

## Review Article



# Interprofessional Collaboration in Primary Care: Concept Analysis

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## Abstract

**Introduction:** The concept of collaboration in primary care is described using various terms, reflecting differences in context and professional roles. Although interprofessional collaboration is not a new concept in health care, various terms reflect the complexity and diversity of the different roles and contributions of each health profession. Hence, this study aimed to analyze the concept of interprofessional collaboration in primary care.

**Methods:** The concept was analyzed using Walker and Avant's eight-step method. A literature search was also done using the following databases: Clinical Key, Scopus, ScienceDirect and PubMed from January 2010 to February 2024. The search terms used were "interprofessional collaboration" AND "primary care" OR "primary health care". In the initial search, 315 articles were found but finally 17 articles were deemed relevant and included in the analysis.

**Results:** Key defining attributes of interprofessional collaboration include effective communication, teamwork, patient-centered care, shared leadership, and mutual respect. Antecedents include organizational support, education/training, and commitment. Consequences of interprofessional collaboration include improved quality of care, improved patient satisfaction, efficiency in the disease management, and professional development.

**Conclusion:** Five attributes of interprofessional collaboration, its antecedents, and consequences may aid researchers in better understanding the concept and its application in nursing practice. Caring-centered relationships, which lie at the core of nursing practice, are essential to supporting interprofessional collaboration.

## Introduction

Interprofessional collaboration is an approach in which different health professions work together to address the complexities of managing health problems.<sup>1</sup> However, its implementation is often hindered by unclear roles, poor team understanding, and limited organizational support.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, gaining a comprehensive understanding of how to effectively implement interprofessional collaboration is crucial for improving community health outcomes.<sup>3</sup>

Effective implementation of interprofessional collaboration in primary care can create a holistic and integrated approach to manage health problems.<sup>4</sup> Primary care providers are often confronted with a variety of interrelated health problems.<sup>5</sup> Interprofessional collaboration forms the foundation for developing coordinated and patient-centred care plans. Clients require diverse and comprehensive services from various health professionals, although the boundaries between professional roles often remain blurred in practice.<sup>6</sup>

Therefore, health care professionals can maximize teamwork by leveraging each other's knowledge and skills to meet increasingly complex challenges through interprofessional collaboration.<sup>7</sup>

The concept of interprofessional collaboration is defined as two or more professions working together to achieve a common goal, and is often used as a means to solve a variety of complex problems and issues.<sup>8</sup> Several studies show that interprofessional collaboration is recognized as an important component of high-quality health care.<sup>9</sup> Interprofessional collaboration integrates the work of different health care professions, combining complementary competencies and skills to make the best use of resources.<sup>2</sup>

Inadequate interprofessional collaboration can lead to a lack of comprehensive services. Each profession tends to focus on its own domain, which may limit the comprehensiveness of care delivery.<sup>10,11</sup> In addition, care coordination can be disrupted, resulting in poorly

integrated information between healthcare teams, which can hinder appropriate and comprehensive patient care decisions.<sup>12</sup> This can impact on interprofessional synergy, reducing the effectiveness and efficiency of disease prevention, health education, and health promotion efforts.<sup>13</sup> Hence, the need for interprofessional collaboration to improve services and overall health system effectiveness.<sup>8</sup>

The concept of interprofessional collaboration has many different terms. These terminologies reflect the conceptual diversity and the distinct contributions of each profession involved in collaborative care. In addition to interprofessional collaboration, other terms include collaborative practice,<sup>14</sup> multidisciplinary team,<sup>15</sup> interdisciplinary,<sup>16</sup> team-based care,<sup>17</sup> integrated care,<sup>18</sup> and transdisciplinary.<sup>19</sup> This difference is due to the different approaches and paradigms of collaboration. Therefore, reviewing the concept of interprofessional collaboration through concept analysis is essential to conceptualize descriptions, clarify, and simultaneously provide a common understanding.

Despite the extensive literature on interprofessional collaboration, there is a notable gap in understanding its implementation specifically within primary care settings. While existing studies have highlighted the importance and challenges of interprofessional collaboration, few have systematically analyzed the concept through a comprehensive framework. Therefore, this study aimed to analyze the concept of interprofessional collaboration in primary care.

