## l'm not a robot



"Standards are professionally developed expressions of the range of acceptable variations from a norm or criterion"-Avedis Donabedian. Standards may be defined as "Benchmark of achievement which is based on a desired level of excellence. Criteria are pre-determined elements against which aspects of the quality of medical service may be compared. What are Nursing Standards? All standards of practice provide a guide to the knowledge, skills, judgment & attitudes that are needed to practice safely. They reflect a desired and direct professional nursing practice. (Registered Nurses Association of BC (2003) & the College of Nurses of Ontario (2002) Why are Standards Important? Outlines what the professional nursing practice - important for self-assessment and evaluation of practice by employers, clients and other stakeholders. Provides nurses with a framework for developing competencies Aids in developing a better understanding & respect for the various & complimentary roles that nurses have. (Registered Nurses Association of BC (2003) & the College of Nurses of Ontario (2002) What is a profession? Characteristics of a Profession according to Houle (1980) Concept of mission open to change. Mastery of theoretical knowledge. Continued seeking of self-enhancement by its members. Formal training. Credentialing system to certify competence. Creation of subculture. Legal reinforcement of professional standards. Ethical practice. Penalties against incompetent or unethical practice. Public acceptance. Role distinctions that differentiate professionalization is the process by which an occupation achieves professionalization achieves are professionalization is the process by which an occupation achieves professionalization of nursing as a professionalization is the process by which an occupation achieves professionalization of nursing as a professionalization is the process by which an occupation achieves professionalization of nursing as a professionalization is the process by which an occupation achieves professionalization of nursing as a professionalization is the process by which an occupation achieves professionalization of nursing as a professi important because it reflects the value society places on the work of nurses and the centrality of this work to the good of society. a profession is characterized by prolonged education that takes place in a college or university. Values, beliefs, and ethics relating to the profession are an integral part of the educational preparation. By definition, a professional is autonomous in decision making and is accountable for his or her own actions. Personal identification and commitment to the professions. In contrast, an occupation is characterized by training that may occur on the job for varying lengths of time. The training does not incorporate, as a prominent feature, the values, beliefs, and ethics of the occupation. The workers are supervised, and ultimate accountability rests with the employer. Thus commitment is not always strong, and individuals often changes jobs (Chitty, 1993). Professional nursing practice involves "specialized skills essential to the performance of a unique, professional role" the two main concepts that are in the forefront of professional nursing and its services ideal are accountability and autonomy. Accountability is to self, the client, the employing agency, and the profession. The standards of clinical nursing practices by ANA and standards, society holds nurses and those under their supervision accountable for their actions. Autonomy in nursing is the freedom and the authority to act independently. It implies control over one's practice, and it applies to both decisions and actions. An accountability based governance system is a predominant feature of professional practice models. Responsibility and authority are established in specified processes rather than in particular individuals who, in turn, determine the placement of accountability. The nurse is central to the organization and is supported by major service components such as standards, quality assurance, continuing education, and peer process. Nursing management has no legitimate role in practice-related decisions; rather, management facilitates, integrates, and co-ordinates nursing operations to support the practitioner. Professional standards and nursing process Professional standards. Client care requires more than just the application of scientific knowledge. A nurse must be able to think critically, solve problems, and find the best solution for client's needs to assist clients in maintaining, regaining, or improving their health. Critical thinking requires the use of scientifically based and practice-based criteria may be scientifically based on research findings or practice based on standards developed by clinical experts and quality improvement initiatives. Nursing profession and essential components of professional nursing are care, cure and co-ordination. Caring aspect is rational and requires as nurse to understand the patient's needs at a level that permits individualization of nursing therapies. To cure is to assist patients in understanding their health problems and to help them to cope. The cure aspect involves the administration of treatments and the use of clinical nursing judgment in determining, on the basis of patient outcomes, whether the plan is effective. Coordination of care involves organizing and timing the medical and