



Interprofessional Skills Development in Public Health Education to Address One Health Problems

Defense by MPH Candidate

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What is Interprofessional Practice?

- Interprofessional practice (IPP) is **collaborative work** between different fields of study and/or professions to achieve a mutual goal.
- It is most often associated with **healthcare** and used to **improve patient outcomes**.



Goal of the Study

Assess what Kansas State students know about IPP.

Why?

- Provide valuable training for future professionals
- Identify current gaps in IPP knowledge
- Analyze effectiveness of current IPP training for public health, veterinary medicine, and One Health



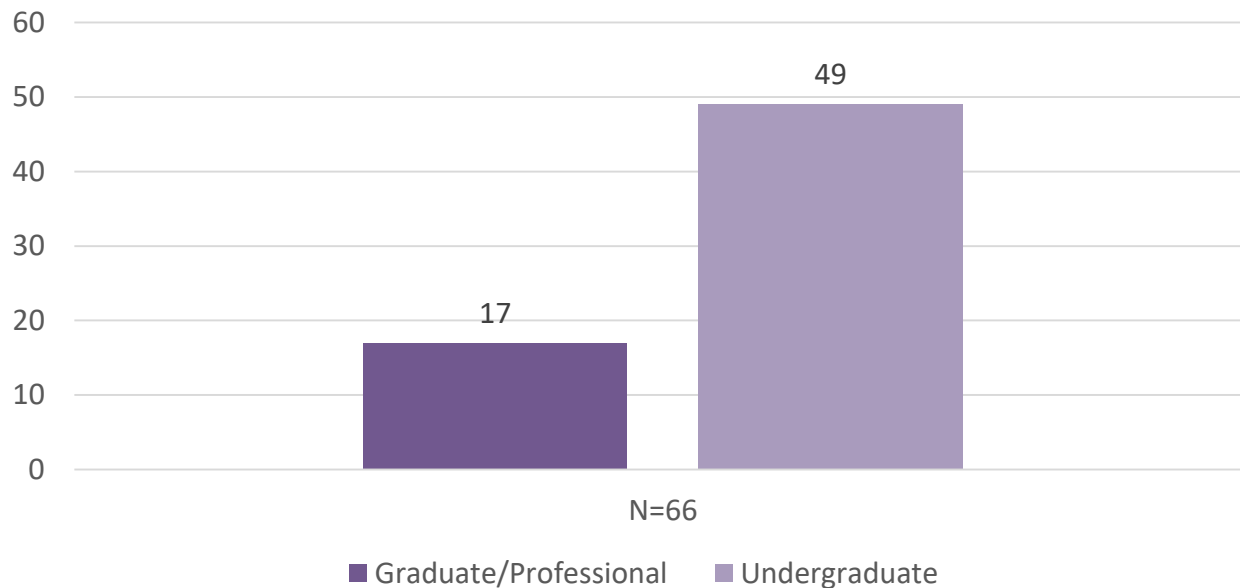
Methods

- IRB Approval
- Qualtrics surveys included:
 1. Pre-test
 2. Short scenario (6 variations)
 3. Post-test
- **No definition** of IPP provided



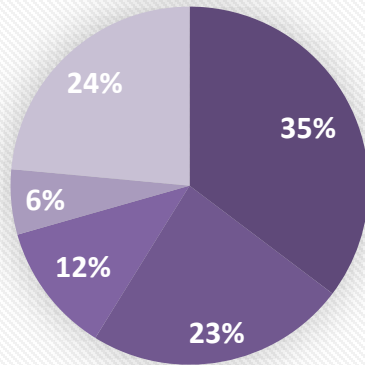
Study Population

Current Response by Education Level



Study Population (N=66)