## Materials and Methods

A concept analysis approach was used to examine the concept of interprofessional collaboration in primary care. A comprehensive literature review was conducted through searches in four electronic databases: Clinical Key, Scopus, ScienceDirect and PubMed. The search terms used were (“interprofessional collaboration” AND

“primary care”) OR “primary health care” for the period between January 1, 2010, to February 29, 2024. Selected articles had to meet the following criteria: open access, written in English, full-text publications, and containing materials on the definition, uses, attributes, antecedents, or consequences of interprofessional collaboration. Editorials, commentaries, book reviews, and anonymous documents were excluded from the analysis.

No strict definition of interprofessional collaboration was applied, to allow for a more comprehensive exploration of the concept. This conceptual analysis aims to contribute to the development of a coherent and systematic understanding of the concept.<sup>20</sup> The included studies were reviewed iteratively. Words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs were analyzed to identify meanings, which were then compared to determine similarities and differences (see Figure 1). Data analysis was conducted by comparing information extracted through coding and thematic analysis methods. Coding assisted in grouping the data into relevant categories, while thematic analysis enabled the researcher to identify key themes that emerged from the data, thus providing a deeper understanding of the variation and context of use of the concept of interprofessional collaboration.

The author used Walker & Avant’s concept analysis method, which includes eight analysis steps.<sup>21</sup> These steps are as follows: Selecting a concept, determining the purpose of the analysis, identifying all uses of the concept, defining the characteristic attributes of the concept definition, identifying a model case, identifying the borderline and opposite cases, identifying the antecedents, and identifying the consequences.<sup>21</sup> This analysis step is described in the following section.

## Selecting the Concept

The selection of a concept is guided by its relevance, significance, and potential contribution to both theoretical and practical developments within the

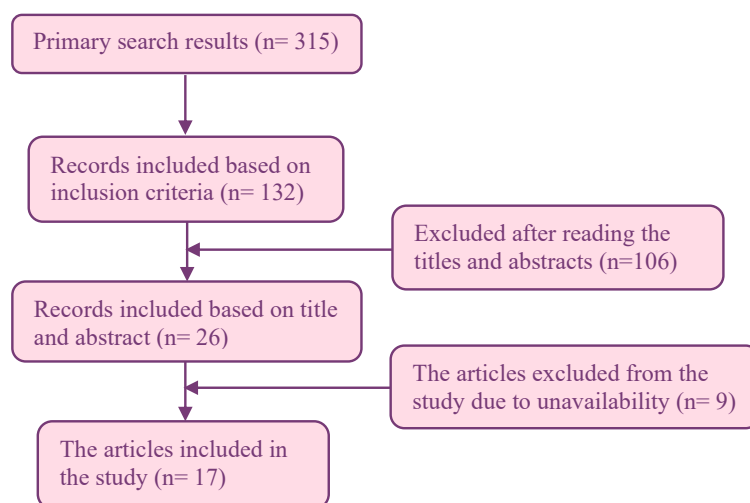


Figure 1. Flowchart of the study selection process

field. This article aims to analyze the concept of interprofessional collaboration, particularly in the context of disease management in primary care, based on a comprehensive literature review. This concept was selected with the expectation that it will support nurses in effectively implementing interprofessional collaboration in managing diseases in primary care settings. Nurses need to be able to collaborate skillfully and communicate effectively across the health professional team to provide the highest quality of patient care.<sup>22</sup> Collaboration has the potential to make service delivery smoother and more cohesive in the face of various challenges.<sup>23</sup>

### **Determining the Purpose of the Analysis**

The second step in concept analysis is to determine the purpose of the analysis. According to Walker and Avant<sup>21</sup> determining the purpose is essential for understanding the concept and identifying its relevance and application within a specific context. This conceptual analysis aims to clarify the concept of interprofessional collaboration in primary care. The aim is for nurses to enhance their collaborative skills, improve interprofessional communication, and provide more holistic care and coordinated care. Additionally, this analysis may guide nurses in selecting appropriate tools for measuring interprofessional collaboration.

