





Partnerships and Collaboration: Expected Practices

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Healthy Babies Healthy Children Preconference Forum
Developing and Sustaining HBHC partnerships

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Presentation objectives

Participants will be able to:

1. Become aware of an ecological framework for building successful collaboration between primary care and public health.
2. Reflect on and identify Community Health Nursing standards of practice and PHN competencies related to partnership development.
3. Discuss and illustrate expected knowledge, skills and attitudes in Screening Liaison role

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Setting the stage



Why partnerships and collaboration?

- Results in positive maternal-child outcomes
- Builds synergy and relationships
- Strengthens problem solving
- Provides continuity of care
- Improves maternal-child programs and services
- Complies with the Ministry policy and practice requirements
- Supports expected PHN practice



What is collaboration?



Collaboration is a recognized relationship among different sectors or groups, which is formed to take action on an issue in a way that is more effective or sustainable than might be achieved by the public health sector acting alone (PHAC, 2007).



What is partnership?

Collaboration between individuals, groups, organizations, governments or sectors for the purpose of joint action to achieve a common goal. The concept of partnership implies that there is an understanding or a more formal agreement (possibly legally binding) among parties regarding roles and responsibilities, as well as the nature of the goal and how it will be pursued (PHAC, 2007).



Speed Networking – Round #1



**Introduce yourself to
2 people**

**“ For me,
partnership and
collaboration is...”**

Ecological Framework for Building Successful Collaboration between Primary Care and Public Health



Collaboration outcomes and process

- ▶ Intrapersonal
 - ▶ Interpersonal
 - ▶ Organizational
 - ▶ Systemic
- (Valaitis et al, 2012)



<http://www.toolkit2collaborate.ca/en>

Intrapersonal



Personal qualities, knowledge and skills

- ▶ Experience/knowledge in collaboration
- ▶ Leadership skills in collaboration
- ▶ Health professionals and other individuals personal characteristics

Personal values, beliefs and attitudes

- ▶ Willingness to collaborate
- ▶ Responsiveness to client and community needs





Interpersonal

Role clarity

- ▶ Understanding/agreement of roles and mandates
- ▶ Flexible roles/adaptability

Effective communication

- ▶ Exchange of information
- ▶ Facilitated, engaged dialogue

Trusting and inclusive relationships

- ▶ Positive relationship development and maintenance
- ▶ Collaborative working styles
- ▶ Trust respect of others





Interpersonal (cont.)

Shared values, beliefs, and attitudes

- ▶ Openness and belief in collaboration
- ▶ Values, attitudes, and philosophies related to change

Effective clinical decision making processes

- ▶ Practitioner problem solving
- ▶ Practitioner decision making





Organizational

- ▶ Clear mandates, vision, and goals for collaboration
- ▶ Strategic coordination and communication mechanisms between partners
- ▶ Formal organizational leaders as collaborative champions
- ▶ Collaborative organizational culture
- ▶ Optimal use of resources
- ▶ Optimal use of human resources
- ▶ Collaborative approaches to programs and services delivery





Systemic

- ▶ Governmental and regulatory policies and mandates for collaboration
- ▶ Harmonized information and communication infrastructure
- ▶ Formal systems leaders as collaborative champions
- ▶ Effective decision-making framework
- ▶ Funding models and financial incentives supporting collaboration
- ▶ Targeted professional education
- ▶ Health services structures that promote collaboration

Speed Networking – Round #2



off the mark.com by Mark Parisi



Introduce yourself to 2 other people

“For me one thing I want to learn is ...”



Public Health Nursing



“... involves collaborative action to promote, protect and restore the health of people in Canada within the context of the important places and experiences of their daily lives” (CHNC, 2011)

Key aspect of nursing knowledge (nursing metaparadigm)

“... work collaboratively

They work together and in consultation with the community and with both nursing and other colleagues” (CPHA, 2010).



Public Health Nursing: Collaborator



Role in Health Promotion

“Works with others and leads process to enhance community, group, or individual plans that will help society to plan for, cope with, and manage change” (CPHA, 2010).



