

# T H E E X A M I N E R

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## FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

### 100 years of raising standards



2012 marks one hundred years since the passage of the first Nurse Practice Act in Louisiana. The Louisiana State Board of Nursing (LSBN) came into existence, when the Louisiana State Legislature adopted Act 138, signed by Governor L.E. Hall, on July 10, 1912. The

passage of the first nurse practice act culminated the mission of sixty-four (64) nurse leaders who came together to organize the Louisiana State Nurses Association for the specific purpose of passing a nurse practice act to set standards for nursing education and nursing practice, to examine candidates, and to license practitioners. The nurse practice act was valued by the profession as a means to establish nursing as a profession, to establish educational standards to enter the profession and to assure that only those individuals who met those standards could hold themselves out as Registered Nurses (RNs).

In the beginning, first named "The Louisiana Nurses' Board of Examiners", the role and scope of the Board was to approve educational training programs and to license their graduates. With little resources the Board's first offices was housed in offices of its Board members and the work of the Board was done by the volunteer time of Board members. Those early beginnings have little resemblance to the LSBN of today. Today the office of the LSBN is housed in a building that it owns and the Board employs close to fifty (50) staff members to implement the work of the Board.

Through the years as the role and scope of registered nurses evolved so has the scope and complexity of the work of the LSBN. The LSBN's functions developed to include

relicensure, disciplinary and disciplinary alternatives such as the Recovering Nurse Program, practice standards and opinions, regulation of advanced practice registered nursing, including educational program approval and licensure, and regulation of nursing students. Most recently with the establishment of the Louisiana Center of Nursing as a department of the LSBN, the Board has established its role in addressing nursing workforce issues.

While 2012 will mark a celebration of 100 years of nursing regulation in Louisiana, the focus will be on the future of nursing and nursing regulation. The LSBN will focus on the strategic initiatives that will continue to allow the Board to evolve to meet the needs of Louisiana citizens for a competent nursing workforce. We have given a new look to the Examiner and work is in progress to update our website to better serve the public and nursing community.

As we embark on the next 100 years, let us reflect on the mission of those sixty-four nurse leaders who first envisioned a Louisiana Nurse Practice Act. We should reflect on the importance to the profession to have established educational, licensure and practice standards today as it was in 1904 and how that translates to the role and scope of the LSBN today. And first and foremost, let us reflect on the significance of the profession of nursing to the health and welfare of Louisiana citizens and call upon today's nursing leaders to chart the future of nursing and nursing regulation in Louisiana.

For the Public Trust,

Barbara L. Morvant, MN, RN  
Executive Director





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## How I Bent My Mind in Nursing School

By Louis Cataldie, MD, ABAM

"I was an "A and B" student in high school. I never needed Adderall before I got into that physiology course. I found that stuff really hard to master. But my friends gave me some Adderall to try and it really worked. Since I started it, I find it helps me study for everything; but I only need it for physiology. They told me who to go see to get a prescription. Everyone knows where to go for it. I never had any problem studying in high school and I'm not really sure I'm ADHD. I didn't take any specific ADHD tests, she [the healthcare prescriber] just asked a few questions and gave me the prescription and told me to come back in 30 days. The reason I started the Xanax was that I was having some anxiety, maybe from the Adderall, but school is stressful and the Xanax helps me sleep also. I don't plan on taking it once I'm out of school. I don't know why my drug test was positive." A 22 year old nursing student who was investigated by the LSBN for testing positive for marijuana and subsequently disciplined.

In 1972, Romanian chemist and psychologist, Dr. Corneliu Guirgea coined a term for cognitive enhancing substances. He named them "nootropics", which literally means "mind bending". Today, although the criteria for his definition has been somewhat bent itself, students often dub some of them as "smart drugs" or

"brain steroids". While the most popular academic mind benders are Adderall (a collection of amphetamine compounds) and Vyvanse (lisdexafetamine), there are several more stimulants available including Dexedrine (dextroamphetamine), Desoxyn (methamphetamine), and Ritalin, Concerta, et al (Methylphenidate). As a side note, Provigil (modafinil), which is not a cognitive enhancer per se but a medication used to maintain wakefulness, has also found its way into the hands of students who employ it to stay awake, ostensibly to study longer.