### **Results**

Results are presented as the uses of the concept, attributes, cases, antecedents, consequences, and empirical referents of the concept.

### **Identifying all Possible Uses of the Concept**

According to Walker & Avant<sup>21</sup> the next step of identifying all possible uses of the concept is essential to understand its variations and contextual applications. This study used a literature review approach to identify the use of the concept of interprofessional collaboration. The results of the literature search can be seen in [Table 1](#).

### **Determining the Defining Attributes**

At this stage, Walker and Avant<sup>21</sup> explain that identifying the attributes that define the concept allows more focus on the key relevant aspects for better understanding. The authors identified the most frequently occurring terms across existing definitions. Subsequently, similar terms were manually clustered and categorized using a tabular format. Finally, the authors determine the name or attribute of the concept that represents each of the previously identified keyword clusters. From the 17 article sources relevant to interprofessional collaboration in primary care, the authors derived five key attributes: communication, collaboration, teamwork, patient-centered care, and leadership ([Table 2](#)). Accordingly, interprofessional collaboration can be operationally defined as: *«the involvement of two or more health care*

*professionals who communicate, collaborate, cooperate, are patient-centered, and provide leadership in the delivery of health care services»* ([Table 2](#))”.

### **Communication**

The first attribute of interprofessional collaboration is communication. This attribute refers to the way in which members of the health care team from different professions and disciplines communicate and interact.<sup>26</sup> The importance of open communication lies in the ability to transparently share information, thoughts, and knowledge to build trust among team members.<sup>28</sup> Effective communication among interdisciplinary healthcare team members serves as a critical foundation for successful collaboration.<sup>29,36</sup> Communication can also be used to share information to maintain continuity of patient care, ensuring that each team member has a complete understanding of the condition and subsequent treatment plan.<sup>30</sup> Therefore, effective communication is essential to ensure coordination and enhance the quality of care delivery.<sup>37</sup>

Training and education are antecedents that support effective communication in interprofessional collaboration. Continuing education in communication skills, including active listening, providing constructive feedback, and negotiation skills, is necessary for all health care professionals.<sup>41</sup> Nurses are often the primary link between patients and other health care professionals.<sup>42</sup> Nurses are the health professionals who interact most frequently with patients,<sup>43</sup> so they need to have effective communication skills that are reinforced by training and continuing education.<sup>44</sup>

### **Collaboration**

The second attribute of interprofessional collaboration is collaboration. Collaboration plays a key role in facilitating effective interactions among diverse members of the healthcare team within the interprofessional collaboration framework.<sup>8</sup> The process of collaboration provides a systematic foundation for working together to plan, deliver, and evaluate a patient's health care.<sup>24</sup> Collaboration also fosters learning, allowing team members to continuously learn from each other and collectively enrich their knowledge and skills.<sup>30</sup> Collaboration also involves the active participation of all team members in decision making, ensuring that different perspectives and expertise are considered.<sup>31,38</sup> Collaborative healthcare practices help prevent overlapping interventions and enable each professional to contribute optimally according to their expertise.<sup>39</sup>

Organizational support is an antecedent that enables effective collaborative practices in the work culture of healthcare.<sup>24</sup> This support includes policies and procedures that support collaborative practices including clear formal policies regarding the roles and responsibilities of each health professional, as well as

