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Information sharing between SLTs and nurses

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When interactions are interruptions: an ethnographic study of information-sharing by speech and language therapists and nurses on stroke units

Rachel Barnard , Julia Jones & Madeline Cruice



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Communication between therapists and nurses working in inpatient interprofessional teams: systematic review and meta-ethnography

Rachel Barnard, Julia Jones & Madeline Cruice

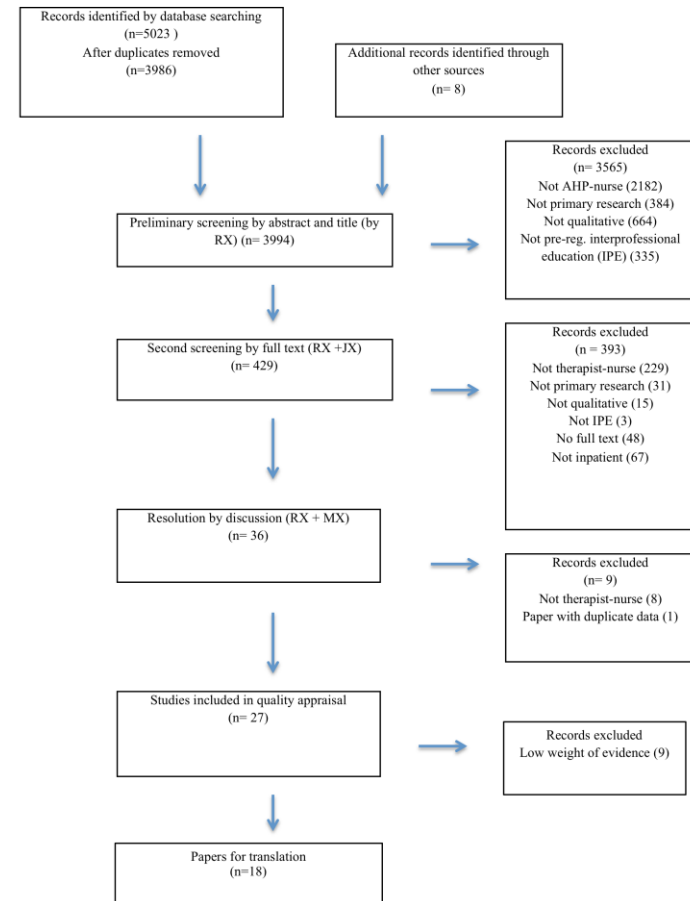
The meta-ethnography

Rationale

Communication *implicit*
and taken for granted in
team structures

More nurse than therapist
perspective in published
literature

Figure 1. Flow diagram of studies included in the review

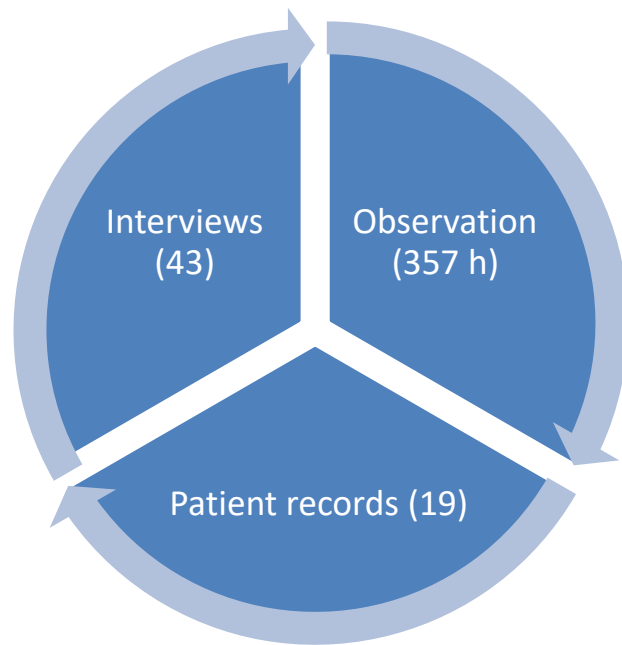


Meta-ethnography – 7 step process



Noblit and Hare, 1988

The ethnographic study



3 UK stroke units
40 weeks of fieldwork

Analysis in ethnography

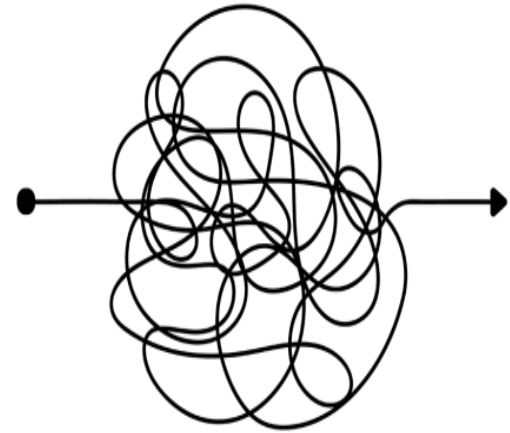
Prolonged engagement

Multiple sources of data

Search for patterns

Search for contradictions

Reflexivity



The ethnography: The interaction context



Talk is rushed
“windows in
time”

