[Title]

[Name of Student]

[Name of College/University]

**Introduction**

 An effective teamwork and leadership skills are currently recognized around the world as an essential aspect of health care and nursing. In health care, teamwork is defined as the interaction of two more than two people who interdependently interact with each other with a common purpose, working for quantifiable goals that may help from leadership for the preservation of firmness and reassure honest discussion for solving of the problems (Babiker et al., 2014). Where nurses work faithfully together with specialists and physicians for the provision of comprehensive and well-organized care. Among several health providing institutions, integrated services are the key aspects of better treatment to underserved communities and populations with limited health care facility. Moreover, teamwork employs the practices of enhanced communication and collaboration for the expansion of the customary role of the healthcare team who make their decisions as a team.

 The meetings and other communications approaches have vital importance for the discussion of patient results and suggestions for the improvement. Collaboration and teamwork are particularly vital to patient’s care in a decentralized health care system with health workers at many levels (Vander Laan, Westers, Culver, & Wohlfert, 2016). By definition, the health care system is a multidisciplinary profession and composed of a variety of responsible professionals with different knowledge for different tasks. For that particular reason, teams are being composed for different problems by assessing, discussing and providing recommendations. However, they together promote healthy development and prevent diseases among patients. Nurses have two important roles: care coordinators and care providers (Huber, 2013).

**Key Aspects of Teamwork**

 Expertise in teamwork are multifaceted and they need to share relevant information. Speaking up, the process of communication is to influence other team members with challenging tasks. Sharing information starts with the identification of a team member who could facilitate knowledge sharing. On the other hand, gathering the right member in a team to speaking up so that his or her expertise could be effectively utilized by the team. In this regard, the hindrance is that the member perhaps not realize how worthy his or her information might be. While ‘psychological safety’ proposes that a team member will not be punished, rejected or embraced for speaking up. This could be another possible reason that might affect the speaking up. Most often, a lack of psychological safety come from lower professions and other lower status roles. There are some methods for the facilitation of effective knowledge sharing. Such as collaboration of planning at the start of work, in which knowledge of the team could facilitate all.

 As this profession is multidisciplinary, therefore, the nurses’ consistent communication with the patient’s therapist and physician will offer a personalized level of care. This approach will keep nurses aware of the contemporary treatment plans both effectively and accurately. On the other hand, coordination and communication will help in daily work responsibilities. As the career of nurses presents many challenges with the high-stress situation and long hours of work. In addition, teamwork contributes accountability as an attentive supervisor come up with more responsibility (Scully, 2015). While better teamwork work contributes to lower job turnover. While the engagement of an employee is directly linked with workplace relationship. Motivated nurses are usually highly engaged in the workplace and provide a high level of care. This will surely help in countering the issue of burnout.

**Key Aspects of Leadership**

 Leadership is a multi-dementia and complex phenomenon when it comes to leadership in health care service. When the number of nurses decreases, it becomes evident that management styles need to be adapted on a priority basis. Effective leadership is essential to the objective of reducing the turnover and refining the retention of the nurses. It is a cohesive blend of characteristics and eldership principles with techniques and management principles (Scully, 2015). Moreover, the manager has an important role to decrease the burnout between and among nurses. Tornabene, however, drew techniques of practical leadership for the nurse leaders and they can grow such their skills (Huber, 2013). When the manager has high levels of conflict resolving skills, the nurses report an increased level of workplace satisfaction. The managers present a vision for the institution, establish a rewarding work environment, and inspire and motivate nurse at all levels.

 Leadership is nursing is a natural element as nurses' work both in units or groups. Leadership may be assumed as an ability to inspire confidence. The managers who are able to identify the potential capabilities of each generation and have knowledge of cross-generation characteristics of the workforce would easily bring progress in staff and develop a productive working environment. To say, the nurse is viewed as being career-focused, ambitious and require opportunities for personal growth in skills. Positive attention from manager will positively improve the institutional environment and decision-making process. The manager will have to try various strategies for bridging the generation gap. The successful nursing leadership is either formal or informal.

 Hersey has done substantial work on leadership theories and needs to be concerned about both human relations and tasks. Moreover, Task Behavior suggests that the leaders define, explain and organize activates and roles. While Relationship Behavior covers where the leader upholds personal relationship by starting communication with the provision of psychometric facilities. In this regard, nurses ought to be clear about the elements of interaction in any leadership process. A leader can easily be differentiated with non-leaders in dare, trust, and curiosity. The leadership skills are both learned and thought and practiced.

**References**

Babiker, A., El Husseini, M., Al Nemri, A., Al Frayh, A., Al Juryman, N., Faki, M. O., … Al Zamil, F. (2014). Health care professional development: Working as a team to improve patient care. *Sudanese Journal of Paediatrics*, *14*(2), 9–16.

Huber, D. (2013). *Leadership and Nursing Care Management*. Elsevier Health Sciences.

Scully, N. J. (2015). Leadership in nursing: The importance of recognizing inherent values and attributes to secure a positive future for the profession. *Collegian*, *22*(4), 439–444. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.colegn.2014.09.004

Vander Laan, K. J., Westers, J. B., Culver, M. A., & Wohlfert, K. M. (2016). *Nursing Teamwork in Health System Hospitals: A Multisite Longitudinal Study*. Retrieved from https://sigma.nursingrepository.org/handle/10755/602614