**Table 1.** Definition of interprofessional collaboration

Authors (year)	Definition
Grant et al <sup>24</sup> (2024)	A team-based approach to primary care delivery that emphasizes the importance of administrative and managerial resource support, communication for information sharing, and collaboration in the delivery of health care services.
Vasconcelos et al <sup>25</sup> (2024)	An association of various health professionals who share knowledge by emphasizing team participation, team goals, and task orientation to improve the quality of health services provided to the community.
Huyen et al <sup>26</sup> (2024)	Working interprofessionally requires multiple health professionals from different professional backgrounds who communicate, collaborate, respect each other, appreciate the value of each other's expertise, and have leadership support.
Fusco and Ohtake <sup>27</sup> (2019)	Two or more professionals working together using interprofessional communication, partnership, defined roles and responsibilities, and a focus on patient/family-centered care, complemented by conflict management and optimization of team function in a variety of practice settings to improve health outcomes.
Mertens et al <sup>28</sup> (2019)	A dynamic process involving two or more healthcare professionals with complementary backgrounds and skills, supported by open communication and the absence of hierarchy that can improve collaboration and healthcare outcomes.
Donnelly et al <sup>29</sup> (2019)	Integration of health care teamwork with effective communication, shared interventions, care that prioritizes patient needs, and supportive leadership are essential foundations for the delivery of quality primary health care.
Smith-Carrier et al <sup>30</sup> (2015)	A strategy to build collaboration for healthcare professionals through joint commissioning, information sharing, shared learning to understand complex care needs, and leadership with a shared vision to deliver effective and efficient healthcare services.
Morgan et al <sup>31</sup> (2015)	Collaborative practice involving three or more health care professionals from at least two health care disciplines to improve care, especially for patients with complex and/or chronic conditions, supported by collaborative practice guidelines, organizational support, knowledge sharing, and shared decision making.
Findyartini et al <sup>32</sup> (2019)	The integration of cooperation among health professionals with different professional backgrounds that combines competencies and skills, involves communication between team members, standard operating procedures for interprofessional collaboration, conflict management, and patient involvement, so as to effectively utilize human resources for patient care.
Waltz et al <sup>33</sup> (2023)	Interprofessional health care collaboration, which includes interprofessional communication, shared tasks, shared roles and responsibilities, patient/family-centered care, conflict management, and optimization of team functions, aims to improve interprofessional practice holistically.
Potthoff et al <sup>34</sup> (2023)	The involvement of two or more health care professionals working together to provide quality health care services in a health care setting involves using therapeutic communication, leadership development, and a holistic approach.
Showande and Ibirongbe <sup>35</sup> (2023)	Collaboration among healthcare professionals to effectively optimize patient care across settings, with teamwork, defined roles and responsibilities, and interventions that prioritize patient needs.
LaMothe et al <sup>36</sup> (2021)	Effective patient care collaboration practices involving multiple healthcare professionals, supported by defined roles/responsibilities, effective communication, and enhanced teamwork and teamwork as the basis for strengthening aspects of collaboration.
Selleck et al <sup>37</sup> (2017)	Collaboration among health care disciplines to meet health care needs through truly patient-centered care that includes interaction among health care professionals and a focus on patient care.
Schentrup et al <sup>38</sup> (2018)	A collaborative model that demonstrates positive impact on the triple aim of improving quality of care, improving health, and reducing costs through teamwork, team performance, effective communication, and shared decision making.
Sangaleti et al <sup>39</sup> (2017)	Interprofessional practice or collaboration in health care, because of the complexity of health care needs that require integration of knowledge and practice from different health care professions, with a focus on user needs, shared decision making, mutual respect and trust, and recognition of roles and work, can make sense in comprehensive service-oriented interventions.
de Brito et al <sup>40</sup> (2022)	Strong collaboration and interdependence among health care professionals, with a clear division of teamwork in the delivery of optimal health care, complemented by interprofessional communication and a focus on patient care.

standard operating procedures to ensure the flow of information.<sup>31</sup> Organizational support in the form of clear policies and procedures is essential to support the nurse's role as a case coordinator.<sup>45</sup> Nurses can function optimally as case coordinators to ensure that patients receive comprehensive, coordinated, and high-quality care.<sup>28</sup>

### Teamwork

The third attribute of interprofessional collaboration is teamwork. The attribute of teamwork represents the foundational element that supports the success of healthcare teams. Teamwork reflects a group of people who contribute, create a vision, integrate with each other, and target accomplishments according to their

skills and roles.<sup>25,26,33</sup> In addition, teamwork can create an environment where the ideas and suggestions of all team members are valued and eliminate the negative view of professional hierarchy.<sup>28</sup> Mutual respect and trust are the foundation of effective teamwork. These foster an environment where all team members feel valued and supported, promoting collaboration and stronger working relationships.<sup>39</sup>

Commitment is an antecedent of every personal health professional that plays an important role in creating a harmonious work environment.<sup>46</sup> Commitment is based on a person's willingness and dedication to carry out tasks and responsibilities seriously.<sup>47</sup> High commitment among health professionals can create a collaborative

