

OHIO APRN PRACTICE SETTINGS

Ohio APRNs practice in every setting in which health care is delivered. There are many different types of practices available for APRNs in the public and private sectors, including solo practice, partnership, or employment by a group of providers or hospital.

APRNs work, in these settings, not only as health care providers, but also as administrators, consultants, educators, and researchers. Below is a list, for example, of the different practice settings where APRNs work.

- Administration (e.g., Hospitals, Clinics/Offices, and Government)
- Ambulatory Surgical Centers
- Assisted Living Facilities
- Attorney Offices
- Clinics
- Community Health Clinic and Centers
- Convenience Care Clinics/Retail Clinics (e.g., Minute Clinics)
- Emergency Departments
- Employee Health Centers
- Federally Qualified Health Centers
- Government (State/Federal)
- Ohio Board of Nursing
- Home Health Care
- Hospice
- Hospitals (including Critical Care Access Hospitals)
 - Inpatient (including Intensive Care Units and Surgery)
 - Outpatient Departments/Clinics
- Juvenile Detention Facilities
- Mental Health Facilities (Inpatient and Outpatient)
- Long-Term Care Facilities
- Nurse-Managed Health Care Clinics
- Nursing Homes
- Occupational Health Clinics/Facilities
- Offices
 - Owned by APRNs
 - Owned by Physicians, Plastic Surgeons, Dentists, Podiatrists
- Patient Centered Health Care Homes (or Patient Centered Medical Homes)
- Pain Management Clinics
- Prisons/Correctional Facilities
- Public Health Departments
- Residential Care Facilities
- Rural Health Clinics

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- Schools
 - School Health Clinics
 - Student Health Centers/College Health
- Schools of Nursing
- U.S. Military Health Care Facilities (including Department of Veterans Affairs)
- Urgent Care Centers



NEW!

Telehealth

The provision of health care and related services (administration, research, and education) to patients by APRNs from a distance via electronic communications.

- Real time patient consultations via telephone and video;
- Store-and-forward transmission of x-rays, echocardiograms and other radiographic images between provider sites;
- Electronic prescribing;
- Mobile phone applications that engage patients in their health care; and
- Remote patient monitoring (e.g., remote monitoring of diagnostic health indicators, such as weight, insulin level, heart rate, and blood pressure).

The practice of telehealth is intended to increase access to care and improve health outcomes by overcoming geographic barriers to care through the use of information and communications technology (ICT). A large body of research suggests that, in specific settings and under certain parameters, telehealth can decrease health costs, improve health outcomes, and increase access to health care services