

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

Dr Rachel King, Dr Tom Sanders, Prof Angela Tod

FUNDED BY





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

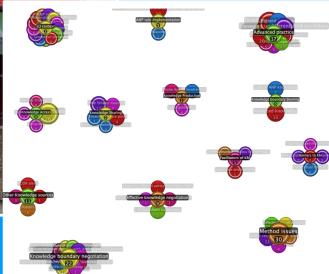
experience

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

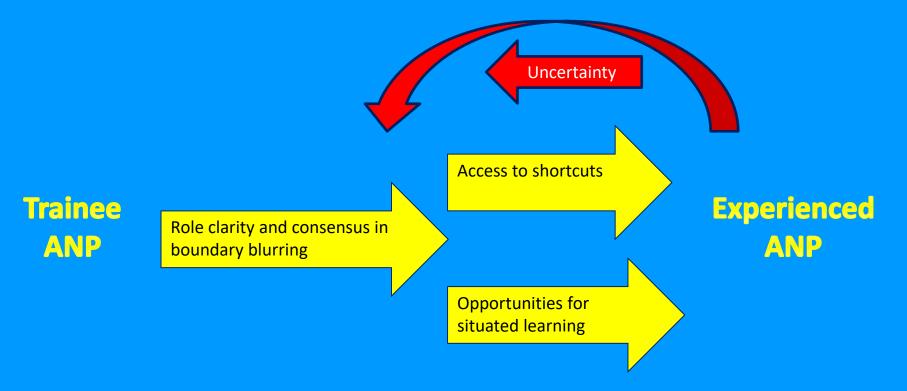
Experience

"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?

Contact me on... Twitter: @R_L_King Email: Rachel.king@sheffield.ac.uk

The research was funded by the NIHR CLAHRC Yorkshire and Humber. www.clahrc-yh.nihr.ac.uk The views expressed are those of the author(s), and not necessarily those of the NIHR or the Department of Health and Social Care.

FUNDED BY





References

- Davies, H. and Nutley, S., (2008). Learning more about how research-based knowledge gets
- used: Guidance in the development of new empirical research. New York
- Gabbay, J. and Le May, A., (2004). Evidence based guidelines or collectively constructed "mindlines?" Ethnographic study of knowledge management in primary care. *British Medical Journal.* **329**(7473), 1013.
- Gabbay, J. and Le May, A., (2011). *Practice-based evidence for healthcare : clinical mindlines*. Abingdon: Routledge.
- Hammersley, M. and Atkinson, P., (2007). *Ethnography : principles in practice*. London: Routledge.
- The Health Foundation, The Kings Fund, and Nuffield Trust (2018) The Healthcare Workforce in England. The Health Foundation
- Health Education England (2017a). Multi-professional framework for advanced clinical
- practice in England. Health Education England.
- Lave, J. and Wenger, E., (1991). *Situated learning : legitimate peripheral participation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- McDonnell, A et al (2015). An evaluation of the implementation of Advanced Nurse Practitioner (ANP) roles in an acute hospital setting. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*. **71**(4), 789-799.
- Schober, M. and Affara, F., (2006). Advanced nursing practice. Oxford: Blackwell publishing.
- Wind, G., (2008). Negotiated interactive observation: Doing fieldwork in hospital settings. *Anthropology and Medicine*. **15**(2), 79-89.