Adderall seems to be leading the stimulant pack right now but Vyvanse is a close second. These nootropics are clinically indicated for people with cognitive problems or diseases. These drugs are not indicated for people without such impairments any more than insulin is indicated for a non-diabetic or thyroid hormone is indicated for someone without thyroid disease.

These nootropics are also classified as controlled substances; which means they have a high addictive potential. It also means that possession or use without a legitimate prescription is a crime. Yet, these drugs are plentiful and relative easy to obtain for a variety of reasons listed later in this article.

This is an editorial article. The opinions, beliefs and viewpoints expressed in this article do not necessarily reflect the opinions, beliefs and viewpoints of the Louisiana State Board of Nursing.





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Surprisingly or perhaps not surprisingly, the main customers for these drugs are college students. Indeed, full time college students are much more likely than nonstudents to use controlled stimulants for nonmedical purposes. Per research published by the LSU Psychology Department, 43% of college students are misusing these drugs. Just as with other highly abused Schedule II drugs, like OxyContin, the main source of Adderall and other stimulants is ultimately through health care professionals. The students' stated reason for the illegal use, and sometimes legal but inappropriate use, of these nootropics drugs is mirrored by the "street names". Students take "smart pills" to make themselves "smarter" or to "enhance their cognition" albeit only for as long as the drug is exerting its effects on brain cells.

The medications increase energy, concentration ability, retention ability, and have the added benefit of making the user "feel good". Those who misuse the drugs for nonmedical purposes are often referred to as "academic dopers". The user can study longer, cram more in, feel

energized, and learning is enhanced. In short, the drugs do work albeit not as much as some of the users believe and would have others believe.

So, what's the problem with taking a drug to get a better grade especially if it means doing less work? Actually, there are lots of problems related to the non-medical use of nootropics.

Speaking of non-medical use, an extra side "benefit" reported by some students who take them is that you can party longer and drink more alcohol. Not exactly what any rational person would deem a neurological benefit especially for a developing brain: but it is a "street indication" nonetheless and an example of why these are controlled substances. There are other reasons. Data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health shows that students who misuse nootropics such as Adderall are at significant risk for using other illicit substances. (See Chart #1)





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**Chart #1 Nonmedical Adderall use associated with use of other drugs in ages 18 to 22 years old.**

Drug Use	2006 and 2007	
	Used Adderall® Nonmedically in the Past Year	Did Not Use Adderall® Nonmedically in the Past Year
Marijuana	79.9%	27.2%
Cocaine	28.9%	3.6%
Hallucinogens	32.2%	5.0%
LSD	7.1%	1.0%
Ecstasy	14.8%	2.4%
Inhalants	9.4%	1.5%
Pain Relievers	44.9%	8.7%
OxyContin®	8.6%	1.0%
Tranquilizers	24.5%	3.0%
Methamphetamine	3.8%	0.4%
Sedatives	2.2%	0.4%

From a biological perspective, the rule is simple. For every action there is a reaction. As a group these stimulants exert their effects by increasing norepinephrine, serotonin, and dopamine levels in the brain, specifically at the synapses. It is dopamine that is primarily responsible for the stimulant and mood altering effects of these drugs. The action of amphetamines at a cellular level is to prevent the reuptake of dopamine and to get into the nerve cell and cause the cell to dump its dopamine out. The result is that dopamine, the feel good

neurotransmitter, is flooding the receptor cells. Of course there is a price to pay for the flood of dopamine and the “good feeling”. That price is due to drug induced, transient depletion of the cell’s dopamine. The price is a rebound lack of energy and drive. The obvious danger is that the user may start taking the drugs to keep feeling good and this is the road to addiction. Interestingly, the long term effects of academic doping in healthy people are unknown. What is known is that the pharmacokinetics of





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amphetamines differ between children and adults. (See Figure #1)

The Ritalin family of stimulants causes dopamine flooding by limiting reuptake of dopamine but does not enter into the nerve cell itself to cause dopamine dumping. This may explain in part why academic dopers seem to prefer Adderall and Vyvanse. Albeit, Ritalin and like products have the same addictive potential dynamic.

From a social perspective, illicit possession and selling of controlled substances is a crime. Therefore, by definition, if a person is getting it illegally or selling it, or giving it to another person, that person is a criminal.

Some consider academic doping to be a form of cheating but just as with athletics and steroids, the excuse or rational is that "everyone else is doing it." In short, it seems to be a form of cheating that is tolerated within a rather broad academic peer group.

For a nursing student, the ethical violation is even more alarming. Casual use of any drug, especially a controlled substance, establishes an attitude that the future nurse is above the law and above professional ethics. There is also the risk of eroding the future nurse's self efficacy. Self efficacy is the belief in one's self that she or he possesses the skills and character to be successful in a given or specific situation. If the student is using "pills rather than skills" to attain knowledge and pass exams, the lack of such "neuro-psychological

crutch" in the real world may reveal itself as lack of self confidence. In addition to impeding nursing performance, this also promotes falling into a nootropics trap. As noted previously, these drugs are associated with polysubstance abuse. The last thing a person at risk for poly substance abuse needs is the keys to the narcotics cabinet.

Entry into the world of nootropics is easy. Getting out may prove not to be so easy. Unfortunately there are prescribers who seem rather casual in their nootropics prescribing practices. The speed of the student network is such that the "easy prescribers" are well known to all. There are various reasons for this type of behavior: greed, ignorance, impairment, and arrogance come to mind.

ADHD, especially in adults, is not an easy diagnosis to make. It is certainly more complicated than asking a few questions from a screening tool (as opposed to performing specific and standardized ADHD testing), and tagging a label onto a patient, and giving medications for same. Legitimate prescribing for a legitimate diagnosis is not only appropriate, it may actually be protective from developing a substance use disorder. Inappropriate prescribing has the opposite effect.

The current state of affairs is that our nation and our state have a problem of possibly epidemic proportions. The easier softer way to an academic degree is a trap that once entered may engulf the victim. Illicit and/





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### NCSBN Introduces New Outreach Brochure *A Nurse's Guide to the Use of Social Media*

or inappropriate use of dangerously addictive drugs especially within the ranks of nursing students is hazardous to the student, the nurse, the patient, and the profession. It is illegal and therefore unethical for nurse students to be involved in such activities, and such irresponsible behavior may lead to the use of other drugs, and into addiction, and have long lasting consequences.

Questions related to long term use of amphetamines at currently recommended therapeutic doses from: Potential Adverse Effects of Amphetamine Treatment on Brain and Behavior: A Review. Funded in part by National Institute of Health

- Is there a threshold of amphetamine exposure above which persistent changes in the dopamine system are induced? (*What is a safe dose from a neurotoxic perspective?*)
- What factors influence individual differences in vulnerability to persistent neurochemical changes following exposure to amphetamine? (*Is there a genetic vulnerability to neurotoxic effects of amphetamines?*)
- Does the cumulative exposure consistent with lifelong maintenance medication produce persistent dopaminergic changes associated with behavioral defects that increase in advanced ages? (*Does long term use promote dementia?*)
- Does exposure to amphetamine during development and/or early adulthood accelerate and enhance the age related decline in dopaminergic function? (*Does early amphetamine use speed up aging of the brain?*)

Next installment: ADHD

As part of the outreach campaign that kicked off in December 2010, NCSBN is adding another brochure to its growing list of free products offered by the organization. On Jan. 3, 2012, *A Nurse's Guide to the Use of Social Media* will be available online and in print. It is designed to help both new and experienced nurses understand how social media can be properly used in the profession without breaking patient privacy and confidentiality laws.

Social media and other electronic communication are expanding exponentially. Without a sense of caution, however, the use of Facebook, Twitter, smart phones and blogs may result in a nurse disclosing too much information, and violating patient privacy and confidentiality.

*A Nurse's Guide to the Use of Social Media* helps nurses understand the importance of protecting a patient's privacy. It outlines potential consequences for violating patient confidentiality using various scenarios and situations, uncovers common myths and misunderstandings about social media, and provides tips for how nurses can use social media appropriately while avoiding the disclosure of confidential patient information.

The "**Social Media Guidelines for Nurses**" video is now available on NCSBN's website. [www.ncsbn.org](http://www.ncsbn.org)





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### Are You Ready for the Re-licensure Continuing Education Audits?

In March, 2012, the Louisiana State Board of Nursing (LSBN) will perform random audits of licensees to verify continuing education, nursing practice and/or certification required during the year 2011. A second audit will be conducted to confirm APRN continuing education in *pharmacotherapeutics applicable to their advanced role and area of specialization/population focus*. You should maintain documentation supporting continuing education for at least five years and be prepared to submit to the board upon request within thirty (30) calendar days. Documentation includes legible copies of continuing education certificates and/or official transcripts.