Graduate/Professional Students



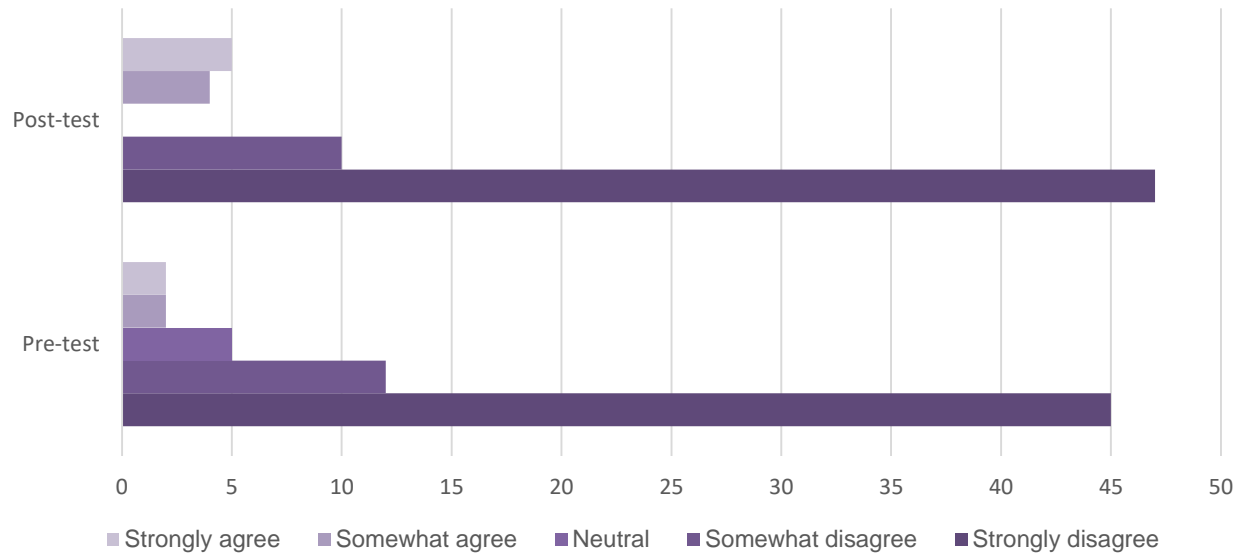
■ MPH ■ DVM ■ MPH & DVM ■ PhD ■ MS-VBS

Major	Number of Respondents
Pre-medical	10
Psychology	9
Education	4
Biology	3
Kinesiology	3
Animal science	3
Communications	2
Architecture	2
Business	2
Mathematics	2
Undecided/Open	2
Mechanical Engineering	2
Biochemistry	1
Agriculture	1
Computer science	1
Political science	1
Regional planning	1



Results

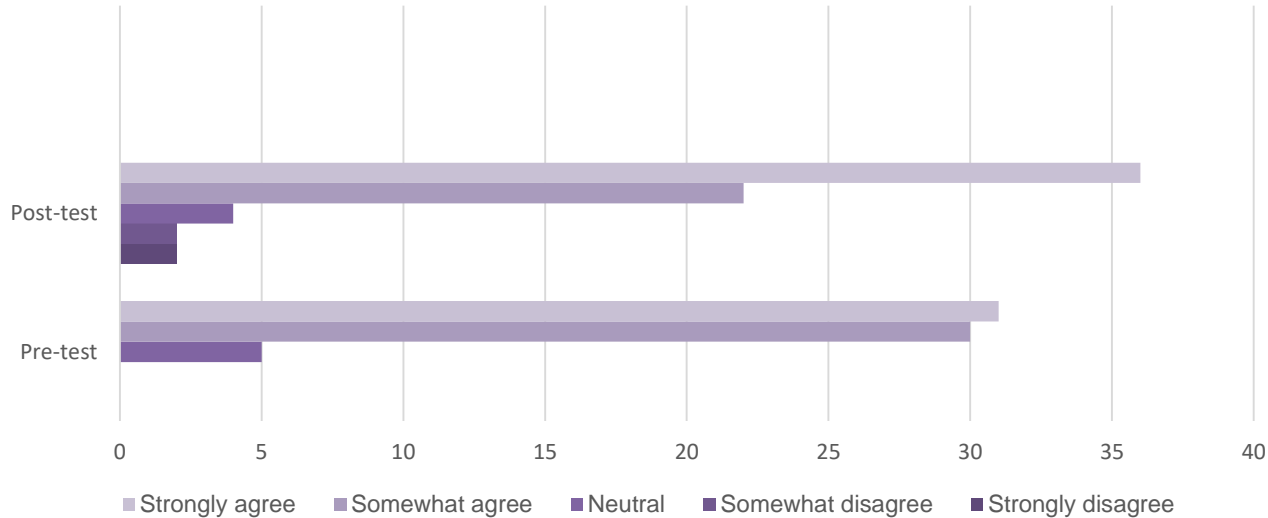
"I will not have to work collaboratively or creatively on a diverse team in my future profession."





