

Bridging the Gap Between Education and Practice: NPs in Critical Access Hospitals

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Gratitude... for attending this session!



Objectives

1. Discuss rural health disparities and workforce trends
2. Appreciate NP transition-to-practice needs
3. Identify options for successful NP onboarding
4. Identify outcome metrics to evaluate transition-to-practice initiatives

A Perfect Storm is Brewing

Rural Health Disparities

- 19% U.S. population live on 80% of land.
- Only 10% physicians work in rural communities.
- Increased poverty, poorer health, chronic conditions, mental health & premature death.
- 24% rural residents can reach Level I trauma center within 1-2 hours (85% urban).
- Disparities associated with poor patient outcomes

Sources:

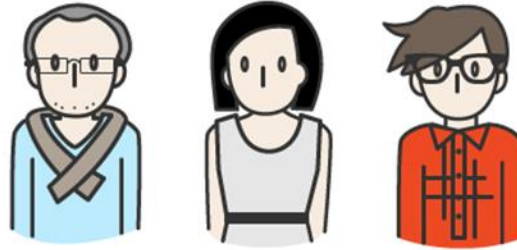
- Choi, J. (2012). A portrait of rural health in America. *Journal of Rural Social Sciences*, 27(3), 1-16.
- National Conference of State Legislatures (2013). Improving rural health: State policy options. Retrieved from http://www.ncsl.org/documents/health?RuralHealth_PolicyOptions_113.pdf

Workforce Considerations

- Physicians migrating to specialty practice
- Shortage of primary care providers
 - Most take jobs where they train
 - Rural providers more likely to practice rural
- Rural providers must be “**Expert Generalists**”
- Rural practice: Work more – Get paid less
- Rural providers (baby boomers) retiring

Sources:

- Bushy, A. (2006). Nursing in rural and frontier areas: Issues, challenges and opportunities. *Harvard Health Policy Review*, 7(1), 17-27
- Pohl et al. (2013). The latest data on primary care nurse practitioners and physicians: Can we afford to waste our workforce? *Health Affairs*. Retrieved from <http://healthaffairs.org/blog>.



GENERATIONS AT WORK

- Baby boomers are workers
- Gen-X seek work/life balance
- Millennials want rewarding opportunities w/o paying dues

Location, Location, Location.....

There is urban...

there's rural...

...and there's *really rural*



The “*really rural*” have the most staffing challenges

CAH Flexible Staffing Options

- Physician,
- Advanced Practice Nurse (NP or CNS)
- Physician Assistant

June 7, 2013 CMS released a [memorandum](#) stating that under CAH CoPs, an MD or DO is *not* required to be available *in addition* to a non-physician practitioner.

Source: CMS (2013). Critical Access Hospital (CAH) Emergency Services and Telemedicine: Implications for Emergency Services Condition of Participation (CoPs) and Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act (EMTALA) On-Call Compliance. Retrieved from <http://www.texlatrc.org/resources/docs/SC13-38-CAH-ED.pdf>

Who Will Staff Our CAHs?

Staff, Contract or Locum Physicians

- short supply
- expensive

NP and PAs

- increased supply
- cost effective

Both??

NPs Improve Access to Care

- 15.2% ED visits result in hospital admission
- 2.8% of pts die in hospital- 0.2% die in ED
- Actual volume of severe trauma & emergencies in a rural hospital is low, allowing for staffing pattern geared toward primary care.
- NPs can competently manage the majority of conditions commonly managed in the rural ED
- Physician required < 5% of time in CAH -ED

Sources:

- Barnason, S., Morris, K. (2011). Health care in rural hospitals: A role for nurse practitioners. *Advanced Emergency Nursing Journal*, 33(2), 145-154)
- Marsh, L., Diers, D., & Jenkins, A. (2012). A modest proposal: Nurse practitioners to improve clinical quality and financial viability in critical access hospital. *Policy, Politics, & Nursing Practice*, 13(4), 184-194.

Research consistently documents positive impact of NP care in the ED

- Quality of care
- Patient satisfaction
- Reduced wait times
- Improved financial performance



Sources:

- Jennings, N., Clifford, S., Fox, a., O'Connell, J., Gardner, G. (2015). The impact of nurse practitioner services on cost, quality of care, satisfaction and wait times in the emergency department: A systematic review. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 52(2015), 421-435.
- Wilson, K., Cameron, P., Jennings, N. (2009). Emergency nurse practitioners: An underestimated addition to the emergency care team. *Emerg. Med. Aust.* 20,453-455.
- Marsh, L., Diers, D., Jenkins, A. (2012). A modest proposal: Nurse practitioners to improve clinical quality and financial viability in critical access hospitals. *Policy, Politics, & Nursing Practice*, 13(4), 184-194.

