Interprofessional Skills Development in Public Health Education: Expectations and Successes Sierrah Haas¹; Ryan Walker, Ph.D.^{1;} Valerie Jojola-Mount, MPH¹; A. Paige Adams, Ph.D., DVM²; Ellyn R. Mulcahy, Ph.D., MPH¹

Introduction

Interprofessional practice, or IPP, describes relationships and communication skills needed for diverse professionals to work together effectively. The implementation and evaluation of interprofessional education (IPE) are crucial in meeting the needs of today's public health workforce. The IPE Collaborative released "Core Competencies for Interprofessional Collaborative Practice" to serve as a basis for introducing and evaluating interprofessional education in health professions (1). Previous studies indicate that multisystem thinking and action are vital. IPP is a central feature of healthcare practice across the globe (2). Two studies were conducted to explore students' expectations and perceived successes throughout the course of their public health education.

Methods

Study A

Before and after an online IPP training module, participants were asked to define IPP and quantify their agreement with IPP-related statements using Likert scale ranks. Following the module, participants responded to one of six IPP related statement and applied IPP principles to a patient care scenario.

Study B

Data collection over a ten-year period provided students with core competency and program perception-based surveys upon entering and exiting their public health program.

Using NVivo12 Plus software, qualitative thematic analyses for both studies were conducted separately (3,4). **Common** themes in student responses for both studies were then identified.



www.k-state.edu/mphealth #ksumph

- education.
- career success.

Results

- Students expect to gain skills related to IPP during their education.
- Students value IPP skills in a professional workplace.
- Students understand the need to collaborate and learn from others to
- attain career success and serve the public.

Table 1. Student's educational expectations and related post-training themes.

Expected Outcomes (Study B)	IPP Ther
Field experience opportunities to advance career readiness.	Interactin
	Building a relationsh
Develop skills to contribute to current public health issues.	Integratin
	Consider differing k
Attain public health communication skills.	Commun
	Promotin care thro

These studies were approved by Kansas State University Institutional Review Board #10234, #10862, and #10874.

¹Department of Diagnostic Medicine and Pathobiology College of Veterinary Medicine, Kansas State University – Olathe

Contact: Sierrah Haas sehaas@vet.k-state.edu

Learning Objectives

Identify potential gaps and opportunities for the incorporation

of interprofessional skill development in public health

Evaluate students' perceived importance of IPE as it applies to

Determine best practices in interprofessional knowledge

delivery through student perceptions and successes.

me (Study A)

ng in a professional field.

and maintaining professional ships.

ng families into patient care.

ring opinions of those with backgrounds and skill sets.

nicative problem solving.

ng efficiency and quality in patient bugh collaborative practice.

"Knowledge and skills that will better help me serve the veterinary and medical communities, while bettering the health of animals, humans, and the environment"

- SUCCESS.

- doi:10.4324/9781315067339
- 1987;26(2):134–40. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/1476586>.







Discussion

• Online IPP training modules such as this one can help

students meet their educational goals and achieve career

Students who are introduced to IPP ideas have the

potential to bridge previously discordant fields to solve the

major issues of the future (5).

References

1. Core Competencies for Interprofessional Collaborative Practice: 2016 Update. 2016;22.

https://ipec.memberclicks.net/assets/2016-Update.pdf>

2. 1. Fifolt M, White ML, McCormick LC. Using Simulation to Teach Biosafety and Interprofessional

Principles to Students Underrepresented in the Healthcare Professions. Journal of Best Practices in Health Professions Diversity. 2019;12(1):46–57. https://www.jstor.org/stable/26894226>.

3. Tesch R. Qualitative Research: Analysis Types and Software Tools.; 2013:331.

MacQueen KM, McLellan E, Kay K, Milstein B. Codebook Development for Team-Based Qualitative Analysis. CAM Journal. 1998;10(2):31-36. doi:10.1177/1525822X980100020301

5. Spencer MH. Impact of Interprofessional Education on Subsequent Practice. Theory Into Practice.



KANSAS STATE **MANSAS STATE**Master of Public Health**UNIVERSITY**Master of Public Health