

Nurse Practitioner's Business Practice and Legal Guide 6th Ed. Testbank / Study Guide

Chapter 1 What Is a Nurse Practitioner?

1. Are NPs now considered “prescribers”?

ANS. For the purpose of obtaining a DEA number for (ordering) Schedule II, III, IV, V the NP with a furnishing number is considered by the DEA to be a prescriber.

2. Does the NP need a furnishing number issued by the BRN to obtain a DEA number?

ANS. Yes, an nurse practitioner furnishing number is required to obtain a DEA number for Schedule II through V Controlled Substances

3. Can a nurse practitioner request and sign for complimentary samples of dangerous drugs and devices from a manufacture’s sales representative?

ANS. Yes, the certified nurse practitioner and the certified nurse midwife may sign for the request and receipt of complimentary samples of dangerous drugs and devices identified in their standardized procedures or protocol that has been approved by the physician.

4. May I call myself a nurse practitioner once I have completed my nurse practitioner program?

ANS. No. You cannot use the title nurse practitioner until you have been certified by the BRN as a nurse practitioner. Furthermore, registered nurses who use the title NP without BRN certification may subject their RN license to possible discipline.

5. Can a nurse practitioner function in the emergency department?

ANS. Yes. Nurse practitioners are permitted to perform consultation and treatment in an emergency department under certain conditions. Section 1317.1 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to emergency services was repealed and amended September 26, 2011, changing definition of emergency service and care to include appropriately licensed persons, nurse practitioners and physician assistants, under the supervision of a physician and surgeon, to include medical screening, examination, and evaluation by a physician, or to the extent permitted by applicable law, by other appropriate personnel (NP&PA) under the supervision of a physician and surgeon, to determine care, treatment, and surgery by physician necessary to relieve or eliminate the emergency medical condition or active labor, within the capability of the facility.

6. What are the roles of a Family Nurse Practitioner?

ANS. Family nurse practitioners (FNPs) are graduate-educated, nationally-certified and state licensed advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs) who care for medically stable

patients across the lifespan, from infants to geriatric patients. “Family” in this case describes the NP’s chosen patient population focus and denotes national certification through one of two certifying bodies that certify NPs as having the specialized skills necessary to work with this patient group: the American Nurses Credentialing Center (AACN) or the American Academy of Nurse Practitioners (AANP).