**Table 2.** Keyword clusters of interprofessional collaboration

Keyword clusters	Sources	Attributes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communicate effectively</li> <li>Information sharing</li> <li>Interprofessional communication</li> <li>Open communication</li> <li>Knowledge sharing</li> <li>Therapeutic communication</li> <li>Interaction between healthcare professionals</li> </ul>	24,26-34,36-38,40	Communication
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaborative process</li> <li>Collaborative intervention</li> <li>Shared learning</li> <li>Shared decision making</li> <li>Shared mission</li> <li>Collaborative practice</li> <li>Recognition of roles and work</li> </ul>	24,27,29-31,33,34,38	Collaboration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Team participation</li> <li>Team purpose</li> <li>Team work</li> <li>Team function</li> <li>Team performance</li> <li>Task orientation</li> <li>Roles and responsibilities</li> <li>Conflict management</li> <li>Absence of hierarchy</li> <li>Mutual respect and trust</li> </ul>	25-28,32,33,35,36,38,39	Teamwork
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patient-centered care</li> <li>Patient/family-centered care</li> <li>Care that prioritizes patient needs</li> <li>Patient involvement</li> <li>Interventions that prioritize patient needs</li> <li>Patient-centered care</li> <li>Focus on user needs</li> </ul>	26,27,29,32,33,35,37,39,40	Patient-centered care
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leadership</li> <li>Leadership support</li> <li>Shared vision leadership</li> <li>Leadership development</li> </ul>	26,29,30,34	Leadership

work environment.<sup>48</sup> Nurses as care providers must be committed to working together with other health professionals in providing services in primary care.<sup>46</sup> This antecedent should reflect how nurses' loyalty to appreciate and recognize the role and expertise of other health professionals to build positive working relationships.<sup>49</sup>

### Patient-Centered Care

The fourth attribute of interprofessional collaboration is patient-centered care. This attribute explains that the concept of interprofessional collaboration is based on the philosophy that the patient is the primary focus of healthcare.<sup>40</sup> Healthcare services should prioritize patient needs by actively involving them in decisions about their care.<sup>32</sup> Healthcare interventions are designed to prioritize patient needs with a fully patient-centered care orientation.<sup>29,35</sup> Interprofessional collaboration is designed to ensure that all aspects of care are guided by the needs and preferences of the user, creating a holistic care environment and responding to patient needs.<sup>33,37</sup>

Commitment is one of the antecedents that influence the effectiveness and success of the implementation of patient-centered care.<sup>29</sup> It has become routine for healthcare

professionals to provide continuous care. However, these services must be tailored to each patient's preferences, which are often different.<sup>37</sup> The commitment of the various healthcare professionals needs to be prioritized to ensure that the patient is always kept focused.<sup>39</sup> Nurses work in interprofessional teams to ensure that patient care is well coordinated.<sup>29</sup> Nurses ensure that important information about the patient is shared with other health professionals in order to develop a care plan that is tailored to the patient's needs, preferences and values.<sup>40</sup>

### Leadership

The fifth attribute of interprofessional collaboration is leadership.<sup>50</sup> Effective leaders understand the importance of interprofessional collaboration and create an environment where different disciplines can work together synergistically.<sup>51</sup> In addition, inclusive leadership can provide a clear framework and well-defined goals for all team members, enabling them to work together purposefully and effectively.<sup>52</sup> With leadership that supports collaboration, team members will feel motivated to work together to achieve optimal results, which can have a positive impact on the implementation of interprofessional collaboration.<sup>53</sup>

Organizational support is an antecedent in leadership that supports and strengthens interprofessional collaboration.<sup>26</sup> Organizations should encourage a culture that values collaboration, where leaders support teamwork by ensuring that all team members have clear and valued roles.<sup>29</sup> Nurses as case coordinators in primary care serve as the main link between the patient and various members of the healthcare team.<sup>34</sup> Organizations that have clear policies and procedures on the roles and responsibilities of case coordinators can help nurses perform their duties more effectively.<sup>26</sup> These policies provide guidance and a framework that ensures that nurses have the necessary authority and support to coordinate patient care.<sup>34</sup>

