Healthcare Policies and Leadership

Name

Institution

**Practice barriers for APNs**

Practicing nurses may be under restrictions when they move from one state to another if their educational preparation level and national certification are the same, hence being limited to practice scope. Some nurses' size determines them to prescribe medications, certain teat diseases, and conduct specific tests. Also, if a patient changes the diagnosis, they may not examine the patient (Peterson, 2017). The barrier of independent practices and access to health care affects nurses. They are supposed to receive a 100% reimbursement for incident service but are restricted to doing it independently. Just like a physician, nurse practitioners can provide high-quality care with improved health outcomes. Some of these payers do not pay nurse practitioners for the services they provide.

**Forms of competition on the state and national level**

Compulsory supervision and collaboration practice agreement requirements are likely to impose competition among the health workers, and the APNs restrictions are set from independently practicing. The scope of practice limits the practitioners in some fields and triggers a battle between different practitioners type. Physician supervision raises competition in that they give a particular group of health professionals the mandate to restrict market entry by other groups of health professionals. This limits the health care consumers a chance to benefit from the high competition.

**Lawmakers of the state level**

The state legislatures have three significant roles in which lawmaking is one of them. Researching, writing, and passing of legislation are performed through decree. These state legislatures vary from one state to another, having differences in legislative staff, political formation, and time spent in sessions (NCSL, 2018). Even with these differences, the process of the legislative is the same in all states. The smaller chamber is referred to as the senate while the larger house is called the House of Representatives. The larger room has power over initiating taxing legislation and article of impeachment.

**Interest groups that influence APN policy**

Interest groups gather information isthat they can present to the legislator and influence the policy on APN. Interest groups influence the policy through lobbying, grassroots mobilization, electoral influence, shaping public opinion, and litigation. The interest groups first determine whether the efforts are on individual levels and in coalition with other groups. They choose which legislative process is suitable to focus efforts on. Finally, they pick a tactic in which they will put forward their case.

**Methods used to influence policy change.**

Policies are influenced by economic conditions, technological change, NGOs, lobbying, public opinion, and political activity. These factors play a significant role in influencing the growth of the policy.

References

NCSL. (2018, March). *State Legislators: Who They Are and How to Work With Them: A Guide for Oral Health Professionals*. Retrieved November 1, 2020, from NCSL: https://www.ncsl.org/Portals/1/HTML\_LargeReports/OralHealth\_3.htm

Peterson, M. E. (2017, January 1). *Barriers to Practice and the Impact on Health Care: A Nurse Practitioner Focus*. Retrieved November 1, 2020, from NCBI: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5995533/