

PATIENT PERSPECTIVES ON COLLABORATION WHAT, WHY, AND HOW

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What?

The patient revolution that some are projecting as the 'Blockbuster Drug' of Patient Engagement (Denzler, 2013)

A social fact that is the experiential knowledge of patients

(Dürkheim, 1894, Flora, 2012; Jouet 2014, Flora, Jouet, Las Vergnas 2014)

The care and cure partnership with patient, the Montreal model

(Vanier et al, 2014; Karazivan et al, 2015, Pomey et al, 2015)

Interprofessional teams of students mobilized collaborative practice competencies and the patient partnership approach

(Vanier et al, 2014; 2016; 2023, Raynault et al, 2020; Bouchez et al, 2022)





What?

The changing role of pharmacists in healthcare systems in many countries

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Why?

50% + of western countries' populations suffer from at least one chronic disease

of these patients don't properly respect their prescriptions

50-80%
(WHO's, 2003)

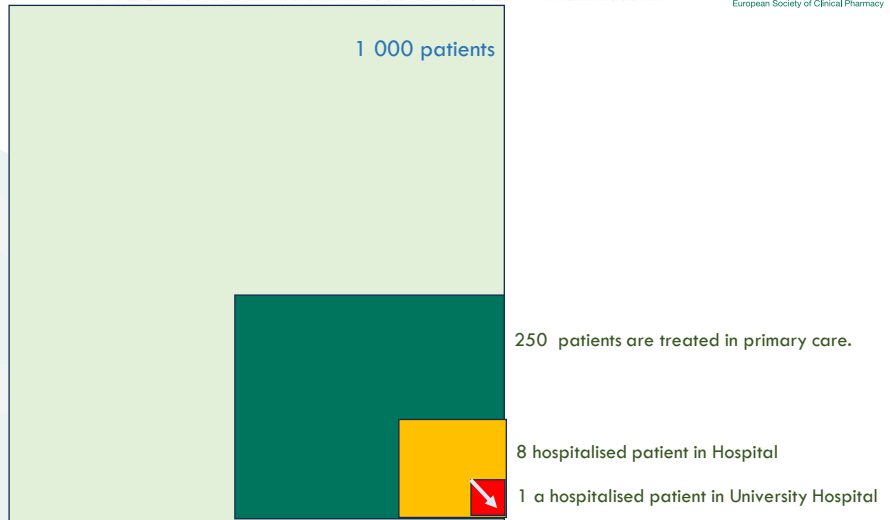
80% of patients search online for health-related information

Time as the main actor of care Health professionals.

**5-10 h vs
6 250 h**
(Coulter, 2011)

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Why?



White and al, *New England Journal of medicine*, 1961
Green and al, *New England Journal of medicine*, 2001

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How?

What needs to be changed?

THE MONTREAL MODEL ?

GO TOWARD

FOR

WITH



Paternalism



Patient Centered care



Partnership of care

INFORMING

CONSULTING INVOLVEMENT

CO-BUILDING CO-LEADERSHIP

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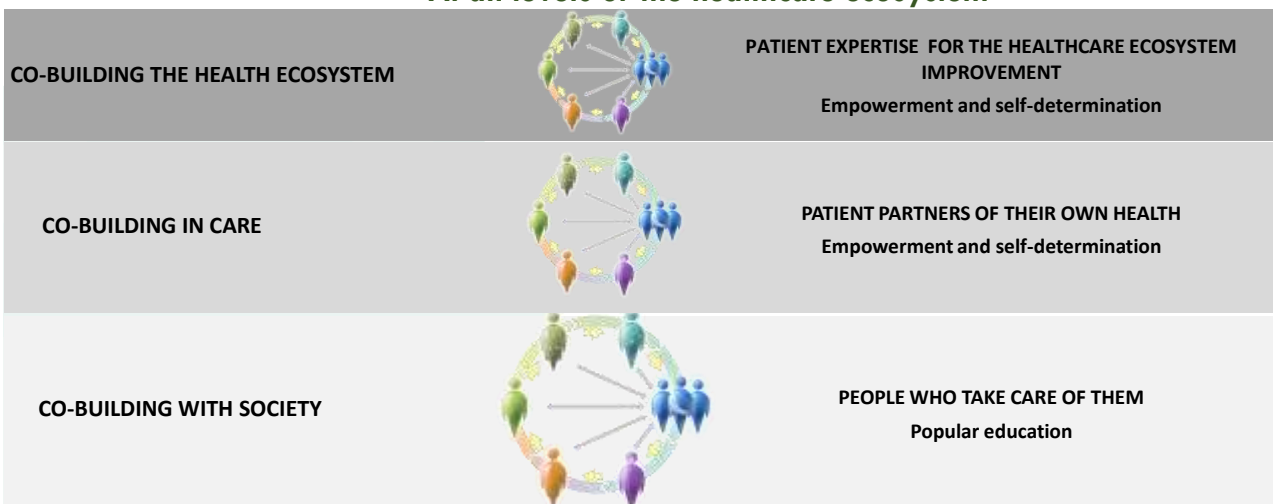
How?

THE VISION OF PARTNERSHIP : THE MONTREAL MODEL



How?

BUILDING TOGETHER At all levels of the healthcare ecosystem



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How?

OMS 1986

The Ottawa Charter recommends that health professionals cooperate with patients and their families.

