

OHIO APRN PRACTICE SETTINGS

Ohio APRNs practice in every setting in which health care is delivered. APRNs work not only as health care providers, but also as administrators, consultants, educators, and researchers. Below is a list of the different practice settings where APRNs work.

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

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NEWER!

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
- 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 overcome 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.