# **Comparative Evaluation of Interprofessional Education Experiences Among Doctor of Pharmacy Students at Two Medical Centers**

# Background

Pharmacy schools adhere to the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE) guidelines, emphasizing interprofessional education (IPE). Graduates must demonstrate core interprofessional competencies, actively engaging as healthcare team members.

According to ACPE Standard 2.3, IPE aims to enhance collaboration and patient care quality. Curricula integrate didactic and experiential learning opportunities for students to engage with diverse healthcare professionals, fostering teamwork and mutual learning.

# Objective

To compare the Interprofessional Education (IPE) experiences of Doctor of Pharmacy students at Loyola University Medical Center and Rush University Medical Center, highlighting each program's unique approach to fostering interprofessional collaboration.

### Methods

Mixed-methods approach, including Pre/Post TeamSTEPPS assessments for teamwork dynamics, Simulation Evaluations for practical skills, Faculty/Staff Debriefings for professional insights, and Unsolicited Feedback for students' perspectives.



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Establishes core competencies for interprofessional education, emphasizing teamwork, communication, values, ethics, and roles to improve health outcomes through collaboration.

43 Min

32 Min

60 Min

• 2 planned huddles w/in scenario (faculty led, 5 min each) • 1 debrief (faculty led immediately after end scenario, 8 min)

> Sim 2 – 20 min scenario + 12 min debrief • No planned huddles within scenario

> > **Post-Simulation**

• Reinforced Learning Activities (50 min) TeamSTEPPS Post-Assessment (5 min) Simulation Evaluation (5 min)

Findings indicate significant improvements in interprofessional confidence among students participating in both programs.

Loyola's simulations stand out for their practical clinical scenario-based interactions, effectively simulating real-world healthcare environments.

Conversely, Rush's IPE course excels in its theoretical grounding, applying the IPEC domains through advanced digital platforms to deepen students' understanding of interprofessional values and ethics.

Across both programs, enhanced teamwork, communication skills, and comprehensive interprofessional understanding were noted, affirming the value of diverse educational approaches.

The comparative analysis between Loyola and Rush's IPE experiences reveals their distinct, valuable contributions to preparing Doctor of Pharmacy students for the collaborative healthcare landscape.

Decisions on program selection should be based on educational objectives, available resources, and personal preferences.

Further research is encouraged to explore the sustained impacts of these educational experiences on professional practices and patient care outcomes, with the goal of solidifying interprofessional education as a cornerstone of pharmacy education.

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### Results

# Conclusions

### Acknowledgement