






Healthcare Teams: Terminology, Confusion, and Ramifications

Aleysha K Martin ¹, Theresa L Green ², Alexandra L McCarthy ³, P Marcin Sowa ⁴,
E-Liisa Laakso ^{5,6}

¹Faculty of Medicine, Mater Research Institute – The University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; ²School of Nursing, Midwifery and Social Work, The University of Queensland – MNHHS Surgical Treatment and Rehabilitation Service, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; ³School of Nursing, Midwifery and Social Work, Mater Research Institute – The University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; ⁴Centre for the Business and Economics of Health, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; ⁵Allied Health, Mater Research Institute – The University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; ⁶Menzies Health Institute Queensland, Gold Coast, Australia

Correspondence: Aleysha K Martin, Faculty of Medicine, Mater Research Institute – The University of Queensland, Level 2 Aubigny Place, Raymond Terrace, South Brisbane, QLD, 4101, Australia, Tel +61 457 993 248; +61 7 3163 2550, Email aleysha.martin@uq.net.au

Abstract: One strategy to meet increasing consumer demand for healthcare services in the pandemic era has been to reorganize the healthcare workforce. This can be achieved by reorganizing healthcare teams, which are associated with improved workforce productivity and better patient outcomes. However, healthcare teams are described using numerous terminologies and labels, which has led to conceptual confusion for researchers and research users. In this paper, we explore the disparate nature of healthcare team terminology, ramifications of conceptual confusion, and we propose standardized terminology with synthesized definitions focused on characteristics of clinically based healthcare teams including unidisciplinary, multidisciplinary, interprofessional, and transdisciplinary teams.

Keywords: teamwork, unidisciplinary, multidisciplinary, interprofessional, transdisciplinary

Introduction

Many types of healthcare teams are described in the literature. Healthcare teams comprise professionals from various disciplines who enter a collaborative relationship with the patient to deliver coordinated, high-value, and patient-centered healthcare.^{1,2} Team-based care is well researched and associated with numerous benefits including improved patient outcomes and satisfaction, efficient use of staff time, improved staff satisfaction, and decreased monetary expenditure.^{3–7} At a time where healthcare services are increasingly in demand and the healthcare workforce is under pressure from current and expected pandemics, team-based care is more important than ever.^{3,8} As healthcare workers are experiencing increased staff absences due to infection rates, redeployment, and burnout,^{9,10} healthcare teams need to reflect on team processes, team member roles and scopes of practice, and adapt to new demands. However, healthcare team definitions are ambiguous, terminology is used interchangeably, and this has ramifications for healthcare teams and researchers.^{1,4,5,7,11,12} The disparate nature of terminology in this field was observed by the authors when conducting a scoping review on transdisciplinary teams, and one recommendation for research was to review healthcare team terminologies.¹³ Standardized definitions related to interprofessional education, learning, and practice were recently published in the Proposed Lexicon for the Interprofessional Field.¹⁴ In this perspectives paper, we aim to explore ramifications of conceptual confusion, extend on the aforementioned Lexicon and, based on our knowledge of the literature and our clinical experience, we propose standard terminology and characteristics of clinically based healthcare teams. By doing so, we aim to provide greater clarity when a healthcare team seeks to modify its structure and purpose.

What are the Ramifications of Conceptual Confusion?

The conceptual confusion surrounding healthcare team terminology is due to inconsistent definitions, misuse of terms, and interchangeable use of similar terms such as multidisciplinary and multiagency, or transdisciplinary,

transprofessional and supra-disciplinary. In the literature the term “multidisciplinary” is often used interchangeably with “interdisciplinary”,⁷ and “transdisciplinary” is often mislabeled as “interdisciplinary”.¹² In clinical settings, “multidisciplinary” is frequently used instead of “interprofessional”.¹⁴ For example, a definition provided by the Department of Health on “multidisciplinary case conferences” describes characteristics that are more aligned with an interprofessional team, such as communication that occurs between a minimum of three care providers and the patient to ensure care needs are met.¹⁵ It is important to explore the impact interchangeable terminology and inconsistent definitions might have for those tasked with knowledge generation (researchers) and knowledge translation (healthcare professionals).

