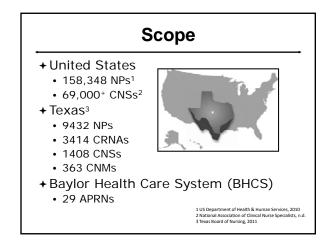
# <text><image><image><image><image><text><text><text><text>

### Overview

- + Research project Strong Model
- + Present study overview and results
- + Highlight two of the APRN roles
  - Nurse Practitioner (NP)
  - Clinical Nurse Specialist (CNS)
- + Recommendations for future practice

### Background

- + Multi-hospital system
- + Hospital-based Advanced Practice Registered Nurses (APRN) within the Dep. of Nursing
  - CNSs
  - NPs
- + APRN practice varies depending on role, job, position requirements
  - Population based vs. geographically based vs. specific clinical focus
  - ± prescriptive authority
- + Practice variation difficult to succinctly describe what ARPNs are & do



## **Review of Literature**

- + Strong Model (Ackerman, Norsen, Martin, & Kitzman, 1996)
  - Patient centric model with five APRN practice domains Direct comprehensive careEducation

Patient

- Research
- Support of systems Publication and professional leadership · Varying levels of experience: novice to expert
- + Follow up study (Ackerman & Mick, 2000)

  - Eighteen APRNs (NP = 12; CNS = 6)
    Self ranked level of expertise using practice domains
    CNSs ranked selves higher in all practice domains
  - NPs placed greater value on tasks related to direct care •
  - . CNSs ranked education, research, leadership more important
  - .
  - Conclusions
  - CNS and NP roles are different
     Model reflected CNS practice more than NP practice

### **Review of Literature, cont.**

- + Role clarity (Gardner, Chang, Duffield, 2007)
  - · Examined practice of 9 APRNs in 3 Australian hospitals
  - Concluded Strong Model representative of subjects' practice
- + Expert panel to validate content depicting role (Chang, Gardner, Duffield, & Ramis, 2010)
  - · Expert panel of Australian nurses, not limited to APRN Concluded model useful in defining core activities; could be used to help with appropriate utilization, adoption and evaluation of roles
- + Professional development and mentoring needs (Doerkson, 2010)
  - 14 hospital based CNSs and NPs in Canada
  - · Findings indicate need for ongoing professional development and mentoring across all practice domains

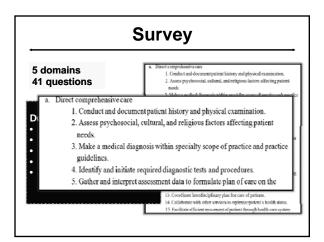
### **Study Purpose**

+ Purpose:

- Differentiate roles of CNSs and NPs in various BHCS hospital clinical settings
- + Research Question:
  - Is there a difference of BHCS employed CNSs and NPs in the five domains of the Strong Model of Advanced Practice?

### Methods

- + Non-experimental, exploratory, descriptive on-line survey
- + Invitation sent via internal email to the 29 APRNs employed by BHCS
- + Setting
  - Non-profit organization, Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex
- + Sample
  - Non-probability convenience sample





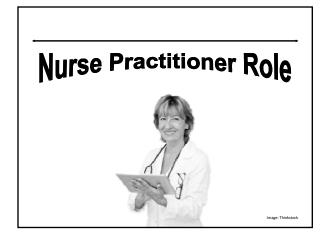
### **Research Team**



- + Primary Investigator
  - Marygrace Leveille, PhD, RN, ACNP-BC
- +Co-Investigators
  - Sonya Flanders, MSN, RN, ACNS-BC, CCRN
  - Sandy McCoy, MSN, RN, FNP BC, CBN
  - Kathleen Shuey, MS, RN, ACNS-BC, AOCN

### Subjects

- + Inclusion criteria
- Currently employed CNS or NP in selected BHCS facilities
- Male or female
- Age 18 or older
- Willing & able to give informed consent
- + Exclusion criteria
- Non-BHCS employed CNSs & NPs
- CRNAs
- CNMs



### **Areas of Focus/Certification for NPs**

- +Adult-Geriatrics
- + Family
- +Acute Care
- +Psych-Mental Health
- +Woman's Health
- +Neonatal

Image: Thinkstock



## **Nurse Practitioner History**



NP History Timeline "How NP Obtained Provider Status", John Michael O'Brien, American J. Health System. 2003, 60 (22) and AANP, Historical Time Line, www.aanp.org

### + 1950-1960s

- Physicians began training nurses
- Physicians more specialized (8% primary care)
- Shortage primary care physicians
- + 1965
  - Medicare/Medicaid increase demand primary care service
  - Loretta Ford & Henry Silva created 1<sup>st</sup> training for NPs at University of Colorado
- \*\*Opposition from physicians and nurses\*\*

