



BMJ Open is committed to open peer review. As part of this commitment we make the peer review history of every article we publish publicly available.

When an article is published we post the peer reviewers' comments and the authors' responses online. We also post the versions of the paper that were used during peer review. These are the versions that the peer review comments apply to.

The versions of the paper that follow are the versions that were submitted during the peer review process. They are not the versions of record or the final published versions. They should not be cited or distributed as the published version of this manuscript.

BMJ Open is an open access journal and the full, final, typeset and author-corrected version of record of the manuscript is available on our site with no access controls, subscription charges or pay-per-view fees (<http://bmjopen.bmj.com>).

If you have any questions on BMJ Open's open peer review process please email info.bmjopen@bmj.com

BMJ Open

Development of an interprofessional person-centred care concept for persons with care needs living in their own homes: study protocol of a mixed methods study for the *interprof HOME* development phase

Journal:	<i>BMJ Open</i>
Manuscript ID	bmjopen-2022-069597
Article Type:	Protocol
Date Submitted by the Author:	27-Oct-2022
Complete List of Authors:	<p>Tetzlaff, Britta; University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Department of General Practice and Primary Care</p> <p>Scherer, Martin; University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Department of General Practice and Primary Medical Care</p> <p>Balzer, Katrin ; Universität zu Lübeck, Institute for Social Medicine and Epidemiology, Nursing Research Unit</p> <p>Steyer, Linda; Universität zu Lübeck, Institute for Social Medicine and Epidemiology, Nursing Research Unit</p> <p>Köpke, Sascha; University of Cologne, Institute of Nursing Science, Medical Faculty and University Hospital Cologne</p> <p>Friede, Tim; University Medical Center Göttingen, Department of Medical Statistics</p> <p>Maurer, Indre; University of Göttingen, Chair of Organization and Corporate Development, Faculty of Business and Economics</p> <p>Weber, Clarissa; University of Göttingen, Chair of Organization and Corporate Development, Faculty of Business and Economics</p> <p>König, Hans-Helmut; University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Department for Health Economics and Health Services Research</p> <p>Konnopka, A; University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Department for Health Economics and Health Services Research</p> <p>Ruppel, Thomas; Kanzlei für Medizinrecht und Gesundheitsrecht Dr. Dr. Thomas Ruppel</p> <p>Mazur, Ana; University Medical Center Göttingen, Department of General Practice</p> <p>Hummers, Eva; University Medical Center Göttingen, Department of General Practice</p> <p>Mueller, Christiane A.; University Medical Center Göttingen, Department of General Practice</p>
Keywords:	PRIMARY CARE, GERIATRIC MEDICINE, QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

SCHOLARONE™
Manuscripts

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

TITEL PAGE

Development of an interprofessional person-centred care concept for persons with care needs living in their own homes: study protocol of a mixed methods study for the *interprof HOME* development phase

Britta Tetzlaff¹, Martin Scherer¹, Katrin Balzer², Linda Steyer², Sascha Köpke³, Tim Friede⁴, Indre Maurer⁵, Clarissa E. Weber⁵, Hans Helmut König⁶, Alexander Konnopka⁶, Thomas Ruppel⁷, Ana Mazur⁸, Eva Hummers⁸, Christiane Müller⁸

¹Department of General Practice and Primary Care, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Martinistraße 52, 20246 Hamburg, Germany.

²Institute for Social Medicine and Epidemiology, Nursing Research Unit, University of Lübeck, Ratzeburger Allee 160, Haus 50, 23538 Lübeck, Germany.

³Institute of Nursing Science, Medical Faculty and University Hospital Cologne, Gleueler Straße 176-178, 50935 Cologne, Germany.

⁴Department of Medical Statistics, University Medical Center Göttingen, Humboldtallee 32, D-37073 Göttingen, Germany.

⁵Chair of Organization and Corporate Development, Faculty of Business and Economics, Georg-August-University Göttingen, Platz der Göttinger Sieben 3, 37073 Göttingen, Germany.

⁶Department of Health Economics and Health Services Research, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Martinistraße 52, 20246 Hamburg, Germany.

⁷Kanzlei für Medizinrecht und Gesundheitsrecht Dr. Dr. Thomas Ruppel, Moislinger Allee 9d, 23558 Lübeck, Germany

⁸Department of General Practice, University Medical Center Göttingen, Humboldtallee 38, 37073 Göttingen, Germany.

Adress correspondence to: Dr. Britta Tetzlaff. Department of General Practice and Primary Care, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Martinistraße 52, 20246 Hamburg, Germany. Tel:+49 (40) 7410-57158. Email: b.tetzlaff@uke.de

Keywords

outpatients, nursing care, home care, interprofessional relations, patient care team, patient-centered care

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

ABSTRACT

Introduction

People receiving home care usually have complex health care needs requiring the involvement of informal caregivers and various health professionals. In this context, successful collaboration is an important element of person-centred care, which is often insufficiently implemented. Consequences might be found in avoidable hospitalizations. The aim of this study is to explore current practices of collaboration in the home care setting and to develop the interprofessional person centred care concept “interprof HOME” considering the perspective of all person groups involved.

Methods and analysis

This study uses a mixed methods design consisting of a literature review, several qualitative inquiries, a cross-sectional quantitative study, and a final structured workshop. After a literature review (Work Package (WP)1), we will explore the perspectives of people receiving home care (n=20), their relatives (n=20), and representatives of statutory health insurances (n=5) in semi-structured interviews (WP2). Moreover, 100 individuals of each group (people receiving home care, relatives, registered nurses, general practitioners and therapists) involved in home care will answer a survey on collaboration that will be analysed descriptively (WP3). Additionally, mono-professional focus groups (n=9) of registered nurses, general practitioners and therapists respectively will discuss current practices. Data will be analysed by qualitative content analysis. Best practice cases (n=4-6) will be analysed by a case-based qualitative content analysis based on data of 4-18 observations of home visits and 12-30 interviews (WP4). The findings of WP2 will be discussed in mixed focus groups (n=4) with ten participants each (WP5). Considering the results of joint displays of WP3, WP4 and WP5, the interprofessional care concept and its implementation will be elaborated in an expert workshop (WP6).

Ethics and dissemination

Ethical approval was obtained from all ethics committees of the project partners. Study results will be disseminated through publications, conference presentations, student education, and advanced training of health professionals.

Protected by copyright, including for uses related to text and data mining, AI training, and similar technologies.
Enseignement Supérieur (ABES)

Strengths and limitations of this study

- The greatest strength of the study is its participatory design, in which all groups involved in home care contribute actively to the development of the interprofessional person-centred care concept "*interprof* HOME".
- The mixed methods approach (interviews, focus groups, observations, shadowings, survey, expert workshop) answers the research questions from different methodological angles and therefore provides deep insight into the topic.
- Another strength is the interprofessional composition of the research team.
- Constant discussions of data and the analysing process in subgroups and the whole study team result in a well reflected view on the material.
- A limitation of this study might be the fact that the sample represents only a group of persons with care needs, relatives and professionals who are willing to participate (selection bias). For instance, persons with dementia, aphasia, and other restricting conditions will not be included. However, the perspective of their relatives will be considered.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

INTRODUCTION

At the end of 2019, nearly 1 million (983,000) people in need of care in Germany were being cared for by 14,700 outpatient care services.[1] A further increase in the number of people receiving home care is expected in the coming decades.

The care for people receiving home care (PRHC) is very complex and is typically carried out by relatives as well as various health professionals, such as registered nurses of outpatient care services, general practitioners (GPs), occupational therapists, speech therapists, physical therapists, and persons of other professional backgrounds. Home care requires constant mutual coordination, which is reported to be rarely systematic and structured. Insufficient cooperation and communication between the involved health professionals can lead to "inconsistent care" due to problems in the transfer of information, as well as because of undesirable events and errors.[2] A lack of consistent communication structures among health professionals is identified as having a negative impact on the safety of those in need of care. Therefore, interprofessional communication is considered to be in need of improvement. [2]

In the scientific literature, little is known about the views of health professionals or PRHC and their relatives on interprofessional collaboration in home care in Germany: In a survey of professional nurses on the topic of essential tasks and problem areas, this setting plays only a marginal role. Cooperation with GPs in issuing prescriptions is seen as conflictual; improved communication, reduction of frictional losses, and improved interface management are considered useful.[3] In a recent qualitative study with GPs, GPs' representatives, managers of outpatient care services and welfare associations, all participants stated that collaboration is important for patient care. They expressed the wish for mutual respect, a permanent contact person and an additional reimbursement for the collaboration to ensure continuity of patient care.[4] In a nationwide survey in Germany, occupational and physical therapists perceived communication about mutual patients with GPs, outpatient care services, and other therapists as too infrequent.[5] In the care of persons with dementia, GPs and involved outpatient care services assessed communication and documentation in the collaboration as cumbersome, irregular, and unsatisfactory.[6]

Current projects in Germany break new ground in collaboration between GPs and registered nurses.[7–10] However, none of these projects aims at promoting interprofessional collaboration with other health professionals in the home care of PRHC and actively integrates the perspectives of all persons involved.

In the international literature, a Spanish/Slowenic study shows that clearly defined structures, shared goals and team development are essential for establishing and maintaining good collaboration between GPs and nurses in primary care.[11] A Dutch qualitative study describes mutual trust to be the most important facilitating factor for effective communication between GPs and community nurses. Improved communication can be achieved through well-structured and reimbursed team meetings, more face-to-face contacts and interprofessional training programs.[12] Other qualitative studies reveal that GPs have to prioritize whom they want to collaborate with,[13] and that physical therapists as well as GPs considered mutual communication and the receipt of appropriate examination findings to be important.[14]

Protected by copyright, including for uses related to text and data mining, AI training, and similar technologies. Enseignement Supérieur (ABES).

Closer collaboration between physical therapists and GPs can lead to better management of patients with complex problems and prevent unnecessary use of resources by avoiding inappropriate referrals.[15] Finally, a meta-synthesis of qualitative studies identifies successful interprofessional collaboration as a key success factor for safe and person-centred care.[16] Moreover, interdisciplinary collaboration was as an important aspect of implementing person-centeredness.[17]

While intervention studies in the inpatient care setting suggest the superiority of care provided by a multi-professional team,[18] or by involving GPs or pharmacists, [19] only few interprofessional concepts exist for the home care setting. In Ontario, Canada, interprofessional "home-based primary care teams" have been caring for patients in their homes for several years.[20] Members of these teams state, among other things, that shared goals are essential for their work.

The findings above disclose that the field of "interprofessional collaboration in home care" refers solely to cooperation between only two professional groups and often does not involve those directly concerned, i.e., the PRHC and their relatives. So far, there have been no empirically robust strategies developed and tested with the involvement of all stakeholders to enhance interprofessional collaboration for person-centred care of people in need of home care. Existing evidence typically relates to integrated or coordinated care approaches for persons with specific chronic health conditions, but not to routine care for persons receiving home care due to various age- and disease-related limitations. In *interprof HOME*, PRHC and relatives will have an important role in the development and assessment of interprofessional person-centred care concept.

Aim of the project

The aim of the mixed methods study (*interprof HOME* development phase) is to explore the current care situation of PRHC and to develop an intervention (*interprof HOME*) to optimize person-centred collaboration between outpatient nursing care services, GPs, occupational therapists, physical therapists, speech therapists and relatives in home care:

- (1) Exploration of the current care situation of PRHC from the perspective of PRHC, relatives, registered nurses of outpatient care services, GPs, therapists, and representatives of statutory health insurances: Description of the interaction of the persons involved in care, consideration of person-centeredness, and changes in care due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- (2) Description of challenges and identification of facilitating factors in the communication and collaboration of those involved in the care of PRHC.
- (3) Exploration and description of "best practices" of interprofessional collaboration in home care.
- (4) Development of the interprofessional care concept and the implementation strategy.

In a subsequent cluster-randomized controlled trial (cRCT), the newly developed intervention *interprof HOME* will be piloted and tested in terms of feasibility and acceptance .

METHODS AND ANALYSIS

Study design and study setting

The mixed methods study for the *interprof* HOME development phase is carried out by partners in Northern, Central and Western Germany: Department of General Practice, Medical Center Göttingen; Chair of Organization and Corporate Development, University of Göttingen; Department of General Practice and Primary Care, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf; Institute for Social Medicine and Epidemiology, Nursing Research Group, University of Lübeck; Institute of Nursing Science, Medical Faculty and University Hospital Cologne, and the accredited law firm Ruppel, specialized in medical law. Members of the research team have various professional expertise in general practice, nursing science, nursing pedagogics and nursing research, public health, organizational and corporate development as well as medical law and experience as nurse, physiotherapist, or occupational therapist. According to the MRC framework the study consists of two parts.[21, 22] Initially the interprofessional person-centred care concept “*interprof* HOME” will be developed in a multistep mixed methods approach. Afterwards it will be piloted. The study started in May 2021 and will be funded until August 2024, the development phase will end in December 2022. Only the development phase is topic of this study protocol. The development phase consists of six work packages (WP1-6), carried out simultaneously or consecutively (see Figure 1).

WP1 – Structured literature review: In this period the research field will be specified by a structured literature review. Part of the literature review will focus on providers’ perceptions of communication and cooperation with each other. Furthermore, we are interested in the view of PRHC and their relatives on cooperation and communication with and between professional providers. Moreover, interventional studies on strategies for promotion of interprofessional collaboration in the outpatient care for PRHC will be reviewed.

WP2 – Semi-structured interviews and mono-professional focus groups: In interviews with PRHC and relatives of PRHC, the interprofessional health care situation of PRHC will be explored. Mono-professional focus groups with GPs, registered nurses from outpatient care services or therapists will also cover the working situation. Additionally, barriers, and facilitators of interprofessional person-centred care will be discussed, and first ideas for an improved interprofessional health care will be collected. In expert interviews, specialists from statutory health/long-term care insurance companies will provide their perspective on home care of PRHC focusing on organisational and political implications.

WP3 - Survey: In a multicentre survey, PRHC and relatives as well as persons of the three involved professional groups will answer questions concerning previous collaboration in the context of home visits, potentials of collaboration, interface problems and ideas for interventions.

WP4 – Interviews and observations of best practice cases, shadowings: After recruiting home care constellations who consider themselves as “best practice cases” regarding interprofessional collaboration, they will be analysed by conducting observations of home visits of the involved professionals. Moreover, PRHC, a relative or another close caring person (if involved) and the respective involved health professionals will be interviewed to further explore “best practice cases”. Additionally, registered nurses of outpatient care services will be shadowed during one working day to understand the organisation of their daily routine.

WP5 - Mixed focus groups: Based on a triangulation of the findings from WP1 to WP2, we will conduct focus groups with mixed samples of representatives from all parties involved to outline the components of the interprofessional person-centred care concept.

WP6 - Expert workshop: Within a structured two-day expert workshop, experts of all perspectives being involved in home care, will discuss, adapt, and combine draft components from WP3, WP4 and the mixed focus groups (WP5). They will determine the form of the outpatient interprofessional person-centred care concept and define a strategy for its implementation.

Eligibility and recruitment

Table 1 displays the eligibility criteria for participants of interviews, focus groups and expert workshop (WP2, WP 4, WP 5 and WP 6).

Recruitment of participants will follow the same scheme for **WP2**, **WP4** and **WP5**: Professionals (registered nurses of outpatient care services, GPs, and therapists) will be identified via local registers in all research centres and invited by letter and later by telephone to participate in the study. PRHC and relatives of PRHC will be recruited by invitation via registered nurses of outpatient care services, via self-help groups, GPs, or therapists. Experts of statutory health/long-term care insurance companies will be approached by email or telephone directly by the researchers.

During the recruitment for interviews and focus groups, a diversity of attributes will be strived for concerning sex, age, region, specialisation (professionals), and social support, co-care by family members, distance to GP’s office, density pattern of nursing care services, and individual health situation (PRHC and relatives).