Results

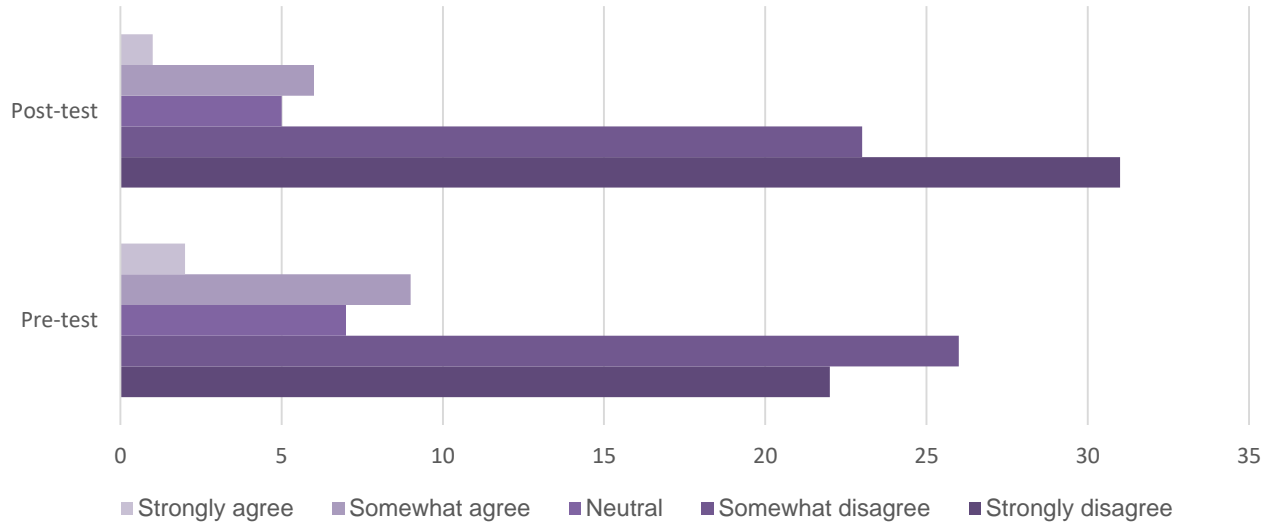
"Healthcare has routinely demonstrated that teams with better interprofessional communication have patients with better long-term outcomes."