other professional and technical services to meet the holistic needs of the patient. And often a patient requires many other services simultaneously in order to be well cared for. A professional nurse also supervises, teaches, and directs all of those involved in nursing care. So there are some guidelines are essential to check how the nurses perform professionally and how they exercise the care, cure and co ordination aspects of nursing last its own standards for practice. This is called standards of nursing care. Clinical, administrative, and academic experts have developed standards of nursing practice. The most widely accepted one is American Nurses Association (ANA) 2004 within this document there are standards of professional performance and standards of professional performance and standards of professional performance are standards of professional performance and standards of professional performance are standards of professional performance and standards of professional performance and standards of professional performance are standards of professional performance and standards of professional performance are standards of professional performance are standards of professional performance are standards of performanc Nursing is a profession. No one factor absolutely differentiates a job or a profession, but difference is important in terms of how nurse practice. When one can say a person acts "professionally", for example, we imply that the person is conscientious in actions, knowledgeable in the subject, and responsible to self and others. As explained before a profession as have some characteristics, one among this is the professional Performance describes a competent level of behavior in the professional Performance appraisal, education, collegiality, ethics, collaboration, research, and resource utilization, this document serves as objective guidelines for nurses to be accountable foe their actions, their patients, and their peers are the standards provide a method to assure clients that they are receiving high-quality care, that the nurses know exactly what is necessary to provide nursing to provide nursing high-quality care. care, and that measure are I n place to determine whether the care meets the standards. ANA Standards of professional performance. Standards of professional performance. Standards Definition Measurement criteria I: quality by documenting the application of the nursing process in a responsible, accountable and ethical manner. 2. Uses quality improvement activities to initiate changes in nursing practice if desired outcomes are not achieved. 5. Participates in quality improvement activities. II: education The nurse attains knowledge and professional issues. 2.Demonstrates commitment to life long learning 3.Seeks experiences to maintain clinical skills 4. Seeks knowledge and skills appropriate to the practice evaluation The nurse evaluates one's own nursing practice in relation to professional practice standards and guide line, relevant statutes, rules and regulations. 1.Engage in self evaluation on a regular basis 2.Seeks constructive feedback regarding ones own practice 3.Takes action to achieve goals identified during the evaluation process 4.Participates in systematic peer review as appropriate care in culturally and ethnically sensitive manner IV: collegiality The nurse interacts with peers and colleagues 4.To enhance ones own professional nursing practice 5. Maintains compassionate and caring relationships with peers and colleagues 6. Contributes to a supportive and healthy work environment V: Collaboration The nurse collaborates with patient, family, and others in the conduct of nursing practice 1. Communicates with the patient, significant others, and health care providers regarding patient care and nursing's role in the formulation of overall goals and the plan of care and in the decisions related to care and delivery of services 3.Partners with others to effect change and generate positive outcomes 4.Document referrals, including provisions in all areas of practice 1.Practice is guided by code of ethics for nurses with interpretive statement 2.Maintains therapeutic and professional patient-nurse relationship 3. Delivers care in the manner of that preserves patient autonomy, dignity, and rights. 4. Seeks available resourced in formulating ethical decisions 5. Reports illegal, incompetent or impaired practice 6. Maintain patient confidentiality within legal and regulatory parameters. VII: Research The nurse integrates research findings in practice 1.Utilize best available evidence including research activities as appropriate to the nurse's education and position such as the following: 3.Identifying clinical problems suitable for nursing research activities as appropriate to the nurse's education and position such as the following: 3.Identifying clinical problems suitable for nursing research activities as appropriate to the nurse's education and position such as the following: 3.Identifying clinical problems suitable for nursing research activities as appropriate to the nurse's education and position such as the following: 3.Identifying clinical problems suitable for nursing research activities as appropriate to the nurse's education and position such as the following: 3.Identifying clinical problems suitable for nursing research activities as appropriate to the nurse's education and position such as the following: 3.Identifying clinical problems suitable