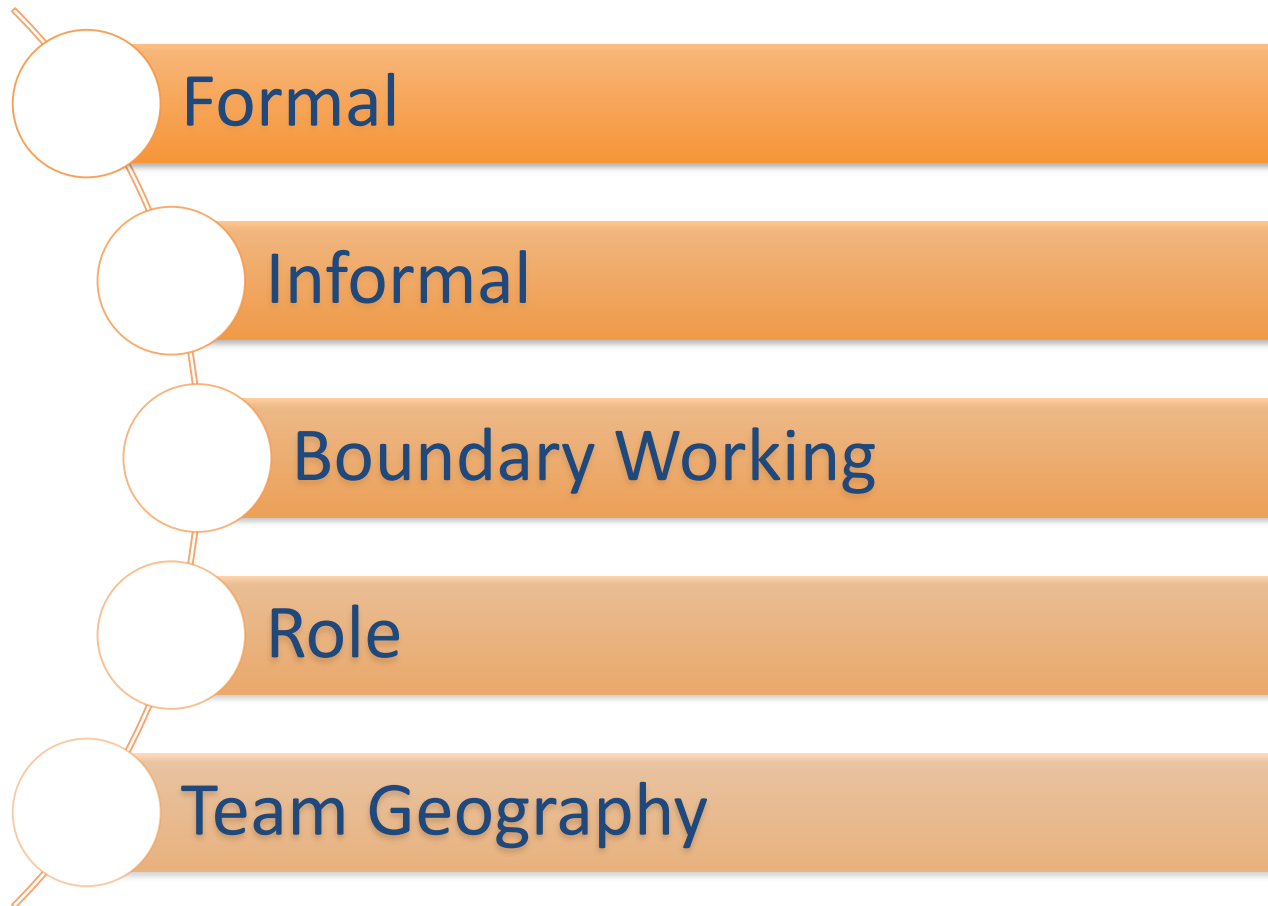


Different
nurses on
different
days



Swallow
takes priority

The meta-ethnography - Influences on information sharing



