Jurnal Pinang Masak (JPIMA) (e-ISSN: 3021-8055)
https://online-journal.unja.ac.id/jpima

Overview of Team Cooperation in Handling Emergency Cases at H. Abdul Manap Jambi Hospital

Hosma Amanda Br Bangun[1], Indah Mawarti[2*], Rts Netisa Martawinarti[3], Yusnilawati[4], Andi Subandi[5]

[1,2,3]Departement of Nursing, Faculty Medicine and Health Sciences Universitas Jambi, Jambi, Indonesia
*Corresponding Author: indah_mawarti@unja.ac.id

Article Info
Article received : June 24, 2026
Article revised : June 29, 2026
Article published : June 30, 2026

Abstract

Background: The Emergency Department (ED) plays a strategic role as the frontline in managing life-threatening emergency cases. The success of this management heavily depends on the effectiveness of teamwork through interprofessional collaboration among physicians, nurses, and midwives. This study aims to describe teamwork in the management of emergency cases at the ED of RSUD H. Abdul Manap, Jambi City **Methods:** This study employed a descriptive quantitative approach with a total sampling technique involving all 34 healthcare professionals in the ED of RSUD H. Abdul Manap, Jambi City (6 physicians, 17 nurses, and 11 midwives). Data were collected using a questionnaire measuring four main components of teamwork and role clarity, which had been tested for validity (r calculated > r table 0.361) and reliability (Cronbach's Alpha 0.967), and subsequently analyzed using univariate analysis. **Results:** The results showed that the majority of respondents were female (64.7%), in the 30–39 age group (73.5%), worked as nurses (50%), and had a length of service > 3 years (58.8%). All respondents (100%) perceived the role clarity of physicians, nurses, and midwives to be in the good category. Meanwhile, regarding the overall teamwork variable, 31 respondents (91.2%) rated it in the good category, and 3 respondents (8.8%) rated it in the fair category. **Conclusion:** All respondents rated the role clarity of physicians, nurses, and midwives as excellent, and teamwork in handling emergency cases was generally perceived as good. The hospital is recommended to maintain these achievements by strengthening open two-way communication and the active contribution of all professions in the ED.

Keywords: Emergency Care, Interprofessional Collaboration, Interprofessional Communication, Role Clarity, Teamwork.

Introduction

Hospitals are the highest referral health care facilities that play an important role in handling various medical conditions, including life-threatening emergencies[1]. Among various service units, the Emergency Installation (IGD) plays a strategic role as the main gateway for the first handling of emergency cases[2]. An emergency is a life-threatening medical situation or vital organ function that requires immediate intervention to prevent death or permanent disability[3].

Globally, more than 50% of deaths in developing countries are caused by delays in handling emergency cases. In Indonesia, the challenge of improving the quality of emergency room services is still complex. Data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia show that the number of cases in the emergency room in 2021 was 10 million cases, while in 2022 there was an increase of more than 16 million cases, most of which were non-traumatic emergencies[24]. Based on secondary data from the management of the Emergency Department at H. Abdul Manap Hospital, Jambi City, the number of emergency room cases has increased from year to year, from 11,329 cases in 2022 to 11,534 cases in 2023[25]. For comparison, at H. Abdurrahman Sayoeti Hospital, Jambi City, the number of emergency room cases in 2023 was recorded at 1,710 patients and increased to 2,652 patients in 2024.

Most are non-traumatic emergencies. However, this increase in service load is not balanced by the readiness of adequate human resources, infrastructure, and coordination systems[4]. The success of handling emergency cases does not only depend on the technical skills of health workers, but also on the effectiveness of teamwork through cross-professional collaboration between doctors, nurses, and midwives as the main key to the success of the service[5]. Effective communication, clear division of tasks, structured coordination, and understanding of the roles of each profession are vital elements in handling emergency patients.

Qualitative studies *Healthcare professionals' perceptions of interprofessional teamwork in the emergency department: a critical incident study* (2022) found that miscommunication, unclear roles, and poor coordination between professions are the main factors in failure of emergency services[6]. Other research, *Insitu simulation–based intervention for enhancing teamwork in the emergency department* (2021), showing that interprofessional teamwork training can improve coordination, communication, and

accuracy of medical actions in emergency situations. This emphasizes that collaboration between health workers is not just an individual skill, but a collective capability that must be built consistently through collaborative practice and practice[7]. Interprofessional collaboration (IPC) has been recognized as an essential component in the healthcare structure to improve the quality and efficiency of patient care, especially in addressing the increasing complexity of cases and comorbidities.

