ONS Standards of Oncology Nursing

- Define standards of oncology nursing practice across settings, cancer types and specialties
- Cover the scope (who, what, where, when, how, why of practice)
- Differentiate between the roles of oncology generalist nurses and advanced practice nurses
- Recommend educational background, continuing education and certification for oncology nurses
- Apply the ANA Code of Ethics to oncology nursing care (Lubejko, 2020)
Examples of ONS Standards of Practice

- Oncology Nursing: Scope and Standards of Practice
- Standards of Oncology Nursing Education: Generalist & Advanced Practice Levels
- Standards of Oncology Education: Patient/Significant other & Public
- Chemotherapy and Immunotherapy Guidelines & Recommendations for Practice
- Access Device Standards of Practice for Oncology Nursing
How are these practice standards used by nurses?

- To guide college and continuing education curriculum related to oncology nursing practice
- To prepare job descriptions and evaluation tools for peer and manager review
- To provide the basis for oncology policies
- To reveal gaps in available evidence to support practice to guide research inquiry (Lubejko, 2020)
Oncology Nursing Scope and Standards of Practice

- Describe the oncology nurse’s approach to the nursing process
- Explain the oncology nurse’s roles of advocate, care coordinator, teacher throughout the care continuum
- Designate the standards of professional performance (Lubejko, 2020)
ONS Standards of Professional Performance

- Ethics
- Culturally congruent care
- Resource utilization
- Communication & collaboration
- Leadership
- Environmentally safe practice
- Education
- Professional practice evaluation
- Use of evidence in practice

Provide expectations for nurses in the areas of

(Lubejko, 2020)
Address the 14 High-Incidence Problem Areas Common to Oncology Patients:

- Health promotion
- Patient and family education
- Coping
- Comfort
- Nutrition
- Complementary and alternative medicine
- Protective mechanisms
- Mobility
- GI and urinary function
- Sexuality
- Cardiopulmonary function
- Oncologic emergencies
- Palliative and end-of-life care
- Survivorship

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What is evidence based nursing practice?

- The integration of best research evidence with clinical expertise and patient values
- Quality evidence should guide nursing interventions and the evaluation of patient outcomes
Using Evidence for Practice

1. Ask the clinical question (PICOT)
2. Search for the best evidence
3. Critically appraise the evidence
4. Integrate the evidence with clinical expertise and patient preferences and values
5. Evaluate the outcomes
6. Share the information
Nurse Roles in Evidence-Based Practice

- Identify practice problems
- Collect the three types of evidence
- Participate in evaluation of existing evidence
- Collaborate with other health care providers
- Participate in research activities/clinical trials

Types of Evidence include:

- Expert opinion
- Evidence from the literature
- Patient Preference
Questions to ask when implementing evidence in practice

- Are the resources and institutional support adequate to implement the findings?
- What is the sample size?
- What level/quality is the evidence?
- Are the results clinically significant?
- Can the results be generalized?
- Are the implementation strategies desirable and feasible in practice?
- Can the outcome of implementing the findings be measured?
Educational Theories

Useful for formulating teaching strategies

- Behavioral learning theory
  - Relaxation techniques, biofeedback
- Cognitive learning theory
  - Mnemonics
- Social learning theory
  - Watching and imitating others
- Motivational learning theory
  - Internal, external cues
- Adult learning theory
  - Self directed, based on past experience
Educational Needs Assessment

- What does the patient/significant other know or understand?
- What does the patient/significant other want to know?
- Are there any cultural or religious beliefs or practices that might impact the teaching and learning process?
- What language does the patient speak?
- Does the client have a physical or cognitive impairment that might impede learning?
- Does the patient have a preferred learning style?
Educational Needs Assessment Methods

- Methods
  - Individual assessment
  - Family/caregiver assessment
  - Community assessment
Legal Issues

Nursing requires specialized knowledge, skill and independent decision making...because health care poses a risk of harm to the public if practiced by professionals who are unprepared or incompetent, professionals are governed by laws and rules designed to minimize the risk.

Regulation of Nursing Practice:
- State Boards of Nursing
- Nurse Practice Acts
- National Council of State Boards of Nursing
Purpose of State Board of Nursing

- State Boards of Nursing enforces Nurse Practice Act
- A Nurse Practice act defines:
  - Nursing roles, titles & scope of practice
  - Educational program standards
  - Requirements for licensure
  - Grounds for disciplinary actions
A look at disciplinary action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infractions necessitating discipline</th>
<th>Common forms of discipline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Practice related</td>
<td>Fine or civil penalty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug related</td>
<td>Alternative-to-discipline programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boundary violations</td>
<td>Public reprimand or censure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual misconduct</td>
<td>Require monitoring,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abuse</td>
<td>remediation or education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fraud</td>
<td>Limit or restrict practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive criminal</td>
<td>Suspension or loss of license</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background checks</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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What is the NCSBN?

