

Enhancing Professional Perspectives: Development of Physiotherapy Advanced Practice Models in Switzerland

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Agenda

- Background & Study Aims
- Methods
- Results: Literature Review
- Prospects



BACKGROUND & STUDY AIMS

Challenges in Swiss Health Care System

Rising demand for health care services, based on:

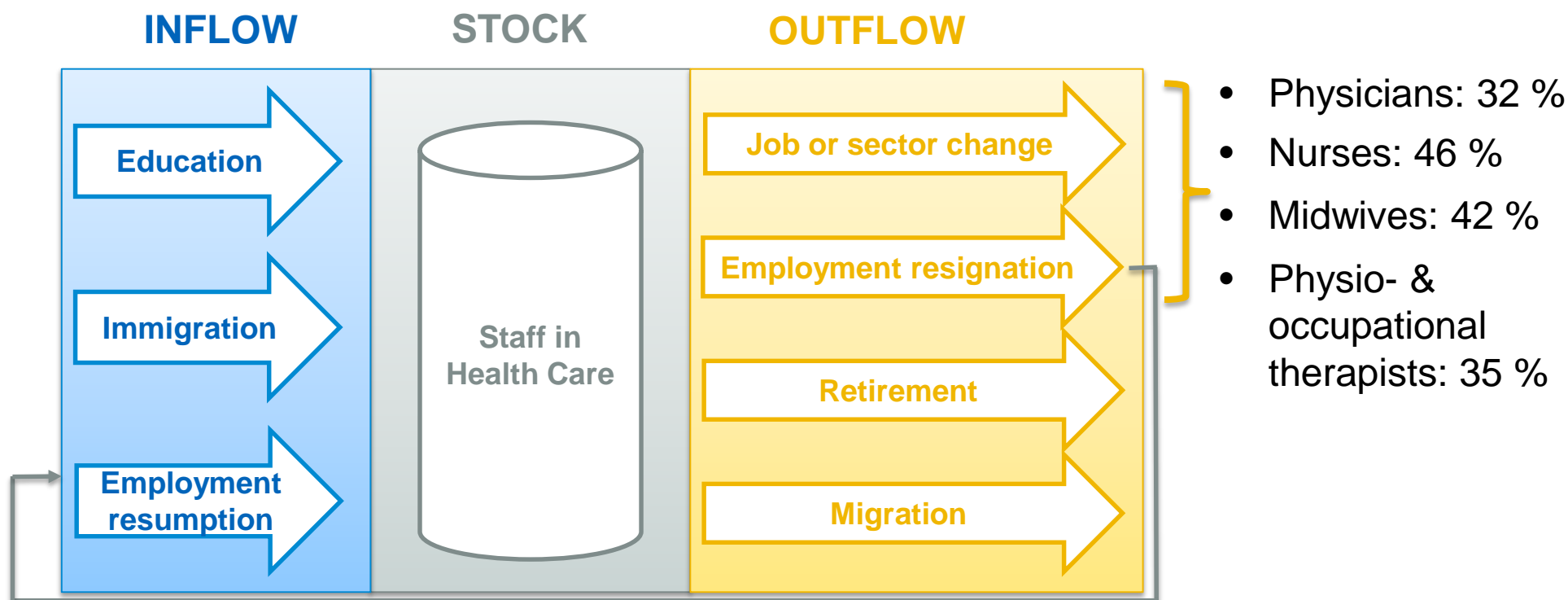
- Demographic development
- Increase of non-communicable diseases

Relevant factors of a Health Care Workforce to meet these demands:

- Number of health professionals
- Number of employees per full time-equivalent
- Skill-Grade-Mix of teams

Jaccard Ruedin & Widmer (2010), Jaccard Ruedin et al. (2009),
Kristensen, Rausa & Heiniger (2017), Lobsiger & Kägi (2016), Merçay, Burla & Widmer (2016)

Stock of Health Care Workforce



conceptual Stock-Flow-Model: Ruesch et al. (2014), modified
Data from the Swiss Structure Survey (Merçay, Burla & Widmer (2016))

Occupational Careers and Job Retention of Health Professionals



Data Project: Longitudinal Study

National Graduate Survey of Health Professionals from Universities of Applied Sciences



Data Project: Longitudinal Study

Professional Careers in Nursing – Longitudinal Study after Career Start



Intervention Project

- Innovative Models of Integrated Collaboration for Ambulant Care



Intervention Project

- Job Satisfaction of Midwives



Intervention Project

- Advanced Practice Models for Physiotherapy



Intervention Project

- Promotion of Interprofessional Collaboration in Practice

Potential reasons for job resignation

Results from a Swiss survey among physiotherapists (n=2852):

Considering all their efforts and achievements:

- 42 % do (rather) not rate their job promotion prospects to be adequate.
- 64 % do (rather) not rate their salary to be adequate.

