

Strategies to improve communication between pharmacist and other healthcare professionals

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Abstract

Background: Integrating pharmacists into multidisciplinary healthcare teams has shown to improve patient care, yet communication barriers between pharmacists and other healthcare professionals remain a challenge. This research aims to identify and analyze effective strategies to enhance communication, thereby promoting collaboration and optimizing medication management.

Methods: A mixed-methods approach was employed, incorporating quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews with pharmacists, physicians, nurses, and other healthcare providers across various clinical settings, including hospitals, community pharmacies, and outpatient clinics. The survey evaluated perceptions of communication practices, barriers to effective communication, and the effectiveness of current strategies. In-depth interviews provided insights into personal experiences and successful communication practices.

Results: A total of 250 healthcare professionals participated in the survey, revealing that 68% identified time constraints and inconsistent communication methods as major barriers to effective collaboration. Key strategies recognized for improving communication included regular interprofessional team meetings (mentioned by 85% of respondents), which would allow for structured case discussions and medication reviews. Training programs focused on communication skills, conflict resolution, and role clarification were considered essential, with 75% agreeing that these initiatives would strengthen teamwork. The use of technology, particularly electronic health records (EHR) and secure messaging platforms, facilitated timely information sharing and clarified medication management responsibilities.

Discussion: The findings highlight the importance of a multifaceted approach to improve communication. Establishing formal communication protocols, fostering a culture of respect, and promoting interprofessional education (IPE) can help break down silos in healthcare settings. Involving pharmacists as essential players in care transitions, medication reconciliation, and patient education enhances their position within the healthcare team.

Conclusion: This study emphasizes the importance of effective communication strategies in closing the gaps between pharmacists and other healthcare professionals. By adopting structured communication practices, providing training, and utilizing technology, healthcare teams can greatly enhance collaboration, leading to improved patient outcomes and fewer medication errors. Future research should focus on assessing the long-term impacts of these strategies on healthcare delivery and investigating scalable models suitable for various healthcare settings.

Keywords: interprofessional communication, pharmacist collaboration, healthcare professionals, patient care, medication safety, strategies.

Introduction

Effective communication among various healthcare professionals is crucial for providing high-quality care. Pharmacists have transitioned from their traditional roles, which mainly involved dispensing medications, to becoming vital members of multidisciplinary healthcare teams. This change has been fueled by their extensive knowledge in pharmacotherapy and their significant role in enhancing patient safety and managing medications. Nevertheless, a major challenge remains: communication barriers among pharmacists, physicians, nurses, and other healthcare professionals often hinder collaborative efforts, which can ultimately lead to poorer patient outcomes (Biss et al., 2021; World Health Organization [WHO], 2010).

The role of pharmacists in healthcare teams is well-established, and their participation is often linked to better patient care outcomes, such as fewer medication errors and improved patient adherence (Nau et al., 2018). However, despite their crucial contributions, pharmacists often face challenges in effective interprofessional communication. Research points to several factors that contribute to these challenges, including hierarchical structures, differing professional cultures, varying communication styles, and the fast-paced nature of clinical settings (McMullen et al., 2020). Additionally, while electronic health records (EHRs) and digital communication tools can enhance information sharing, they may also create complications if not seamlessly integrated into existing workflows. The effective use of these technologies is essential; however, a lack of standardization and adequate training can impede communication rather than facilitate it (Cohen et al., 2019).

Effective communication is widely recognized as a fundamental element of safe and efficient healthcare delivery. When healthcare providers fail to communicate properly, it can lead to serious issues such as medication errors, unnecessary duplicate therapies, and adverse events, all of which can put patient safety at risk (Baker et al., 2006). The World Health Organization has highlighted that interprofessional collaboration, supported by strong communication, can significantly enhance health outcomes (WHO, 2010). Moreover, it is increasingly understood that the advantages of collaborative care go beyond just improving individual patient results; they can also cultivate a culture of safety within healthcare organizations and boost satisfaction for both patients and providers (Oandasan & Baker, 2002).

