ADVANCED PRACTICE NURSE IN SPAIN

Toronto-Canada, 16 April 2015, Brussels

Consejo General de Enfermería

"Proteger la salud de las personas y garantizar la seguridad de los pacientes desde una práctica profesional ética, autónoma y competente"

Prof. Dr. Máximo A. González Jurado
Presidente del Consejo General de Enfermería de España
Prof. Dr. Máximo A. González Jurado

RN, PhD.

- University Degree in Nursing
- University Degree in Social and Cultural Anthropology
- Nurse Specialist in Medical and Surgical Care
- Doctor’s Degree at Madrid’s Complutense University - Faculty of Medicine
- Doctor’s Degree at Madrid’s Complutense University - Faculty of Nursing
- University Full Professor, Madrid’s Complutense University

- President of the Spanish General Council of Nursing
- President of the European Health Professionals Competent Authorities Association (EurHeCA)
- Former Vice-President of the International Council of Nurses (ICN)
- Member of the Healthcare Advisory Council to the Minister for Health, Social Services and Equality
- Member of the Higher Healthcare Council of Madrid
- President of the National Commission for the Medical and Surgical Care Nursing Specialty. Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality

International CHRISTIANE REIMANN award.

International Council of Nurses (ICN)

GREAT CROSS OF THE HEALTH CIVIL ORDER.

His Majesty King D. Juan Carlos
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1. Introduction

2. The international standard as the basis of the Spanish model

3. Regulation of the nursing profession in Spain

4. The APN model in Spain

5. The challenges of advanced practice nursing in Spain

6. Conclusions
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2. The international standard as the basis of the Spanish model
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1 Introduction

Demography in Spain

Health data

The Spanish healthcare system

Opinion of citizens and patients

Nursing faculties and students
Political devolution

17 AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES

46 464 053 inhabitants
(1 July 2014-INE)
Current and future demography

Source: INE
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1. Demography in Spain
2. Health data
3. The Spanish healthcare system
4. Opinion of citizens and patients
5. Nursing faculties and students
Life expectancy

**Year 2012:**
Men: 79.4
Women: 85.1
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   The Spanish healthcare system

   Opinion of citizens and patients

   Nursing faculties and students
Driving principles of the Spanish healthcare system

1. Public
2. Universality
3. Free of charge
4. Devolution
5. Equity
6. Quality
7. Citizen’s involvement
## Material resources / Activity

### Primary care

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infrastructures</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health centres</td>
<td>3,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practices</td>
<td>10,116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family physicians</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurses</td>
<td>29,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physician visits</td>
<td>279 million/ 7,971 per physician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurse visits</td>
<td>418 million/ 14,413 per nurse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Specialized care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infrastructures</th>
<th>Activity of the public system</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beds</td>
<td>162,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physicians (public)</td>
<td>79,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurses (public)</td>
<td>128,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital discharges</td>
<td>4.2 million (80% of all discharges)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergencies</td>
<td>20.6 million (79% of all emergencies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interventions</td>
<td>4.7 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgery waiting list</td>
<td>459,000 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average waiting time</td>
<td>73 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Health – National healthcare system annual report 2011-ratified by the Interterritorial Council in March 2013
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- Demography in Spain
- Health data
- The Spanish healthcare system
- Opinion of citizens and patients
- Nursing faculties and students
Opinion of the Spanish population

Assessment by citizens of the different professions:

