

IX CONFERENZA NAZIONALE DELLE POLITICHE DELLA PROFESSIONE INFERMIERISTICA

La mappa di un percorso

Contesto organizzativo e professione infermieristica: cantiere aperto

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Titolo Relazione

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Advanced Nursing Roles in the UK: Lessons Learned

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Advanced Practice: ICN Definition

‘A registered nurse who has acquired the expert knowledge base, complex decision-making skills and clinical competencies for advanced practice, the characteristics of which are shaped by the context and/or country in which s/he is credentialed. A Masters degree is recommended for entry level.’

(ICN 2008)

Advanced Practice Nurse

Nursing Specialist Specialist Nurse
Primary Healthcare Nurse Practitioner

Nurse Specialist Verpleegkundig specialist
Nurse Midwife Clinical Nurse Specialist
Nurse Specialist Specialty Nurse Practitioner

Clinical Nurse Specialist

Nurse Practitioner

Nurse Consultant Community Health Nurse Practitioner
Nurse Anaesthetist Advanced Nurse Practitioner

Advanced Midwife Practitioner
Advanced Nurse Practitioner in Primary Health Care
Advanced Specialist Nurse

Certified Nurse Specialist Community Matron
Mid-level Practitioner

Family Nurse Practitioner
Advanced Nurse, Specialist
Acute Care Nurse Practitioner



Characteristics of the APN

- Graduate education from a formal programme
- Formal licensure, registration, certification, and credentialing
- Prescriptive authority
- Referral authority
- Authority to admit patients into hospital
- Protected titling

(ICN, 2002)



Advanced Nursing Practice in the UK

‘What characterizes advanced nursing practice is knowledge and expertise, clinical judgment, skilled and self-initiated care, and scholarly inquiry, but not job descriptions, title or setting.’

(Schober, 2004)



Advanced Nursing Practice in the UK

Royal College of Nursing (RCN) defines ANP as a:

‘Level of practice, rather than a type of practice. Advanced Nurse Practitioners are educated at masters level in advanced practice and have been assessed as competent in practice using their expert knowledge and skills. They have the freedom and authority to act, making autonomous decisions in the assessment, diagnosis and treatment of patients’.



What contributed to development of ANP?

Primary Care

- Increasing and aging population
- Complex and long term conditions
- Reduced funding
- Lack of long term planning and investment

Secondary Care

- Reduction in numbers junior doctors
- Increased patient acuity
- Decreased lengths of stay
- Increasing pressures on nursing staff

