



NURSING STUDENT ORIENTATION PACKET

**County of Los Angeles Public Health Nursing
Education & Professional Development Unit**

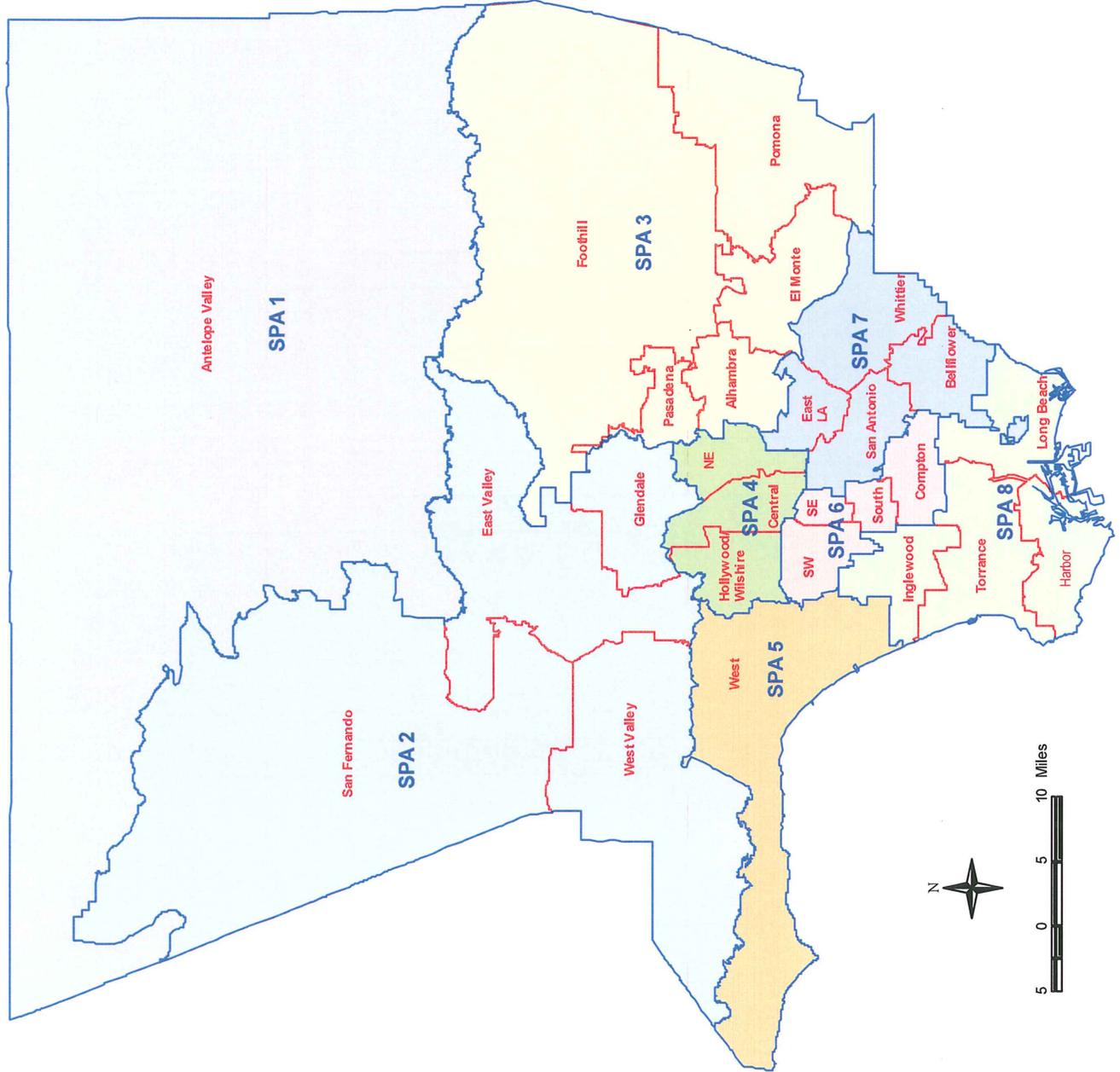
Los Angeles County

(estimated population: 9.5 million)

