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Guidelines on Prescriptive Authority for Nurses

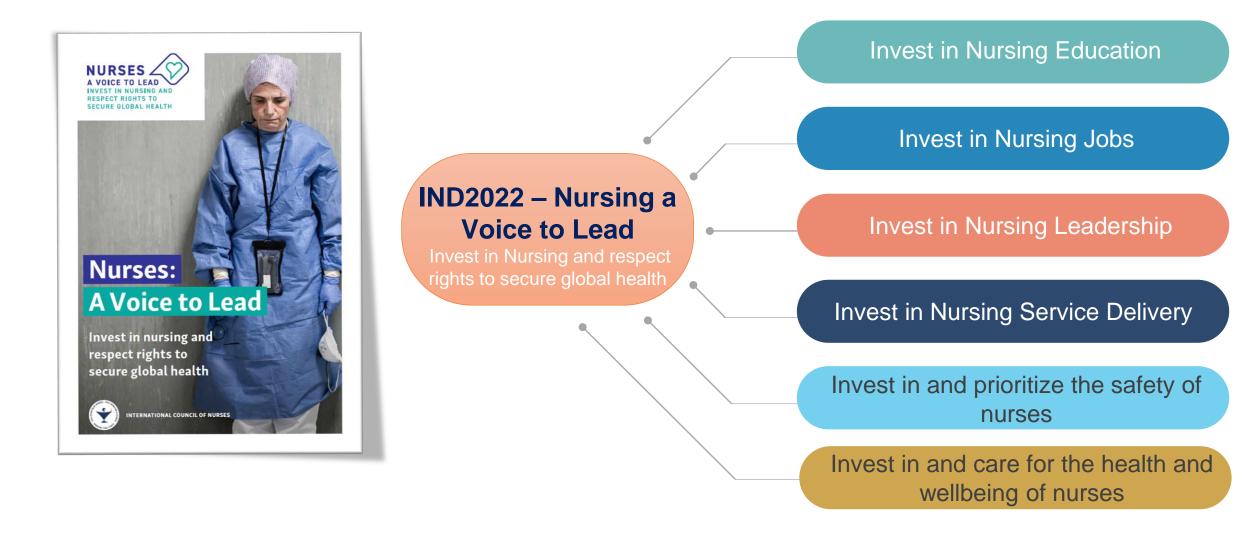


International Council of Nurses The Global Voice of Nursing David Stewart, Associate Director, Nursing and Health Policy



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International Nurses Day 2022



AMINA J. MOHAMMED SPECIAL ADVISIOR ON 20115 DEVELOPMENT

Not a moment to lose

"We are far from where we should be—and the pandemic has pushed us further off course. The indicators on poverty, hunger, education and jobs are all moving in the wrong direction."

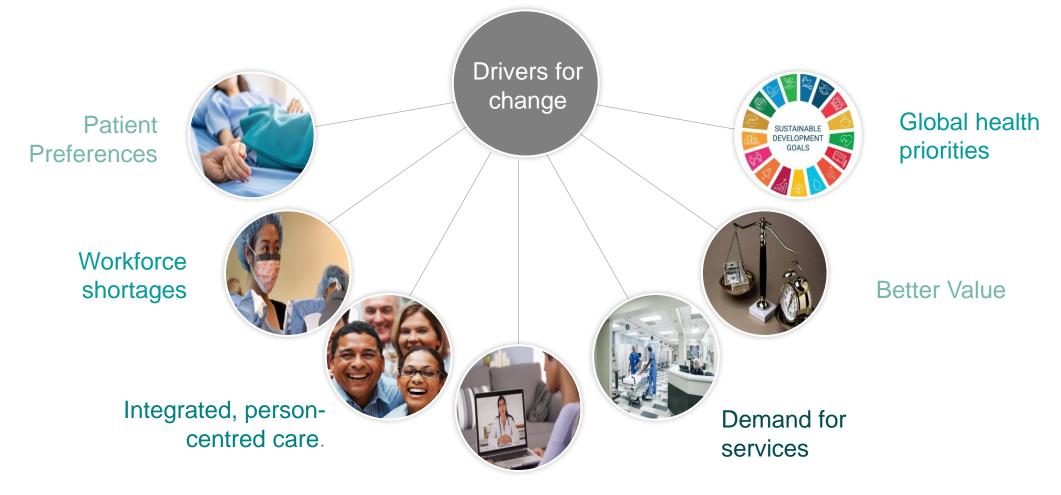
"... humanity faces a stark and urgent choice: a breakdown or a breakthrough."

Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations, Amina Mohammed

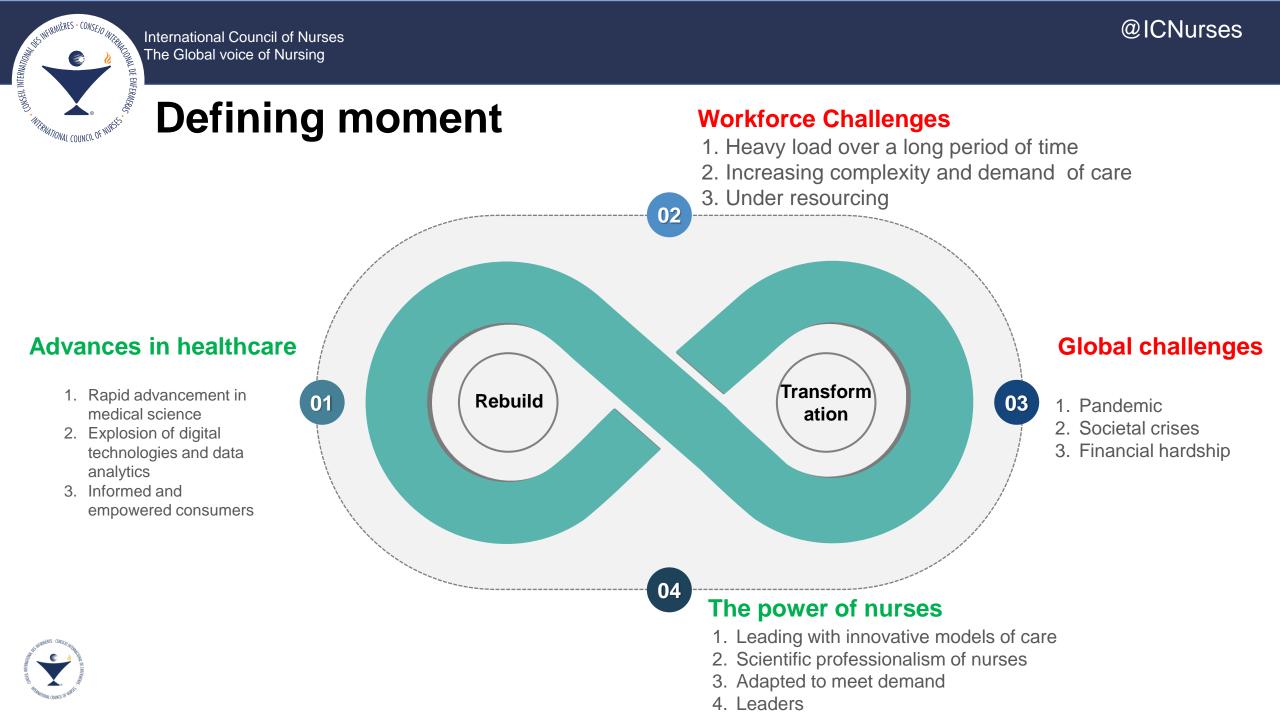


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Time for transformation



Digital Disruption





Invest in and prioritize the safety of nurses and healthcare workers



While health workers represent less than 3% of the global population, they represented around 14% of COVID-19 cases



Over 180,000 healthcare workers have died to COVID-19



According to the OECD, healthcare is now the most unsafe work environment in terms of occupational injury—nurses are injured at three times the rate of construction workers



Nurses and physicians are 16 times more likely to experience violence in the workplace as compared to other service workers



Attacks on healthcare facilities and healthcare providers is increasing





A safe place to work



Long working hours

Psychological distress



Risks faced by health workers



Fatigue

Occupational Burnout

Stigma



2

Pathogen exposure

Pr

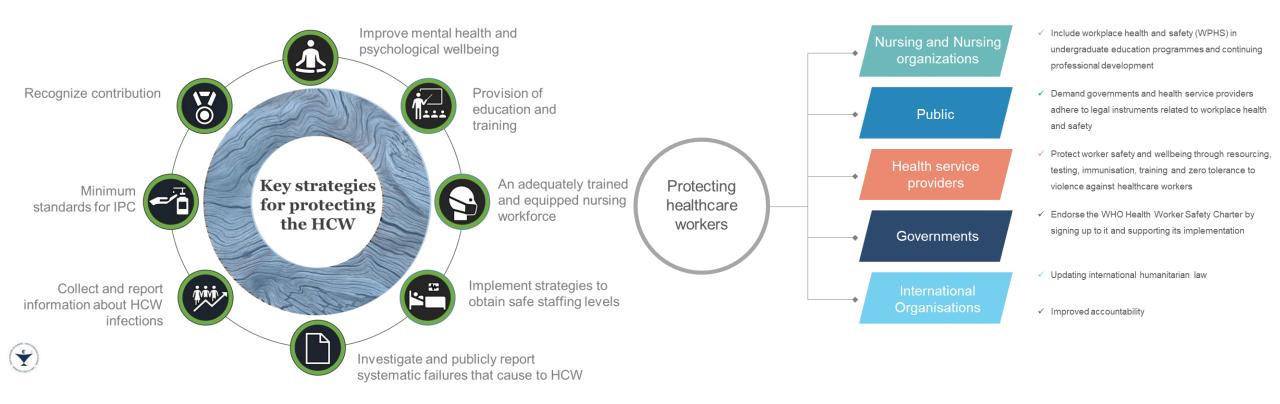
Physical and psychological violence

"...the world was not prepared for the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic... Frontline workers exposed themselves to risk and put their lives on th line for their fellow human beings."