### Loretta Ford 2013





### Major Influences on the NP Role

- + 2008 Gov. Accounting Office report NPs fastest growing group of primary care providers
- + 2008 Consensus Model for APRN Regulation: Licensure, Accreditation, Certification, and Education
  - Framework to increase APRN role and improve health outcomes in US
- + 2010 Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Initiative on the Future of Nursing at the IOM
  - "Remove Scope of Practice Barriers" "Practice to full extent of their education and training"
- + Each state regulates NP scope of practice
  - 21 states and the District of Columbia allow NP full autonomy to practice according TNP

# Role Responsibilities Comparisons for Strong Model\*

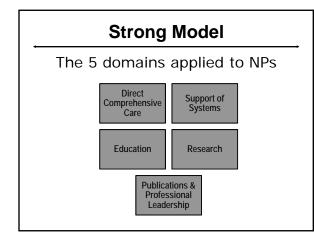
### NP

- Provide health & medical care for diverse populations of primary, acute & long term care.
   Direct practice of Nursing & Medicine
- Medicine

   Primary function to provide direct patient care including medical practice whether delarated or autonomous
- medical practice whether delegated or autonomous • Teach pts, family, groups • Usually in outpatient settings but when in hospital settings serves on committees to implement change
- Educated through program for prescriptive authority

\*Texas Nurse Practitioners

- CNS • Expert in define
- Expert in defined area of a selected clinical area of nursing
   Direct Practice of Nursing Education: mentor, educator of staff & pts (Consensus Model changing role)
- Functions as consultant to staff, research, change agent
   Assess pts, nursing personnel, organization, networks, and
- organization, networks, and intervene by participating in multidisciplinary activities, designing & evaluating programs of care
- Usually in hospital settings
  Requires additional education for prescriptive authority however, many are adding to program
  - \*National Association for CNS \*Society for CNS Education





### **Direct Comprehensive Care**

- + Assess, examine, treat, perform
- procedures either in clinics or offices + Order & interpret labs & diagnostic studies
- + Prescribe & order medications
- + Family planning services
- + Healthcare during pregnancy
- + Health risk evaluation
- + Psychological counseling
- + Coordination of health care services
- + Consult & refer as necessary

### **Support of Systems**

- + Consult with colleagues & physicians regarding patient care
- + Participate in QI projects
- + Participate in strategic planning for facility/organization
- + Serve as a leader in initiating or updating policies & procedures
- Advocating for the role of the NP by serving on committees & educating physicians, administration, & colleagues.

### Education

- + Teach patient & families specifics of their care
- + Serve as a mentor/preceptor to NP students & new NP employees
- + Provide in-services to the staff within the facility & at present at local and state NP chapters
- + Educate legislators on the role of NP to try to get legislation passed to broaden the scope of practice

### Research

- + Participate in research projects
- + Incorporate research findings into policy & procedures
  - (e.g. LMWH<sup>\*</sup> for DVT prevention)
- + Conduct research pertinent to your practice:
  - NPs more likely on how they are saving money or how they can make money
  - Unless they work with a physician that does research or a teaching facility

\*LMWH = low molecular weight heparin

### **Publication & Professional Leadership**

- + Letters to the editors
- + Letters to the legislators
- + Submitting articles in magazines
- + Chair committees in the organization
- + Run for local or state leadership
- positions
- Talk with legislators
- + Testify before the State House or Senate on Nursing Issues
- + Serve on local Boards

# Clinical Nurse Specialist Role

## **Clinical Nurse Specialist**

- +CNS graduate preparation
  - 1954
- + Expert clinicians with a nursing practice specialty
  - populations, settings, diseases, type of care, or specific problem



Image: Thinkstoc



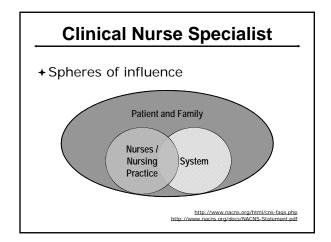
### **CNS Areas of Certification**

### Current

- + Acute/ Critical Care
- + Adult Health\*
- + Adult-Gerontology
- + Psych-Mental Health
- AdultChild/Adolescent
- + Pediatric
- + Neonatal

Image: Thinkstock

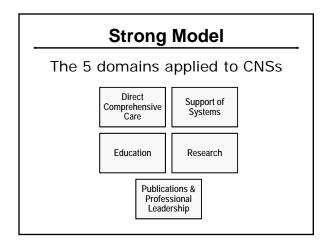
- Retired
- + CNS Core
- + Diabetes Mgmt
- + Gerontological
- + Home Health
- + Public/Community Health



