Examining Opioid Ordering Rates of Advanced Practice Providers in an Emergency Department

Date: 07/10/19
Time: 3:40 p.m.
Place: College of Nursing NAB Room 106

Abstract

Problem Opioid abuse has become a major public health issue in America. Many Americans die daily from an opioid overdose. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has identified prescription drug abuse and overdose as a major health threat.

Methods Descriptive cohort design with a retrospective record review of the number of opioids ordered by the advanced practice provider six weeks before and six weeks after a didactic and simulation educational experience.

Results The total sample was four (N=4). Using the paired $t$ test there was no difference ($t = 0.65, p = 0.56$) between the number of opioids ordered by the providers before and after the didactic and simulation educational experience.

Implications for Practice Future research in education and opioid treatment is needed. Developing residency programs for nurse practitioners and physician assistants to help facilitate transitioning into the provider role would be advantageous. Implementing specific guidelines for opioid prescribing based on evidence-based practice will reinforce advanced practice providers’ confidence and competence.

Defense of Dissertation Committee
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