The Independent Panel for Pandemic Preparedness and Response



Multisectoral action required to address challenges





Invest in and care for the health and wellbeing of nurses

- Nurses experience symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression and anxiety more frequently than the general population even before the pandemic
- Nurses are facing stigma and discrimination all over the world



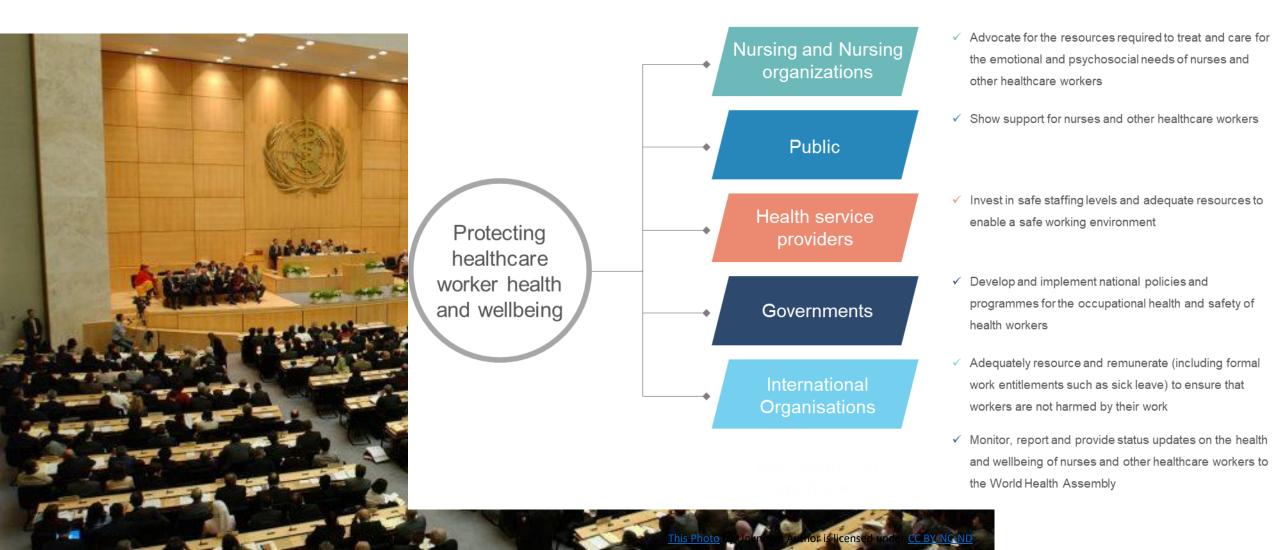
The global average prevalence of mental health problems for nurses.





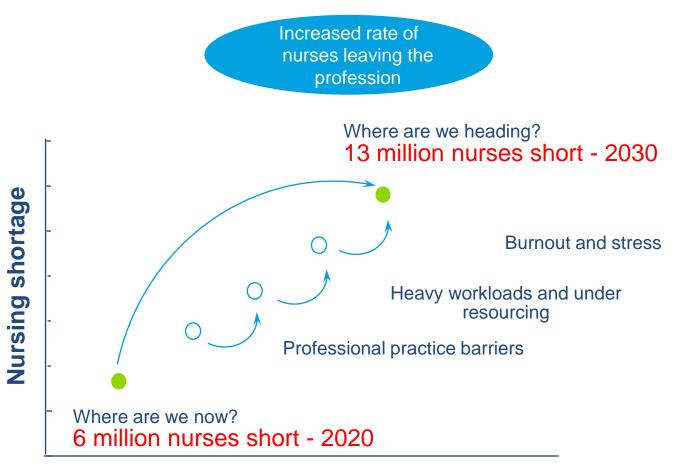
Multisectoral action required to address challenges

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Global nursing shortage



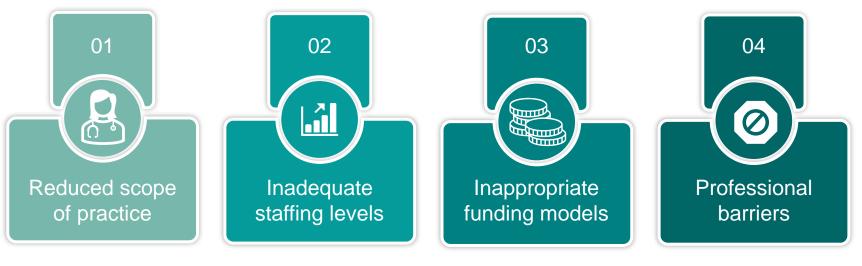
Time

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A crisis point – 6 million short and counting

