**Collaboration and Improved Patient Outcomes**

Student's Name

University Affiliation

Course

Instructor

Date

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**Introduction**

**Collaboration is crucial to any team's or organization's success, particularly in the healthcare sector. Reeves et al. (2017) say that a group may collaborate by trusting one another, sharing, exchanging information, ideas and skills, working towards a common goal and having a single objective. In health care, collaboration is crucial to achieving a shared objective of rapidly delivering the patient with high-quality, appropriate and safe treatment to boost organizational efficiency and minimize needless harm to the patient.**

**Multidisciplinary Collaboration and Clinical Decision-Making.**

Interprofessional cooperation in healthcare lowers healthcare costs by providing improved patient outcomes , enhancing patient experience and reducing prescription mistakes (Taberna et al., 2020). Eliminating redundant tasks and inefficiencies in the process also aids hospitals in saving money. Clinical decision-making (CDM) often occurs in multidisciplinary settings, requiring cooperation among healthcare providers to determine progress evaluations, management strategies, treatment objectives, and diagnoses. According to Hughes (2021), working as a member of a multidisciplinary team allows one to treat the patient holistically and completely.

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In addition to care team meetings, several hospitals now advocate team-based rounds that include primary care doctors, bedside nurses, specialists, and other relevant team members. Additionally, it is advantageous to have hospital communication technology that enables seamless, secure, on-location or point-of-care collaboration and communication between care teams via video, voice or text. Interprofessional cooperation in healthcare can aid in optimizing medication dosages, reducing avoidable adverse drug reactions, and lowering mortality rates (Reeves et al., 2017). With numerous doctors prescribing and nurses administering those medications, it is simple to understand how errors could occur. Interprofessional cooperation again fills the voids. Healthcare communication technology not only automates alerts but also keeps lines of communication open between members of the care team. In most cases, a care team communication platform will provide timely and relevant information to the proper people.

**Lack of Collaboration and Poor Patient Outcomes**

Poor patient outcomes may result from a failure to effectively communicate. In addition, it poses serious health risks to patients (Stewart, 2018). A lack of teamwork, for instance, may result in disconnection between care providers and thus, subpar treatment. Lack of teamwork may lead to serious outcomes such as patient injury, death, wrong prescriptions, prolonged treatment times, misdiagnoses, and unhappy patients. Lack of communication between healthcare providers may lead to disastrous results.

**Barriers to Professional Collaboration**

The main barriers to professional collaboration in healthcare are; poor communication, identity-related anxieties, unclear responsibilities, and lack of training and time. According to Rawlison (2021), poor cooperation in the healthcare industry is primarily responsible for excessive healthcare expenditures, resource waste, poor patient outcomes and decreased treatment quality. Failures in communication can have a detrimental impact on patient and staff satisfaction. Examples include a lack of communication amongst case managers, doctors, physical therapists, nurses, etc., and a failure to recognize one another as professionals. Issues with reimbursement, such as the inability to build time spent on care cooperation, are another barrier.

**Nurse Practitioner and Encouraging of Collaboration**

**By teaching patients and other members of the healthcare team and by setting an example in everything that they do, a nurse practitioner may encourage and foster cooperation amongst healthcare professionals, carers, family, and patient.** Muller et al. (2018) say that **multidisciplinary rounds provide a quick way to enhance departmental communication. Nurses should encourage their staff to take advantage of these opportunities to ask questions, clarify things, and talk with other healthcare professionals about patient goals.**

**Conclusion**

**In conclusion, in doing bedside rounds, nurse practitioners may collaborate with other team members and the patient to share a care plan, create objectives and enlist their help in providing the patient with exceptional care. Nurse practitioners may promote and support cooperation by participating in and encouraging interprofessional and interprofessional dialogue. Additionally, bedside rounds increase patient happiness and safety, which leads to better results.**

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