NURSE EDUCATION THROUGH THE YEARS

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The Battle for Registration

- Florence Nightingale v Ethel Bedford Fenwick
State registration is a contradiction of what training should be. It would lead to statutory examinations. Devotion, gentleness, sympathy, qualities of overwhelming importance in a nurse could not be ascertained by public examination.

- Florence Nightingale 1886
Lastly will not Colleges of Nursing be connected with universities which will give a degree in nursing to those who satisfactorily pass through a prescribed curriculum and so place the coping stone on the fair edifice of nursing education.

• Ethel Bedfrod Fenwick (1900)
Registration Act 1919

- a) A general part (SRN) containing the name of all nurses who satisfy the condition for admission to that part of the register;
- b) A supplementary part containing the names of male nurses;
- c) A supplementary (RMN) part containing the names of nurses trained in the nursing care of persons suffering from mental diseases;
- d) A supplementary part (RSCN) containing the names of nurses trained in the nursing care of sick children;
- e) Any other prescribed part.

Other supplementary/prescribed parts were added for Registered Fever Nurses (RFN); and Registered Nurses for the Mentally Defective (RNMD).
Nursing education post the Registration Act 1919

- 3 year training
- National exam
- Student nurses salaried apprentices who contribute to the workforce
- Schools of Nursing staffed by employees of the hospitals they were attached to
- Minimal community nursing experience
Nurses should have 4600 hours of learning of which 50% should be in theory and 50% in practice

i.e. 2300 hours should be spent in practice

This remains the same today
Clinical hours of student nurses in other developed countries

- US and Canada – State by state determination but average of 800 hours
- New Zealand mandated at 1100 hours
- Australia mandated at 800 hours
Project 2000 (1986)

- Schools of Nursing became Colleges of Nursing associated with Higher Education Institutions
- 3 year programme
- 18 month Common Foundation Programme
- Students became supernumerary
- By this time examinations had been devolved to the institutions providing the education but approved by the United Kingdom Central Council for Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting
- Hours of Learning still under EU Directive
Nurse education presently

- 3 year undergraduate degree (only mandatory since 2013)
- 45 week year
- Hours of learning remain under the EU directive
- 4 fields of nursing: adult, child, learning disability (not offered at Leeds), mental health
- Shared learning throughout where appropriate
- Final continuous 12 week placement where students are ‘signed off’ by an experience registered nurse as having achieved the minimum competence for a registered nurse
Practice supervision by Mentors

- Mentors have to:
  - Complete the SLIP programme (20 level 3 or M credits)
  - Undertake an annual review
  - Undertake a triennial review to show they have maintained their competence
Sign off mentors have to:

- Be confident in their role as a nurse
- Be qualified in the same field as the student they are signing off
- Undertake three observations of the signing off process
Care based on evidence and critical thinking assisted by new technology

Leading co-ordinating and commissioning care

Advanced skills

Across boundaries – multiple employers

Multiple routes of entry – ‘grow your own’
New & emerging roles

- Nurse Consultants
- Advanced Practitioners
- Nurse Practitioners
- Physician’s Assistants
Shape of Caring - ? Nurse education for the future

- 2 years of common learning between fields
- The introduction of a Community field covering community and primary care nursing
- A mandatory preceptorship year on qualification
Required to undertake a care certificate (Cavendish Review 2013)

Standardisation of training

Integration of health and social care workforce (Shape of Caring 2015)
Thank You

Any questions?