



Adult-Gerontology Nurse Practitioners

Sean Xiao Leng*

Department of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218, USA

Introduction

GNPs are advanced practise nurses, and they share a number of competencies. These competences are provided by the National Organization of Nurse Practitioners Faculties (NONPF) for all advanced nursing specialties. The NONPF anticipates that nurses will demonstrate competence in managing and overseeing patient health. They also anticipate that nurse practitioners would be able to establish rapport with their patients and educate them about new medical developments as well as other stakeholders. The association also promotes cooperation between advanced practise nurses and organisations providing specialty-specific healthcare. An AG-ACNP is a specific kind of nurse practitioner who treats very ill adult patients. They might work in critical care, cardio-pulmonary, trauma/emergency care, oncology, surgery, and other specialties. They are crucial members of the healthcare team and are qualified to identify and manage a wide range of illnesses. They can frequently be encountered in hospital emergency rooms, intensive care units, and other acute inpatient settings. There are many schools with programmes created especially for the AGACNP [1,2].

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In acute care settings in hospitals, adult-gerontology nurse practitioners treat old-age individuals who need immediate or intensive care, such as those who have had a serious fall or have contracted pneumonia. On the other hand, in long-term care facilities, AGNPs help seniors recover from various injuries or illnesses, or provide assistance with daily activities like bathing, walking, and dressing. Assisted living facilities, also known as independent living facilities, are another alternative for senior care. Adult-gerontology nurse practitioners can work in these facilities as supervisors, assisting with regular patient checkups and delivering medications as permitted by state law. Finally, AGNPs can serve as primary healthcare professionals for patients in nursing homes, coordinating treatment plans with family members or caregivers, prescribing and administering medications, and assessing continuing conditions.

Patients with severe or chronic illnesses, as well as those who are technologically dependent or physiologically unstable, can get care from

acute care nurse practitioners who have received the training, licences, and certifications necessary. Acute care nurse practitioners work alongside registered nurses, doctors, advanced practise registered nurses, speech therapists, physical therapists, occupational therapists, social workers, dietitians, and chaplains to enhance patient outcomes. Acute care nurse practitioners can oversee expert teams, evaluate and diagnose nursing and medical issues, and monitor and assess patient outcomes. In order to provide good care, gerontological nurses need to possess additional abilities in addition to patience and compassion. The analytical, critical thinking, and communication abilities required to become an AGNP take years to develop. On the other hand, advanced education from passionate and knowledgeable professors can help ambitious gerontological nurses in their preparation for successful jobs.

Medical care for elderly individuals is provided by geriatric nurse practitioners (GNPs). They all possess the same abilities as advanced nurse practitioners. To offer complete healthcare services to elderly people, senior care facilities rely on GNPs. Geriatric nursing professionals do physical examinations, assess well-being, and create care plans expressly for older people. GNPs consult with senior patients and their caregivers as well as educate senior clients and their caregivers on topics related to geriatric well-being. Through membership in the National Gerontological Nursing Association, which collaborates with geriatric specialists to create favourable patient outcomes among the senior population, geriatric nursing practitioners develop their field [3-5].

Conclusion

Senior people receive medical treatment from geriatric nurse practitioners, who offer services like diagnoses, exams, and prescriptions. The medical world also recognises the position as gerontological nurse practitioner or gerontological advanced practise nursing, depending on the situation. These individuals collaborate closely with geriatric doctors and provide primary healthcare services. GNPs provide annual checks and screenings to find illnesses in conjunction with senior care, home health assistance, and hospice services. The normal GNP workday is regimented and includes numerous duties. These nurse practitioners work autonomously and directly with patients for a large portion of the day. GNPs assist senior citizens in managing pain, determining whether certain symptoms call for additional investigation through testing, and managing conditions by giving medicine and therapy.

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Correspondence to: Sean Xiao Leng, Department of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218, USA, E-mail: seanxiao@gmail.com

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Conflict of Interest

There are no conflicts of interest by author.

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