For the survey (**WP3**) professionals will be identified via local registers and they will be invited by email followed by two reminders. PRHC relatives will be recruited via notices in long-term care support centres, information in newsletters, or websites of caring relatives or self-help groups, presentation of the study in meetings of self-help groups.

For **WP6**, representatives of PRHC and relatives, who have deep expertise in their roles and experts from the fields, registered nurses, GPs, and therapists will be complemented by experts from health insurances, external quality management institutions, health politics, as well as scientific experts from general practice, nursing, therapeutic science, public health, and economic sciences. Experts will be invited according to their reputation, after

recommendation by the advisory board or based on professional contacts. Researchers contact them by email or telephone.

As questionnaires in WP3 will be mainly answered online, eligibility criteria will be specified as for WP2, WP4 and WP5, but cannot be controlled.

Table 1: Eligibility criteria for participants

PRHC = people receiving home care; GPs= general practitioners; WP = work package; SGB XI= Social Code - Book XI - Social Care (Sozialgesetzbuch (SGB) - Elftes Buch (XI) - Soziale Pflegeversicherung)

Person group (in WP)	Inclusion Criteria besides signature of informed consent	Exclusion Criteria
PRHC (WP2, WP4, WP5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Age: 18 years and older• Receiving care by outpatient care service according to SGB XI• Living in own home• Sufficient German language skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disease or disability which makes it impossible to be interviewed• Living in a nursing home• No informed consent of legal guardian, if PRHC is not able to give consent
Relatives (WP2, WP4, WP5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Age: 18 years and older• Relatives receiving care by outpatient care service according to SGB XI and living in own home• Sufficient German language skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Relatives living in a nursing home
Registered nurses (WP2, WP4, WP5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Working as a registered nurse in outpatient care service• Performing home visits• Sufficient German language skills	
GPs (WP2, WP4, WP5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Qualification in family medicine or internal medicine• Working as a GP• Performing home visits• Sufficient German language skills	
Therapists (WP2, WP4, WP5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Qualification as physical therapist, occupational therapist, or speech therapist• Performing home visits• Sufficient German language skills	
Experts statutory health/nursing insurance (WP2, WP6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Employee of a statutory health/long term care insurance• Focus on outpatient care• Sufficient German language skills	
Experts (WP6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Age: 18 years and older• Expert of important field for the study• Sufficient German language skills	

Sample Size

In **WP2** 20 PRHC and 20 relatives of PRHC will be interviewed across the four research centres to cover a wide range of themes. Five interviews will be conducted with experts from statutory health/long term care insurances. Across all four research centres three mono-professional focus groups of around 8 participants of each professional group will be held (9 focus groups altogether). Additionally, one mixed focus group will be conducted in **WP5** per research centre

(n= 4). Each mixed focus group is composed of two PRHC, two relatives, two registered nurses of an outpatient care service, two GPs, and two therapists to integrate the perspective of all persons being involved in outpatient care.

In **WP3** we strive to reach 100 participants per person group (PRHC and relatives, registered nurses of outpatient care services, GPs, and therapists).

For **WP4** up to 4-6 PRHC cases will be included, if the involved individuals agree that their case is a best practices case. Two registered nurses will be complementarily shadowed.

A best practice case may involve PRHC, relatives, registered nurses, GP, and therapists. If specialized care providers, such as wound experts, are also involved in a case they will also be invited to participate in the study. Cases will also be included if not all of the above-mentioned actors are present or if not all of them are willing to participate in the study.

Up to 20 experts of around ten subgroups will take part in the expert workshop (**WP6**) to guarantee that all perspectives are represented, and a constructive discussion will arise.

Interviewees receive a compensation of EUR 50, participants of focus groups EUR 100 and experts in the two-day workshop EUR 350.

Data collection

Semi-structured interviews will be conducted in **WP2** and **WP4**.^[23] Focus groups will be used to collect data in **WP2** and **WP5**,^[24, 25] and an expert workshop takes place in **WP6**.

The guideline for interviews in **WP2** will be developed according to Helfferich^[26] and will be based on findings from the literature research. For a better comparability of content and to diminish influence of different interviewers or facilitators, identical topics are included in interview and mono-professional focus group guidelines (**WP2**): current health care situation of PRHC/person-centeredness, interaction/collaboration of persons involved in health care for PRHC, and ideas for an optimal interprofessional care of PRHC. The guideline for the mixed focus groups (**WP5**) and the expert workshop (**WP6**) will base upon findings from previous work packages respectively.

Interviewees can choose whether interviews will be held by phone, video, or in person, while focus groups and expert workshop will be conducted via video (due to pandemic hygiene guidelines). Interviews and focus groups will be audio-recorded; the latter will be logged additionally.

Data of the survey (**WP3**) will be collected anonymously via the online platform "SoSci Survey" or via anonymous paper versions by letter. Here, participants will fill out a questionnaire directly online or in a paper version. The questionnaire will focus on the German Version of the "Jefferson Scale of Attitudes towards Physician-Nurse Collaboration",^[27] and will catch the general attitude of the professional groups to each other. Topics are interprofessional collaboration and relation as well as autonomy of the professional group. For PNHs and relatives, some subscales will be addressed to receive information on their perception of the interprofessional collaboration. Moreover, some data collection tools from the previous project *interprof* ACT^[28] as well as subscales from other questionnaires will be used (Table 2).

Table 2: Instruments in questionnaire (WP3)

Literature	Instrument	Used Subscale
Orchard et al.,[29]	Assessment of Interprofessional Team Collaboration Scale (AITCS-II)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• „partnership“• „cooperation“• „coordination“
Anthoine et al.,[30]	Communicating and sharing information (CSI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• „sharing of medical information“
Reid et al.,[31]	Readiness for Interprofessional Learning Scale (RIPLS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• „teamwork and collaboration“• „patient-centeredness“• „sense of professional identity“
Ushiro,[32]	Nurse-Physician Collaboration Scale (NPCS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• „joint participation in the cure / care decision-making process“• „sharing of patient information“• „cooperativeness“

In **WP4**, a researcher will observe 4-18 home visits of the different professionals in a non-participatory way and log the process in a standardized observer protocol. Additionally, 12-30 interviews will be conducted with involved persons based on a semi-structured interview guide. During the shadowings, a researcher will accompany two registered nurses during one working day and will make field notes with a focus on organisational issues and nursing professionals’ interprofessional interactions (telephone calls, emails, direct contacts). After the non-participatory observations, the researcher will actively ask questions to catch more information on background or cohesion of actions. Finally, reports about observations and shadowing will be written.

The expert workshop (**WP6**) will be audio recorded, logged, and documented. After the expert workshop, the components of the new concept and the implementation strategy will be documented based on established reporting standards.[33] It will be sent to the experts for annotation.

Trained researchers will conduct interviews and observations and facilitate the focus groups and expert workshop. Transcripts of all audio-recordings will be checked again and pseudonymised.

Data analyses

Interviews (**WP2**) and all focus groups (**WP2, WP5**) will be analysed by qualitative content analyses.[34]

In **WP2** teams of two researchers from different centres will analyse data from one person group (PRHSs, relatives, nursing professionals, therapists, GPs, experts from statutory health/long-term care insurance companies). At first, a common deductively developed code system will be used for the analyses of the first interviews. In this period, new codes and subcodes will be developed and integrated. Afterwards, the complete material will be coded again according to the new deductive and inductive code system. All data will be coded by two researchers, either simultaneously or consecutively. In case of discrepancy, a supervisor will be involved, and the code will be discussed until an agreement is reached. In weekly meetings, researchers of all centres will discuss and compare findings. They will create a category system for the data of all person groups.

In **WP3** data will be analysed descriptively using the software SPSS. Exploratory correlation - and regression analyses will be performed in addition, if needed.

In **WP4** a case-based qualitative content analysis will be conducted to evaluate interviews, observations and shadowings regarding best practices of interprofessional coordination and exchange of information. The analysis follows the principles of the Gioia approach.[35, 36]

In a synthesis, findings from the analyses of **WP2's** interviews and focus groups will be compared and contrasted with each other. The results will frame the topic guide for the mixed focus groups (**WP5**).

For combining findings from **WP3**, **WP4** and **WP5** we will use joint displays and MAXQDA software.[37] Findings will be arranged in the central topics: current practice, relevant context factors, needs and expectations regarding medical-nursing-therapeutical care of PRHC in the home care setting. The resulting matrix will be assessed for overlapping, complementing or contradictory content. Two study centres will perform the comparison independently. Results of the triangulation will be reflected within the consortium with regard to validity and plausibility.[38] The adapted findings will be summarised in a preliminary logic model for interprofessional person-centred care for PRHC.[39]

This model will build the bases for the expert workshop (**WP6**), which will be analysed by knowledge mapping.[40]

After the expert workshop, the finally adapted logic model of the health care concept as well as the consented strategies for its implementation will be fixed in an intervention protocol.[33] The protocol will be sent to the experts of the workshop for comments. Comments will be integrated, and the new concept will be finalized.

Patient and public involvement statement

Patient representatives, members of self-help groups and professional caregivers will be members of the advisory board. Moreover, the perspective of PRHC and their relatives will be directly integrated into the development of the concept, as their view will be captured in the interviews of **WP2** and **WP4**, in the **WP5** mixed focus groups and as experts in the **WP6** expert workshop. We will not involve the general public into the study process.

DISCUSSION

By integrating the perspectives and needs of all groups of persons involved in home care of PRHC into the development of the interprofessional person-centred home care concept, acceptance is considered to be higher and implementation more feasible. [41, 42] We intend to compose a concept especially serving PRHC with regard to clinical and social outcomes. Additional goals should be a better support of relatives and an amelioration of the interprofessional caring process itself as well as an improved interprofessional collaboration and higher job satisfaction.

The newly developed interprofessional and person-centred care concept "*interprof HOME*" will be piloted with regard to feasibility and acceptance in the next study phase. A process evaluation and a health economical evaluation will complement this trial and additionally give information for a further large scale implementation and evaluation.

In general, we intend to draw more attention on the interprofessional home care in Germany and contribute to its improvement by publishing and teaching our results.

ETHICS AND DISSEMINATION

Ethical approval from local Research Ethics Boards were obtained from all four institutions involved in data collection and analysis (University Medical Centre Göttingen (35/8/21) Medical Association Hamburg for the University Medical Centre Hamburg-Eppendorf (2021-200203-BO-bet), University of Lübeck (21-410) and University of Cologne (21-1499_1). The study is registered on ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT05149937. If important protocol modification will arise, they will be submitted as an amendment to the ethical boards, the funder will be informed as well as the trial registry and all participants, who are involved.

All study participants will be informed in written and additionally in oral form by a researcher. All participants will sign the informed content prior to data collection. In case of a legal guardianship of a PRHC, the legal guardian will be informed and can give informed consent in addition to the PRHC. However, PRHC can take part if they are able to give informed consent themselves. If PRHC are not able to consent, a consent of the legal guardian must be collected prior to data collection (if the PRHC meets inclusion and exclusion criteria). Withdrawal from the study is possible at any given point during the study without any negative effects for the participant. Deletion of data of the participant will be possible until the end of the study (pseudonymisation), afterwards data will be anonymised, and a tracking of data will not be possible anymore.

At the end of the study, we will publish findings about the perspectives of the different person groups on interprofessional care and the development of the interprofessional person-centred care concept in peer-reviewed scientific journals as well as present them at scientific conferences. Moreover, we will include results into education of medical, nursing, and therapeutic students as well as vocational training of professionals – ideally in interprofessional sessions.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

CAM, BT, KB, EH, TF, HHK, AK, SK, IM, CEW, LS, MS, AM and TR conceived the study design in a collaborative manner. All authors substantially contribute to the implementation of the study and give relevant intellectual input. BT and CAM wrote the manuscript. All authors revised the manuscript critically for important intellectual content and agreed on the final version.

FUNDING STATEMENT

This work was supported by Federal Joint Committee (Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss), grant number 01VSF20005.

COMPETING INTERESTS STATEMENT

The authors have no conflicts of interest.

REFERENCES

- 1 Statistisches Bundesamt. Pflegestatistik 2020. https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Gesundheit/Pflege/_inhalt.html#sprg234062.
- 2 Görres S, Warfelmann C, Meinecke P, et al. Perspektivenwerkstatt Patientensicherheit in der ambulanten Pflege. Abschlussbericht für das Zentrum für Qualität in der Pflege (ZQP) 2018.
- 3 Büscher A, Horn A. Bestandsaufnahme zur Situation in der ambulanten Pflege: Ergebnisse einer Expertenbefragung. Bielefeld: Institut für Pflegewissenschaft an der Universität Bielefeld (IPW) 2010.
- 4 Erdmann J, Götz K. Kooperation zwischen Hausärzt* innen und ambulanten Pflegediensten – eine qualitative Studie. *Zeitschrift für Allgemeinmedizin* 2022;184–89.
- 5 Barzel A, Ketels G, Schön G, et al. Erste deutschlandweite Befragung von Physio- und Ergotherapeuten zur Berufssituation. *physioscience* 2011;7(04):159–66.
- 6 van den Bussche H, Jahncke-Latteck Ä-D, Ernst A, et al. Zufriedene Hausärzte und kritische Pflegenden – Probleme der interprofessionellen Zusammenarbeit in der Versorgung zu Hause lebender Menschen mit Demenz. *Das Gesundheitswesen* 2013;75(05):328–33.
- 7 Deutsches Ärzteblatt. Ärzte und Pflegedienste in Nordrhein wollen Versorgung gemeinsam sichern 2019. <https://www.aerzteblatt.de/nachrichten/107895/Aerzte-und-Pflegedienste-in-Nordrhein-wollen-Versorgung-gemeinsam-sichern>.
- 8 Niedersächsisches Ministerium für Soziales Gesundheit und Gleichstellung. Ambulante Pflege und medizinische Versorgung im ländlichen Raum verbessern – Telemedizin- und Pflegeprojekt in Gifhorn gestartet 2019. https://www.ms.niedersachsen.de/startseite/service_kontakt/presseinformationen/ambulante-pflege-und-medizinische-versorgung-im-landlichen-raum-verbessern-telemedizin-und-pflegeprojekt-in-gifhorn-gestartet-181774.html.
- 9 Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss. Hand in Hand – Hausarzt und Pflegeexperte Hand in Hand – ANP Center zur Zukunftssicherung der medizinischen Basisversorgung in der Region. <https://innovationsfonds.g-ba.de/projekte/neue-versorgungsformen/handinhand-hausarzt-und-pflegeexperte-hand-in-hand-anp-center-zur-zukunftssicherung-der-medizinischen-basisversorgung-in-der-region>.192.
- 10 Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss. Comm4Care SAN – Versorgung Pflegebedürftiger unter Optimierung der interprofessionellen Kommunikation 2022.