for nursing research activities as appropriate to the nurse's education and position such as the following: 3.Identifying clinical problems suitable for nursing research activities as appropriate to the nurse's education and position such as the following: 3.Identifying clinical problems suitable for nursing research activities as appropriate to the nurse's education and position such as the following: 3.Identifying clinical problems suitable for nurse's education and position such as the following: 3.Identifying clinical problems suitable for nurse's education and position such as the following: 3.Identifying clinical problems suitable for nurse's education and position such as the following: 3.Identifying clinical problems suitable for nurse's education and position such as the following: 3.Identifying clinical problems suitable for nurse's organization, or community research committee c. Sharing research d. Critiquing research d. Critiquing research d. Critiquing research for application The nurse considers factors related to safety effectiveness, cost, and impact on practice in the planning and delivery of nursing services. 1. Evaluates factors related to safety, effectiveness, availability and cost when practice options would result in the same expected patient outcome 2. Assists the patient and family in identifying and securing appropriate and available services to address health related needs 3. Assigns or delegates tasks as defined by the state nurse practice acts and according to the knowledge and skills of the patient, the potential for harm, the stability of the patient condition, the complexity related tasks based on the needs and condition of the patient condition of the patient condition of the patient condition. of the task, and the predictability of the outcome 5. Assists the patient and family in becoming informed consumers about the cost ,risks, and benefits of treatment and care IX: leadership The nurse provides leadership in the professional practice setting and environments. 3. Teach others to succeed through mentoring. 4. Exhibits creativity and flexibility during change. 5. Directs coordination of care across settings by participating on committees, councils, and administrative. 7. Promotes advancement of the profession. 8. Display the ability to define a clear vision, the associated goals, and a plan to implement and measure progress. 9. Demonstrates energy, excitement and a passion for quality work. 10. Willingly accepts mistakes by self and others, thereby creating a culture in which risk-taking is not only safe, but expected. Standards of care in the ANA nursing: Scopes and Standards of practice (2004) describe a competent level of nursing care. The levels of care are demonstrated through the nursing process. The nursing responsibilities for diversity, safety, education, health promotion, treatment, self care, and planning for the continuity of care. Standards of practice dappropriately in a particular case. ANA Standards of practice dappropriately in a particular case. pertinent to the patients health or situation Collects data in a systematic and ongoing process. Data collection activities based on the patients immediate condition or needs determine the priority of data collection activities based on the patient data using appropriate assessment techniques Document relevant data in a retrievable form 2. Diagnosis: The nurse analyzes the assessment data to determine the diagnoses with patient, significant others, and health care providers ,when possible. Documents diagnoses in a manner that facilitates the determination of expected outcomes and plan of care 3. Outcomes from the diagnoses Formulates outcomes for a plan individualize to the patient or the situation. The nurse identifies expected outcomes for a plan individualize to the patient or the situation of expected outcomes are culturally with the patient or the situation. appropriate and realistic in relation to the patients present and potential capabilities Defines expected outcomes in terms of the patient, patient values, ethical considerations, environment, or situation with such consideration as associated risks , benefits , costs, current scientific evidence, and clinical expertise when formulating expecting outcomes Outcomes are attainable in relation to resources available to the person Outcomes include a time estimate for attainment for expected outcomes based on changes in the status of the patient or evaluation. Documents outcomes as measurable goals. 4:Planning: The nurse develops a plan that prescribes strategies and alternatives to attain expected out comes The plan with the patient, significant others, and health care providers, when appropriate. Includes strategies within the plan that address each of the identified diagnosis or issues, which may include strategies for promotion and restoration of health and prevention of illness, injury, and disease. Provides for continuity within the plan. Utilizes the plan. Utilizes the plan to provide direction to other members of the health care team. Defines the plan to reflect current status, rules, and regulations and standards. Integrates current trends and research affecting care in the plan. Uses standardized language or recognized terminology to document the plan. 5:Implementation The nurse implements the identified plan of care 1.Interventions are consistent with the established plan of care 2.Implements interventions and treatments specific to the diagnosis or problem. 