iCARE Paper

Your Name

Chamberlain College of Nursing

NR451 RN Capstone Course

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iCARE paper

The interprofessional team collaboration provides best experiences in the hospitals for patients, and it requires the communication and coordination among all the people who are acting as a provider for healthcare. The doctors, nurses, and paramedics are the sole providers of healthcare in the in-patient and out-patient settings. In healthcare organizations, the interprofessional teams work in collaboration with each other without the communication gap to provide best services to the patients (Morgan, Pullon, & McKinlay, 2015). The loophole or any shortcoming in this function creates a rift in the providence of healthcare services. The role of iCARE components regarding interprofessional team in healthcare is substantial in providing the collaborative effort for therapeutic services. Therefore this paper will emphasize the iCARE components which support the interprofessional teams and patients outcomes.

**Compassion**

Compassionate care is an obligation for professional clinicians in the sector of healthcare. The patient expects it while they are receiving the services from the healthcare providers. The compassion is based on respect, dignity, and empathy and it is related to intelligence kindness and is pivotal to the perception of patient- for how they may take the care of healthcare assistants. Compassion is praised as a foundation of value human services by patients, clinicians, families, and also strategic makers. The need of compassion inside medicinal services is evident in the primary guideline of Code of Ethics by the American Medical Association, which expresses, "A doctor will be committed to giving skilled restorative consideration, with compassion and regard for human respect and privileges" (Burridge et al., 2017).

 The compassion is significant on the bases that it is validated by the patients and their significant others, who reliably have positioned compassion as among their most noteworthy human services needs. While compassion has broad application all over the human services departments, it has specific pertinence to mental and spiritual issues and is perceived as an essential objective of palliative consideration and care. Thus, compassion can contribute to the interprofessional team collaboration by building a very compassionate and empathetic care unit in the hospitals for the patients and their families with the betterment in the healthcare services.

**Advocacy**

All through the process of screening, assessment, diagnosis, treatment, and aftermath of treatment, patient's advocacy is essential. It helps in guiding the patient through his journey of deteriorated health to the well-being. The advocate of the patient is any healthcare professional, whether it is a doctor, nurse or healthcare assistant they are the ultimate guide of a patient for providing them the detailed and accurate information for the treatment case. They may also help in setting up the appointments for a visit to the doctor and screening etc. and for gaining legal, financial and collective support. This advocacy is also helpful in making and implementing the strategies and policies related to healthcare of patients and the overall community.

The importance of advocacy in the interprofessional team exists where the complex health care scenario is created in the community, i.e., dealing with a group of people with chronic health conditions in primary care. The patient advocacy is interrelated with all departments of healthcare, as the clinician, radiologist, and interpreter (who is mostly a doctor) if working in collaborate form will be the advocate for the patient in interpersonal team care (Szafran et al., 2018). If a patient is supported and guided by every healthcare provider in the setting of the hospital, he will get the right treatment at the right time. The loss of time and care will also be minimized.

**Resilience**

The human factor application in healthcare is undeniable, as healthcare providers are also human beings and they face all the factors an average person goes through. In one of these factors, resilience is the critical factor in determining the human factor in doctors, nurses, etc. Resilience, characterized as the ability to be ingenious and innovative, to settle on decisions, and take viable actions regardless of what is happening, is a limit essential for adequacy as a healthcare provider (Morgan, Pullon, & McKinlay, 2015). It is the ability to practice organization in keeping up the wellbeing of a healthcare assistant, adaptability of reasoning, and ability to react to the adverse situations and straightforward interpretation.

The resilience is significant in the teamwork of interprofessional in healthcare, as it provides the bases for the physicians, leaders of healthcare and the administration of hospital to show flexibility to the undergoing process of change or any issue in the workings and functioning of the hospital, therefore keeping in view the best regard for the patients.

**Evidence-Based Practice**

 It is the problem-solving aspect of nursing which involves the practice of healthcare from the incorporation of best and well-designed studies according to the patient's values and preferences. It helps in providing the highest-best quality to the patient care and with cost-efficient treatments. Its role in interprofessional team care is evident as the working of the team in a healthcare setting based on high-quality research will provide patients with the practical and less costly treatment.

**Summary**

The iCARE components of healthcare are effective in supporting both, the interprofessional teams and the outcomes of patient’s treatments. First and foremost factor compassion is significant on the bases that it is validated by the patients and their significant others, who reliably have positioned compassion as among their most noteworthy human services needs. Secondly, advocacy in the interprofessional team, a patient, is guided by every healthcare provider in the healthcare setting gets the right treatment at the right time. The loss of time and care is also minimized. Thirdly, resilience provides the physicians, leaders of healthcare and the administration of hospital to show the flexibility of the undergoing process of change or any issue in the workings and functioning of the hospital, keeping in view the best regard for the patients. Lastly, evidence-based practice is vital in providing the patient with the best suitable treatment in collaboration with the healthcare team of professionals.

References

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