- <https://innovationsfonds.g-ba.de/projekte/neue-versorgungsformen/comm4care-san-versorgung-pflegebeduerftiger-unter-optimierung-der-interprofessionellen-kommunikation>.350.
- 11 Hämel K, Vössing C. The collaboration of general practitioners and nurses in primary care: a comparative analysis of concepts and practices in Slovenia and Spain. *Prim Health Care Res Dev* 2017;18(5):492–506.
 - 12 Nieuwboer MS, Perry M, van der Sande R, et al. Identification of influencing factors and strategies to improve communication between general practitioners and community nurses: a qualitative focus group study. *Fam Pract* 2018;35(5):619–25.
 - 13 Steihaug S, Paulsen B, Melby L. Norwegian general practitioners' collaboration with municipal care providers - a qualitative study of structural conditions. *Scand J Prim Health Care* 2017;35(4):344–51. doi:10.1080/02813432.2017.1397264 [published Online First: 8 November 2017].
 - 14 Hayward C, Willcock S. General practitioner and physiotherapist communication: how to improve this vital interaction. *Prim Health Care Res Dev* 2015;16(3):304–08.
 - 15 Clemence ML, Seamark DA. GP referral for physiotherapy to musculoskeletal conditions--a qualitative study. *Fam Pract* 2003;20(5):578–82.
 - 16 Holmen H, Larsen MH, Sallinen MH, et al. Working with patients suffering from chronic diseases can be a balancing act for health care professionals - a meta-synthesis of qualitative studies. *BMC Health Serv Res* 2020;20(1):98.
 - 17 Hower KI, Vennedey V, Hillen HA, et al. Implementation of patient-centred care: which organisational determinants matter from decision maker's perspective? Results from a qualitative interview study across various health and social care organisations. *BMJ Open* 2019;9(4):e027591.
 - 18 Mitchell GK, Brown RM, Erikssen L, et al. Multidisciplinary care planning in the primary care management of completed stroke: a systematic review. *BMC Fam Pract* 2008;9:44.
 - 19 Nazir A, Unroe K, Tegeler M, et al. Systematic review of interdisciplinary interventions in nursing homes. *J Am Med Dir Assoc* 2013;14(7):471–78.
 - 20 Smith-Carrier T, Neysmith S. Analyzing the Interprofessional Working of a Home-Based Primary Care Team. *Can J Aging* 2014;33(3):271–84.
 - 21 Bleijenberg N, de Man-van Ginkel, Janneke M, Trappenburg JCA, et al. Increasing value and reducing waste by optimizing the development of complex interventions: Enriching the development phase of the Medical Research Council (MRC) Framework. *Int J Nurs Stud* 2018;79:86–93.
 - 22 Craig P, Dieppe P, Macintyre S, et al. Developing and evaluating complex interventions: the new Medical Research Council guidance. *BMJ* 2008;337:a1655.

- 23 Przyborski A, Wohlrab-Sahr M. Qualitative Sozialforschung: Ein Arbeitsbuch, 5th edn. Berlin/München/Boston: De Gruyter; De Gruyter Oldenbourg 2021.
- 24 Przyborski A, Riegler J. Gruppendiskussion und Fokusgruppe. In: Mey G, Mruck K, eds. Handbuch Qualitative Forschung in der Psychologie. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften 2010:436–48.
- 25 Schulz M, Mack B, Renn O, eds. Fokusgruppen in der empirischen Sozialwissenschaft: Von der Konzeption bis zur Auswertung. Wiesbaden: Springer VS 2012.
- 26 Helfferich C. Die Qualität qualitativer Daten: Manual für die Durchführung qualitativer Interviews, 4th edn. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften 2011.
- 27 Hojat M, Fields SK, Veloski JJ, et al. Psychometric properties of an attitude scale measuring physician-nurse collaboration. *Eval Health Prof* 1999;22(2):208–20.
- 28 Müller C, Hesjedal-Streller B, Fleischmann N, et al. Effects of strategies to improve general practitioner-nurse collaboration and communication in regard to hospital admissions of nursing home residents (interprof ACT): study protocol for a cluster randomised controlled trial. *Trials* 2020;21(1):913.
- 29 Orchard CA, King GA, Khalili H, et al. Assessment of Interprofessional Team Collaboration Scale (AITCS): development and testing of the instrument. *J Contin Educ Health Prof* 2012;32(1):58–67.
- 30 Anthoine E, Delmas C, Couterut J, et al. Development and psychometric testing of a scale assessing the sharing of medical information and interprofessional communication: the CSI scale. *BMC Health Serv Res* 2014;14:126.
- 31 Reid R, Bruce D, Allstaff K, et al. Validating the Readiness for Interprofessional Learning Scale (RIPLS) in the postgraduate context: are health care professionals ready for IPL? *Med Educ* 2006;40(5):415–22.
- 32 Ushiro R. Nurse-Physician Collaboration Scale: development and psychometric testing. *J Adv Nurs* 2009;65(7):1497–508.
- 33 Hoffmann TC, Glasziou PP, Boutron I, et al. Better reporting of interventions: template for intervention description and replication (TIDieR) checklist and guide. *BMJ* 2014;348:g1687.
- 34 Kuckartz U. Qualitative Inhaltsanalyse. Methoden, Praxis, Computerunterstützung (Grundlagentexte Methoden, 5., überarbeitete Auflage) 2022.
- 35 Gioia DA, Chittipeddi K. Sensemaking and sensegiving in strategic change initiation. *Strategic management journal* 1991;12(6):433–48.
- 36 Gioia DA, Corley KG, Hamilton AL. Seeking Qualitative Rigor in Inductive Research: Notes on the Gioia Methodology. *Organizational Research Methods* 2012;16(1):15–31.

37 Guetterman T, Creswell JW, Kuckartz U. Using joint displays and MAXQDA software to
38 represent the results of mixed methods research. *Use of visual displays in research and
39 testing: Coding, interpreting, and reporting data* 2015:145–75.

40 Bergman MM. *Advances in mixed methods research: Theories and applications*: Sage
41 2008.

42 Rehfuess EA, Booth A, Brereton L, et al. Towards a taxonomy of logic models in
43 systematic reviews and health technology assessments: A priori, staged, and iterative
44 approaches. *Res Synth Methods* 2018;9(1):13–24.

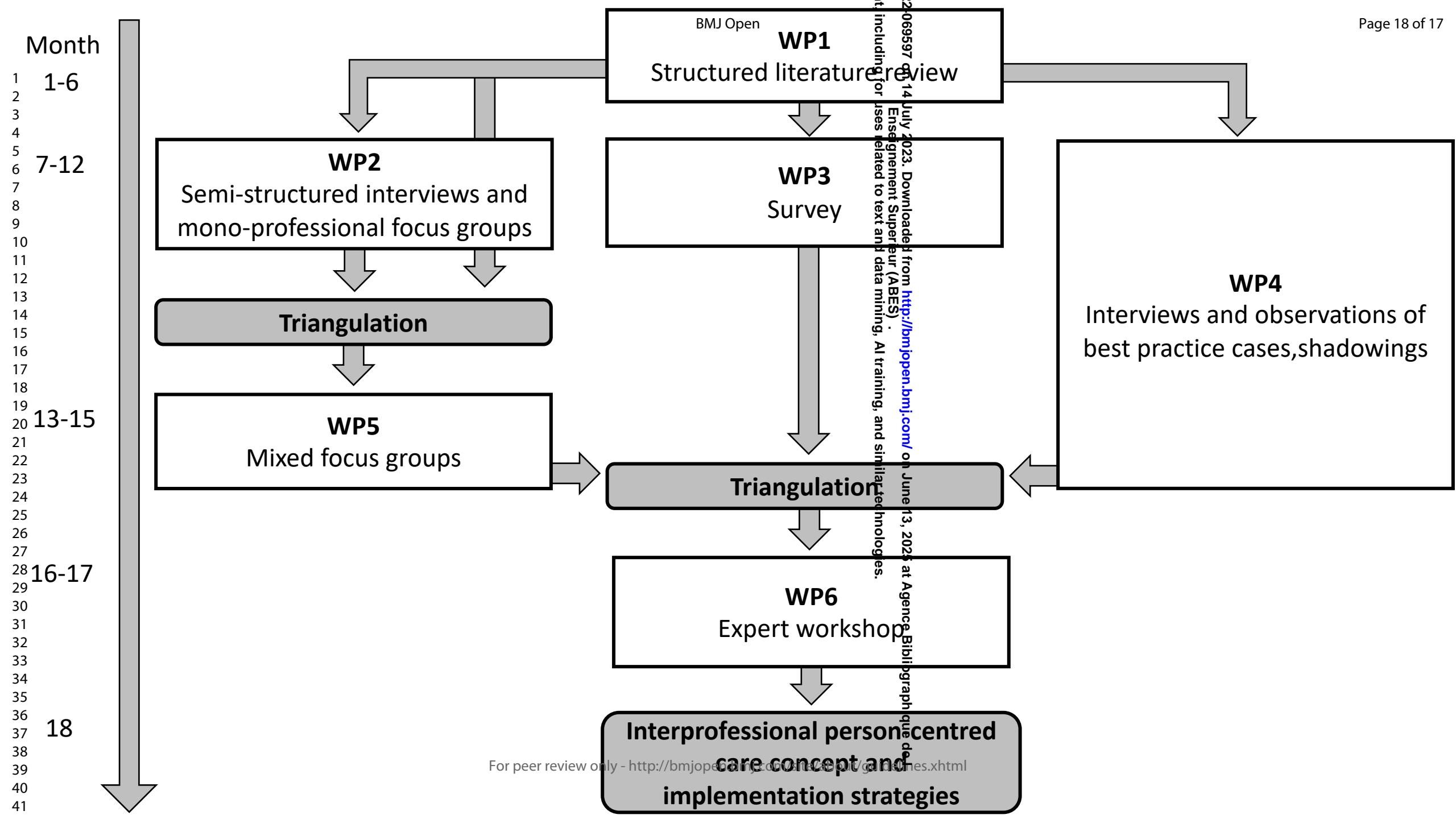
45 Pelz C, Schmitt A, Meis M. Knowledge Mapping als Methode zur Auswertung und
46 Ergebnispräsentation von Fokusgruppen in der Markt- und Evaluationsforschung.
47 *Forum qualitative Sozialforschung* 2004;5(2).

48 Sekhon M, Cartwright M, Francis JJ. Acceptability of healthcare interventions: an
49 overview of reviews and development of a theoretical framework. *BMC Health Serv Res*
50 2017;17(1):88.

51 Sekhon M, Cartwright M, Francis JJ. Acceptability of health care interventions: A
52 theoretical framework and proposed research agenda. *Br J Health Psychol*
53 2018;23(3):519–31.

Figure 1: Study design of the mixed methods study for the interprof HOME development phase, WP = work package

Protected by copyright, including for uses related to text and data mining, AI training, and similar technologies. Ensignement Supérieur (ABES).



BMJ Open

Development of an interprofessional person-centred care concept for persons with care needs living in their own homes (*interprof HOME*): study protocol for a mixed methods study

Journal:	<i>BMJ Open</i>
Manuscript ID	bmjopen-2022-069597.R1
Article Type:	Protocol
Date Submitted by the Author:	02-May-2023
Complete List of Authors:	Tetzlaff, Britta; University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Department of General Practice and Primary Care Scherer, Martin; University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Department of General Practice and Primary Medical Care Balzer, Katrin ; Universität zu Lübeck, Institute for Social Medicine and Epidemiology, Nursing Research Unit Steyer, Linda; Universität zu Lübeck, Institute for Social Medicine and Epidemiology, Nursing Research Unit Köpke, Sascha; University of Cologne, Institute of Nursing Science, Medical Faculty & University Hospital Cologne Friede, Tim; University Medical Center Göttingen, Department of Medical Statistics Maurer, Indre; University of Göttingen, Chair of Organization and Corporate Development, Faculty of Business and Economics Weber, Clarissa; University of Göttingen, Chair of Organization and Corporate Development, Faculty of Business and Economics König, Hans-Helmut; University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Department for Health Economics and Health Services Research Konnopka, A; University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Department for Health Economics and Health Services Research Ruppel, Thomas; Kanzlei für Medizinrecht und Gesundheitsrecht Dr. Dr. Thomas Ruppel Mazur, Ana; University Medical Center Göttingen, Department of General Practice Hummers, Eva; University Medical Center Göttingen, Department of General Practice Mueller, Christiane A.; University Medical Center Göttingen, Department of General Practice
Primary Subject Heading:	Patient-centred medicine
Secondary Subject Heading:	General practice / Family practice, Nursing, Communication
Keywords:	PRIMARY CARE, Nursing Care, Interprofessional Relations, Patient-Centered Care



TITEL PAGE

Development of an interprofessional person-centred care concept for persons with care needs living in their own homes (*interprofHOME*): study protocol for a mixed methods study

Britta Tetzlaff¹, Martin Scherer¹, Katrin Balzer², Linda Steyer², Sascha Köpke³, Tim Friede⁴, Indre Maurer⁵, Clarissa E. Weber⁵, Hans Helmut König⁶, Alexander Konnopka⁶, Thomas Ruppel⁷, Ana Mazur⁸, Eva Hummers⁸, Christiane A. Mueller⁸

¹Department of General Practice and Primary Care, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Martinistraße 52, 20246 Hamburg, Germany.

²Institute for Social Medicine and Epidemiology, Nursing Research Unit, University of Lübeck, Ratzeburger Allee 160, Haus 50, 23538 Lübeck, Germany.

³Institute of Nursing Science, University of Cologne, Medical Faculty & University Hospital Cologne, Gleueler Straße 176-178, 50935 Cologne, Germany.

⁴Department of Medical Statistics, University Medical Center Göttingen, Humboldtallee 32, D-37073 Göttingen, Germany.

⁵Chair of Organization and Corporate Development, Faculty of Business and Economics, Georg-August-University Göttingen, Platz der Göttinger Sieben 3, 37073 Göttingen, Germany.

⁶Department of Health Economics and Health Services Research, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Martinistraße 52, 20246 Hamburg, Germany.

⁷Kanzlei für Medizinrecht und Gesundheitsrecht Dr. Dr. Thomas Ruppel, Moislinger Allee 9d, 23558 Lübeck, Germany

⁸Department of General Practice, University Medical Center Göttingen, Humboldtallee 38, 37073 Göttingen, Germany.

Address correspondence to: Dr. Britta Tetzlaff. Department of General Practice and Primary Care, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Martinistraße 52, 20246 Hamburg, Germany. Tel: +49 (40) 7410-57158. Email: b.tetzlaff@uke.de

Keywords

outpatients, nursing care, home care, interprofessional relations, patient care team, patient-centered care

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

ABSTRACT

Introduction

People receiving home care usually have complex health care needs requiring the involvement of informal caregivers and various health professionals. In this context, successful collaboration is an important element of person-centred care, which is often insufficiently implemented. Consequences might be found in avoidable hospitalizations. The aim of this study is to explore current practices of collaboration in the home care setting and to develop the interprofessional person-centred care concept “interprof HOME” considering the perspectives of all person groups involved.

Methods and analysis

This study uses a mixed-methods design consisting of a literature review, several qualitative inquiries, a cross-sectional quantitative study, and a final structured workshop. After a literature review (Work Package (WP)1), we will explore the perspectives of people receiving home care (n=20), their relatives (n=20), and representatives of statutory health insurances (n=5) in semi-structured interviews (WP2). Moreover, 100 individuals of each group (people receiving home care, relatives, registered nurses, general practitioners and therapists) involved in home care will answer a survey on collaboration that will be analysed descriptively (WP3). Additionally, mono-professional focus groups (n=9) of registered nurses, general practitioners and therapists respectively will discuss current practices. Data will be analysed by qualitative content analysis. Best practice cases (n=8) will be analysed by a case-based qualitative content analysis based on data of observations of home visits and interviews (WP4). The findings of WP2 will be discussed in mixed focus groups (n=4) with ten participants each (WP5). Considering the results of joint displays of WP3, WP4 and WP5, the interprofessional care concept and its implementation will be elaborated in an expert workshop (WP6).

