



Introduction/Background

- Quality health care require different and complementary competencies
- Complex health care issues require more complex research solutions
- Larger research fundings usually not profession-specific
- Balancing more medical models with bio-psycho-social models
- Academic/research competence within nursing and other health care professions has increased over the last decades
- Being part of multi-/cross-/inter-disciplinary health care research projects – what lessons can be learned from a (specialist) nurse perspective?

Aim

- The aim of this project was to explore the experiences among nurses/health care professions with experience of being part of, and primarily lead (PI), multidisciplinary health care research

Methods - participants

- Three participants
 - One specialist nurse and associate professor
 - One nurse and professor
 - One occupational therapist and professor
- Two women, one man
- 60+
- Two born in Nordic countries, one born in another European country
- All have long (10+ years) of experience participate in and lead (PI) different multidisciplinary health care projects
- The multidisciplinary projects were also often international projects

Methods – procedure and analysis

- Three interviews (Zoom or phone) were recorded (25-35 minutes)
- Semi-structured interview guide
- The data was extracted from the interviews using rapid identification of themes from audio recordings (RITA), after which a content analysis with a deductive approach was used to identify relevant themes corresponding to the aim of the study

(1) Clarity, clarity, clarity...

- Crucial to have a **common and early agreed upon** understanding in relation to
 - Concepts and definitions used
 - Theories/models used
 - Frames and boundaries for the projects
 - Do not take of the above for granted!
- Crucial to have a **common and early agreed upon** understanding also for
 - Outcomes
 - Time constraints
- *” I was a lawyer before I became a nurse – so I know the importance of clarity and wording...”*

(2) Respectful and strategic leadership

- Choose collaborators carefully
 - Track record is as important as person/competencies/profession
 - Finding the optimal fit between persons and assignments in projects crucial
- Dealing with challenges in a project
 - Be aware of your power as a PI – handle conflicts in a diplomatic way and allow personal growth when possible
 - Pick your fights – but also be clear when there is no room for negotiations
 - Problem-solving can take time – need to balance personal potential growth with deadlines for deliveries
- *"As a PI you are always responsible for the whole project/program"*

(3) "Personal traits"

- Well grounded and "safe" in your own discipline/profession
 - Well prepared understanding of other disciplines/professions
 - Show interest in other perspectives – and be open to change if so
 - Be aware of differences in professional languages – and preferably be able to speak them!
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- *"Bigger ears – smaller mouth"*
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- Enjoyable/Fun/Personal connections/knowing each other as persons
 - *"The research process must generate energy to the group – not the opposite"*

(4) Next Gen sustainability

- Important to find sustainable solutions in leadership transfer
- Important to provide opportunities for leadership among junior faculty – support from the side
- Changing power dynamics means that you will have less power than before
- *"When it comes to academic research leadership development - you need to have a 10 years perspective..."*

Discussion/Reflections

- The findings highlights both personal aspects reflecting leadership quality but also action- and process-related techniques that can be applied.
- The findings can also be viewed more generic than SN specific
- The findings should be viewed from a Nordic context (time and place)
- There is a strong potential in having SN lead multi-disciplinary research projects in health care...
- ...but strategic actions are required now for the Next Gen of SN in PI roles for multi-disciplinary research

