

Implementation of Special Classification of Nursing and Advanced Nursing Practice

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Commentary

Although nurses make up the largest group in the healthcare industry, their impact on human health and the healthcare system is not proportional to their quantity. The path to becoming a nurse differs depending on whether you have a diploma or a bachelor's degree. Demand usually determines the number of students enrolled in diploma programmes to prepare for a career as a nurse. Programs with shorter training periods and fewer academic requirements create opportunities for more young people to enter the workforce. There are nurses that desire to achieve a greater goal during their career development and will pursue additional education and specialty training. If advanced practice nurse (APN) positions are integrated, it will benefit human resource management. These nursing skills can be kept in the human resource pool. In accordance with their scope of practice and the abilities with which they are equipped, nurses can be used to their maximum potential. The extension and advancement of advanced nursing practice is frequently prompted by a demand for services. ANP education and regulation frequently comes at the end of the process [1].

Description

These nursing skills can be kept in the human resource pool. In accordance with their scope of practice and the abilities with which they are equipped, nurses can be used to their maximum potential. The extension and advancement of advanced nursing practice is frequently prompted by a demand for services. ANP education and regulation frequently comes at the end of the process. This article will examine the historical evolution of ANP in China over the last few decades, followed by a discussion of the challenges that it faces in the future, both in terms of national needs and the global context [2].

Finally, proposals for development, impacts, and specialty categorization will be made in order to help China produce advanced practicing nurses and a stronger healthcare workforce. A registered nurse who has acquired the expert knowledge base, complex decision-making skills, and clinical competencies for expanded practice, the characteristics of which are shaped by the context and/or country in which s/he is credentialed to practice, according to the ICN Nurse Practitioner/Advanced Practice Nursing Network. For entry level, a master's degree is recommended.' This definition recognizes that an APN must have knowledge, skills, and necessary educational preparation in addition to fundamental nursing practice [3]. The Chinese Nursing Career Development Plan, announced by the Ministry of Health of the People's Republic of China on July 20, 2005, was the first to address the need to develop specialty nursing in China. Following strategic plans, explicit comments about the areas of specialization to be developed were made. A total of 25,000 specialty nurses should be established in the fields of critical care, emergency, and blood purification, according to the 2011-2015 strategic plans. Oncology and operating room nursing are two specialties in nursing. It featured a proposal to develop education programmes with particular content and standards, as well as a need to improve training facilities. The latest 13th Five-Year Plan said that a critical mass of clinical specialists must

be educated in order to improve the overall nursing team's standards. Nursing specialization intends to promote the government's ambition to establish a healthy China by making medical care more accessible to all rural populations. Prior to the government policy being issued, some professional organizations and colleges had already taken the initiative to offer specialty courses, with the help of Hong Kong [4].

The Chinese Nurses Association joined with Hong Kong in 2001 to develop a training programmer for nurses. Beijing and the Jiangsu region began offering ICU and diabetic training courses in 2003, as well as establishing specialty training locations. In 2004, Nan fang Medical University invited Hong Kong Polytechnic University to teach a specialist course that would prepare nurses to work in four areas: intensive care, infection control, geriatrics, and diabetes. The Guangdong Ministry of Health then inked contracts with the Hong Kong Hospital Authority in 2007 to train 614 advanced practice nurses (APNs) over four years in 14 different specialties. These nurses were recruited from 150 hospitals in Guangdong. The publication of the national strategy plan and related papers has provided a clear direction for many places to take steps and begin efforts to develop the ANP. There is a lot of misconception between specialty nursing and advanced practice nursing when it comes to creating advanced practice in specialty areas. It takes time and experience to progress from novice to expert. Beginning with the beginner level, where neophytes primarily follow a routine to execute tasks, Benner described five stages. Advanced beginners are the next level, with some expertise that allows them to make changes to their routine in response to changing circumstances [5].

Conflict of Interest

None

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