**Evidence of Meeting Nursing Council Competency Standards**

**(descriptors adapted for year two tauira from the Registered Nurse Standards of Competence, October 2024)**

**Tauira Name & ID:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Pou One: Māori Health**  *Italics indicate where descriptor wording has been changed to reflect year 2 scope of practice* | |
| Reflecting a commitment to Māori health, registered nurses must support, respect and protect Māori rights while advocating for equitable and positive health outcomes.  Nurses are also required to demonstrate kawa whakaruruhau by addressing power imbalances and working collaboratively with Māori | |
| **BN601002: Community Health**  1.2 *Identifies strategies for health equity for Māori in this practice context* |  |
| **BN602002: Acute Care**  *1.4 Uses te reo and incorporates tikanga Māori into practice* |  |
| **BN603002: Senior Persons Health**  *1.3 Describes [Challenges] racism and discrimination in the delivery of nursing and health care* |  |
| **BN604002: Mental Health and Addictions**  *1.1 Identifies two guiding principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and applies them to an example in practice, health consumer or context.* |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Pou Two: Cultural safety** | |
| Cultural safety in nursing practice ensures registered nurses provide culturally safe care to all people. This requires nurses to understand their own cultural identity and its impact on professional practice, including the potential for a power imbalance between the nurse and the recipient of care. | |
| **BN601002: Community Health**  *2.3 Engages in partnership with individuals, whānau and communities for the provision of health care* |  |
| **BN602002: Acute Care**  *2.1 Practices culturally safe care which is determined by the recipient* |  |
| **BN603002: Senior Persons Health**  *2.4 Advocates for individuals and whānau by including their cultural, spiritual, physical and mental health to provide whakapapa-centred care.* |  |
| **BN604002: Mental Health and Addictions**  *2.5 Contributes to a collaborative team culture which respects difference, diversity, including intersectional identities and protects cultural identity by acknowledging differing worldviews, values and practice* |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Pou Three: Whanaungatanga and communication** | |
| A commitment to whanaungatanga and communication requires registered nurses to establish relationships through the use of effective communication strategies which are culturally appropriate and reflect concepts such as whānau-centred care, kawa whakaruruhau and cultural safety. An understanding of the need for different forms of communication enables the nurse to influence the interprofessional healthcare team, advocate for innovative change where appropriate and influence the direction of the profession. | |
| **BN601002: Community Health**  *3.4 Promotes health literacy by using communication strategies to assess health-related knowledge, provide information and evaluate understanding* |  |
| **BN602002: Acute Care**  *3.6 Understands and complies with professional, ethical, legal and organisational policies for obtaining, recording, sharing and retaining information acquired in practice* |  |
| **BN603002: Senior Persons Health**  *3.2 Incorporates professional, therapeutic and culturally appropriate communication in all interactions* |  |
| **BN604002: Mental Health and Addictions**  *3.1 Uses appropriate assessment strategies to determine the language and communication needs (verbal and non-verbal) of people, whānau and communities* |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Pou Four: Pūkengatanga and evidence-informed nursing practice** | |
| Pūkengatanga and evidence-informed nursing practice requires registered nurses to use critical thinking strategies informed by cultural and scientific knowledge to provide quality, safe nursing care. Evidence informed knowledge prepares and supports the nurse to differentially diagnose, identify appropriate interventions, plan care, lead the implementation and ensure that practice is constantly evaluated. | |
| **BN601002: Community Health**  *4.2 Understands the range of assessment frameworks and uses the appropriate framework for the practice setting.* |  |
| **BN602002: Acute Care**  *4.1 Undertakes comprehensive assessments to develop differential diagnoses and inform the plan of care.* |  |
| **BN603002: Senior Persons Health**  *4.3 Implements and evaluates effectiveness of interventions and modifies the plan accordingly* |  |
| **BN604002: Mental Health and Addictions**  *4.2 Understands mental state, risk and substance disorders assessment frameworks to assess Health Care in practice settings.* |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Pou Five: Manaakitanga and people-centred care** | |
| Manaakitanga and people-centred care requires nurses to demonstrate the values of compassion, collaboration and partnership to build trust and shared understanding between the nurse and the recipient of care – people, whānau or communities. These values underpin acceptable and effective decision-making related to the provision of care and appropriate interventions and ensure the integration of beliefs and preferences of people and their whānau. | |
| *BN601002: Community Health*  *5.4 Facilitates opportunities for people and whānau to share their views and actively contribute to care planning, decision-making and related interventions.* |  |
| **BN602002: Acute Care**  *5.1 Demonstrates the values of compassion, collaboration and trust that underpin manaakitanga and people-centred care.* |  |
| **BN603002: Senior Persons Health**  *5.1 Demonstrates the values of compassion, collaboration and trust that underpin manaakitanga and people-centred care.* |  |
| **BN604002: Mental Health and Addictions**  *5.3 Upholds the mana of individuals, whānau and the nursing profession by practising manaaki, kindness, honesty and transparency of decision-making in practice* |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Pou Six: Rangatiratanga and leadership** | |
| Rangatiratanga in nursing practice is demonstrated when nurses proactively provide solutions and lead innovation to improve the provision of care. Rangatiratanga requires all nurses to act as change agents and lead change when appropriate. Fundamental to the integration of rangatiratanga is the need for nurses to act as independent thinkers and intervene, speak out, advocate and follow processes to escalate concerns on behalf of, or supporting, recipients of care or team members. | |
| **BN601002: Community Health**  *6.2 Demonstrates understanding of professional and ethical responsibilities and adheres to the Nursing Council of New Zealand Code of Conduct, relevant legislation and organisational policies and procedures in practice* |  |
| **BN602002: Acute Care**  *6.2 Demonstrates understanding of professional and ethical responsibilities and adheres to the Nursing Council of New Zealand Code of Conduct, relevant legislation and organisational policies and procedures in practice* |  |
| **BN603002: Senior Persons Health**  *6.5 Identifies and responds appropriately to risk impacting the health, safety and wellbeing of self and others to practise safely.* |  |
| **BN604002: Mental Health and Addictions**  *6.1 Actively contributes to a collaborative team culture of respect, support and trust.* |  |