

#### Situated learning in discharge decisionmaking. An ethnographic study of ANPs in the ED

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### Overview

- Background
  - Context of ANP role
  - Knowledge mobilisation
- Ethnographic methodology
- Findings
- Implications for policy and practice





### Context of the ANP role

- Reasons for implementation globally
- Widespread ambiguity
- NHS pressures
  - Aging population
  - Workforce shortages





### Knowledge mobilisation (KM)





### Ethnography

University Of Sheffield

Appendix 4

#### **Research on Advanced Nurse Practitioners** (ANPs) in A and E

I'm Rachel King, a community ANP studying for a PhD at the University of Sheffield. I plan to do a research project in A and E. It will start in July 2016, and will take a maximum of 12 months (2-3 days per week)

Patients/carers: You may be asked if it is OK for me to observe your consultation. I will observe ANPs while they assess and treat patients with long-term conditions (e.g. diabetes, heart or respiratory problems) focusing on how the ANP uses information. I will NOT be collecting any patient data. Research

Internet

Clinical

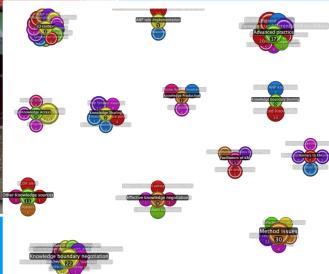
experience

The research will look at the different types of information that advanced nurse practitioners use in making decisions about discharging patients

> Please let the ANP know if you do not want me to observe, this will NOT affect your treatment.

Training

courses



Advice from

colleagues





#### 1. Tensions between stakeholders

Boundary blurring

Medical substitution

"We've got the best of both worlds, because we're doing things that were traditionally medical, but at the same time you bring all your experience with you from the other side of the fence." Source: ANP 3 interview

"Using the ANPs we reduce our costs and have a stable workforce, who are a known quantity rather than 'Johnny Locum' who turns up at the weekend and you've no idea what he can and can't do." ED consultant

"Any patient that comes through. So the next in the box, anything from a cut finger to a heart attack, to a sepsis, to a stroke, and sort those out". Source: ANP 2 interview





#### 2. Preference for shortcuts



#### Smartphone apps

'The ANP used the cardiac decision tool on the app to identify the patient as 'low risk' of an MI based on his troponin blood result, ECG, and risk factors. She discharged the patient home'. ANP 2 observation

#### Advice from colleagues

*"We're lucky to work with consultants all the time... because that's where we get an awful lot of knowledge from, because we're not medically trained." ANP 5 interview* 





#### 3. Situated learning

#### **Peer Support**

"For me as a trainee, I feel like I need someone experienced to work with, but if there's nobody else, you're on your own." ANP 4 interview

## Legitimate peripheral participation



community of practice

Full membership of

#### Support from ED consultants

"And even though he's signed me off now he'll still be considered my supervisor for as long as we ever work here. And that just gives you a little bit more support in being an autonomous practitioner." ANP 2 interview

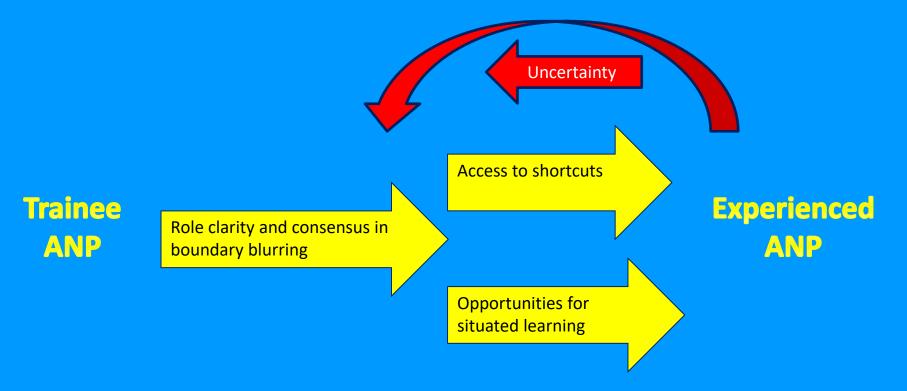
#### **Experience**

"Two years ago I wouldn't have dared to discharge a patient. I wouldn't have felt as if I knew what I was doing, but now I've got another 2 years' experience under my belt, just seeing the same kind of presentations helps." ANP 2 interview





# Facilitators of knowledge mobilisation in discharge decision making







### Implications

- Policy: clear role definition to address ambiguity. Consider national regulation
- Practice: access to quality smartphone apps and opportunities for inter-professional learning
- Research: to further explore how ANPs in different settings make clinical decisions





#### Any Questions?

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