In research, we suggest that healthcare teams have been labelled according to the author’s understanding of the evidence and definitions, local use of terminology, and ultimately, the author’s subjective choice. Labelling healthcare teams in this idiosyncratic way has compromised effectiveness of search strategies and identification of evidence.⁴ The result is that researchers must dedicate a significant amount of time to search databases and construct complex search strategies that still might miss relevant or key papers. Conceptual confusion is also a barrier to the translation of knowledge into clinical practice. Healthcare professionals who are unable to decipher exactly what type of healthcare team is the most valuable for their local setting might not initiate change, resulting in missed opportunities for improving workforce organization.

There are also consequences for partnerships between researchers and healthcare professionals. Such partnerships, often referred to as research co-production, allow researchers and research users to collaborate throughout the research and health service improvement processes to identify consumer needs, develop research questions, design interventions, and interpret findings.¹⁶ Research co-production in the field of team-based care becomes challenging when researchers and healthcare professionals understand and use terminology inconsistently. In research co-production, we suggest the inconsistent use of terminology could lead to misunderstandings between stakeholders, reluctance to collaborate, disagreements, and unsuccessful clinical research, translation, and implementation. We contend that the first step to addressing the conceptual confusion is synthesized and standardized definitions of healthcare teams.

Which Healthcare Team is Which?

Numerous terminologies are used to label healthcare teams. The terms observed most frequently include unidisciplinary, uniprofessional, intradisciplinary, intraprofessional, multidisciplinary, multiagency, interdisciplinary, interprofessional, interprofessional collaboration, cross-disciplinary, transdisciplinary, transprofessional, and supra-disciplinary (Table 1).^{1,2,6,7,11,12,17–26} These terms are used interchangeably and defined inconsistently throughout the literature. Notably, the suffixes “discipline” and “profession” are also used interchangeably despite distinct definitions where “discipline” refers to a body of scientific knowledge, and “profession” is defined as an occupation in which qualified professionals are committed to a shared vision.¹

The terms unidisciplinary and uniprofessional are used interchangeably and are generally defined as a single discipline provider of their services within a defined scope of practice.^{12,14,17,27} One author extends on this definition and suggests that unidisciplinary care might also involve consultation with other professionals on an already established plan.¹⁷ The latter characteristic aligns with intradisciplinary or intraprofessional teams, which involve professionals interacting within their own discipline.^{14,25}

Multidisciplinary teams (MDTs), also referred to as multiagency teams,¹⁷ are described as having varying levels of communication. Many authors agree that MDTs frequently communicate via the physician (or the highest ranking professional), meaning that formal team meetings are not required, and other team members work in parallel or sequentially and therefore may not communicate between themselves at all.^{6,7,12,14,20} Conversely, some authors suggest that all MDT members collaborate, share information and skills, and develop shared patient-centered goals.^{19,21,22} The latter description aligns more closely with interdisciplinary teams and interprofessional teams. The composition of MDTs is described more consistently in the literature as a team of professionals from multiple disciplines, who bring a unique discipline perspective but function independently from one another.^{1,6,12,17,18,20,22} Many authors suggest that patient assessment, goals, and treatment are discipline-specific which, due to differing discipline perspectives represented within the team, could lead to contradictory expectations of clinician-directed goals and treatments.^{6,7,18}

