



Interprofessional Primary Care Institute: Directors
 Organizations: George Fox University; Oregon Primary Care Association;
 Yamhill Community Care; Mountainview Consulting; Mariano &
 Associates; Strong Partners in Health. Photo credit to: John Valls /OHSU HOWTO

Supporting Research

Ryan, D., Emond, M., & Lamontagne, M., (2014). **Social network analysis as a metric for the development of an interdisciplinary, inter-organizational research team.** *Journal of Interprofessional Care*, 28(1), pp.28-33

Shannon P, Markiel A, Ozier O, Baliga NS, Wang JT, Ramage D, Amin N, Schwikowski B, & Ideker, T. (2003). **Cytoscape: A software environment for integrated models of biomolecular interaction networks** *Genome Research*. 13(11):2498-504.

Cheong, LHM, Armour, CL, & Bosnic-Anticevich, SZ (2016). **Primary health care and the patient perspective: A social network analysis.** *Research in Social and Administrative Pharmacy*, 9, 741-757.

Groenen, CJM, van Duijnhoven, NTL, Faber, MJ, Koetsenruijter, J, Kremer, JAM, & Vandenbussche, FPHA. (2017). **Use of social network analysis in maternity care to identify the profession most suited for case manager role.** *Midwifery*, 45, 50-55.

METHODOLOGY:

Social Network Analysis (SNA) can be used to look at change in teams over time and relate that change to process and outcome variables.



**Interprofessional
 Primary Care Institute**

Strengthening Each Other

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SNA provides both a visual and a mathematical analysis of human relationships. The nodes in the network are the people & links show relationships between nodes.

We generated a network description at our first meeting (T1) based on responses to the question, "How well do you know ___?" 0 = not at all/ 5= very well. T1 data show that team members are siloed based on discipline. Only the IPC Institute leader and the most senior faculty member are known by most directors.

We plan to measure relationships among directors over time. The SNA data can be used as a dependent variable to look for changes in the team over time (e.g. does siloing increase or decrease over time?). Alternatively, the SNA data (e.g. SNA metrics such as centrality or network reach or group cohesion) can be used as an independent variable to predict a process (e.g. leadership effectiveness) or an outcome (e.g. Interprofessional curriculum outputs).