Advanced Practice Nurses in ED

- 43% Family NPs
- 13% Acute Care NPs
- 12% Adult NPs
- 7% Pediatric NPs

Very few educated as Emergency NPs

Source: O'Connell, J., Gardner, G., Coyer, F. (2014). Profiling emergency nurse practitioner service: An interpretive study. *Advanced Emergency Nursing Journal*, 36(3), 270-290.

NP perceived adequacy of preparation to care in rural settings

Adequacy of Preparation as NP	CAHs	Community Hospitals
Clinical Management of hospitalized inpatients	42.9%	80%
Trauma	78%	40%
Diagnostic testing & radiology interpretation	78.6%	80%
Diagnosis & management of common emergency presentations	64%	20%

Source: Barnason & Morris (2011). Health care in rural hospitals: A role for nurse practitioners. *Advanced Emergency Nursing Journal*, 33(2), 145-154.

The Problem.....

- Working in a CAH requires a blend of acute care and primary care skills
- NP and PA programs prepare entry-level generalists
 - Healthcare becoming increasingly specialized
 - Lack education in trauma, emergency, & in-patient care
- Provider education required to work ED in CAH
 - ACLS, CALS or ATLS
- Most skills acquired through OJT training or past work experience

Additional Education to "Bridge *the Gap*"?

- ER Boot camp Conferences
- University-based Emergency NP programs
- Level I trauma center sponsored NP/PA residency programs

....time, volume & repeat experiences needed to increase competence and confidence.

Nurse Residency Programs

- Institute of Medicine's (2010) Future of Nursing: Leading Change, Advancing Health recommends nurses complete a transition-to-practice program (nurse residency) after completing ...an advanced practice program or when transitioning into a new clinical practice area.



Source: Institute of Medicine (2010). Future of nursing: Leading change, advancing health. Retrieved from <http://www.iom.edu/Reports/2010/The-Future-of-Nursing-Leading-Change-Advancing-Health.aspx>

Post-Graduate education

Emergency NP programs

- subspecialty to FNP or ACNP programs
- 8 programs in the U.S.
- Located at **urban** sites in the south & east coast

Emergency PA residencies

- 28 programs
- Many accept PAs or NPs
- 12 to 18 months long
- Located at **urban** Level I Trauma Centers

Note: 85% graduates take jobs in **urban** facilities (Hooker et al., 2010)

How do we recruit, support,
retain NPs to be competent in

***low volume,
resource-limited***

CAHs??

There are 1,332 CAHs in the US
(79 in Minnesota)

My Doctoral Work Focused on:

Finding a solution to
cyclic turnover
of NPs & PAs working
in CAHs

Considerations

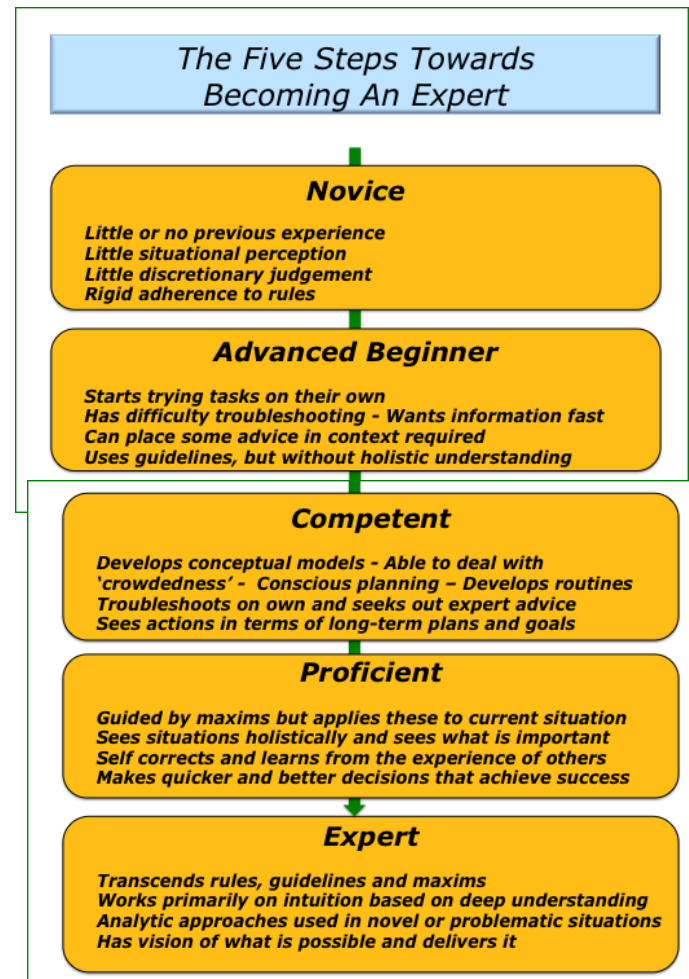
- Experienced RN becomes a new NP upon graduation.
- Responsibilities and expectations change
- Many rural sites require clinic practice during day and ER/Hospital at night.
- New graduates often hired

