

Mid-State Technical College  
Nursing: Fundamentals  
543-101

**Unit 1 – Scope of Practice**

# **Unit 1: Scope of Practice**

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<b>Performance Expectations</b>	
<b>Competency</b>	<b>Criteria/Conditions</b>
<b>Differentiate scopes of practice within the nursing profession</b>	<p><b>Criteria - <i>Your performance will be successful when:</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• response distinguishes among the different levels of nursing education</li> <li>• response specifies the ethical and legal boundaries of the student nurse as presented in the Code of Ethics and the Nurse Practice Act</li> <li>• response details responsibility for maintaining client confidentiality</li> <li>• response compares various settings in which nurses work</li> <li>• response details the role of nursing organizations</li> <li>• response describes the contribution of all members of the healthcare team</li> <li>• response outlines the standards of regulatory and reimbursement agencies</li> </ul> <p><b>Conditions for Assessment - <i>You will demonstrate your competence:</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in an oral or written response.</li> </ul>

**Learning Objectives**

- a. Examine the role of women, war, religion, and Florence Nightingale on the history of nursing.
- b. Identify the definition of nursing.
- c. Indicate the scope of nursing and the purpose of nurse practice acts.
- d. Examine the State Nurse Practice Act as it relates to the roles and responsibilities of the licensed practical nurse and the registered nurse.
- e. Identify the different types of settings where licensed practical nurses and registered nurses work.
- f. Describe the different types of educational nursing programs.
- g. Explain the functions of the American Nurses Association (ANA), the National League for Nursing (NLN), the National Student Nurses Association (NSNA), and LPN organizations.
- h. Identify the criteria for a profession.
- i. Describe the levels of socialization for nurses.
- j. Explain factors affecting contemporary nursing.
- k. Indicate how a professional code of ethics is utilized to facilitate the ethical decision making to provide quality client care.
- l. Describe the legal liability responsibilities of the nurse based on standards of care.
- m. Identify the roles and responsibilities of each member of the health care team.
- n. Indicate reasons nurses need to focus on economics in the delivery of nursing and health care.
- o. Summarize the effects of regulatory and reimbursement agencies that impact care provided in a variety of clinical settings. (Medicare, Medicaid, JCAHO, DHFS, insurance industry)

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**Learning Plan**

Learning Activities

- \_\_\_\_ 1. READ: Kozier, pp. 4-24 Chapter 1--Historical and contemporary nursing practice.
- \_\_\_\_ 2. READ: Kozier, pp. 25-30 Chapter 2--Types of educational programs.
- \_\_\_\_ 3. READ: Kozier, pp. 52-78 Chapter 4--Legal aspects of nursing.
- \_\_\_\_ 4. READ: Kozier, pp. 85-97 Chapter 5--Ethics.
- \_\_\_\_ 5. READ: Kozier, pp. 100-116 Chapter 6--Health care delivery systems and types of health care settings.
- \_\_\_\_ 6. VISIT: One of the following websites:
  - a. <http://www.nln.org> (to learn more about the National League for Nursing and educational programs)
  - b. <http://www.nlnac.org> (to learn more about nursing program accreditation)
  - c. <http://drl.wi.gov/index.htm> (to learn more about the Wisconsin Department of Regulation and Licensing)
  - d. <http://www.nflpn.org> (to learn more about the National Federation of Licensed Practical Nurses)
- \_\_\_\_ 7. COMPLETE: Types of Educational Nursing Programs Pre-test Exercise.
- \_\_\_\_ 8. DETERMINE: The qualifications and ways to join and participate in the student nursing club at MSTC.
- \_\_\_\_ 9. WRITE: One pro and con for joining a professional nursing organization and turn in to your instructor in class.

Assessment Activities

- \_\_\_\_ 1. COMPLETE: Scope of Practice case study if you choose to do for graded case study.
- \_\_\_\_ 2. COMPLETE: Unit and Final Written Exam.
- \_\_\_\_ 3. RESPOND: To the discussion question. Bring your response to class and turn in to your instructor.

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**HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY  
NURSING PRACTICE**

- I. Historical perspectives
  - Why do we need to review the history of nursing?
  - A. Women's roles
    - What was women's role in the history?
  - B. Religion
  - C. War
  - D. Social attitudes
  - E. Nursing leaders
    - 1. Nightingale (1820-1910)
    - 2. Barton (1812-1912)
    - 3. Richards (1841-1930)
    - 4. Wald (1867-1940)
    - 5. Dock (1858-1956)
    - 6. Sanger (1879-1966)
    - 7. Breckinridge (1881-1965)
- II. Contemporary nursing practice
  - A. Definitions of nursing
  - B. Recipients of nursing
  - C. Scope of nursing
    - 1. Promoting health and wellness
    - 2. Preventing illness
    - 3. Restoring illness
    - 4. Care for the dying
  - D. Settings for nursing
  - E. Nurse practice acts
  - F. Standards of clinical nursing practice
- III. Roles and functions of the nurse
  - A. Care giver
  - B. Communicator
  - C. Teacher
  - D. Client advocate
  - E. Counselor
  - F. Change agent
  - G. Leader
  - H. Manager
  - I. Case manager
  - J. Research consumer
  - K. Expanded career goals
- IV. Criteria of a profession
  - A. Specialized education
  - B. Body of knowledge
  - C. Service orientation
  - D. Ongoing research
  - E. Code of ethics
  - F. Autonomy

- G. Professional organization
- V. Socialization to nursing
  - A. Critical values of nursing
- VI. Factors influencing contemporary nursing practice
  - A. Economics
  - B. Consumer demands
  - C. Family structure
  - D. Science and technology
  - E. Information and telecommunications
  - F. Legislation
  - G. Demography
  - H. The current nursing shortage
  - I. Collective bargaining
  - J. Nursing associates
- VII. Nursing organizations
  - A. American nurses association
  - B. Canadian nurses association
  - C. National league for nursing
  - D. International council of nurses
  - E. National student nurse association
  - F. Sigma theta tau

**TYPES OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS**

- I. Nursing education
- II. Types of educational programs
  - A. Licensed practical (vocational nursing programs)
  - B. Registered nursing programs
    - 1. Diploma programs
    - 2. Community college/associate degree programs
    - 3. Baccalaureate degree programs
  - C. Graduate nursing education
    - 1. Master's programs
    - 2. Doctoral programs
  - D. Entry to practice
  - E. Continuing education
  - F. In-service education

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**LEGAL ASPECTS OF NURSING**

- I. Regulation of nursing practice
  - A. Nurse practice acts
    - What is the purpose of nurse practice acts?**
  - B. Credentialing
    - 1. Licensure
      - Why license nurses?**
    - 2. Mutual recognition model
    - 3. Certification
    - 4. Accreditation/approval of basic nursing education programs
  - C. Standards of care
- II. Contractual arrangements in nursing
  - A. Legal roles of nurses
    - 1. Provider of service
    - 2. Employee of contractor for service
    - 3. Citizen
  - B. Collective bargaining
- III. Selected legal aspects of nursing practice
  - A. Informed consent
    - 1. Exceptions
    - 2. Nurse's role
  - B. Delegation
  - C. Violence, abuse, and neglect
  - D. The Americans with Disabilities Act
  - E. Controlled substances
  - F. The impaired nurse
  - G. Sexual harassment
  - H. Abortions
  - I. Death and related issues
  - J. Advanced health care directives
    - 1. Autopsy
    - 2. Certificate of death
    - 3. Do not resuscitate orders
    - 4. Euthanasia
    - 5. Inquest
    - 6. Organ donation
- IV. Areas of potential liability in nursing
  - A. Crimes and torts
    - What is the difference between crimes and torts?**
    - 1. Unintentional torts
    - 2. Intentional torts
  - A. Privacy of client's health information
  - B. Loss of client property
  - C. Unprofessional conduct

- V. Legal protections in nursing practice
  - A. Good Samaritan acts
  - B. Professional liability insurance
  - C. Carrying out a physician's orders
  - D. Providing competent nursing care
  - E. Record keeping
  - F. The incident report
- VI. Reporting crimes, torts, and unsafe practices
- VII. Legal responsibilities of student
  - What are your responsibilities as a student?**