Healthy Baby Healthy Children Vision



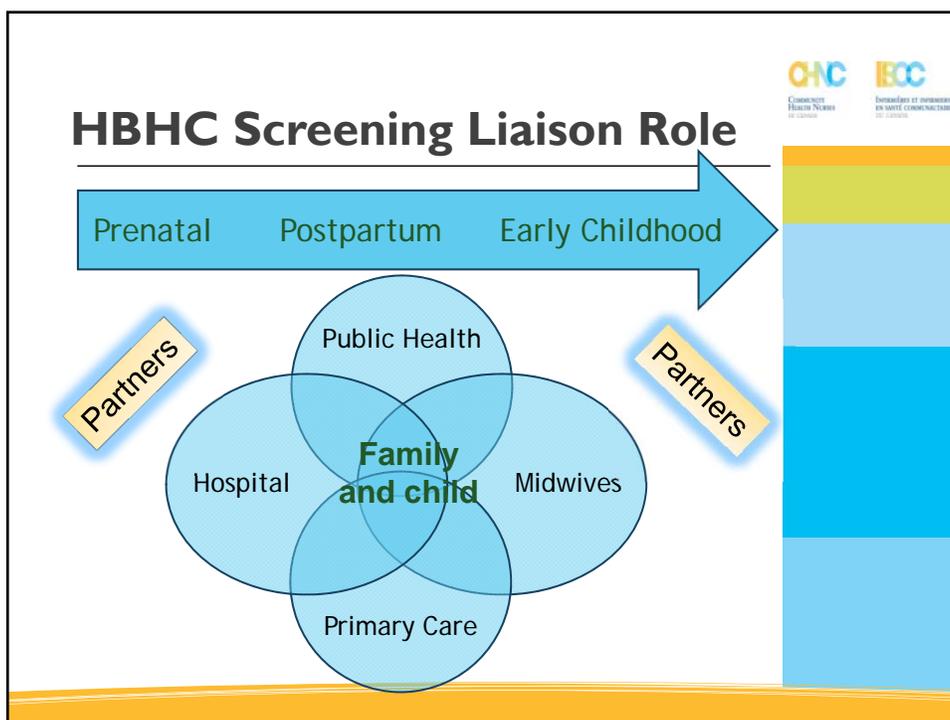
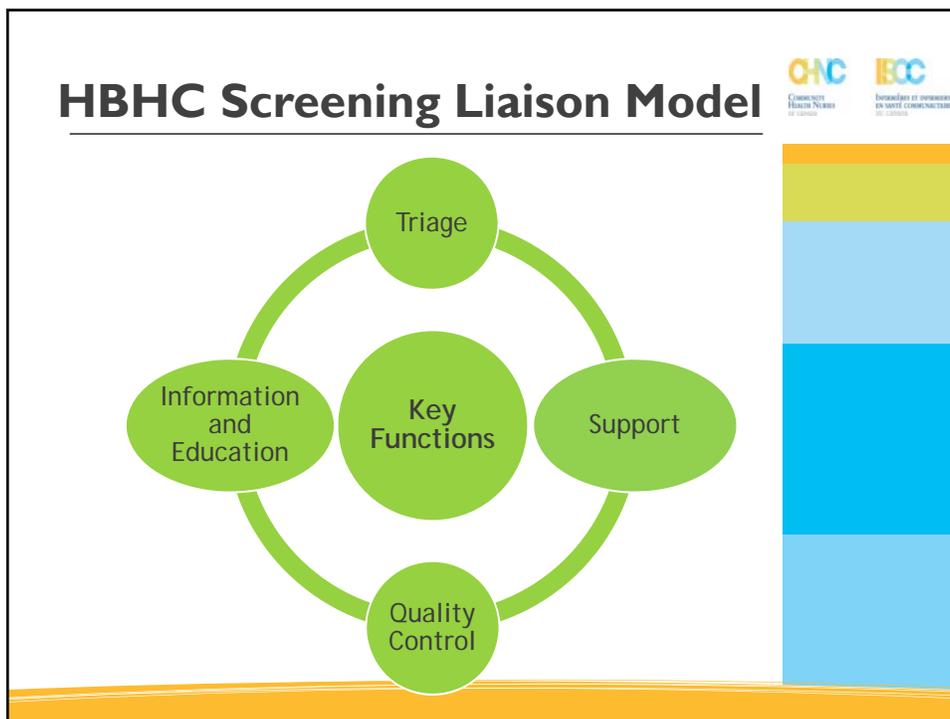
Women and their families in prenatal period and families with children from birth to transition to school