Table I Summary of Terminology and Sources

Terminology Identified in the Literature	Source/s (First Author, Year)
Unidisciplinary	Karol 2014; Swientozielskyj, 2015; Khalili, 2021
Uniprofessional	Szafran, 2018; Khalili, 2021
Intradisciplinary	Okoh, 2020
Intraprofessional	Khalili, 2021
Multidisciplinary	Swientozielskyj, 2015; Howard, 2019; Singh, 2018; Clarke, 2015; Ndoro, 2014; Birkeland, 2017; Fink-Samnick, 2019; Karol, 2014; Khalili, 2021; Flores-Sandoval, 2020; Gordon, 2014;
Multiagency	Swientozielskyj, 2015
Interprofessional	Parse, 2014; Howard, 2019; Chamberlain-Salaun, 2013; Fink-Samnick, 2019; Flores-Sandoval, 2020
Interdisciplinary	Singh, 2018; Nancarrow, 2013; Clarke, 2015; Chamberlain-Salaun, 2013; Birkeland, 2017; Parse, 2014; Fink-Samnick, 2019; Gordon, 2014; Flores-Sandoval, 2020; Howard, 2019; Karol, 2014
Interprofessional collaboration	Kholed, 2017; Will, 2019; Flores-Sandoval, 2020; Karam, 2018
Cross-disciplinary	Okoh, 2020
Transdisciplinary	Birkeland, 2017; Fink-Samnick, 2019; Swientozielskyj, 2015; Gordon, 2014; Van Bower, 2017; Howard, 2019; Karol, 2014; Okoh, 2020; Singh, 2018; Khalili, 2021
Transprofessional	Birkeland, 2017
Supra-professional	Karol, 2014

Interdisciplinary teams (IDTs) and interprofessional teams (IPTs) are considered as an extension to MDTs.¹ While the terminology of IDT and IPT is often used interchangeably,^{23,28} Parse stated that IDTs align the resources of two or more disciplines to establish combined educational courses or projects, whereas IPTs involve professionals who combine their unique disciplinary knowledge to provide healthcare services.²⁴

Interprofessional collaboration (IPC) is another frequently used term. Some authors use IPC synonymously with IPTs and team-based care,^{1,2} while others acknowledge IPC as the outcome of IPTs.²⁶ IPC is also frequently described as having the same composition and characteristics of IDTs and IPTs, where health professionals from multiple disciplines work with patients, communicate regularly, and share goals and decision-making to deliver high-quality patient care.^{1-3,26}

When comparing definitions, cross-disciplinary teams (CDTs) could be considered a fourth interchangeable term. CDTs are defined as teams of professionals who collaborate and have an advanced understanding of other members' roles but maintain discipline boundaries.²⁵ This definition matches some of the characteristics associated with IDTs and IPTs, which are frequently described to include members with different professional perspectives who work in a patient-centered, interdependent, and collaborative manner to share knowledge and decision-making, develop shared plans, and achieve common goals.^{6,7,12,18,20-22,28} Importantly, patient-centered care occurs when healthcare professional/s partner with the patient (or their representative) and integrate patient preferences, needs, experiences, and goals into every phase of care.²⁹ At the extreme end of patient centered care, a patient (or their representative) could be considered as an equal team member.

For IDTs and IPTs, many authors also highlight the importance of frequent communication, formal meetings, and equality of members (including the patient or their representative).^{1,6,7,18,20,22,23} Descriptions regarding leadership and discipline boundaries vary between sources. While one author described shared leadership among members,²³ other authors suggest IDTs and IPTs require a designated leader (who can be from any profession).^{7,20} In terms of discipline boundaries, some authors posit that while members have a shared understanding and acceptance of overlap inherent in their disciplines, they maintain discipline-specific roles, skills, and competencies.^{12,20} Yet other authors either do not acknowledge overlap in discipline boundaries,⁷ or have stated that IDTs and IPTs are based on discipline overlap, shared

skills, and blurred roles.^{18,21} Blurred roles and discipline boundaries appear to be a characteristic that is more strongly associated with transdisciplinary teams.