Health Districts and Service Planning Areas

LEGEND

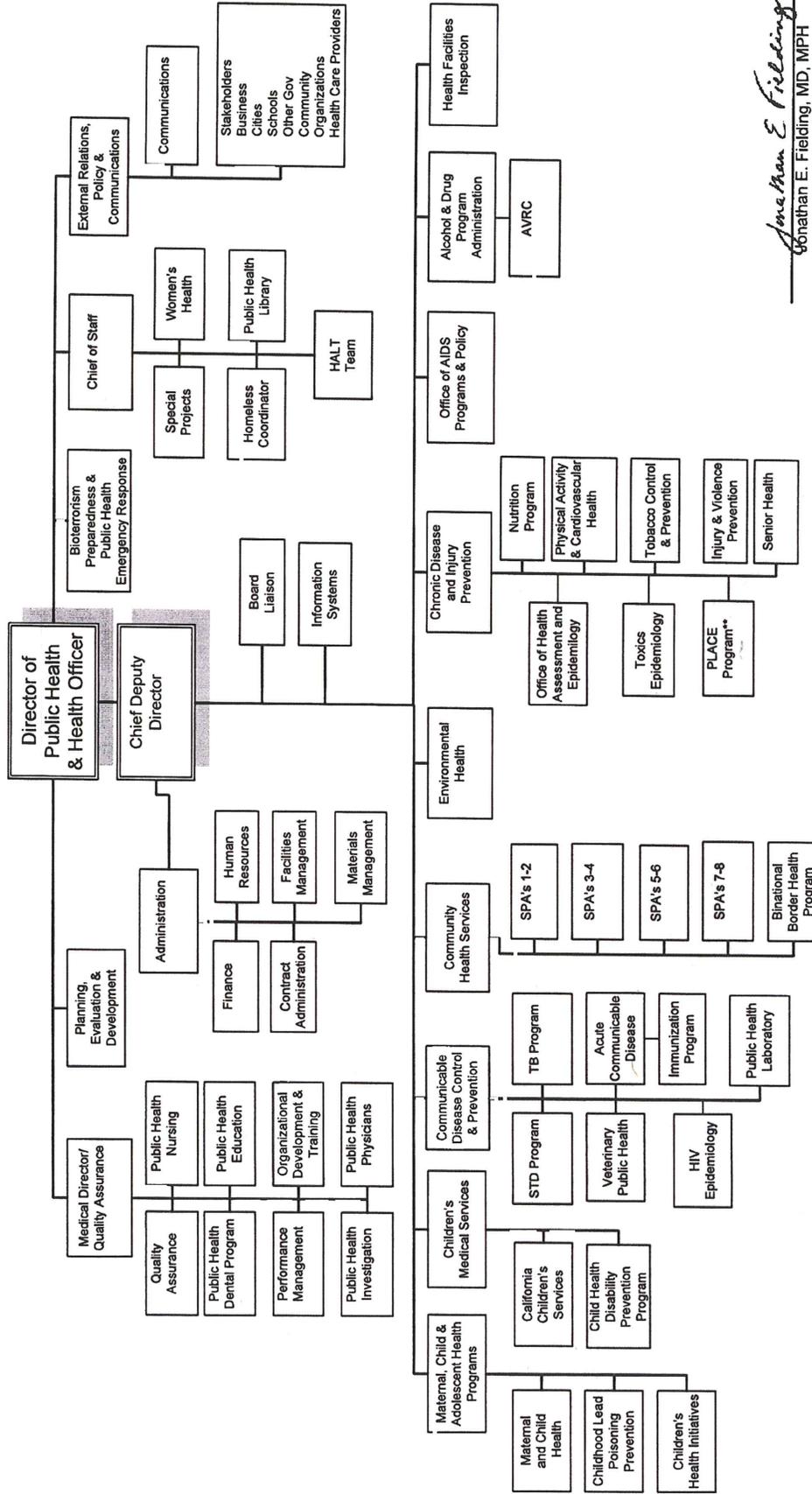
- 2002 Health Districts
- 2002 Service Planning Areas
- SPA 1 - Antelope Valley
- SPA 2 - San Fernando
- SPA 3 - San Gabriel
- SPA 4 - Metro
- SPA 5 - West
- SPA 6 - South
- SPA 7 - East
- SPA 8 - South Bay



