

Interdisciplinary Plan Proposal

Just as an orchestra member relies on sheet music and a driver on GPS navigation, interdisciplinary healthcare teams depend on care plans to guide patient outcomes. Interdisciplinary plan proposals should include best practices for interprofessional collaboration, including change theory and leadership strategies.

Please ensure that your paper [nurs fpx 4010 assessment 3 interdisciplinary plan proposal](#) not contain spelling or grammatical errors; this will affect your score. Also, cite any sources of information used for this assessment.

Enhancing Quality and Safety

Interdisciplinary care plans can increase communication effectiveness among healthcare staff and foster a sense of teamwork and collaboration. They help to reduce medical errors by providing each provider with the information they need for the patient's current state, goals and needs.

Ideally, the plan of action includes specific steps that can be taken to achieve an intended outcome. For example, a physician may be able to prescribe medication that will speed up the patient's recovery or reduce complications from certain side effects. In turn, faster [nurs fpx 4020 assessment 1 enhancing quality and safety](#) and lessened medical complications improve the efficiency of operations for both the healthcare institution and the patient.

The best interdisciplinary teams have the patient's needs at their core and work towards an end goal that will benefit them. This could be to improve the patient's quality of life or even save their lives. This should be communicated to each member of the interdisciplinary team so that they can work together to create policies that will improve the patient's situation and reduce medical errors.

The interdisciplinary team should also include a clinical team facilitator to ensure that the meetings are productive and effective. A team facilitator can bring structure to discussions, identify the goals of the meeting and encourage the participation of every team member.

Root Cause Analysis and Safety

Root cause analysis is a critical element of any incident investigation. It allows investigators to get to the bottom of an event and prevent similar incidents from occurring. There are a number of tried and tested methods for identifying the most basic causes of incidents. Whether it is 'Influence and Causal Factor' charting, the Five Why's, Fishbone or Ishikawa Diagrams or a more in-depth Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA), the key is to dig into each area of an incident. The more questions asked, the closer to the root cause a investigator will get.

Conducting effective root cause [nurs fpx 4020 assessment 2 root cause analysis and safety](#) and implementing apt solutions allow employers to reduce the risk of death or injury to their employees, clients or customers. It can also reduce unnecessary costs associated with business interruption, regulatory fines and audits or emergency response.

To improve the likelihood of success in an interdisciplinary plan, apply best practices from research on change theories and leadership that have been proven to increase team collaboration and enhance interdisciplinary teams' ability to achieve their objective. Use APA style in-text citations to indicate your source(s).

Picot Questions

Whether in advanced nursing school or a professional clinical setting, registered nurses often begin their research queries with well-constructed PICOT questions. The acronym PICOT stands for patient, intervention, comparison, outcome and time. This mnemonic helps researchers [nurs fpx 4030 assessment 3 picot questions](#) search strategies that will lead to scholarly literature that answers the question.

For example, a clinician might want to know whether distracting geriatric patients who are hospitalized with dementia by providing them with distraction activities decreases their agitation. To develop a PICOT question, the clinician would need to identify the patient, the outcome being measured, the comparison, the type of treatment being considered and whether it is a current practice. Then, the researcher would need to define what timeframe is relevant.

A poorly constructed PICOT question can result in a biased search. For example, if the investigator includes a directional term such as "increased," she will miss articles that describe how an intervention has decreased the same outcome being measured.

Regardless of the type of writing [NR 500 Week 7 Cultivating Healthful Environments](#), a student should always read over the work before handing it in. Grammatical and spelling errors count as points against the paper. Visit the Writing Center in the Student Success Center under the Resources tab in LoudCloud to find templates, citation examples and tips on improving your writing.