Based on in-depth interviews with medical personnel at the emergency room of H. Abdul Manap Hospital, various real challenges were found that hindered the optimization of teamwork. This phenomenon was first seen in the aspect of*role clarity*, where each team member should understand their responsibilities and the limits of their authority. The results of the interviews revealed that clarity of roles is often disrupted due to the limitations of specialist doctors, such as orthopedic specialists, which forces general practitioners and nurses to take greater responsibility in the initial handling of severe trauma cases. The unclear limitations of instruction in this crisis situation have the potential to raise doubts in clinical decision-making that risks slowing down medical interventions.

All of these obstacles in coordination and infrastructure ultimately have an impact on the achievement of *patient-centered care*. Although patient safety is the main focus, the interview results confirm that this principle is difficult to achieve optimally when patients have to wait a long time for certainty of diagnosis and action due to the constraints of facilities and complicated administrative flows. High workload and unintegrated bureaucratic processes create the impression of less responsive service, showing that teamwork is not fully capable of providing fast and humane *one-stop service*. These problems affirm the urgency of improving the quality of medical team cooperation at the Emergency Room of H. Abdul Manap Hospital. In handling emergencies, the success of services is highly determined by effective coordination between professions.

Based on this background, the researcher considers it necessary to conduct a study entitled "Overview of Team Cooperation in Handling Emergency Cases at H. Abdul Manap Hospital, Jambi City." This research is expected to make a significant contribution to efforts to improve the work system of medical teams in emergency rooms, as well as support the achievement of fast, safe, and coordinated emergency health services in the midst of the increasing complexity of current emergency cases.

Methods

This study used a quantitative approach with a descriptive design to describe teamwork in handling emergency cases in the Emergency Installation (IGD) of H. Abdul Manap Hospital, Jambi City. The research was carried out in April-June 2026 with the population of all health workers working in the emergency room, namely 34 people consisting of 6 doctors, 17 nurses, and 11 midwives. The sampling technique uses total sampling, so that all members of the population who meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria are used as research samples.

The research instrument is in the form of a questionnaire that is compiled based on the four main domains of the Interprofessional Collaborative Practice Framework of the World Health Organization (WHO). The questionnaire consists of 25 statement items that include 18 statements for team collaboration and 7 statements for their respective professional roles. The results of the validity test showed that all statement items had a value of r calculated > r of the table (0.361), so that it was declared valid. Meanwhile, the results of the reliability test obtained a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.967 ($\alpha > 0.70$), which indicates that the instrument has an excellent level of reliability. This research has obtained ethical approval from the research ethics committee with the number of ethics letter 1923/DST/UN21.8/PT.01.04/2026 related to health before the implementation of data collection took place.

Results

Based on the results of the study, the frequency distribution of respondent characteristics and research variables which included teamwork in handling emergency cases and the clarity of the role of health workers in the Emergency Installation of H. Abdul Manap Hospital, Jambi City, were obtained, as follows:

Table 1 Distribution of Respondent Demographic Data Characteristics

Characteristics	*f*	%
Gender		
Men – men	12	35,3
Women	22	64,7
Age		
Early Adulthood (18-29)	5	14,7
Middle Adult (30-39)	25	73,5
Advanced Adult (40-59)	4	11,8
Profession		
Doctor	6	17,6
Nurse	17	50
Midwives	11	32,4
Long Time Working		
0-3 years	14	41,2
>3 years	20	58,8

Based on the distribution table of respondent characteristics, it is known that most of the respondents are female, namely 22 people (64.7%). Based on age group, the majority of respondents were in the middle adult category (30-39 years) as many as 25 people (73.5%). Based on profession, most of the respondents were nurses as many as 17 people (50%). Meanwhile, based on the length of work, the majority of respondents had a working period of more than 3 years as many as 20 people (58.8%).