Options to fulfill requirements for continuing education are based on the number of hours of nursing practice during the year 2011.

If you need to update your address, you may do so online at <https://www.lsbn.state.la.us/services/service.asp?s=1&sid=4>

If you have questions regarding the upcoming continuing education audits, please do not hesitate to contact the LSBN Credentialing Department at 755-7500, Extension 528.

### Prescription Guidelines—All Medications:

Any APRN granted prescriptive authority shall comply with all federal and state laws and rules when prescribing, distributing, and administering drugs and shall perform

and appropriately document a history and physical examination, make a diagnosis based upon the examination and all diagnostic and laboratory tests, and formulate a therapeutic plan that is discussed with the patient. The APRN who has been given proper authority to prescribe must include information on each order in accordance with the rules and regulations set forth by the Louisiana State Board of Pharmacy LAC 46:LIII.2511 which you may find at <http://www.pharmacy.la.gov/assets/docs/Laws/LAC46Chap2520100420.pdf>

Submitted by Cindi York, RN, MSN, CGRN, Director Practice and Credentialing Department

### LSBN elects officers for 2012.

The Louisiana State Board of Nursing elected officers for 2012 at its December 14, 2012 meeting. Dr. Demetrius J. Porche DNS, PhD, APRN, FAANP, FAAN was elected as President of the LSBN. Carlene MacMillan, RN, MN, will continue as Vice-President and Patricia Prechter, RN, MSN, ED.D was elected to the Alternate Officer position.

Dr. Porche is the Dean and Professor at LSUHSC School of Nursing in New Orleans. Dr. Porche is certified as a Clinical Specialist in Community Health Nursing and Family Nurse Practitioner. He is the Founder and Chief Editor of American Journal of Men's Health. Carlene MacMillan, RN, MN, is in school full time at Loyola University New Orleans pursuing a Doctorate of Nursing Practice with an Executive Leadership focus, Dr. Patricia Prechter, RN, MSN, ED.D. is the Interim Provost and Chair of the Department of Nursing and Allied Health at Our Lady of Holy Cross College.







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**Attention: Out of State Nursing Programs/APRN students enrolled in out-of-state programs/Clinical facilities**

In accordance with La Revised Statutes 17:1808, an out-of-state institution of higher learning may not offer courses in Louisiana unless registered with the Louisiana Board of Regents. Further, La Revised Statutes 37:918 authorized the Louisiana State Board of Nursing to approve nursing programs preparing graduates to seek licensure as an RN or an APRN. The administrative rules of the LSBN, Chapter 35 sets the requirements for out of state schools preparing individuals for RN licensure and Chapter 45 sets the requirements for out-of state schools preparing individuals for APRN licensure.

Individual students may be engaging in the unlawful practice of registered nursing or advanced practice registered nursing if engaging in clinical experiences in Louisiana while in a program not approved by the LSBN to do so. If you are an RN enrolled in a program to become an APRN and engaged in clinical experiences or a Clinical Facility engaged in contracts with out of state programs, you need to verify that the program is approved. A list of approved programs can be found at <http://www.lsbn.state.la.us/documents/schools/schools.pdf>

### Imposter Alert

Please note that an individual giving the name of Tara Lynn Nash has presented herself for employment at A Woman's Place in New Orleans, Louisiana, as a Registered Nurse in 2011. The Louisiana State Board of Nursing could find no record of an individual by that name

with the social security number given. If such person presents herself for employment in Louisiana, please contact the Board office at 225-755-7557 so that this matter can be investigated.





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**MAJOR MOTIONS AND OTHER ACTIONS PRIVATE  
TAKEN AT THE DECEMBER 13, 2011 BOARD HEARING**

**DISCIPLINARY MATTERS**

The files of 64 registrants were reviewed with a total of 70 actions taken  
(some individuals had more than one action):