Source: US Census Bureau, Census 2000

Prepared by Los Angeles County DHS, Public Health,
Office of Health Assessment and Epidemiology, July 2003

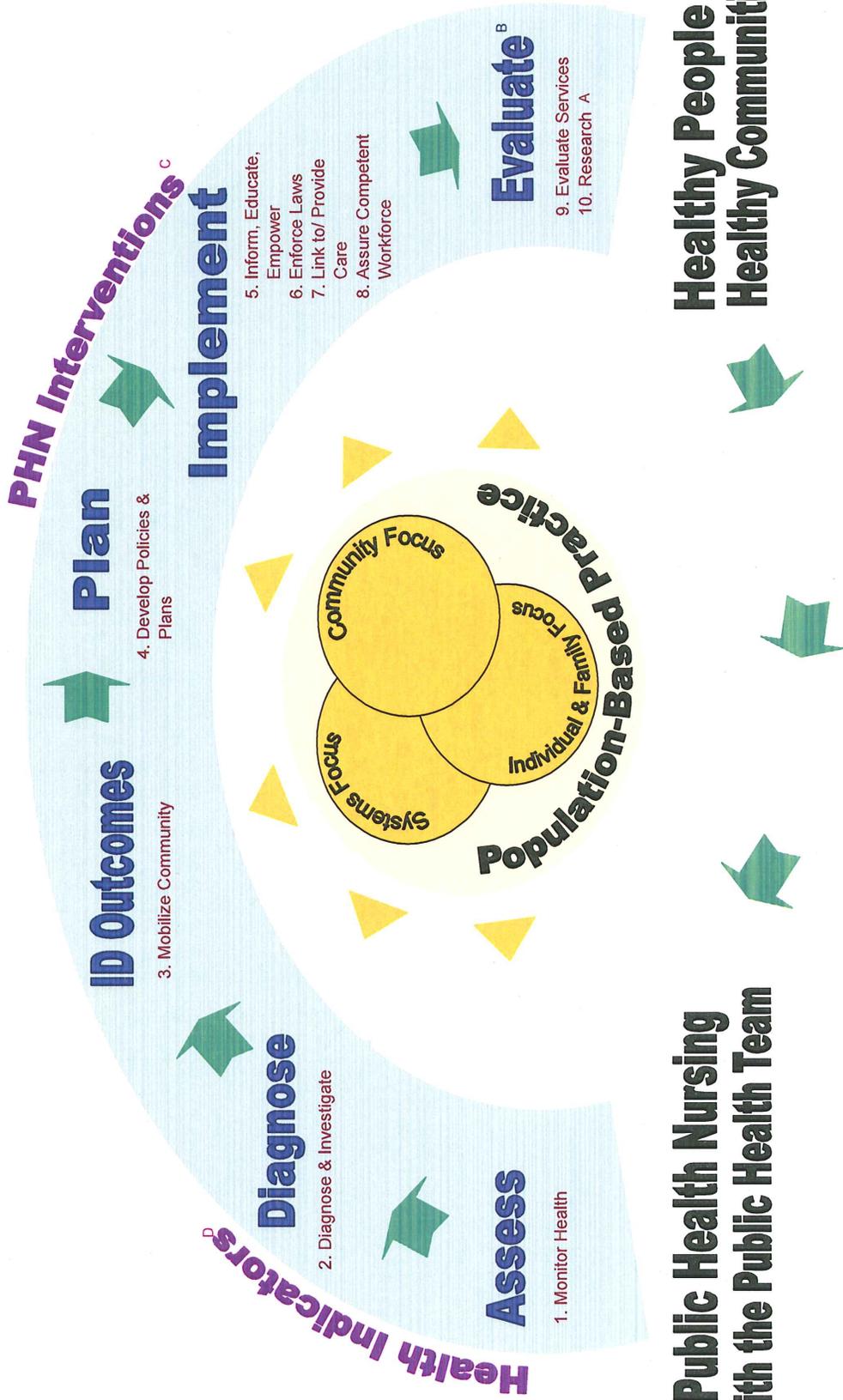
LOS ANGELES COUNTY – DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



