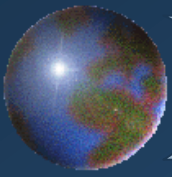


Contributory Elements in the Introduction of New Health Care Delivery Models to Health Care Systems Globally

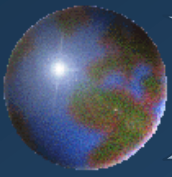
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Aim

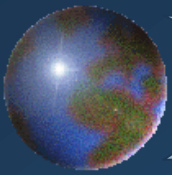
- ❖ To describe contributory factors for consideration in implementation of expanding nursing roles for the purpose of improving access to care to vulnerable populations in health workforce shortage areas globally.



Background

- ❖ MDGs
- ❖ Disparities in health persist worldwide.
- ❖ One fundamental contributing factor:
 - ❖ inequities in access to care.
- ❖ APRNs make a vital contribution to expanding access to primary care for vulnerable populations.
- ❖ To introduce an expanded nursing role in existing health-care systems, an assessment of multiple system factors must be undertaken.
- ❖ To develop a *framework and process* for introduction of new HC delivery models into existing HC systems in health workforce shortage areas
 - ❖ First: Identify factors influencing implementation of such health services expansion

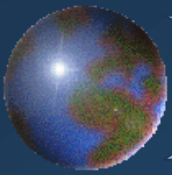
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Methodology

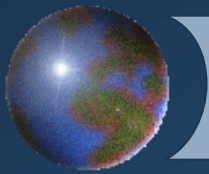
- ✿ Exploratory design.
- ✿ After a review of the literature, a summary was made of factors impacting the introduction of nurse practitioners, or nurses with expanded roles, into existing health-care systems globally.

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APRNs Globally

- ❖ Factors impacting roles & utilization of APRNs globally:
 - ❖ Americas: Canada, Latin America, United States
 - ❖ Africa
 - ❖ Asia: China, Japan, Korea, Singapore, Thailand
 - ❖ Australia
 - ❖ New Zealand
 - ❖ Europe: Western & Central, Nordic Countries, United Kingdom



Facilitating Factors for:

Role Development

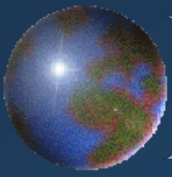
- ✦ Standardized national approach
- ✦ High-quality education
- ✦ Legislation & Regulation
 - ✦ Scope of Practice
- ✦ Prescriptive Authority
- ✦ Planning
- ✦ Research

Role Implementation

- ✦ Recruitment & Retention
- ✦ Funding
- ✦ Intra- & Inter-professional relations
- ✦ Public Awareness
- ✦ National Leadership Support
- ✦ Role Evaluation
- ✦ Role Clarity
- ✦ Health Care Setting Support
- ✦ Implementation of role components
- ✦ Continuing Education

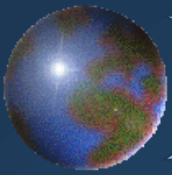
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(DiCenso, A. et. al., 2010; Ellis, J. & Morrison, E., 2010; Pulcini, J. et. al., 2010; Turner, C., Keyzer, D., & Rudge, T., 2007).



Recommendations: A Case Study

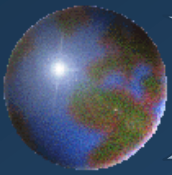
- ❖ Coordination and collaboration
- ❖ Workforce development
- ❖ Increased information distribution and
- ❖ Increased community engagement



A Theoretical Framework:

❖ Five Drivers:

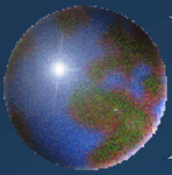
- ❖ Health care needs of the population
- ❖ Education
- ❖ Workforce
- ❖ Practice patterns
- ❖ Legal and health policy framework.



Summary of Findings:

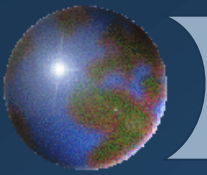
Key contributory factors

- ❖ 1) Population health needs
- ❖ 2) Readiness of the profession
- ❖ 3) Support for innovation
- ❖ 4) Roles
- ❖ 5) Education
- ❖ 6) Environment
- ❖ 7) Policies related to practice (regulation and scope of practice)
- ❖ 8) Workforce supply and demand
 - ❖ a) nurse : population ratios
 - ❖ b) nurse : physician ratios;
- ❖ 9) Intra/Inter-professional collaboration
- ❖ 10) Participation in the discovery of evidence and its dissemination.



Conclusion:

- ❖ To improve access to primary health care and health outcomes globally, a sensitive and systematic process for introduction of new health-care delivery models, such as the APN role, into existing health-care systems must be identified.
- ❖ Further investigation of the factors which influence successful health services reform would contribute to the development of a theoretical framework to guide the process of health-care delivery system transformation.



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