

Enhancing Multidisciplinary Collaboration in Primary Health Care

DR. HAJI AZLAN HAJI JALUDIN

MB BCh BAO (Ireland), LRCP&SI, PGDip (UK), MSc (UK), MRCP (Int)

Head of Primary Health Care Division

Department of Health Services

Ministry of Health



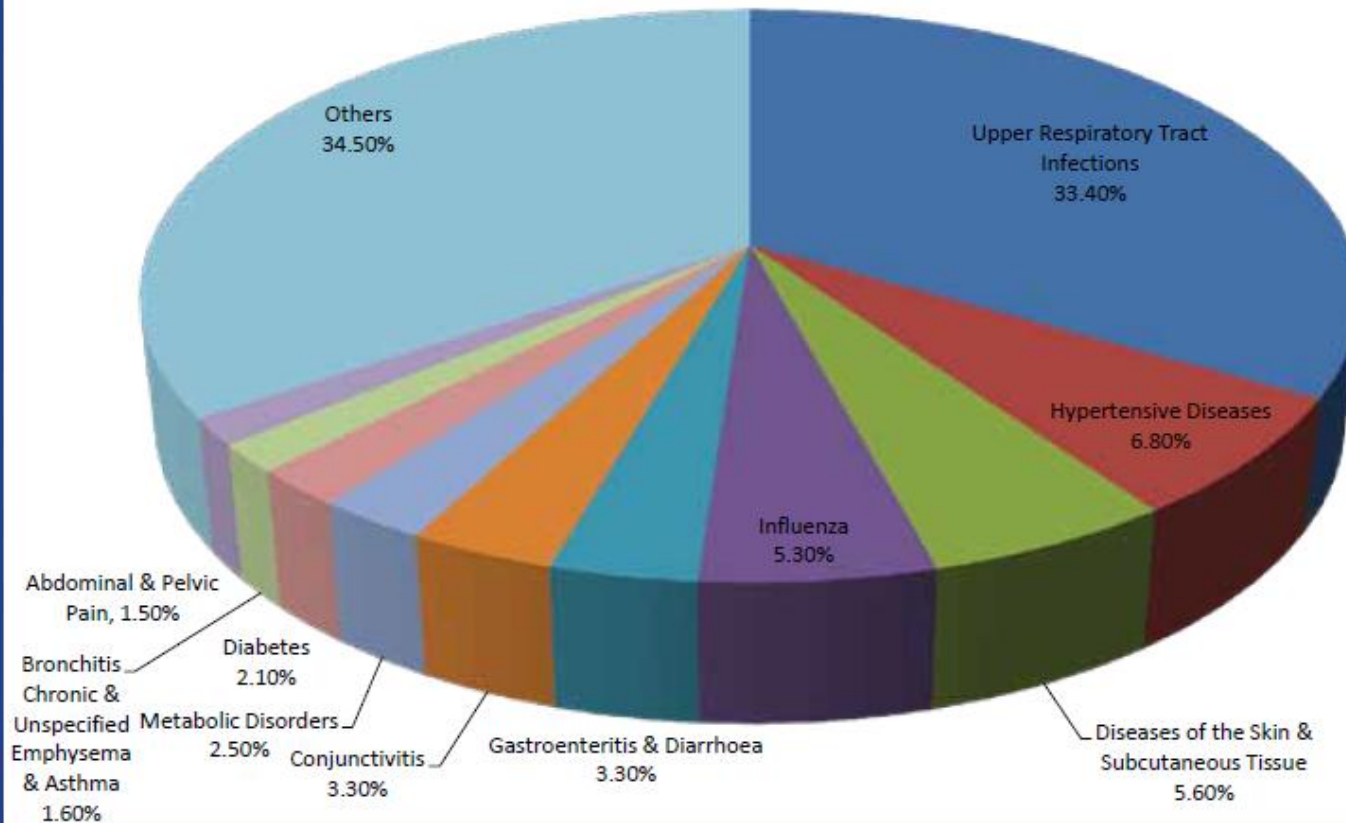
Contents of the Presentation

- Background
- Definition of Multidisciplinary Team
- Current Situation
- Way Forward
- Conclusions



Background: PHC Morbidity 2011

CAUSES OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES MORBIDITY
YEAR 2011



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, dietitians, 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."

Mitchell, G.K., Tieman, J.J. & Shelby-James, T.M. (2008). Multidisciplinary care planning and teamwork in primary care. *MJA*, 188(8), p.S63.

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



Moving Forward -



LEADERSHIP

Primary Care
Doctors

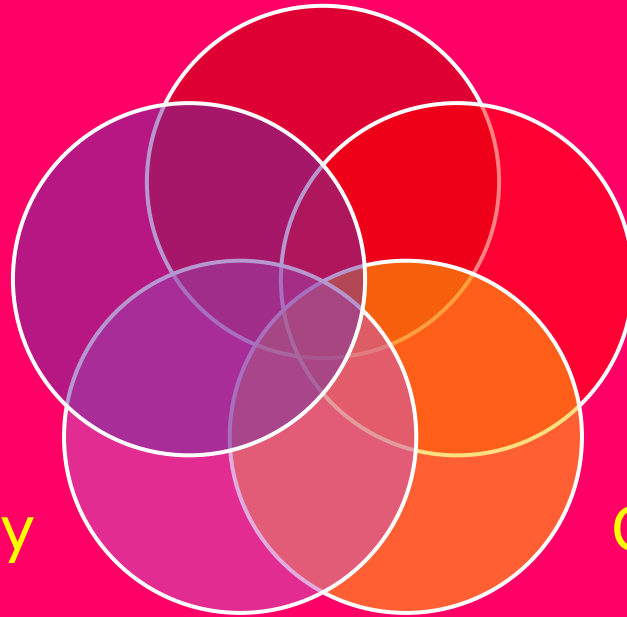
ENVIRONMENT

Community
Pharmacy
Services

Community
Nurses

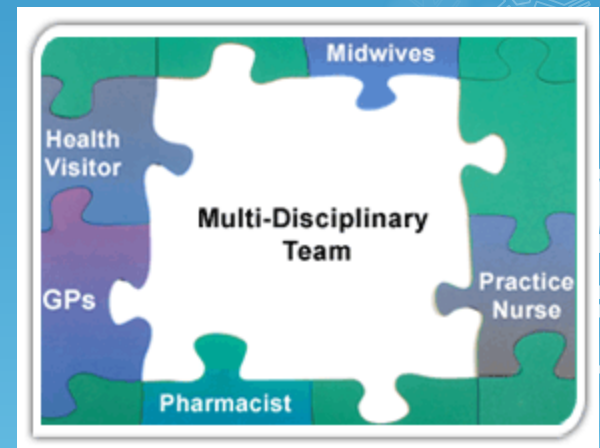
Community
AHP
Services

Community
Specialist
Services



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 Work flows
- 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