Ethics and dissemination

Ethical approval was obtained from all ethics committees of the project partners. Study results will be disseminated through publications, conference presentations, student education, and advanced training of health professionals.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- The greatest strength of the study is its participatory design, in which all groups involved in home care contribute actively to the development of the interprofessional person-centred care concept "*interprof* HOME".
- The mixed methods approach (interviews, focus groups, observations, shadowings, survey, expert workshop) answers the research questions from different methodological angles and therefore provides deep insight into the topic.
- Another strength is the interprofessional composition of the research team.
- Constant discussions of data and the analysing process in subgroups and the whole study team result in a well reflected view on the material.
- Although a limitation of this study might be the fact that, for instance, persons with dementia, aphasia, and other restricting conditions will not be included, the perspective of their relatives will be considered.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

INTRODUCTION

At the end of 2019, nearly 1 million (983,000) people in need of care in Germany were being cared for by 14,700 outpatient care services.[1] A further increase in the number of people receiving home care is expected in the coming decades - not only in Germany, but also in other European countries.[2]

The care for people receiving home care (PRHC) is very complex and is typically carried out by relatives as well as various health professionals, such as nurses and nursing assistants of outpatient care services, general practitioners (GPs), occupational therapists, speech therapists, or physical therapists (in the following summarized as ‘therapists’), and persons of other professional backgrounds. Home care refers to the range of services provided to support persons to live safely at home, including caregiving, skilled services (such as nursing and therapy) and medical treatment. In Germany, home care is provided for people who have relevant care needs and/or cannot leave the house for therapy or medical treatment.[3, 4] Health insurance funds pay for medication and therapy. Outpatient care services are organizations that employ registered and assistant nurses who provide nursing as well as medical and domestic services at home based on legally defined categories of long-term care needs. Costs are covered by long-term care insurance funds. Home care requires constant mutual coordination, which is reported to be rarely systematic and structured. Therefore, interprofessional communication is considered to be in need of improvement.[5] Insufficient cooperation and communication between the involved health professionals can lead to "inconsistent care" due to problems in the transfer of information, as well as because of undesirable events and errors.[5] A lack of consistent communication structures among health professionals is identified as having a negative impact on the safety of those in need of care.[6] The scientific literature reveals little about the views of health professionals or PRHC and their relatives on interprofessional collaboration in home care. In a German survey of professional nurses on the topic of essential tasks and problem areas, this setting plays only a marginal role. Cooperation with GPs in issuing prescriptions is seen as conflictual; improved communication, reduction of frictional losses, and improved interface management are considered useful.[7] GPs and involved outpatient care services caring for persons with dementia assessed communication and documentation as part of the collaboration as cumbersome, irregular, and unsatisfactory.[8] In a recent focus group study with GPs, GPs’ representatives, managers of outpatient care services and welfare associations, all participants stated that collaboration is important for patient care. Mutual respect, a permanent contact person and an additional reimbursement for the collaboration were strived for to ensure continuity of patient care.[9] In a Spanish/Slovenic study defined structures, shared goals and team development were found to be critical factors for establishing and maintaining good collaboration between GPs and nurses in primary care [10], while a Dutch qualitative study described mutual trust to be the most important facilitating factor for effective communication . Improved communication can be achieved through well-structured team meetings in which GPs and nurses receive appropriate payment for their attendance, have face-to-face contact and take part in interprofessional training

Protected by copyright, including for uses related to text and data mining, AI training, and similar technologies.
Enseignement Supérieur (ABES) .

programs.[11] Little is known about therapists' perspectives: In a nationwide survey in Germany, occupational and physical therapists perceived communication about mutual patients with GPs, outpatient care services, and other therapists as too infrequent.[12] Other qualitative studies reveal that GPs have to prioritize whom they want to collaborate with,[13] and that physical therapists as well as GPs considered mutual communication and the receipt of appropriate examination findings to be important.[14] Closer collaboration between physical therapists and GPs can lead to better management of patients with complex problems and prevent unnecessary use of resources by avoiding inappropriate referrals.[15] From the perspective of patients and relatives, proper information transfer between professionals, clear procedures, and proactive GPs and nurses were considered essential for good palliative care at home, as shown in an interview study from the Netherlands.[16] In a British interview study, relatives indicated that minimizing the number of people involved in caregiving, increasing or ensuring personal continuity, and optimizing informational and organizational aspects of caregiving could lead to a more positive experience in palliative care.[17] Finally, a meta-synthesis of qualitative studies identifies successful interprofessional collaboration as a key success factor for safe and person-centred care.[18] Moreover, interdisciplinary collaboration was an important aspect of implementing person-centeredness.[19]

While intervention studies in the inpatient care setting suggest the superiority of care provided by a multi-professional team,[20] or by involving GPs or pharmacists, [21] only few interprofessional concepts exist for the home care setting. In Ontario, Canada, interprofessional "home-based primary care teams" have been caring for patients in their homes for several years.[22] Members of these teams state that shared goals are essential for their work.

Current projects in Germany are breaking new ground in collaboration between GPs and registered nurses.[23–26] However, none of these projects aim at promoting interprofessional collaboration with other health professionals in home care, actively integrating the perspectives of all persons involved.

The findings above disclose that the field of "interprofessional collaboration in home care" refers solely to cooperation between only two professional groups and often does not involve those directly concerned, i.e., the PRHC and their relatives. So far, there have been no empirically robust strategies developed and tested with the involvement of all stakeholders to enhance interprofessional collaboration for person-centred care of people in need of home care. Existing evidence typically relates to integrated or coordinated care approaches for persons with specific chronic health conditions or in palliative care, but not to routine care for persons receiving home care due to various age- and disease-related limitations. In *interprof HOME*, PRHC and relatives will have an important role in the development and assessment of interprofessional person-centred care concept.

In person-centered care a person's values and preferences are elicited and guide all aspects of the individual health care in a dynamic relationship between the person, significant others, and all relevant health care providers.[27] To coordinate this team-based care, it is important to identify a person with primary responsibility for the care plan and facilitating the communication between providers. In person-centered care the person is always part of the

team.[27] This aligns with "collaborative health care practice", in which multiple health care professionals from different professional backgrounds provide comprehensive services by working with the person her-/himself, relatives, providers, and communities to deliver the highest quality of care across settings. [28]

Aim of the project

The overall aim of the mixed--methods study (*interprof* HOME development) is to explore the current practices of collaboration in the home care setting and to develop the interprofessional person-centred care concept "*interprof* HOME", considering the perspectives of nurses of outpatient care services, GPs, occupational therapists, physical therapists, speech therapists and relatives in home care.

The specific aims of the work packages are:

- (1) Exploration of the current care situation of PRHC in Germany from the perspective of PRHC, relatives, nurses of outpatient care services, GPs, occupational therapists, physical therapists, speech therapists, and representatives of statutory health insurances: Description of the interaction of the persons involved in care, consideration of person-centeredness. (WP 1 – WP 3)
- (2) Description of challenges and identification of facilitating factors in the communication and collaboration of those involved in the care of PRHC. (WP 1 - WP 3)
- (3) Exploration and description of "best practices" of interprofessional collaboration in home care. (WP 4)
- (4) Development of the interprofessional person-centred care concept and the implementation strategy. (WP 5 + WP 6)

We plan to test and implement the developed intervention *interprof* HOME in a later feasibility study and a cluster-randomized controlled trial (cRCT).

METHODS AND ANALYSIS

Study design and study setting

The mixed methods study for the *interprof* HOME development is carried out by partners in Northern, Central and Western Germany: Department of General Practice, Medical Center Göttingen; Chair of Organization and Corporate Development, University of Göttingen; Department of General Practice and Primary Care, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf; Institute for Social Medicine and Epidemiology, Nursing Research Group, University of Lübeck; Institute of Nursing Science, Medical Faculty and University Hospital Cologne, and the accredited law firm Ruppel, specialized in medical law. Members of the research team have various professional expertise in general practice, nursing science, nursing pedagogics and nursing research, public health, organization and corporate development as well as medical law and experience as nurse, physiotherapist, or occupational therapist. The interprofessional person-centred care concept "*interprof* HOME" will be developed in a multistep mixed-methods approach. The study started in May 2021 and will be funded until

late summer 2023. The six work packages (WP1-6) that constitute the study will be carried out simultaneously or consecutively (see Figure 1).

WP1 – Structured literature review: In this period the research field will be specified by a structured literature review. Part of the literature review will focus on providers' perceptions of communication and cooperation with each other. Furthermore, we are interested in the view of PRHC and their relatives on cooperation and communication with and between professional providers. Moreover, interventional studies on strategies for promotion of interprofessional collaboration in the outpatient care for PRHC will be reviewed.

WP2 – Semi-structured interviews and mono-professional focus groups: In interviews with PRHC and relatives of PRHC, the interprofessional health care situation of PRHC will be explored. Mono-professional focus groups with GPs, nurses from outpatient care services, occupational therapists, physical therapists and speech therapists will also cover the working situation. Additionally, barriers and facilitators of interprofessional person-centred care will be discussed, and first ideas for an improved interprofessional health care will be collected. In expert interviews, specialists from statutory health/long-term care insurance companies will provide their perspective on home care of PRHC focusing on organisational and political implications.

WP3 - Survey: In a multicentre survey, PRHC and relatives as well as GPs, nurses and therapists will answer questions concerning previous collaboration in the context of home visits, potentials of collaboration, interface problems and ideas for interventions.

WP4 – Interviews and observations of best practice cases, shadowings: After recruiting home care constellations who consider themselves as “best practice cases” regarding interprofessional collaboration, observations of home visits of the involved professionals and interviews with PRHC, a relative or another close caring person (if involved) and the respective involved health professionals will be interviewed. Additionally, nurses of outpatient care services will be shadowed during one working day to better understand the organisation of their daily routine.

WP5 - Mixed focus groups: Based on a triangulation of the findings from WP1 to WP2, we will conduct focus groups with mixed samples of representatives from all parties involved to outline the components of the interprofessional person-centred care concept.

WP6 - Expert workshop: Within a structured two-day expert workshop, experts of all groups being involved in home care, will discuss, adapt, and combine draft components from WP3, WP4 and the mixed focus groups (WP5). They will determine the form of the outpatient interprofessional person-centred care concept and define a strategy for its implementation.

Eligibility and recruitment

Table 1 displays the eligibility criteria for participants of interviews, focus groups and expert workshop (WP2, WP 4, WP 5 and WP 6).

Recruitment of participants will follow the same scheme for **WP2, WP4** and **WP5**: Professionals (nurses of outpatient care services, GPs, occupational therapists, physical therapists, and speech therapists) will be identified via local registers in all research centres and invited by letter and later by telephone to participate in the study. PRHC and relatives of PRHC will be recruited by invitation via nurses of outpatient care services, via self-help groups, GPs, occupational therapists, physical therapists, or speech therapists. Experts of statutory health/long-term care insurance companies will be approached by email or telephone directly by the researchers.

During the recruitment for interviews and focus groups, a diversity of attributes will be strived for concerning sex, age, region, specialisation (professionals), and social support, co-care by family members, distance to GP’s office, density pattern of nursing care services, and individual health situation (PRHC and relatives).

For the survey (**WP3**) professionals will be identified via local registers and they will be invited by email followed by two reminders. PRHC relatives will be recruited via notices in long-term care support centres, information in newsletters, websites of caring relatives or self-help groups, presentation of the study in meetings of self-help groups.

For **WP6**, representatives of PRHC and relatives, who have deep expertise in their roles and experts from the fields, nurses, GPs, occupational therapists, physical therapists, and speech therapists will be complemented by experts from health insurances, external quality management institutions, health politics, as well as scientific experts from general practice, nursing, therapeutic science, public health, and economic sciences. Experts will be invited according to their reputation, after recommendation by the advisory board or based on professional contacts. Researchers contact them by email or telephone.

As questionnaires in WP3 will be mainly answered online, eligibility criteria will be specified as for WP2, WP4 and WP5, but cannot be controlled.

Table 1: Eligibility criteria for participants

PRHC = people receiving home care; GPs= general practitioners; WP = work package; SGB XI= Social Code - Book XI - Social Care (Sozialgesetzbuch (SGB) - Elftes Buch (XI) - Soziale Pflegeversicherung)

Person group (in WP)	Inclusion Criteria besides signature of informed consent	Exclusion Criteria
PRHC (WP2, WP4, WP5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Age: 18 years and older• Receiving care by outpatient care service according to SGB XI• Living in own home• Sufficient German language skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disease or disability which makes it impossible to be interviewed• Living in a nursing home• No informed consent of legal guardian, if PRHC is not able to give consent
Relatives of PRHC (WP2, WP4, WP5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Age: 18 years and older• Their relative is the person who receives care by an outpatient care service according to SGB XI in her/his in own home• Sufficient German language skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Their Relative lives in a nursing home

Person group (in WP)	Inclusion Criteria besides signature of informed consent	Exclusion Criteria
Nurses (WP2, WP4, WP5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working as a registered or an assistant nurse in outpatient care service • Performing home visits • Sufficient German language skills 	
GPs (WP2, WP4, WP5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualification in family medicine or internal medicine • Working as a GP • Performing home visits • Sufficient German language skills 	
Therapists (WP2, WP4, WP5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualification as physical therapist, occupational therapist, or speech therapist • Performing home visits • Sufficient German language skills 	
Experts statutory health/nursing insurance (WP2, WP6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employee of a statutory health/long term care insurance • Focus on outpatient care • Sufficient German language skills 	
Experts (WP6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age: 18 years and older • Expert of important field for the study • Sufficient German language skills 	

Sample Size

In **WP2** 20 PRHC and 20 relatives of PRHC will be interviewed across the four research centres to cover a wide range of themes. Five interviews will be conducted with experts from statutory health/long term care insurances. Across all four research centres three mono-professional focus groups of around 8 participants of each professional group will be held (9 focus groups altogether). [29, 30] Additionally, one mixed focus group will be conducted in WP5 per research centre (n= 4). Each mixed focus group is composed of two PRHC, two relatives, two nurses of an outpatient care service, two GPs, and two therapists to integrate the perspective of all persons being involved in outpatient care. According to our experience from previous qualitative research and the literature, saturation should be achieved after 10 to 20 interviews [31] and 3 to 6 focus groups per person group. [32]

In **WP3** we strive to reach 100 participants per person group (PRHC and relatives, nurses of outpatient care services, GPs, and therapists). As there is no valid basis for a sample size calculation and considering the exploratory nature of the survey, we chose a sample size that seems to be both achievable and large enough to perform meaningful analyses.

For **WP4** 8 PRHC cases will be included, if the involved individuals agree that their case is a best practices case. The number of eight cases allows for both in-depth analysis of individual cases and comparison across cases while taking heterogeneity of the cases into account. Two nurses will be complementarily shadowed.

A best practice case may involve PRHC, relatives, nurses, GP, and therapists. If specialized care providers, such as wound experts, are also involved in a case they will also be invited to participate in the study. Cases will also be included if not all of the above-mentioned actors are involved or if not all of them are willing to participate in the study.

Up to 20 experts of around ten subgroups will take part in the expert workshop (**WP6**) to guarantee that all perspectives are represented, and a constructive discussion will arise. Interviewees receive a compensation of EUR 50, participants of focus groups EUR 100 and experts in the two-day workshop EUR 350.

Data collection

Semi-structured interviews will be conducted in **WP2** and **WP4**.^[33] Focus groups will be used to collect data in **WP2** and **WP5**,^[34, 35] and an expert workshop takes place in **WP6**.

The guideline for interviews in **WP2** will be developed according to Helfferich^[36] and will be based on findings from the literature research. For a better comparability of content and to diminish influence of different interviewers or facilitators, identical topics are included in interview and mono-professional focus group guidelines (**WP2**): current health care situation of PRHC/person-centeredness, interaction/collaboration of persons involved in health care for PRHC, and ideas for an optimal interprofessional care of PRHC. The guideline for the mixed focus groups (**WP5**) and the expert workshop (**WP6**) will base upon findings from previous work packages respectively.

Interviewees can choose whether interviews will be held by phone, video, or in person, while focus groups and expert workshop will be conducted via video calls (due to pandemic hygiene guidelines). Interviews and focus groups will be audio-recorded; the latter will be logged additionally.

Data of the survey (**WP3**) will be collected anonymously via the online platform “SoSci Survey” or via anonymous paper versions by letter. The questionnaire is based on the German Version of the “Jefferson Scale of Attitudes towards Physician-Nurse Collaboration” ^[37], a 15-item instrument measuring attitudes or orientation towards interprofessional collaboration. Topics are interprofessional collaboration and relations as well as autonomy of professional groups. For PRHC and relatives, some subscales will be adapted to collect information on PRHCs’ perception of interprofessional collaboration. Moreover, some data collection tools from the previous *interprof* ACT study ^[38] as well as subscales from other validated questionnaires will be used (Table 2).

