Emergency Nurse Practitioners
What Is an Emergency Nurse Practitioner (ENP)?

- Patients of all ages in acute settings
- Advanced care: complex acute, critical & chronic conditions
- Stabilization of emergency conditions
- Prevention/Management of other illnesses presented in ER
History of the ENP

- In US since 1975
- UK & Canada in early 1990’s
- Urban/Suburban/Rural ERs
  - Rural: expanded scope of practice ENPs practice in both urban/suburban ERs as well as rural areas.
- Ontario & Manitoba: ENPs in city centers: emphasizing role portability
ENP Practice

- Autonomous Practitioner
- Own liability insurance
- Team collaboration: ER physicians & other health care providers
ENP Education Requirements

- Proposed ENP education for Saskatchewan:
  - BScN
  - 3 years of acute care/emergency nursing experience
  - 2 year Masters Degree in Nursing: Nurse Practitioner
    - 4 clinical rotations in ER = > 800 hours

- Required prior to or within first year of employment:
  - ACLS, PALS, CPR-C, ITLS (Advanced) and other agreed upon regional approved accreditation
Rational for Emergency Nurse Practitioners

- ER visits in Canada have been increasing each year
  - Longer waiting times
  - Decrease in patient satisfaction
  - Increase in overcrowding
Research on the Rational for ENPs
Re: Wait Times & Patient Satisfaction

- In the UK: wait times \(\downarrow\) from average 56 min to 19 minutes
- Increased patient satisfaction
ENP’s and your region’s needs

- “Fast track”, (CTAS=4/5) clients only, usually urban centers
- Trauma/ICU (CTAS=1-3) clients only, usually trauma centers
- Mix of all CTAS (1-5), usually rural centers
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References