

Nurse Practitioner Role Primary Health Care In General Practice Setting.

The role of a nurse practitioner is to provide autonomous patient consultations. It also involves working in collaboration with other health professionals.

Nurse Practitioner consultative appointments. These will include but not be limited to

Care Plus Programme

Provide oversight for the Care Plus programme, including seeing patients in the clinic or at their home, monitoring the recall system, recalling as per the protocol and reviewing the progress of the programme over time.

Sexual health

Provide sexually transmitted infection (STI), and cervical smear screening, assessment of clinical picture and risk factors. Take swabs, bloods and urine as appropriate.

Contraception teaching, sexual health promotion. Follow up results treat and refer as required and appropriate In consultation with the person's GP.

Respiratory reviews and education of adults for asthma and COPD.

See acute and follow up asthma/COPD consultations. Provide health promotion and education re meds. Smoking cessation education and intervention if patient motivated. Refer to other health professionals – GP, respiratory nurse specialist, respiratory nurse practitioners and respiratory consultants as necessary.

CVD risk assessment.

Carry out risk assessment in men and women, as per NZ Guidelines and WBOP PHO recommendations.

Provide lifestyle and treatment options according to cardiovascular risk and treat appropriately.

Ensure those who have had a myocardial infarction have been enrolled and are able to attend a rehabilitation programme.

Consult with GP re medication management as necessary.

Diabetes reviews.

Review patients on regular basis with blood tests as appropriate.

See those who are newly diagnosed re lifestyle changes and assessment for initiation of medication and/or insulin, in collaboration with the GP.

Use current chronic care management programme and risk assessment guidelines.

Review blood results and ensure these are current.

Refer as necessary to appropriate clinics and specialty health professionals for follow up treatment.

Ensure all screening is up to date.

Smoking cessation.

Perform screening spirometry and interpret results.

Discuss results with patient and in discussion with GP treat appropriately.

Discuss smoking cessation and dispense quit cards in accordance with patient's preferred treatment options.

Follow up as per smoking cessation protocols.

Wound assessment.

Assess wound, clinical picture, decide on course of treatment and management including medication.

Refer as appropriate to other nursing or medical services.

Home Visits as necessary to provide case management and chronic conditions management

Supervision, mentoring and teaching new graduates and students.

Supervise new smear takers during their training phase – nurses and doctors.

Mentor new nursing graduates into primary health care nursing in general practice.

Facilitate mentor and provide clinical supervision for student nurses during the primary health care phase of their training.

Provide clinical supervision for practice nurses in the practice as arranged by management.

Quality Co-Ordinator

Initiate and implement the practice continuing quality improvement programme, in collaboration with owners, management and staff.

This will include leading the professional development programme for clinical staff within the practice (CME/CNE) in collaboration with the clinical team, and assisting in implementing the organisation's operational plan.

Monitor clinical guidelines, initiate the updating of practice policies and lead the accreditation process when required.

Plan and organise audits. Organise audits as necessary and required.

Action these appropriately in collaboration with other practice team members.

1. To provide expert clinical practice.

The Nurse Practitioner will:

Assess health status of patients referred or self-referred, either on an individual basis or by means of preventative screening processes.

Appropriately request, monitor and interpret diagnostic tests and results.

Initiate quality case management for individual patients based on:

- physical examinations and assessments
- differential diagnoses
- diagnostic results
- sound clinical judgement.

Refer patients to other health professionals including medical practitioners as needed.

Refer as necessary for admission to inpatient care.

Prioritise, modify and initiate effective ongoing care for individual patients, based on patient need, including case management of patients with chronic conditions, ensuring patient involved in decision making process.

Interact, consult and liaise professionally with families/whanau, health professional colleagues and members of the health team to ensure appropriate health care delivery and outcomes.

Communicate and reflect an awareness of cultural beliefs of patient and family.

Provide health education and health maintenance care to and for individual patients, families, community groups.

Ensure all treatments, medications or care provided complies with current legislation, professional codes and scopes of practice and is according to the established clinical guidelines.

2. To provide effective nursing leadership.

The Nurse Practitioner will:

Take a leadership role in complex clinical situations.

Initiate and participate when required in debriefing or defusing sessions.

Act as a resource person within own sphere of practice.

3. To actively contribute to quality improvement activities to ensure quality outcomes for patients and families/whanau.

The Nurse Practitioner will:

Contribute to continuous quality improvement by:

leading and participating in quality improvement activities where appropriate

identifying and acting on improvement opportunities

being responsive to patient requests or complaints and where able taking remedial action.

Work in a way that demonstrates/ respects the Treaty of Waitangi: partnership and shared decision making with Maori participation and consultation with Maori protection of Maori needs, values and beliefs.

Ensure own professional behaviour demonstrates cultural safety.

5. To assume responsibility for personal and professional education and development.

The Nurse Practitioner will:

Identify any learning needs.

Maintain and/or extend knowledge and skill base required for effective performance.

Nurse Practitioner role does not include practice nurse duties such as

Early starts

Late nights

Cleaning

Monitoring of equipment

Ordering

Recalls other than Care Plus and those agreed upon in consultation with management

Routine dressings unless part of my own consultation

Routine vaccinations unless part of my own consultation