Table 2 Frequency Distribution of Physician Role Clarity

The Role of Doctors	*f*	%
Less	0	0
Enough	0	0
Good	34	100
Total	**34**	**100**

Based on the distribution table of the frequency of clarity of the role of doctors, all respondents (100%) assessed the role of doctors in handling emergency cases to be in the good category. These results show that the role of doctors in the emergency room of H. Abdul Manap Hospital, Jambi City is perceived to have been carried out well by all respondents.

Table 3 Frequency Distribution of Nurse Role Clarity

The Role of Nurses	*f*	%
Less	0	0
Enough	0	0
Good	34	100
Total	**34**	**100**

Based on the frequency distribution table of the clarity of nurses' roles, all respondents (100%) assessed the role of nurses in handling emergency cases to be in the good category.

These results show that the role of nurses in the emergency room of H. Abdul Manap Hospital, Jambi City is perceived to have been carried out well by all respondents

Table 4 Frequency Distribution of Midwife's Role Clarity

The Role of Midwives	*f*	%
Less	0	0
Enough	0	0
Good	34	100
Total	**34**	**100**

Based on the distribution table of the frequency of clarity of the role of midwives, all respondents (100%) assessed the role of midwives in handling emergency cases to be in the good category. These results show that the role of midwives in the emergency room of H. Abdul Manap Hospital, Jambi City, is perceived to have been carried out well by all respondents.

Table 5 Frequency Distribution of Team Cooperation in Handling Emergency Cases

Teamwork in Handling Emergency Cases	ƒ	%
Less Teamwork	0	0
Teamwork Is Enough	3	8,8
Good teamwork	31	91,2
Total	**34**	**100**

Based on the distribution table of the frequency of teamwork in handling emergency cases, it is known that most of the respondents have a level of teamwork in the good category, namely 31 respondents (91.2%). These results show that the majority of health workers in the emergency installation of H. Abdul Manap Hospital in Jambi City have a positive perception of the implementation of teamwork in handling emergency cases.

Discussion

Respondent Characteristics

The majority of respondents in this study were female. The dominance of female respondents illustrates that female health workers still have a larger proportion than men in health services. The results of this study are in line with Widiantoro et al.'s[8] research which shows that most health workers are female (82.5%) and Rezky et al.'s[9] research which found that health workers in the emergency room are dominated by women (53.3%) compared to

men (46.7%). The research is supported by national data showing that the number of female health workers in Indonesia is larger than that of men in various health professions.

This condition indicates that the health profession is still more in demand by women, so that the composition of health workers at H. Abdul Manap Hospital, Jambi City reflects the general characteristics of health workers in Indonesia. However, gender is not a factor that determines professional ability, because male and female health workers have the same role, responsibility, and competence in providing services to patients, so the gender distribution in this study better describes the demographic characteristics of respondents than differences in ability in the implementation of health services.

The majority of respondents who are in middle adulthood, 25 respondents (73.5%) indicate that health workers have adequate resource potential to support emergency services. According to Notoatmodjo[10], age is one of the factors that affect a person's ability to receive information, develop a mindset, and make decisions, where increasing age to the productive adult phase is generally followed by an increase in experience and maturity in work. The results of this study are in line with Rachman et al.'s[11] research which showed that most health workers in the emergency room were in the age group of 30–39 years (53.1%) and Cindy et al.'s research which found that the majority of respondents were in the age range of 21–35 years (83.3%).

The study shows that health workers are generally dominated by productive age groups who have optimal physical and cognitive capacity and are supported by increasingly developed work experience. The high proportion of respondents aged 30–39 years in this study indicates that health workers at H. Abdul Manap Hospital, Jambi City, are in a phase of professional maturity that allows them to be more able to adapt, make decisions, and carry out services effectively, especially in handling emergency cases that require precise action and quick response.

The majority of respondents in this study came from the nursing profession, 17 nurse respondents (50.0%). The health profession has different but complementary competencies, authorities, and responsibilities in providing services, especially in emergency situations that require quick and coordinated handling. The results of this study are in line with the research of Mangindara et al. which shows that nurses are the profession with the largest number of doctors and midwives in hospital services, so they have a high involvement in the process of caring and serving patients. This research is also supported

by Yuni Ramawati's[12] research which states that cooperation between doctors, nurses, midwives, and other health workers is an important component in realizing coordinated, comprehensive, and safety-oriented services for patients.