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 February 12, 2007

**PLACE= Policies for Livable, Active Communities and Environments

Public Health Nursing Practice Model*



References:

- (A) Public Health Functions Steering Committee. (1994, Fall). *Public Health in America*. Retrieved May 7, 2001, from the World Wide Web: <http://health.gov/phtfunctions/public.htm>
- (B) Quad Council of Public Health Nursing Organizations. (2007). *Scope and Standards of Public Health Nursing Practice*. Silver Spring, M.D.: American Nurses Association.
- (C) Minnesota Department of Health, Public Health Nursing Section. (2000). *Public Health Nursing Practice for the 21st Century: National Satellite Learning Conference: Competency Development in Populator-based Practice October 5, November 2, December 7, 2000*. St. Paul, MN: Minnesota Department of Health, Public Health Nursing Section. Retrieved May 7, 2001, from the World Wide Web: <http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/chs/phn/material.htm>
- (D) U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2000). *Healthy People 2010*. (Vol. 1). McLean, VA: International Medical Publishing, Inc.

*Created by Los Angeles County DHS, Public Health Nursing with input from CCLHDND-Southern Region. This model serves as the basis for the CCLHDND California PHN Practice Model (04-2007).
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Scope & Standards of Public Health Nursing Practice

Standards of Public Health Nursing Practice

Assessment

The public health nurse collects comprehensive data pertinent to the health status of populations.

Population Diagnosis & Priorities

The public health nurse analyzes the assessment data to determine the population diagnoses and priorities.

Outcomes Identification

The public health nurse identifies expected outcomes for a plan that is based on population diagnoses and priorities.

Planning

The public health nurse develops a plan that reflects best practices by identifying strategies, action plans, and alternatives to attain expected outcomes.

Implementation

The Public Health Nurse implements the identified plan by partnering with others.

- Coordination: the public health nurse coordinates programs, services and other activities to implement the identified plan.
- Health Education and Health Promotion: the public health nurse employs multiple strategies to promote health, prevent disease, and ensure a safe environment for populations.
- Consultation: the public health nurse provides consultation to various community groups and officials to facilitate the implementation of programs and services.
- Regulatory Activities: the public health nurse identifies, interprets, and implements public health laws, regulations, and policies.

Evaluation

The public health nurse evaluates the health status of the population.

Source

American Nurses Association (2007). *Public Health Nursing: Scope and Standards of Practice*. Silver Spring, Maryland: American Nurses Association.

THE 10 ESSENTIAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

ASSESSMENT - Assess and monitor the health of communities and populations at risk to identify health problems and priorities.

1. **Monitor** health status to identify and solve community health problems.
2. **Diagnose** and investigate health problems and health hazards in the community.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT - Formulate public policies, in collaboration with community and government leaders, designed to solve identified local and national health problems and priorities.

3. **Inform, educate** and **empower** people about health issues.
4. **Mobilize** community partnerships and activities to identify and solve health problems.
5. **Develop** policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts.

