

Principles of an interprofessional collaborative approach to Long Covid rehabilitation

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An interprofessional approach to Long **COVID:** ongoing symptoms/consequences

Fatigue, fever, dry cough, tiredness, rash, aches, joint, muscle or stomach pains, sore throat, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, anorexia, weight loss, conjunctivitis, visual disturbances, headache, loss of taste or depression...... smell, shortness of breath, chest

pain/pressure, palpitations, loss of speech or movement, cognitive blurring, sleep problems, pins and needles, tinnitus, ear ache, nasal congestion, dizziness, anxiety,

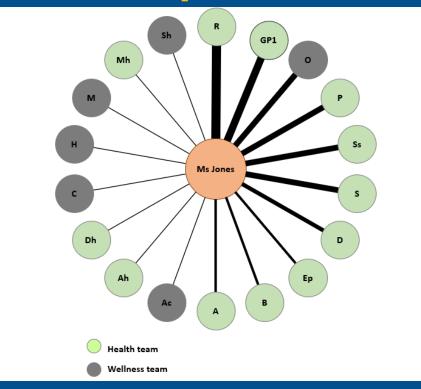
An interprofessional approach to Long COVID: who may be involved audiologist, BradCliff practitioner, mirimiri practitioner, music

cardiac sonographer, chiropractor, clinical physiologist (respiratory & cardiac), community health worker, counsellor, dental professional, dietitian, drug and addictions counsellor, educator/teacher, exercise physiologist, fofo massage, general practitioner/specialist doctor, health coach, health improvement practitioner, interpreter, kaiawhina, massage therapist, medical

laboratory scientist, midwife,

mirimiri practitioner, music therapist, neurophysiology technician, nurse, nurse practitioner, nutritionist, occupational therapist, optometrist osteopath, paramedic, pharmacist, physiotherapist, podiatrist, psychologist, psychotherapist, rehabilitation counsellor, rongoa practitioner, social worker, speech & language therapist, spiritual guide, tohunga, traditional Chinese medicine practitioner, whanau counsellor, workplace advisor

Ms Jones – 55 encounters with 18 providers in 12 weeks



Accident and emergency

Acupuncturist

After-hours clinic

Breast clinic

Counsellor

Dental hygienist

Dentist

Exercise physiologist

General practitioner

Homeopath

Masseuse

Ministry of Health

Osteopath

Pharmacist

Rehabilitation clinic

Sleep clinic

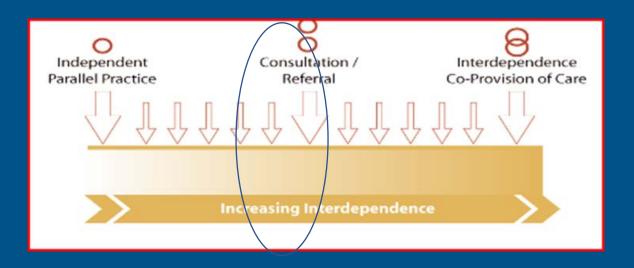
Sleep specialist

Spiritual healer

Interprofessional collaborative practice is an active and ongoing partnership often between people from diverse backgrounds with distinctive professional cultures and possibly representing different organisations or sectors, who work together to solve problems or provide services.

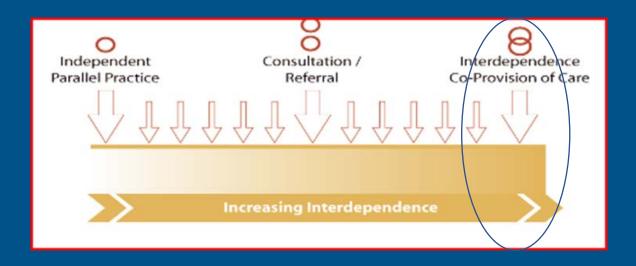
Morgan et al., 2015

the spectrum of collaboration...



Oandasan et al; 2006.

the spectrum of collaboration...



Oandasan et al; 2006

Principles

- 1. Collaborate when the needs of a person with Long COVID are complex
- 2. The collaboration will likely involve primary/secondary/intersector professionals
- 3. Successful collaboration between professionals involves building trust, understanding and relationships (whakawhanaungatanga)
- 4. Decide the rules of engagement
- 5. Agree on the process of making shared decisions
- 6. Appoint a key worker not necessarily the 'clinical' leader
- 7. Use an IT platform to share information but also aim to talk (Zoom)
- 8. Set up an interprofessional care plan in which the person (and their whanau) can access/contribute
- 9. Decide when and how to evaluate progress and also the process of collaboration
- 10. Always consider, will equity be diminished or increased

References

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