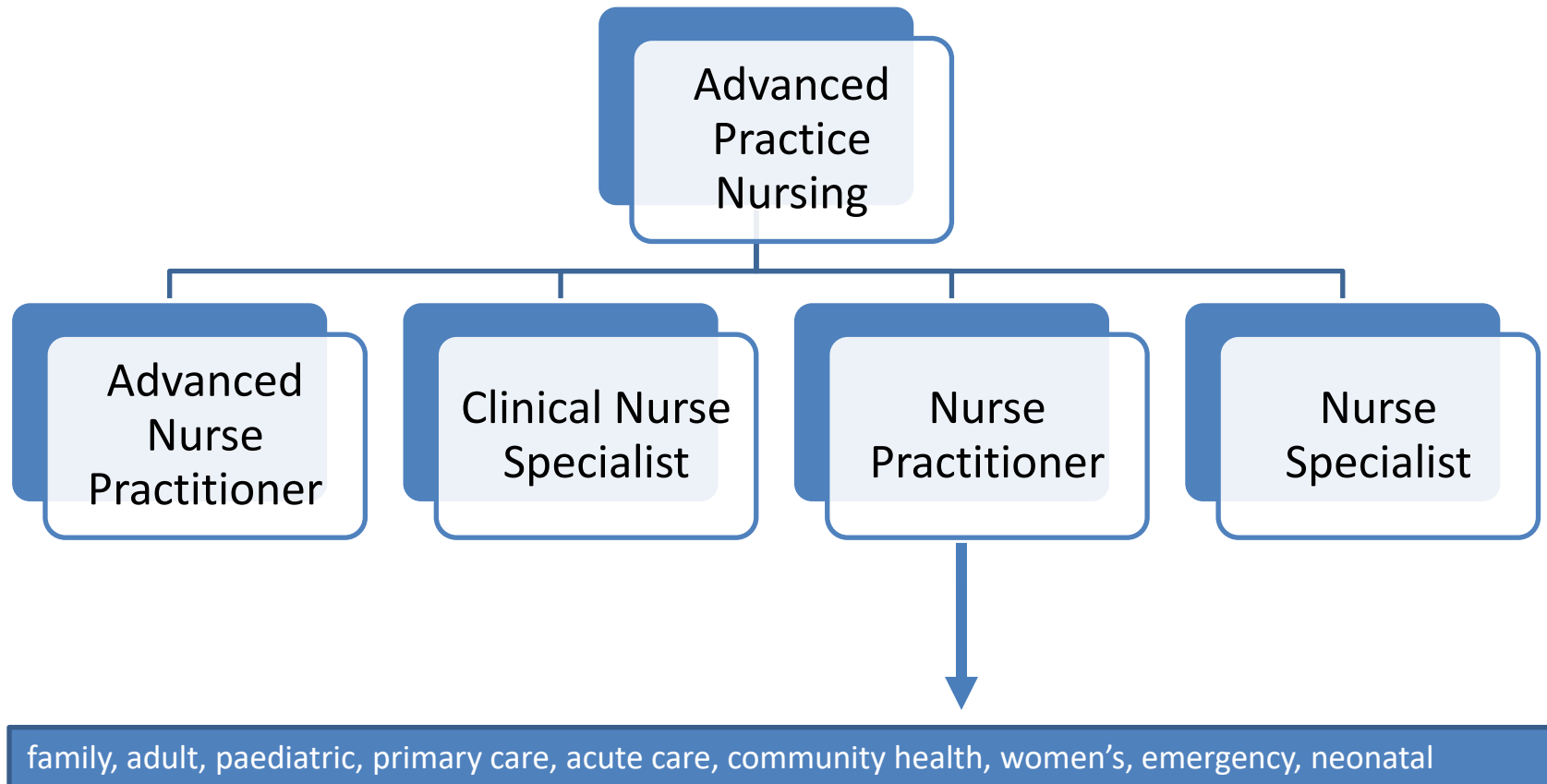


Development of Role in UK

- 1992 First NP's graduated
- 2002 RCN guidance on NP role
- 2008 RCN Advanced Nurse Practitioner competency document
- 2010 Department of Health position statement
- 2011 ANP growth across all sectors (primary, secondary and tertiary settings)



Who are Advanced Practice Nurses?





Advanced Nursing Practice in the UK

- **A level of practice** rather than role/title
- Clinical Masters degree
- Clinical examination and diagnostic skills
- Independent Prescriber qualification
- Ability to communicate and negotiate at all levels
- Problem solving, initiative, autonomous, multi-tasking





What do ANPs do?

- Take a comprehensive patient history
- Carry out physical examinations
- Use their expert knowledge and clinical judgment to identify the potential diagnosis
- Refer patients for investigations where appropriate
- Make a final diagnosis
- Decide on and carry out treatment, including the prescribing of medicines, or refer patients to an appropriate specialist



What do ANPs do?

- Use their extensive practice experience to plan and provide skilled and competent care to meet patient's health and social care needs, involving other members of the health care team as appropriate
- Ensure the provision of continuity of care including follow-up visits
- Assess and evaluate, with patients, the effectiveness of the treatment and care provided and make changes as needed
- Work independently, although often as part of a health care team
- Provide leadership
- Make sure that each patient's treatment and care is based on best practice



Findings of a recent review suggest that:

- Nurses and doctors generate similar short term health outcomes for patients
- Patient satisfaction was higher when nurses provided first contact care
- Patient satisfaction was higher for nurse led care in chronic disease management

(Laurent, Reeves & Hermens et al; 2005)