Identified with risk

Access to services

Support healthy child development and effective parenting





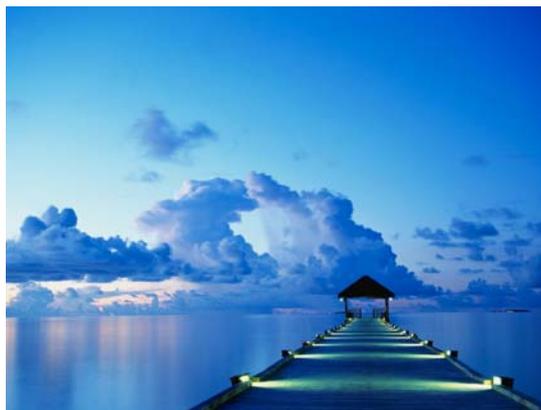
Collaboration in Action



Think of a time when you saw “partnership in action”. A time when things went well and you were proud of or impressed with what was accomplished. What is the story and what made the success possible?



What is expected practice?



Canadian Community Health Nursing Professional Practice Model



What is a professional practice model?



A professional practice model includes the structure, process and values that support nurses' control over the delivery of nursing care and the environment in which care is delivered (Hoffart & Woods, 1996).

Model Component Clusters

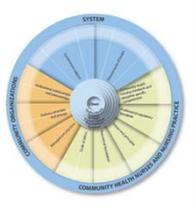



Definitions of each component

The Client (Individuals, Families, Groups, Communities, Populations, and Systems)

Community Health Nurses and Nursing Practice

- ▶ Community health nurse
- ▶ Theoretical foundation
- ▶ Code of Ethics
- ▶ Values and principles
- ▶ Professional regulatory standards
- ▶ **Community health nursing standards and discipline specific competencies**



Model Component Clusters

cont.

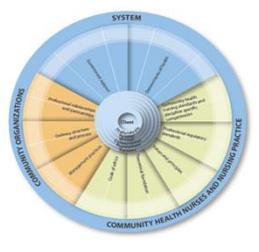



Community Organizations

- ▶ Professional Relationships and Partnerships
- ▶ Management Practices
- ▶ Delivery Structure and Process

System

- ▶ Government Support
- ▶ Determinants of Health



Why Professional standards and competencies?



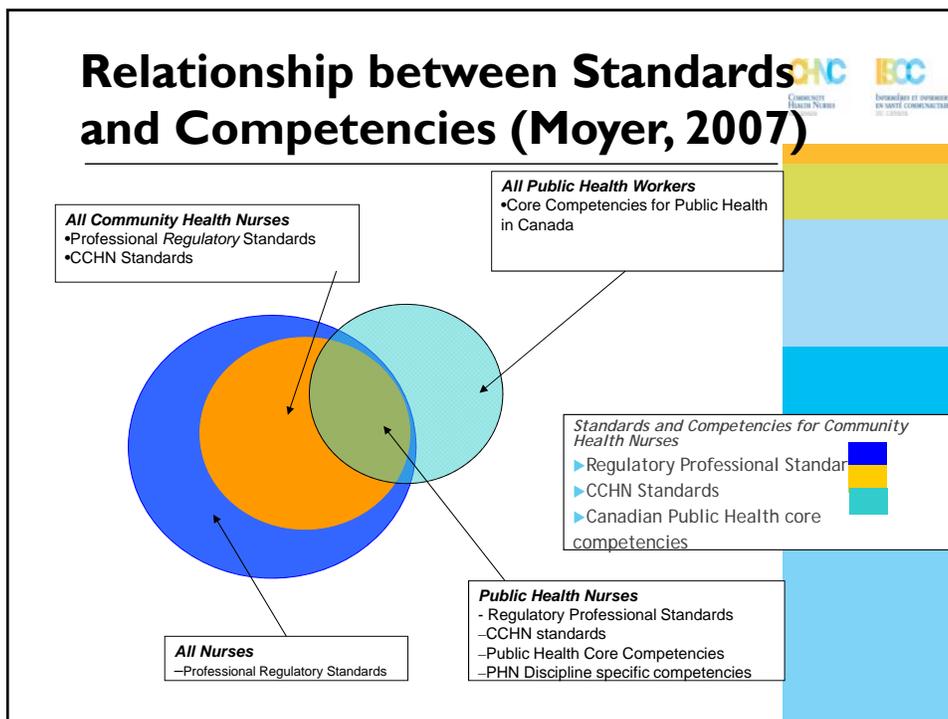
- Define scope & expectations of practice for safe, ethical care.
- Support the ongoing development of public health nursing
- Inspire excellence in & commitment to public health nursing practice.