OMS 2022

The growing expectations for health workers include a need to better integrate health promotion into interactions; support individuals, caregivers, families and communities to better manage their health; act as advocates; better navigate the health system and collaborate beyond the health sector, coupled with advances in medicines, health care interventions and technologies; manage the health risks and impacts of emergencies and disasters, including disease outbreaks; and be prepared for shifts in the burden of disease and a growth in noncommunicable diseases.

The framework incorporates some of the often-overlooked outcomes that underpin the provision of individual health services, such as collaborative practice and respectful care. Further it emphasizes the need to prepare health workers for the teams and settings in which they may practice, the individual and population health services they may provide – including emergency preparedness and response – and the related management and organizational activities.



3 avril 2022

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240034662>



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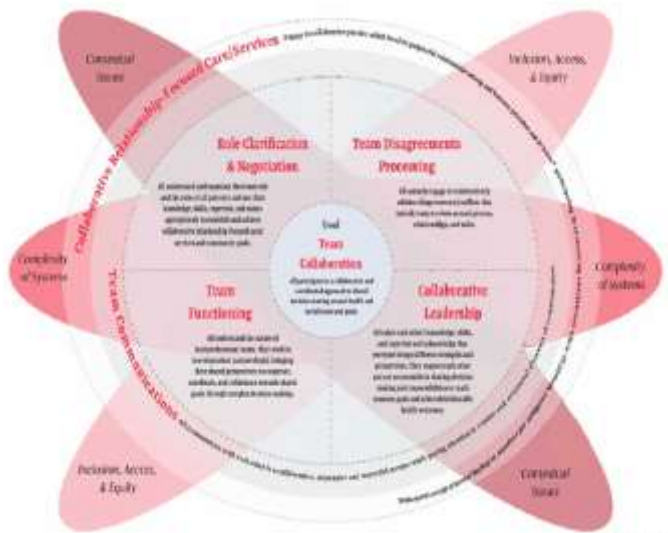


How?

CIHC INTERPROFESSIONAL COMPETENCY FRAMEWORK

The CIHC interprofessional competency Framework depicts an integrates approach to describing required for interprofessional collaboration. Six competency domains highlight the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values that together shape the judgments and behaviours that are essential for interprofessional collaborative practice. The first two domains support the four other domains and ALL are interdependent. The six domains are :

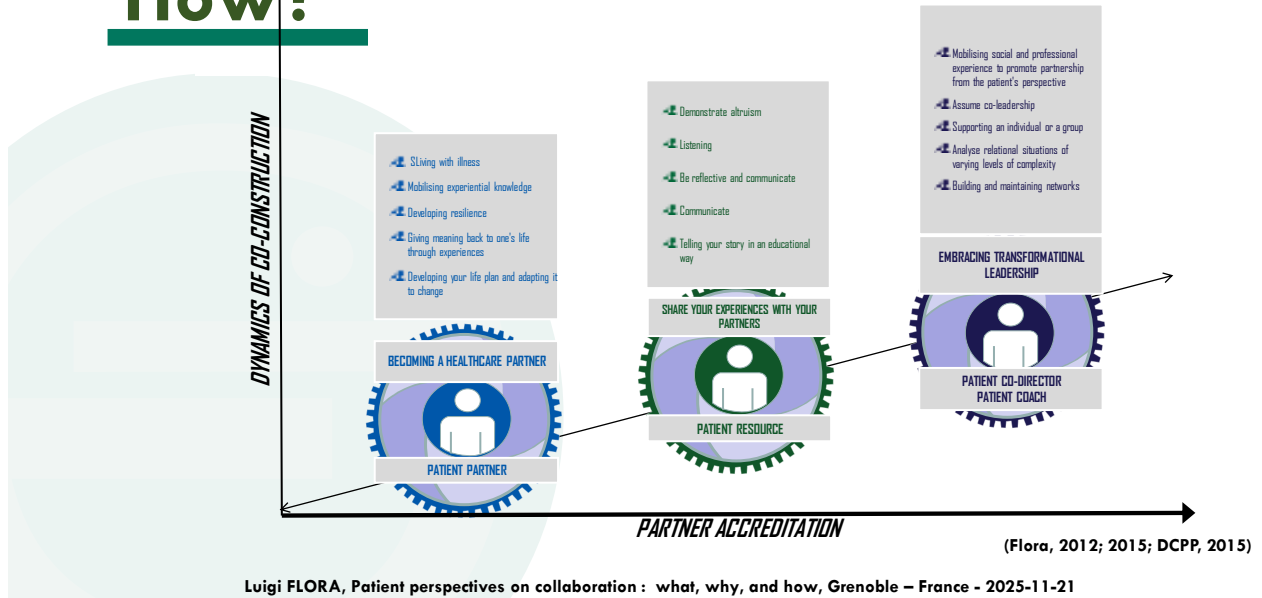
- Collaboration relationship-care/service
- Team functioning
- Team communication
- Team disagreements processus
- Roles clarification and negotiation
- Collaborative leadership



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How?



How?

SOMES A FEW EXAMPLES

In research



Health science education



13 healthcare professions
more than 5,000 students/year

In the clinic

The creation of a multidisciplinary care team in partnership with patients at a centre for the prevention and management of medication-induced iatrogenesis (CEPPIM) with :

- Physician
- Pharmacist
- Partner patient

What we are implementing in the south est fo France in terms of addiction treatment, which will be rolled out more widely



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION.

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