



Management Interprofessional Education in Ethical Nursing

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Abstract. The era of globalization create a society that has a more critical level of thinking about health. This requires every health worker to provide optimal services to patients in accordance with backgrounds from various regions in Indonesia and in the world. Nurses must work optimally to produce effective health care so collaboration between professions is needed. In providing care, nurses must respect professional ethics and other professions so that they do not conflict with scientific disciplines while still being guided by professional and interprofessional values. One collaboration that supports teamwork is the Interprofessional Education (IPE). IPE is an innovation that is being developed in the world of health professions carried out by two or more health professions to improve health services. This research aimed to describe the management of interprofessional education in ethical nursing, and was qualitative research with a descriptive method that focuses on the application of interprofessional education to nursing ethics. The result of this research showed that ethical issues occurring in health care were usually conflicts between professions about treatment and patient recovery. The application of IPE in handling nursing ethics issues were very effective in solving those ethical problems so that nurses can further increase their confidence, respect between professions, receive input, improve teamwork, and be able to learn and improve skills for handling patients from the perspective of other health professions.

Keywords: Management, Interprofessional Education, Ethics, Nursing

1 Background

The era of globalization create a society that has a more critical level of thinking about health. The public tends to judge the performance of health workers in the services provided. This requires health workers including nurses to provide optimal services to patients in accordance with various backgrounds from various regions in Indonesia and in the world. Nurses must work optimally to produce effective and optimal health care. In providing comprehensive services, nurses need collaboration with other health workers to improve the health and quality of life of patients [18].

Collaboration between professions is one way to improve the quality of life of patients. One collaboration that supports teamwork is the Interprofessional Education

(IPE) [13]. Interprofessional Education was first introduced by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a strategy to increase collaboration between different health workers in order to view a problem and be able to solve it holistically so as to achieve quality health service outcomes [5]. IPE is an innovation that is being developed in the world of health professions that aims to improve health services [9]. IPE refers to the education that students have to produce health care professionals who are able to collaborate with other health workers [1]. The principle in implementing IPE is to teach and prepare nursing personnel to develop self-confidence, competence to interact inter-professional, and develop professional attitudes so as to improve the standard of nursing practice and the effective functioning of nurses as part of health services [24, 25].

IPE can occur when two or more health professions learn together, learn from each other, and work together in learning the role of each health profession to improve collaboration and quality of health services, but the implementation of IPE still varies and depends on the policies of institutions, hospitals, and attitudes of students and the community [15, 20]. The implementation of IPE requires nurses and other health workers who understand health professionals so that they must work together in providing professional health care by involving several health professions [12]. The purpose of collaboration or cooperation between health workers to solve complex health problems and to succeed a health service. The best health services can promote health, well-being, and safety at the individual, group, community, and global levels [18].

To achieve interprofessional collaboration, it is necessary to develop four competencies, namely the principle of interprofessional collaboration, awareness of different professional roles and responsibilities, teamwork, and collaborative value-based work practices of interprofessional education [18]. Interprofessional Education (IPE) provides promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative efforts to produce and provide optimal health services [16]. In the implementation of health services, it is very important to think about and respect others while still applying professional ethics and collaboration values by considering right and wrong when interacting with other professions and respecting each other and realizing the duties and responsibilities of each profession. Ethics in health services is very important so it becomes a matter that needs to be considered [23]. The main key to the application of ethics in the delivery of health services is communication [4]; Communication must be well established will result in good relationships and good cooperation between health professions, families and patients so as not to cause conflicts and losses to patients both morbidity, mortality and material losses [2]. Patients who do not have the capacity can guide decisions regarding their own care through follow-up directives, legal documents that record care and treatment or designate a power of attorney for health care.

Nurses must respect professional ethics and other professions in conducting nursing care so that it does not conflict with other disciplines while still being guided by professional and interprofessional values. Nurses must face ethics about professional collaboration with other professions every day because nurses provide caregivers to patients so nurses are required to continue to be professional in facing ethical challenges at work every day because patients who visit health services will experience changes in roles and activities so that nurses are responsible for providing care for their patients [19]. This ethical challenge is always faced by nurses every day because they must provide nursing care by not contradicting professional ethics. This study will describe the management of interprofessional education in ethical nursing.

2 Method

This research was qualitative research with a descriptive method that focused on the application of interprofessional education to nursing ethics carried out by nurses and nursing students in collaboration with medical personnel and other health workers which is then analyzed simply. The nursing students in question were nursing student's in 5th – 7th semester 5 who practiced clinical nursing at the Hospital. In the application of interprofessional education to nursing ethics, nurses and nursing students must first understand nursing ethics in general so that in the application of interprofessional education nurses and nursing students can appreciate nursing ethics and other professional ethics of health workers.

3 Results and Discussion

Interprofessional Education (IPE) is one of the most important things in the development of the concept of cooperation between professionals by promoting positive attitudes and behaviors between the professions involved in it [13]. The implementation of IPE will support the development of professional skills of health workers, namely attitudes, emotional, knowledge, and skills in providing care so as to optimize relationships with other health workers, patients and patients' families [11]. In carrying out duties and obligations as health workers, all elements of the health profession have their own policies that are used as directions in conducting health collaboration, one of which is the code of ethics.[6] Ethics involves respect and respect for human dignity and requires an attitude that can respect, be responsible for patients, other professions and the nursing profession, and an attitude of care in the context of nursing [3, 10].

