The Right Care at the Right Time by the Right Professional

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ACA designed to extend coverage to 32 million uninsured Americans over the next 10 years.
In 1900s Physicians deemed all health care to be in their scope of practice

As other professionals supported that practice, physicians acknowledged that others could also perform certain functions

Even today, Boards of Medicine in some states attempt to dictate nursing or other practice

In the 21st Century there are multiple professions whose scope of practice may overlap in providing safe high quality care.
Advanced Practice Registered Nurses

- 250,000 APRNs
  - Educated at minimum of a masters level
  - Board certified
- APRNs educated in 1 of 4 roles
  - Nurse Practitioners
  - Nurse Midwives
  - Clinical Nurse Specialists
  - Nurse Anesthetists
Removing Scope of Practice Barriers

- APRN Consensus Model – 2008
  Supported by 46 national nursing organizations
- Concomitant Model Rules – 2008
  Approved by every State Board of Nursing
- Changing State Practice Acts
  Ongoing
The Institute for Nursing Centers

- Nurse-Managed Health Centers (42 in 23 states)
- Served over the last four years (range of 38,000–60,000 patients)
- These same patients constituted from 116,000–213,000 visits during that time
Populations Served

Served similar mix of patient populations as Federally Qualified Health Centers (FHQC)

- Uninsured –
- Medicare –
- Medicaid –
- Insured –
Top Ten List of Reasons to Visit

- Hypertension – 1st
- Depression – 2nd
- Diabetes – 3rd
- Child Health exams – 4th
- Hyperlipidemia – 5th

- Obesity – 7th
- Respiratory infections – 8th
- Asthma – 9th
- Normal pregnancy – 10th
HEDIS Measures

15 of the largest nurse managed centers

- Mean outcomes compared favorably with physician performance, met or exceeded the 50th percentile benchmarks.
- Most remarkable was success well above the 50th percentile on hypertension management.
- Likewise compared favorably to FQHCs on diabetes care marker HBA1c below 7.
National Nursing Centers Consortium

- Represents over 130 Centers across the country
- 30 Centers in Pennsylvania
- As a result of care to these uninsured in rural and poor urban areas
  - Emergency department usage – 15% less
  - Non-maternity hospital days – 35–40% less
  - Specialty costs – 25% less
  - Prescription costs – 25% less
  - Preventive care for children – achieved for 94%
Registered Nurses

- Level of complexity of patients require higher levels of education for safe evidence based critical thinking and practice
- Nursing is about critical thinking, not tasks
- Nurses provide multiple essential roles, that of care coordination, of education, of health promotion and anticipatory guidance, even that of cheerleader
- Impending shortages of well-educated nurses to care for an aging chronically ill population
Global Social Responsibility

- Recognize the global impact of foreign recruitment of health professionals such as nurses
- Avoid active overseas recruitment in those countries or areas where either a temporary crisis or a chronic shortage of health professionals such as nurses exists.
Voluntary Code of Ethical Conduct for the Recruitment of Foreign-Educated Nurses to the United States*

*http://www.nursingworld.org/MainMenuCategories/ThePractice ofProfessionalNursing/workplace/ForeignNurses/CodeofConduct forRecruitmentofForeignEducatedNurses.aspx
For Recruiters and Employers

- Part I. Minimum standards and requirements for the ethical treatment of FENs by recruiters and employers
- Part II. Aspirational goals (best practices) that should be sought by subscribers to the Code