

A nurse practitioner (NP) must be registered with the Nurses Association of New Brunswick in order to practise.

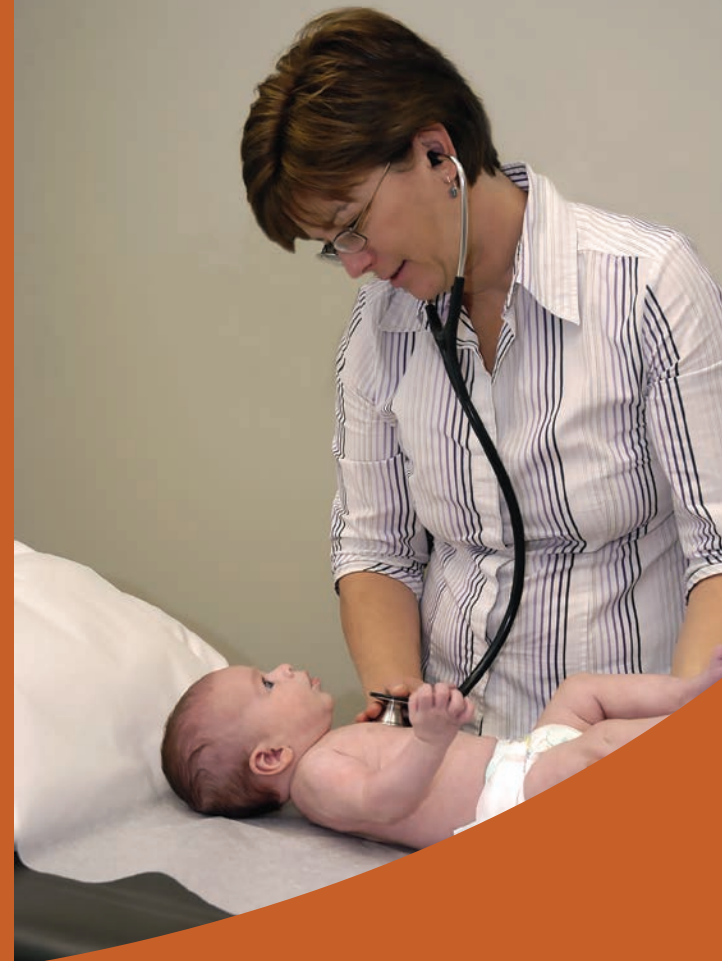


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Nurses Association of New Brunswick

The Nurses Association of New Brunswick (NANB) is a professional regulatory organization that exists to protect the public and to support nurses by promoting and maintaining standards for nursing education and practice, and by promoting healthy public policy.

The *Nurses Act* was amended in July 2002 to enable the practice of nurse practitioners in New Brunswick. The NP performs activities that are beyond the scope of practice of a registered nurse, such as diagnosing and prescribing interventions.



Nurse Practitioners in New Brunswick

Primary Health Care NPs



Nurses Association
OF NEW BRUNSWICK

What is a Nurse Practitioner (NP)?

In New Brunswick, a nurse practitioner (NP) is a registered nurse who has completed a nurse practitioner program (masters level university degree), and has *advanced* knowledge and clinical expertise.

The NP is a member of the interdisciplinary health team, whose role is independent. This means that NPs do not work under the direction of a physician but work in collaboration with physicians and other healthcare team members such as dietitians, RNs, pharmacists, etc.

NPs in New Brunswick are educated to be Primary Health Care nurse practitioners. They have the knowledge, skill and ability to take care of the physical, emotional, mental and social aspects of their patients' health needs in a respectful and private way. NPs have the authority to diagnose and prescribe.

Where do NPs work?

NPs may practise in a variety of settings including, but not limited to: community health centres, emergency rooms, family practice offices, mental health/addictions clinics, nursing homes, schools, and work sites.

The Nurse Practitioners of New Brunswick (NPNB) is a professional interest group that represents many NPs in New Brunswick. To learn more about the scope of practice of a NP, visit the NPNB website at www.npnb.ca.



“NPs treat the person, not just the disease. Important primary health care providers—helping with health information, preventative care, educating the patient as per their situations. ‘In tune’ with patients.”

PATIENT TESTIMONIAL
FROM BROWN'S FLAT, N.B.

What are the benefits of NPs?

Diagnose illness and injuries

Communicate with clients about health assessment findings and diagnoses

Order and interpret screening and diagnostic tests, such as lab work and x-rays

Perform procedures and prescribe medications

Make referrals to other health care professionals as required, including medical specialists

Work in collaboration with their patients and other health care providers in the provision of high quality patient-centered care

Work with diverse populations, in a variety of contexts and practice settings

Use evidence to promote community health and wellness

Work to influence healthy public policy for Canadians

Are accountable for their own practice