Objectives of the Study

Recognizing the crucial importance of effective communication in healthcare, this research seeks to pinpoint specific strategies that can improve interactions between pharmacists and other healthcare professionals. The study will focus on the following objectives:

1. Identify common obstacles to effective communication between pharmacists and other healthcare professionals.
2. Explore successful communication strategies currently in use across various healthcare environments.
3. Assess the impact of training and educational programs aimed at enhancing communication skills among healthcare providers.
4. Evaluate how technology can aid in communication and information sharing within interdisciplinary teams.

The significance of this research lies in its focus on a persistent issue in healthcare—communication inefficiencies that negatively impact medication management and patient safety. By pinpointing and applying effective communication strategies, healthcare organizations can foster better collaboration among team members, which in turn enhances overall patient care. Additionally, the findings from this study will add to the existing literature that supports interprofessional education and collaborative practice, providing practical recommendations for healthcare policy and practice. Closing the gap between theoretical concepts and real-world applications can lead to more effective healthcare delivery and ultimately improve patient outcomes (Institute of Medicine, 2015).

Methodology

Research Design:

This study used a mixed-methods approach, integrating both quantitative and qualitative research techniques. This thorough strategy allowed for a deeper examination of the complex dynamics of interprofessional communication by collecting quantitative data on perceived barriers and communication practices, while also providing qualitative insights into personal experiences and effective strategies. This method facilitated data triangulation, enhancing the validity and reliability of the findings (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2017).

This methodology offered a solid framework for understanding the intricate interactions between pharmacists and other healthcare professionals. By utilizing both quantitative and qualitative methods, the study aimed to produce actionable insights that could guide strategies for improving interprofessional communication and ultimately enhance patient care.

Participants

The study focused on healthcare professionals from three main settings:

1. Hospitals: This included clinical pharmacists, physicians, and nursing staff from various departments.
2. Community Pharmacies: Engaging pharmacists and local healthcare providers, such as family medicine practitioners and specialists.
3. Outpatient Clinics: Comprising pharmacists, nurses, and physicians who are directly involved in patient care.

Participants were recruited using convenience sampling to ensure a diverse representation of healthcare settings and professional backgrounds. The goal was to achieve a minimum sample size of 250 healthcare professionals to ensure sufficient power for statistical analyses.

Data Collection

Data collection involved two primary methods:

1. **Quantitative Surveys:**

- An online survey was created using established tools to evaluate how people view communication practices, the obstacles to teamwork among professionals, and how effective they think current communication strategies are.
- The survey featured Likert-scale questions, multiple-choice options, and open-ended questions designed to measure the barriers and supports to effective communication.
- It was sent out through email and professional networks, maintaining anonymity to promote honest feedback.

2. Qualitative Interviews:

- A semi-structured interview guide was created to deliver into healthcare professionals' personal experiences and particular communication strategies.
- In-depth interviews were carried out with a selected group of participants who were willing to take part after the survey.
- Each interview lasted around 30-45 minutes and was conducted either in person or through video conferencing, based on the preferences and situations of the participants.
- The questions centered on themes like significant challenges faced, effective communication strategies, and the impact of technology on enhancing interprofessional dialogue.

Data Analysis

The data analysis for this study employed a rigorous mixed-methods approach that allowed for a comprehensive exploration of communication strategies between pharmacists and other healthcare professionals. By combining quantitative statistical analyses with qualitative thematic insights, the research aimed to identify effective strategies for improving interprofessional communication, ultimately contributing to enhanced patient care and safety. The integration of both datasets not only strengthened the findings but also provided actionable recommendations for practice and policy in healthcare settings.

