NURSE PRACTITIONERS (NPs) IMPROVE TIMELY ACCESS TO HIGH-QUALITY, COST-EFFECTIVE CARE in a broad range of health-care models. Through their practice and collaboration with other health-care providers, NPs reduce pressure on the health-care system.1

**Education**
- Bachelor’s degree in nursing
- RN licence/registration
- Graduate NP education
- NP licence/registration

**6+ years of academic and clinical experience**

**AUTONOMOUS ROLES FOR NPs:**
- Perform physical exams
- Order tests
- Diagnose & treat illnesses
- Write prescriptions
- Admit / discharge
- Provide referrals

**IMPACT**

**IMPROVED ACCESS TO CARE:**
- 20% reduction in emergency department admissions from long term care4
- 55% reduction in the use of multiple medications8

**WHERE DO THEY WORK?**

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**1960s**
Begin practising to increase the quality of health care in northern and underserved locations

**2006**
1,162 NPs; Canadian Nurse Practitioner Initiative formed

**2009**
New regulations broaden scope of practice

**2012**
Federal government passes New Classes of Practitioners Regulations, granting additional prescribing authority for controlled drugs

**1997**
Becomes a regulated profession to address the increasing demand for primary health care

**2016**
4,832 NPs

**2017**
Number of Canadians receiving primary care from an NP: 3 million

Estimated 800 patients per NP

7 Ibid.

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