The dominance of respondents from the nursing profession in this study shows that nurses are the group of health workers who are most involved in services at H. Abdul Manap Hospital, Jambi City. However, the success of health services is not determined by one profession alone, but by effective collaboration between professions according to their respective competencies and roles.

The majority of this study has had a relatively long working period, which is more than three years 20 respondents (58.8%). According to Hasibuan[13], the working period describes the length of time a person is involved in a job that contributes to the accumulation of experience, skill improvement, and the ability to adapt to the work environment. The results of this study are in line with the research of Widyastuti et al[14]. which showed that most respondents had a working period of ≥5 years (83.4%), where health workers with longer working periods tended to have broader experience in carrying out tasks and understanding the work environment. The study also found a relationship between the length of work and the practice of interprofessional collaboration in the Emergency Department. In line with these findings, the dominance of respondents with a working period of more than three years in this study shows that most health workers at H. Abdul Manap Hospital in Jambi City have adequate professional experience, so that they have a better understanding of duties, work environment, and dynamics of health services in supporting the implementation of effective services.

Role Clarity of Physicians

Based on the results of the study, all respondents (100%) assessed the role of doctors in handling emergency cases to be in the good category. These results show that doctors at the Emergency Room of H. Abdul Manap Hospital, Jambi City, have carried out their professional duties and responsibilities well, starting from conducting examinations, establishing diagnoses, providing emergency medical measures, to stabilizing patients and coordinating with other health professions. These findings are in line with research by Almanna et al[15]. (2024) who stated that a good understanding of the role of the profession contributes to increased interprofessional collaboration, communication effectiveness, and

patient safety. The results of this study are also supported by McLaney et al[16]. (2022) who explain that clarity of professional roles is a core competency in interprofessional collaboration because it helps team members understand their respective duties, responsibilities, and scope of practice so that service coordination can run more effectively.

Although all respondents assessed the role of doctors to be in the good category, the observation results showed that in emergency conditions with a high level of urgency, communication carried out by doctors still tended to focus on delivering clinical instructions in one direction. This condition can speed up decision-making, but potentially limit the active involvement of other professions in information exchange and clinical discussions. In fact, in interprofessional collaboration, doctors not only play the role of decision makers, but also as coordinators who facilitate communication and cooperation between professions. Therefore, strengthening two-way communication and more collaborative coordination needs to be improved so that the contribution of all health professions can be utilized optimally in supporting patient safety and the quality of emergency services.

Role Clarity of Nurses

Based on the results of the study, all respondents (100%) assessed the role of nurses in handling emergency cases to be in the good category. These results show that nurses in the emergency room of H. Abdul Manap Hospital in Jambi City have carried out their professional roles well in providing nursing care, monitoring patient conditions, carrying out emergency measures, and coordinating with other health professions. These findings are in line with the research of Jannah et al[17]. (2024) which shows a relationship between nurses' perception of interprofessional collaboration practices and the implementation of collaboration in Emergency Installations. The results of this study are also supported by Sijabat[18] (2026) who states that nurses who understand their duties, responsibilities, and limits of professional authority tend to be better able to communicate, coordinate, and participate in joint decision-making so that patient services can take place more effectively.

Although all respondents assessed the role of nurses to be in the good category, the observation results showed that the implementation of this role was not always optimal in all service situations. In conditions with a high number of patients and a high level of emergency, nurses must carry out various tasks simultaneously, such as triage, monitoring

the patient's condition, providing therapy, and coordination with other professions, so that continuous patient monitoring may not be carried out ideally. This condition shows that the quality of the performance of nurse roles is not only influenced by individual competence, but also by organizational factors such as workload and availability of human resources. Therefore, adequate service system support is needed through workload management, the adequacy of nursing personnel, and strengthening team coordination so that the role of nurses in emergency case handling team cooperation can be carried out optimally and sustainably.

Role Clarity of Midwives

Based on the results of the study, all respondents (100%) assessed the role of midwives in handling emergency cases in the good category. These results show that midwives at the Emergency Room of H. Abdul Manap Hospital in Jambi City have carried out their role well in conducting initial patient assessments, conveying clinical information, coordinating with other health professions, and participating in decision-making according to their competence. These findings are in line with the research of Samosir et al[19]. (2024) and Mappaware et al. which stated that midwives have an important role in interprofessional collaboration, particularly through effective communication and coordination in supporting the successful handling of emergency cases.