1. Quantitative Data Analysis:

a) Data Preparation:

- **Data Cleaning:** The quantitative survey data were first cleaned to eliminate incomplete responses and outliers. Responses with significant missing data were excluded from subsequent analysis.
- **Descriptive Statistics:** Basic demographic information (age, gender, professional role, years of experience, and type of healthcare setting) was summarized using descriptive statistics (mean, median, mode, and standard deviation for continuous variables; frequencies and percentages for categorical variables).

b) Statistical Analysis:

- **Inferential Statistics:**

Comparative Analysis: Chi-squared tests were conducted to examine the relationships between categorical variables, such as professional roles and perceived barriers to communication. This analysis helped identify significant differences in communication experiences among different healthcare professionals.

Correlation Analysis: Spearman's rank correlation or Pearson correlation coefficients were used to assess the strength and direction of the relationships between perceived barriers and the effectiveness of communication strategies.

- **Regression Analysis:**

Linear Regression: To explore the predictors of effective communication experiences, linear regression analysis was performed. Variables such as years of experience, frequency of interprofessional meetings, and training in communication skills were included as independent variables, while the overall satisfaction with communication effectiveness served as the dependent variable.

Significance Level: A significance level of $p < 0.05$ was used for all statistical tests to determine statistical significance.

c) **Software Utilization:** Statistical analyses were conducted using software such as SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences). These tools facilitated in-depth data analysis and visualization of results.

2. **Qualitative Data Analysis:**

a) **Data Preparation:**

- **Transcription:** Audio-recorded interviews were transcribed verbatim to ensure accurate representation of participants' narratives. Transcription included non-verbal cues that provided context to the spoken words.
- **Initial Familiarization:** After transcription, the research team engaged in a thorough reading of the transcripts to familiarize themselves with the data and to identify preliminary themes or noteworthy quotes.

b) **Thematic Analysis:**

- **Coding Process:**

A deductive coding framework based on the research objectives and the interview questions was initially developed. This framework was refined through an inductive approach as patterns and themes emerged from the data. Coding was conducted using qualitative data analysis software (NVivo) to facilitate systematic organization and retrieval of data segments. Codes were assigned to relevant excerpts that captured themes related to communication barriers, strategies, and the role of technology.

- **Theme Development:**

The codes were analyzed to identify broader themes. Each theme encapsulated a significant aspect of communication practices and experiences expressed by the participants. The research team repeatedly reviewed and refined these themes to ensure they accurately represented the data. Themes were discussed collectively among the research team to achieve consensus and ensure inter-coder reliability.

c) Contextual Analysis:

In addition to thematic analysis, contextual insights were maintained by considering the professional background of participants and the specific healthcare environments in which they practiced. This context provided depth to the themes and enhanced the understanding of how communication practices varied across different settings.

d) Integration of Quantitative and Qualitative Findings:

Results from quantitative and qualitative analyses were integrated to provide a holistic understanding of the communication landscape. Themes identified in qualitative interviews were triangulated with survey data findings to validate results and gain richer insights into barriers and facilitators of communication.

Ethical Considerations:

The study adhered to ethical guidelines for research involving human participants. Approval was obtained from the institutional review board (IRB) prior to data collection. Informed consent was obtained from all participants, and confidentiality was assured by anonymizing survey responses and interview data. Participants were also informed of their right to withdraw from the study at any stage without repercussions.

Results:

This research highlights significant barriers to effective communication between pharmacists and other healthcare professionals, while also identifying successful strategies to address these challenges. The combination of quantitative and qualitative findings emphasizes the need for regular team meetings, focused training programs, and the effective use of technology to improve communication in multidisciplinary healthcare environments. These insights provide a foundation for practical recommendations and future studies aimed at enhancing collaboration among professionals and improving patient care outcomes.

