A LOOK AT INTERPROFESSIONAL CARE AMONG RURAL HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS
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RESULTS

Respondent Population
- All but 2 of 17 respondents considered themselves a rural provider.
- 9 areas of practice represented with family medicine being the majority (Figure 1).
- 4 practice settings were represented, outpatient being the most abundant (Figure 2).
- Only 30% of respondents had training in interprofessional education (IPE) whether it be in graduate school or continuing education.

RESULTS

Face to face communication was the most utilized method of IPC. Telephone and e-mail were also common.

DISCUSSION

• Another connection we wanted to look at was whether or not the respondent had training and how often they engage in IPC per week. A two-tailed t-test was performed with a p-value of (0.05). The t-test showed a p-value of <0.00 for IPE training and IPC frequency per week. To further investigate correlation a Pearson’s Bivariate Correlation test was used.

• The test suggests that the more specialized a practice the fewer IPC engagements per week. There is a moderate correlation (r = 0.37) between training and IPC frequency per week. Moderate values fall between 0.49-0.3.

REFERENCES