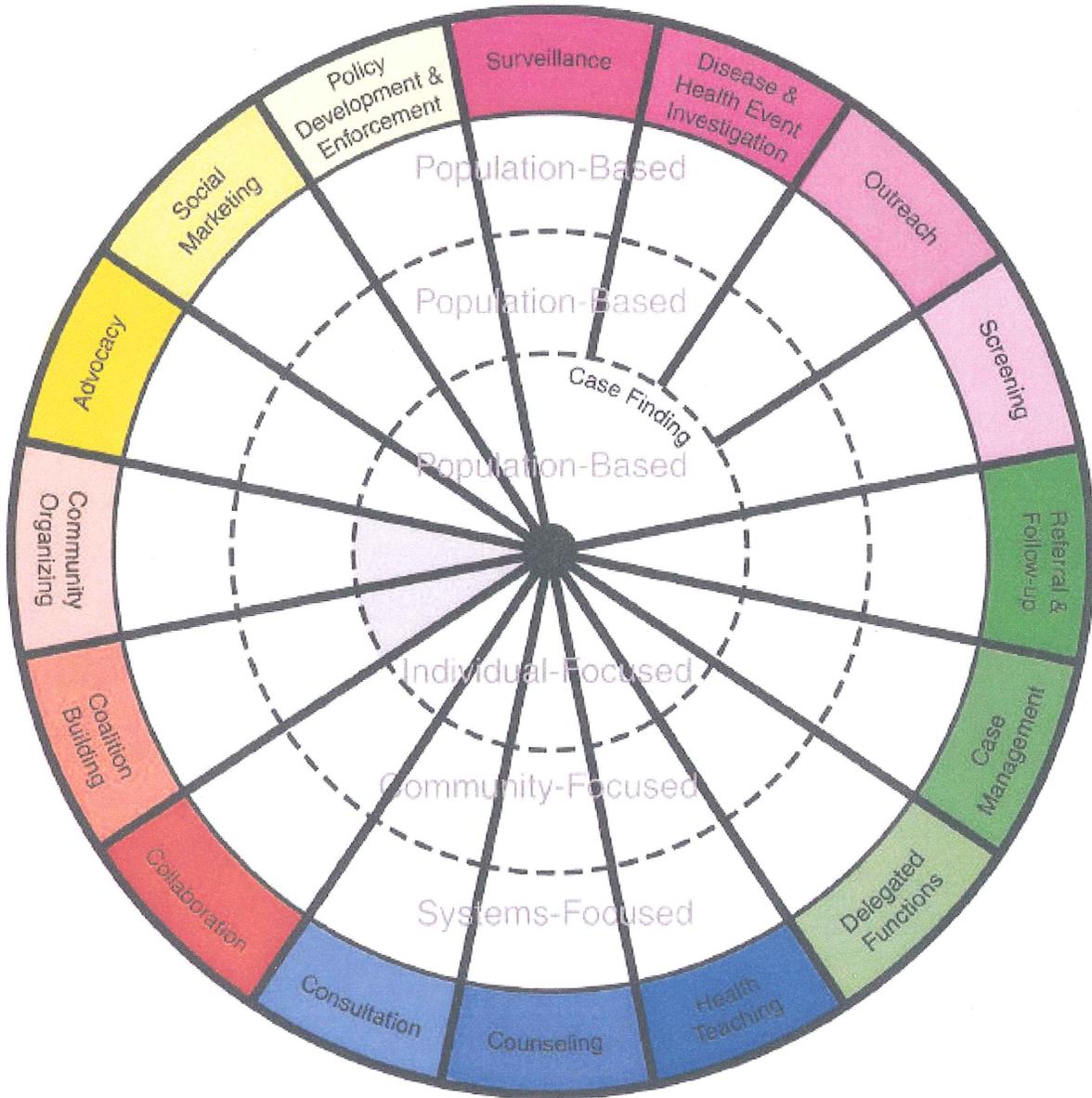
ASSURANCE - Assure that all populations have access to appropriate and cost-effective care, including health promotion and disease prevention services, and evaluation of the effectiveness of that care.

6. **Enforce** laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety.
7. **Link** people to needed personal health services and ensure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable.
8. **Assure** a competent public and personal health care workforce.
9. **Evaluate** effectiveness, accessibility and quality of personal and population-based health services.

SERVING ALL FUNCTIONS

10. **Research** for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems.

Public Health Interventions



March 2001



Minnesota Department of Health
Division of Community Health Services
Public Health Nursing Section

Cornerstones of Public Health Nursing

MDH/Section of Public Health Nursing

Cornerstones of Public Health Nursing

Public Health Nursing Practice:

- Focuses on entire populations
- Reflects community priorities and needs
- Establishes caring relationships with the communities, families, individuals and systems that comprise the populations PHNs serve
- Is grounded in social justice, compassion, sensitivity to diversity, and respect for the worth of all people, especially the vulnerable
- Encompasses the mental, physical, emotional, social, spiritual, and environmental aspects of health
- Promotes health through strategies driven by epidemiological evidence
- Collaborates with community resources to achieve those strategies, but can and will work alone if necessary

The authority for the independent practice of public health nursing emanates from the Nurse Practice Act.

