

Physiotherapy Students' Perceptions toward Interprofessional Learning during COVID-19



Shirley Quach, 1,2 Danielle Brewer-Deluce, 3 Sarah Wojkowski, 1,2 Ana Oliveira 2,4

1. Program for Interprofessional Practice, Education and Research, McMaster University, Canada; 2. School of Rehabilitation Sciences, McMaster University, Canada; 3. Education Program in Anatomy, McMaster University, Canada; 4. Lab3R Respiratory Research and Rehabilitation Laboratory, School of Health Sciences, University of Aveiro (ESSUA), IBMED Portugal

INTRODUCTION

- Interprofessional education (IPE) aims to improve students' collaborative skills to facilitate high quality patient care in the workplace
- Due to the pandemic, online and hybrid teaching formats were introduced to several programs in Faculty of Health Sciences (FHS)
- It is unclear whether their delivery affected students' IPE experiences and readiness

METHODS

- This was a secondary analysis of a larger program evaluation for FHS, focusing on PT students (invited to complete the RIPLS survey at program entry and completion [Fig. 1 and 2])
- Descriptive statistics were reported, and changes to RIPLS subscales and total scores were analyzed using Wilcoxon-signed rank test and Somer's D for effect size
- STATA 17.0 B/E was used and P-values ≤ 0.05 were considered statistically significant