Transdisciplinary teams (TDTs), synonymous with transprofessional or supra-disciplinary teams,^{12,22} are consistently described as skill-sharing or multi-skilling models where professionals from multiple disciplines blur and transcend traditional professional boundaries by exchanging knowledge and skills, blending perspectives, sharing decision-making, and integrating elements of assessment, treatment, and goal setting.^{6,7,11,12,17,18,22,25} Blurred professional boundaries means that team roles are re-designed, cross-training is required, and one health professional can take on the traditional role of another health professional by agreement.^{12,14,17,20} TDTs describe a streamlined approach to healthcare delivery, rather than replacement of professionals and their expertise. Commonly cited characteristics of TDTs include fluid role boundaries, mutual learning, communication, collaboration, trust, patient-centered care (where the patient or representative can be considered an equal member), integrated care, shared responsibility for care, and in-depth understanding of and respect for each member's knowledge and expertise.^{6,7,11,12,18} However, agreement within the literature regarding training and leadership in TDTs is not as unified with few authors indicating that training staff across numerous skills is essential for TDTs,^{12,20} and that a leader should be appointed to oversee team discussion and care.^{7,25}

Standardized Terminology and Definitions

Recently, a group of authors have published standardized definitions in a Proposed Lexicon for the Interprofessional Field.¹⁴ The definitions are focused on interprofessional practice and education, rather than healthcare teams working in clinical settings. Another author recommends that healthcare teams should be described every time, as a consensus on standardized definitions has not been established.²⁸ While we acknowledge that there will be multiple opinions regarding preferred terms and defining characteristics, it is timely that standardized terms and definitions for healthcare teams are proposed for broader discussion (Table 2). Based on our knowledge of the literature and lived experience with clinical

Table 2 Key Characteristics of Healthcare Teams

	Unidisciplinary	Multidisciplinary	Interprofessional	Transdisciplinary
Alternative terms	<i>Uniprofessional, intradisciplinary, intraprofessional</i>	<i>Multiagency</i>	<i>Interdisciplinary, interprofessional collaboration, cross-disciplinary</i>	<i>Transprofessional, supra-professional</i>
Team members	One single professional	Professionals from multiple disciplines	Professionals from multiple disciplines; patient-centered	Professionals from multiple disciplines; patient-centered
Communication	May communicate with colleagues	Communicate via the leader	Frequent communication	Frequent communication
Collaboration	Work independently	Work independently	Work interdependently; share decision-making	Share roles, skills, tasks, and decision-making
Leadership	Single professional directs care	Leader is the highest-ranking professional, usually the physician	Members hold equal status; designated leader to oversee care	Members share responsibility; may be a designated leader to oversee care
Professional boundaries	Strict professional boundaries	Strict professional boundaries	Maintain professional boundaries; advanced understanding of other's roles	Blur professional boundaries (share knowledge and skills); advanced understanding of other's roles
Patient assessment, treatment, goals	Discipline-specific	Discipline-specific; patient goals may be conflicting	Discipline-specific assessment and treatment; coordinated treatment plans; shared goals	Integrate elements of assessment and treatment; one unified plan; shared goals

teams, the authors propose definitions for unidisciplinary, multidisciplinary, interprofessional, and transdisciplinary teams. We also recognize that healthcare teams are dynamic and propose a new term, hybrid teams. We have provided a case example that demonstrates the application of each type of healthcare team in the same clinical environment, in this instance the Emergency Department (Table 3).