Line of argument

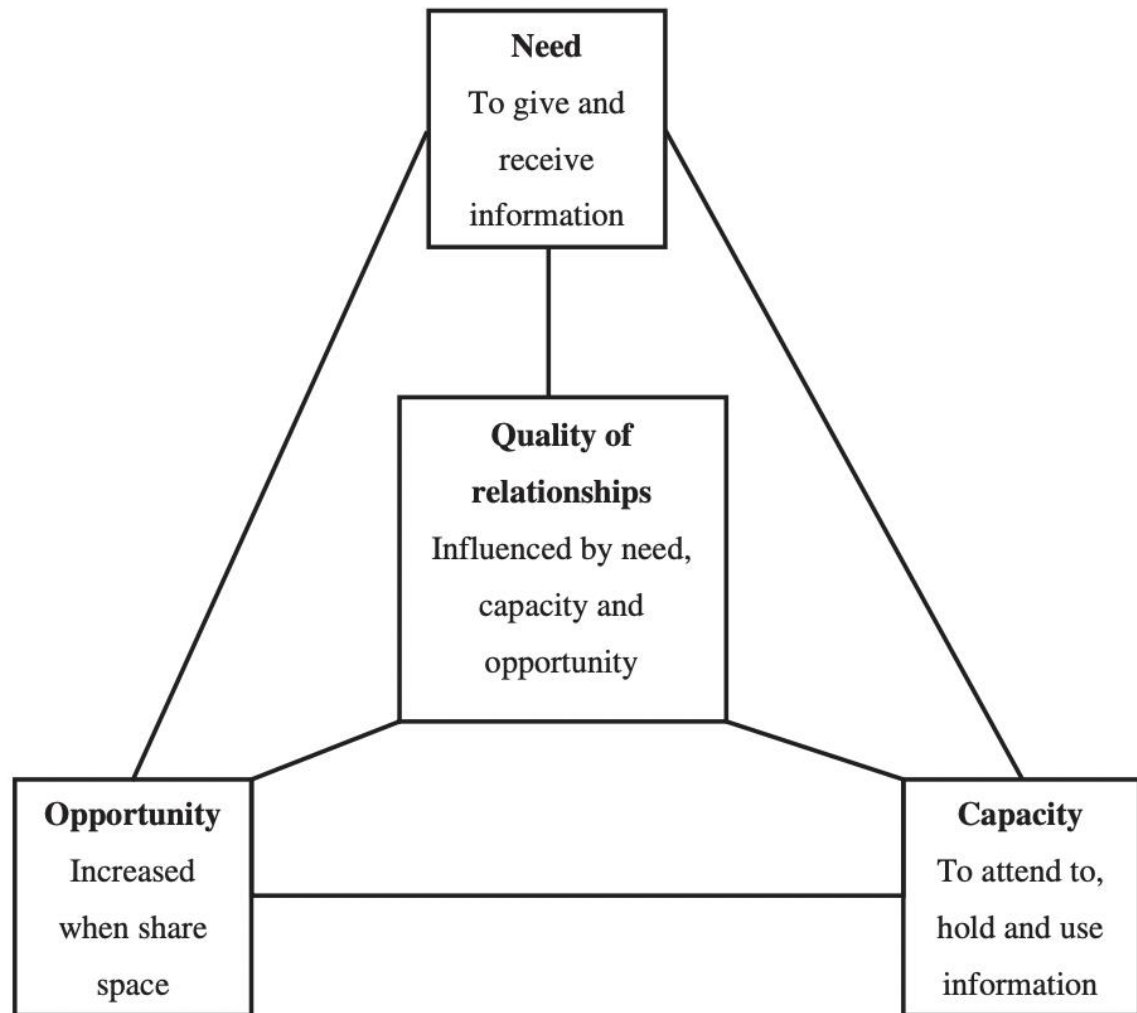
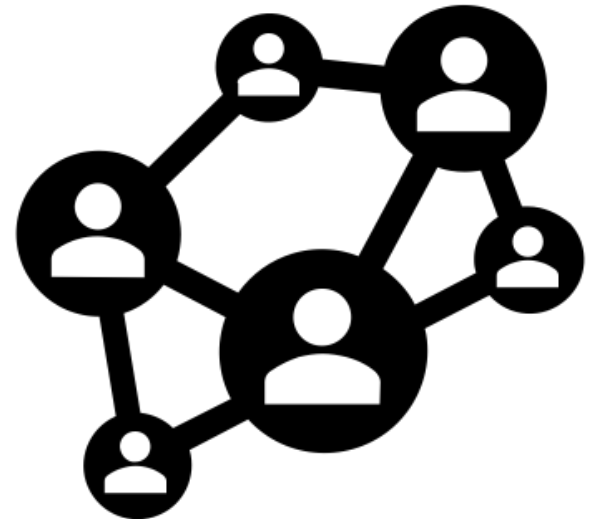


Figure 2. Contingencies for therapist-nurse communication.