Table 2: Instruments in questionnaire (WP3)

Literature	Instrument	Used Subscale
Orchard et al., ^[39]	Assessment of Interprofessional Team Collaboration Scale (AITCS-II)	• partnership • cooperation/coordination
Anthoine et al., ^[40]	Communicating and sharing information (CSI)	• sharing of medical information
Reid et al., ^[41]	Readiness for Interprofessional Learning Scale (RIPLS)	• teamwork and collaboration • patient-centeredness • sense of professional identity
Ushiro, ^[42]	Nurse-Physician Collaboration Scale (NPCS)	• joint participation in the cure / care decision-making process • sharing of patient information • cooperativeness

The questionnaire consists of 56 items, which are mostly statements assessed with 4- or 5-point Likert scales and questions on basic demographic aspects. The questionnaire is available from the authors on request.

In **WP4**, interviews will be conducted with persons involved in a case based on a semi-structured interview guide. In addition, a researcher will observe home visits of the different professionals in a non-participatory way and log the process in a standardized observer protocol. After the non-participatory observations, the researcher will actively ask questions to catch more information on background or cohesion of actions. Moreover, a researcher will further accompany two nurses during one working day and will make field notes with a focus on organisational issues and nursing professionals' interprofessional interactions (telephone calls, emails, direct contacts). Finally, reports about observations and shadowing will be written.

The expert workshop (**WP6**) will be audio recorded, logged, and documented. After the expert workshop, the components of the new concept and the implementation strategy will be documented based on established reporting standards.[43] It will be sent to the experts for annotation.

Trained researchers will conduct interviews and observations and facilitate the focus groups and expert workshop. Transcripts of all audio-recordings will be checked again and pseudonymised.

Data analyses

Interviews (**WP2**) and all focus groups (**WP2**, **WP5**) will be analysed by qualitative content analyses.[44]

In **WP2** teams of two researchers from different centres will analyse data from one person group (PRHC, relatives, nurses, therapists, GPs, experts from statutory health/long-term care insurance companies). At first, a common deductively developed code system will be used for the analyses of the first interviews. In this period, new codes and subcodes will be developed and integrated. Afterwards, the complete material will be coded again according to the new deductive and inductive code system. All data will be coded by two researchers, either simultaneously or consecutively. In case of discrepancy, a supervisor will be involved, and the code will be discussed until an agreement is reached. In weekly meetings, researchers of all centres will discuss and compare findings. They will create a category system for the data of all person groups.

In **WP3** data will be analysed descriptively using the software SPSS. Exploratory correlation - and regression analyses will be performed in addition, if needed.

In **WP4** a case-based qualitative content analysis will be conducted to evaluate interviews, observations and shadowings regarding best practices of interprofessional coordination and exchange of information. The analysis follows the principles of the Gioia approach.[45, 46]

In a synthesis, findings from the analyses of **WP2's** interviews and focus groups will be compared and contrasted with each other. The results will frame the topic guide for the mixed focus groups (**WP5**).

For combining findings from **WP3**, **WP4** and **WP5** we will use joint displays and MAXQDA software.[47] Findings will be arranged in the central topics: current practice, relevant context factors, needs and expectations regarding medical-nursing-therapeutical care of PRHC in the home care setting. The resulting matrix will be assessed for overlapping, complementing or contradictory content. Two study centres will perform the comparison independently. Results of the triangulation will be reflected within the consortium with regard to validity and plausibility.[48] The adapted findings will be summarised in a preliminary logic model for interprofessional person-centred care for PRHC.[49] This model will build the bases for the expert workshop (**WP6**), which will be analysed by knowledge mapping.[50] After the expert workshop, the finally adapted logic model of the health care concept as well as the consented strategies for its implementation will be fixed in an intervention protocol.[43] The protocol will be sent to the experts of the workshop for comments. Comments will be integrated, and the new concept will be finalized.

Patient and public involvement statement

Patient representatives, members of self-help groups and professional caregivers will be members of the advisory board. Moreover, the perspective of PRHC and their relatives will be directly integrated into the development of the concept, as their view will be captured in the interviews of **WP2** and **WP4**, in the **WP5** mixed focus groups and as experts in the **WP6** expert workshop. We will not involve the general public into the study process.

DISCUSSION

By integrating the perspectives and needs of all groups of persons involved in home care for PRHC into the development of the interprofessional person-centred home care concept, acceptance is considered to be higher and implementation more feasible. [51, 52] We intend to compose a concept especially serving PRHC with regard to clinical and social outcomes. Additional goals should be a better support of relatives and an amelioration of the interprofessional caring process itself as well as an improved interprofessional collaboration and higher job satisfaction. The newly developed interprofessional and person-centred care concept “*interprof HOME*” is intended to be piloted with regard to acceptance and feasibility and be consecutively implemented and evaluated with regard to effectiveness. In general, we aim at drawing more attention on the interprofessional home care in Germany and contribute to its improvement by publishing and teaching our results.

ETHICS AND DISSEMINATION

Ethical approval from local Research Ethics Boards were obtained from all institutions involved in data collection and analysis (University Medical Centre Göttingen (35/8/21) Medical Association Hamburg for the University Medical Centre Hamburg-Eppendorf (2021-200203-BO-bet), University of Lübeck (21-410) and University of Cologne (21-1499_1). The study is registered on ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT05149937. If important protocol modification will arise,

they will be submitted as an amendment to the ethical boards, the funder will be informed as well as the trial registry and all participants, who are involved.

All study participants will be informed in written and additionally in oral form by a researcher. All participants will sign the informed consent prior to data collection. In case of a legal guardianship of a PRHC, the legal guardian will be informed and can give informed consent in addition to the PRHC. However, PRHC can take part if they are able to give informed consent themselves. If PRHC are not able to consent, a consent of the legal guardian must be collected prior to data collection (if the PRHC meets inclusion and exclusion criteria). Withdrawal from the study is possible at any given point during the study without any negative effects for the participant. Deletion of data of the participant will be possible until the end of the study (pseudonymisation), afterwards data will be anonymised, and a tracking of data will not be possible anymore.

At the end of the study, we will publish findings about the perspectives of the different person groups on interprofessional care and the development of the interprofessional person-centred care concept in peer-reviewed scientific journals as well as present them at scientific conferences. Moreover, we will include results into education of medical, nursing, and therapeutic students as well as vocational training of professionals – ideally in interprofessional sessions.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

CAM, BT, KB, EH, TF, HHK, AK, SK, IM, CEW, LS, MS, AM and TR conceived the study design in a collaborative manner. All authors substantially contribute to the implementation of the study and give relevant intellectual input. BT and CAM wrote the manuscript. All authors revised the manuscript critically for important intellectual content and agreed on the final version.

FUNDING STATEMENT

This work was supported by Federal Joint Committee (Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss), grant number 01VSF20005.

COMPETING INTERESTS STATEMENT

The authors have no conflicts of interest.

REFERENCES

- 1 Statistisches Bundesamt. Pflegestatistik 2020.
https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Gesundheit/Pflege/_inhalt.html#sprg234062.
- 2 Tarricone R, Tsouros AD, eds. Home care in Europe: The solid facts. Copenhagen: World Health Organization, Europe 2008.

- 3 Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss. Richtlinie des Gemeinsamen Bundesausschusses:
4 Richtlinie über die Verordnung von Heilmitteln in der vertragsärztlichen Versorgung
5 (Heilmittel ... 2020.
- 4 Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss. Richtlinie des Gemeinsamen Bundesausschusses
6 über die Verordnung von häuslicher Krankenpflege (Häusliche Krankenpflege-
7 Richtlinie) in der ... 2010.
- 5 Görres S, Warfelmann C, Meinecke P, et al. Perspektivenwerkstatt Patientensicherheit in
8 der ambulanten Pflege. Abschlussbericht für das Zentrum für Qualität in der Pflege
9 (ZQP) 2018.
- 6 Berland A, Bentsen SB. Medication errors in home care: a qualitative focus group study.
10 *1365-2702* 2017;26(21-22):3734–41.
11 [https://livivo.idm.oclc.org/login?url=https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jocn.1](https://livivo.idm.oclc.org/login?url=https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jocn.13745)
12 3745.
- 7 Büscher A, Horn A. Bestandsaufnahme zur Situation in der ambulanten Pflege:
13 Ergebnisse einer Expertenbefragung. Bielefeld: Institut für Pflegewissenschaft an der
14 Universität Bielefeld (IPW) 2010.
- 8 van den Bussche H, Jahncke-Lattek A-D, Ernst A, et al. Zufriedene Hausärzte und
15 kritische Pflegenden – Probleme der interprofessionellen Zusammenarbeit in der
16 Versorgung zu Hause lebender Menschen mit Demenz. *Das Gesundheitswesen*
17 2013;75(05):328–33.
- 9 Erdmann J, Götz K. Kooperation zwischen Hausärzt* innen und ambulanten
18 Pflegediensten – eine qualitative Studie. *Zeitschrift für Allgemeinmedizin* 2022:184–89.
- 10 Hämel K, Vössing C. The collaboration of general practitioners and nurses in primary
19 care: a comparative analysis of concepts and practices in Slovenia and Spain. *Prim*
20 *Health Care Res Dev* 2017;18(5):492–506.
- 11 Nieuwboer MS, Perry M, van der Sande R, et al. Identification of influencing factors and
21 strategies to improve communication between general practitioners and community
22 nurses: a qualitative focus group study. *Fam Pract* 2018;35(5):619–25.
- 12 Barzel A, Ketels G, Schön G, et al. Erste deutschlandweite Befragung von Physio- und
23 Ergotherapeuten zur Berufssituation. *physioscience* 2011;7(04):159–66.
- 13 Steihaug S, Paulsen B, Melby L. Norwegian general practitioners' collaboration with
24 municipal care providers - a qualitative study of structural conditions. *Scand J Prim*
25 *Health Care* 2017;35(4):344–51. doi:10.1080/02813432.2017.1397264 [published
26 Online First: 8 November 2017].
- 14 Hayward C, Willcock S. General practitioner and physiotherapist communication: how to
27 improve this vital interaction. *Prim Health Care Res Dev* 2015;16(3):304–08.

- 15 Clemence ML, Seamark DA. GP referral for physiotherapy to musculoskeletal conditions-
-a qualitative study. *Fam Pract* 2003;20(5):578–82.
- 16 Oosterveld-Vlug MG, Custers B, Hofstede J, et al. What are essential elements of high-
quality palliative care at home? An interview study among patients and relatives faced
with advanced cancer. *1472-684X* 2019;18(1):96. doi:10.1186/s12904-019-0485-7
[published Online First: 6 November 2019].
- 17 Seamark D, Blake S, Brearley SG, et al. Dying at home: a qualitative study of family
carers' views of support provided by GPs community staff. *1478-5242*
2014;64(629):e796-803.
- 18 Holmen H, Larsen MH, Sallinen MH, et al. Working with patients suffering from chronic
diseases can be a balancing act for health care professionals - a meta-synthesis of
qualitative studies. *BMC Health Serv Res* 2020;20(1):98.
- 19 Hower KI, Vennedey V, Hillen HA, et al. Implementation of patient-centred care: which
organisational determinants matter from decision maker's perspective? Results from a
qualitative interview study across various health and social care organisations. *BMJ
Open* 2019;9(4):e027591.
- 20 Mitchell GK, Brown RM, Erikssen L, et al. Multidisciplinary care planning in the primary
care management of completed stroke: a systematic review. *BMC Fam Pract*
2008;9:44.
- 21 Nazir A, Unroe K, Tegeler M, et al. Systematic review of interdisciplinary interventions in
nursing homes. *J Am Med Dir Assoc* 2013;14(7):471–78.
- 22 Smith-Carrier T, Neysmith S. Analyzing the Interprofessional Working of a Home-Based
Primary Care Team. *Can J Aging* 2014;33(3):271–84.
- 23 Deutsches Ärzteblatt. Ärzte und Pflegedienste in Nordrhein wollen Versorgung
gemeinsam sichern 2019. [https://www.aerzteblatt.de/nachrichten/107895/Aerzte-und-
Pflegedienste-in-Nordrhein-wollen-Ver-sorgung-gemeinsam-sichern](https://www.aerzteblatt.de/nachrichten/107895/Aerzte-und-Pflegedienste-in-Nordrhein-wollen-Ver-sorgung-gemeinsam-sichern).
- 24 Niedersächsisches Ministerium für Soziales Gesundheit und Gleichstellung. Ambulante
Pflege und medizinische Versorgung im ländlichen Raum verbessern – Telemedizin-
und Pflegeprojekt in Gifhorn gestartet 2019.
https://www.ms.niedersachsen.de/startseite/service_kontakt/presseinformationen/ambulante-pflege-und-medizinische-versorgung-im-landlichen-raum-verbessern-telemedizin-und-pflegeprojekt-in-gifhorn-gestartet-181774.html.
- 25 Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss. Hand in Hand – Hausarzt und Pflegeexperte Hand in
Hand – ANP Center zur Zukunftssicherung der medizinischen Basisversorgung in der
Region. [https://innovationsfonds.g-ba.de/projekte/neue-
versorgungsformen/handinhand-hausarzt-und-pflegeexperte-hand-in-hand-anp-center-
zur-zukunftssicherung-der-medizinischen-basisversorgung-in-der-region](https://innovationsfonds.g-ba.de/projekte/neue-versorgungsformen/handinhand-hausarzt-und-pflegeexperte-hand-in-hand-anp-center-zur-zukunftssicherung-der-medizinischen-basisversorgung-in-der-region).192.

- 26 Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss. Comm4Care SAN – Versorgung Pflegebedürftiger unter Optimierung der interprofessionellen Kommunikation 2022.
<https://innovationsfonds.g-ba.de/projekte/neue-versorgungsformen/comm4care-san-versorgung-pflegebeduerftiger-unter-optimierung-der-interprofessionellen-kommunikation.350>.
- 27 American Geriatrics Society's Expert Panel on Person-Centered Care. Person-Centered Care: A Definition and Essential Elements. *JAGS* 2016;64(1):15–18.
- 28 World Health Organisation. Framework for action on interprofessional education and collaborative practice: Geneva World Health Organization 2010.
- 29 Cortini M, Galanti T, Fantinelli S. Focus Group Discussion: how many Participants in a Group? 2019.
- 30 Nandita Murukutla, Pallavi Puri. A Guide to Conducting Online Focus Groups: Unpublished 2020.
- 31 Francis JJ, Johnston M, Robertson C, et al. What is an adequate sample size? Operationalising data saturation for theory-based interview studies. *1476-8321* 2010;25(10):1229–45.
- 32 Hennink MM, Kaiser BN, Weber MB. What Influences Saturation? Estimating Sample Sizes in Focus Group Research. *1552-7557* 2019;29(10):1483–96.
- 33 Przyborski A, Wohlrab-Sahr M. Qualitative Sozialforschung: Ein Arbeitsbuch, 5th edn. Berlin/München/Boston: De Gruyter; De Gruyter Oldenbourg 2021.
- 34 Przyborski A, Riegler J. Gruppendiskussion und Fokusgruppe. In: Mey G, Mruck K, eds. *Handbuch Qualitative Forschung in der Psychologie*. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften 2010:436–48.
- 35 Schulz M, Mack B, Renn O, eds. *Fokusgruppen in der empirischen Sozialwissenschaft: Von der Konzeption bis zur Auswertung*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS 2012.
- 36 Helfferich C. *Die Qualität qualitativer Daten: Manual für die Durchführung qualitativer Interviews*, 4th edn. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften 2011.
- 37 Hojat M, Fields SK, Veloski JJ, et al. Psychometric properties of an attitude scale measuring physician-nurse collaboration. *Eval Health Prof* 1999;22(2):208–20.
- 38 Müller C, Hesjedal-Streller B, Fleischmann N, et al. Effects of strategies to improve general practitioner-nurse collaboration and communication in regard to hospital admissions of nursing home residents (interprof ACT): study protocol for a cluster randomised controlled trial. *Trials* 2020;21(1):913.
- 39 Orchard CA, King GA, Khalili H, et al. Assessment of Interprofessional Team Collaboration Scale (AITCS): development and testing of the instrument. *J Contin Educ Health Prof* 2012;32(1):58–67.