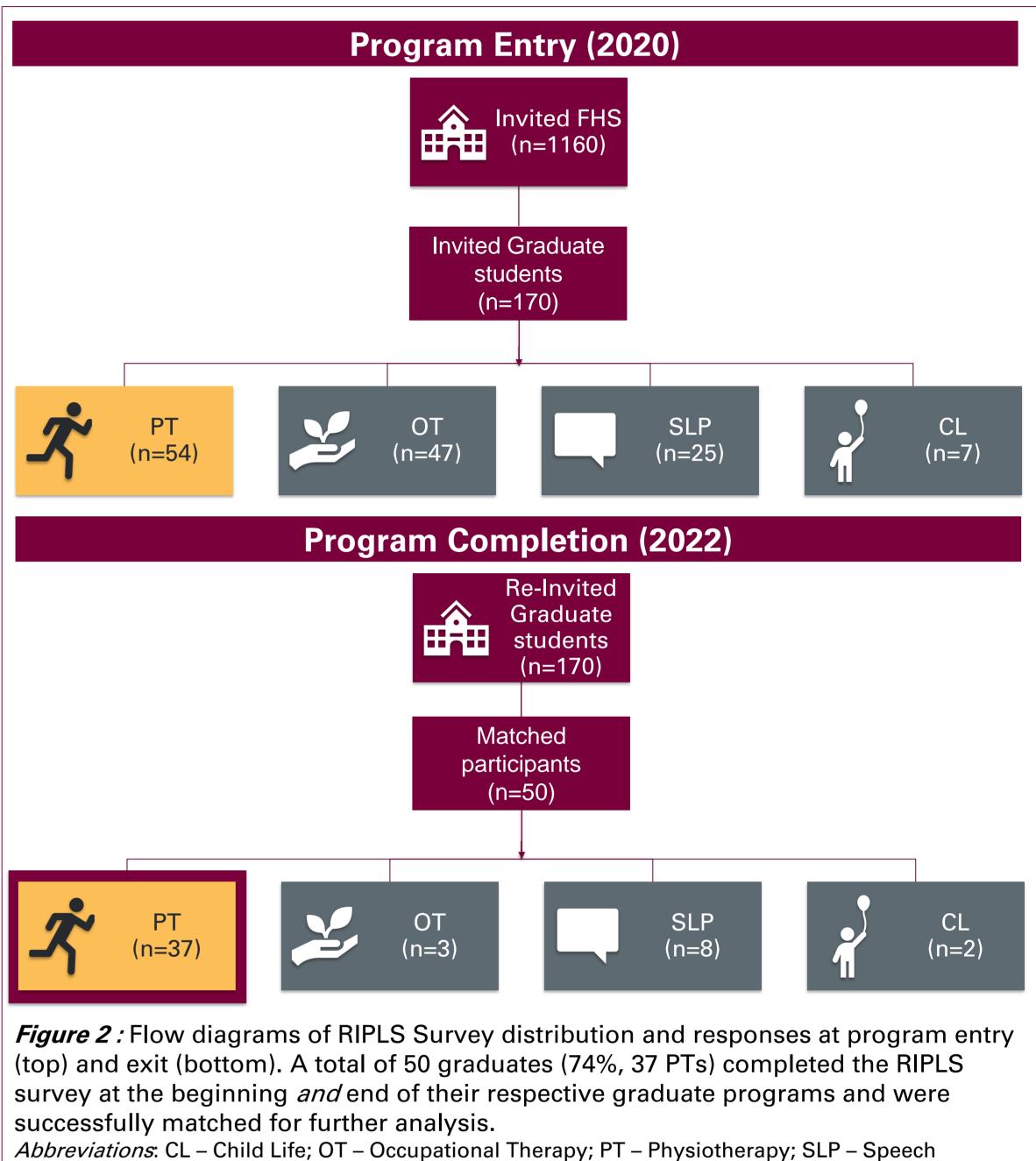
TIMELINE AND PARTICIPANTS

Readiness for Interprofessional Learning Scale (RIPLS):

- 19 item scale with 4 subscales (Teamwork & Collaboration, Negative & Positive Professional Identity and Roles & Responsibilities)
- Total score ranges from 19 to 95 (low to high readiness)
- Assesses students' knowledge, attitudes and perceptions toward their readiness in learning with other healthcare disciplines
- Items are scored using a 5-point Likert scale (1 strongly disagree to 5 – strongly agree)

To explore the changes in PT students' readiness for IPE during the pandemic (2020-2022)





RESULTS

A) Median Scores for RIPLS Subscales B) Median Total Scores for RIPLS Gender Mean age Entry Exit Entry Exit $24.4 \pm 0.9 \text{ y}$ Male 30% 25 20 Female Other 67% 3% 71 81 16 34 13 12 **Teamwork and Negative Professional Positive Professional** Role and **Total RIPLS**

Identity

Figure 3: Gender distribution of PT students with matched data for program entry and exit.

Figure 4: Comparison of RIPLS subscale (Figure 4A) and total (Figure 4B) scores. Median scores as shown in bars, and statistical significance between the two time points are indicated with * above the bars (p<0.05). Interquartile ranges shown as error bars. Effect sizes for the subscales with significant changes (Teamwork and Collaboration, Positive Professional Identity, Role and Responsibilities) were 0.74, 0.66, and 0.11, respectively. The effect size for the change in total RIPLS score was 0.55.

Responsibilities

CONCLUSIONS

Significant improvements seen in certain subscales:

- Teamwork and Collaboration
- Positive Professional Identity
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Overall RIPLS scores improved, likely demonstrating meaningful IPE growth with these non-traditional IPE delivery methods

Identity

- Future studies need to evaluate and compare the changes to students' IPE readiness across:
 - Years before and after the pandemic
 - Other health professional programs

KEY POINT

Language Pathology

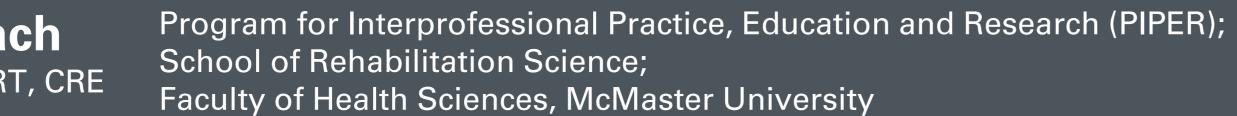
Despite untraditional IPE delivery, PT students' overall perceptions and growth for interprofessional readiness improved

REFERENCES

Access the reference list here:







Collaboration