The meta-ethnography: quality of relationships

Little attention in studies for
why important



The ethnography: Relationships

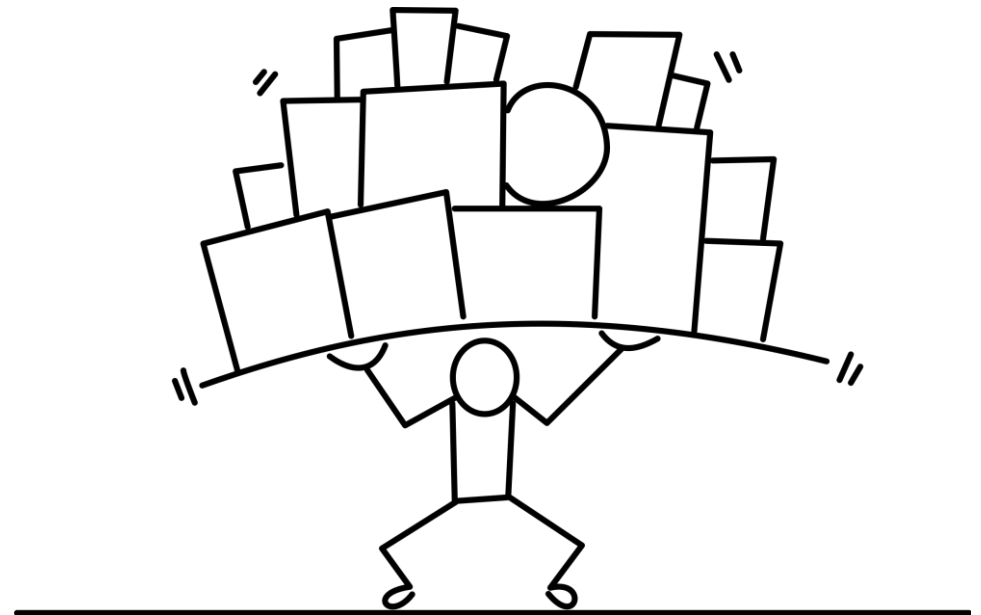
- Not easy to build relationships with nurses
 - Differ in how move through space and time
- Easier with therapists
 - Share space and time
 - Similar hours, same patients across admission

The meta-ethnography

Capacity to attend to, hold and use information

Influenced by....

- Time
- Language
- Need
- Relationships
- Give and take



The ethnography: Rarely a good time

Nurse

They may come (...) and I'm busy with
someone else, because we're always busy, we
don't stop, we don't have the beginning and
the end, there is always something to do
continuously

The meta-ethnography

Need to give and receive information

Need to *give* information
central to therapists' role

Nurse's need to *receive*
information relates to how
view rehabilitation role
and immediate need



"need to know"
information



"nice to know"
information

The ethnography: Nature of info shared

Swallowing

Clear role overlap

Seek each other out

Rely on each other

Share a concern with risk

Communication

Advice not tangible

Nurses get by

SLTs don't push it

Swallowing information holds attention

SLT

I didn't feel that what I was saying about the communication was necessarily being taken in, that the swallow was something like black and white, this is the texture, this is what they need, but when I was giving a bit of feedback about interacting with the patient and my suggestions, I felt like there wasn't that same attention being paid to that

The meta-ethnography - Opportunity

- Share space (ward, meetings, training)
- More likely to result in engagement when there is....
 - Need
 - Relationship
 - Capacity

Whole study

Communication
information not
shared very
convincingly

- Informal routes problematic
- Structured routes don't adequately compensate
- Not much 'banging of heads' between SLTs and nurses
- Advice-giving model not really working



Discussion – can we do things differently?



Profile
+
Impact

Could SLT and nursing practice be more aligned?

Windows in time – relevance and timing

Across the admission – continuity + relationships

Quality of relationships Opportunity Capacity Need

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