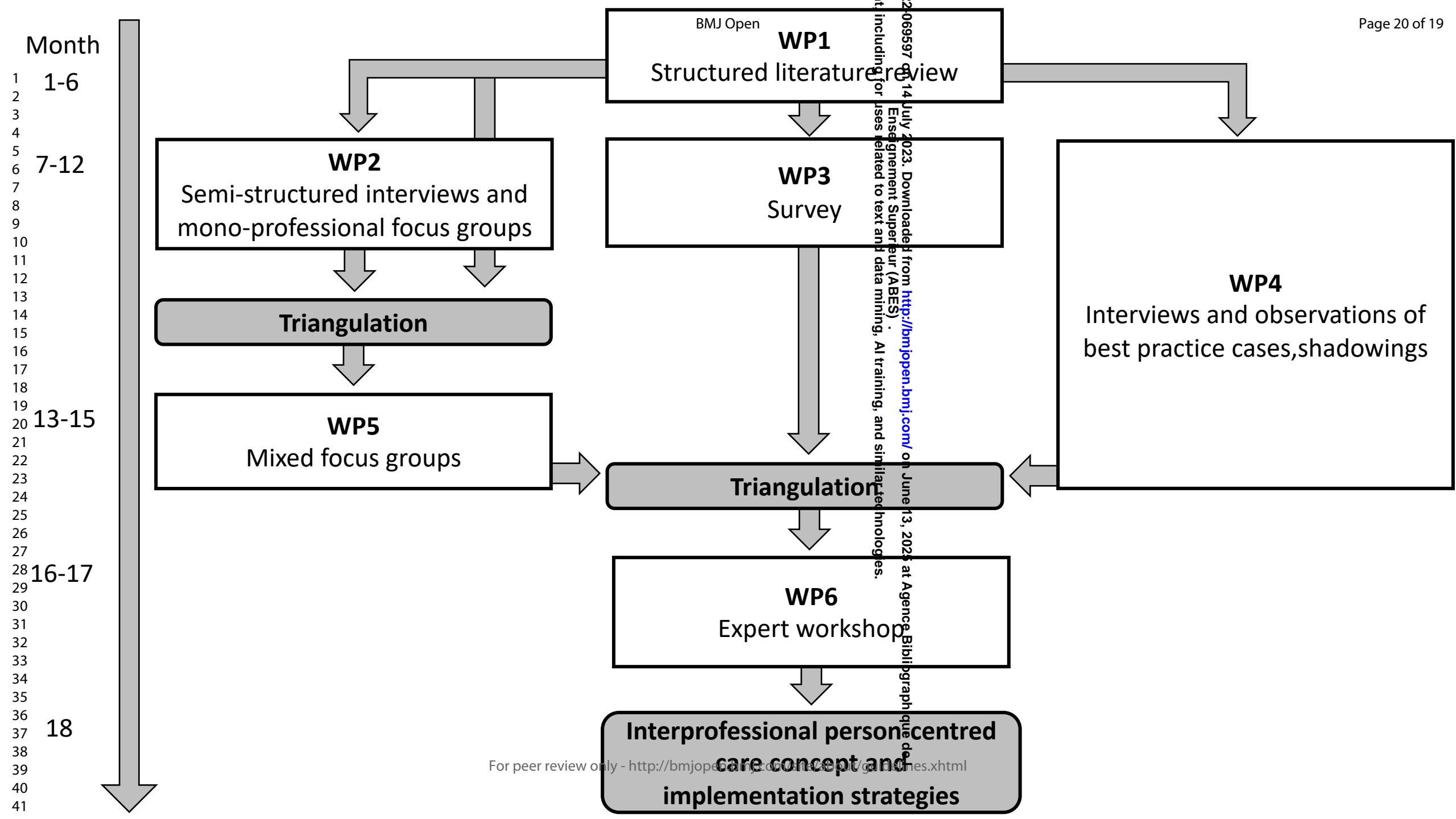
- 40 Anthoine E, Delmas C, Couterut J, et al. Development and psychometric testing of a scale assessing the sharing of medical information and interprofessional communication: the CSI scale. *BMC Health Serv Res* 2014;14:126.
- 41 Reid R, Bruce D, Allstaff K, et al. Validating the Readiness for Interprofessional Learning Scale (RIPLS) in the postgraduate context: are health care professionals ready for IPL? *Med Educ* 2006;40(5):415–22.
- 42 Ushiro R. Nurse-Physician Collaboration Scale: development and psychometric testing. *J Adv Nurs* 2009;65(7):1497–508.
- 43 Hoffmann TC, Glasziou PP, Boutron I, et al. Better reporting of interventions: template for intervention description and replication (TIDieR) checklist and guide. *BMJ* 2014;348:g1687.
- 44 Kuckartz U. Qualitative Inhaltsanalyse. Methoden, Praxis, Computerunterstützung (Grundlagentexte Methoden, 5., überarbeitete Auflage) 2022.
- 45 Gioia DA, Chittipeddi K. Sensemaking and sensegiving in strategic change initiation. *Strategic management journal* 1991;12(6):433–48.
- 46 Gioia DA, Corley KG, Hamilton AL. Seeking Qualitative Rigor in Inductive Research: Notes on the Gioia Methodology. *Organizational Research Methods* 2012;16(1):15–31.
- 47 Guetterman T, Creswell JW, Kuckartz U. Using joint displays and MAXQDA software to represent the results of mixed methods research. *Use of visual displays in research and testing: Coding, interpreting, and reporting data* 2015:145–75.
- 48 Bergman MM. Advances in mixed methods research: Theories and applications: Sage 2008.
- 49 Rehfuss EA, Booth A, Brereton L, et al. Towards a taxonomy of logic models in systematic reviews and health technology assessments: A priori, staged, and iterative approaches. *Res Synth Methods* 2018;9(1):13–24.
- 50 Pelz C, Schmitt A, Meis M. Knowledge Mapping als Methode zur Auswertung und Ergebnispräsentation von Fokusgruppen in der Markt- und Evaluationsforschung. *Forum qualitative Sozialforschung* 2004;5(2).
- 51 Sekhon M, Cartwright M, Francis JJ. Acceptability of healthcare interventions: an overview of reviews and development of a theoretical framework. *BMC Health Serv Res* 2017;17(1):88.
- 52 Sekhon M, Cartwright M, Francis JJ. Acceptability of health care interventions: A theoretical framework and proposed research agenda. *Br J Health Psychol* 2018;23(3):519–31.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

Figure 1: Study design of the mixed methods study for the interprof HOME development, WP = work package

For peer review only

Enseignement Supérieur (ABES) .
Protected by copyright, including for uses related to text and data mining, AI training, and similar technologies.



BMJ Open

Development of an interprofessional person-centred care concept for persons with care needs living in their own homes (*interprof HOME*): study protocol for a mixed methods study

Journal:	<i>BMJ Open</i>
Manuscript ID	bmjopen-2022-069597.R2
Article Type:	Protocol
Date Submitted by the Author:	30-May-2023
Complete List of Authors:	Tetzlaff, Britta; University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Department of General Practice and Primary Care Scherer, Martin; University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Department of General Practice and Primary Medical Care Balzer, Katrin ; Universität zu Lübeck, Institute for Social Medicine and Epidemiology, Nursing Research Unit Steyer, Linda; Universität zu Lübeck, Institute for Social Medicine and Epidemiology, Nursing Research Unit Köpke, Sascha; University of Cologne, Institute of Nursing Science, Medical Faculty & University Hospital Cologne Friede, Tim; University Medical Center Göttingen, Department of Medical Statistics Maurer, Indre; University of Göttingen, Chair of Organization and Corporate Development, Faculty of Business and Economics Weber, Clarissa; University of Göttingen, Chair of Organization and Corporate Development, Faculty of Business and Economics König, Hans-Helmut; University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Department for Health Economics and Health Services Research Konnopka, A; University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Department for Health Economics and Health Services Research Ruppel, Thomas; Kanzlei für Medizinrecht und Gesundheitsrecht Dr. Dr. Thomas Ruppel Mazur, Ana; University Medical Center Göttingen, Department of General Practice Hummers, Eva; University Medical Center Göttingen, Department of General Practice Mueller, Christiane A.; University Medical Center Göttingen, Department of General Practice
Primary Subject Heading:	Patient-centred medicine
Secondary Subject Heading:	General practice / Family practice, Nursing, Communication
Keywords:	PRIMARY CARE, Nursing Care, Interprofessional Relations, Patient-Centered Care



TITEL PAGE

Development of an interprofessional person-centred care concept for persons with care needs living in their own homes (*interprofHOME*): study protocol for a mixed methods study

Britta Tetzlaff¹, Martin Scherer¹, Katrin Balzer², Linda Steyer², Sascha Köpke³, Tim Friede⁴, Indre Maurer⁵, Clarissa E. Weber⁵, Hans Helmut König⁶, Alexander Konnopka⁶, Thomas Ruppel⁷, Ana Mazur⁸, Eva Hummers⁸, Christiane A. Mueller⁸

¹Department of General Practice and Primary Care, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Martinistraße 52, 20246 Hamburg, Germany.

²Institute for Social Medicine and Epidemiology, Nursing Research Unit, University of Lübeck, Ratzeburger Allee 160, Haus 50, 23538 Lübeck, Germany.

³Institute of Nursing Science, University of Cologne, Medical Faculty & University Hospital Cologne, Gleueler Straße 176-178, 50935 Cologne, Germany.

⁴Department of Medical Statistics, University Medical Center Göttingen, Humboldtallee 32, D-37073 Göttingen, Germany.

⁵Chair of Organization and Corporate Development, Faculty of Business and Economics, Georg-August-University Göttingen, Platz der Göttinger Sieben 3, 37073 Göttingen, Germany.

⁶Department of Health Economics and Health Services Research, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Martinistraße 52, 20246 Hamburg, Germany.

⁷Kanzlei für Medizinrecht und Gesundheitsrecht Dr. Dr. Thomas Ruppel, Moislinger Allee 9d, 23558 Lübeck, Germany

⁸Department of General Practice, University Medical Center Göttingen, Humboldtallee 38, 37073 Göttingen, Germany.

Address correspondence to: Dr. Britta Tetzlaff. Department of General Practice and Primary Care, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Martinistraße 52, 20246 Hamburg, Germany. Tel: +49 (40) 7410-57158. Email: b.tetzlaff@uke.de

Keywords

outpatients, nursing care, home care, interprofessional relations, patient care team, patient-centered care

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

ABSTRACT

Introduction

People receiving home care usually have complex health care needs requiring the involvement of informal caregivers and various health professionals. In this context, successful collaboration is an important element of person-centred care, which is often insufficiently implemented. Consequences might be found in avoidable hospitalizations. The aim of the study is to develop a care concept to improve person-centred interprofessional collaboration for people receiving home care considering the perspectives of all person groups involved.

Methods and analysis

This study uses a mixed-methods design consisting of a literature review, several qualitative inquiries, a cross-sectional quantitative study, and a final structured workshop. After a literature review (Work Package (WP)1), we will explore the perspectives of people receiving home care (n=20), their relatives (n=20), and representatives of statutory health insurances (n=5) in semi-structured interviews (WP2). Moreover, 100 individuals of each group (people receiving home care, relatives, registered nurses, general practitioners and therapists) involved in home care will answer a survey on collaboration that will be analysed descriptively (WP3). Additionally, mono-professional focus groups (n=9) of registered nurses, general practitioners and therapists respectively will discuss current practices. Data will be analysed by qualitative content analysis. Best practice cases (n=8) will be analysed by a case-based qualitative content analysis based on data of observations of home visits and interviews (WP4). The findings of WP2 will be discussed in mixed focus groups (n=4) with ten participants each (WP5). Considering the results of joint displays of WP3, WP4 and WP5, the interprofessional care concept and its implementation will be elaborated in an expert workshop (WP6).

Ethics and dissemination

Ethical approval was obtained from all ethics committees of the project partners. Study results will be disseminated through publications, conference presentations, student education, and advanced training of health professionals.

Protected by copyright, including for uses related to text and data mining, AI training, and similar technologies.
Enseignement Supérieur (ABES)

Strengths and limitations of this study

- The greatest strength of the study is its participatory design, in which all groups involved in home care contribute actively to the development of the interprofessional person-centred care concept "*interprof* HOME".
- The mixed methods approach (interviews, focus groups, observations, shadowings, survey, expert workshop) answers the research questions from different methodological angles and therefore provides deep insight into the topic.
- Another strength is the interprofessional composition of the research team.
- Constant discussions of data and the analysing process in subgroups and the whole study team result in a well reflected view on the material.
- Although a limitation of this study might be the fact that, for instance, persons with dementia, aphasia, and other restricting conditions will not be included, the perspective of their relatives will be considered.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

INTRODUCTION

By the end of 2019, nearly 1 million (983,000) people in need of care in Germany were being cared for by 14,700 outpatient care services.[1] A further increase in the number of people receiving home care is expected in the coming decades - not only in Germany, but also in other European countries.[2]

The care for people receiving home care (PRHC) is very complex and is typically carried out by relatives as well as various health professionals, such as nurses and nursing assistants of outpatient care services, general practitioners (GPs), occupational therapists, speech therapists, or physical therapists (in the following summarized as 'therapists'), and persons of other professional backgrounds. Home care refers to the range of services provided to support persons to live safely at home, including caregiving, skilled services (such as nursing and therapy) and medical treatment. In Germany, home care is provided for people who have relevant care needs and/or cannot leave the house for therapy or medical treatment.[3, 4] Health insurance funds pay for medication and therapy. Outpatient care services are organizations that employ registered and assistant nurses who provide nursing as well as medical and domestic services at home based on legally defined categories of long-term care needs. Costs are covered by long-term care insurance funds. Home care requires constant mutual coordination, which is reported to be rarely systematic and structured. Therefore, interprofessional communication is considered to be in need of improvement.[5] Insufficient cooperation and communication between the involved health professionals can lead to "inconsistent care" due to problems in the transfer of information, as well as because of undesirable events and errors.[5] A lack of consistent communication structures among health professionals is identified as having a negative impact on the safety of those in need of care.[6] The scientific literature reveals little about the views of health professionals or PRHC and their relatives on interprofessional collaboration in home care. In a German survey of professional nurses on the topic of essential tasks and problem areas, this setting plays only a marginal role. Cooperation with GPs in issuing prescriptions is seen as conflictual; improved communication, reduction of frictional losses, and improved interface management are considered useful.[7] GPs and involved outpatient care services caring for persons with dementia assessed communication and documentation as part of the collaboration as cumbersome, irregular, and unsatisfactory.[8] In a recent focus group study with GPs, GPs' representatives, managers of outpatient care services and welfare associations, all participants stated that collaboration is important for patient care. Mutual respect, a permanent contact person and an additional reimbursement for the collaboration were strived for to ensure continuity of patient care.[9] In a Spanish/Slovenic study defined structures, shared goals and team development were found to be critical factors for establishing and maintaining good collaboration between GPs and nurses in primary care [10], while a Dutch qualitative study described mutual trust to be the most important facilitating factor for effective communication . Improved communication can be achieved through well-structured team meetings in which GPs and nurses receive appropriate payment for their attendance, have face-to-face contact and take part in interprofessional training

Protected by copyright, including for uses related to text and data mining, AI training, and similar technologies. Enregistrement Supérieur (ABES) .

programs.[11] Little is known about therapists' perspectives: In a nationwide survey in Germany, occupational and physical therapists perceived communication about mutual patients with GPs, outpatient care services, and other therapists as too infrequent.[12] Other qualitative studies reveal that GPs have to prioritize whom they want to collaborate with,[13] and that physical therapists as well as GPs considered mutual communication and the receipt of appropriate examination findings to be important.[14] Closer collaboration between physical therapists and GPs can lead to better management of patients with complex problems and prevent unnecessary use of resources by avoiding inappropriate referrals.[15] From the perspective of patients and relatives, proper information transfer between professionals, clear procedures, and proactive GPs and nurses were considered essential for good palliative care at home, as shown in an interview study from the Netherlands.[16] In a British interview study, relatives indicated that minimizing the number of people involved in caregiving, increasing or ensuring personal continuity, and optimizing informational and organizational aspects of caregiving could lead to a more positive experience in palliative care.[17] Finally, a meta-synthesis of qualitative studies identifies successful interprofessional collaboration as a key success factor for safe and person-centred care.[18] Moreover, interdisciplinary collaboration was an important aspect of implementing person-centeredness.[19]

While intervention studies in the inpatient care setting suggest the superiority of care provided by a multi-professional team,[20] or by involving GPs or pharmacists, [21] only few interprofessional concepts exist for the home care setting. In Ontario, Canada, interprofessional "home-based primary care teams" have been caring for patients in their homes for several years.[22] Members of these teams state that shared goals are essential for their work.