4.Collaborates with nurse colleagues to implement the plan 5.Utilizes community resources and systems to implement the plan 5A:Co-ordination of care. The registered nurse coordinates care delivery. 5B:Health teaching and health promotion 5C:consultation: the advanced practice registered nurse and effect change. 5D:Prescriptive Authority and Treatment :the advanced practice registered nurse uses prescriptive authority, procedures, referrals, treatments, and therapies in accordance with state and federal laws and regulations. 6:Evaluation The nurse evaluates progress towards attainment of outcomes 1. Coordinates implementation of the care. 1. Provides health teaching that address such topics as healthy lifestyles, risk reducing behaviors, developmental needs, activities of daily living, and preventive self-care. 2. Uses health promotion and the patient's developmental needs, activities of daily living, and culture. 3. Seeks opportunities for feedback and evaluation of the effectiveness of a consultation. 2. Facilitates the effectiveness of a consultation. 2. Facilitates the effectiveness of a consultation. recommendations that facilitates change. 1.prescribes evidenced-based treatments, the patient's comprehensive health care needs. 2.presribes pharmacological agents based on a current knowledge of pharmacology and physiology and based on clinical indicators, the patient's status needs, and the results of diagnostic and laboratory tests. 3. Evaluates therapeutic and potential adverse effects of proposed prescriptive therapies. 5. Provides information about costs, alternative treatments and procedures, as appropriate 1. Evaluation is systematic, ongoing and criterion-based 2. Involves the patient, significant others, and the health care providers in the evaluation process, when appropriate 3. Uses ongoing assessment data to revise diagnoses, outcomes and plan of care as needed 4. documents revisions in diagnoses, outcomes, and the plan of care 5. evaluates the effectiveness of interventions in relation to outcomes. 6.Documents the principles by which nurse provide care to their clients. In addition, nurses incorporate their own values and ethics into practice. The code of ethics for nurses with interpretive statements provides a guide for carrying out nursing care and provides for the ethical obligations of the profession. Standard nursing care and provides for the ethical obligations of the profession. aim of standard nursing care is to support and contribute to excellent practices. The role of nurse is constantly changing to meet the growing needs of health services. Objectives Plan Holistic Appropriate Diagnosis Realistic Goal Selecting Appropriate Media Quality Care rather than quantity Economize Time, Material, Energy Types of standard care Structure -- Things we use Process -- Things we do Outcome -- The result Characteristics of standard care Dynamic Reflects Changes Not Static Brief description of the distinct goal, nursing the patient and health needs of society. A - Assertive planning. N - Nature of client nurse interaction. D - Directing others. A - Analytical thinking. R - Respect status and policies. D - Data collection in accordance with goal. Standard: Nurses are required to have clear idea or conception of the distinct goal nursing, the patient, the health needs of the society, the source of nursing process. Elements: Nurses are required to collect data in accordance with their conception of the goal of nursing, client, the source of client difficulty, the four and modes of intervention conceptual models for nursing, client, the source of client difficulty, the four and modes of intervention conceptual models for nursing. client will perceive the health service experience as understandable, manageable and meaningful at the outset. Nurses are required to ensure a successful termination of the helping relationship. Standard: Nurses are required to ensure a successful termination of the helping relationship. the profession and the practice setting. Nurses are required to comply with the code of ethics of their profession. Nurses are required to function as members of a health team. Standards in Nursing Practice Professional Responsibilities Health team. nursing process Data collection Diagnosis Goal Intervention Evaluation Unity Setting standards Planning individual patient care Monitoring and evaluating patient conclusion Unity Setting standards planning individual patient care Monitoring and evaluating patient conclusion Unity Setting standards planning individual patient care Monitoring and evaluating patient car nursing process. These involve assessment, diagnosis, outcome identification, planning implementation, and evaluation. The nursing process is the foundation of clinical decision making and encompasses all significant action taken by nurses in providing care to all consumers. While "Nursing Standards of Professional Performance" describe the roles of all professional nurses, there are many other responsibilities that are hallmarks of professional nursing. These nurses should be self-directed and purposeful in seeking necessary knowledge and skills to enhance career goals. Other activities-such as membership in professional organizations, certification in specialty or advanced practice, continuing education and further academic education, are desirable methods of enhancing the nurse's professionalism. Accountability for one's practice as a professional rests with the individual nurse. REFERENCES Potter PA, Perry AG. Fundamentals of Nursing. 