

Core hospital care team members may surprise you

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Doctors and nurses are traditionally thought to be the primary caretakers of patients in a typical hospital setting. But according to a study at the burn center intensive care unit at Loyola University Health System, three physicians, a social worker and a dietitian were documented as the most central communicators of the patient clinical team.

David Shoham, PhD, and colleagues were published in the American Burn Association's *Journal of Burn Care & Research*. Shoham is an associate professor in the Department of Public Health Sciences of Loyola University Chicago Stritch School of Medicine. "The pattern of who talks to whom dictates the centrality - the center or core - of a communication system whether it is combat operations, corporate bodies or a medical team," says Shoham. "Being 'central' means these team members tie the team together and reduce the distance that information needs to travel between team members. The Loyola social network study showed we cannot presuppose doctors and nurses are the only important players health care settings."

Interactions with respiratory therapists, occupational therapists, medical students and housekeeping staff were documented in the study along with care by nurses, physicians, social workers, medical students, and dietitians. The study was restricted only to health care team members; for confidentiality reasons, no patients were included in the study.

"In a complex entity such as the Loyola <u>burn intensive care unit</u>, communication between team members is critical if we are to provide



the needed <u>patient care</u> in a coordinated and interactive manner," said Richard L. Gamelli, MD, FACS, FRCS, former chief of the Loyola University Medical Center burn center and professor emeritus, Stritch School of Medicine, Loyola University Chicago. "Furthermore, all members know that their input is vital and valued."

Shoham is interested in conducting additional studies to compare communication networks in other <u>intensive care</u> units as well as nonintensive care units. "Comparing social network communication in patient health could lead to better patient outcomes," he said.

Shoham and his team conducted the social analysis study within a 24-hour period exclusively in Loyola's level 1 burn intensive care unit. "Effective clinical care teams show high degrees of shared cognition," he said. "Teams that work in silos are less effective and present barriers to optimal patient care." A total of 69 coworkers were listed by 48 clinical team <u>members</u> and 626 overlapping pathways of communication were documented in the study.

Provided by Loyola University Health System

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