Current projects in Germany are breaking new ground in collaboration between GPs and registered nurses.[23–26] However, none of these projects aim at promoting interprofessional collaboration with other health professionals in home care, actively integrating the perspectives of all persons involved.

The findings above disclose that the field of "interprofessional collaboration in home care" refers solely to cooperation between only two professional groups and often does not involve those directly concerned, i.e., the PRHC and their relatives. So far, there are no studies developing and testing strategies to enhance interprofessional collaboration for person-centred home care while considering the perspectives of all people involved. Existing evidence typically relates to integrated or coordinated care approaches for persons with specific chronic health conditions or in palliative care, but not to routine care for persons receiving home care due to various age- and disease-related limitations. In *interprof* HOME, PRHC and relatives will have an important role in the development and assessment of interprofessional person-centred care concept.

In person-centered care a person's values and preferences are elicited and guide all aspects of the individual health care in a dynamic relationship between the person, significant others, and all relevant health care providers.[27] To coordinate this team-based care, it is important to identify a person with primary responsibility for the care plan and facilitating the communication between providers. In person-centered care the person is always part of the

team.[27] This aligns with "collaborative health care practice", in which multiple health care professionals from different professional backgrounds provide comprehensive services by working with the person her-/himself, relatives, providers, and communities to deliver the highest quality of care across settings. [28]

Aim of the project

The overall aim of the mixed-methods study is to develop a care concept to improve person-centred interprofessional collaboration for PRHC while systematically considering the perspectives of PRHC themselves, their relatives, nurses of outpatient care services, GPs, occupational therapists, physical therapists, speech therapists and representatives of statutory health insurances.

The specific aims of the work packages are:

- (1) Exploration of the current care situation of PRHC in Germany from the perspective of PRHC, relatives, nurses of outpatient care services, GPs, occupational therapists, physical therapists, speech therapists, and representatives of statutory health insurances: Description of the interaction of the persons involved in care, consideration of person-centeredness. (WP 1 – WP 3)
- (2) Description of challenges and identification of facilitating factors in the communication and collaboration of those involved in the care of PRHC. (WP 1 - WP 3)
- (3) Exploration and description of “best practices” of interprofessional collaboration in home care. (WP 4)
- (4) Development of the interprofessional person-centred care concept and the implementation strategy. (WP 5 + WP 6)

We plan to test and implement the developed intervention *interprof* HOME in a later feasibility study and a cluster-randomized controlled trial (cRCT).

METHODS AND ANALYSIS

Study design and study setting

The mixed methods study for the *interprof* HOME development is carried out by partners in Northern, Central and Western Germany: Department of General Practice, Medical Center Göttingen; Chair of Organization and Corporate Development, University of Göttingen; Department of General Practice and Primary Care, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf; Institute for Social Medicine and Epidemiology, Nursing Research Group, University of Lübeck; Institute of Nursing Science, Medical Faculty and University Hospital Cologne, and the accredited law firm Ruppel, specialized in medical law. Members of the research team have various professional expertise in general practice, nursing science, nursing pedagogics and nursing research, public health, organization and corporate development as well as medical law and experience as nurse, physiotherapist, or occupational therapist. The interprofessional person-centred care concept “*interprof* HOME” will be developed in a multistep mixed-methods approach. The study started in May 2021 and will be funded until

late summer 2023. The six work packages (WP1-6) that constitute the study will be carried out simultaneously or consecutively (see Figure 1).

WP1 – Structured literature review: In this period the research field will be specified by a structured literature review. Part of the literature review will focus on providers' perceptions of communication and cooperation with each other. Furthermore, we are interested in the view of PRHC and their relatives on cooperation and communication with and between professional providers. Moreover, interventional studies on strategies for promotion of interprofessional collaboration in the outpatient care for PRHC will be reviewed.

WP2 – Semi-structured interviews and mono-professional focus groups: In interviews with PRHC and relatives of PRHC, the interprofessional health care situation of PRHC will be explored. Mono-professional focus groups with GPs, nurses from outpatient care services, occupational therapists, physical therapists and speech therapists will also cover the working situation. Additionally, barriers and facilitators of interprofessional person-centred care will be discussed, and first ideas for an improved interprofessional health care will be collected. In expert interviews, specialists from statutory health/long-term care insurance companies will provide their perspective on home care of PRHC focusing on organisational and political implications.

WP3 - Survey: In a multicentre survey, PRHC and relatives as well as GPs, nurses and therapists will answer questions concerning previous collaboration in the context of home visits, potentials of collaboration, interface problems and ideas for interventions.

WP4 – Interviews and observations of best practice cases, shadowings: After recruiting home care constellations who consider themselves as “best practice cases” regarding interprofessional collaboration, observations of home visits of the involved professionals and interviews with PRHC, a relative or another close caring person (if involved) and the respective involved health professionals will be interviewed. Additionally, nurses of outpatient care services will be shadowed during one working day to better understand the organisation of their daily routine.

WP5 - Mixed focus groups: Based on a triangulation of the findings from WP1 to WP2, we will conduct focus groups with mixed samples of representatives from all parties involved to outline the components of the interprofessional person-centred care concept.

WP6 - Expert workshop: Within a structured two-day expert workshop, experts of all groups being involved in home care, will discuss, adapt, and combine draft components from WP3, WP4 and the mixed focus groups (WP5). They will determine the form of the outpatient interprofessional person-centred care concept and define a strategy for its implementation.

Eligibility and recruitment

1
2
3 Table 1 displays the eligibility criteria for participants of interviews, focus groups and expert
4 workshop (WP2, WP 4, WP 5 and WP 6).
5
6 Recruitment of participants will follow the same scheme for **WP2, WP4** and **WP5**:
7 Professionals (nurses of outpatient care services, GPs, occupational therapists, physical
8 therapists, and speech therapists) will be identified via local registers in all research centres
9 and invited by letter and later by telephone to participate in the study. PRHC and relatives of
10 PRHC will be recruited by invitation via nurses of outpatient care services, via self-help groups,
11 GPs, occupational therapists, physical therapists, or speech therapists. Experts of statutory
12 health/long-term care insurance companies will be approached by email or telephone directly
13 by the researchers.
14
15 During the recruitment for interviews and focus groups, a diversity of attributes will be strived
16 for concerning sex, age, region, specialisation (professionals), and social support, co-care by
17 family members, distance to GP's office, density pattern of nursing care services, and
18 individual health situation (PRHC and relatives).
19
20 For the survey (**WP3**) professionals will be identified via local registers and they will be invited
21 by email followed by two reminders. PRHC relatives will be recruited via notices in long-term
22 care support centres, information in newsletters, websites of caring relatives or self-help
23 groups, presentation of the study in meetings of self-help groups.
24
25 For **WP6**, representatives of PRHC and relatives, who have deep expertise in their roles and
26 experts from the fields, nurses, GPs, occupational therapists, physical therapists, and speech
27 therapists will be complemented by experts from health insurances, external quality
28 management institutions, health politics, as well as scientific experts from general practice,
29 nursing, therapeutic science, public health, and economic sciences. Experts will be invited
30 according to their reputation, after recommendation by the advisory board or based on
31 professional contacts. Researchers contact them by email or telephone.
32
33 As questionnaires in WP3 will be mainly answered online, eligibility criteria will be specified
34 as for WP2, WP4 and WP5, but cannot be controlled.
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42

43 **Table 1: Eligibility criteria for participants**
44 PRHC = people receiving home care; GPs= general practitioners; WP = work package; SGB XI= Social Code - Book
45 XI - Social Care (Sozialgesetzbuch (SGB) - Elftes Buch (XI) - Soziale Pflegeversicherung)

Person group (in WP)	Inclusion Criteria besides signature of informed consent	Exclusion Criteria
PRHC (WP2, WP4, WP5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Age: 18 years and older• Receiving care by outpatient care service according to SGB XI• Living in own home• Sufficient German language skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disease or disability which makes it impossible to be interviewed• Living in a nursing home• No informed consent of legal guardian, if PRHC is not able to give consent
Relatives of PRHC (WP2, WP4, WP5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Age: 18 years and older• Their relative is the person who receives care by an outpatient care service according to SGB XI in her/his in own home• Sufficient German language skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Their care-dependent relative lives in a nursing home

Person group (in WP)	Inclusion Criteria besides signature of informed consent	Exclusion Criteria
Nurses (WP2, WP4, WP5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working as a registered or an assistant nurse in outpatient care service • Performing home visits • Sufficient German language skills 	
GPs (WP2, WP4, WP5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualification in family medicine or internal medicine • Working as a GP • Performing home visits • Sufficient German language skills 	
Therapists (WP2, WP4, WP5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualification as physical therapist, occupational therapist, or speech therapist • Performing home visits • Sufficient German language skills 	
Experts statutory health/nursing insurance (WP2, WP6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employee of a statutory health/long term care insurance • Focus on outpatient care • Sufficient German language skills 	
Experts (WP6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age: 18 years and older • Expert of important field for the study • Sufficient German language skills 	

Sample Size

In **WP2** 20 PRHC and 20 relatives of PRHC will be interviewed across the four research centres to cover a wide range of themes. Five interviews will be conducted with experts from statutory health/long term care insurances. Across all four research centres three mono-professional focus groups of around 8 participants of each professional group will be held (9 focus groups altogether). [29, 30] Additionally, one mixed focus group will be conducted in WP5 per research centre (n= 4). Each mixed focus group is composed of two PRHC, two relatives, two nurses of an outpatient care service, two GPs, and two therapists to integrate the perspective of all persons being involved in outpatient care. According to our experience from previous qualitative research and the literature, saturation should be achieved after 10 to 20 interviews [31] and 3 to 6 focus groups per person group. [32]

In **WP3** we strive to reach 100 participants per person group (PRHC and relatives, nurses of outpatient care services, GPs, and therapists). As there is no valid basis for a sample size calculation and considering the exploratory nature of the survey, we chose a sample size that seems to be both achievable and large enough to perform meaningful analyses.

For **WP4** 8 PRHC cases will be included, if the involved individuals agree that their case is a best practices case. The number of eight cases allows for both in-depth analysis of individual cases and comparison across cases while taking heterogeneity of the cases into account. Two nurses will be complementarily shadowed.

A best practice case may involve PRHC, relatives, nurses, GP, and therapists. If specialized care providers, such as wound experts, are also involved in a case they will also be invited to participate in the study. Cases will also be included if not all of the above-mentioned actors are involved or if not all of them are willing to participate in the study.

Up to 20 experts of around ten subgroups will take part in the expert workshop (**WP6**) to guarantee that all perspectives are represented, and a constructive discussion will arise. Interviewees receive a compensation of EUR 50, participants of focus groups EUR 100 and experts in the two-day workshop EUR 350.

Data collection

Semi-structured interviews will be conducted in **WP2** and **WP4**.^[33] Focus groups will be used to collect data in **WP2** and **WP5**,^[34, 35] and an expert workshop takes place in **WP6**. The guideline for interviews in **WP2** will be developed according to Helfferich^[36] and will be based on findings from the literature research. For a better comparability of content and to diminish influence of different interviewers or facilitators, identical topics are included in interview and mono-professional focus group guidelines (**WP2**): current health care situation of PRHC/person-centeredness, interaction/collaboration of persons involved in health care for PRHC, and ideas for an optimal interprofessional care of PRHC. The guideline for the mixed focus groups (**WP5**) and the expert workshop (**WP6**) will base upon findings from previous work packages respectively. Interviewees can choose whether interviews will be held by phone, video, or in person, while focus groups and expert workshop will be conducted via video calls (due to pandemic hygiene guidelines). Interviews and focus groups will be audio-recorded; the latter will be logged additionally. Data of the survey (**WP3**) will be collected anonymously via the online platform “SoSci Survey” or via anonymous paper versions by letter. The questionnaire is based on the German Version of the “Jefferson Scale of Attitudes towards Physician-Nurse Collaboration” ^[37], a 15-item instrument measuring attitudes or orientation towards interprofessional collaboration. Topics are interprofessional collaboration and relations as well as autonomy of professional groups. For PRHC and relatives, some subscales will be adapted to collect information on PRHCs’ perception of interprofessional collaboration. Moreover, some data collection tools from the previous *interprof* ACT study ^[38] as well as subscales from other validated questionnaires will be used (Table 2).

Table 2: Instruments in questionnaire (WP3)

Literature	Instrument	Used Subscale
Orchard et al., ^[39]	Assessment of Interprofessional Team Collaboration Scale (AITCS-II)	• partnership • cooperationcoordination“
Anthoine et al., ^[40]	Communicating and sharing information (CSI)	• sharing of medical information
Reid et al., ^[41]	Readiness for Interprofessional Learning Scale (RIPLS)	• teamwork and collaboration • patient-centeredness • sense of professional identity
Ushiro, ^[42]	Nurse-Physician Collaboration Scale (NPCS)	• joint participation in the cure / care decision-making process • sharing of patient information • cooperativeness

The questionnaire consists of 56 items, which are mostly statements assessed with 4- or 5-point Likert scales and questions on basic demographic aspects. The questionnaire is available from the authors on request.

In **WP4**, interviews will be conducted with persons involved in a case based on a semi-structured interview guide. In addition, a researcher will observe home visits of the different professionals in a non-participatory way and log the process in a standardized observer protocol. After the non-participatory observations, the researcher will actively ask questions to catch more information on background or cohesion of actions. Moreover, a researcher will further accompany two nurses during one working day and will make field notes with a focus on organisational issues and nursing professionals' interprofessional interactions (telephone calls, emails, direct contacts). Finally, reports about observations and shadowing will be written.

The expert workshop (**WP6**) will be audio recorded, logged, and documented. After the expert workshop, the components of the new concept and the implementation strategy will be documented based on established reporting standards.[43] It will be sent to the experts for annotation.

Trained researchers will conduct interviews and observations and facilitate the focus groups and expert workshop. Transcripts of all audio-recordings will be checked again and pseudonymised.

Data analyses

Interviews (**WP2**) and all focus groups (**WP2**, **WP5**) will be analysed by qualitative content analyses.[44]

In **WP2** teams of two researchers from different centres will analyse data from one person group (PRHC, relatives, nurses, therapists, GPs, experts from statutory health/long-term care insurance companies). At first, a common deductively developed code system will be used for the analyses of the first interviews. In this period, new codes and subcodes will be developed and integrated. Afterwards, the complete material will be coded again according to the new deductive and inductive code system. All data will be coded by two researchers, either simultaneously or consecutively. In case of discrepancy, a supervisor will be involved, and the code will be discussed until an agreement is reached. In weekly meetings, researchers of all centres will discuss and compare findings. They will create a category system for the data of all person groups.

In **WP3** data will be analysed descriptively using the software SPSS. Exploratory correlation - and regression analyses will be performed in addition, if needed.