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<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Typical deviation</th>
<th>(N)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physician</td>
<td>8.52</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>2413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurse</td>
<td>7.96</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>2409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td>7.93</td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td>2404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineer</td>
<td>7.59</td>
<td>1.73</td>
<td>2341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT expert</td>
<td>7.32</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>2296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>7.07</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>6.87</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumber</td>
<td>6.81</td>
<td>1.82</td>
<td>2371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bricklayer</td>
<td>6.74</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>2385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>6.58</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>2374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journalist</td>
<td>6.43</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>2366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge</td>
<td>6.31</td>
<td>2.74</td>
<td>2364</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spanish Centre for sociological research (March 2013)
Score from 1 to 10
Opinion of the users of the Spanish healthcare services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospital equipment and technical means</td>
<td>7.76</td>
<td>7.86</td>
<td>7.58</td>
<td>7.72</td>
<td>7.93</td>
<td>7.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care and attention provided by nursing personnel</td>
<td>7.30</td>
<td>7.29</td>
<td>7.21</td>
<td>7.25</td>
<td>7.49</td>
<td>7.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care and attention provided by medical personnel</td>
<td>7.20</td>
<td>7.21</td>
<td>7.12</td>
<td>7.19</td>
<td>7.41</td>
<td>7.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information received on the evolution of your health problem</td>
<td>7.11</td>
<td>7.12</td>
<td>7.02</td>
<td>7.15</td>
<td>7.39</td>
<td>7.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physician's advice on nutrition, exercise, tobacco, alcohol, etc.)</td>
<td>6.98</td>
<td>6.98</td>
<td>6.97</td>
<td>7.10</td>
<td>7.26</td>
<td>7.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment received from non healthcare personnel (orderlies, administrative staff, cleaners)</td>
<td>6.99</td>
<td>6.99</td>
<td>6.89</td>
<td>6.89</td>
<td>6.97</td>
<td>7.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stay and catering (food, toilet, room comfort)</td>
<td>6.39</td>
<td>6.34</td>
<td>6.40</td>
<td>6.27</td>
<td>6.61</td>
<td>6.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative procedures for admission</td>
<td>6.05</td>
<td>6.09</td>
<td>6.12</td>
<td>6.19</td>
<td>6.46</td>
<td>6.42</td>
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<tr>
<td>N. of people sharing the room</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>5.38</td>
<td>5.44</td>
<td>5.47</td>
<td>5.95</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiting time for non-urgent admissions</td>
<td>4.18</td>
<td>4.45</td>
<td>4.53</td>
<td>4.54</td>
<td>4.84</td>
<td>4.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health Barometer: Ministry of Health (2013). Score from 1 to 10
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## 1 Introduction

- Demography in Spain
- Health data
- The Spanish healthcare system
- Opinion of citizens and patients
- Nursing faculties and students
### Nursing faculties and students

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Course 2013-2014</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nursing faculties</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. of nursing students</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduates per year</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCE:** INE 2012
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The international standard as the basis of the Spanish model</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Regulation of the nursing profession in Spain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The APN model in Spain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The challenges of advanced practice nursing in Spain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Conclusions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The nursing educational continuum at international level – ICN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Auxiliary Worker (AW)</th>
<th>Technical Nurse (TN)</th>
<th>Generalist or Registered Nurse</th>
<th>Superior Specialist Nurse</th>
<th>Advanced Practice Nurse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Designation applied to the auxiliary category that assists directly in the nursing care provided in institutional or community contexts, according to regulations and under the direct or indirect supervision of nurses.</td>
<td>An nurse authorised to practice his or her profession within the limits of a defined scope of practice and under the supervision (direct or indirect) of a specialist nurse. The qualifications that may apply to this category are technical nurse or accredited technical nurse.</td>
<td>A nurse working autonomously and in collaboration with others who has successfully completed a general education and training program and has passed the relevant assessments to access the profession.</td>
<td>A nurse with a higher level of preparation than generalist nurses who is authorised to practice as a specialist with advanced knowledge in a branch of nursing.</td>
<td>An APN is a registered nurse who has acquired the expert knowledge base, complex decision-making skills and clinical competencies for expanded practice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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6. Conclusions
The nursing educational continuum in Spain

