Chapter 14
Implementation of Advanced Nursing Practices Through the Adoption of a Patient–Centered Approach

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ABSTRACT

The patient-centered approach (PCA) represents a significant evolution in modern healthcare, particularly within advanced nursing practices. PCA emphasizes patient needs, preferences, and values. Integrating these elements into clinical decision-making, enhance care quality and patient satisfaction. Advanced practice nurses (APNs), equipped with advanced clinical skills and holistic care perspectives conduct comprehensive assessments, make autonomous clinical decisions, manage chronic care, and collaborate with other professionals, all while centering the patient's experience. Grounded in theories such as Carl Rogers' empathy and the biopsychosocial model, PCA prioritizes respect, communication, and emotional support. APNs' training and use of evidence-based practices further bolster their role in improving patient outcomes. However, challenges like regulatory barriers and resource limitations remain and hinder the implementation of PCA. Overcoming these obstacles will be crucial for fully realizing the potential of PCA in transforming healthcare delivery especially thank to APNs.

INTRODUCTION

The healthcare landscape is increasingly complex, with challenges such as an aging population, rising chronic diseases, and physician shortages. Advanced practice nurses (APNs) have emerged as vital figures in addressing these challenges (Bishop, 2009). In this evolving landscape, the essence of patient care can sometimes be overshadowed. Yet, at the heart of every interaction lies a central truth: patients are not just cases to be managed but individuals with unique stories and needs. This realization drives the shift towards the Person-Centered Approach (PCA). PCA shifts the focus from traditional, provider-centered models to one that prioritizes patients' needs, preferences, and values in clinical decision-making (Institute of Medicine, 2001). It emphasizes the importance of understanding patients as unique individuals, aligning with holistic care principles. This approach is foundational to the evolution of personalized medicine, which aims not just to treat illness but to improve overall patient well-being (Rogers, 1951; Engel, 1977).

The significance of PCA has been recognized by influential bodies such as the Institute of Medicine. Their report, *Crossing the Quality Chasm*, identifies patient-centered care as one of the six key elements essential for high-quality healthcare (Institute of Medicine, 2001). For APNs, whose roles inherently focus on addressing complex and individualized patient needs, PCA offers a framework that enhances their ability to deliver effective and sustainable care, leading to better patient outcomes and increased satisfaction (McCormack & McCance, 2006).

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