

Nursing Care Delivery Models

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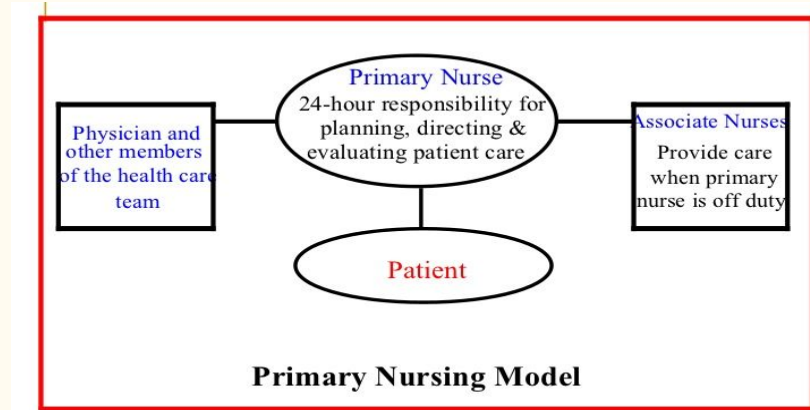
Introduction

- “A professional practice model is defined as the total system in which nurses provide care” (Chamberlain, 2013)
- The different nursing care models all allow for the caring of the patient, but with their own unique aspects.
- The five nursing care delivery models include
 - Primary Nursing
 - Total Patient Care
 - Functional Nursing
 - Team Nursing
 - Partnership Model



Primary Nursing

- In primary nursing, a registered nurse is assigned to a patient and will remain that patient's care provider for duration of that patient's stay.
- The registered nurse is responsible for creating, maintaining and communicating a plan of care for their patients.
- The RN can delegate tasks to associate nurses, such as a LPN, when necessary (Cherry & Jacobs, 2017, p. 372).



Primary Nursing

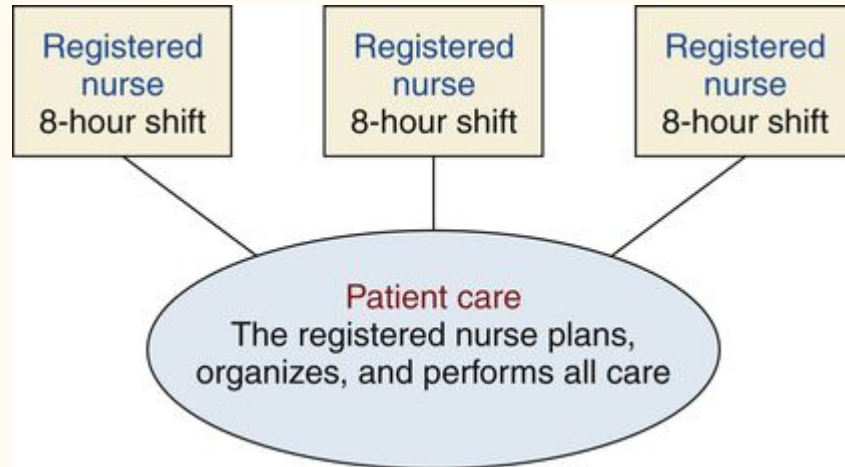
Disadvantages

- The primary nursing model creates a great deal of stress for the RN because they are responsible for the patient and their care at all times.
- High levels of critical thinking and judgment are needed from the RN to provide the best possible level of care.(Cherry & Jacobs, 2017, p. 372).



Total Patient Care

- It is the oldest models of patient care and consists of only RNs.
- “The nurses are responsible for planning, organization, and performing all care... during their assigned shift” (Cherry & Jacob, 2017).
- If possible, the nurse will care for their assigned patient the entire time they are residents of the hospital.

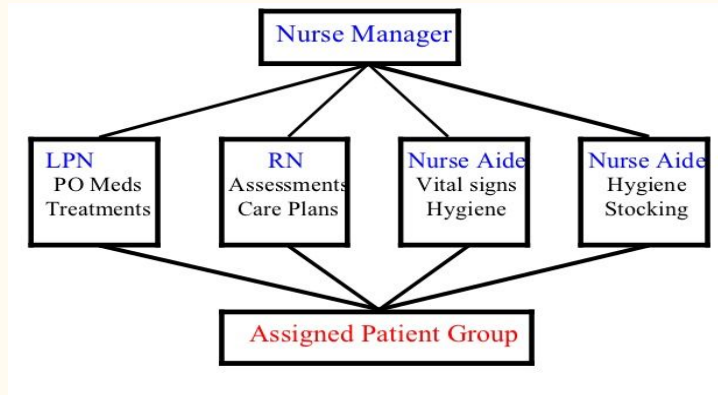


Total Patient Care

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Increases holistic care for the patients due to having one nurse per shift.- Increases communication between shift changes about the patient and his/her conditions.- Increases clarity of responsibility and accountability.- Highly effective in critical care floors where “expertise are required at all times” (Cherry & Jacob, 2017).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- There are not enough nurses to care for all of the patients due to the nursing shortage.- It is more expensive because some of the tasks that the RN is performing could be done by a lower level, lower paid caregiver (Cherry & Jacob, 2017).- Since there are more RNs needed, they may get assigned more patients than they can manage.- The RN is typically stuck doing tasks that someone with less professional training could do (Cherry & Jacob, 2017).