Table 3 Clinical Examples of Healthcare Teams

Clinical case scenario	An 85-year-old patient is admitted to the Emergency Department following a fall and head strike in their bathroom. The medical team reviews the patient, request a Computed Tomography (CT) head scan, and refer to the discharge team. In this simple clinical example, the discharge team could respond to the referral in several ways, depending on how the team operates. A nurse, physiotherapist, occupational therapist, and social worker are available to be involved in patient care.
Unidisciplinary	In the unidisciplinary team, the professionals complete separate occasions of service where they each assess, treat, and discharge the patient from their care. They provide patient care within their scope of practice, and they do not communicate with each other. In this team, the nurse might complete regular observations to monitor vital signs and signs of confusion, to ensure the patient remains stable until they are discharged from hospital. The physiotherapist might complete a separate occasion of service where a balance assessment is administered, the patient is recommended to use a walking stick to help prevent further falls, and the patient is cleared for discharge. The occupational therapist might also complete a separate assessment, where a concussion assessment is administered to assess for effects of the head strike, before clearing the patient for discharge. Lastly, the social worker might phone the patient's next of kin to check what formal supports are available and organize extra hygiene assistance, before clearing the patient for discharge from hospital.
Multidisciplinary	In a multidisciplinary team, the professionals identify profession-specific goals, assessments, and treatments. They work independently and communicate results and the plan to the physician. In this team, the nurse might complete regular observations and inform the physician of the patient's status. The physiotherapist might complete the balance assessment, prescribe a walking stick to prevent future falls, and inform the physician the patient is safe for discharge with the new mobility aid. The occupational therapist might complete the concussion assessment and inform the physician when the patient is deemed free of concussion and safe for discharge. The social worker might phone the next of kin, organize extra hygiene assistance, and inform the physician that the patient's discharge plan is in place.
Interprofessional	In an interprofessional team, after the professionals complete profession-specific assessments, they meet to discuss and coordinate the discharge plan. The nurse might complete regular observations to monitor the patient's status. The physiotherapist might complete a balance assessment, the occupational therapist administers the concussion assessment, and the social worker calls the next of kin. Afterwards, the professionals meet with the patient and discuss recommendations from each profession. They all agree that the patient can discharge home as the patient is stable and not exhibiting signs of concussion. They also agree that a walking stick and hygiene assistance are appropriate fall prevention strategies.
Transdisciplinary	In a transdisciplinary team, one professional takes on the leadership role and uses previously acquired skills and knowledge to complete a comprehensive assessment and discharge plan that integrates elements from nursing, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, and social work. The physiotherapist might take the patient's vital signs and complete a concussion assessment, to understand if the patient is stable. The physiotherapist might then complete a balance assessment and make a phone call to the next of kin to ask about formal supports. After the assessment, the physiotherapist has a discussion with the patient to formulate a discharge plan. They decide that the patient is safe for discharge and would require a walking stick and hygiene assistance to prevent further falls. The physiotherapist then communicates this plan to other staff in the Emergency Department, and the social worker and occupational therapist agree that no further assessment or discharge planning is required.
Hybrid team	In a hybrid team, the healthcare professionals can operate as unidisciplinary, multidisciplinary, interprofessional, and/or transdisciplinary at different times across the episode of care. The assessment phase of the admission might be completed by the physiotherapist, but integrate elements from nursing, occupational therapy, and social work (as per the description above under "transdisciplinary"). Therefore, the assessment phase of care resembles a transdisciplinary team. However, if the physiotherapist is not trained to complete the concussion assessment, they might refer to the occupational therapist. Afterwards, the physiotherapist and occupational therapist might meet with the patient and discuss the discharge plan. They all agree the patient is stable and can discharge home as soon as a walking stick and hygiene assistance are organized. In this example, the latter phase of care resembles an interprofessional team.

Unidisciplinary

As the term observed most frequently in our literature search, unidisciplinary is the preferred option and encompasses alternative terms including uniprofessional, intradisciplinary, and intraprofessional. Unidisciplinary care occurs when a single professional provides healthcare only within their scope of practice. While the single professional is responsible for all aspects of patient care, consultation with other professionals might occur.

Multidisciplinary

Multidisciplinary teams comprise professionals from multiple disciplines who work independently and complete discipline-specific assessments and treatments to achieve discipline-specific and clinician-directed patient goals (that might or might not complement the work of other professionals). Each member contributes their unique discipline perspective, and all communication occurs through the highest-ranking member (usually the physician) who directs patient care. The alternate term, multiagency, should be referred to only when different healthcare professionals from different organizations come together to provide care.

