RUNNING HEAD: HEATHCARE AND NURSING

New Graduate Application - Provisional Accountability

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# PART A

# Selection Criteria 1

## Demonstrating an understanding of the professional, ethical and legal requirements of the Registered Nurse.

 As a registered nurse, one should be able to accept and work with all individuals and groups. They need to ensure that they do not impose their personal values on others and can accept other’s rights, while maintaining an effective process of care. Furthermore, despite ethical constraints and moral conflicts, they should be able to handle their responsibilities. They should not only be able to identify the legislation governing nursing practices but also be able to describe the nursing practice within the common law (Nursing and Council, 2005). I have personally been privy to aiding a braindead pregnant woman with an advance health directive in place need delicate attention, both ethically and legally, following the precedence of (Sánchez, 2015). The patient was in an accident and six weeks pregnant. I brought the situation to the attention of the attending physician and explained the situation to the woman’s parents.

# Selection Criteria 2

## Demonstration of understanding of NSW Health’s CORE Values – Collaboration, Openness, Respect, Empowerment.

The NSW Health’s value defines the word CORE. It encourages COLLABORATION, where people come together and work together willing to achieve common goals and improve the overall services provided by NSW health. It gives room for OPENNESS, where colleagues are given the freedom they need to communicate with one another openly and offer constructive feedback. It advocates RESPECT, i.e. treating others the same way we would like to be treated. This gives importance to being mindful of other’s abilities and paves way for valuable contribution despite personal differences. It gives the team a sense of EMPOWERMENT, through good work performance and positive behavior (Health.nsw.gov.au, 2019). During my tenure as an EN, I was able to witness these CORE values being demonstrated under the impact of a natural disaster, where the hospital was full of trauma patients and nurses not only need to be the first one rushing to care, but a voice of reason as well (Gebbie and Qureshi, 2002).

# Selection Criteria 3

## Demonstration of clinical knowledge and clinical problem-solving abilities

A registered practicing nurse should be able to think on her feet and analyze a situation methodologically and contextually. They should have a number of cognitive tools at their disposal, such as interpretation, evaluation, analysis, inference and explanation of a situation to make a sound judgement call (Hughes, 2008). For instance, administrating a vaccine or a flu shot to a baby or a toddler is a regular part of nurse’s daily responsibilities. But, if the baby is being fussy or is showing clear signs of an allergy in response to the vaccine or the shot administered, they should be able to get the child the care he or she needs without having the entire matter blow out of proportions. In this case, they have a responsibility to ensure the well-being of the patient as well as keeping their caregivers in the known, as recommended by (Silver et al., 1984).

# Selection Criteria 4

## Demonstration of ability to work within a team

A registered nurse needs to be able to work well within a team. This paves the way for a supportive work environment where no individual feels overworked and isolated. This not only allows for shared expertise and gives everyone the room to learn from one another, but it can also greatly improve the patient outcomes, giving everyone a sense of satisfaction with the level of care they have personally administered. This also has the added benefit of reduction of the chances of missed care (Health.nsw.gov.au, 2019). Again, a worthy example I was able to witness was the collaborative effort of registered nurses with first responders, paramedics, residents and head physicians in the aftermath of a major accident. The collaboration between them would be the sort that Trimm, (2004) would be proud of.

# PART B

# LHD Values

## What are the values of this LHD?

 The LHD in question here, Northern Sydney (NSLHD), is a metropolitan city that is a part of the NSW. There are eight hospitals in that fall in this LHD, most of which are distributed even over the metropolitan area. It also contains two specialists’ networks which primarily focus on both Children and Pediatric Services as well as Mental Health. Just like the overall goals of the NSW, NSLHD is also committed helping people deliver excellent healthcare (“Our Culture and Values - HealthShare NSW”). They offer great opportunities to those that work for them, and expect them to deliver quality services to those they look after. They are responsible for looking after the health of more than 800,000 people and have a team of 12,000 of nursing and medical staff, along with researchers, scientists and allied health professionals, maintenance staff and administrators at their disposal. The NSLHD focuses on attracting the best healthcare professionals and bring them into the fold. They work hard to develop these individuals and empower them through proper motivation. They value the services that they provide and recognize the efforts they put in, especially when they go the extra mile (“Workforce Welcome and Relocation Manual health NSLHD").

# LHD Research Priorities

## What are the research priorities of this LHD?

The Northern Sydney Local Health District i.e. the NSLHD is responsible for the healthcare and wellbeing of more than 800,000 people and is staffed with a team of 12,000 physicians, nursing and various other professionals, including scientists and researchers (“Workforce Welcome and Relocation Manual health NSLHD"). The research office in NSLHD is called the Kolling Institute which has been using scientific discoveries to add to the field of medicine and make a patient’s life easier. The sole aim to work on a community level and bring quality healthcare to the masses. Under their research governance framework, they are only accountable for the research authorized on-site (“Kolling Institute”). They pride themselves on making the impossible possible, with their research being aimed to make sure that their patients live a long and healthy life. The various themes their research focuses on includes, *Healthy Start to Life, Acute and Critical Care, Combating Chronic Disease and Healthy Aging*. Spanning the upper north shore end of the Sydney Harbour, the research facility caters to six hospitals and a number of community health centers in the region. In order to work in the most optimal manner, they have four teams in place that work on research development, Research governance and compliance, research support and facility management (“Research Office · Our Research · Kolling Institute”).

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