Cornerstones from Public Health

Population based
Grounded in social justice
Focus on greater good
Focus on health promotion and prevention
Does what other cannot or will not
Driven by the science of epidemiology
Organizes community resources
Long- term commitment to the community

Cornerstones from Nursing

Relationship based
Grounded in an ethic of caring
Sensitivity to diversity
Holistic focus
Respect for the worth of all
Independent practice

January, 2002

[About Healthy People](#)[Be a Healthy Person](#)[healthfinderSM](#)[Leading Health Indicators](#)[Implementation](#)[Publications](#)[Data](#)

What Are the Leading Health Indicators?

The Leading Health Indicators will be used to measure the health of the Nation over the next 10 years. Each of the 10 Leading Health Indicators has one or more objectives from Healthy People 2010 associated with it. As a group, the Leading Health Indicators reflect the major health concerns in the United States at the beginning of the 21st century. The Leading Health Indicators were selected on the basis of their ability to motivate action, the availability of data to measure progress, and their importance as public health issues.

The Leading Health Indicators are—

1. Physical Activity
2. Overweight and Obesity
3. Tobacco Use
4. Substance Abuse
5. Responsible Sexual Behavior
6. Mental Health
7. Injury and Violence
8. Environmental Quality
9. Immunization
10. Access to Health Care

PUBLIC HEALTH IN AMERICA

Vision:

Healthy People in Healthy Communities

Mission:

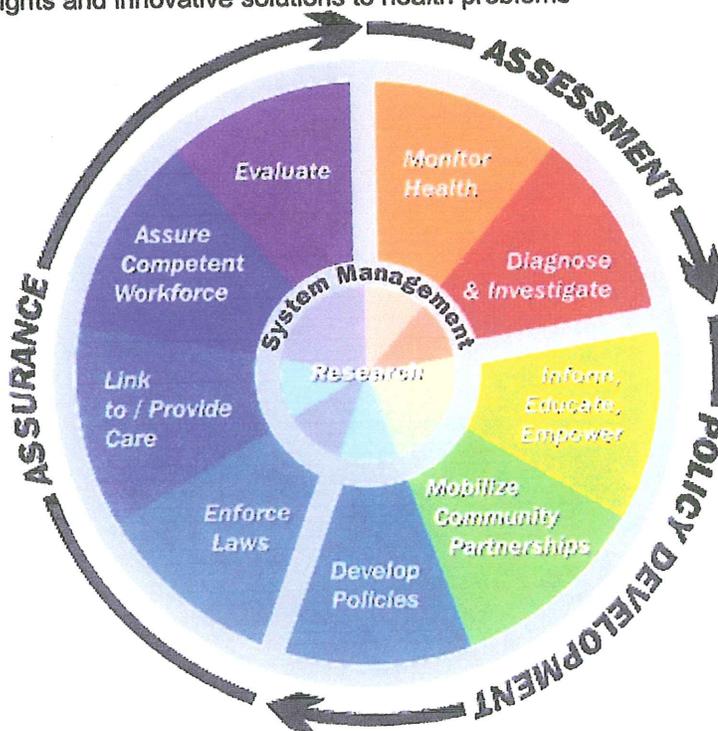
Promote Physical and Mental Health and Prevent Disease, Injury, and Disability

Public Health

- Prevents epidemics and the spread of disease
- Protects against environmental hazards
- Prevents injuries
- Promotes and encourages healthy behaviors
- Responds to disasters and assists communities in recovery
- Assures the quality and accessibility of health services

Essential Public Health Services

- Monitor health status to identify community health problems
- Diagnose and investigate health problems and health hazards in the community
- Inform, educate, and empower people about health issues
- Mobilize community partnerships to identify and solve health problems
- Develop policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts
- Enforce laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety
- Link people to needed personal health services & assure provision of health care when otherwise unavailable
- Assure a competent public health and personal health care workforce
- Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services
- Research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems



Adopted: Fall 1994, Source: Public Health Functions Steering Committee, Members (July 1995): American Public Health Association-Association of Schools of Public Health-Association of State and Territorial Health Officials-Environmental Council of the States-National Association of County and City Health Officials-National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors-National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors-Public Health Foundation-U.S. Public Health Service--Agency for Health Care Policy and Research-Centers for Disease Control and Prevention-Food and Drug Administration-Health Resources and Services Administration-Indian Health Service-National Institutes of Health-Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health-Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.