Multidisciplinary Approach to Problem Solving

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The multidisciplinary approach or studies is referred to as the process which consists of drawing the appropriately the elements of the multiple or when a field of study or research problems passes past the borders of disciplines. Therefore, it is a tag which ensures that such kind of integration may not be merging to several fields of interest to the scenes of organized representations of knowledge. This process requires various steps which are essential to solving problems by gathering information when interacting with a client or during the presentation. Similarly, it assists in balancing the control that is expressed through the interdependence as well as the cooperation of action when determining the problem and solution such as the case of Sheldon Greenberg and his illness. A multidisciplinary approach is necessary since it assists in sustaining treatment plans and options which consist of assessment and comprehensive care provided by the specialized professionals (Zsambok, 2014). The complex nature of these systems to be balanced on the conditions of the patients such as Greenberg with chronic disease are the examples which require possible delivery models by enhancing the multidisciplinary and collaborative management.

Notably, a summary of the initial step in the multidisciplinary approach involves adopting and determining the problem which is required to be solved. This is evident when Bruce introduces the ideas regarding the place where Greenberg would receive care and suggest to use the services of the rabbi. However, they agree on the fact that Greenberg needs to at home where he will receive care where they also acquire the services of the community workers and the nurse to assist in the provision of his care. In the aging population, the delivery of care is usually changing to predominantly and the chronic disease management with the assistance of healthcare services to improve the health condition of the patients. The following process includes the evaluation of treatment planning and options in collaborative processes that involve the allied medical healthcare professionals as well as the family of the patients. This is also evident when the family plans for such situation to Mr. Greenberg.

**Significance of Developing Understanding of the Background of a Problem**

The importance of developing an understanding regarding the background of a problem at the beginning of the multidisciplinary process is to determine the sources and factors which causes the issues. An example is a case in the dialogue where Rabbi Zimmermann calls out for Susan the nurse to discuss matters concerning the religious and cultural beliefs and needs of Greenberg. This is a concern of compassionate choice for the hospice to avoid any chances of having conflicts between the two disciplinary (Nawaz, Edmondson, Tzeng, Saleh, Bozic, & Saleh, 2014). Additionally, it assists in evaluating the integrated approaches to be used in the treatment planning and options. For instance, the medical team and the patient family agreed on the need for the changes on the medical care especially when the wife of Mr. Greenberg complained about the medical treatments for reducing the pain. It enables the management to take note of the need for change.

Similarly, the development of understanding the background of the problem is essential in the involvement of the patient and their family to discuss the possibilities available on healthcare management and appropriate information as well as the professionals who will take care of the patient. This is evident when the Bruce explains his concerns regarding the care of his father as well as the needs of her mother to the process of treatment and healthcare professionals. Nonetheless, development of understanding the background of the problem also helps the healthcare professionals in streamlining their pathways for treatment and reducing the possible duplication of services and improvement of coordination of care with the family members of the patients (Nawaz, Edmondson, Tzeng, Saleh, Bozic, & Saleh 2014). This is because there is an improvement of mental well-being and patient care outcomes through the development of treatment plan agreement. The dialogue between Mary Ellen and Susan explains the involvement of the parties in arranging to volunteer to take Mr. Greenberg as the new patient. This takes place when Mary calls Susan and tells her the information about the condition of the patient. Besides, it is done by clarifying the roles of individuals involved through the establishment of common purpose for commitment and explicit support for effective multidisciplinary care.

**Collaboration Methods Used to Gather Information About a Problem**

Collaboration management is essential in collecting relevant information since it is thought to have a response to the shift of crucial areas especially for the patients having chronic diseases such as Mr. Greenberg. There several ways in which collaboration can be used to collect information. One of the means of gathering information through collaboration is by agreeing on the purpose and value of data to collect. This enables individuals involved to narrow down and select the right ideas regarding the problem because people with different skills made proposals that can be used and applied in healthcare (Roberts, Fisher, Trowbridge, & Bent 2016). Another way in which collaboration can be used in gathering information is through determining the possible source of information to use in healthcare.

There are various places to find relevant information, and it depends on the need which includes the department of health within the state that can assist in determining the indicators of health on various issues. Using the hospital admission and the exit records are essential in providing information regarding causes of death or fertility. Further, use of census data, police records, the chamber of commerce data, centers for disease control among others are examples of where to find information. Collaboration can also be used to set limits on how much data should be collected as well as the methods of collecting data. This is because too much information will not justify or provide a solution to the problem. Therefore, deciding on the limits of what should be collected is imperative.

**Implications of Collaboration Methods Used to Gather Information About a Problem**

There are implications which result from the use of collaboration to gather information for problem-solving because of various reasons. One of the impacts is the infinite resistance to change by the healthcare professionals through their perceptions. These professionals may feel obliged not to get advice from a non-healthcare professional with limited knowledge concerning Medicare. This may create problems in solving the difference existing between healthcare professionals and the family members of the patient. Another implication in the collaboration of collecting information is the availability and how much data may be required to solve the problem (Roberts, Fisher, Trowbridge, & Bent 2016). Obtaining required amount of data is worthwhile and saves time. However, it is challenging to do it faster when there is a possibility of negotiations to meet the agreement.

As a result, strategies should be put in place to guide the collaboration of multidisciplinary members in acquiring relevant information. These may lead to complexity in decision making which may also result to the autonomy of some partners such as a cause of the wife of Mr. Greenberg who felt that the type of medication for reducing pain was not sufficient. Competition may also exist between partners which can be an implication in collaboration in gathering information. It may arise due to a different level of personalities in individuals participating as well as lack of clarity and consistency in the role and responsibilities during the process of collecting data. Therefore, it is essential to develop written agreements, establishing good personal relationships to focus on the common goals and objectives in solving problems of healthcare.

References

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