

# APRN **Uniformity Act**

education • accreditation • certification • licensure

## Summary of changes in APRN Bill Draft - LRB-0401/P4

The numerous statutory changes provided in this bill are mostly substituting the term advanced practice registered nurse (APRN) for the current use of the term advanced practice nurse prescriber (APNP). The significant other changes are set forth below.

Page 7, Section 9, modifies s. 50.36(3)(a) by adding the APRN to the provision which prohibits a hospital from discriminating against an osteopath or podiatrist in granting admitting privileges solely because of their education.

Page 16, Section 28, modifies the service corporation provision to reflect that an APRN with prescribing privileges is covered under ch. 655, the injured patient and family compensation fund.

Pages 16-22, public health statutes are amended to substitute the APRN prescriber for current language referring to the APNP.

Pages 22-25, statutes relating to infants are amended to define the nurse-midwife as an APRN with a mid-wife endorsement, and to delete references to s. 441.15.

Pages 25-26, provisions relating to the women's health programs are modified to delete reference to nurse practitioner and to substitute Women's health nurse clinician.

Pages 32-33, provisions relating to the practice of nurse midwifery are amended to delete reference to s. 441.15 and to substitute APRN with a mid-wife endorsement.

Pages 34-36, Section 65, creates a new Section 441.09, the advanced practice registered nurse (APRN). The new provision directs the Board of Nursing to grant an APRN license to a registered nurse who has completed a graduate or post graduate education leading to practice as a certified nurse mid-wife, a certified registered nurse anesthetist, a clinical nurse specialist or a nurse practitioner. After initial licensure, the APRN at renewal will also continue their RN licensure. The provision grandfathers an RN without the educational qualification if practicing in one of the specified roles on January 1, 2013. The new provisions provide title protection.

Page 37, Section 69, repeals s. 441.15, licensure of certified nurse mid-wife which is incorporated in the new APRN licensure.

Pages 37-38, Section 70, amends s. 441.16 to require a nurse to be an APRN in order to seek prescribing privileges.

Pages 41-42, Sections 78 and 82, deletes requirement in the pharmacy law for a nurse prescriber to have a written collaborating agreement with a physician to approve the decision of a pharmacist to make a drug substitution.

## Coalition Members

*Wisconsin Association of Clinical Nurse Specialists*

*Wisconsin Association of Nurse Anesthetists*

*Wisconsin Affiliate of American College of Nurse Midwives*

*Wisconsin Nurses Association*

*Wisconsin Nurses Association Advanced Practice Registered Nurse Forum*

