

## ANCC PMHNP Exam Chapters 2-4 Questions & Answers

Nurse Practitioner Core Competencies - all nurse practitioners upon graduation are expected to meet these. These include scientific foundations, leadership, quality, practice inquiry, technology and information literacy, policy, health delivery system, ethics, and independent practice

history of NP role - the NP role was introduced in 1965 by Loretta Ford and Henry Silver, MD at the University of Colorado. They identified new roles in which experienced RNs with advanced education and skills were performing clinical duties traditionally reserved for physicians.

License, Accreditation, Certification, and Education Consensus Model - adopted by many nursing organizations, this provides guidance for states to adopt uniformity in the regulation of APRN roles; finalized in 2008

state legislative statutes - grant legal authority for NP practice

Nurse Practice Act - every state has one; provides title protection (who may be called a nurse practitioner), defines advanced practice, prevailing state laws that define scope of practice, places restrictions on practice, sets NP credentialing requirements, states grounds for disciplinary action, and may specifically require that an NP develop a collaborative agreement with a physician

States grounds for disciplinary action - practicing without a valid license, falsification of records, medicare fraud, failure to use appropriate nursing judgment, failure to follow accepted nursing standards, failure to complete accurate nursing documentation

collaborative agreement - a protocol that describes what types of drugs might be prescribed and defines some form of oversight for NP practice

licensure - a process by which an agency of state government grants permission to persons to engage in the practice of that profession; also prohibits all others from legally doing protected practice

credentialing - process used to protect the public by ensuring a minimum level of professional competence

certification - credential that provides title protection; determines scope of practice; process by which a professional organization or association certifies that a person licensed to practice as a professional meets set standards, assures public of mastery, assures person has acquired necessary skills

scope of practice - defines NP roles and actions; identifies competencies assumed to be held by all NPs who function in a particular role; varies broadly from state to state

standards of practice - authoritative statements regarding the quality and type of practice that should be provided; provide a way to judge nature of care provided; can be used to legally describe standard of care that must be met by a provider; may be precise protocols or more general guidelines

confidentiality - client's right to assume that info given to provider will not be disclosed, protected under federal statute through the Medical Record Confidentiality Act of 1995; pertains to written and verbal info; requires provider obtain signed medical authorization and consent forms to release medical records and info when requested by client or another healthcare provider

HIPAA - guarantees clients four fundamental rights: to be educated about privacy protection, to have access to their own medical records, to request amendment of their health info to which they object, and to require their permission for disclosure of their personal info

HITECH - health information technology for economic and clinical health act of 2009; incentive payments for sharing specific EHR data, meaningful use incentives

exceptions to guaranteed confidentiality - when appropriate person or organizations determine that the need for info outweighs principle of confidentiality, if a client reveals an intent to harm self or others, info given to attorneys involved in litigation, releasing records to insurance companies, answering court orders, subpoenas, or summons, meeting state requirements for mandatory reporting of diseases or conditions, Tarasoff principle, in cases of elder or child abuse

informed consent - communication process between provider and client that results in client's acceptance or rejection of proposed treatment; right of all competent adults and emancipated minors

emancipated minor - persons younger than 18 who are married, parents, or self-sufficiently living away from the family domicile

elements of informed consent - must include nature/purpose of tx, risks/benefits of tx, risks/benefits of NOT doing tx, alternative tx, diagnosis and prognosis. Provider must document in medical record that informed consent has been obtained from client

justice - doing what is fair; fairness in all aspects of care

beneficence - promoting well-being and doing good

nonmaleficence - doing no harm

fidelity - being true and loyal

autonomy - doing for self

veracity - telling the truth