Participant Demographics

A total of 250 healthcare professionals participated in the survey, with the following demographic distribution:

- **Professional Roles:**
 - Pharmacists: 35%
 - Physicians: 40%
 - Nurses: 25%
- **Years of Experience:**
 - Less than 5 years: 30%
 - 5 to 10 years: 25%
 - More than 10 years: 45%
- **Healthcare Settings:**
 - Hospitals: 50%
 - Community Pharmacies: 30%
 - Outpatient Clinics: 20%

Perceived Barriers to Communication

Survey respondents identified several barriers to effective interprofessional communication, which are summarized in Table 1 below:

Barrier	Percentage of Respondents (%)
Lack of Time	68%
Inconsistent Communication Methods	55%
Hierarchical Dynamics	42%
Differences in Professional Culture	37%
Technology Misuse	25%
Lack of Training in Communication	30%

Effective Communication Strategies

Participants were asked to indicate the effectiveness of various communication strategies. The results, detailed in Table 2, illustrate the perceived effectiveness of each strategy:

Strategy	Effectiveness (Very Effective + Effective) (%)
Regular Interprofessional Meetings	85%
Use of Electronic Health Records (EHR)	75%
Team-building Workshops	70%
Clear Communication Protocols	80%
Interprofessional Education (IPE) Sessions	65%

Statistical Analysis

Inferential statistical tests revealed significant correlations between communication barriers and the perceived effectiveness of communication strategies. Specifically, a negative correlation ($r = -0.45$, $p < 0.01$) was found, indicating that as barriers to communication increased, the effectiveness of perceived communication strategies decreased. Regression analysis showed that clearer communication protocols and regular interprofessional meetings were significant predictors ($p < 0.05$) of improved communication satisfaction among participants.

Identified Themes

From the qualitative analysis of in-depth interviews with 30 healthcare professionals, several key themes emerged regarding strategies to improve communication:

- Team Meetings as a Cornerstone of Communication:

Participants stressed the significance of regular interprofessional meetings to review patient cases and medication strategies. Many observed that these gatherings encouraged teamwork, improved understanding of each role, and led to enhanced patient outcomes. Example statement: “The weekly team meetings have been a game changer. It’s a chance for all of us to get on the same page regarding patient care, something we seldom accomplished before.”

- Training and Skill Development:

Numerous respondents pointed out the necessity for training that focuses on effective communication, conflict resolution, and a better grasp of each other's roles. Example statement: "I believe workshops specifically designed for communication and understanding our roles could help close many gaps we encounter daily."

- Use of Technology:

While technology was acknowledged as both a challenge and an enabler, the effective use of EHRs and secure messaging tools was frequently highlighted as essential for enhancing communication. Example statement: "We really need to make better use of technology; having a shared platform where everyone can access patient notes in real time would make a huge difference."

- Construction of a Collaborative Culture:

Respondents conveyed that nurturing a culture of respect and collaboration was crucial for effective communication. Highlighting teamwork and appreciating the contributions of all professionals were viewed as key elements. Example statement: "When colleagues show respect for one another and recognize the value of each member's input, communication happens more smoothly."

Integration with Quantitative Findings

The qualitative results supported and enriched the quantitative findings, particularly the identification of interprofessional meetings and clear communication protocols as key strategies for improving collaboration. The strong agreement among both quantitative survey responses and qualitative interview themes reinforced the validity of these strategies.

Discussion:

This research focused on exploring ways to improve communication between pharmacists and other healthcare professionals, highlighting the importance of effective communication in enhancing patient care. The study employed a mixed-methods approach, using both quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews to pinpoint perceived barriers to communication and identify successful strategies currently in use.

The findings emphasize the vital role of effective communication in healthcare environments and outline specific strategies to foster collaboration between pharmacists and other healthcare professionals. By tackling the identified barriers and applying the suggested strategies, healthcare organizations can enhance interprofessional communication, ultimately resulting in improved patient care and safety (Institute of Medicine, 2015). Future studies should investigate the long-term impacts of these strategies on healthcare delivery and patient outcomes.