**Reinstatements -**

Granted/Stipulations/Active - 3

**Discipline Actions -**

Summary Suspension (Ratify) - 4

Suspended/Stipulations - 11

Voluntary Surrender - 2

Automatic Suspension/Ratify Staff Action - 7

Suspend with Stay/Probate - 9

Reprimand - 11

**Endorsement**

Grant/Stipulations - 1

**Education**

Applicant: NCLEX Deny/Delay/Stipulations - 2

Applicant: NCLEX Approved/Probation/Stipulations - 2

Applicant: Denial/Suspension (Ratify) - 4

Student: Clinical Approve/Probation/Stipulations - 7

Student: Clinical Deny/Delay/Stipulations - 6

Student: Automatic suspensions (clinical nursing) - 1

Special Statistics Included in Above Consent Orders - 49

Applicant: NCLEX - 5

Student's Clinical - 9

**The Disciplinary Actions from the December 13, 2011  
Board Hearings are available here:**

<http://www.lsn.state.la.us/documents/dactions/dactions121311.pdf>





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**MAJOR MOTIONS AND OTHER ACTIONS  
TAKEN AT THE DECEMBER 14, 2011 BOARD  
MEETING**

**ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS:**

**Adopted** the Vice-President's Report

**CREDENTIALING ACTIONS:**

**None**

**EDUCATION ACTIONS:**

**Approved** the request of Georgetown University to offer Graduate clinical experiences in Louisiana for the Specialties/Concentrations of:

- Family Nurse Practitioner (FNP)
- Certified Nurse Midwife/Woman's Health Nurse Practitioner (CNM/WHNP)
- Nursing Education (non APRN)

And that the approval shall be effective Fall 2011- Fall 2013 contingent on the adherence to, and submission of, required documentation regarding faculty qualifications, preceptor qualifications, clinical site appropriateness and approval, and student criteria as outlined in **LAC46: XVII.4509**.

The Board further instructs Georgetown to submit to the Board:

1. clarification of adherence to NONPF standards and LSBN rules related to evaluation of students; and
2. clarification of the following Specialties/

Concentrations which are not in compliance with the Consensus Model:

- Adult Acute Care Nurse Practitioner (ACNP)
- Adult Acute and Critical Care CNS (CCNS)
- Blended ACNP/CCNS

The Board further recommends Georgetown to submit above information and receive approval from Board prior to admission of any new clinical students in Louisiana sites.

**Deferred** the request from University of Massachusetts, Boston to offer Graduate clinical experiences in Louisiana until submission of requested supplemental information and Board of Regents approval and recommended suspension of admission of new Louisiana clinical students until receiving approval by LSBN.

**Approved** the request of Frontier Nursing University to offer Graduate clinical experiences in Louisiana for the following Specialties/Concentrations of:

- Post Master's Doctor of Nursing Practice
- Master of Science in Nursing or Post Master's Certificates of:
  - Certified Nurse Midwife
  - Family Nurse Practitioner
  - Woman's Health Nurse Practitioner

And that the approval shall be effective Fall 2011- Fall 2013 contingent on continued adherence to and submission of required documentation regarding faculty





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qualifications, preceptor qualifications, clinical site appropriateness and approval, and student criteria as outlined in **LAC46: XVII.4509**.

**Conditionally Approved** the request of Graceland University to offer Graduate clinical experiences in Louisiana for the following:

- Family Nurse Practitioner (FNP)
- Nurse Educator (non APRN);

And that Conditional Approval shall be effective Fall 2011- Fall 2013 contingent upon:

1. Graceland becoming compliant with faculty licensure in Louisiana and submission of clinical affiliation and preceptor agreement, and impact on LA approved schools utilizing the agency; and
2. Continued adherence to and submission of required documentation regarding faculty qualifications, preceptor qualifications, clinical site appropriateness and approval, and student criteria as outlines in **LAC46: XVII.4509**.

The Board further recommends Graceland submit above information to staff to be announced at subsequent Board meeting and receive approval from Board prior to admission of any new clinical students in Louisiana sites.

**Approved** the request of the University of Alabama Birmingham to offer Graduate clinical experiences in Louisiana for the following Specialties/Concentrations of:

- Adult/Gerontology NP
- Adult/Women’s Health NP
- Pediatric NP (Acute)
- Pediatric NP (Primary)

- Neonatal NP
- Psych Mental Health NP
- Family NP
- Post Masters DNP
- Others: (Non APRN)
- Clinical Research Manager
- Clinical Nurse Leader

And that Approval shall be effective Fall 2011- Fall 2013 contingent upon:

1. University of Alabama Birmingham becoming compliant with Faculty licensure in Louisiana and submission of clinical affiliation and preceptor agreement, and impact on LA approved schools utilizing the agency; and
2. Continued adherence to and submission of required documentation regarding faculty qualifications, preceptor qualifications, clinical site appropriateness and approval, and student criteria as outlined in **LAC46: XVII.4509**.