6th edn. Mosby ;st Louis.2005. Creasia J L, Parker B. Conceptual framework of professiona practice.2nd edn. Mosby; St.Loius.1996. Hall JK. Nursing ethics & law. W.B Saunders company; Philadelphia.1996. Lillies C, Taylor C et al. Fundamentals of Nursing: The art & science of nursing care. Lippincott publications; Philadelphia.2005. Potter PA, Perry AG. Basic Nursing; Essentials for practice. 6th edn. Mosby ; st Louis.2007. Kockrow EO, Christensen BL. Foundatios of Nursing.4th edn.mosby.2003. Danasu R. Standard nursing care: An Asset. The Nursing Journal of India. June 2007. VOL. XCVIII No. 6. This page was last updated on: 09/12/2020 Our standards of proficiency for registered nurses were approved by our Council at its meeting on 28 March 2018. They have been updated to take into account the changes taking place in society and health care, and the implications these changes have for registered nurses. On 30 April 2024, we made minor updates to the language, structure, and layout of our standards of proficiency. We haven't included any new content or additional regulatory expectations. The changes ensure that both our programme and proficiency standards are presented consistently in our new visual identity, and improve their readability and overall accessibility. If you can't find what you're looking for, feel free to email us. How to read our standards are now grouped under seven platforms, which are important to understand because they: represent the knowledge, skills and attributes that all registered nurses must demonstrate when caring for people of all ages and across all care settings reflect what the public can expect nurses to know and be able to do in order to deliver safe, compassionate and effective nursing care provide a benchmark for nurses from the European Economic Area, EU and overseas wishing to join the register provide a benchmark for those who plan to return to practice after a period of absence The seven platforms: Being an accountable professional Promoting health and preventing ill health Assessing needs and planning care Leading and managing nursing care and working in teams Improving safety and quality of care Coordinating care How our standards for education and training: Reading these together will give you a complete picture of: what nurses need to know and be able to do, by the time they register with us our expectations of what approved education institutions (AEIs) and their practice learning associates. Our practice learning scenarios will help you understand how our new standards of proficiency will work and should be implemented in the real world. Explore our practice environment case scenarios for nursing programmes Using our standards to plan your CPD Our standards in your revalidation. You can use our standards in your revalidation in the following ways: Use them to consider what knowledge and skills you need to practise safely. Use them to reflect on your practice and identify any further learning. Use them to help you plan your CPD as part of revalidation. How these standards were developed Over the past few years, we've been developing these standards with imput from stakeholders across the UK. We put our proposals to consultation in summer 2017. We listened closely to the feedback we recieved and made positive changes to the standards of Nursing-Nursing is a profession that requires high standards of care and practice to ensure the well-being of patients. These standards serve as guidelines for nurses to provide safe and effective care. In this article, we will explore the 7 standards of nursing and their significance in the healthcare field. Nursing standards are established to maintain quality care, enhance patient safety, and promote professionalism within the nursing provide a framework for professional nursing profesi their patients. These standards are commonly referenced by nursing organizations and regulatory bodies. While the specific wording may vary slightly between different nursing associations, the core principles remain consistent. Here are the seven standards of nursing: Assessment is the first standard of nursing and forms the foundation of the nursing process. It involves gathering relevant data to identify the patient's health status and needs. Practical assessment include physical examinations, interviews, and reviewing medical records. Diagnosis, the second standard, focuses on identifying health problems or potential risks based on the assessment findings. Nurses analyze the collected data to formulate nursing diagnosis enables nurses to address specific patient needs effectively. Outcomes identification involves determining expected outcomes that are specific, measurable, attainable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART). These standard guides nurses and healthcare teams measure the effectiveness of interventions and evaluate the progress of patient care. Planning plays a vital role in nursing practice. Nurses collaborate with patients, families, and other healthcare professionals to develop comprehensive care plans. These plans outline the actions and interventions required to achieve desired patient outcomes. Effective planning ensures the coordination and continuity of care throughout the patient's healthcare journey. Implementation refers to the execution of nursing interventions as outlined in the care