

Models for Team Interaction

MODEL	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Multidisciplinary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expertise can be tapped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited communication between members • Duplication of efforts • Narrow understanding of the child and family
Interdisciplinary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced likelihood of duplication • All on the same page • Problem solving with expertise • Shared responsibility • Much communication and interaction across the members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be a fragmentation of service • Number of members can be overwhelming • Coordination of meetings difficult • Communication relies on the dedication of team members • Family often becomes the messenger
Transdisciplinary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many needs can be met by a limited number of people • High levels of communication, collaboration and consultation • Focus on family priorities • Integration into function daily routines and activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary practitioner decision • Establishing the level of communication necessary • Members must have the expertise to coach other team members • Family needs may be a challenge for a practitioner with more child expertise.

Key Points to Remember

- Teams need time together to develop relationships based on trust and respect
- Systematic communication is a must
- Capability of occasional filling in for absent team members on some tasks
- Confidence in each member for what they can offer to the process and outcomes
- Commitment to family/child needs not individual agenda's
- Comfort in asking for and offering assistance
- Willingness to engage in mutual problem-solving