Enhancing Multidisciplinary Collaboration in Primary Health Care

DR. HAJI AZLAN HAJI JALUDIN
MB BCh BAO (Ireland), LRCP&SI, PGDip (UK), MSc (UK), MRCGP (Int)
Head of Primary Health Care Division
Department of Health Services
Ministry of Health
Contents of the Presentation

- Background
- Definition of Multidisciplinary Team
- Current Situation
- Way Forward
- Conclusions
Background: PHC Morbidity 2011

CAUSES OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES MORBIDITY
YEAR 2011

- Upper Respiratory Tract Infections 33.40%
- Hypertensive Diseases 6.80%
- Influenza 5.30%
- Diseases of the Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue 5.60%
- Gastroenteritis & Diarrhoea 3.30%
- Conjunctivitis 3.30%
- Metabolic Disorders 2.50%
- Diabetes 2.10%
- Bronchitis, Chronic & Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma 1.60%
- Abdominal & Pelvic Pain, 1.50%
- Others 34.50%
Chronic Disease Management

- Managing chronic illness is highly complex
- The pathways to access health care for the patient are unpredictable and often unknown
- Primary health care is provided by a multitude of professionals.
- Patients obtain care and information from many sources.
Why Collaboration?

- Collaboration is growing
- Focus on community services and participation
- Effective way for people who require multiple services
- For effective communication
Multidisciplinary Team

Definition

A multidisciplinary primary care team is a group of professionals from various disciplines who communicate and work together in a formal arrangement to provide health services, resources, and advice to a patient population within a primary care.

Team members include primary care doctors, community nurses, dieticians, psychologists, phlebotomists, pharmacists, medical social workers, and others.
MDT Care

- "Multidisciplinary care when professionals from a range of disciplines work together to deliver comprehensive care that addresses as many of the patient's needs as possible. This can be delivered by a range of professionals functioning as a team under one organisational umbrella or by professionals from a range of organisations, including private practice, brought together as a unique team. As a patient's condition changes over time, the composition of the team may change to reflect the changing clinical and psychosocial needs of the patient."

Roles of PHC Multidisciplinary Team (MDT)

- Collaborative care that centers on PATIENTS
- Quality control of services
- Educates, empowers, and involves patients
- Appropriate funding of care
Current situation in Brunei PHC

- Chronic Disease Clinic
- Nurse-Led Clinics – Diabetes, Asthma
- Community Dietician Clinic
- Community Ophthalmology Clinic
- Community Pharmacy services
- Community Psychiatrist clinic
- Community Psychology Clinic
- Medical Social Worker (based in hospitals)
- Podiatrist (based in hospitals)
SERVICES

Chronic Disease Clinic

Nurse-Led Clinics

Community Psychology

Community Ophthalmology

Community Dietician

Community Pharmacy
Moving Forward -

Primary Care Doctors

Community Nurses

Community AHP Services

Community Pharmacy Services

Community Specialist Services

LEADERSHIP

ENVIRONMENT
Important aspects of MDT

- Organisational Structures, support and values
- Interpersonal skills and attitudes
- Effective communication
- Mutual respect, trust and inclusiveness between team members
- Funding and budget for resources
- Information systems
- Education and Training
- CPGs, SOPs and Workflows
- Good clinical governance
Conclusions

- A MDT is composed of members from different healthcare professions with specialised skills and expertise.
- The members collaborate together to make treatment recommendations that facilitate quality patient care.
- Multidisciplinary teams form one aspect of the provision of a streamlined patient journey by developing individual treatment plans that are based on 'best practice'.
Conclusions 2

- Increasing communication between health care professionals will increase patient access to different providers in addition to a better follow-up of their health condition.
- Multidisciplinary teams aim to address treatment that is focused on both the physical and psychological needs of the patient.
- Hence, the theme of IHC 2013: **STRENGTHENING PRIMARY HEALTH CARE**
THANK YOU

azlan.jaludin@moh.gov.bn