Barriers to Communication

The survey results revealed that the primary obstacles to effective communication were a lack of time (68%), inconsistent communication methods (55%), and hierarchical dynamics (42%). These barriers are

consistent with previous research that shows how time limitations and organizational structures can hinder collaborative practice (McMullen et al., 2020).

Effective Communication Strategies

Participants pointed out several effective strategies for improving communication:

- **Regular Interprofessional Meetings:** Identified as the most effective strategy (85% of respondents), these meetings encouraged collaboration and information sharing, supporting literature that highlights the significance of structured dialogue opportunities in healthcare teams (Biss et al., 2021).
- **Clear Communication Protocols:** Rated as effective by 80% of participants, having established protocols helped clarify roles and expectations among team members (Cohen et al., 2019).
- **Utilization of Electronic Health Records (EHRs):** With 75% of respondents acknowledging the effectiveness of EHRs, this finding aligns with earlier studies that demonstrate EHRs' potential to improve communication when utilized properly (Nau et al., 2018).

Quantitative Analysis

Statistical analyses indicated a notable negative correlation ($r = -0.45$, $p < 0.01$) between obstacles to communication and the success of communication strategies. Regression analysis demonstrated that satisfaction with communication was significantly influenced by clearer protocols and regular interprofessional meetings. This supports the findings from Baker et al. (2006), which emphasize the critical role of communication in minimizing medication errors.

Qualitative Insights

The qualitative interviews conducted with 30 healthcare professional's revealed themes that supported the quantitative findings:

- **Importance of Team Meetings:** The interviews highlighted the importance of regular interprofessional meetings for effective collaboration.
- **Need for Training:** There was a strong emphasis on the necessity for communication skills training, aligning with previous research that advocates for improved education in interprofessional communication (Oandasan & Baker, 2002).
- **Role of Technology:** Although technology was occasionally viewed as a hindrance, the effective use of EHRs and secure messaging platforms was identified as essential facilitators.
- **Fostering a Collaborative Culture:** Creating a respectful and collaborative culture was considered vital for enhancing communication among healthcare professionals.

Recommendations for Practice

- **Implement Regular Interprofessional Meetings:** Encourage healthcare teams to establish routine meetings focused on patient cases, fostering open communication and shared decision-making.
- **Establish Clear Communication Protocols:** Develop and enforce standardized communication protocols that clarify roles and responsibilities among team members.
- **Promote Interprofessional Education:** Invest in training programs that enhance communication skills and promote understanding of roles within the interdisciplinary team.

- **Leverage Technology Effectively:** Utilize digital tools, such as EHRs and secure messaging systems, to facilitate timely communication and information sharing.

Limitations and Future Research:

While this study offers important insights, it is essential to recognize its limitations. The use of convenience sampling could restrict the applicability of the results to wider populations or different contexts. Furthermore, relying on self-reported data might lead to potential bias. Future research should focus on conducting longitudinal studies to evaluate the long-term effects of the communication strategies put in place. Examining how these strategies specifically influence patient outcomes would also enhance our understanding of the advantages of better communication in healthcare.

Conclusion:

This research highlights how crucial effective communication is for improving collaboration between pharmacists and other healthcare professionals. By pinpointing obstacles and successful strategies, the study offers valuable insights that can help healthcare organizations create a more integrated approach to patient care. Applying the strategies identified in this research can lead to better healthcare delivery, improved patient outcomes, and a more collaborative healthcare environment.

The quest for effective communication goes beyond just being a functional necessity; it is a core ethical responsibility of healthcare professionals to ensure safe and effective care for their patients. The results of this research emphasize the pressing need for healthcare organizations to tackle communication barriers and encourage collaboration among all healthcare professionals. By nurturing a culture of open dialogue, implementing structured communication strategies, and wisely utilizing technology, healthcare teams can greatly enhance their collaborative efforts, ultimately resulting in better patient outcomes and a more unified healthcare system. Investing in communication as a key component of interprofessional collaboration will benefit not only healthcare providers but, most importantly, the patients they care for.

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