Revising the nursing curriculum

Name

Institution
Most nursing programs are revising their nursing curriculums to respond to dynamic changes happening in the healthcare industry. The Affordable care act 2010 emphasized the significance of primary care on millions of Americans (Macy, 2016). However, resources allocated to primary care are inadequate to support the large population of Americans suffering multiple illnesses and other complex needs (Macy, 2016). This mounting pressure will require a change in the United States nursing curriculum. The Macy foundation conference proceedings would be a beneficial resource for guiding reforms in the nursing curriculum.

Firstly, the nursing curriculum needs to embrace change in healthcare culture. Primary care practices and health system changes will not occur without leadership from nursing schools and other professional organizations. Motivation from their leadership roles will provide improved patient care, better utilization of resources and enhanced professional satisfaction. Also, the necessary policy reforms and community support will need leadership advocacy. There is a burnout among primary care providers including nurse practitioners, physicians, and physician assistants (Macy, 2016). According to Macy foundation conference proceedings, there is evidence that a large number of registered nurses in the nation will help alleviate the pressure on primary care (Macy, 2016). The conference also recommends that if registered nurses are adequately prepared to operate to their licensures, they can successfully provide patient-centered services for increasingly complex primary care and aging population. Curriculum revision requires a lot of support from educational institutions. Proper administration of all healthcare organizations across the nation should support cultural change in primary care and the improved role of registered nurses. The culture change should maintain an academic tenacity towards the achieving enhanced patient outcomes and improved patient outcomes. Moreover, leaders of nursing schools should help bring transformation in healthcare by advocating and allocating
adequate resources to rebalance education system to give more priority to teaching skills and knowledge of primary care and prelicensure of nursing students.

Changing the practice environment should be a major consideration while revising the nursing curriculum. Primary care practices should consider redesigning healthcare models to promote the skills and expertise of registered nurses while meeting the medical needs of patients. Quality of patient care and abilities of practice to can be enhanced by improving the roles of registered nurses. However, the government and other private payers should provide adequate financial support to build primary care practice. The practice care environment should enhance roles of registered nurses, design care of delivery and model of payments to maximize the competencies and skills of registered nurses. Redefining the practice environment will improve care access, care coordination, and patient satisfaction. These practices can be promoted through team members of registered nurses to expand the capacity of primary care.

While making reforms in the nursing curriculum, nursing faculty should increase opportunities for interprofessional education. Primary care practices can be promoted by incorporating interprofessional primary care in the nursing curricula. Interprofessional team programs are useful in transforming primary care to meet healthcare needs of the growing population (Macy, 2016). It is essential that the nursing curriculum creates opportunities for interprofessional teamwork to continue the nursing education of primary care members including registered nurses. Nursing curriculum in primary care should incorporate necessary interprofessional competencies such as such those developed by Quality and Safety Education for Nurse Institute to increase interprofessional education in nursing practice.

The nursing curriculum should review primary care expertise in all nursing facilities. Curriculum changes should be made to support nursing faculties to educate about prelicensure to
BSN and RN students to provide primary care knowledge and skills. Although primary care knowledge is taught in undergraduate programs, most programs teach acute and inpatient care content (Billings, & Halstead, 2015). The nursing curriculum needs to ensure that nursing faculties provide nursing care knowledge and skills to promote primary care orientation. The nursing curriculum should make reforms to encourage health insurers and health systems to finance faculty development to include residences where primary care roles of registered nurses will be enhanced.

Macy foundation conference proceedings describe the significance of registered nurses in mitigating the pressure on primary care. Therefore, it crucial that the nursing curriculum reforms outline the importance of supporting the career development of registered nurses in providing primary care. Registered nurses will need to strengthen their primary care skills and competencies to develop their career development. RNs should be supported in enhancing their competencies and skills in areas of care coordination, prevention and wellness management chronic diseases and other crucial areas. Additionally, they should acquire knowledge of innovations, technology leadership and system designs to promote the care provided by the workforce (Marcy, 2016). Nursing schools and medical health systems should create opportunities where registered nurses acquire lifelong education to encourage professional development in primary care.

There is urgent need to transform primary care in the United States. The nursing curriculum should empower registered nurses to improve the healthcare condition. Further, the curriculum should consider transitioning nursing education and primary care to promote cultural change in the nursing practice environment.
References
