

The Impact of Patient-Centered Care at Work: make a Difference to the Patient Experience

Adel Mashan Mutni Alshammri, Nursing, Eradah Complex and Mental Health, Riyadh
Abdulrhman Abdullah Saleh Almalki, Nursing, Eradah Complex and Mental Health, Riyadh
Mohammed Saleh Mohammed Alasmari, Nursing, Eradah Complex and Mental Health, Riyadh
Mubark Fayez Hadban Alshihre, Nursing, Eradah Complex and Mental Health, Riyadh
Hamza Saad Hamza Al-Qarni, Medical Secretarial, Eradah Complex and Mental Health, Riyadh
Theeb Salem Mohammed Alqahtani, Nursing, Eradah Complex and Mental Health, Riyadh
Fawaz Aedh Rashed Alshalawi, Nursing, Eradah Complex and Mental Health, Riyadh
Mohammed Lafi Eid Alotibi, Nursing, Eradah Complex and Mental Health, Riyadh
* Adeil-909@hotmail.com

Abstract

Patient-centered care is a cornerstone of modern healthcare, prioritizing individual needs and fostering collaborative partnerships between patients and providers. This systematic review examines the role of multidisciplinary teams in enhancing patient experience and satisfaction within patient-centered care paradigms, aiming to identify best practices for optimizing healthcare delivery. This systematic review explores real-life examples of multidisciplinary team (MDT) approaches to patient-centered care, examining interventions and outcomes across diverse healthcare settings to enhance patient experience and satisfaction. Assessing patient experience and satisfaction outcomes following multidisciplinary team (MDT) interventions is crucial for evaluating healthcare effectiveness. This review highlights methodologies and findings from studies utilizing validated tools to measure patient-reported outcomes. Patient-centered care, driven by multidisciplinary teams (MDTs), revolutionizes healthcare delivery by prioritizing collaboration and empathy.

Through this review, we explore MDTs' profound impact on patient-centered care and strategies for optimizing outcomes.

Keywords: Patient-Centered Care, Multidisciplinary, Teams, Patient, Experience, Satisfaction.

Introduction

Understanding the Concept of Patient-Centered Care

Patient-centered care is a fundamental principle in modern healthcare, emphasizing the importance of tailoring medical treatment and services to meet the individual needs, preferences, and values of patients. It represents a paradigm shift from a provider-centric approach to one that places the patient at the center of decision-making processes, with a focus on fostering collaborative partnerships between patients, families, and healthcare professionals (Institute of Medicine, 2001). The concept of patient-centered care encompasses several core principles, including respect for patient autonomy, shared decision-making, holistic consideration of patients' physical, emotional, and psychosocial needs, and the provision of compassionate and empathetic care (Epstein & Street, 2011). It recognizes that patients are unique individuals with diverse backgrounds, beliefs, and priorities, and acknowledges the importance of involving them as active participants in their healthcare journey.

One of the key drivers of patient-centered care is the integration of multidisciplinary teams (MDTs) into healthcare delivery systems. MDTs consist of professionals from various disciplines, including physicians, nurses, pharmacists, social workers, therapists, and other allied health professionals, who collaborate closely to provide comprehensive and coordinated care to patients (Coombs & Ersser, 2004).

By leveraging the collective expertise and perspectives of team members, MDTs are uniquely positioned to address the complex and multifaceted needs of patients,

particularly those with chronic or complex health conditions. Through interdisciplinary collaboration, MDTs can develop tailored care plans that take into account the medical, psychosocial, and logistical aspects of patients' care, resulting in more personalized and effective interventions (Lawal et al., 2016). In this systematic review, we aim to explore the impact of multidisciplinary teams on patient experience and satisfaction within the context of patient-centered care. By synthesizing existing literature and empirical evidence, we seek to elucidate the mechanisms through which MDTs contribute to enhancing patient outcomes, improving quality of care, and promoting patient engagement and satisfaction. Additionally, we aim to identify best practices and strategies for optimizing the integration of MDTs into healthcare settings to maximize the benefits of patient-centered care.

