# MEETING



CHICAGO - AUG. 21-23, 2019





# **APRN Consensus Resolution Report**





#### **Resolution: August 2018**

2019 NCSBN ANNUAL MEETING

Whereas, The APRN Consensus Model is ten years old; and

Whereas, Inconsistencies exist in the regulatory interpretation and implementation of the model among various states; and

Whereas, The 2017 NCSBN APRN Roundtable Meetings revealed these inconsistencies; therefore, be

**Resolved**, That NCSBN convene a forum of state board regulators with expertise in APRN issues to discuss these inconsistencies as well as challenges and strategies; and be it further

**Resolved**, That following this forum, the NCSBN Board of Directors evaluate how to address the challenges Boards of Nursing are experiencing in relation to the implementation of the APRN Consensus Model; and be it further

**Resolved**, That the progress of these activities be reported to the 2019 NCSBN Annual Meeting.







# APRN Consensus Model Forum

April 10, 2019

Chicago, IL

**Moderated by Stephanie Ferguson** 



2019
NCSBN
ANNUAL
MEETING

Title	Roles	Licensure	Education	Certification	Independent Practice	Independent Prescribing
Advanced Practice Registered Nurse (APRN)	Certified Nurse Practitioner (CNP) Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist (CRNA) Clinical Nurse Specialist (CNS) Certified Nurse Midwife (CNM)  Population Foci Family/Individual Across the Lifespan Adult-Gerontology Neonatal Pediatrics Women's Health/Gender-Related Psychiatric-Mental Health  Specialties	An APRN must hold licensure as an RN and an APRN.	An APRN must have a master's degree or higher.  Grandfathering  The "3 Ps"  Advanced Health Assessment (Physical)  Physiology Pharmacology  Programs Clinical Preceptorship  Accreditation  Post-Certificate Programs	Obtain and maintain national certification in role and population foci.  Recertification requirements  Examination	Practice without physician supervision	Prescribe without physicians supervision

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# Title

Advanced Practice Registered Nurse (APRN)







- Licensees want to be called NPs rather than APRNs
- Change CRNA to Nurse Anesthesiologist







- Changing the APRN title will have an impact on billing
- States are still striving to adopt the model we need to strive towards consistency.
- The public is still learning the titles- we want to avoid confusion
- Changing CRNA will exacerbate the existing tensions with physicians.







#### Roles and Population Foci

- Certified Nurse Practitioner (CNP)
- Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist (CRNA)
  - Clinical Nurse Specialist (CNS)
  - Certified Nurse Midwife (CNM)

#### **Population Foci**

- Family/Individual Across the Lifespan
  - Adult-Gerontology
    - Neonatal
    - Pediatrics
  - Women's Health/Gender-Related
    - Psychiatric-Mental Health

**Specialties** 







- Model does not allow for NPs to be educated across the spectrum of care
- Market need is driving something different from the model. We need to support access to care-rural communities.
- Need for a generalist category of APRNs. PAs are not restricted.
- Physicians are not restricted.





- The setting the APRN works in should be irrelevant, and acute and primary care foci should not be tied to setting.
- PAs are educated as generalists and require supervision. APRNs have a more narrow scope but are taught to be independent.
- APRNs must be careful to differentiate themselves from physicians, who have 10,000 hours of generalist training
- Recent research has suggested that when barriers are removed, APRNs can fill the provider gap in rural, underserved areas without compromising education and certification.





- There is a regulatory responsibility to hold licensees
   accountable for what they have been prepared to do through
   their education and certification.
- Perhaps there should be a scope of practice decision tree for APRNs.





# Licensure

An APRN must hold licensure as an RN and an APRN.







- Two opinions among the attendees related to licensure:
  - RN and APRN licensure for APRNs
  - APRN license only
- Model was related to discipline:
- Requiring the RN license assures that every APRN, especially internationally educated, have passed the NCLEX







# Education

An APRN must have a master's degree or higher.

#### Grandfathering

The "3 Ps"

- Advanced Health Assessment (Physical)
  - Physiology
  - Pharmacology

#### **Programs**

- Clinical
- Preceptorship

Accreditation

**Post-Certificate Programs** 







- All APRN programs should be in-person. Online not allowed.
- Are the 3 Ps still sufficient as basic requirements?
  - Should there be a grade requirement in these courses?
  - Should they be specialized by role and population?

If the 3 Ps are specialized and an APRN wishes to change population foci- they would need to repeat these.







# Certification

Obtain and maintain national certification in role and population foci.

- Recertification requirements
  - Examination





#### Certification



- What to do if a certification examination is retired?
- Should there be a generalist exam?
- Recertification is inconsistent. No universal definition of currency of certification.







## Independent Practice/Prescribing







Negative connotation of the term 'independent practice' is the implication that these APRNs do not consult with colleagues when necessary, and therefore the term 'full practice authority' is ideal.





#### **Closing Discussion**



#### **Holistic Nurses**





#### In Summary...



- An opportunity for discussion...
- Agreement that the Consensus Model should NOT be revised.

Many states have strived towards fully adopting the model and making changes would be disruptive and confuse the public.