**UNIVERSITY DEGREE**
- 240 European credits
- 4 academic years
- Degree dissertation
- As from: 2008

**2nd CYCLE**
- UNIVERSITY DEGREE
- 240 European credits
- 4 academic years
- Degree dissertation
- As from: 2008

**3rd CYCLE**
- DOCTOR’S DEGREE
- Doctoral thesis
- 180 European credits
- As from: 2008

**MASTERS DEGREE**
- 60-120 European credits
- 1-2 academic courses
- Master’s dissertation
- As from: 2006

**SPECIALTY**
- “Advanced practice nurse”
- 2-3 years
- Full time
- Nursing internship
- As from: 2005

**EIR National Test**
- Direct access

**Continuing education**
- Nurse prescribing

**Higher education**
The European Professional Qualifications Directive

Nursing Degree competencies

Competence to, **independently**, diagnose the necessary nursing care.

Competence to, **independently**, ensure the quality of nursing care and to assess it.

Competence to, **independently**, take immediate provisions to preserve life and to apply measures in crisis and disaster situations.
The Nursing Degree in Spain

New competencies: Nurse prescribing

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS
OFFICE OF THE HEAD OF STATE
21161


SPANISH OFFICIAL GAZETTE
N. 315 Thursday 31 December 2009 Sec. I. Page 112036
Summary on nurse prescribing in Spain (I)

AUTONOMOUS PRESCRIBING

1. Autonomous prescribing through a nursing dispensing form

- ALL drugs not subject to medical prescribing
- ALL healthcare products
Collaborative prescribing

2. Drugs subject to medical prescribing

Through jointly drafted guidebooks and protocols (Professional Organizations of physicians and nurses)

- General care
- Specialized care

Validated by the Quality Agency of the Spanish NHS
DOCTOR’S DEGREE

- Doctoral thesis
- 180 European credits

UNIVERSITY DEGREE

- 240 European credits
- 4 academic years
- Degree dissertation
- As from: 2008

MASTERS DEGREE

- 60-120 European credits
- 1-2 academic years
- Master’s dissertation
- As from: 2006

SPECIALTY

- “Advanced practice nurse”
- 2-3 years
- Full time
- Nursing internship
- As from: 2005

HIGHER EDUCATION

1st CYCLE

- Direct access
- EIR National Test

2nd CYCLE

- Nurse prescribing

3rd CYCLE

- Continuing education

- Nurse prescribing

CREDITS

- Research

CONTINUING EDUCATION

- Nurse prescribing

NURSING EDUCATION CONTINUUM

- Nurse prescribing
Master’s Degree

Aim

• To allow students to acquire advanced education and training.

• It shall be oriented towards management and promote the undertaking of research projects.

• To provide access to the doctoral thesis (300 ECTS).
Master’s Degree

Characteristics

• It cannot lead to confusion, and its name and content cannot coincide with those of the specialties in health sciences
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The APN model in Spain

- Concept
- Education and training model
- Competencies
- Catalogue
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The APN model in Spain

- Concept
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- Competencies
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The APN in Spain: Concept

“Specialised education and training in Nursing is aimed at providing nurses with the knowledge, techniques, skills and attitudes regarding the relevant specialty as they gradually take on the inherent responsibility of autonomous practice”.

(Article 15. LOPS)
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4 The APN model in Spain

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- Competencies
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Specialized higher education in healthcare sciences in Spain

MIXED INTERNSHIP MODEL

- PHYSICIANS
- NURSES
- PHARMACISTS
- PSYCHOLOGISTS
- CHEMISTS
APN in Spain: higher education internship (I)
APN in Spain: higher education internship (II)

- Advanced level
  - Same level as the 2nd cycle Master’s Degree
  - Access to the 3rd cycle Only Doctoral thesis
APN in Spain: higher education internship (III)

- Drafted by National Commissions
- Endorsed by the Government
- Official University Qualification
- Ministry of Education
APN in Spain: higher education internship (IV)

- Registers / certification and accreditation systems
- National Register Ministry of Healthcare
- Official Register Regulatory Body – CGE
Educational model: features (I)