plan. Nurses provide direct patients about their health conditions. Nurses document their interventions during this stage and reassess patients to monitor their progress. Evaluation is a continuous process throughout the nursing care cycle. Nurses assess the patient's response to interventions and determine whether the desired outcomes have been achieved. This standard involves critical thinking skills and the ability to make adjustments to the care plan based on the Patient's response to interventions and determine whether the desired outcomes have been achieved. nursing care remains effective and any necessary modifications are made to optimize patient outcomes. Professional responsibility is a fundamental standard that encompasses ethical principles and lifelong learning. Nurses must practice with integrity, honesty, and respect for patients' rights and autonomy. They uphold confidentiality and maintain professional boundaries. Additionally, nurses are encouraged to engage in continuing education and professional development to stay updated with the latest evidence-based practices. The 7 standards of nursing provide a framework for nurses to deliver high-quality, patient-centered care. From assessment to professional responsibility, these standards guide nurses throughout the care process. By adhering to these standards, nurses ensure patients receive safe and effective care while promoting their overall well-being. Nursing standards help ensure patients receive safe, enhance patients receive safe and effective care while promoting their overall well-being. Nursing standards help ensure patients receive safe and effective care while promoting their overall well-being. Nursing standards help ensure patients receive safe, enhance patient safety, and promote professionalism. Nursing standards help ensure patients receive safe and effective care while promoting their overall well-being. Nursing standards help ensure patients receive safe and effective care while promoting the safety and promote professionalism. Nursing standards help ensure patients receive safe and effective care while promoting the safety and promote professionalism. Nursing standards help ensure patients receive safe effective, and individualized care that meets their needs and promotes positive health outcomes. Nursing standards are typically established by professional nursing organizations, regulatory bodies, and healthcare institutions in collaboration with nursing experts and stakeholders. Nursing Standards of Practice Nursing standards are formulated by professional nursing organizations and regulatory bodies to establish professional practice, ethical behavior, and accountability. They serve as a benchmark for nurses to measure their performance expected of nurses. These standards are developed through evidence-based research and consensus among healthcare professionals. They cover various aspects, including clinical competence, ethical practice, professional development, and collaboration with other healthcare providers. Nursing standards are crucial in ensuring that nurses provide safe, effective, and patient-centered care. They help maintain consistency and quality in nursing practice, which is essential for patient safety and satisfaction. Additionally, standards serve as a guide for continuous education and professional growth, enabling nurses to stay updated with the latest advancements in healthcare. Nursing guidelines are systematically developed statements that assist nurses in making decisions about appropriate healthcare for specific clinical circumstances. These guidelines are based on the best available evidence and expert consensus. They provide recommendations on various clinical practices, such as medication administration, wound care, infection control, and patient assessment. The development of nursing guidelines involves a rigorous process that includes reviewing existing research, consulting experts, and assessing the quality of evidence. Organizations such as the American Nurses Association (ANA) and the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) play a significant role in creating these guidelines. The process ensures that the guidelines are credible, reliable, and applicable to clinical practice. Examples of Nursing Standards and Guidelines Several examples of nursing standards and Guidelines Implementing Nursing Standards and policymakers. It involves regular training, monitoring, and evaluation to ensure adherence to the established standards. Nurses should be encouraged to participate in professional development programs and guidelines. These may include limited resources, staffing shortages, and resistance to change. To overcome these challenges, healthcare organizations must foster a culture of continuous improvement, provide adequate support, and involve nurses in decision-making processes. ConclusionNursing standards and guidelines play a vital role in ensuring the delivery of high-quality care. They provide a framework for nurses to follow, promote patient safety, and support professional development. By adhering to these standards and guidelines, nurses can enhance their practice, improve patient safety, and support professional development. and respect for the inherent dignity, worth, and unique attributes of every person." Example: A nurse has a cultural considerations they should be mindful of. 2. "The nurse's primary commitment is to the patient, whether an individual, family, group, community, or population." Example: An elderly patient would like to start hospice care, but the family would like to continue the current treatment plan. The nurse also explains to the loved ones' concerns but puts the patient's desires ahead of the loved ones. The nurse also explains to the loved ones the patient's wishes take priority. 