Results

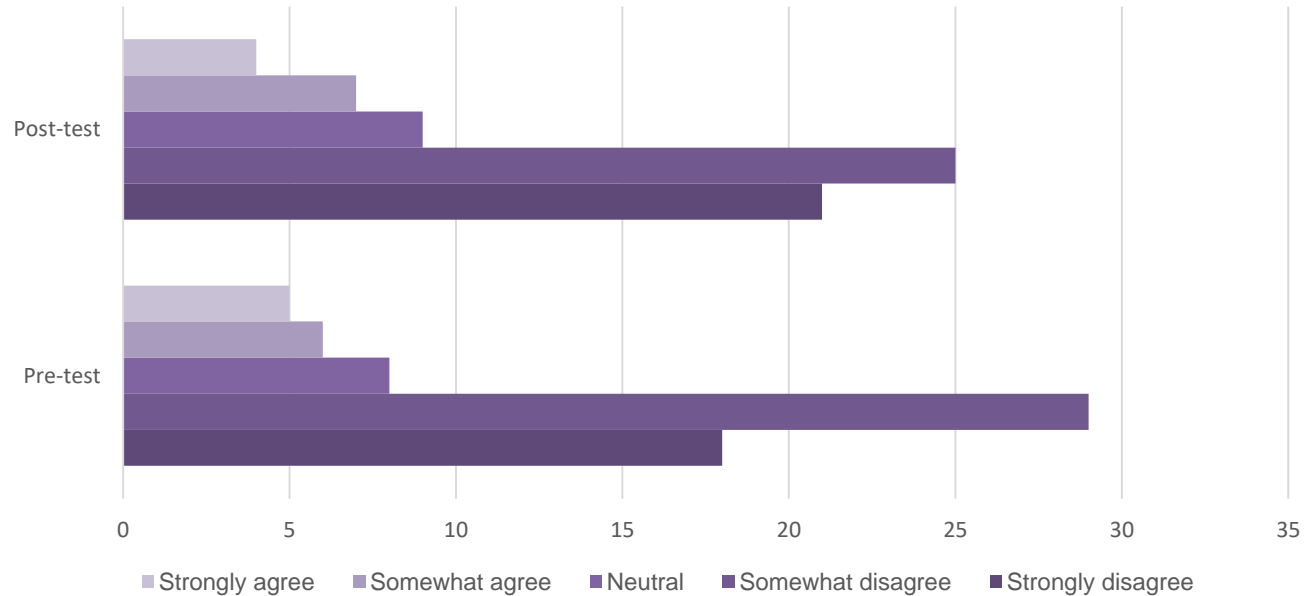
“Interprofessional competency means that all members of a team must have the same knowledge and backgrounds to produce the best outcome from their work.”





Results

“Conflict is completely avoidable on a well-functioning interprofessional team.”



Results

Key IPP skills identified



- Participants could be included in multiple categories



Results

Challenges to plan implementation

- Participant buy-in: 22
- Costs or resource investment: 15
- Care coordination across disciplines: 9

Results

Students who could not define IPP during pre-test	Students who could not define IPP by post-test
28	4

- 26 undergraduates
- 2 graduate/professional students
- 86% could identify IPP by the post-test



Discussion

- Most undergraduates do not know the term “interprofessional practice” during the pre-test
- Potential benefits of introducing IPP in undergraduate education
- Possibilities of online, asynchronous format



Response to Cynthia

- 13 participants
- Reservations about working interprofessionally
- Focus on fixing immigration status versus domestic abuse
- Singular apathetic response of the 66 included



Communication as Strategy

Primary bases of communication:

- What we say
- How we say it

Most strategies rely on facts then focus on the “how”

What is missing?



MPH Foundational Competencies

Number and Competency		Description
2.	Select quantitative and qualitative data collection methods appropriate for a given public health context	Analysis of IPP
6.	Discuss the means by which structural bias, social inequities and racism undermine health and create challenges to achieving health equity at organizational, community and societal levels	Presented information about the social determinants of health in a 90-minute presentation and discussion within an AMETH 160 course. Spring 2019.
13.	Propose strategies to identify stakeholders and build coalitions and partnerships for influencing public health outcomes	Article about the "Tripartite Guide"
19.	Communicate audience-appropriate public health content, both in writing and through oral presentation	AMETH 160 presentation, APHA presentation, IPP survey development, One Health articles, Epi Triad poster
21.	Perform effectively on interprofessional teams	IPP survey, One Health article on communication



MPH Emphasis Area Competencies

MPH Emphasis Area: Infectious Diseases and Zoonoses		
Number and Competency		Description
1	Pathogens/pathogenic mechanisms	DMP 770 (Emerging Infectious Diseases); BIOL 890 (Host-Pathogen Interactions); DMP 710 (Introduction to One Health)
2	Host response to pathogens/immunology	BIOL 890 (Host-Pathogen Interactions); DMP 895 (Vaccinology)
3	Environmental/ecological influences	DMP 770 (Emerging Infectious Diseases); MPH 802 (Environmental Health)
4	Disease surveillance	MPH 754 (Introduction to Epidemiology); DMP 854 (Intermediate Epidemiology); DMP 954 (Advanced Epidemiology)
5	Disease vectors	MPH 802 (Environmental Health); DMP 710 (Introduction to One Health)

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