Arizona State Board of Nursing

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Executive Director

The Arizona Nurse Practitioner Summit

September 29, 2006
1970-2006 Factors Shaping Advanced Practice Movement in Arizona

In next ten minutes will discuss three decades of Compelling Events that have shaped the evolving role of the APRN role in Arizona
1970-2006 Factors Shaping Advanced Practice – Evolution of Terms

1960’s-1970’s

Expanded role or extended role implied horizontal movement to encompass expertise from medicine

First Term in Arizona?
Advanced Practice in Arizona

• 1970’s characterized by intraprofessional conflict as some leaders in the nursing community rejected the role

• Nursing Leaders claimed NP’s left to become the handmaiden of physicians

• Pro “NP” faculty teaching led formation of National Organization of Nurse Practitioner Faculties
Legal Battles Between APRN Specialties & Medicine Longstanding But Assisted in Legitimizing AP Roles

• 1970 – What was the First Hospital to Develop an Pediatric Nurse Associate Program in 1970?
• Board of Medical Examiners & some physicians expressed concerns about the practice of the “products” of the program
• Most tensions evolved around control, autonomy & economic competition
Question: What statutory limitations are applicable to the Pediatric Nurse Associate Program, which contemplates the training of Registered Nurses?

Opinion: From the review and analysis of the Medical Practice Act (MPA) and the Nurse Practice Act (NPA), it is apparent that certain aspects of the proposed functions contemplated for the Pediatric Nurse Associate would violate both the provisions of the MPA and the NPA. Specifically, a nurse is precluded from performing a medical diagnosis or prescription of medical, therapeutic or corrective measures. To fully implement this new program, certain statutory changes must be enacted to permit these activities.
November 1971 - Arizona Nurse’s Association Three Recommendations to Arizona State Board of Nursing

1. RN’s with appropriate education & clinical experience & desirous of extending their functioning & role, be encouraged to enter programs which will expand their knowledge & skills enabling them to function as Nurse Practitioners
2. Short term courses & regulations of the practice of RN’s functioning in expanded roles be regulated by AzBN with policies created in cooperation with the Board of Medical Examiners

3. Appropriate efforts be made to establish the qualified RN as a “Primary Care Practitioner” capable of providing the client entry into the health care system
Powerful Influence: Seven Months to Change NPA

• Bill amending NPA was passed as emergency measure May 1972

• Hearing held on Rules & Regulations for Extended Role on June 15, 1973

• Two Nurse Practitioner Roles were approved: Pediatric Nurse Associate Nurse Midwife
1973 - Pediatric Nurse Associate

Entrance Requirements:
- Graduate of accredited program
- RN Licensure
- Previous experience in pediatrics

Length of Program:
- Four months
Dear Mrs. Brierley:

It is our understanding that the adopted Rules & Regulations of the Arizona State Board of Nursing Examiners in the program for the “Extended Role of the Nurse” includes the requirement of physician supervision for these nurses to function in such capacity.

We presume it is the intent of the Arizona Board of Nursing Examiners that it require and supervise this obligation so that the question of practicing medicine without an Arizona License to do so will not become an issue or portent and create a diverse effect on the exemplary program of merit.

Would you kindly let us have the benefit of your comments relative hereto at your earliest opportunity.
Response to Arizona Board of Medical Examiners October 22, 1973

Dear Dr. Dexter:

It is the intent of the Arizona State Board of Nursing that it will enforce this Section of the Rules & Regulations as it does all other nursing laws under its jurisdiction.

…….it is the Boards plan to continue with the development of other specialty areas and which proposal will be subject to the same procedures.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Zona B. Brierley, RN
Executive Secretary
Mrs. Brierley was right........

In addition to the first NP’s recognized as Pediatric Nurse Practitioner & Nurse Midwives

1. Adult Nurse Practitioner
2. Family Nurse Practitioner
3. Acute Care Nurse Practitioner
4. Gerontological Nurse Practitioner
5. Adult Psychiatric & Mental Health Nurse Practitioner
6. Family Psychiatric & Mental Health Nurse Practitioner
7. Women’s Health Nurse Practitioner
8. Neonatal Nurse Practitioner
9. Pediatric Acute Care
August 1974
Meeting Held With NP’s

20 Nurse Practitioners & AzBN
Establish $75 initial fee for initial certification

August 2006 Fee – 32 years later
$135
1970’s – AP Trail Blazers in Arizona

- Nurse Anesthetists
- Nurse Midwives
- Pediatric Nurse Practitioners
- Family Nurse Practitioners
- Adult Nurse Practitioners
House Bill 68 – ARS 32-1661

Prescribed Conditions when RN may administer anesthesia

A licensed RN may administer anesthetics under the direct supervision of and in the presence of a licensed physician or surgeon if the nurse has complete a nationally accredited program in the science of anesthesia. As used in this section, “presence” means within the same room, an adjoining room or within the same surgical or obstetrical suite.
1974 - Family Nurse Practitioner

University of Arizona FNP Program Approved

Entrance Requirements:
Graduate of accredited program
2 years of experience as graduate nurse
ACT test scores
Meet requirements of University of Arizona

Length of Program:
12 months
Length of Program:
9 months; 3 month educational & 6 months preceptor ship with a physician

GNP will work collaboratively with physicians, be prepared to make independent judgments & assume responsibility for providing primary health care to older individuals

First Budget: $34,190
(faculty/consultant/equipment/supplies/travel/rental)
1975 – Adult Nurse Practitioner

University of Arizona & VA/Prescott

Length of Program:
- 16 weeks – 10 weeks of didactic & 6 weeks clinical
- Under direct supervision of a physician

Eligibility
- 2 years clinical nursing experience
- Successful completion of pretest covering basic sciences
1975 – Adult Nurse Practitioner

Functions of ANP
- Record & evaluate health/psychosocial history
- Perform physical exam
- Orders & performs diagnostic tests
- Discriminates between normal & abnormal findings
- Initiates entry into the health system
- Identifies & manages minor or acute illnesses
- Provides initial care of emergencies & initiates continuing care
1981-Neonatal Nurse Practitioner

Forerunner of Acute Care NP of 1990's

Length of Program:

One academic year / four months classroom
Practices in collaboration & under direction of a physician
Initiates entry into the health care system
Performs physical exam including appropriate diagnostic, screening & laboratory procedures
Discriminates between normal & abnormal findings of data base, initiates referrals & consultation
Regulates & adjusts medications & treatments
Evolution of Educational Requirements Advanced Practice in Arizona

Early specialty education was postgraduate; commonly post associate or baccalaureate & did not result in a master’s degree

Early programs were variable in length & quality

Educational programs moved from informal, institution based models with strong apprenticeship to formalized graduate education programs

Today’s consensus: graduate education at the master’s level is requirement for APRN
Evolution of Advanced Practice in Arizona

21st Century Challenges in Arizona

APRN Compact

Emphasis on evidence based practice

Increasing awareness of a global community
Advanced Practice in Arizona
September 29, 2006

- Nurse Practitioners 2,653
- Clinical Nurse Specialists 138
- Nurse Midwives 193
- Nurse Anesthetists 423
Advanced Practice in Arizona
September 29, 2006

• Nurse Practitioners  2,653
  – FNP             1,046
  – ANP             450
  – Women’s Health NP  334
  – PNP             226
  – NNP             154
  – Psych/Mental Health NP  136
  – GNP             57