

12th Nursing and Healthcare Congress

October 03-05, 2016 Vancouver, Canada

Development of the transformational advanced professional practice model

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Purpose: The purpose of this presentation is to describe the development of a professional practice model (PPM) for Advanced Practice Registered Nurses (APRNs).

Data sources: A literature review was conducted on professional practice models. Simultaneous review of authoritative resources including The National Organization of Nurse Practitioner Faculties (NONPF) and the Licensure, Accreditation, Certification and Education (LACE) Consensus Model was performed. An expert panel was established to validate the Transformational Advanced Professional Practice (TAPP) Model.

Conclusion: APRNs are relied upon by organizations to provide leadership in the delivery of high-quality, cost effective health care while improving access and eliminating preventable morbidities. Existing models fail to fully capture the professional scope of practice for APRNs. The TAPP Model serves as a framework to guide professional development and mentorship of APRNs in seven domains of professional practice (DOPP).

Implications for practice: To meet the Institute of Medicine's recommendations for the future of nursing, APRNs should practice to the fullest extent of their education and training. Providing clarification regarding the DOPP of the APRN role is needed to standardized professional practice. The TAPP Model is an inspiring blueprint that allows APRNs to model the way by delivering comprehensive health in seven DOPP.

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Challenges faced by children's nurses when caring for young people with self-harming or suicidal behavior

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It is evident from research I have conducted that the number of children and young people, being admitted to children's wards presenting with self-harm/suicidal behavior is increasing. This creates a new challenge for children's nurses posing the question: How prepared children's nurses are to care for this patient group? It is apparent from my research that caring for young people presenting with self-harm/suicidal behavior results in children's nurses becoming anxious and uncomfortable. A key element identified, as a cause for this reaction in children's nurses, is the apparent difference between children's nursing and mental health nursing. Despite children's nurses demonstrating a good knowledge base relating to mental distress, their perception of their ability to provide optimum care was lacking. Children's nurses often feel that their knowledge, skills and understanding of caring for a young person in mental distress is inadequate. This presents a challenge in practice raising the question of whether these are isolated findings, or a national phenomenon? My research to date has uncovered the attitudes of children's nurses locally towards caring for children and young people presenting with self-harm/suicidal behavior, along with the strategies children's nurses can adopt to provide better care for this patient group. My aim is to conduct further research within this area to highlight the extent of the problem, whilst addressing actions required to reduce this current healthcare issue.

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