Working in a resource limited CAH is challenging

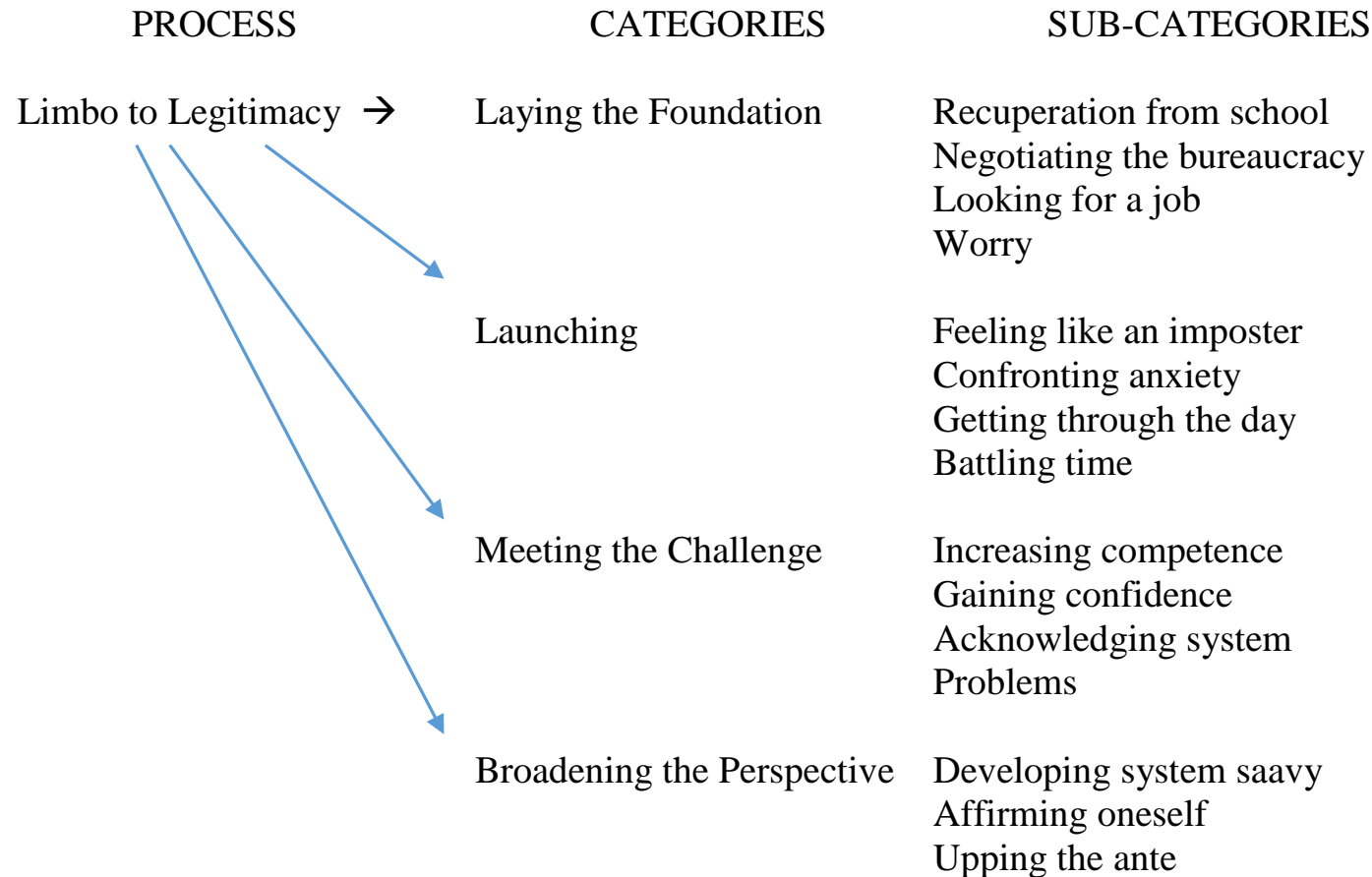
Theoretical Framework

Benner's Novice to Expert Model

Takes a few years to progress through the stages



From Limbo to Legitimacy Model



We are setting up
our new providers
for failure by
neglecting the skill
acquisition
process?