The Board further instructs University of Alabama Birmingham to submit to Board clarification of the following Specialties/Concentrations which are not in compliance with the Consensus Model:

- Adult NP (Acute)
- Adult NP (primary)

The Board further recommends University of Alabama Birmingham to submit above information and receive approval from Board prior to admission of any new clinical students in Louisiana sites.

**Approved** the request of Texas Wesleyan University to offer Graduate clinical experiences in Louisiana for the following Specialties/Concentrations of:

- MSNA/CRNA;





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And that Approval shall be effective Fall 2011-Fall 2013 contingent on the adherence to and submission of required documentation regarding faculty qualifications, preceptor qualifications, and clinical site appropriateness and approval, and student criteria as outlined in **LAC46: XVII.450**.

The Board further instructs Texas Wesleyan University to submit to Board for continued approval:

1. Copy of COA approval of Clinical agency;
2. Clarification of the understanding of COA regulations regarding inability of clinical site coordinators to perform site evaluations;
3. Louisiana Licensure status of faculty;

The Board further recommends Texas Wesleyan University to submit above information and receive approval from Board prior to admission of any new clinical students in Louisiana sites.

**Approved** the request of Texas Christian University to offer Graduate clinical experiences in Louisiana for the following Specialty/Concentrations

- MSNA
- DNP-Anesthesia

Approval effective Fall 2011- Fall 2013 contingent on the adherence to and submission of required documentation regarding faculty qualifications, preceptor qualifications, clinical site appropriateness and approval and student criteria as outlined in **LAC46: XVII.4509**

**Approved** the request of Vanderbilt University School of Nursing to offer Graduate clinical experiences in Louisiana for the following Specialties/Concentrations of:

**Masters's**

- Adult/ Gerontology NP
- Family NP
- FNP-Acute Care NP-Emergency Care
- Neonatal NP
- Nurse Midwife
- Nurse Midwife FNP
- Pediatric NP Acute Care

**Post Master's Certificate**

- Adult/ Gerontology NP
- Family NP
- Neonatal NP
- Pediatric NP (Primary Care Foundation)
- Psych Mental Health NP
- Women's Health NP
- Women's Health/Adult NP
- Nurse Midwife
- Pediatric NP Acute Care
- Pediatric NP Primary Care
- Pysch Mental Health NP (with NP Foundation)
- Psych Mental Health NP (without NP)
- Women's Health NP





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And that Approval shall be effective Fall 2011 – Fall 2013 contingent upon:

1. Vanderbilt University School of Nursing becoming compliant with faculty Licensure in Louisiana and submission of preceptor agreement, and impact on LA approved schools utilizing the agency; and
2. Continued adherence to and submission of required, documentation regarding faculty qualifications, preceptor qualifications, clinical site appropriateness and approval, and student criteria as outlined in **LAC46: XVII.4509**

The Board further instructs Vanderbilt University to submit to Board within three (3) months:

3. clarification of adherence to NONPF standards and LSBN rules related to evaluation of students
4. clarification of the following Specialties/ Concentrations which are not in compliance with the Consensus Model:
  - a. Adult Acute Care Nurse Practitioner (ANCP) (Pre and Post Master's)
  - b. Adult Acute Nurse Practitioner Intensivist

The Board further recommends Vanderbilt University to submit above information and receive approval from Board prior to admission of any new clinical students in Louisiana sites.

**Acknowledges** the Letter of Intent from South Louisiana Community College to initiate an Associate of Science in Nursing Degree Program.

**Accepted** the LSBN Site Visit Report on McNeese State University School of Nursing Associate of Science in Nursing Degree program and continued Full approval status to be reviewed annually with annual reports

**Accepted** the LSBN Site Visit Report on McNeese State University School of Nursing Baccalaureate of Science in Nursing Degree program and continued Full approval status to be reviewed annually with annual reports

**Accepted** the LSBN Site Visit Report on Bossier Parish Community College Associate of Science in Nursing Degree program and granted Full approval

**Accepted** the LSBN Site Visit Report on Louisiana Delta Community College School of Nursing Associate of Science in Nursing Degree Program and granted Full approval status to be reviewed annually with annual reports

**Initial Approval** status to Loyola University School of Nursing BSN-DNP Program and allowed enrollment of students for the following Specialty/Concentrations:

Family Nurse Practitioner





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**Accepted** the proposal and first offering submitted by Louisiana College division of Nursing to begin the process of becoming a Continuing Education provider recognized by Louisiana State Board of Nursing; and Instructed the Division of Nursing of Louisiana College to submit post-presentation documents as outlined in the Rules and Regulations; and

Further instructed the Division of Nursing of Louisiana College to submit two additional, different offerings a minimum of 90 days prior to planned initiation for the offering, and required post-presentation documents as outlined in the Rules and Regulation, prior to approval status as a Continuing Education provider recognized by the Louisiana State Board of Nursing.