The Role of Multidisciplinary Teams in Enhancing Patient Experience

Multidisciplinary teams (MDTs) play a pivotal role in delivering patient-centered care and have a significant impact on enhancing the overall patient experience within healthcare settings. The collaborative nature of MDTs enables comprehensive and coordinated care delivery, addressing the diverse needs and preferences of patients across various stages of their healthcare journey (Hammick et al., 2007).

One of the key ways in which MDTs enhance patient experience is through improved communication and information sharing among team members. By bringing together professionals from different disciplines, MDTs facilitate interdisciplinary collaboration and ensure that relevant clinical information is effectively communicated and shared (Lingard et al., 2004). This interdisciplinary approach promotes continuity of care, reduces the likelihood of errors or omissions, and fosters a seamless transition between different phases of patient care, ultimately leading to a more positive and cohesive patient experience.

Furthermore, MDTs enable a holistic and patient-centered approach to care planning and decision-making. Through regular team meetings and case discussions, MDTs consider the physical, emotional, and psychosocial aspects of patients' wellbeing, taking into account their individual preferences, values, and goals (Archer et al., 2015). This personalized approach helps to ensure that care plans are tailored to meet the unique needs of each patient, resulting in greater satisfaction and engagement in their care.

Additionally, MDTs facilitate enhanced coordination of care across different healthcare settings and specialties. Patients with complex medical conditions often require care from multiple providers across various departments or specialties. MDTs serve as a central hub for coordinating these diverse services, ensuring that care is integrated and seamless (Deneckere et al., 2011). This integrated approach minimizes fragmentation in care delivery, reduces duplication of services, and enhances the overall efficiency and effectiveness of care provision, leading to improved patient satisfaction and outcomes.

Moreover, MDTs contribute to patient experience by promoting a culture of shared decision-making and empowerment. By involving patients as active participants in their care, MDTs empower them to voice their concerns, preferences, and goals, and actively participate in decision-making processes (Vogelsmeier et al., 2010). This patient-centered approach fosters trust and collaboration between patients and providers, enhances patient autonomy and self-efficacy, and ultimately leads to greater satisfaction with care delivery.

In conclusion, multidisciplinary teams play a crucial role in enhancing the overall patient experience within healthcare settings. Through improved communication, holistic care planning, enhanced coordination of services, and promotion of shared decision-making, MDTs contribute to a more positive, cohesive, and patient-centered care experience. As healthcare organizations continue to prioritize patient-

centered care initiatives, the role of MDTs will become increasingly vital in delivering high-quality, patient-centered care that meets the diverse needs and preferences of patients.

Strategies for Implementing Patient-Centered Care within Multidisciplinary Teams

Implementing patient-centered care within multidisciplinary teams (MDTs) requires a thoughtful and systematic approach to ensure that the diverse needs and preferences of patients are effectively addressed. Drawing upon evidence-based practices and frameworks, healthcare organizations can adopt several strategies to promote patient-centered care within MDTs and enhance the overall patient experience and satisfaction.

Training and Education: Comprehensive training and education programs are essential for equipping MDT members with the knowledge, skills, and attitudes necessary to deliver patient-centered care effectively. Training should emphasize the principles of patient-centered care, communication strategies, cultural competency, and collaborative decision-making (Bolster et al., 2015). Simulation-based training and interprofessional education initiatives can provide opportunities for team members to practice and refine their patient-centered care skills in a safe and supportive environment.

Interdisciplinary Collaboration: Foster a culture of interdisciplinary collaboration within MDTs by promoting open communication, mutual respect, and shared decision-making among team members. Encourage regular team meetings and case conferences where members from different disciplines can come together to discuss patient care plans, share insights, and collaborate on decision-making (Reeves et al., 2016). Emphasize the importance of recognizing and valuing the unique

contributions of each team member in delivering comprehensive and holistic care to patients.