The National Council of State Boards of Nursing (NCSBN) is made up of all the State Boards of Nursing

- And develops the NCLEX-RN examination
- Encourages consistency among State Boards of Nursing
- Provides model language for Nurse Practice Acts
Standards of Practice

- Professional Practice
  - ANA Scope and Standards of Practice
  - ANA Code of Ethics for Nurses
  - ANA Nursing’s Social Policy Statement

- Oncology Nursing Society Position Statements
  - Examples
    - Cancer Pain Management
    - Ensuring HCW safety when handling hazardous drugs
    - Oncology Certification
    - Palliative care for people with cancer
A position statement or “white paper” is...
A position statement is spurred by...
Position statements fall into such categories of
- Health policy/public health
- Education, certification and role delineation
- Ethics and human rights

An ONS position statement may be written in collaboration with another organization

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Example of an ONS Position Statement

- Use of e-cigarettes and vaping
- A selection of quotes from this paper:
  - “The FDA should regulate e-cigarettes and vaping liquids as soon as possible to protect underage users from adverse health effects and potential nicotine addiction.”
  - “Nurses should advocate for e-cigarette regulation like other tobacco products until key questions are answered related to the adverse health effects of vaping and e-cigarette use, effectiveness of e-cigarettes for smoking cessation, and the health advantages of e-cigarettes over traditional combustible tobacco products.” (ONS, 2019)
Legal issues affecting cancer survivors

- Financial Toxicity/Bankruptcy
- Competence for decision making
- Time off work (FMLA)
- Disability insurance
- Employment discrimination
- Genetic discrimination
- Hospital-acquired conditions
- Survivorship Care Planning
- Advanced Directives/Living Wills
Legal Issues Affecting Nurses

- Chemotherapy errors/adverse drug events
- Drug diversion
- Electronic Medical Record
- Malpractice
- Scope of Practice
- Social Media
- Staff competency
- Withholding/withdrawing life support
- Workplace behavior and performance issues
Potential outcomes of legal action against nurses

- Out-of-court settlement
- Trial by jury
- Agency or institutional sanctions
- Professional sanctions by state board of nursing
Ethics in Oncology Nursing Practice

- The ANA Code of Ethics is our foundation for practice
- The practice of Ethics consists of
  - Intentionally and critically analyzing moral choices
  - Using ethical tenets to decide the best course of action when faced with two conflicting choices
  - Requires dialogue and cultural brokerage
Key Ethical Principles

- Respect for persons and autonomy (self-rule)
- Nonmaleficence (do no harm)
- Beneficence (promoting good)
- Justice (fairness)
- Veracity (obligation to tell the truth)
Morals shape individual practice

- Morals:
  - Personal values
  - Based on upbringing, conscience, culture, religion
  - Guides individuals moral choice and behavior
Types of ethical issues seen in oncology nursing practice

- Miscommunication
- Lack of privacy and confidentiality
- Need for respect/understanding of cultural beliefs
- Lack of or difficulty in providing informed consent
- Difficulty communicating bad news
- Obligation to minimize pain and suffering
- Need to consider the impact of genetic testing
Quality of patient care on an oncology unit can best be evaluated by referring to which of the following?

1. ACS Cancer Sourcebook
2. ANA/ONS Statement on the Scope and Standards of Oncology Nursing Practice
3. ONS Core Curriculum for Oncology Nursing
4. Cancer Nursing Principles and Practice
1. Validates a registered nurse’s knowledge for practice in a specific clinical area
2. It is a way to guarantee to the public that a registered nurse is able to practice independently
3. It is granted by an agency of the federal government
4. It confirms that clinical competency has been attained
Which of the following is not a form of evidence to be considered before making a practice change?

1. Public opinion regarding the practice
2. Patient preference regarding the practice
3. Expert opinion regarding the practice
4. Research findings regarding the practice
An educational program about chemotherapy for patients newly diagnosed with cancer and their families should include which of the following criteria from the ONS Standards of Oncology Education?

1. Legal rights of persons at risk for cancer
2. Strategies to improve the use of cancer prevention, detection and control programs
3. Potential signs of physical and psychosocial responses related to cancer or treatment
4. Accurate and current information about genetic, environmental and lifestyle risks for cancer
As a member of the ethics committee, the nurse applies the principle of autonomy when recommending a course of action based on a desire to:

1. Respect the self-command of the patient
2. Act in the best interest of the patient
3. Do no harm to the patient
4. Give what is due to the patient
A registered nurse who calls in a new prescription for her patient without an order from the physician is an example of:

1. Duty
2. Malpractice
3. Negligence
4. Breach of duty
A patient is having a difficult time deciding among several treatment options for her metastatic breast cancer. She asks the nurse, “If it was you, what would you do?” The nurse’s best response would be:

1. “I would choose the treatment with the best response rate”
2. “This decision is totally up to you”
3. “I can see this is a difficult decision for you. What would you like to know about the different treatment options?”
4. “I have seen patients do well on all of the treatments”
References


Thank You

To learn more about Ohio State’s cancer program, please visit cancer.osu.edu or follow us in social media: