Title page

Discussion

Board of nursing exists in 50 states of America with the aim of implementing regulations that will enhance public protection. By governing nurse practices that states are able to eliminate wrong nursing practices such as negligence, errors in medications or treatment. The board ensures that the nurses follow adequate standards and principles that are required for performing their role efficiently in the healthcare organizations (Coventry, et al., 2017). Rules and regulations enhance their efficiency and capability of treating patients appropriately (Blazek, 2015).

The key regulations that impacts the nursing practice in American states include licensing that restrict incompetent or inexperienced nurse from practicing. It is mandatory for the nurses to get license for practicing in the states of America (Been-Dahmen, Hazes, Staa, & Ista, 2015). Personnel policies are also part of the regulations that highlights the conditions of employment, terms of the contract, leaves, insurance and other benefits. The regulations states that the nurses must possess adequate education and knowledge about the healthcare activities such as the right procedures of screening and X-ray (Philpot, Tolson, & Morley, 2013). The regulations also states that nurses can act within autonomous scope of practice.

In Columbia nurses can only take the roles that are made legal by the regulations and law. Scope of practice and limitations are mentioned that prevent nurses from engaging in malpractices. The regulations restrict nurses from performing acts that require experts such as endotracheal intubation. The regulations states that nurse are accountable for their actions and they face penalties if they fail to comply with the rules (McCleery, Christensen, Peterson, Humphrey, & Helfand, 2014). They are bound to collaborate with healthcare professionals in diagnosis, decisions and actions that minimize chances of misinterpretation or adoption of wrong medications or treatment process.

References

Coventry, L. L., Pickles, S., Sin, M., Towell, A., Giles, M., Murray, K., et al. (2017). Impact of the Orthopaedic Nurse Practitioner role on acute hospital length of stay and cost‐savings for patients with hip fracture: A retrospective cohort study. *JAN, 731* (11).

Been-Dahmen, J. M., Hazes, J. D., Staa, A., & Ista, E. (2015). Nurses' views on patient self-management: a qualitative study. *J Adv Nurs, 71* (12), 2834-45.

Blazek, N. (2015). NPs important leaders for evidence-based practice, improving patient outcomes. *NAPNAP*.

McCleery, E., Christensen, V., Peterson, K., Humphrey, L., & Helfand, M. (2014). Evidence Brief: The Quality of Care Provided by Advanced Practice Nurses. . *PubMed*.

Philpot, C., Tolson, D., & Morley, J. E. (2013). Advanced practice nurses and attending physicians: a collaboration to improve quality of care in the nursing home. *ournal of the American Medical Directors Associtaion*.