Patient Engagement and Empowerment: Actively involve patients as partners in their care by soliciting their input, preferences, and goals throughout the care process. Use patient-centered communication techniques, such as motivational interviewing and shared decision-making tools, to engage patients in meaningful discussions about their healthcare needs and treatment options (Barry & Edgman-Levitan, 2012). Provide patients with access to health information, educational resources, and support services to empower them to actively participate in their care decisions and self-management. **Care Coordination and Continuity:** Optimize care coordination and continuity by implementing processes and systems that facilitate seamless transitions between different care settings and providers. Establish clear communication channels and protocols for sharing patient information and care plans across MDT members and healthcare settings (Kripalani et al., 2016). Utilize technology-enabled solutions, such as electronic health records and telehealth platforms, to enhance communication and collaboration among team members and improve the accessibility and timeliness of care for patients. **Quality Improvement and Feedback Mechanisms:** Implement quality improvement initiatives and feedback mechanisms to continuously monitor and enhance the delivery of patient-centered care within MDTs. Collect patient feedback through surveys, focus groups, and patient advisory councils to identify areas for improvement and address gaps in care delivery (Institute for Healthcare Improvement, 2020). Establish performance metrics and benchmarks for evaluating the effectiveness of patient-centered care initiatives and track progress over time to drive continuous improvement and accountability. **Leadership and Organizational Support:** Leadership support and organizational commitment are critical for fostering a patient-centered culture and sustaining efforts to implement patient-centered care within MDTs. Provide leadership training and support to MDT leaders and champions to effectively

advocate for patient-centered care principles and drive organizational change (Gerteis et al., 1993). Allocate resources and infrastructure to support the implementation of patient-centered care initiatives, including staff training, technology investments, and quality improvement efforts.

In conclusion, implementing patient-centered care within multidisciplinary teams requires a multifaceted approach that addresses the unique needs and preferences of patients while fostering interdisciplinary collaboration, patient engagement, care coordination, quality improvement, and organizational support. By adopting evidence-based strategies and frameworks, healthcare organizations can create a culture of patient-centeredness that enhances the overall patient experience and satisfaction within MDTs.

Case Studies: Real-Life Examples of Multidisciplinary Team Approaches to Patient-Centered Care

Methodology

To provide real-life examples of multidisciplinary team (MDT) approaches to patient-centered care, a systematic review of peer-reviewed literature and healthcare case studies were conducted. The search strategy involved electronic databases such as PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science, utilizing keywords including "multidisciplinary team," "patient-centered care," and "case study" (McCance et al., 2019; Reeves et al., 2010). Studies and reports describing MDT interventions aimed at enhancing patient experience and satisfaction were included for analysis. Data extraction focused on key elements of each case study, such as the healthcare setting, composition of the MDT, patient population, intervention strategies, and outcomes related to patient experience and satisfaction.

Table 1: Real-Life Examples of Multidisciplinary Team Approaches to Patient-Centered Care

Case Study Title	Healthcare Setting	MDT Composition	Patient Population	Intervention Strategies	Outcomes
Transforming Diabetes Care	Primary Care Clinic	Physicians, Nurses, Dietitians, Pharmacists	Patients with Diabetes	Implementation of team-based care model, patient education sessions, lifestyle interventions	Improved glycemic control, increased patient satisfaction, reduced hospitalizations
Enhancing Palliative Care	Hospice and Palliative Care Center	Physicians, Nurses, Social Workers, Chaplains	Patients with Advanced Illness	Interdisciplinary care planning meetings, regular communication, patient and family education and support	Enhanced symptom management, increased patient and family satisfaction, improved end-of-life care

Case Study 1: Transforming Diabetes Care

In a primary care clinic setting, a multidisciplinary team consisting of physicians, nurses, dietitians, and pharmacists collaborated to improve diabetes care for patients with diabetes. The team implemented a comprehensive team-based care model, which included regular patient education sessions focusing on diabetes management strategies, dietary modifications, and medication adherence. Lifestyle interventions such as exercise programs and smoking cessation support were also integrated into the care plan. The MDT emphasized shared decision-making and patient empowerment, encouraging active participation in care decisions. Through coordinated efforts and ongoing communication among team members, patients experienced improved glycemic control, reduced hospitalizations due to diabetes-related complications, and increased satisfaction with their diabetes care (American Diabetes Association, 2019; Haas et al., 2014).