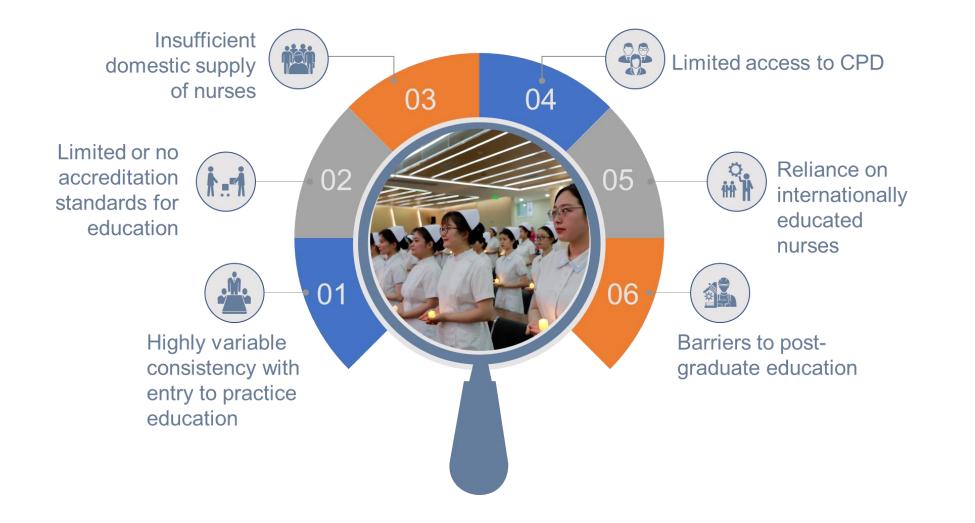


80% of nurses report that they are over-skilled for the roles they are performing Safe staffing and inadequate skill mix could have saved thousands of lives Funding models often do not support service delivery models by nurses Artificial barriers enacted or enforced by the medical profession on nursing practice.





Under investment in nursing education





Workforce

Increased domestic supply of nurses



Quality Better health outcomes for patients

Benefits of investing in
 nursing
 education -



Career progression

More likely to progress into Advanced Practice Nursing

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Retention

Increased retention of

nurses





Large scale strategies to address the nursing workforce crisis

Reframe

See resourcing the nursing workforce as an investment. growing productivity, health and national wealth creation.

Stimulate

Stimulate the supply of nurses through a host of measures aimed at the domestic education system.

Promote

Provide the necessary support for individuals to be active partners in their care and take greater responsibility for their own health and wellbeing particularly in the management of their long-term conditions.



Equip

Equip nurses with the resources and technology to increase care time and productivity.

Embrace

Embrace proven techniques and strategies to elevate the culture, thereby improving retention and ensuring that nursing is a desired profession to work

Enable

Enable nurses to work to at the upper limits of their license and reduce unnecessary barriers.

Implement

Support the adoption of new models of care that have been already tested and proven to improve productivity and capacity to care.



Benefits of investing in nursing



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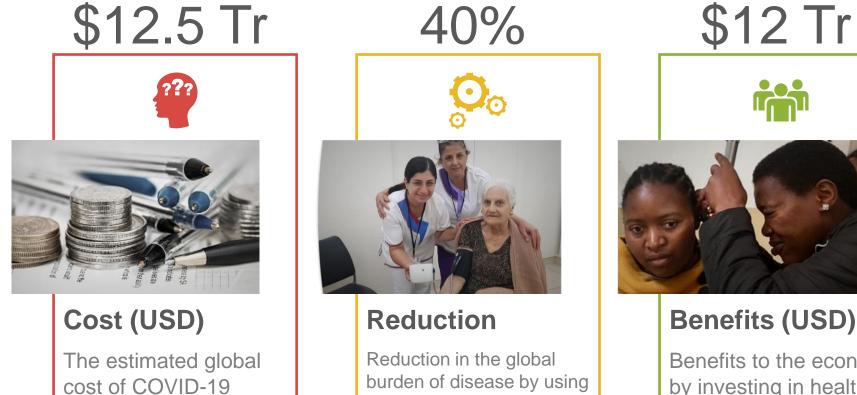




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MITRHATTONAL COUNCIL OF NURSE

Prioritize health as an investment



known interventions



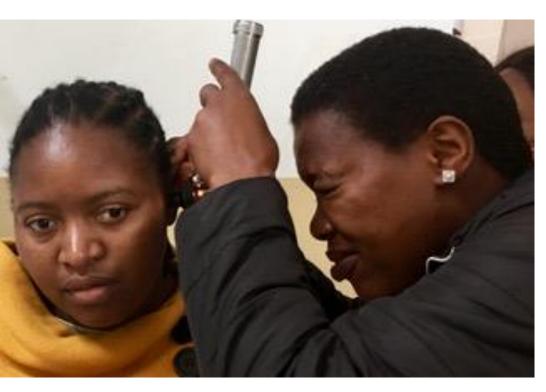
Benefits (USD)

Benefits to the economy by investing in health.