A Transition-to-Practice Residency to Support the NP in the CAH

- Residency Program
- Model Curriculum
- Implementation Plan
- Evaluation Plan

Residency Program Goals

- To educate motivated NPs with knowledge and procedural skill to provide high quality, evidence-based emergency health care.
- To prepare FNPs for the additional responsibilities of emergency health care in a rural community
- To provide NPs with further education and clinical experience to quality for Emergency NP certification.
- To recruit & retain well-trained NPs in CAHs sites within the health system.

Program Overview

- 12-month post graduate residency
- Didactic instruction beyond entry-level
- Clinical experiences
- Direct mentorship by experienced NP or Physician
- Preceptor training
- Ideal candidates- recent NP graduates or experienced NPs new to the ED setting.

Residency Structure

- Emergency Care Boot camp at onboarding
- Didactic education (Hybrid- online)
- Journal Club
- Weekly case presentations
- CAH clinical experiences (resource limited)
- Specialty rotations in high volume settings
- ACLS, PALS, CALS or ATLS, NRP, BLSO, & SANE

18 Curriculum Modules

- 1- Introduction to Emergency Care
- 2- Professional Role & Legalities
- 3- Pain & Anesthesia
- 4- Interprofessional Teamwork & Telehealth
- 5- Radiology & Lab Interpretation
- 6- Infectious Disease & Shock
- 7- Dermatology Problems
- 8- Ears, Nose, Throat Problems
- 9- Respiratory Problems

- 10- Cardiac Problems
- 11- Gastrointestinal Problems
- 12- Endocrine Problems
- 13- Orthopedic Problems
- 14- Neurologic Problems
- 15- OB-GYN & Urology Problems
- 16- Pediatric Problems
- 17- Mental Health & Toxicology
- 18- Critical Care & Trauma

Clinical Experiences

- Work on-call with local CAH providers
- Checklist of 78 skills
- Specialty rotations arranged
- Simulation Lab experiences
- Ultrasound course

Implementation Plan

1st Year-

- Curriculum development on digital format
- Emergency Boot camp onboarding

2nd Year-

- Pilot at 3 sites w/ on-site simulation lab

3rd Year-

- Network Expansion

Emergency NP Certification

- New certification in 2014
- Collaboration between Emergency Nurses Association & American Nurses Credentialing Center.
- Portfolio Review
- Cost \$470-\$525
- Renewed every 4 years

ENP Certification Eligibility

- Current RN or APRN licensure plus NP national certification in family, acute care, adult, adult-gero or pediatric (acute or primary care)
- Master's or doctoral degree NP
- 2 years full time practice as NP in past 3 years
- Minimum 2,000 hrs NP in emergency care setting in past 3 yrs.
- Completed 30 hrs emergency care education in past 3 yrs.
- Plus 2 additional professional development categories: academic credit, presentations, publication or research, preceptor or professional service

Source: ENA/ANCC Emergency Nurse Practitioner Requirements. <http://www.nursecredentialing.org/EmergencyNP>

Outcome Evaluation

- Essential to secure funding
- Essential for accreditation
- Must follow SMART criteria
 - Specific
 - Measurable
 - Achievable
 - Realistic
 - Time Specific

Goals & Outcome Evaluation

1. Improved Patient Care & Patient Safety

- Reportable state & federal metrics
- Facility dashboard

2. Job Satisfaction

- Misener NP Job Satisfaction Scale

3. Workforce Stabilization

- Recruitment incentive (applicants)
- Reduced turnover rates (resignations)

Additional Outcome Metrics

- Resident completion rates
- Emergency NP certification
- Satisfaction Rates (Resident, Preceptor, CEO)
- CAH financial performance
- Specific NP metrics

Program Accreditation

- ANCC's Practice Transition Accreditation Program
- Alternative accreditation organizations
- Application after 1st cohort
- Necessary for funding

- Source: ANCC (2014). Practice Transition Accreditation Program. Retrieved from <http://www.nursecredentialing.org/Accreditation/PracticeTransition>



In Conclusion.....

- Consider expanded use of NPs in the CAH
- Reconsider onboarding process of NPs in CAHs
- Recognize fewer providers have “expert generalist” skill level in era of specialization
- Consider an Emergency NP residency as an option to increase competence, confidence, patient safety, quality care, improve recruitment and retention.

Thank- You
Questions???