**VALUES, ETHICS & ADVOCACY**

- I. Nursing ethics
  - A. Nursing codes of ethics
  - B. Origins of ethical problems in nursing
    - 1. Social and technologic changes
    - 2. Conflicting loyalties and obligations
  - C. Making ethical decisions
  - D. Strategies to enhance ethical decisions and practice
- II. Specific ethical issues
  - A. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
  - B. Abortion
  - C. Organ transplantation
  - D. End-of-life issues
    - 1. Advance directives
    - 2. Euthanasia and assisted suicide
    - 3. Termination of life-sustaining treatment
    - 4. Withdrawing or withholding food and fluids
  - E. Allocation of scarce health resources
  - F. Management of computerized information
- III. Advocacy
  - A. The advocate's role
    - 1. Advocacy in home care
    - 2. Professional and public advocacy

**What is the difference between care and caring?**

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**HEALTH CARE DELIVERY  
SYSTEMS**

- I. Types of health care services
  - A. Primary prevention: health promotion and illness prevention
  - B. Secondary prevention: diagnosis and treatment
  - C. Tertiary prevention: rehabilitation, health restoration, and palliative care
- II. Types of health care agencies and services
  - A. Public health
  - B. Physicians' offices
  - C. Ambulatory care center
  - D. Occupational health clinics
  - E. Hospitals
  - F. Subacute care facilities
  - G. Extended-care (long-term care) facilities
  - H. Retirement and assisted-living center
  - I. Rehabilitation center
  - J. Home health care agencies
  - K. Day-care centers
  - L. Rural care
  - M. Hospice services
  - N. Crisis centers
  - O. Mutual support and self-help groups
- III. Providers of health care
  - A. Nurse
  - B. Alternative (complimentary) health provider
  - C. Case manager
  - D. Dentist
  - E. Dietician or nutritionist
  - F. Occupational therapist
  - G. Paramedical technologist
  - H. Pharmacist
  - I. Podiatrist
  - J. Physician
  - K. Physician assistant
  - L. Physical therapist
  - M. Respiratory therapist
  - N. Spiritual support personnel
  - O. Unlicensed assistive personnel
- IV. Factors affecting health care delivery
  - A. Increasing number of elderly
  - B. Advances in technology
  - C. Economics
  - D. Women's health
  - E. Uneven distribution of services
  - F. Access to health care
  - G. The homeless and the poor
  - H. Health insurance portability and accountability act (HIPAA)
  - I. Demographic changes
- V. Frameworks for care
  - A. Managed care
  - B. Case management
  - C. Patient-focused care
  - D. Differentiated practice
  - E. Shared governance
  - F. Case method
  - G. Functional method
  - H. Team nursing
  - I. Primary nursing
- VI. Financing health care
  - A. Payment sources in the United States
    - 1. Medicare and Medicaid
    - 2. Supplemental security income
    - 3. State children's health insurance program (SCHIP)
    - 4. Prospective payment system
  - B. Payment sources in Canada
  - C. Insurance plans
    - 1. Private insurance.
    - 2. Group plans
      - a. Health maintenance organizations
      - b. Preferred provider organizations
      - c. Preferred provider arrangements
      - d. Independent practice associations
      - e. Physician/hospital organizations

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**Types of Nursing Programs Pre-test Exercise**

Identify the type of program or programs for the list below. Answers are on the bottom of the page.

- a. Practical Nursing Program
- b. Associate Degree RN Program
- c. Diploma RN Program
- d. Baccalaureate RN Program
- e. Master's Program in Nursing
- f. Doctoral Program in Nursing

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Degree required to work in Public Health Nursing
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Usually a 3-year program
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Approximately 1 year in length
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Majority of RN's in Wisconsin have this type of degree
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Students need to conduct research and write a dissertation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Type of nursing program often appealing to men, minorities, and other students
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Number of nursing programs is decreasing
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Often a requirement to teach at major colleges and universities
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Graduates with proper credentials have prescriptive authority
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. More emphasis is on theory coursework
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Degree required to be a Clinical Nurse Specialist (CNS)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Focus is on bedside patient care
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Often appeals to younger students out of high school
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Students usually need to write a thesis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Often provided staffing for hospitals in the past.