### Identifying Model Case

A model case is a specific instance of the concept in question that should have all of the attributes of the concept. All definitions of the concept's attributes are shown in the model case.<sup>21</sup> The case of such a model is discussed below:

*"A, 55-year-old woman, has type 2 diabetes. She is an outpatient patient at the health center. Throughout her treatment, healthcare professionals communicated effectively using an integrated platform to share updates on her medical history, medications, and clinical status. Health professionals, including physicians, nurses, dietitians, and pharmacists, routinely collaborated on care. They work together to plan and structure Ms. A's care program, which includes blood glucose management, diet, and medications. Team members supported one another, respected each other's roles, and shared their expertise to optimize patient outcomes. They are also*

open to each other's input and feedback to continually improve care. The entire planning and implementation of Mrs. A's care was focused on the patient's needs and preferences. The team actively involved Ms. A in making decisions about the management of her illness to ensure that care was consistent with her values, beliefs, and goals. All of these interprofessional collaborative activities in the management of noncommunicable diseases were actively supported by the health center director, who ensured that the entire team worked together with their respective expertise to provide care in order to improve efficiency of care, quality of care, and patient satisfaction."

### Identifying Borderline and Contrary Cases

This concept analysis includes two additional case types: borderline and contrary cases to further clarify and distinguish the concept of interprofessional collaboration.

#### Borderline Cases

Borderline case is an example that contains most, but not all, of the defining attributes of the concept.<sup>21</sup>

"K, a 50-year-old woman with type 2 diabetes mellitus, came to the health center for treatment. The nurse performed an assessment of K's condition. The nurse also recorded the results of the assessment in the electronic health record so that they could be read and understood by other health care professionals. During the provision of services, it was found that the nutritionist and pharmacist were not actively involved in K's treatment planning, so K lacked understanding of the correct diet and medication patterns. As a result, other health professionals were not fully motivated or willing to collaborate. Consequently, treatment decisions regarding Ms. K's care did not take into account her preferences. In this case, the health center director evaluated the work of the staff and held discussions to facilitate interprofessional coordination and collaboration within the health care team."

#### Contrary Cases

Contrary case apparently fulfills none of the defining attributes of the intended concept. The contrary case can be expressed as something that is not known as the intended concept.<sup>21</sup>

"B is a 52-year-old man with type 2 diabetes who visited the health center for treatment. During the nurse's assessment, it was discovered that the patient had already seen a doctor. The doctor did not give clear instructions or inform the nurse about recent changes in the patient's condition. This led to a disagreement about the best approach to certain aspects of disease management. The physician had altered the insulin dosage and recommended dietary changes, but this information was not effectively communicated to the nurse, pharmacist, or dietitian involved in the

patient's care. In addition, B complained of a number of perceived health problems, including fluctuations in blood glucose levels and physical discomfort. However, the health professionals only performed routine checks without listening carefully to B's complaints and concerns. Managers rarely held regular team meetings to discuss interprofessional collaboration practices, lacked transparency in information sharing, and had unclear roles and responsibilities."

### Identifying Antecedents and Consequences

#### Antecedents

An antecedent refers to situation, event, or condition that occurs prior to the emergence of the phenomenon or the core concept.<sup>21</sup> Several factors contribute to interprofessional collaboration. The first antecedent is organizational support. Organizational support is necessary to ensure the success and sustainability of interprofessional collaboration.<sup>24</sup> A clear and defined collaborative practice policy provides the foundation for effective interactions among healthcare professionals.<sup>31</sup>

The second antecedent is education and training.<sup>39</sup> Education that focuses on understanding the roles and responsibilities of each profession can pave the way for improved collaboration.<sup>50</sup> An interprofessional curriculum provides an understanding of how to work together to provide comprehensive and integrated care.<sup>54</sup> Hands-on training with real-world case scenarios and simulations can help sharpen collaboration skills.<sup>55</sup>

In addition, there is commitment as the third antecedent.<sup>50</sup> Commitment has a positive impact on the level of participation and contribution in the team.<sup>47</sup> This can result in a more comprehensive and integrated healthcare management solution.<sup>48</sup> Therefore, commitment is key to building a work culture that supports successful interprofessional collaboration.<sup>50</sup> The antecedents of interprofessional collaboration are illustrated in Figure 2.