**Re-Approved** University of Monroe as a Continuing Education provider [Provider # 44] for two (2) years, effective December 14, 2011 through December 14, 2013.

#### **LOUISIANA CENTER FOR NURSING ISSUES:**

**Accepted** the *Nursing Workforce Demand Report* and requested that it be placed on the next agenda for further discussion

#### **ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS:**

**Adopted** the 2012 LSBN Board Meeting and Hearing Panel Meeting Dates

**Adopted** the 2012-2013 Budget

**Directed** staff to plan a Strategic Planning date early 2012

**Elected** the following officers for 2012:

Dr. Demetrius Porche, DNS, APRN, PH.D, FNP,  
President

Ms. Carlene MacMillan, RN, MN, Vice President

Dr. Patricia Prechter, RN, MSN, ED.D, Alternate Officer





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## UPCOMING EVENTS

### Nightingale Nurses Gala

Saturday, February 25, 2012  
Commencing at 7:00pm

This year it will be held at the brand new  
**Renaissance Hotel**  
7000 Bluebonnet Boulevard  
Baton Rouge, LA 70809

Join in the recognition of the 100 years of nursing regulation at the 2012 Nightingale Awards, February 25, 2012 at the Renaissance Hotel Baton Rouge at 7:00pm. This annual event is sponsored by the Louisiana Nurses Foundation and Louisiana State Nurses Association.

For information and reservations, please call **LSNA** at 225-201-0993.

*Nightingale Awards sponsored by Louisiana Nurses Foundation and Louisiana State Nurses Association*

### Louisiana Nursing Summit

Friday, March 16, 2012  
Commencing at 8:00AM

**Renaissance Hotel**  
7000 Bluebonnet Boulevard  
Baton Rouge, LA 70809

**Keynote Speaker-Peter I. Buerhaus, PhD, RN, FAAN**  
Dr. Peter I. Buerhaus, Valere Potter Professor of Nursing and Director of the Center for Interdisciplinary Health Workforce Studies at Vanderbilt University Medical Center will be the Keynote speaker at the Nursing Summit. Professor Buerhaus has published nearly 50 peer-reviewed articles, numerous book chapters, and various papers on topics concerned with the nurse labor market and changes in the health care system. He maintains an active research program involving studies that analyze trends in nursing. He is the Chair of the National Health Care Workforce Commission, which is charged with serving as a resource for federal and state policymakers to ensure an adequate workforce in the United States.

For more information, call (225) 201-0993

*This event is being sponsored by Louisiana Organization of Nurse Executives (LONE), the Louisiana Council of administrators of Nursing Education (LACANE), the Louisiana State Board of Nursing (LSBN) and Louisiana State Nurses Association (LSNA).*







To safeguard the life and health of the citizens of Louisiana by assuring persons practicing as Registered Nurses and Advanced Practice Registered Nurses are competent and safe.

## LOUISIANA STATE BOARD OF NURSING

### 2012 State Holiday Schedule

Mardi Gras.....	February 21
Good Friday.....	April 6
Memorial Day.....	May 28
Independence Day.....	July 4
Labor Day.....	September 3
Elections Day.....	November 6
Veterans Day.....	November 12
Thanksgiving Day.....	November 22
Christmas Day.....	December 25

### 2012 MEETING DATES

#### BOARD MEETING DATES

February 15, 2012  
 April 11, 2012  
 June 13, 2012  
 August 15, 2012  
 October 10, 2012  
 December 12, 2012

#### BOARD HEARING PANEL MEETING DATES

January 10, 2012  
 February 14, 2012  
 March 6, 2012  
 April 10, 2012  
 May 15, 2012  
 June 12, 2012  
 July 10, 2012  
 August 14, 2012  
 September 11, 2012  
 October 9, 2012  
 November 13, 2012  
 December 11, 2012

