Technical University of Denmark



Measuring and developing Communities of Practice in a blood analysis unit

Jørgensen, Rasmus; Edwards, Kasper

Published in: Sustainable healthcare through professional collaboration across boundaries.

Publication date: 2016

Document Version Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Link back to DTU Orbit

Citation (APA):

Jørgensen, R., & Edwards, K. (2016). Measuring and developing Communities of Practice in a blood analysis unit. In Sustainable healthcare through professional collaboration across boundaries.

DTU Library

Technical Information Center of Denmark

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

• Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.

- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Measuring and developing Communities of Practice in a blood analysis unit

Rasmus Jørgensen & Kasper Edwards

Department of Management Engineering, Technical University of Denmark, Denmark

Email of presenting author: rajor@dtu.dk

Introduction:

Knowledge sharing is essential to develop operational efficiency and quality. However, knowledge sharing is difficult to achieve due to 24-7 shifts, patient contact and little time for meetings. The theory of communities of practice (CoP) proposes an alternate approach to knowledge sharing. A CoP is a social community formed around a practice (e.g. ICU nursing) which induce a propensity to share experiences and thereby constitute knowledge sharing. CoP was conceived as a descriptive construct but has gained popularity and is found to improve practice performance, but knowledge about developing and measuring CoP is lacking. We propose a method to measure and develop CoP and the method is tested in a blood analysis unit at 'Nordsjællands Hospital' in Denmark.

Material and method:

The practice was operationalized narrowly as employees performing a specific maintenance task. A questionnaire was developed based on a CoP literature review. Using the 'think aloud' method the questionnaire was tested with practitioners investigating if questions were decoded correctly and triggered the desired mental image.

CoP level was measured at baseline and at follow-up (seven weeks after the intervention). Interventions were initiated just after baseline measurement.

The following CoP developing interventions took place: The practice was chosen due to a high frequency and recurring problems. A voluntary CoP facilitator was identified. She then invited her colleagues to participate in the CoP and arranged CoP meetings.

The 'Event Effect Method' was used to control for effect modifiers by identifying events both part and not part of the intervention and estimating their effect on CoP.

Result:

Results will be available for the conference. A response rate of 50-60% is expected.

We expect increased CoP activity in the form of increased levels of reported knowledge sharing and common problem solving and increased amount of improvement suggestions.

Conclusion:

We hope to conclude that the questionnaire identified statistically significant changes (p<0,05).

We expect few effect modifiers were identified and assessed as having no impact on the measured CoP.

We expect the change in CoP level to correspond with intervention associated events and interventions are concluded to have produced the desired effect, and that the questionnaire measures this change.