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The evolving workforce:

an agile workforce that is valued, supported and optimised



~60%

of countries surveyed report that nurses have been asked to undertake activities that are outside of their normal duties

~60%

Of countries surveyed report that there have been positive changes to nursing's scope of practice

~40%

Of countries surveyed reported that there has been as increased interest by health systems to develop APN

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ICN Guidelines on Prescriptive Authority

Purpose
• To facilitate a common understanding of nurse prescribing
• Promote a safe approach

Emphasis

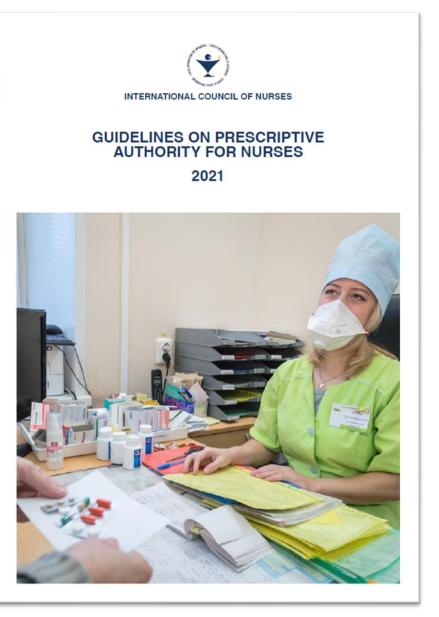
• The common principles and best practice

Differences

 Due to healthcare systems, maturity of nursing, regulatory environment

Evolution

• Prescriptive authority for nurses is an ongoing process

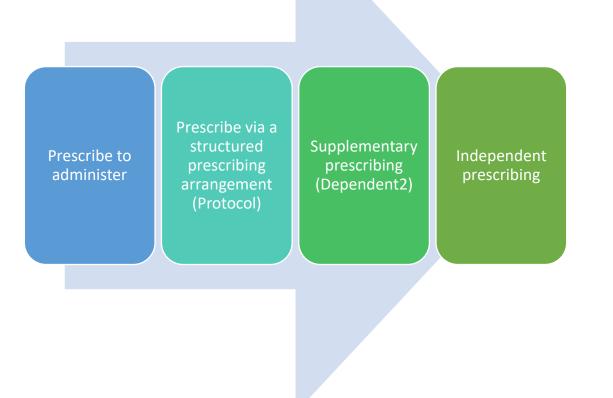


Prescriptive Authority Described

An iterative process involving the steps of information gathering, clinical decision-making, communication and evaluation which results in the initiation, continuation or cessation of a medication

Prescribing is clearly distinct from the 'supply' and / or medication or its 'administration' to patients