Interprofessional

While the term interdisciplinary appears frequently in the literature, we suggest that interprofessional is the preferred contemporary term. Alternative terms include interprofessional collaboration and cross-disciplinary. Interprofessional teams are gaining traction alongside the trend towards interprofessional education in the education sector. Interprofessional teams consist of professionals from multiple disciplines who hold equal status (which can include the patient or their representative) and work in an interdependent, patient-centered manner. In these teams, a leader oversees care and the health professionals complete discipline-specific assessments and treatments. Members have an advanced understanding of each other's roles and expertise, communicate frequently, share decision-making, and collaborate to establish coordinated plans and patient treatment goals. Interprofessional collaboration should be referred to as the output of interprofessional teams.

Transdisciplinary

As the term observed most frequently in literature, transdisciplinary is the preferred option, and encompasses alternative terms including transprofessional and supra-professional. Transdisciplinary teams require professionals from multiple disciplines to work beyond traditional professional boundaries (ie, complete tasks that might usually be completed by another professional), redesign roles, blend perspectives, exchange knowledge and skills, and integrate elements of assessment and treatment into one unified and patient-centered plan. In these teams, professionals hold equal status (which can include the patient or their representative), understand and respect other member's roles, communicate frequently, trust other members, and engage in mutual learning and/or formal training. While members share responsibility, there may also be a designated leader to oversee patient care.

Hybrid Teams

The four definitions for unidisciplinary, multidisciplinary, interprofessional, and transdisciplinary teams are not intended to limit healthcare teams or provide rigid boundaries. Instead, we propose the term "hybrid teams" to describe teams that are dynamic and take on characteristics of different types of healthcare teams at different phases of healthcare provision (or at any one time).

Firstly, a hybrid team could move fluidly between the definitions, to suit local circumstances and different phases of healthcare delivery. For example, an acute stroke team might operate as a transdisciplinary team during the assessment phase, where a single clinician is available to assess neurological changes. Then during the rehabilitation phase, this healthcare team could transition to an interprofessional team, where multiple members collaborate with the patient to set a common goal (eg, return to oil painting) and commence discipline-specific treatments to meet this goal. Secondly, a hybrid team could blend characteristics of two or more definitions. For example, staff responding to a cardiopulmonary arrest code on a medical ward could communicate like a multidisciplinary team (communication occurs through the

highest ranked staff member), while collaborating and sharing roles like a transdisciplinary team (any nurse, doctor, or allied health professional could be responsible for chest compressions, maintaining the patient airway, or operating the automated external defibrator).

Next Steps

Standardized terminology and definitions are the first step to addressing conceptual confusion in the field of healthcare teams. The standardized terminology and definitions proposed in this paper aim to establish common ground on which stakeholders (such as researchers and healthcare professionals) can understand one another, communicate effectively, successfully engage in research co-production and health service innovation, and contribute to knowledge generation and clinical translation. Ultimately, this should build the evidence base and support clinical implementation of healthcare teams across healthcare settings. To achieve these aims, the proposed terminology, definitions, and characteristics need to be adopted by all stakeholders. Such redesign could become more exigent as health worker numbers are affected by the current and expected pandemics. While disseminating the proposed standardized definitions is the first step, further work in this field is required. We suggest that the next steps are to 1) methodically review the healthcare team literature to build consensus, and 2) identify strategies that will support uptake of the standardized terms and definitions. Both suggestions are imperative to improve the research co-production, clinical implementation, and reporting of healthcare teams.

Abbreviations

MDT, multidisciplinary team; IDT, interdisciplinary team; IPT, interprofessional team; IPC, interprofessional collaboration; CDT, cross-disciplinary team; TDT, transdisciplinary team.

