

E-Learning to Ease the Nursing Shortage: A New Model for Transitioning Vocational Nurses (LVNs) to Registered Nurses (RNs)

Carol Diminnie, PhD, MS, MBA Linda Ross, DNP, MS, RN



Background Information

- By 2016, one million new and replacement nurses will be needed in the United States
- By 2025, there will be a shortage of 260,000 registered nurses in the United States
- Between 2011 and 2020, 55% of the registered nursing workforce will retire
- Nationwide, average vacancy rate in hospitals for RNs is 12%

Buerhaus et al., "The recent surge in nurse employment: causes and implications," Health Affairs, 28, no. 4, (2009) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, November, 2007

Background Information, continued

- By 2010, Texas will be short an estimated 25,000 nurses.
- By 2020, Texas will be short an estimated 52,000 nurses.
- To keep up with demand 10,072 nurses need to graduate by 2010.
- Rural Texas hospitals have reported a RN vacancy rate of 15% in recent years.

Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board Report: "Strategies to Increase the Number of Graduates from Initial RN Licensure Programs" (October, 2006).

Texas Center for Nursing Workforce Studies: "2006 Hospital Nurse Staffing Survey"



NURSING PROGRAMS MUST DEVELOP INNOVATIVE, COST-EFFICIENT, QUALITY EDUCATIONAL OPTIONS

LVNs in Texas

- As of 2004: 77,117 LVNs working in Texas
- Number of LVNs per 100,000 Population:
 - 366 Nonmetropolitan Border Areas
 - 454 Nonmetropolitan Non-Border Areas
- The LVN profession is among the few health professions where Texas exceeds the U.S. average for provider-to-population ratios.

Texas Department of State Health Services: "Supply Trends Among Licensed Health Professions: Texas, 1980-2004"



The Working LVN

- LVNs are typically primary bread winners in their household.
- Many cannot continue their education because they cannot afford to lose pay and/or benefits.



The Working LVN, continued

- LVNs are frustrated over not being given credit for LVN experience and education
- It is hard to fit the "traditional nursing education mold" and work full-time.



New Solutions in LVN-RN Education

- Grant Funded: 3 years, 1.27 Million Dollars.
- Partner with community hospitals to accelerate transition from LVN-RN.
- Working LVNs will "go back to school" online for their ADN.

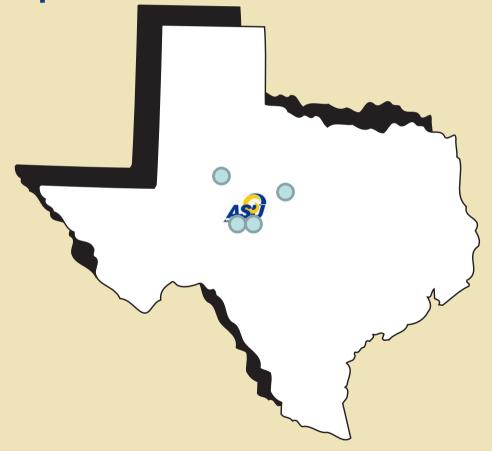


ASU's Model

- Initial Partnerships with 4 hospitals in West Texas:
 - 2 San Angelo Hospitals
 - San Angelo Community Medical Center
 - Shannon Medical Center
 - Scenic Mountain Medical Center in Big Spring, Texas
 - Brownwood Regional Hospital in Brownwood, Texas



Four Hospitals in Rural West Texas





Project Goal

 Increase the number of RNs providing nursing care to the citizens of Texas, especially those Texans in rural areas.



Objectives

- Allow LVNs to remain employed full-time with full salary and benefits
 - Paid release time for completion of clinical components
 - Paid study time (one day/week) for didactic components
 - Clinical component completed at the hospital where the LVN is employed



Objectives, continued

- Reduce completion time by 50%
 - Develop asynchronous, on-line courses to cover didactic content and identify on-line study materials for mental health, obstetrics and pediatric competency
 - Credit given for demonstrated competence in mental health, obstetrics and pediatrics
- 85% graduation and NCLEX pass rates



Objectives, continued

- Increase hospital involvement in RN education
 - Use of hospital staff RNs as preceptors
 - Partner hospitals recommend LVNs for the program
 - Partner hospitals provide financial assistance
 - Develop an LVN-RN Competency Transcript



