

Oncology Nurse Generalist Competencies

Oncology Nursing Society's initiative to establish best practice

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BACKGROUND: A project team was formulated to create evidence-based oncology nurse generalist competencies (ONGCs) to establish best practices in competency development, including high-risk tasks, critical thinking criteria, and measurement of key areas for oncology nurses.

OBJECTIVES: This article aims to describe the process and the development of ONGCs.

METHODS: This article explains how the ONGCs were accomplished, and includes outcomes and suggestions for use in clinical practice.

FINDINGS: Institutions can use the ONGCs to assess and develop competency programs, offer educational strategies to measure proficiency, and establish processes to foster a workplace committed to mentoring and teaching future oncology nurses.

KEYWORDS

oncology nurse generalist competencies; education; clinical practice; standards

DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIER

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ONCOLOGY NURSES PLAY A CRUCIAL ROLE in delivering quality care to patients with cancer. Given the intricate healthcare needs of people with cancer, comprehensive knowledge, high-level engagement with interprofessional teams, self-reflection, critical thinking, and clinical skills are essential to ensuring the safe delivery of high-quality nursing care in the healthcare environment. Nurses are equipped to provide safe, proficient, and effective interventions to people with cancer across the disease trajectory, from preventive screening to end-of-life care. The complex technological environment, coupled with the ever-evolving science and rapid assimilation of research into practice in the oncologic specialty, requires oncology nurses to attain and maintain a high level of competency to adequately and safely care for people with cancer. The *Oncology Nurse Generalist Competencies (ONGC)* (Oncology Nursing Society [ONS], 2016) provide a framework to ensure quality outcomes.

Background

As noted in *ONGC* (ONS, 2016), the Institute of Medicine ([IOM], 2011), now referred to as the Health and Medicine Division of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, published *The Future of Nursing: Leading Change, Advancing Health*, which offers recommendations for improving nursing practice. IOM (2011) capitalized on the necessity of educating nurses and assessing their competency over time to ensure high-quality care. In 2016, IOM published an update to the report, stating that, although improvements had been made, more were needed. In addition, they described the nurse's responsibility of providing a "continuum of services" (National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, 2016, p. 1), including delivering direct patient care, promoting health, educating patients, and coordinating care (ONS, 2016).

In *Crossing the Quality Chasm: A New Health System for the 21st Century*, IOM (2001) identified several components to a high-quality cancer care delivery