

## Abstract

Historically, in the United States participation in certain clinical research has diverse populations such as African Americans have been hesitant to partake in clinical trials, largely due to mistrust of the government agencies and lack of knowledge. More recently, the focus has been on clinical trials for COVID-19 vaccine. According to the National Institutes of Health (2020), clinical trials are defined as types of research that is done to determine the safety and effectiveness of a drug or intervention. Now that COVID-19 vaccines have been approved by the FDA, there remains a degree of skepticism among minority populations.

## Aim

To discuss strategies by APRNs to influence participation in COVID-19 vaccination among at risk populations

## Conclusions

- APRNs have demonstrated effectiveness as healthcare providers and influencers
- Evidence has substantiated improved outcomes in NP-provided patient care
- APRNs are generally well-trusted by patients.
- APRNs are in a unique position to influence health policy

## Facts

- In the US, more than 290,000 NPs (AANP, 2021)
- Of 23 states, Blacks and Hispanics received disproportionately fewer vaccines (Kaiser Foundation, 2021)
- NPs have demonstrated effectiveness in decreasing the risk of COVID-19 (CDC, 2021)
- APRNs receive higher patient satisfaction scores than MDs (Kippenbrock et al., 2019)
- APRNs are in a unique position to educate patients and other stakeholders (AANP, 2020)

## Diversity of APRNs in the US

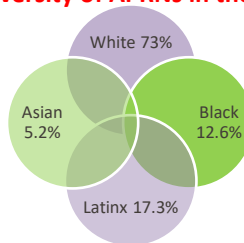


Fig. 1. Percentages of APRNs by Ethnicity

## Preparation of APRNs as Influencers

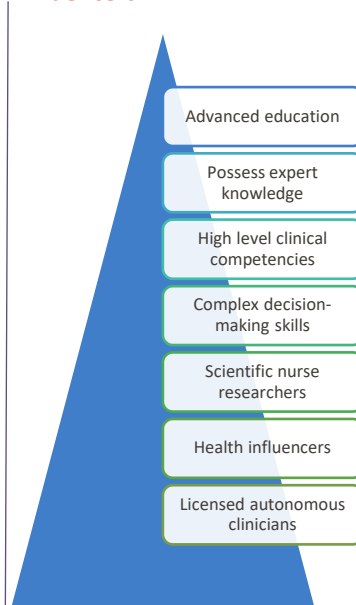


Fig. 2 Characteristics of APRN Roles (ICN, 2020)

## Strategic Approaches by APRNs During COVID Pandemic

Table. Strategic Approaches to Influence Outcomes (NQF, 2020)

Assist	Encourage and Stress	Provide	Address
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist patients in accessing accurate information on pandemic and COVID-19</li> <li>Allay fears related to vaccine hesitancy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stress the importance of patient participation in getting vaccine</li> <li>Involve the patient in the process to increase accountability</li> <li>Stress the importance of safety and effectiveness (COVID Collab. (2020))</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide quality holistic healthcare (NQF, 2020)</li> <li>Written factual information regarding benefits of vaccines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Address barriers to receiving vaccines (CDC, 2021)</li> <li>PNegative mindsets</li> <li>Lack of scientific information</li> <li>Knowledge deficit of side effects</li> <li>Fear of death or long-term effects</li> </ul>

## References

- American Association of Nurse Practitioners (2020). AANP National Nurse Practitioner Database. <https://www.aanp.org>
- COVID Collaborative (2020). Coronavirus Vaccine Hesitancy in Black and Latinx communities. <https://www.covidcollaboration.us>
- Kippenbrock, T., Emory, J., Lee, P., Buron, B., & Morrison, B. (2019). A national survey of nurse practitioners' patient satisfaction outcomes. *Nursing Outlook*, 67(6), 707-712.