Acknowledgments

The first author received financial support for this work by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) Postgraduate Scholarship, and The University of Queensland (UQ) Research Training Stipend. The authors wish to recognize the Mater Foundation for its generous support through the Betty McGrath Health Services Research Seeding Grant. Liza-Jane McBride provided guidance, support, and advice from a healthcare policy perspective for this manuscript.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References

1. Flores-Sandoval C, Sibbald S, Ryan BL, Orange JB. Healthcare teams and patient-related terminology: a review of concepts and uses. *Scand J Caring Sci*. 2021;35(1):55–66. doi:10.1111/scs.12843
2. Will KK, Johnson ML, Lamb G. Team-based care and patient satisfaction in the hospital setting: a systematic review. *J Patient Cent Res Rev*. 2019;6(2):158–171. doi:10.17294/2330-0698.1695
3. Karam M, Brault I, Van Durme T, Macq J. Comparing interprofessional and interorganizational collaboration in healthcare: a systematic review of the qualitative research. *Int J Nurs Stud*. 2018;79:70–83. doi:10.1016/j.ijnurstu.2017.11.002
4. Sangaletti C, Schweitzer MC, Peduzzi M, Zoboli E, Soares CB. Experiences and shared meaning of teamwork and interprofessional collaboration among health care professionals in primary health care settings: a systematic review. *JBI Database Syst Rev Implement Rep*. 2017;15(11):2723–2788. doi:10.11124/JBISIRIR-2016-003016
5. Reeves S, Pelone F, Harrison R, Goldman J, Zwarenstein M. Interprofessional collaboration to improve professional practice and healthcare outcomes. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2017;6:6. doi:10.1002/14651858.CD000072.pub3
6. Fink-Samnick E. Leveraging interprofessional team-based care toward case management excellence: part 1, history, fundamentals, evidence. *Prof Case Manag*. 2019;24(3):130–141. doi:10.1097/NCM.0000000000000360
7. Howard I, Potts A. Interprofessional care for neuromuscular disease. *Curr Treat Options Neurol*. 2019;21(8):35. doi:10.1007/s11940-019-0576-z
8. Nelson S, Turnbull J, Bainbridge L, et al. Optimizing scopes of practice: new models of care for a new health care system; 2014. Available from: <https://cahs-acss.ca/optimizing-scopes-of-practice-new-models-of-care-for-a-new-health-care-system/>. Accessed March 22, 2022.
9. Jackson D, Bradbury-Jones C, Baptiste D, et al. Life in the pandemic: some reflections on nursing in the context of COVID-19. *J Clin Nurs*. 2020;29(13–14):2041–2043. doi:10.1111/jocn.15257
10. Sarabia-Cobo C, Pérez V, de Lorena P, et al. Experiences of geriatric nurses in nursing home settings across four countries in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic. *J Adv Nurs*. 2021;77(2):869–878. doi:10.1111/jan.14626
11. Van Bower V. Transdisciplinarity in health care: a concept analysis. *Nurs Forum*. 2017;52(4):339–347. doi:10.1111/nuf.12200

