

How Does Your Regulatory Body Protect the Public?

NB Nurses are self-regulated

NANB is legally responsible to protect the public. This is done by setting and enforcing the standards for safe, competent and ethical nursing care.

The 12-member Board of Directors is the governing body for NANB, the board is responsible to ensure that NANB regulates in the best interest of the public.

Nurses represent the largest regulated health profession in the province with over 8 500 nurses (RNs and NPs).

NANB has registration requirements

All nurses who want to practice in NB must meet the entry to practice registration requirements. For example: by graduating from an approved school of nursing or through an assessment to demonstrate that their current knowledge and competence is substantially equivalent to the national standards.

Applicants must also pass a national entry to practice exam to practice as an RN or an NP and complete the Jurisprudence learning module. The Jurisprudence module aims to increase awareness and understanding the legislation, regulations, and standards that affect nursing practice.

Applicant must also demonstrate that they are of good character, by providing a criminal record check before initial registration, be proficient in either English or French, and pay any applicable fees.

NANB has annual registration requirement including:

- practicing a minimum number of hours over a specified period of time
- attesting to having no criminal convictions or charges (nurses are required to notify NANB of any criminal convictions or charges against them)
- completing the Continuing Competence Program (CCP).

NANB maintains a CCP



CCP is intended to help nurses maintain and develop their practice. By completing CCP annually nurses demonstrate that they are committed to maintaining and improving their competence and to public protection.

CCP requires the nurse to complete a self-assessment against their standards of practice. This step promotes reflection on practice and serves as a review of their standards. The self-assessment identifies areas for the nurse to focus or to develop for the coming year. It is also the starting point for development of their learning plan.

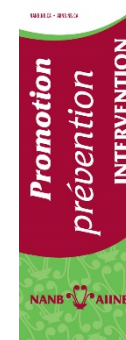
NANB collaborates with partners

NANB monitors local, provincial, national and international trends which impact the profession of nursing and nursing

regulation. This promotes the adoption of best practices in regulation.

NANB collaborates with:

- Public
- Nurses
- Employers
- Schools of nursing
- Provincial government
- Other NB Nursing organizations
- Canadian Nurses Association (CNA)
- Canadian Council of RN Regulators (CCRN)
- Canadian Nurses Protective Society (CNPS)
- National Council of State Boards of Nursing (NCSBN)
- Canadian Association of Schools of Nursing (CASN)
- Nursing Community Assessment Service (NCAS)
- National Nursing Assessment Service (NNAS)



NANB has a regulatory framework

NANB has a three-pronged approach to self-regulation approach). By placing most of our emphasis on promotion and prevention, the need for discipline interventions is kept to a minimum.

NANB maintains Standards of Practice

Nurses are accountable to their standards.



- Standards for Practice
- Standards for Documentation
- Standards for Medication Management
- Standards for the Nurse Client Relationship

NANB has many resources that explain professional standards and practice expectations. They can be found at www.nanb.nb.ca.