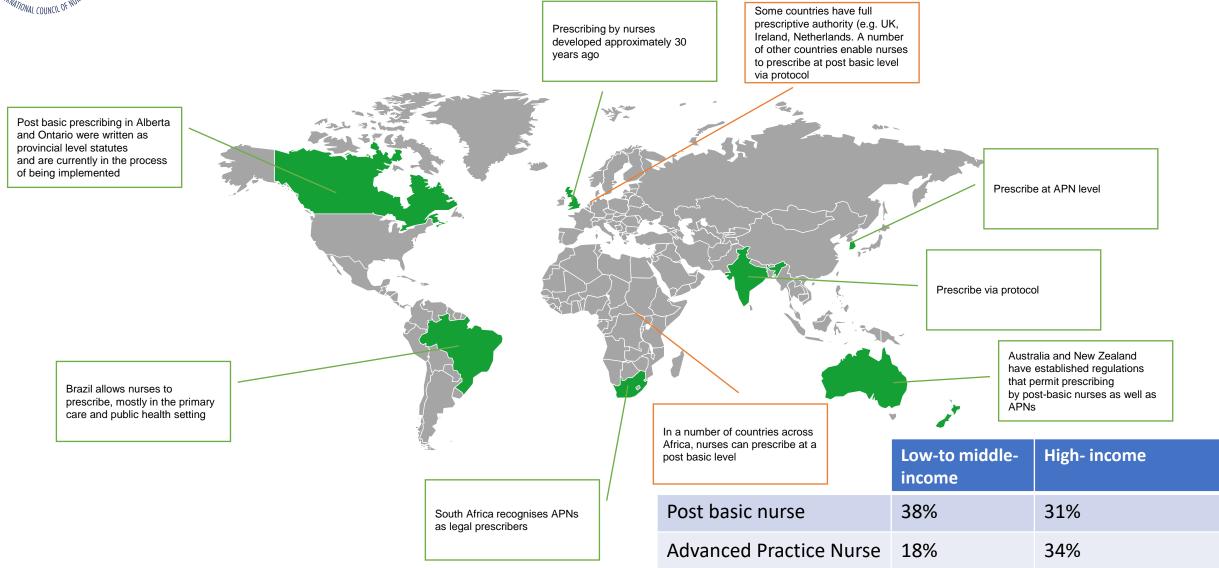
Models of Prescriptive authority



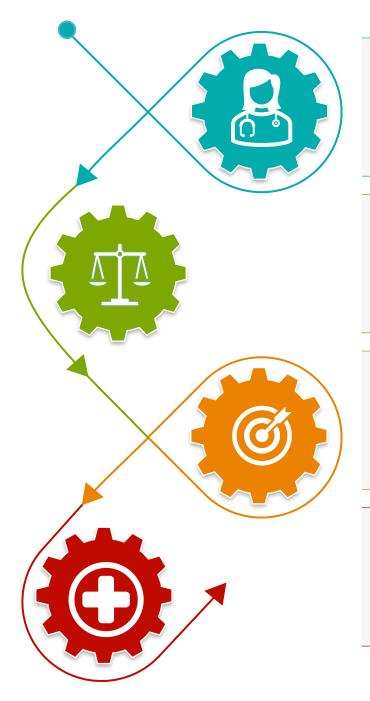
2	Prescribe to	Protocol	Supplementary /	Independent
	administer		Dependent	
Prescribing restrictions	Prescribe for <u>immediate</u> administration only	Prescribe by protocol or limited formulary	Prescribe following referral from or collaborative agreement with an independent prescriber	Independently diagnose condition (rather than symptoms)
	Very limited formulary of emergency medicines or agreed list	Prescribes after a diagnosis is made. A protocol prescriber has the capacity to initiate, alter or change the medication or therapeutic according to protocol.	Once a diagnosis has been established or a treatment plan prepared for an individual patient, the responsibility for clinical management may be transferred from the assessing clinician (an independent prescriber) to another health professional. Dependent prescriber is not responsible for the initial assessment or diagnosis, which rests with the assessing clinician.	Makes initial diagnosis and decision to treat. The act of prescribing for a patient presenting for the first time in an episode of care
	Prescribe against protocol for symptoms	Therapy limited to formulary or selection by protocol.	Initial diagnostic decision has been made and treatment initiated.	Therapy is selected according to defined scope of practice.
	Therapy selection by protocol	Limited pre-approved formulary	Prescribing according to patient specific management plan or collaborative agreement	Prescribe/manage <u>ongoing</u> therapy without pre-defined protocol
		Continuing, discontinuing and stat therapy according to pre-approved protocol	Formulary limited to scope of practice or collaborative agreement	Formulary based on scope of practice
	Undergraduate degree		vel, decision making and	
Example Education requirements	Undergraduate degree	Undergraduate degree	 Undergraduate degree +/- Post graduate study 	 Undergraduate degrée Master's degree or higher
Example Registration requirements	Regulated health professional	 Regulated health professional Credentialed 	 Regulated health professional Credentialed 	Regulated health professional Credentialed
Example competencies	 Signs & Symptom recognition in acute care History taking Follow <u>protocol</u> Drug administration 	 Signs & Symptom recognition History taking Follow protocols Drug administration Basic requirements for prescription (following protocol) 	 Management of knowledge to patients condition according to care <u>plan</u> Full prescribing competencies in collaboration with an independent prescriber. 	 Diagnostic skills relevant to scope of practice and/or specialty area of practice Diagnostic test ordering Full prescribing competencies



The global landscape (examples)



Rationale for developing prescriptive authority for nurses



Optimize

Utilising the optimal potential of the skills and expertise of health professionals in order to provide complete episodes of care.

Protect

Support legal protection for the prescriber and others with delegated responsibilities.

Quality

Improving patient outcomes without compromising patient safety

Access

Enhancing patient access to treatment

Motivation for nurses to seek prescriptive authority





Greater professional autonomy

Higher professional status



Greater work satisfaction



Higher remuneration

Potential risks



Greater legal responsibility





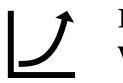
Reduced time for patient care

Conflicts in the therapeutic team





No additional renumeration Lack of substantive organisational and Lack of substantive collegial support



Increased workload



UHC

Access to acceptable, available and affordable quality medicines is part of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 3.8).



Medication safety

Unsafe medication practices and medication errors are a leading cause of "injury and avoidable harm in healthcare across the world.

The global cost of errors \$42B

Case for action



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Person-centered care

Improvement in patient care without compromising the quality of service provided

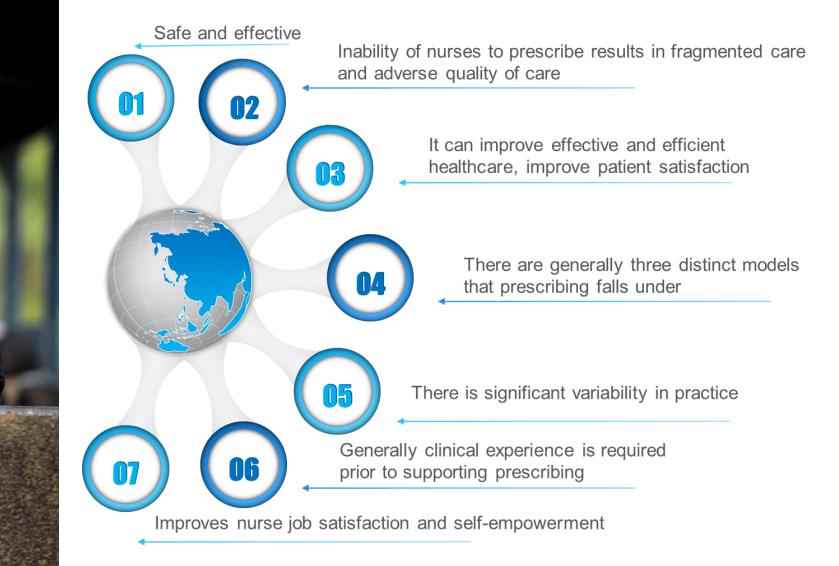


Improved efficiency of the healthcare system as nurses are able to provide complete episodes of care, and reduce the number of encounters with multiple healthcare providers