Case Study 2: Enhancing Palliative Care

At a hospice and palliative care center, an interdisciplinary team comprising physicians, nurses, social workers, and chaplains worked collaboratively to enhance

the quality of palliative care for patients with advanced illness. The MDT adopted a patient-centered approach, focusing on addressing physical, psychosocial, and spiritual needs to improve patient and family well-being. Interdisciplinary care planning meetings were conducted regularly to discuss patient goals of care, symptom management strategies, and care coordination. The team prioritized effective communication and information sharing, ensuring that patients and families were actively involved in decision-making processes. Comprehensive patient and family education and support were provided throughout the care continuum, including bereavement services for families. As a result, patients experienced enhanced symptom management, improved quality of life, and increased satisfaction with the care received, while families reported feeling supported and informed throughout the end-of-life journey (National Consensus Project for Quality Palliative Care, 2018; World Health Organization, 2002).

These case studies illustrate the impactful role of multidisciplinary teams in delivering patient-centered care across different healthcare settings. By adopting collaborative care models and prioritizing patient needs and preferences, MDTs can enhance the overall patient experience and satisfaction, leading to improved health outcomes and quality of care delivery.

Measuring Success: Assessing Patient Experience and Satisfaction Outcomes

Patient-centered care is not just about delivering healthcare services; it also encompasses evaluating the impact of these services on patient experience and satisfaction. Assessment of patient experience and satisfaction outcomes provides valuable insights into the effectiveness of multidisciplinary team (MDT) approaches and helps identify areas for improvement in healthcare delivery.

Methodology

A systematic review of literature was conducted to identify studies assessing patient experience and satisfaction outcomes in the context of MDT interventions. Electronic databases such as PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science were searched using keywords including "patient-centered care," "multidisciplinary team," "patient experience," "patient satisfaction," and "outcome assessment." Studies that reported quantitative or qualitative data on patient-reported experience and satisfaction following MDT interventions were included for analysis. Data extraction focused on key aspects of outcome measurement methodologies, including assessment tools utilized, outcome measures assessed, and reported findings.

Table 2: Summary of Assessment Tools for Patient Experience and Satisfaction

Study Title	Healthcare Setting	Assessment Tools	Outcome Measures Assessed	Findings
Smith et al., 2020	Primary Care Clinic	Patient Satisfaction Surveys, Focus Groups	Care Coordination, Communication, ProviderPatient Interaction	High levels of patient satisfaction with MDT approach, Improved communication and coordination of care
Jones et al., 2019	Hospital Setting	Hospital Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (HCAHPS) Survey	Overall Hospital Rating, Nurse Communication, Pain Management	Positive correlation between MDT involvement and patient satisfaction scores
Brown et al., 2018	Long-Term Care Facility	Resident Satisfaction Surveys, Family Feedback	Quality of Life, Activities of Daily Living, Staff Responsiveness	Enhanced quality of life and satisfaction among residents and families

Assessing patient experience and satisfaction outcomes often involves the utilization of validated assessment tools and surveys. These tools capture various dimensions of patient-centered care, including communication, care coordination, provider-

patient interaction, and overall satisfaction with care delivery (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2018; Institute for Healthcare Improvement, 2020).

1. Smith et al., 2020

In a primary care clinic setting, Smith et al. conducted a study to evaluate patient satisfaction with a multidisciplinary team (MDT) approach to care delivery. Patient satisfaction surveys and focus groups were utilized to assess various aspects of care coordination, communication, and provider-patient interaction. The findings revealed high levels of patient satisfaction with the MDT approach, particularly regarding improved communication and coordination of care among team members (Smith et al., 2020).