IPE guides nurses to continue to respect fellow professions by not contradicting professional ethics so that there are limitations in providing health care. Nurses must continue to consider nursing ethics, namely Justice, where nurses are required to provide care according to patient needs; secondly autonomy, which means the ability of an individual who has self-respect and dignity, who is able to decide for himself matters relating to himself; The third is beneficence, where nurses in providing nursing services must be oriented to efforts that provide the widest possible benefit for patient care; fourth is non-maleficence does not harm patients where nurses must not take actions that hurt or do not harm patients or others; The fifth is honesty and the sixth is confidentiality. With honesty and maintaining the confidentiality of patients handled, a nurse must have a good image as a professional; Seventh is fidelity or commitment, nurses must have a strong commitment, must be independent and not only weigh decisions scientifically but also with ethical principles in nursing [8, 17].

The ethics and values of interprofessional collaboration focus on right and wrong ways to interact with other professions and be aware of each other's duties and responsibilities so that the process of providing health care requires mutual trust, respect, and honesty, as well as a shared understanding of the problem, dignity and privacy of patients [18]. Nursing ethics are very demanding and direct nurses when doing nursing care because with the existence of nursing ethics nurses are required to take professional actions so as not to harm patients and other professions. Ethical problems in nurse interprofessional collaboration with other professions are very frequent due to

differences of opinion between nurses and other professions in understanding the problems and roles of patients and the role of health professions in the process of patient care and recovery.

Ethical issues that are often encountered in hospitals and health services are: conflicts between professions about treatment and recovery of patients, truths that must be conveyed to patients and families that conflict with the wishes of the family or patients. Ethical issues about inter-professional conflicts about treatment and patient recovery often occur because of differences in the profession's understanding of medicine and patient desires that are unknown to other professions. Patients tend to express their desires to health workers who they think can be trusted and have established a good relationship so that in providing health care, there are professions that do not know the wishes of patients; such as continuous blood sampling can be against the patient's wishes about treatment but must be done for laboratory examination to determine the patient's condition; Continuous stabbing can lead to conflicts between nurses and other professions due to differences of opinion about the area of stabbing, too little or too much blood draw, and so on. In addition, Frequent conflicts are between nurses and doctors regarding excessive drug use in patients at the end of life, because doctors maximize treatment at the end of life due to concerns about the doctor's competence, doctor's communication, changes in treatment plans [19]. Other conflicts that often occur in health care are inequalities in social status and differences in treatment given; A frequent moral conflict between nurses, other health professionals and doctors is about patients with high social status and authority being listened to and given better care than others. In addition, patients who are polite and do not cause problems often demand their right to get more services from patients which causes many problems for nurses, doctors, and other health workers. Conflicts between these professions often occur so that the need for interprofessional education management to increase discussion and cooperation to solve patient problems without having to discriminate patients.

Conflicts about the desire of patients and families to tell the truth to patients often occur in health care. This can lead to ethical conflicts when professionals have different views on what patients want. Health professionals sometimes think about what to do if the patient's unknown wishes are not carried out, in addition to differences in views between patients and families about notification of patient problems such as the patient's desire not to inform the family about the disease. This is an ethical dilemma because nurses must apply ethical principles of keeping promises but families also have the right to know their children's illnesses, so ethical dilemmas like this really require the professionalism of health workers to consider the wishes of patients and families. In addition, ethical conflicts occur when nurses, doctors and other health professionals about the delivery of information about patient problems often occur. Nurses believe that sometimes patients are only told some facts that are often conveyed in a sad way, or that the truth is completely kept secret so that professionals disagree about the most ethical way to hold discussions with patients, However, nurses have an ethical obligation to convey the information needed by patients for final decision making determined by patients and families [7]. Nurses and other healthcare professionals prefer this to be done in person, one-to-one, and doctors believe that it is acceptable to discuss issues when the patient's family is around [18].

Ethical conflicts in providing health care often occur so that there is a need for understanding, mutual respect, honesty, and accuracy of nurses, doctors, and health workers in solving these problems without harming patients, families, and professions. In resolving ethical conflicts, health workers, especially nurses, must be able to make quick, precise, and careful decisions based on agreements between patients, families, nurses, doctors, and other health workers. Therefore, a nurse must have knowledge and decision-making skills and be able to convince patients that ethical decisions are based on careful analysis and consideration [14, 21]. In making ethical decisions, nurses must consider various factors, namely legal, contextual, cultural values and beliefs of patients and families, moral development, spiritual perspectives, and interpersonal relationships so that nurses must put patients at the center, so they must be able to interact with the patient's family, respect the uniqueness of patients and families, respect the values and rights of patients and families [22, 27].

The application of IPE improves nurses' competence both in terms of communication and skills [23]. IPE teaches nursing students, nurses, and health workers to be open to each other to solve patient problems. The application of IPE strongly supports the development of role understanding, effective communication, and teamwork skills [26].

The application of IPE in resolving ethical conflict problems in health services is very useful because with the application of IPE health workers can discuss patient problems without having to harm patients, families, and professions. The key to implementing IPE is communication and mutual respect between professions. The implementation of IPE in solving ethical problems can increase nurses' confidence, respect between professions, receive input, increase teamwork, and can learn and improve skills for patient care from the perspective of other health professions. This is very effective in health services because in providing health care to patients must involve two or more health professionals to accelerate healing and recovery of patients, and improve the quality of life of patients.

4 Conclusion

Ethical problems in health services are one of the things that often occur in health services so that they require nurses to be professional in providing optimal care to patients. One of the things that can be applied to deal with ethical issues is IPE. IPE is one of the most important things in the development of the concept of cooperation between professionals by promoting positive attitudes and behaviors between the professions involved in it. The application of IPE in handling nursing ethics issues were proven to be very effective in solving ethical problems so that nurses can further increase nurse confidence, respect between professions, receive input, improve teamwork, and can learn and improve skills for handling patients from the perspective of other health professions.

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