Through the internship system

In Accredited Teaching Units for specialized education and training

A labour contract is signed

2-3 year duration (3,100 - 4,600 hours)

Exclusive full time dedication

The qualification is linked to the competencies and to the job description
Educational model: features (II)

APN’S HAVE DIRECT ACCESS TO THE DOCTORAL THESIS

3rd CYCLE

DOCTOR’S DEGREE

• Doctoral thesis
  180 European credits

MASTERS DEGREE

Research

Credits

Research

SPECIALTY

“Advanced practice nurse”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concept</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educational model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalogue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New government decree on specialties

22/4/05 (Art. 1)

The Qualification of Specialist Nurse, issued by the Ministry of Education and Science, is official and valid throughout the State and is necessary to expressly use the denomination of Specialist Nurse, to practice the profession and to hold positions with such name both in public and private centres and facilities.
APN competencies (II)

Case management and the right to diagnose and prescribe

Authority to

- Prescribe care
- Prescribe medicines
- Admit patients into hospital

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFIC REGULATIONS IN EACH COUNTRY

International Council of Nurses
Emerging competencies (I)

- Request diagnostic tests
- Follow up chronic and polymedicated patients
- Palliative care
- Social and health care: dependency
- Clinical management: case manager nurse / link nurse
- School nurse
Taking care of healthy children

Home care

Care for minor pathologies: burns, diarrhoea, mechanical low back pain, wounds, urination difficulties, odynophagia, odontalgia, upper respiratory tract symptoms, eye reddening

Emergency contraception

Recovery from minor surgery
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The APN model in Spain

- Concept
- Educational model
- Competencies
- Catalogue
Specialties: Catalogue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New government decree on specialties 2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Obstetric-Gynaecological Nursing (Midwives)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mental Health Nursing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Occupational Nursing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Geriatric Nursing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Family and Community Nursing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Paediatric Nursing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Medical and Surgical Care Nursing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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The challenges of advanced practice in Spain

- Function changes
- Factors influencing function changes
- Difficulties to develop advanced practice
The challenges of advanced practice in Spain

Function changes

Factors influencing function changes

Difficulties to develop advanced practice
New competencies: nurse prescribing. Some examples (I)

**Midwives**

- To handle and/or authorise the use of *drugs and healthcare products*:
  - During pregnancy
  - For pain relief during labour
  - For immediate care provision to the new-born and immediate resuscitation
  - During the puerperium

New competencies: nurse prescribing. Some examples (II)

Family and Community

- To use and indicate the use of drugs and other healthcare products linked to nursing care in the field of family and community care, paying special attention to chronic processes and dependency situations.

(Education and training programme of the Family and Community Nursing Specialty: Spanish Official Gazette, BOE, 29 June 2010)
The challenges of advanced practice in Spain

Function changes

Factors influencing function changes

Difficulties to develop advanced practice
Factors influencing function changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New healthcare needs</th>
<th>Educational changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Aging</td>
<td>• The new educational continuum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Increase in chronic illnesses</td>
<td>• Promotion of nurse research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dependency</td>
<td>• Increased nursing competencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Leaving healthy habits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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The challenges of advanced practice in Spain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Function changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factors influencing function changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficulties to develop advanced practice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Difficulties to develop advanced practice

Change in the **conceptual model**: opposition from physicians

Change in the **management model**: from multipurpose nurses to specialty-based hiring (cost increase)
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Conclusions (I)

1. The Advanced Practice Nurse in Spain complies with the criteria and standards established by ICN and at international level.

2. The Spanish higher education **INTERNSHIP** model for nurses is the same one established for the rest of healthcare professionals.
3. The Spanish General Council of Nursing, as Regulatory Body, is actively involved in the drafting of education and training programmes for advanced practice and registration.

4. The future challenges of the Healthcare System require more Advanced Practice Nurses.
Final conclusion

More advanced practice nurses, more lives saved.

FOR PATIENT SAFETY