Pyramid of RN Practice Standards



College of Registered Nurses of Nova Scotia- Standards of practice for registered nurses, 2012 <http://crnns.ca/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/RNStandards.pdf>



Definitions

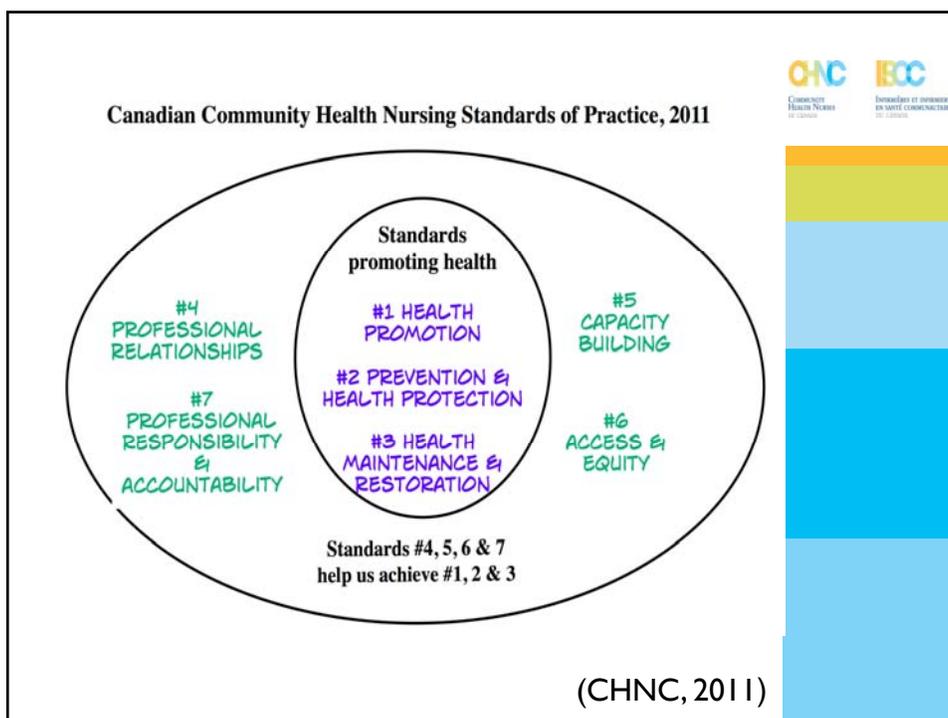
Standards (How?)

- ▶ Defines the scope of practice or expectations for acceptable nursing practice

Competencies (What?)

- ▶ Defines the essential skills, knowledge and abilities necessary for the practice of public health nursing

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- ## Competencies
-
1. Public Health and Nursing Sciences
 2. Assessment and Analysis
 3. Policy and Program Planning, Implementation, and Evaluation
 - 3a Policy Development
 - 3b Program Planning
 - 3c Implementation & Intervention
 - 3d Evaluation
 4. Partnerships, Collaboration and Advocacy
 5. Diversity and Inclusiveness
 6. Communication
 7. Leadership
 8. Professional Responsibility and Accountability (CHNC, 2009)





Dear Receiver

You have just received an Irish virus.

Since we are not so technologically advanced in Ireland,

This is MANUAL virus.

Please delete all the files on your hard disk yourself
and send this mail to everyone you know.

That'd be grand.

Tanx
Paddy O'Hacker at paddy@bejaisus.com



Group chat

- ▶ Introduce yourself
- ▶ Tell each other the story you wrote down at the beginning of our discussion on standards and competencies.
- ▶ Choose one story at your table, select a facilitator and recorder

Group 1: Look through the Canadian Community Health Nursing standards of practice handout and decide:

1. What standards and their indicators would describe expected practices in the story and why?
2. What other standards would build successful collaboration?
(each person identify one)

Group 2: Look through the PHN Discipline Specific Competencies handout and decide:

1. What competencies would describe practices in the story and why?
2. What other competencies would build successful collaboration? (each person identify one)



In summary:

- ▶ Became aware of an ecological framework for building successful collaboration between primary care and public health.
- ▶ Identified Community Health Nursing standards of practice and PHN competencies related to partnership development.
- ▶ Applied expected knowledge, skills and attitudes in Screening Liaison role.



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Valaitis et al, (2012). Strengthening primary health care through primary care and public health collaboration. Retrieved from <http://www.toolkit2collaborate.ca/en>



Thank you!



Today you are **YOU**,
that is **TRUER** than true.
There is **NO ONE** alive
who is **YOUER** than **YOU!**