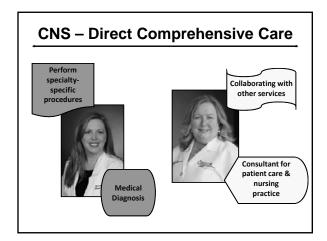




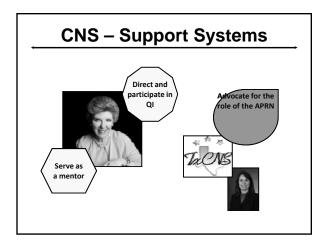




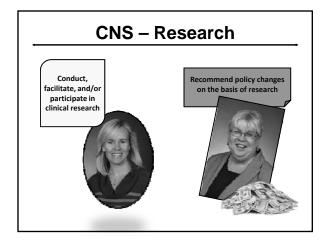


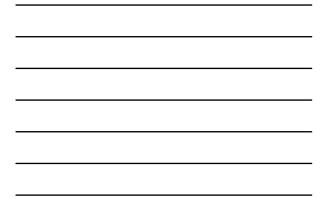


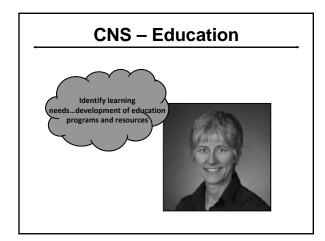




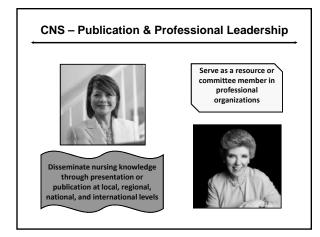




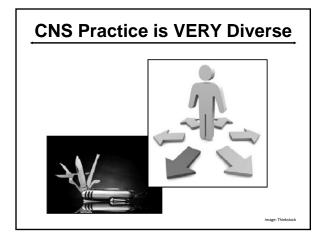












# <section-header><text>



# **Statistical Analysis**

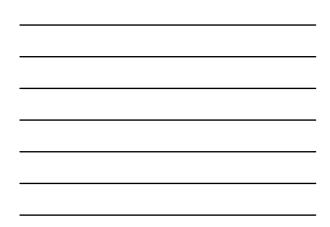
+ Descriptive Statistics

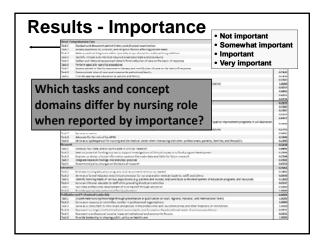


- +Fisher's Exact test
  - to determine if there are nonrandom associations between two categorical variables (CNS/NP group)

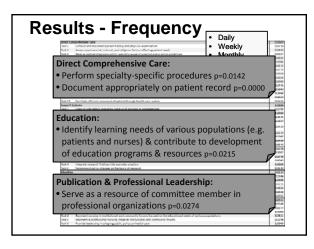
Image:	Thinkstock	

Demograpl	nic	S	22/29 respondents			
	CNS		NP		Total	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
Age						
20-29	0	0.00	2	16.67	2	9.00
30-39	5	50.00	2	16.67	7	31.82
40-49	1	10.00	3	25.00	4	18.18
50-59	3	30.00	3	25.00	6	27.27
60+	1	10.00	2	16.67	3	13.64
Gender						
Female	9	90.00	10	83.33	19	86.36
Male	1	10 00	2	16 67	3	13.64
Race						
Caucasian	9	90.00	10	83.33	19	86.36
Asian	0	0.00	2	16.67	2	9.09
African American	1	10.00	0	0.00	1	4.55
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	0	0.00	3	25.00	3	13.64
Non-Hispanic	10	100.00	9	75.00	19	86.3£
	Mean	(Min, Max)	Mean	(Min, Max)	Mean	(Min, Max)
Length of Experience as RN(years)	20.5	(7.0, 49.0)	21.17	(2.0, 44.0)	20.86	(20,490)
Length of Experience as APN (years)	9.0	(2.0, 25.0)	4.89	(0, 19,0)	6.76	(0, 25.0)











14

### Recommendations

+Clear understanding of:

- Job description
- Goals
- Outcome measures



### Recommendations

+ Resources available for APRN success

+Support Systems



Image: Thinkstock

- + Research and Continuing Education
- + Dissemination

# Invest in your investment!

**Questions & Comments** 

Thank you M. Leveille <u>Marygrace.Leveille@baylorhealth.edu</u>

Sonya Flanders sonyaf@baylorhealth.edu

Sandy McCoy tsmac5@twc.com

Kathleen Shuey Kathleen.Shuey@baylorhealth.edu