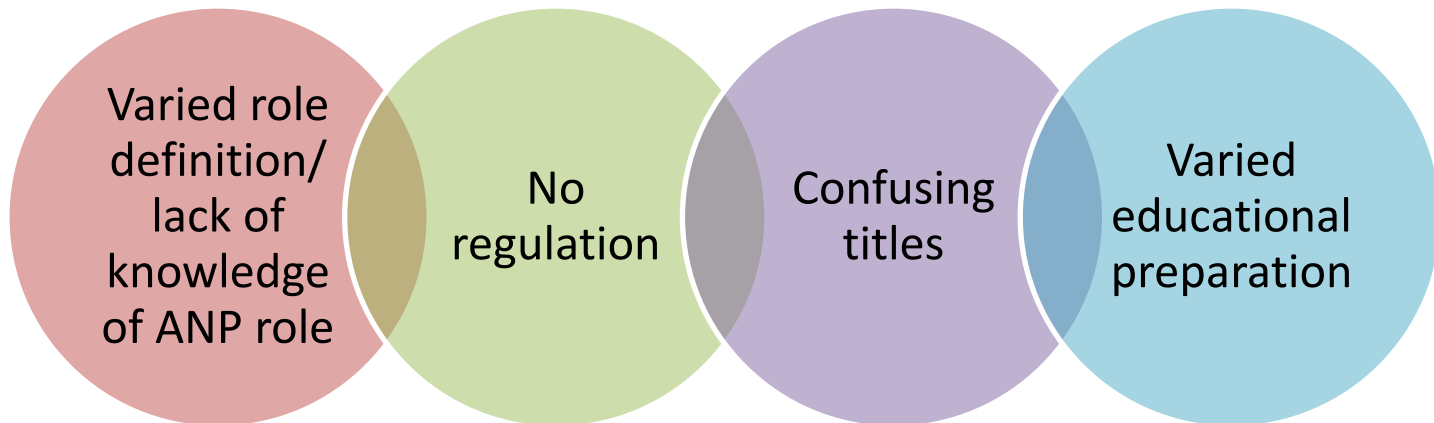


However,

- Nurse consultation lengths tended to be higher
- Nurses tended to recall patients more frequently
- Prescribing practices were similar between doctors and nurses
- No significant reductions in cost

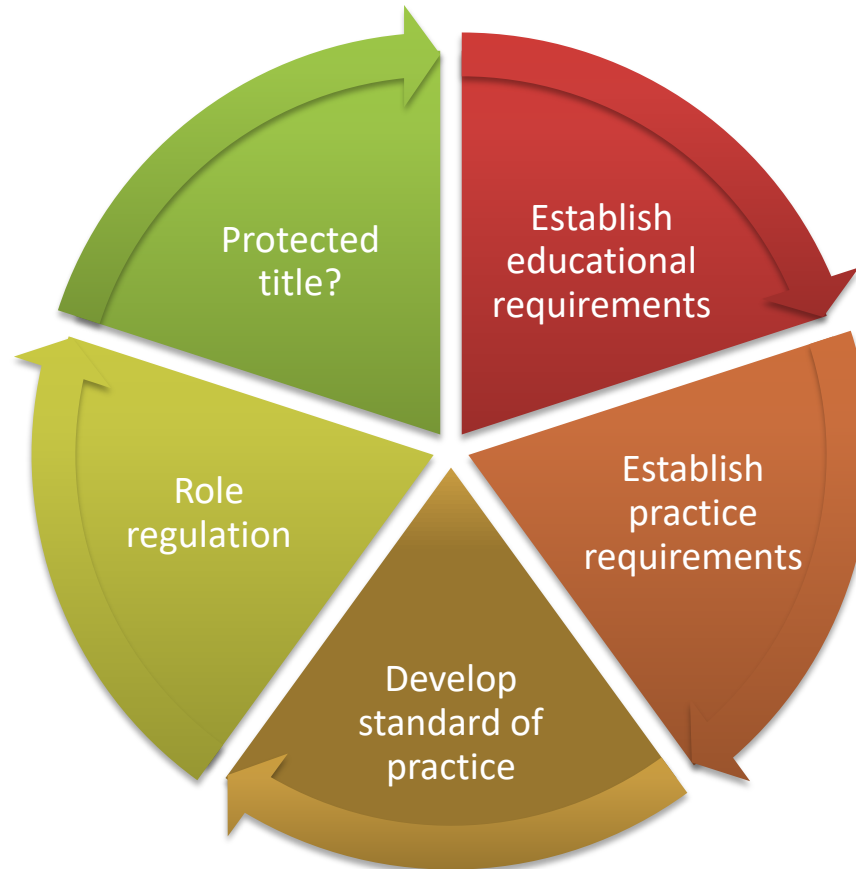


Issues affecting provision





What do we need to do? Or what others can learn?





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Thank you

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