#### Consequences

Consequences refer to the results or impact of the concept.<sup>21</sup> The concept of interprofessional collaboration has several implications. The first consequence is to improve the quality of care.<sup>5</sup> When different healthcare professionals work together as an integrated team, it can lead to a deeper understanding of the patient's needs.<sup>9</sup> Interprofessional collaborative practice enables more comprehensive and individualized care planning.<sup>40</sup> This can improve the quality of patient care.<sup>7</sup> In addition, increased patient satisfaction has been identified as a secondary outcome. Patients feel more involved in making decisions about their care because they interact with a diverse and competent team.<sup>4</sup> Feelings of trust and support from different healthcare professionals can also have a positive impact on the relationship between the patient and the healthcare team, increasing overall patient satisfaction.<sup>56</sup>



Figure 2. Interprofessional Collaboration's antecedents, attributes, and consequences

The consequences of interprofessional collaboration also significantly improve efficiency in the disease management.<sup>57</sup> Healthcare professionals can identify the best strategies to prevent, manage, and treat patients to contribute to patient health outcomes.<sup>58</sup> Thus, primary care can improve efficiency by reducing duplication of work, improving interprofessional coordination, and maximizing the use of available resources.<sup>59</sup> It also becomes an ongoing professional development.<sup>60</sup> Interaction and synergy between each health professional can complement and enrich their knowledge and skills.<sup>6</sup> This collaboration provides an opportunity for healthcare professionals to learn from each other and share experiences.<sup>61</sup> This can promote professional development by ensuring that the healthcare services provided remain relevant and up to date.<sup>60</sup> The consequences of interprofessional collaboration are illustrated in Figure 2.

### Identifying Empirical Referents

The selection of empirical references is the final step in concept analysis. According to Walker & Avant<sup>21</sup> empirical references can identify concrete indicators or variables that can be observed or measured to represent the existence or characteristics of the concept being analyzed. The use of attributes for communication can be found in the Interprofessional Collaborative Competencies Attainment Survey (ICCAS),<sup>62</sup> Collaborative Practice Assessment Tool (CPAT),<sup>63</sup> Collaboration and Satisfaction About Care Decisions Scale (CSACD),<sup>64</sup> and TeamSTEPPS® Team Perceptions Questionnaire (T-TPQ).<sup>65</sup>

Collaboration attributes are found on the Assessment of Interprofessional Team Collaboration Scale (AITCS),<sup>66</sup> Interprofessional Collaborative Competencies Attainment Survey (ICCAS),<sup>62</sup> and Collaboration and Satisfaction About Care Decisions Scale (CSACD).<sup>64</sup> The attributes of teamwork can be found on the Teamwork Climate Scale (ECTE),<sup>67</sup> Collaborative Practice Assessment Tool (CPAT),<sup>63</sup> and Interprofessional Attitude Scale (IPAS).<sup>68</sup> Patient-centered care attributes can be found on the Interprofessional Attitude Scale (IPAS).<sup>68</sup> And meanwhile, leadership attributes can be found on the TeamSTEPPS® Team Perceptions Questionnaire (T-TPQ).<sup>65</sup>

### Discussion

In this study, we analyzed the concept of interprofessional

collaboration using the Walker and Avant<sup>21</sup> approach. The findings of this study identified five key attributes of interprofessional collaboration: Communication, teamwork, collaboration, patient-centered care, and leadership. Interprofessional collaboration is important as primary care becomes more complex and one health profession is unable to meet the client's needs.<sup>2</sup> It is a tenet of community health nursing that collaboration with various professions, organizations, and other entities is the most effective way to promote and protect the health of the community.<sup>69</sup> According to Stanhope and Lancaster<sup>69</sup> community nursing intervention strategies include health promotion, group process, empowerment, and partnership. Interprofessional collaboration is consistent with one of the community nursing intervention strategies, which is partnership.<sup>70</sup>