**Answers**

1.d 2.c 3.a 4.b 5.f 6.a,b 7.c 8.f 9.e 10.d 11.e 12.a,b,c 13.d 14.e 15.c

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**Performance Assessment Task**  
**Case Study**

**\*\*Worth 100 points\*\***

**Directions**

Please read the case study and answer the questions listed. You may need to use the Internet and other sources to complete some of the questions.

**Scenario/Prompt**

Case Study - Scope of Practice

Jim is a nursing student at the local technical college. He wants to pursue a licensed practical nursing diploma and work part-time as an LPN while continuing on for his associate RN degree.

1. Jim reads the State of Wisconsin Nurse Practice Act to determine the roles and responsibilities of the LPN and RN. What are the standards of practice for; **(6 points)**

Licensed practical nurses (LPN's)

Registered nurses (RN's)

2. Jim is concerned that the local hospital where he works part-time as a certified nursing assistant (CNA) has mandatory overtime for nurses. Jim wants to know if mandatory overtime is legal in Wisconsin and if there are any legislative initiatives to try to ban it. Where could Jim become updated on current legislative activities affecting nursing and health care? **(5 points)**

3. How could Jim find out who his state senator and assemblyperson are? **(5 points)**

4. Jim doesn't know what type of setting in nursing he wants to work in yet. List an advantage and a disadvantage for each of the following areas of nursing; **(6 points)**

Hospital/ Medical-surgical unit

Nursing home or long-term care

Clinic - Family Practice or Urgent Care

Mental health

Home health care

Correctional (jail) setting

Day Surgery (Surgi-center)

Industrial/Occupational health

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Hospice

Sub-acute facility or Rehab

Parish Nursing

Other- Is there any other type of nursing you are interested in?

5. Jim meets many different types of nurses at the hospital where he works. He is interested in knowing about options for advanced practice nursing. What are the roles and educational requirements for: **(6 points)**

Nurse Practitioner (NP)

Clinical Nurse Specialist (CNS)

Nurse Anesthetist

Nurse Midwife

Nurse Researcher

Nurse Administrator

Nurse Educator

Nurse Entrepreneur

6. Jim knows he wants to get his associate degree in nursing and work as an RN. Someday he may want to go on for a further degree. What are the educational requirements for each of the following degrees? Are there any schools in your area that offer these degrees? **(6 points)**

Bachelor of Science in Nursing (BSN)

Master of Science in Nursing (MSN)

Doctorate in Nursing (Phd)

7. Jim would like to get involved in the school's nursing club and meet new people. Later after he graduates, he may choose to join a professional nursing organization related to his area of specialty. What services do the following professional organizations offer? **(6 points)**

American Nurse's Association (ANA)

National League for Nursing (NLN)

8. Jim is a CNA on an oncology unit at the local hospital. He recognizes that end-of-life issues often require ethical decision-making on the part of the nurse. For instance, a family requests that a client not be told he has terminal cancer. What basic guidelines should a nurse follow when posed with an ethical dilemma? **(6 points)**

9. What resources are available at the hospital or in the community to help clients, families, and the health care teams make an informed ethical decision? **(5 points)**

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10. Jim is concerned legally if he attempts to provide emergency care or CPR at the scene of an accident. Does he have any protection under the law? **(5 points)**
11. Should Jim get liability insurance to protect against lawsuits as a student nurse? Who provides liability insurance? **(5 points)**
12. In the hospital setting where he works, Jim meets many members of the health care team. Briefly describe the role of each of the following members of the health care team; **(6 points)**
  - Nurse
  - Physician
  - Certified Nursing Assistant (CNA)
  - Pharmacist
  - Dietician
  - Physical therapist
  - Respiratory therapist
  - Occupational therapist
  - Social Worker
  - Chaplain
  - Case Manager
  - Phlebotomist
  - Health Unit Coordinator
13. Many of Jim's clients are over the age of 65. What does Medicare provide? What is covered under Part A and Part B? **(6 points)**
14. What is Medicaid? Who is covered with this plan? **(6 points)**
15. The nurses at Jim's hospital use critical pathways to provide client care. What are critical pathways? **(5 points)**
16. How can Jim help to keep the costs down for client care in the hospital setting? **(6 points)**
17. What did Florence Nightingale do for nursing? **(5 points)**
18. What effect did war have on the nursing profession? **(5 points)**