

Type: Coursework

Subject: Introduction to Professional Nursing

Subject area: Nursing

Education Level: PhD Program

Length: 1 pages

Referencing style: APA

Preferred English: US English

Spacing Option: Double

Title: Comparison of the DNP and PhD Roles in Nursing

Instructions: only in collaboration, can dnp and phd scholars support the delivery of safe, cost efficient, evidence-based quality health care. reflect upon the roles of the practice and research scholar to answer the following questions. compare and contrast the roles of the practice (dnp) and research (phd) scholar. how do these roles complement one another in translating research into practice? how could these roles add value in addressing a practice problem at your workplace?

Introduction to Professional Nursing

Name

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Nurses who have already earned their master's degree have an option for either pursuing doctor of nursing practice (DNP) or a doctor of philosophy in nursing (Ph.D.) degree. Both degrees are terminal in nursing practice but focus on different spheres of nursing. Ph.D focuses on research in the nursing field and is preferred for nursing professionals who wish to work as nurse researchers or educators (Carlson, Staffileno and Murphy, 2018). A Ph.D degree takes a minimum of three years as compared to DNP which can take even one year.

DNP focuses on the delivery of high-quality nursing care within a clinical setting. DNP also focuses on leadership in the nursing field and emerging healthcare needs. DNP graduates therefore acquire evidence-based knowledge within the clinical setting to enhance healthcare outcomes. DNP graduates have different roles including performing and interpreting diagnostic tests, treating acute and chronic conditions, prescribing medications, provision of overall care to patients, operating medical equipment, and collaborating with other professionals in the medical environment. Duties of Ph.D graduates fall into either nurse researchers or nurse educators. Nurse researchers identify research questions, collect and analyze data, write proposals, ensure quality of programs, report research findings, apply for grants, present the findings in nursing conferences and supervise other nurses. Nurse educators plan curriculums, deliver lectures, evaluate programs, publish research work, write and review textbooks, advice students in their nursing careers, and mentor students.

The roles of DNP and Ph.D graduates complement each other in different ways. First, Ph.D graduates conduct extensive research in nursing while the DNP graduates translate the research into evidence-based standards. Secondly, Ph.D graduates conduct research to improve care systems and procedures which DNP graduates implement the improvements to enhance the quality of care provided to patients. Thirdly, both professionals work together in interdisciplinary

care teams to enhance the quality of care provided (Carlson, Staffileno and Murphy, 2018).

Additionally, Ph.D graduates test the diagnostic and medication processes delivered by DNP professionals to propose future improvements. The roles are crucial in the workplace since they create a bridge between theory and practice.

References

- Carlson, E. A., Staffileno, B. A., & Murphy, M. P. (2018). Promoting DNP-PhD collaboration in doctoral education: Forming a DNP project team. *Journal of Professional Nursing*, 34(6), 433-436.