«Advanced Practice»: Expectations

1. Improved access to health care
2. Improved quality of health care
3. Reduction of health care costs
4. Increased attractiveness of non-medical health care professions

Delamaire & Lafortune (2010)

Advanced Practice Models for Physiotherapy

Aims:

- to enhance career perspectives
- to gain knowledge about experiences with Advanced Practice:
 - in Switzerland and abroad
 - in Physiotherapy and other health professions
- to summarize Advanced Physiotherapy Practice (APP) elements in today's practice in Switzerland
- to learn about key stakeholders' ideas and visions related to APP
- to develop advanced practice models for Switzerland

METHODS

Mixed-methods design

- **Literature review:** experiences with Advanced Practice
- **Questionnaire Survey:** APP-elements in today's practice in Switzerland
- **Qualitative Interviews:** key stakeholders' ideas and visions related to APP
- **Expert Workshop:** to synthesize gained knowledge and develop advanced practice models for Switzerland

Literature Review

Data bases: PubMed, Web of Science

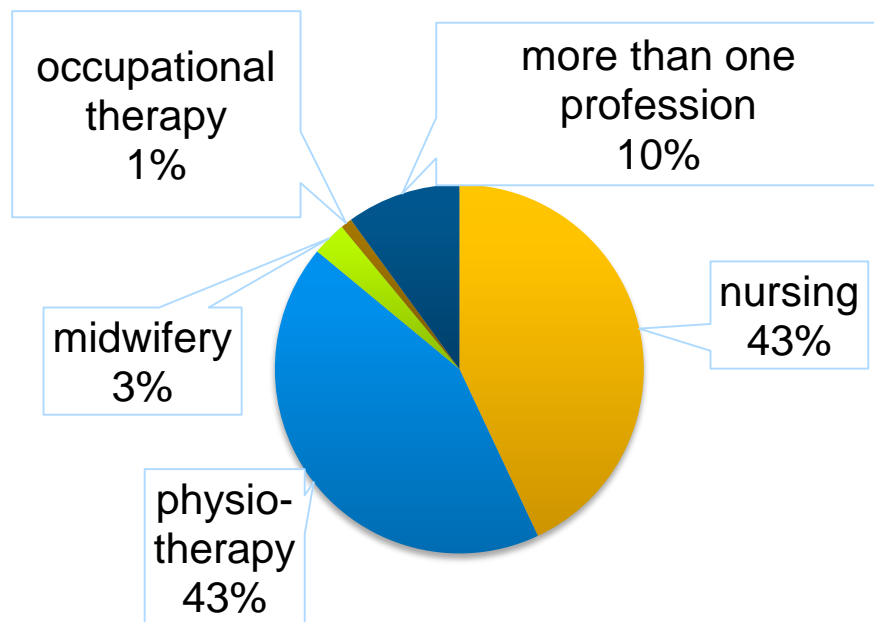
Inclusion criteria:

- **Keywords for:**
 - Advanced Practice AND
 - Physiotherapy OR other health professions / health care
- **Publications from 1996 to 2017**
- **Documents:**
 - Reviews for nursing studies
 - reviews and research articles for other health professions

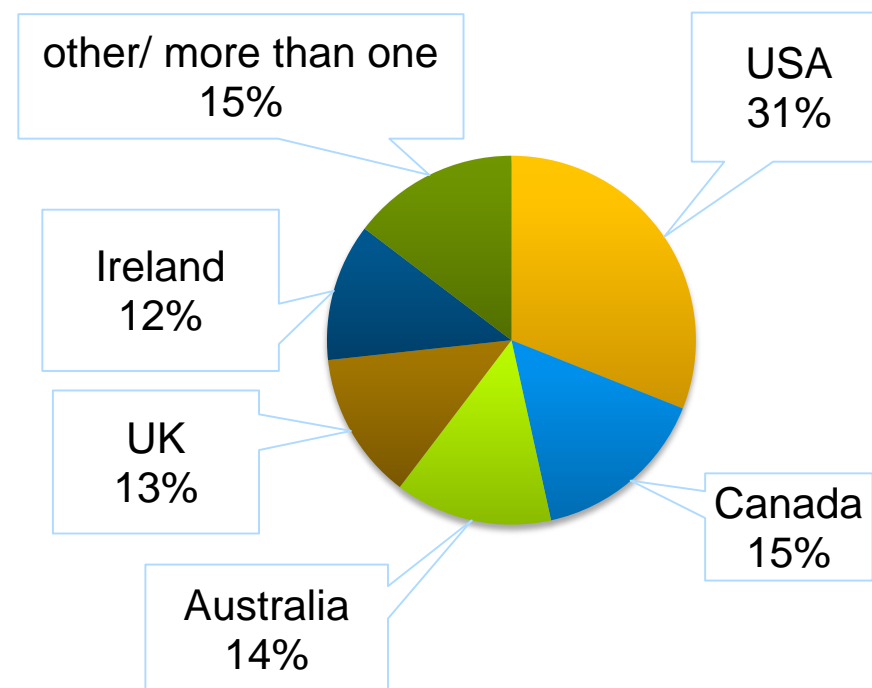
RESULTS: LITERATURE REVIEW

150 Studies included

• professions



• countries



Definition of Advanced Practice

«Advanced Practice is a level of practice on a continuum in which practitioners develop their **professional, knowledge, skills and behaviours to a high level**, at which they are capable of safe and effective practice **in more complex situations and with greater autonomy, responsibility and clinical accountability.**»

