It is through the combination of the Relationship Based Care Model, the Principles of Mental Health Recovery, the California Nurse Practice Act, the ANA Code of Ethics, and the Psychiatric-Mental Health Nursing: Scope and Standard of Practice that we strive to achieve our vision.

What is a nursing Professional Practice Model?
A Professional Practice Model is a schematic description that describes how nurses practice, collaborate, communicate, and develop professionally to provide the highest quality care for those served by the organization. The Professional Practice Model illustrates the alignment and integration of nursing practice with the mission, vision, philosophy, and values that nursing has adapted. (ANCC, 2008).

References
American Nurses Credentialing Center (2008), Application Manual Magnet Recognition Program, American Nurses Credentialing Center, Silver Spring, MD, p.28
The UCLA-Resnick Neuropsychiatric Hospital professional practice model emphasizes the relationships between our mission, vision, and values and the concepts and principles that support and drive the care of our patients. The model sets expectations and guides nursing practice throughout RNPH. The dotted lines between the circles and through the pillars represent a dynamic model that flows like an ecosystem; each element having an influence on all of the others. The center medallion, with arrows in both directions, highlights how our nursing models and practice affect our patients. It also reflects how our patients, their families, the community, nation and world also in turn affect our standards, models and practice. The center of our model portrays the primary focus of our professional nursing care to the patient, family, community, nation, and world. This is in line with the UCLA vision of “Healing humankind, one patient at a time.”

The vertical pathway at the top of the model informs and guides the professional nurses’ role specific to Psychiatric-Mental Health Nursing. The Psychiatric-Mental Health Nursing Scope and Standards of Practice (ANA, 2007) is the basis for our professional role and includes six standards for clinical practice and nine standards of professional performance. This Scope and Standard is revised as the role and focus of the psychiatric-mental health nurse continues to evolve, therefore, rather than including it as a pillar, it is represented as a pathway at the top of the model.

The three pillars at the bottom of the model represent the foundation our nursing services are built upon. Combined, they provide the basis for our care and treatment.

The left pillar represents the Relationship Based Care (RBC) Model. This is our care delivery model that focuses on establishing and maintaining therapeutic relationships. Imbedded in this model are Watson’s Theory of Human Caring and Swanson’s Five Caring Processes (Koloroutis, 2004). This model provides the infrastructure that organizes and guides the therapeutic relationship between nurses and patients, as well as nurses and other members of the health care team in our care of patients and their families. This pillar also represents our expectation that each RN is an active decision-maker who demonstrates responsibility, authority, and accountability for the development of processes to ensure best nursing practices and improvement of patient outcomes (Koloroutis, 2004, p. 159). RBC thereby provides the RNPH nurses with a framework in which to practice recovery-oriented care and treatment.

The center pillar represents the professional role and areas of nursing authority and responsibility. It encompasses the roles and responsibilities of nursing practice as defined by California law in the Nursing Practice Act (NPA) located in the Business and Professions Code section 2725 (California), Standards of Competent Performance 1443.4, California Code of Regulations Title 16 and Title 22, in concert with the ANA Code of Ethics for Nurses.

The right pillar embodies the principles of Mental Health Recovery. These principles are grounded in the belief that recovery (the ability to live a fulfilling and productive life despite a disability) is possible (DHHS, 2003). Mental Health recovery-based nursing services focus on assisting the patient and family in: renewing hope and commitment, redefining self (developing a sense of self beyond the illness), acceptance and healing, being involved with meaningful activities / finding meaning/ purpose in life, overcoming stigma, assuming control over one’s situation, becoming empowered and exercising citizenship, managing symptoms and finding connectedness / being supported by others (Davidson, O’Connell, Sells, & Staeheli, 2003). Recovery practice focuses on individualized care and treatment of the patient and family.

The outer circle represents our Mission, Vision, and Values as a whole. It is represented as the outer circle because we feel these three general statements drive and support everything we do. Our practice is driven by UCLA Health System’s mission of delivering leading-edge patient care, education, and research, and the vision of “healing humankind one patient at a time by improving health, alleviating suffering, and delivering acts of kindness.”

We value integrity, compassion, respect, teamwork, excellence, and discovery.