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The evidence

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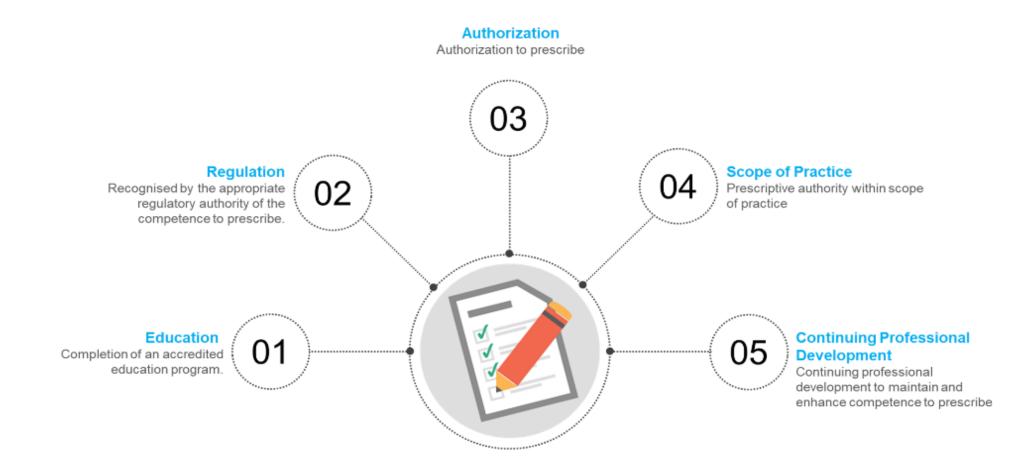
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What can nurses prescribe?





Framework to develop safe and competent prescribing for the nursing profession







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01

Within

scope

10

02

03

04

05

06

07

80

09

Prescriptive Authority within scope of practice

- The clinical setting where nurse prescribing takes place
 - > The demand or need for nurses to prescribe
 - Nursing's' defined scope of practice in the country
 - > Legislative support or restriction
 - Required or specified competencies
 - > Population of nursing practice: women, children, elderly, palliative care, disabled
 - Role Development
 - Associated with a country's defined model(s) of nurse prescribing
 - > Support or opposition varies based on geographical location
 - > Differences in structure and infrastructure of healthcare systems





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Recognised by the appropriate regulatory authority of the competence to prescribe

The regulatory authority has two main functions:

- 1. Set the standards for competence to prescribe; and
- 2. Recognition of the achievement of competence by the health professional to prescribe medicines consistent within their scope of practice.

To support nurse prescribing, it is important that the regulatory authority is able to identify nurses who are authorised to prescribe. This will ensure:

- Employers can validate the competence of the employee;
- Ongoing validation of the quality of care provided;
- Research and development in prescriptive authority for nurses



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Inappropriate prescribing and deprescribing



Misprescribing

prescribing that involves incorrect dose, frequency, modality of administration or duration of treatment.



Overprescribing

the prescription of medications for which no clear clinical indication exists.



Underprescribing

The omission of potentially beneficial medications that are clinically indicated for treatment or prevention of a disease.



Immunization



Some countries, immunization comes under the sole control of the physician.



Countries like UK & Ireland, it falls under the responsibility of nurses, particularly those working in general practice or community settings.



Many countries have a wide variety of health professionals who can manage immunization programs.