Advanced Practice



Extended Scope

A1	A2	A3	A4
A5	A6	B1	C1

A = Tasks profession A

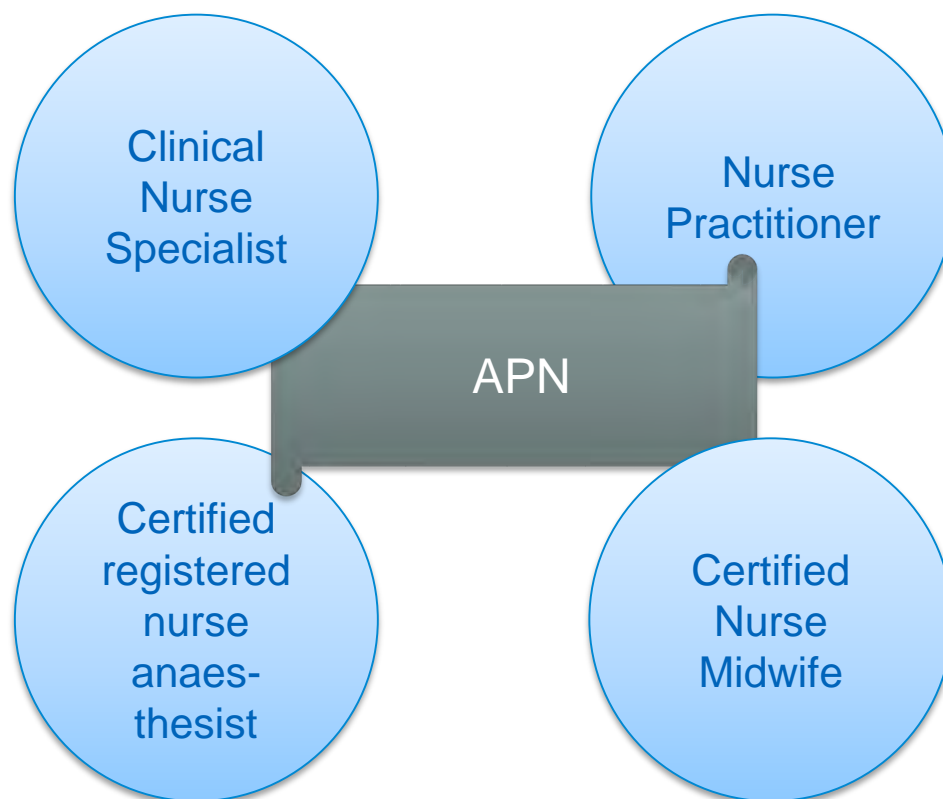
B = Tasks profession B

C = Tasks profession C

Council for healthcare regulatory excellence (2009); Künzli, Jäggi & Dutoit (2013)

Advanced Practice Nurses (APN)

Role examples



Delamaire & Lafortune (2010); Aaron & Scheinberg-Andrews (2016);
Expertengruppe Schweizerischer Verein für Pflegewissenschaft (2012)

Experiences with APN

- Improved access to health care
- High quality of care in management of chronic diseases and monitoring post rehabilitation
- Tendency towards elaborated counselling
- High patient satisfaction in most cases
- Cost evaluations:
 - Substitution of physician services: cost reduction or neutrality
 - Supplementary services: increase in costs

Martínez-González et al. (2015, 2014),
Newhouse et al. (2011), Delamaire & Lafortune (2010), Swan et al. (2015)

Advanced Practice Physiotherapists (APP)

Advanced Practitioner in

- Role enhancement / advanced scope of practice
- Role substitution / extended scope, extended roles

Roles:

- autonomous primary contact practitioner
- provider of post-surgery-monitoring
- treatment coordinator
- practitioner with extended therapeutic interventions (e.g., injections, surgeries)
- Responsible persons for quality management

McPherson et al 2006; Saxon et al. 2014; Stanhope et al. 2012 und 2012b

Experiences with APP

Settings:

Emergency departments, orthopaedic and rheumatology clinics

Evaluations:

- Waiting time reduction for care
- Reduction of treatment costs
- Reduced workload in specialists
- Improvement of patient satisfaction

Chang et al., 2017; Crane & Delaney, 2014; Kinsella et al., 2018;
Large et al., 2014; Schulz et al., 2016; Stanhope et al., 2012a+b

Influencing factors: Barriers and Facilitators for Advanced Practice

1. Physicians' attitudes towards advanced practice
2. Compensation of health care services: fee for item vs. lump compensation
3. Legal constraint: professionalism laws, central or local regulation
4. Education system: capacity to educate Advanced Practitioners



PROSPECTS

Conclusion

- Literature search: Basis for the development of:
 - A conjoint definition of advanced practice in Switzerland
 - A questionnaire on current APP-elements in Switzerland
 - Advanced practice models in Switzerland
- Expected results
 - Potential scenarios/models for the implementation of advanced practice
 - Basis for future pilot projects
 - Basis for further development of curricula

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