NURSE PRACTITIONERS (NP)

NPs diagnose and prescribe for specific populations of patients. 75% of NPs provide primary care and 25% care for acutely ill patients. Whether in clinics, hospitals or long-term care facilities, NPs are high value providers.

**NPs can Reduce Costs by 20% and:**
- Maintain or improve patient outcomes
- Improve patient satisfaction
- Reduce non-emergency ER visits
- Reduce hospitalizations and lengths of stay

**NPs Achieve these Results by:**
- Following evidence-based guidelines
- Improving communication with patients
- Increasing patient education
- Encouraging healthy behaviors
- Coordinating care to promote healthier outcomes

**REFERENCES:**


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NPs improve quality of care in nursing home patients resulting in decreased hospital admissions and lengths of stay for nursing home residents. Study results show a high level of satisfaction with NP care and NPs spend more time with residents than physicians. Bakerjian, D. (2008). Care of nursing home patients by advanced practice nurses: a review of the literature. Research on Gerontological Nursing 1, 177-185.


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NPs are more likely than MDs to practice in rural areas and with vulnerable populations. NPs can provide almost 90% of the services primary care MDs provide. Time to educate an APN is less than half that of a MD, and the interprofessional skill mix provided by NPs enhance medical care compared with an MD alone. Hooker, R.S. (2006). PAs and NPs: the US experience. Medical Journal of Australia 185, 2-3.

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“A Number of other studies and articles, including a 1998 editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association have also concluded that within their particular scope of practice, nurse practitioners offer a quality of care equivalent to that of physicians.”