

# [Nurse praqctitioner](https://assignbuster.com/nurse-praqctitioner/)

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Nurse practitioner due: Difference between primary and acute care Nurse Practitioners The primary care nurse has the freedom to either care for his personal patients or be hired to go after all patients in their practice living in nursing homes; while the acute care nurse practitioner especially the ones in the organ transplant services, provide examination, treatment and consultation services within academic medical centers and primary care physicians (Sullivan-Marx, 2010). Primary nurse practitioners have a graduate level education while acute care nurse practitioners have graduate level and also have passed through developed examinations as per their role.   
Where each would be able to practice based on this education   
The primary care nurse practitioner executes detailed assessments, elevate health and obstruct sickness and injury. The primary care nurse practitioner works in collaboration with other healthcare professionals to deal with the disease and take charge of patient’s health program. Mirr & Zwygart-Stauffacher (2010) says that primary care nurse practitioner could also get involved in research, consultations and speak in favor of the patient that is individuals, families, groups and community (p. 11). This may be in hospitals, clinics, and mobile clinics. The primary care nurse practitioner can play the role of the pediatrician in a clinical setting (Reuter-Rice & Bolick, 2012).   
According to Mezey et al. (2003), the duties of acute care nurse practitioners vary and can be explained in two models (p. 290). The first model has the acute nurse practitioner carryout care to disease-specific patient group. An example of this group is cardiology, diabetes and cancer. The second model consist a problem-based approach to care, where acute nurse practitioner give specialized wound care, management of acute and chronic pain, give nutrition aid and manage patients unable to contain urine. The acute care nurse practitioner in the surgical intensive care carries out the following roles: mandate suitable laboratory and radiographic investigation, carryout intubation, placement of catheters (central lines, arterial lines and pulmonary artery) and chest tubes. The acute nurse also give follow-up care to the patient and advice on neurosurgical, cardiothoracic, urology, ear-nose-throat and orthopedic. The acute nurse practitioners educate patients, families, nursing staff, medical students, community and are involved in clinical research studies. In administration, acute care nurse is involved in the development of strategies and management (Mezey et al., 2010). The acute care nurse practitioner can work well in a well-equipped busy hospital and research center.   
References   
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