3. "The nurse promotes, advocates for, and protects the rights, health, and safety of the patient." Example: An elderly patient has increasing levels of pain. The available interventions are no longer effective. The nurse has authority, accountability, and responsibility for nursing practice; makes decisions and takes action consistent with the obligation to provide optimal care." Example: A nurse notices a patient is declining and suspects they will need more assistance. The nurse notices a patient is declining and suspects they will need more assistance. same duties to self as to others, including the responsibility to promote health and safety, preserve wholeness of character and integrity, maintain competence, and continue personal and professional growth." Example: A patient is verbally assaulting the nurse. continues. The nurse gets their supervisor involved to talk to the patient. 6. "The nurse, through individual and collective efforts, establishes, maintains, and improves the ethical environment of the work setting and conditions of employment that are conducive to safe, quality healthcare." Example: A nurse manager notices a staff member is not using proper hand hygiene. The nurse manager approaches the staff members and gently reminds them of proper hand hygiene techniques. 7. "The nurse, in all roles and settings, advances the profession through research and scholarly inquiry, professional standards development, and the generation of both nursing and health policy." Example: A nurse joins a group responsible for overseeing that the facility is following evidence-based practices. 8. "The nurse collaborates with other health disparities." Example: A nurse works with other members of professional organizations to strengthen connections that will be mutually beneficial to their organization and patients. 9. "The profession of nursing, collectively through its profession, and integrate principles of social justice into nursing and health policy." Example: A nurse joins a group that promotes social justice in healthcare. The registered nurse collects comprehensive data pertinent to the healthcare consumer's health or the situation. Standard 3. Outcome Identification The registered nurse identifies expected outcomes for a plan individualized to the healthcare consumer or the situation. Standard 5. Implementation The nurse implements the interventions identified in the plan. Standard 5A. Coordination of Care Standard 5B. Health Teaching and Health Promotion Standard 5C. Consultation (Graduate Prepared Specialty or Advanced Practice Nurse) Standard 5D. Prescriptive Authority and Treatment (Advanced Practice Nurse) Standard 5D. Prescriptive Authority and Treatment (Advanced Practice Nurse) Standard 5D. Prescriptive Authority and Treatment (Advanced Practice Nurse) Standard 5D. Prescriptive Authority and Treatment (Advanced Practice Nurse) Standard 5D. Prescriptive Authority and Treatment (Advanced Practice Nurse) Standard 5D. Prescriptive Authority and Treatment (Advanced Practice Nurse) Standard 5D. Prescriptive Authority and Treatment (Advanced Practice Nurse) Standard 5D. Prescriptive Authority and Treatment (Advanced Practice Nurse) Standard 5D. Prescriptive Authority and Treatment (Advanced Practice Nurse) Standard 5D. Prescriptive Authority and Treatment (Advanced Practice Nurse) Standard 5D. Prescriptive Authority and Treatment (Advanced Practice Nurse) Standard 5D. Prescriptive Authority and Treatment (Advanced Practice Nurse) Standard 5D. Prescriptive Authority and Treatment (Advanced Practice Nurse) Standard 5D. Prescriptive Authority and Treatment (Advanced Practice Nurse) Standard 5D. Prescriptive Authority and Treatment (Advanced Practice Nurse) Standard 5D. Prescriptive Authority and Treatment (Advanced Practice Nurse) Standard 5D. Prescriptive Authority and Treatment (Advanced Practice Nurse) Standard 5D. Prescriptive Authority and Treatment (Advanced Practice Nurse) Standard 5D. Prescriptive Authority and Treatment (Advanced Practice Nurse) Standard 5D. Prescriptive Authority Advanced Practice Nurse) Standard 5D. Prescriptive Advanced Practi Ethics The registered nurse practices ethically. Standard 8. Education The registered nurse attains knowledge and competence that reflects current nursing practice. Standard 9. Evidence-Based Practice The registered nurse contributes to quality nursing practice. Standard 11. Communication The registered nurse communicates effectively in a variety of formats in all areas of practice. Standard 12. Leadership The registered nurse collaborates with the healthcare consumer, family and others in the conduct of nursing practice. Standard 14. Professional Practice Evaluation The registered nurse evaluates her or his own nursing practice in relation to professional Practice Evaluation. Standard 15. Resource Utilization The registered nurse utilizes appropriate resources to plan and provide nursing services that are safe, effective and financially responsible. Standard 16. Environmentally safe and healthy manner. Source: American Nurses Association (ANA) Scope and Standards of Nursing Practice, 2010