Although all respondents assessed the role of midwives in the good category, the observation results showed that the involvement of midwives in emergency services tended to be more dominant in obstetrics and neonatal cases according to their scope of competence. When there are no midwifery cases, the activities of midwives in general emergency services are relatively more limited than doctors and nurses involved in various types of emergency cases. This condition shows that the use of health workers' resources has not been fully optimal and has the potential to affect the effectiveness of teamwork. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen interprofessional collaboration through a more flexible division of tasks according to the competencies and authority of each profession so that all team members can support each other in providing fast, precise, and safety-oriented services for patients.

Teamwork in Handling Emergency Cases

Based on the results of the study, most of the respondents had a level of teamwork in the good category, namely 31 respondents (91.2%), while 3 respondents (8.8%) were in the sufficient category and there were no respondents in the poor category. These results show that health workers at the Emergency Room of H. Abdul Manap Hospital, Jambi City, have a positive perception of the implementation of teamwork in handling emergency cases. These findings are in line with research by Milton et al[6]. (2022), Almanna et al[15]. (2024), and Widyastuti et al. (2024) which states that effective communication, good coordination, clarity of roles, and a collaborative work environment are important factors in supporting successful teamwork and improving the quality of emergency services.

In terms of interprofessional communication, team function, patient-centered services, and clarity of roles, the results of the study show that all of these components have gone well. These findings are supported by research by Walsh et al[20]. who emphasized the importance of communication in patient-centered services, Turnip et al[21]. (2025) who explained that interprofessional collaboration contributes to patient safety, Handi et al[22]. who showed the importance of team function in service coordination, and Ghattas et al[23]. (2025) and McLaney et al.[16] (2022) who emphasized that role clarity is a core competency in interprofessional collaboration. This condition shows that health workers have understood their respective roles and responsibilities and are able to work together in achieving the same service goals.

However, the results of the study need to be interpreted critically because the high score of teamwork has not fully illustrated the optimal implementation of collaboration between professions in daily practice. Based on the observations, communication that occurs in emergency situations is still often one-way, especially from doctors to nurses and midwives in the form of clinical instructions. In addition, the involvement of team members has not always taken place in a balanced manner, where nurses are the most dominant profession in the entire series of patient services, while the involvement of doctors is more focused on clinical decision-making and midwives tend to be more active in obstetrics and neonatal cases according to their scope of competence.

This condition shows that the high score of teamwork reflects the positive perception of health workers on the importance of collaboration rather than the picture of fully optimal collaboration implementation in all components. The success of teamwork in

emergency services is not only determined by an understanding of the roles of each profession, but also by the ability of all team members to communicate openly, actively participate in service coordination, and make the most of each profession's contribution. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen two-way communication, increase the involvement of all professions in the service process, and develop a collaborative culture so that teamwork at the emergency room of H. Abdul Manap Hospital in Jambi City can take place more effectively, comprehensively, and oriented towards patient safety.

Conclusion

Health workers in the emergency room of H. Abdul Manap Hospital, Jambi City, were predominantly female, in the middle-adult age group, working as nurses, and had more than three years of work experience. These characteristics indicate that the emergency department workforce is dominated by health workers in the productive age range who possess adequate professional experience and involvement in emergency services.

Overall, health workers at the emergency room of H. Abdul Manap Hospital, Jambi City, clearly understood the roles of physicians, nurses, and midwives, and perceived teamwork in handling emergency cases as running well. These results show that health workers have carried out their professional roles appropriately and are able to collaborate effectively in supporting services and handling emergency patients. H. Abdul Manap Hospital, Jambi City is expected to maintain and further improve the quality of teamwork in handling emergency cases by strengthening communication, coordination, and collaboration between professions, so that each health worker can contribute optimally according to their competence in the service and decision-making process to support patient safety and improve the quality of emergency services.

References

1. Kementerian Kesehatan RI. Pedoman Penyelenggaraan Pelayanan Gawat Darurat di Rumah Sakit. Jakarta; 2021.
2. Satisfaction PF. Caring di Pelayanan Instalasi Gawat Darurat (IGD) dengan Kepuasan Keluarga Pasien. 2024;5(2):224–34.
3. WHO. Emergency and critical care. 2023.
4. Indonesia PK. Profil kesehatan indonesia 2022. 2022.

