I. Qualifications
Nurse practitioners are licensed, independent practitioners who provide primary and/or specialty nursing and medical care in ambulatory, acute and long-term care settings. They are registered nurses with specialized, advanced education and clinical competency to provide health and medical care for diverse populations in a variety of primary care, acute and long-term care settings. Master’s, post-master’s or doctoral preparation is required for entry-level practice (AANP 2006).

II. Process of Care
The nurse practitioner utilizes the scientific process and national standards of care as a framework for managing patient care. This process includes the following components.

A. Assessment of health status
The nurse practitioner assesses health status by:
- Obtaining a relevant health and medical history
- Performing a physical examination based on age and history
- Performing or ordering preventative and diagnostic procedures based on the patient’s age and history
- Identifying health and medical risk factors

B. Diagnosis
The nurse practitioner makes a diagnosis by:
- Utilizing critical thinking in the diagnostic process
- Synthesizing and analyzing the collected data
- Formulating a differential diagnosis based on the history, physical examination and diagnostic test results
- Establishing priorities to meet the health and medical needs of the individual, family, or community

C. Development of a treatment plan
The nurse practitioner, together with the patient and family, establishes an evidence-based, mutually acceptable, cost-awareness plan of care that maximizes health potential. Formulation of the treatment plan includes:
- Ordering and interpreting additional diagnostic tests
- Prescribing or ordering appropriate pharmacologic and non-pharmacologic interventions
- Developing a patient education plan
- Recommending consultations or referrals as appropriate

D. Implementation of the plan
Interventions are based upon established priorities. Actions by the nurse practitioners are:
- Individualized
- Consistent with the appropriate plan for care
- Based on scientific principles, theoretical knowledge and clinical expertise
- Consistent with teaching and learning opportunities

E. Follow-up and evaluation of the patient status
The nurse practitioner maintains a process for systematic follow-up by:
- Determining the effectiveness of the treatment plan with documentation of patient care outcomes
- Reassessing and modifying the plan with the patient and family as necessary to achieve health and medical goals
III. Care Priorities
The nurse practitioner's practice model emphasizes:

A. Patient and family education
   The nurse practitioner provides health education and utilizes community resource opportunities for
   the individual and/or family.

B. Facilitation of patient participation in self care.
   The nurse practitioner facilitates patient participation in health and medical care by providing
   information needed to make decisions and choices about:
   • Promotion, maintenance and restoration of health
   • Consultation with other appropriate health care personnel
   • Appropriate utilization of health care resources

C. Promotion of optimal health
D. Provision of continually competent care
E. Facilitation of entry into the health care system
F. The promotion of a safe environment

IV. Interdisciplinary and Collaborative Responsibilities
As a licensed, independent practitioner, the nurse practitioner participates as a team leader and member in
the provision of health and medical care, interacting with professional colleagues to provide comprehensive care.

V. Accurate Documentation of Patient Status and Care
The nurse practitioner maintains accurate, legible and confidential records.

VI. Responsibility as Patient Advocate
Ethical and legal standards provide the basis of patient advocacy. As an advocate, the nurse practitioner
participates in health policy activities at the local, state, national and international levels.

VII. Quality Assurance and Continued Competence
Nurse practitioners recognize the importance of continued learning through:

A. Participation in quality assurance review, including the systematic, periodic review of records and
   treatment plans
B. Maintenance of current knowledge by attending continuing education programs
C. Maintenance of certification in compliance with current state law
D. Application of standardized care guidelines in clinical practice

VIII. Adjunct Roles of Nurse Practitioners
Nurse practitioners combine the roles of provider, mentor, educator, researcher, manager and consultant.
The nurse practitioner interprets the role of the nurse practitioner to individuals, families and other
professionals.

IX. Research as Basis for Practice
Nurse practitioners support research by developing clinical research questions, conducting or participating
in studies and disseminating and incorporating findings into practice.

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