2. Jones et al., 2019

In a hospital setting, Jones et al. utilized the Hospital Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (HCAHPS) survey to assess patient satisfaction with care received. The study found a positive correlation between MDT involvement in patient care and patient satisfaction scores, particularly in domains such as nurse communication and pain management (Jones et al., 2019).

3. Brown et al., 2018

At a long-term care facility, Brown et al. employed resident satisfaction surveys and family feedback to evaluate the impact of MDT interventions on resident satisfaction and quality of life. The study reported enhanced quality of life and satisfaction among residents and their families following the implementation of MDT approaches to care delivery (Brown et al., 2018). These studies demonstrate the importance of systematically assessing patient experience and satisfaction outcomes to evaluate the effectiveness of MDT interventions and inform quality improvement initiatives in healthcare delivery.

Conclusion

Patient-centered care, facilitated by multidisciplinary teams (MDTs), stands at the forefront of modern healthcare delivery, emphasizing collaboration, empathy, and empowerment to enhance patient experience and satisfaction. Through a systematic review of the literature, this study has explored the profound impact of MDTs on patient-centered care and identified key strategies for optimizing patient outcomes.

MDTs play a pivotal role in fostering patient-centered care by leveraging the collective expertise of diverse healthcare professionals to address the complex needs and preferences of patients. By promoting interdisciplinary collaboration, communication, and coordination, MDTs facilitate holistic care delivery that encompasses medical, psychological, social, and emotional dimensions (Chan et al., 2010). This comprehensive approach ensures that patients receive personalized, tailored care that aligns with their values, goals, and preferences, ultimately enhancing their overall experience and satisfaction.

The integration of MDTs into healthcare settings has been associated with numerous positive outcomes related to patient experience and satisfaction. Studies have demonstrated that patients cared for by MDTs report higher levels of satisfaction with the coordination and continuity of care, improved communication between healthcare providers, and increased involvement in decision-making processes (Zwarenstein et al., 2009). Additionally, MDT interventions have been shown to reduce healthcare utilization, enhance treatment adherence, and improve clinical outcomes, contributing to overall patient well-being and quality of life (Lester et al., 2011).

Despite the considerable benefits associated with MDTs, several challenges persist in their implementation and optimization. Interprofessional communication barriers, professional hierarchies, and role ambiguity can impede effective teamwork and collaboration within MDTs, compromising the delivery of patient-centered care

(O'Leary et al., 2018). Moreover, resource constraints, organizational culture, and institutional barriers may hinder the integration of MDTs into routine clinical practice, limiting their potential impact on patient outcomes.

However, these challenges also present opportunities for innovation and improvement. Strategies such as interprofessional education and training, team-based care models, and process optimization initiatives can address barriers to collaboration and enhance the effectiveness of MDTs in delivering patient-centered care (Reeves et al., 2010). Furthermore, advancements in technology, telehealth, and digital health solutions offer new avenues for expanding access to MDT-based care, particularly in underserved or remote communities.

Looking ahead, the future of patient-centered care and MDTs holds immense promise, driven by ongoing advancements in healthcare delivery, research, and policy. The integration of patient-reported outcome measures (PROMs) and patient-reported experience measures (PREMs) into clinical practice can provide valuable insights into patient preferences, priorities, and satisfaction, guiding continuous quality improvement efforts (Black et al., 2014). Additionally, initiatives aimed at promoting patient and family engagement, shared decision-making, and cultural competency within MDTs can further enhance patient-centered care delivery and promote health equity.

In conclusion, patient-centered care facilitated by MDTs represents a cornerstone of modern healthcare delivery, promoting collaboration, communication, and compassion to optimize patient outcomes. By addressing challenges, embracing opportunities, and prioritizing patient needs and preferences, healthcare systems can harness the full potential of MDTs to deliver high-quality, patient-centered care that enhances patient experience, satisfaction, and well-being.

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