In **WP4** a case-based qualitative content analysis will be conducted to evaluate interviews, observations and shadowings regarding best practices of interprofessional coordination and exchange of information. The analysis follows the principles of the Gioia approach.[45, 46]

In a synthesis, findings from the analyses of **WP2's** interviews and focus groups will be compared and contrasted with each other. The results will frame the topic guide for the mixed focus groups (**WP5**).

For combining findings from **WP3**, **WP4** and **WP5** we will use joint displays and MAXQDA software.[47] Findings will be arranged in the central topics: current practice, relevant context factors, needs and expectations regarding medical-nursing-therapeutical care of PRHC in the home care setting. The resulting matrix will be assessed for overlapping, complementing or contradictory content. Two study centres will perform the comparison independently. Results of the triangulation will be reflected within the consortium with regard to validity and plausibility.[48] The adapted findings will be summarised in a preliminary logic model for interprofessional person-centred care for PRHC.[49] This model will build the bases for the expert workshop (**WP6**), which will be analysed by knowledge mapping.[50] After the expert workshop, the finally adapted logic model of the health care concept as well as the consented strategies for its implementation will be fixed in an intervention protocol.[43] The protocol will be sent to the experts of the workshop for comments. Comments will be integrated, and the new concept will be finalized.

Patient and public involvement statement

Patient representatives, members of self-help groups and professional caregivers will be members of the advisory board. Moreover, the perspective of PRHC and their relatives will be directly integrated into the development of the concept, as their view will be captured in the interviews of **WP2** and **WP4**, in the **WP5** mixed focus groups and as experts in the **WP6** expert workshop. We will not involve the general public into the study process.

DISCUSSION

By integrating the perspectives and needs of all groups of persons involved in home care for PRHC into the development of the interprofessional person-centred home care concept, acceptance is considered to be higher and implementation more feasible. [51, 52] We intend to compose a concept especially serving PRHC with regard to clinical and social outcomes. Additional goals should be a better support of relatives and an amelioration of the interprofessional caring process itself as well as an improved interprofessional collaboration and higher job satisfaction. The newly developed interprofessional and person-centred care concept “*interprof HOME*” is intended to be piloted with regard to acceptance and feasibility and be consecutively implemented and evaluated with regard to effectiveness. In general, we aim at drawing more attention on the interprofessional home care in Germany and contribute to its improvement by publishing and teaching our results.

ETHICS AND DISSEMINATION

Ethical approval from local Research Ethics Boards were obtained from all institutions involved in data collection and analysis (University Medical Centre Göttingen (35/8/21) Medical Association Hamburg for the University Medical Centre Hamburg-Eppendorf (2021-200203-BO-bet), University of Lübeck (21-410) and University of Cologne (21-1499_1). The study is registered on ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT05149937. If important protocol modification will arise,

they will be submitted as an amendment to the ethical boards, the funder will be informed as well as the trial registry and all participants, who are involved.

All study participants will be informed in written and additionally in oral form by a researcher. All participants will sign the informed consent prior to data collection. In case of a legal guardianship of a PRHC, the legal guardian will be informed and can give informed consent in addition to the PRHC. However, PRHC can take part if they are able to give informed consent themselves. If PRHC are not able to consent, a consent of the legal guardian must be collected prior to data collection (if the PRHC meets inclusion and exclusion criteria). Withdrawal from the study is possible at any given point during the study without any negative effects for the participant. Deletion of data of the participant will be possible until the end of the study (pseudonymisation), afterwards data will be anonymised, and a tracking of data will not be possible anymore.

At the end of the study, we will publish findings about the perspectives of the different person groups on interprofessional care and the development of the interprofessional person-centred care concept in peer-reviewed scientific journals as well as present them at scientific conferences. Moreover, we will include results into education of medical, nursing, and therapeutic students as well as vocational training of professionals – ideally in interprofessional sessions.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

CAM, BT, KB, EH, TF, HHK, AK, SK, IM, CEW, LS, MS, AM and TR conceived the study design in a collaborative manner. All authors substantially contribute to the implementation of the study and give relevant intellectual input. BT and CAM wrote the manuscript. All authors revised the manuscript critically for important intellectual content and agreed on the final version.

FUNDING STATEMENT

This work was supported by Federal Joint Committee (Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss), grant number 01VSF20005.

COMPETING INTERESTS STATEMENT

The authors have no conflicts of interest.

DATA SHARING

In addition to survey data, the data in our study are mainly based on transcripts of audio recordings of interviews, focus groups, observations, and expert workshops. We cannot provide access to the data because the consent forms state that the data will be viewed only by study staff and used only for the purposes of the study. Consequently, we cannot share the original data.

REFERENCES

1 Statistisches Bundesamt. Pflegestatistik 2020.
https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-
Umwelt/Gesundheit/Pflege/_inhalt.html#sprg234062.

2 Tarricone R, Tsouros AD, eds. Home care in Europe: The solid facts. Copenhagen:
World Health Organization, Europe 2008.

3 Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss. Richtlinie des Gemeinsamen Bundesausschusses:
Richtlinie über die Verordnung von Heilmitteln in der vertragsärztlichen Versorgung
(Heilmittel ... 2020.

4 Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss. Richtlinie des Gemeinsamen Bundesausschusses
über die Verordnung von häuslicher Krankenpflege (Häusliche Krankenpflege-
Richtlinie) in der ... 2010.

5 Görres S, Warfelmann C, Meinecke P, et al. Perspektivenwerkstatt Patientensicherheit in
der ambulanten Pflege. Abschlussbericht für das Zentrum für Qualität in der Pflege
(ZQP) 2018.

6 Berland A, Bentsen SB. Medication errors in home care: a qualitative focus group study.
1365-2702 2017;26(21-22):3734–41.
https://livivo.idm.oclc.org/login?url=https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jocn.1
3745.

7 Büscher A, Horn A. Bestandsaufnahme zur Situation in der ambulanten Pflege:
Ergebnisse einer Expertenbefragung. Bielefeld: Institut für Pflegewissenschaft an der
Universität Bielefeld (IPW) 2010.

8 van den Bussche H, Jahncke-Latteck Ä-D, Ernst A, et al. Zufriedene Hausärzte und
kritische Pflegenden – Probleme der interprofessionellen Zusammenarbeit in der
Versorgung zu Hause lebender Menschen mit Demenz. *Das Gesundheitswesen*
2013;75(05):328–33.

9 Erdmann J, Götz K. Kooperation zwischen Hausärzt* innen und ambulanten
Pflegediensten – eine qualitative Studie. *Zeitschrift für Allgemeinmedizin* 2022:184–89.

10 Hämel K, Vössing C. The collaboration of general practitioners and nurses in primary
care: a comparative analysis of concepts and practices in Slovenia and Spain. *Prim
Health Care Res Dev* 2017;18(5):492–506.

11 Nieuwboer MS, Perry M, van der Sande R, et al. Identification of influencing factors and
strategies to improve communication between general practitioners and community
nurses: a qualitative focus group study. *Fam Pract* 2018;35(5):619–25.

Protected by copyright, including for uses related to text and data mining, AI training, and similar technologies.
Enseignement Supérieur (ABES)

- 12 Barzel A, Ketels G, Schön G, et al. Erste deutschlandweite Befragung von Physio- und Ergotherapeuten zur Berufssituation. *physioscience* 2011;7(04):159–66.
- 13 Steihaug S, Paulsen B, Melby L. Norwegian general practitioners' collaboration with municipal care providers - a qualitative study of structural conditions. *Scand J Prim Health Care* 2017;35(4):344–51. doi:10.1080/02813432.2017.1397264 [published Online First: 8 November 2017].
- 14 Hayward C, Willcock S. General practitioner and physiotherapist communication: how to improve this vital interaction. *Prim Health Care Res Dev* 2015;16(3):304–08.
- 15 Clemence ML, Seamark DA. GP referral for physiotherapy to musculoskeletal conditions - a qualitative study. *Fam Pract* 2003;20(5):578–82.
- 16 Oosterveld-Vlug MG, Custers B, Hofstede J, et al. What are essential elements of high-quality palliative care at home? An interview study among patients and relatives faced with advanced cancer. *1472-684X* 2019;18(1):96. doi:10.1186/s12904-019-0485-7 [published Online First: 6 November 2019].
- 17 Seamark D, Blake S, Brearley SG, et al. Dying at home: a qualitative study of family carers' views of support provided by GPs community staff. *1478-5242* 2014;64(629):e796-803.
- 18 Holmen H, Larsen MH, Sallinen MH, et al. Working with patients suffering from chronic diseases can be a balancing act for health care professionals - a meta-synthesis of qualitative studies. *BMC Health Serv Res* 2020;20(1):98.
- 19 Hower KI, Vennedey V, Hillen HA, et al. Implementation of patient-centred care: which organisational determinants matter from decision maker's perspective? Results from a qualitative interview study across various health and social care organisations. *BMJ Open* 2019;9(4):e027591.
- 20 Mitchell GK, Brown RM, Erikssen L, et al. Multidisciplinary care planning in the primary care management of completed stroke: a systematic review. *BMC Fam Pract* 2008;9:44.
- 21 Nazir A, Unroe K, Tegeler M, et al. Systematic review of interdisciplinary interventions in nursing homes. *J Am Med Dir Assoc* 2013;14(7):471–78.
- 22 Smith-Carrier T, Neysmith S. Analyzing the Interprofessional Working of a Home-Based Primary Care Team. *Can J Aging* 2014;33(3):271–84.
- 23 Deutsches Ärzteblatt. Ärzte und Pflegedienste in Nordrhein wollen Versorgung gemeinsam sichern 2019. <https://www.aerzteblatt.de/nachrichten/107895/Aerzte-und-Pflegedienste-in-Nordrhein-wollen-Ver-sorgung-gemeinsam-sichern>.
- 24 Niedersächsisches Ministerium für Soziales Gesundheit und Gleichstellung. Ambulante Pflege und medizinische Versorgung im ländlichen Raum verbessern — Telemedizin- und Pflegeprojekt in Gifhorn gestartet 2019.

- https://www.ms.niedersachsen.de/startseite/service_kontakt/presseinformationen/ambulante-pflege-und-medizinische-versorgung-im-landlichen-raum-verbessern-telemedizin-und-pflegeprojekt-in-gifhorn-gestartet-181774.html.
- 25 Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss. Hand in Hand – Hausarzt und Pflegeexperte Hand in Hand – ANP Center zur Zukunftssicherung der medizinischen Basisversorgung in der Region. <https://innovationsfonds.g-ba.de/projekte/neue-versorgungsformen/handinhand-hausarzt-und-pflegeexperte-hand-in-hand-anp-center-zur-zukunftssicherung-der-medizinischen-basisversorgung-in-der-region>.192.
 - 26 Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss. Comm4Care SAN – Versorgung Pflegebedürftiger unter Optimierung der interprofessionellen Kommunikation 2022. <https://innovationsfonds.g-ba.de/projekte/neue-versorgungsformen/comm4care-san-versorgung-pflegebeduerftiger-unter-optimierung-der-interprofessionellen-kommunikation>.350.
 - 27 American Geriatrics Society's Expert Panel on Person-Centered Care. Person-Centered Care: A Definition and Essential Elements. *JAGS* 2016;64(1):15–18.
 - 28 World Health Organisation. Framework for action on interprofessional education and collaborative practice: Geneva World Health Organization 2010.
 - 29 Cortini M, Galanti T, Fantinelli S. Focus Group Discussion: how many Participants in a Group? 2019.
 - 30 Nandita Murukutla, Pallavi Puri. A Guide to Conducting Online Focus Groups: Unpublished 2020.
 - 31 Francis JJ, Johnston M, Robertson C, et al. What is an adequate sample size? Operationalising data saturation for theory-based interview studies. *1476-8321* 2010;25(10):1229–45.
 - 32 Hennink MM, Kaiser BN, Weber MB. What Influences Saturation? Estimating Sample Sizes in Focus Group Research. *1552-7557* 2019;29(10):1483–96.
 - 33 Przyborski A, Wohlrab-Sahr M. Qualitative Sozialforschung: Ein Arbeitsbuch, 5th edn. Berlin/München/Boston: De Gruyter; De Gruyter Oldenbourg 2021.
 - 34 Przyborski A, Riegler J. Gruppendiskussion und Fokusgruppe. In: Mey G, Mruck K, eds. *Handbuch Qualitative Forschung in der Psychologie*. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften 2010:436–48.
 - 35 Schulz M, Mack B, Renn O, eds. *Fokusgruppen in der empirischen Sozialwissenschaft: Von der Konzeption bis zur Auswertung*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS 2012.
 - 36 Helfferich C. *Die Qualität qualitativer Daten: Manual für die Durchführung qualitativer Interviews*, 4th edn. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften 2011.
 - 37 Hojat M, Fields SK, Veloski JJ, et al. Psychometric properties of an attitude scale measuring physician-nurse collaboration. *Eval Health Prof* 1999;22(2):208–20.

- 38 Müller C, Hesjedal-Streller B, Fleischmann N, et al. Effects of strategies to improve general practitioner-nurse collaboration and communication in regard to hospital admissions of nursing home residents (interprof ACT): study protocol for a cluster randomised controlled trial. *Trials* 2020;21(1):913.
- 39 Orchard CA, King GA, Khalili H, et al. Assessment of Interprofessional Team Collaboration Scale (AITCS): development and testing of the instrument. *J Contin Educ Health Prof* 2012;32(1):58–67.
- 40 Anthoine E, Delmas C, Couterut J, et al. Development and psychometric testing of a scale assessing the sharing of medical information and interprofessional communication: the CSI scale. *BMC Health Serv Res* 2014;14:126.
- 41 Reid R, Bruce D, Allstaff K, et al. Validating the Readiness for Interprofessional Learning Scale (RIPLS) in the postgraduate context: are health care professionals ready for IPL? *Med Educ* 2006;40(5):415–22.
- 42 Ushiro R. Nurse-Physician Collaboration Scale: development and psychometric testing. *J Adv Nurs* 2009;65(7):1497–508.
- 43 Hoffmann TC, Glasziou PP, Boutron I, et al. Better reporting of interventions: template for intervention description and replication (TIDieR) checklist and guide. *BMJ* 2014;348:g1687.
- 44 Kuckartz U. Qualitative Inhaltsanalyse. Methoden, Praxis, Computerunterstützung (Grundlagentexte Methoden, 5., überarbeitete Auflage) 2022.
- 45 Gioia DA, Chittipeddi K. Sensemaking and sensegiving in strategic change initiation. *Strategic management journal* 1991;12(6):433–48.
- 46 Gioia DA, Corley KG, Hamilton AL. Seeking Qualitative Rigor in Inductive Research: Notes on the Gioia Methodology. *Organizational Research Methods* 2012;16(1):15–31.
- 47 Guetterman T, Creswell JW, Kuckartz U. Using joint displays and MAXQDA software to represent the results of mixed methods research. *Use of visual displays in research and testing: Coding, interpreting, and reporting data* 2015:145–75.
- 48 Bergman MM. Advances in mixed methods research: Theories and applications: Sage 2008.
- 49 Rehfuss EA, Booth A, Brereton L, et al. Towards a taxonomy of logic models in systematic reviews and health technology assessments: A priori, staged, and iterative approaches. *Res Synth Methods* 2018;9(1):13–24.
- 50 Pelz C, Schmitt A, Meis M. Knowledge Mapping als Methode zur Auswertung und Ergebnispräsentation von Fokusgruppen in der Markt- und Evaluationsforschung. *Forum qualitative Sozialforschung* 2004;5(2).

51 Sekhon M, Cartwright M, Francis JJ. Acceptability of healthcare interventions: an
52 overview of reviews and development of a theoretical framework. *BMC Health Serv Res*
2017;17(1):88.

52 Sekhon M, Cartwright M, Francis JJ. Acceptability of health care interventions: A
theoretical framework and proposed research agenda. *Br J Health Psychol*
2018;23(3):519–31.

Figure 1: Study design of the mixed methods study for the interprof HOME development, WP = work package