Administrative Structure

- University
 - Develop & provide courses (asynchronous online learning)
 - ❖ Pay for replacement LVN \$15.00/hr. total \$3,000/LVN
- Hospital Partners
 - Tuition & fees
 - Preceptors
 - ❖ 8 hours paid study time per week
 - Clinical release time



Technology Design

- Asynchronous Learning
 - ❖Blackboard 8.0
- Student Receives a Laptop, if needed
- MyNursingLab ™ from Pearson Education⊚
 - Medical Surgical Nursing
- Online Testing through the National League for Nursing © (NLN)



MyNursingLab ™

- Features:
 - Pre- and Post-Testing
 - Study Plan
 - ❖Interactive Video
 - **❖** PowerPoint
 - Online Instructor Resource Manual
 - ❖Student E-Book



Curriculum Design

Unique Features:

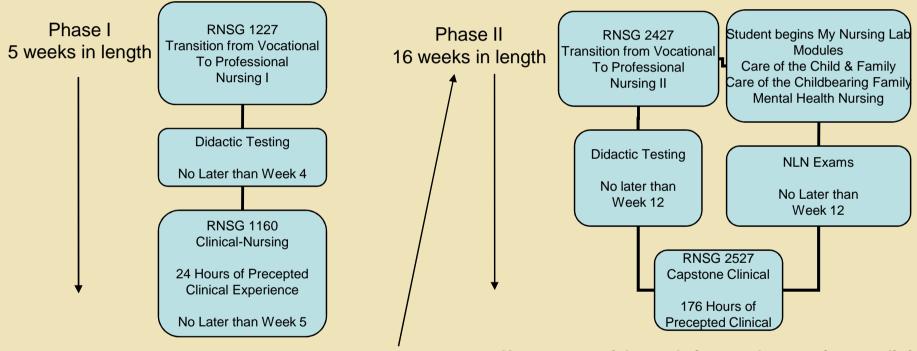
- Didactic content delivered and evaluated through a blending of online and printed study modules (mental health, OB, pediatrics);
- Paid release time for completion of didactic and clinical components;
- Capstone clinical experience focusing on complex nursing care;
- Clinical competency portfolio



Curriculum Design

- Course One: Transition from Vocational to Professional Nursing I
 - Articulated PowerPoint
 - Discussion board
 - Clinical logs/reflection
- Course Two: Transition from Vocational to Professional Nursing II
 - Online support for textbook

Curriculum Design



Upon successful completion, student receives credit for 1st Year AASN courses and moves onto Phase II.

Upon successful completion, student receives credit for 2nd Year AASN courses. Provided all graduation requirements are met the student graduates and is eligible to sit for the NCLEX-RN Exam

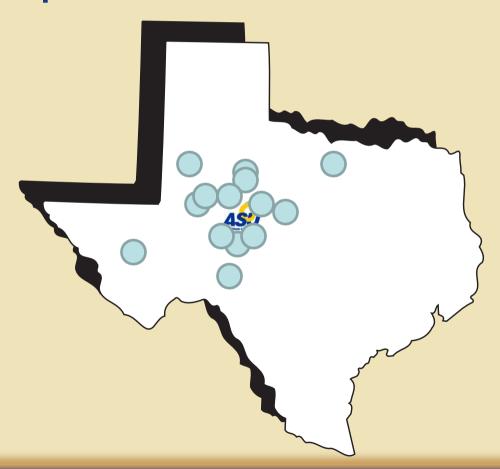


Evidence of Success

- To date, 71 of the 86 students who began the program have either graduated or will graduate in August 2010 (83%).
- Of the 38 students who have taken the NCLEX, 37 have passed (97%).
- Ten additional hospitals have joined the partnership with five more coming on in July.



14 Hospitals in Rural West Texas





Success, continued

- All hospitals are very involved
- Hospital cost savings of up to \$50,000/year
- Student satisfaction is very high



Lessons Learned

- Orient all students to technology
- Provide variety in teaching methods
- Require the NLN exams PRIOR to starting the program
- Encourage close communication
- Give preceptors plenty of support

This material is based upon work supported by the Nursing, Allied Health and Other Health-related Education Grant Program, a grant program funded by proceeds from the State's Tobacco Lawsuit Settlement and administered by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.