Lecture

Discussion groups/mentoring

Mentoring/role modeling

Simulation



Thinking This
Through:
Competency &
Outcome
Measurement

Challenges to Implementation

- Identifying new clinical training sites and establishing new partnerships (simulation centers, eLearning content)
- Requiring organizations to alter their staffing practices.
- Modifying accrediting and regulating standards and criteria to meet learning needs.
- Developing faculty and preceptor skills and experience necessary to teach new content and to evaluate effectively.
- Engagement.
- Changing the status quo; true institutional and cultural change is very difficult and takes time.



What's Next?

- Research in IP Collaboration
- IP Collaboration and Value

Conclusions

The hospice interprofessional collaborative practice model provides an example of a best practice education strategy to be duplicated across various healthcare settings.

Building both curricula and competency outcomes based on quality measures and IP collaboration can have a positive impact on interprofessional education programming and delivery of care.

- Blacker, et. Al (2016). Advancing Hospice and Palliative Care Social Work Leadership in Interprofessional Education and Practice. J Soc Work End Life Palliat Care. 2016 Oct-Dec;12(4):316-330.
- Bridges, et. Al (2011). *Interprofessional collaboration: three best practice models of interprofessional education*. Medical Education Online, 16:1, DOI: 10.3402/meo.v16i0.6035
- Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services. *Current Hospice Quality Measures*. Accessed December 6, 2018. https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Quality-Initiatives-Patient-Assessment-Instruments/Hospice-Quality-Reporting/Current-Measures.html
- http://www.hcahpsonline.org Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Baltimore, MD. December 14, 2018.
- Head, et. Al (2014). The Interdisciplinary Curriculum for Oncology Palliative Care Education (iCOPE): Meeting the Challenge of Interprofessional Education. J Palliat Med. 2014 Oct 1; 17(10): 1107–1114.
- Interprofessional Education Collaborative Expert Panel. (2011). Core competencies for interprofessional collaborative practice: Report of an expert panel. Washington, D.C.: Interprofessional Education Collaborative.
- National Hospice and Palliative Care Organization. *The History of Hospice Care*. Accessed Nov 30, 2018. https://www.nhpco.org/history-hospice-care
- •Whittenberg, et al. (2010). Interdisciplinary Collaboration in Hospice Team Meetings. J Interprof Care.
 2010 May; 24(3): 264–273. Accessed December, 1, 2018.

 https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2854854/

 Resources



Thank You For Your Participation!

Any Questions?