12. Karol RL. Team models in neurorehabilitation: structure, function, and culture change. *NeuroRehabilitation*. 2014;34(4):655–669. doi:10.3233/NRE-141080
13. Martin AK, McCarthy AL, Green TL, Sowa PM, Laakso EL. Allied health transdisciplinary models of care in hospital settings: a scoping review. *J Interprof Care*. 2022;1–13. doi:10.1080/13561820.2022.2038552
14. Khalili H, Gilbert J, Lising D, MacMillan KM, Xyrichis A. Proposed lexicon for the interprofessional field; 2021. Available from: <https://interprofessionalresearch.global/>. Accessed March 22, 2022.
15. The Department of Health. Multidisciplinary case conferences. [Internet]; 2013. Available from: <https://www1.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/mbsprimarycare-caseconf-factsheet.htm>. Accessed February 22, 2022.
16. Oliver K, Kothari A, Mays N. The dark side of coproduction: do the costs outweigh the benefits for health research? *Health Res Policy Sys*. 2019;17(1):33. doi:10.1186/s12961-019-0432-3
17. Swientozielskyj S, Nwosu A, Cooper A, et al. MDT development - working toward an effective multidisciplinary/multiagency team; 2015. Available from: <https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/mdt-dev-guid-flat-fin.pdf>. Accessed March 22, 2022.
18. Gordon RM, Corcoran JR, Bartley-Daniele P, Sklenar D, Sutton PR, Cartwright F. A transdisciplinary team approach to pain management in inpatient health care settings. *Pain Manag Nurs*. 2014;15(1):426–435. doi:10.1016/j.pmn.2013.01.004
19. Nodoro S. Effective multidisciplinary working: the key to high-quality care. *Br J Nurs*. 2014;23(13):724–727. doi:10.12968/bjon.2014.23.13.724
20. Singh R, Küçükdeveci AA, Grabljevec K, Gray A. The role of interdisciplinary teams in physical and rehabilitation medicine. *J Rehabil Med*. 2018;50(8):673–678. doi:10.2340/16501977-2364
21. Clarke DJ, Forster A. Improving post-stroke recovery: the role of the multidisciplinary health care team. *J Multidiscip Healthc*. 2015;8:433–442. doi:10.2147/JMDH.S68764
22. Birkeland A, Tuntland H, Forland O, Jakobsen FF, Langeland E. Interdisciplinary collaboration in reablement – a qualitative study. *J Multidiscip Healthc*. 2017;10:195–203. doi:10.2147/JMDH.S133417
23. Nancarrow S, Booth A, Ariss S, Smith T, Enderby R, Roots A. Ten principles of good interdisciplinary team work. *Hum Resour Health*. 2013;11(1):19. doi:10.1186/1478-4491-11-19
24. Parse RR. Interdisciplinary and interprofessional: What are the differences? *Nurs Sci Q*. 2014;28(1):5–6. doi:10.1177/0894318414558624
25. Okoh AE, Akinrolie O, Bell-Gam HI, Adandom I, Ibekaku MC, Kalu ME. Nigerian healthcare workers' perception of transdisciplinary approach to older adults' care: a qualitative case study. *Int J Care Coord*. 2020;23(2–3):92–106. doi:10.1177/2053434520954362
26. Kholed SNS, Hassan NM, Ma'on SN, Hamid NZA. Teamwork and collaboration in healthcare: elements of inter-professional teamwork. *Adv Sci Lett*. 2017;23(11):10834–10837. doi:10.1166/asl.2017.10164
27. Szafran O, Torti JMI, Kennett SL, Bell NR. Family physicians' perspectives on interprofessional teamwork: findings from a qualitative study. *J Interprof Care*. 2018;32(2):169–177. doi:10.1080/13561820.2017.1395828
28. Chamberlain-Salaun J, Mills J, Usher K. Terminology used to describe health care teams: an integrative review of the literature. *J Multidiscip Healthc*. 2013;6:65–74. doi:10.2147/JMDH.S40676
29. Bokhour BG, Fix GM, Mueller NM, et al. How can healthcare organizations implement patient-centered care? Examining a large-scale cultural transformation. *BMC Health Serv Res*. 2018;18(1):168. doi:10.1186/s12913-018-2949-5

Journal of Multidisciplinary Healthcare

Dovepress

Publish your work in this journal

The Journal of Multidisciplinary Healthcare is an international, peer-reviewed open-access journal that aims to represent and publish research in healthcare areas delivered by practitioners of different disciplines. This includes studies and reviews conducted by multidisciplinary teams as well as research which evaluates the results or conduct of such teams or healthcare processes in general. The journal covers a very wide range of areas and welcomes submissions from practitioners at all levels, from all over the world. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes a very quick and fair peer-review system. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.

Submit your manuscript here: <https://www.dovepress.com/journal-of-inflammation-research-journal>