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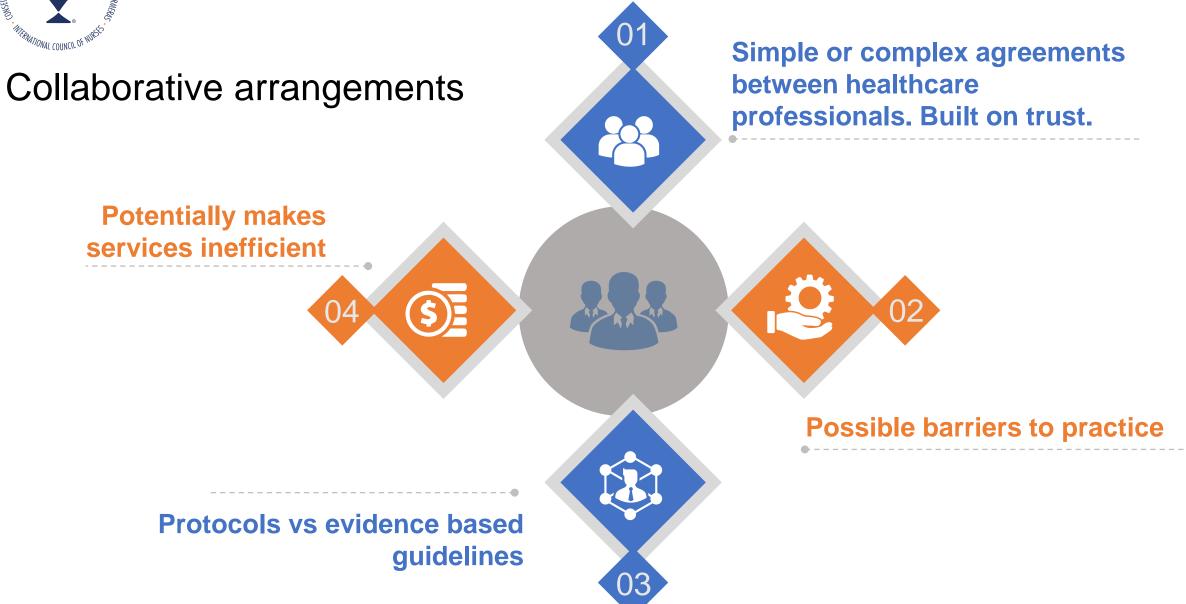
Formularies – "to do or not to do, that is the question"

- The original purpose of formularies was to identify and designate drugs and therapeutics of choice to guide more rational prescribing.
- 2. Used to assess, teach and guide prescribing towards the most appropriate choices for effective, safe and costeffective therapies.
- 3. It can also mitigate the risks posed by conflict of interest where the prescriber may be influenced by industry.

- 1. Often used to limit practice
- 2. Create artificial barriers and complexities to prescribers.
- 3. Many countries are trying to remove them.



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ICN Position on Prescriptive authority

PA can improve healthcare outcomes:

- Safe
- Promotes integrated patient care

Different approaches to PA

Multiple models dependent on country context

PA increases professional satisfaction

PA requires

- Appropriate regulations and policies
- Appropriate governance structures
- Positive organizational culture
- Appropriate education and professional development





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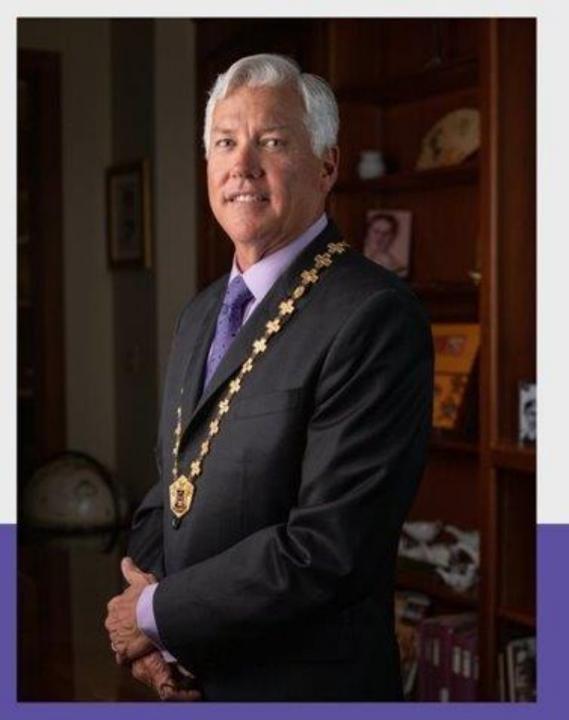
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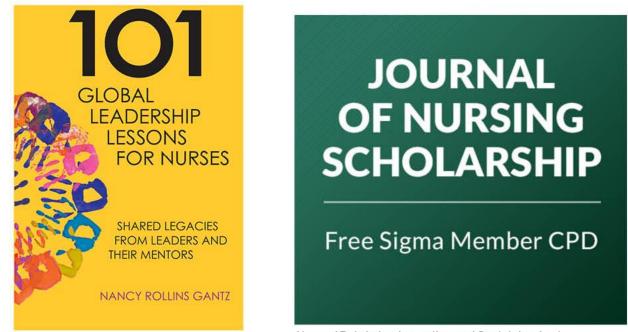
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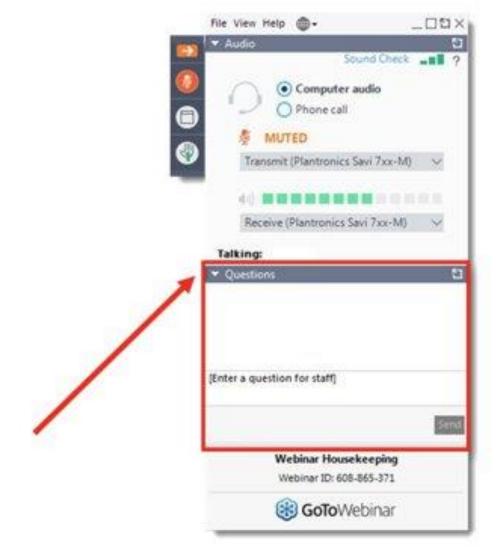


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