One key manifestation of interprofessional collaboration in community health nursing is partnership. Partnership in community health nursing is a collaboration between various health professionals and community members to provide holistic and integrated health care.<sup>71</sup> In the context of interprofessional collaboration in primary care, this partnership enables the incorporation of the diverse knowledge, skills, and resources of each team member to provide comprehensive care according to the needs and context of the community.<sup>70</sup> The nurse's role as case coordinator in the community is critical to interprofessional implementation.<sup>45</sup> In this setting, nurses play a key role in facilitating collaboration among various health care professionals and community members to provide health care services.<sup>72</sup> With their ability to coordinate care and integrate multiple perspectives into the clinical decision-making process, nurses can help ensure that each person's needs are appropriately addressed.<sup>28</sup> Nurses help strengthen interprofessional relationships and the community's ability to achieve better overall health.

These findings highlight the importance of clear and open communication in facilitating interprofessional collaboration, ensuring coordinated and effective patient care. In clinical practice, this underscores the need to develop interpersonal communication skills among healthcare professionals from various disciplines.<sup>26,37</sup> A study conducted by Fox et al<sup>73</sup> reported effective communication is crucial for successful interprofessional

collaboration in primary care settings. Additionally, the findings emphasize the integration of different professional perspectives and knowledge into clinical decision making.<sup>39</sup> A study reported by Donnelly et al<sup>29</sup> explains that collaborative practice can optimally utilize each other's competencies, practices, and skills in delivering high-quality health care in primary care.

Effective interprofessional collaboration should embrace a comprehensive approach, with leadership playing a crucial role in coordinating collaboration and fostering innovation in care delivery.<sup>50</sup> Effective leadership can further enhance teamwork enabling healthcare professionals to work together, maximize resources and improve patient outcomes, which requires a strong understanding of how to develop teamwork skills with other healthcare professionals.<sup>28</sup> Moreover, the focus on patient-centered care underscores the importance of considering patients' needs and preferences, prioritizing their well-being in clinical decisions.<sup>40</sup> A study conducted by Fox et al.<sup>73</sup> reported that interprofessional collaboration can significantly enhance patient-centered care by ensuring that healthcare professionals from different disciplines work together harmoniously.

Nurses are often the link between various healthcare professionals by using their interpersonal skills to establish and maintain effective relationships with other members of the healthcare professionals. Duffy<sup>74</sup> emphasizes the importance of caring-centered relationships that are at the core of nursing practice to support interprofessional collaboration through the Quality-Caring Model. Overall, these insights provide valuable guidance on key aspects of interprofessional collaboration in primary care, which can enhance the quality of patient care and strengthen connections between different disciplines within the healthcare system.

Limitation of this study was that our literature search did not directly yield definitions of the concept of interprofessional collaboration in the articles reviewed. Another limitation was the lack of access to the full text of some potentially relevant articles. Despite conducting extensive searches to find relevant articles, there is a concern that some data may not have been included in the articles. Generalization of findings requires a robust and comprehensive data set that accurately reflects the concept being studied. The conclusions drawn might be specific to the sample and articles reviewed, limiting their applicability to wider contexts.

## Conclusion

A conceptual analysis using Walker & Avant's<sup>21</sup> approach provided comprehensive insights into interprofessional collaboration in primary care. There are five attributes of interprofessional collaboration, including communication, teamwork, collaboration, patient-centered care, and leadership. Therefore, nurses and other health professionals as a team need to implement

## Research Highlights

### What is the current knowledge?

- Various terms used to describe collaboration reflect the complexity and diversity of the roles and contributions of health professionals. However, no prior concept analysis has systematically explored interprofessional collaboration specifically within primary care settings.

### What is new here?

- This study identified the key definitions, attributes, antecedents, and consequences of the concept. The study also emphasizes the importance of caring-centered relationships, which lie at the heart of nursing practice, in supporting interprofessional collaboration.

interprofessional collaboration in the diseases management in primary care. Caring-centered relationships, which are at the core of nursing practice, play a pivotal role in supporting interprofessional collaboration.

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## Competing Interests

There is no conflict of interest for the authors.

## Ethical Approval

None to be declared.

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