EPA 15: Lead an Interprofessional Health Care Team

**Supervision Scale for This EPA**

1. Trusted to participate only
2. Trusted to lead with direct supervision and coaching
3. Trusted to lead with supervisor occasionally present to provide advice
4. Trusted to lead without supervisor present but requires coaching to improve member and team performance
5. Trusted to lead without supervision to improve member and team performance

**Description of the Activity**

A prerequisite for entrustment to *lead* an interprofessional health care team is entrustment to *collaborate* as a member of an interprofessional team, a Core EPA for Entering Residency.

Practicing pediatricians must often serve in the role of leader of an interprofessional health care team caring for individuals or populations of patients.

The specific functions that define this EPA include:

- Establishing a shared vision, goals, expectations, and outcome measures
- Engaging other team members in a way that utilizes their specific roles and capabilities, eliciting and valuing the perspective and contributions of others
- Demonstrating situation awareness by:
  - Monitoring individual team member’s performance to enable oversight and management of current and evolving situations
  - Balancing autonomy and supervision of team members by assigning/delegating unsupervised work to team members that aligns with their knowledge, skills, and attitudes (KSA) and supervising work of team members that is designed to expand their KSA
- Monitoring team performance and providing feedback
- Recognizing and managing the social cues, emotional responses as well as the personal and professional needs of team members
- Role modeling as the team leader
- Teaching to the needs of the team members, including patients and families

**Judicious Mapping to Domains of Competence**

- ✔️ Patient Care
- ✔️ Medical Knowledge
- ✔️ Practice-Based Learning and Improvement
- ✔️ Interpersonal & Communication Skills
Competencies Within Each Domain Critical to Entrustment Decisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Competency</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PC 12:</td>
<td>Providing role modeling</td>
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<tr>
<td>PBLI 8:</td>
<td>Developing teaching skills</td>
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<tr>
<td>PBLI 9:</td>
<td>Educating others</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICS 2:</td>
<td>Demonstrating insight into emotion</td>
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<td>ICS 4:</td>
<td>Working as a member of a health care team</td>
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<td>SBP 5:</td>
<td>Working in interprofessional teams</td>
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<td>PPD 4:</td>
<td>Adjusting to change</td>
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<td>PPD 6:</td>
<td>Provide leadership to improve care</td>
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Context for the EPA

Rationale: Pediatricians must be able to collaborate and communicate effectively to successfully lead an interprofessional health care team to improve patient outcomes.

Scope of Practice: In every area of practice, there are teams of health care professionals that often require leadership by a pediatrician. Quality patient care and safety occur most effectively in the context of the interprofessional team model. The team leader should serve as a role model for others in clarifying roles and expectations, demonstrating respect for all team members, establishing open lines of communication, facilitating the sharing of knowledge based on areas of expertise, and providing feedback to team members on their performance.

Curricular Components That Support the Functions of the EPA

1. Establishing a shared vision, goals, expectations, and outcome measures
   - Understands the broader connectivity of the different professions and their complementary nature
   - Clarifies roles, goals, expectations and outcomes measures and enables team members to perform optimally
   - Allows team members to routinely engage in decision-making and sets expectations for others to take ownership in care
   - Creates a foundation of open communication and consensus-building within the team

2. Engaging other team members in a way that utilizes their specific roles and capabilities, eliciting and valuing the perspective and contributions of others
   - Seeks and demonstrates awareness of the unique contributions (knowledge, skills, and attitudes) of other health care professionals on the team and seeks their input for appropriate issues
• Determines the optimal strategies for interaction and coordination among teammates to best achieve the team goals
• Recognizes that quality patient care occurs most often in the context of the interprofessional team
• Offers coaching and performance improvement as needed
• Adapts and shifts roles and responsibilities as needed to achieve team goals
• Makes measured decisions in the absence of consensus

3. Demonstrating situation awareness

• Monitors individual team member’s performance to enable oversight and management of current and evolving situations
• Balances autonomy and supervision of team members by delegating work to team members that aligns with their KSA and supervising work of team members that is designed to expand their KSA

4. Monitoring team performance and providing feedback

• Initiates problem-solving techniques and frequently provides feedback to other team members
• Acknowledges accountability for the outcomes of the team’s work
• Engages in closed loop communication to ensure the correct message is understood by all team members

5. Recognizing and managing the social cues, emotional responses as well as the personal and professional needs of team members

• Anticipates team members’ individual needs
• Proactively assists team members coping with stress and change
• Actively seeks feedback and initiates adaptations to help the team function more effectively in changing environments

6. Role modeling as the team leader

• Serves as a role model for others in leading an interprofessional team in their work
• Allows goals of the team to supersede any personal goals, resulting in the ability to assume the role of leader or follower, as needed

7. Teaching to the needs of the team members, including patients and families

• Advocates effectively for the team with faculty, staff, families, patients, and others
• Educates and interacts with patients and families in a way that satisfies them (i.e. patient/family-centered), in addition to being learner-centered in the education of team members

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