Functional Nursing

- Functional Nursing is task-oriented meaning each nurse is assigned a specific task. Ex: Nurse 1 will give the medication while Nurse 2 will be responsible for admissions (Reed, 2017).
- Nurses are to report back to the Head Nurse
- This type of nursing works best when there are too many patients and not enough nurses.



Functional Nursing

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● It's cost efficient because not as many RNs are required.● Incorporation of LPNs● It is time effective due to so many nurses working with one patient. The work being done will be finished in as little time possible.● Nurses gain skills in specific tasks because of the repetitiveness (Reed, 2017).● There's a conservation of workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Can lead to fragmentation & gaps in patient care● It is not a holistic approach● Patients aren't able to identify who their real nurse is● Lack of nurse-patient relationships● Difficult to find one person who knows everything about the patient to answer relatives questions.

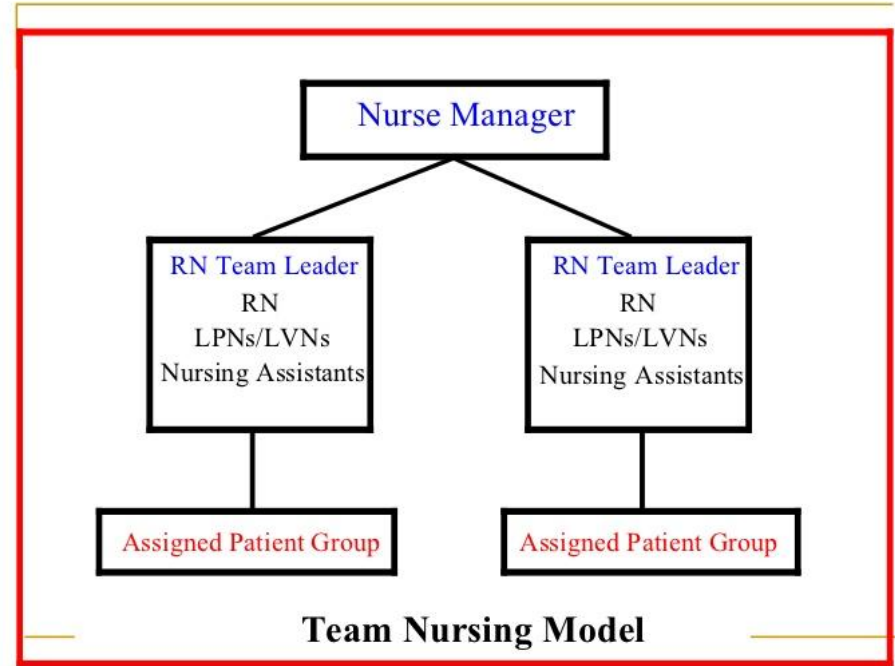
Team Nursing

- In order for team nursing to be successful, “the team leader must have strong clinical skills, good communication skills, delegation ability, decision-making ability, and the ability to create a cooperative working environment” (Team nursing, 2013) .
- Members of a team nursing situation describe team nursing as “patient-oriented, facilitating accountability, encouraging collaboration, enabling better coverage of patients and providing better access to more experienced nurses as a reference point for their decision making” (Cioffi & Ferguson, 2009).
- The team nursing model “has been criticized as being too task-oriented, increasing fragmentation of care, and reducing the amount of direct nursing care provided by the RN” (Neisner & Raymond, 2002)



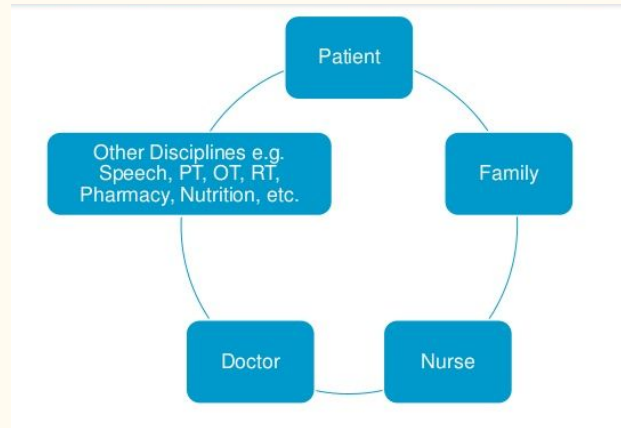
Team Nursing

- In this diagram, the nurse manager would be the head of the team. The nurse manager would delegate different tasks to each of the team members of complete with their patient group.



Partnership Model

- “Partnership is a new nursing model for positive practice environments that values and promotes proactive patient centred care” (Jones, 2008).
- RNs are assigned LVN, LPN, and UAP as partners to perform non nursing or lower educated procedures (Cherry & Jacob, 2017).
- Partners can consist of
 - Patient
 - Family
 - Nurse
 - Doctors
 - Specialist



Partnership Model

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Less expensive due to the need of less RNs.- Increase in encouragement of growth and training among other caregivers or partners.- Allows RNs to have more time to focus more on their nursing tasks while the partners can focus on their non nursing tasks (Cherry & Jacob, 2017).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Increase chance of communication difficulties between the RNs and the partners.- Increase of difficulty in consistency because the partnership between the RNs and the partners will change different shift schedules (Cherry & Jacob, 2017).

Conclusions

- Certain models work best in certain facilities.
 - Ex. Magnet hospitals tend to prefer to use the Partnership Model.
- All of the different delivery models have their advantages and disadvantages.



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