5. Turnip EE, Widani NL. Pengaruh Interprofesional Teamwork IGD Terhadap Patien Safety: A Systematic Review. Manuju Malahayati Nurs J. 2025;7:4754–72.
6. Milton J, Andersson AE, Åberg ND, Gillespie BM, Oxelmark L. Healthcare professionals ' perceptions of interprofessional teamwork in the emergency department : a critical incident study. Scand J Trauma Resusc Emerg Med. 2022;1–16.
7. Chami RS, Lakissian Z, Farha R, Tamim H, Batley N. based intervention for enhancing teamwork in the emergency department. 2020;175–7.
8. Widiantoro R, Sinta TB. Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kinerja Tenaga Kesehatan di Puskesmas Tawangmangu. 2025;8(2):178–86.
9. Rezky O, Syofian EY, Nuraini A. Analisis Pengaruh Dimensi Iklim Kerja Perawat terhadap Waktu Tunggu Transfer Pasien di IGD RSUD Balaraja. 2026;150–64.
10. Notoatmodjo S. Metodologi penelitian kesehatan cetakan ke-3. Pt Rineka Cipta; 2018.
11. Rachman DA, Dani FR, Amin AN. Factors Related To Work Fatigue In Health Personnel In Emergency Installations (IGD) In Togo-Togo Health Center. 2024;107–13.
12. Ramawatii Y. Interprofessional Collaboration Tenaga Medis Dan Tenaga Kesehatan Dalam Optimalisasi Pelayanan Kesehatan Rumah Sakit Di Indonesia Interprofessional. J Anal Kebijak. 2024;
13. Hasibuan MSP. Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia. Edisi Revi. Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara; 2019.
14. Widiyastusi D, Aditya R, Milkhatum. Studi Korelasi Pendidikan dan Lama Kerja Perawat dengan Praktik Kolaborasi Interprofesi di Instalasi Gawat Darurat. Kalimantan Timur: Wiraraja Medika: Jurnal Kesehatan; 2023.
15. Almanna MA, Alanazi DM, Al Enazi SM, Alaujan BS, Zamzami BA, Alanazi NL, et al. Interprofessional Collaboration in Emergency Departments: the Importance of Teamwork Among Nurses, Pharmacists, Medical Records, and Physicians. Int J Health Sci (Qassim). 2020;4(S1):87–104.
16. McLaney E, Morassaei S, Hughes L, Davies R, Campbell M, Di Prospero L. A framework for interprofessional team collaboration in a hospital setting: Advancing team competencies and behaviours. Healthc Manag Forum. 2022;35(2):112–7.

17. Jannah, Nurul D, Widyastuti, Milkhatun D. the Relationship Between Nurses ' Perception of Interprofessional Collaboration Practices in the Emergency Installation Room of. 2024;12(1):1–6.
18. Sijabat HH, Law N. Hukum Keperawatan : Mendefinisikan dan Melindungi Tugas , Tanggung Jawab , Dan Hak Hukum. 2026;4(3):250–61.
19. Samosir Y, Ningsih R. the Implementation of Interprofessional Collaboration in Childbirth Hepatitis B in Indonesia. STIKES Banyuwangi Int Heal Conf [Internet]. 2024;1:1–22. Available from: https://jurnal.stikesbanyuwangi.ac.id/index.php/SBIHC2/article/view/435
20. Walsh A, Bodaghkhani E, Etchegary H, Alcock L, Patey C, Senior D, et al. Patient-centered care in the emergency department: a systematic review and meta-ethnographic synthesis. Int J Emerg Med [Internet]. 2022;15(1):1–12. Available from: https://doi.org/10.1186/s12245-022-00438-0
21. Turnip EE, Widani NL. Pengaruh Interprofesional Teamwork IGD terhadap Patient Safety: A Systematic Review. Malahayati Nurs J. 2025;7:4754–72.
22. Handi A. Dampak Kolaborasi Interprofesional Terhadap Waktu Rujukan Pasien Dengan Kegawatdaruratan Neurologis. J Kebidanan Kestra [Internet]. 2024;6(2):250–5. Available from: https://ejournal.medistra.ac.id/index.php/JKK
23. Hemida A, Ghattas S, Abdou HA. Challenges and best practices for moving forward in interprofessional collaboration in critical care units : nurses ' perspectives. 2025;