

Perceptions and Expectations of Advanced Geriatric Nursing Role Development in Primary Health Care: A Qualitative Study Exploring Staff's Perspectives

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Purpose: This qualitative study aimed to explore multidisciplinary members' perceptions and expectations of advanced geriatric nursing role development in primary health care.

Patients and Methods: A multi-center, cross-sectional study based on semi-structured individual interviews was conducted with registered nurses, general physicians, and managers involved in the care of older people in primary health care between September 2020 and January 2021. Recruitment was purposive and the framework method was used to inductively analyze the data. The Consolidated Criteria for Reporting Qualitative research (COREQ) served to structure our manuscript.

Results: In total, 29 registered nurses, 6 general physicians, and 10 managers from 8 health centers were interviewed. The relevant themes interpreted from the interview data were as follows: (1) the current roles of registered nurses in the care of older people; (2) the factors affect the advanced geriatric nursing role development; (3) expectations of the advanced geriatric nursing roles.

Conclusion: There is a need for appropriate educational programs, well-established laws, and regulations to support the sustainable development of advanced geriatric nursing roles. To build the expected role model, the nursing education program in the future should integrate gerontological nursing, public health nursing, and nursing management to maximize the role of gerontological nurse practitioners in primary health care.

Keywords: advanced nurse practitioner, older people, primary care, qualitative approaches

Introduction

The consequences of the growing aging population have become a worldwide phenomenon, and the pace is particularly fast in China. In 2019, older adults made up 18.1% of the Chinese population, and this proportion is projected to peak by 2058.^{1,2} Since the prevalence of frailty, multi-morbidity, and disability increases with age, the number of older adults living at home with complex primary healthcare needs, multiple comorbid health problems, and polypharmacy is growing.³ The World Health Organization (WHO) emphasizes how critical it is to develop a person-centered integrated care system that has primary care as a central element to achieve Healthy Aging.^{4,5} The Chinese government has introduced a series of policies to build a Three-Tiered Aged Care System that is "home-based, community-supported, institutional-supplemented old-age care system, and

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integrated with medical care system”, which aims to integrate existing medical care and long-term care resources across care settings and providers to meet both the health care and long-term care needs of older people.⁶ However, the ability of the integrated care system to meet the expanding need for older people will be limited by the ongoing shortage of proficient medical and nursing staff specialized in geriatric care.

Preview studies from the United States, Australia, and other countries reported that considerable physician/nursing staff shortages exist in primary health care settings due to the retirement of older professionals, lack of clear career pathways, few professional development opportunities, and inconsistent role definition.⁷⁻⁹ In China, primary health care is also facing the challenge of inadequate physicians because of high turnover intention and poor training.¹⁰ Demand scale of nursing staff specializing in geriatric care in China is projected to reach 0.56 million in 2025.¹¹ However, according to the report of “China Civil Affairs Statistical Yearbook 2017”, the number of the certified nursing staff was less than 20 thousand in 2016, which indicated that there would be a massive gap in China’s nursing staff in the future. Additionally, the shortage of nurses/physicians has been proved to be associated with adverse effects on fragmented care, increased hospital admission rates, and increased health care costs.^{12,13} Therefore, exploring effective ways to maximize the utilization of professionals and re-conceptualize roles and responsibilities of all health care professionals, including the registered nurse (RN), are optimized in the reimagined integrated care model.

Many countries have taken strategies to introduce Advanced Practice Nurse (APN) to alleviate shortages of staff, decrease health care costs, and respond to the increasing aging population in primary health care.¹⁴⁻¹⁶ The gerontological nurse practitioner (GNP) role was developed in the United States in 1975, which also has been introduced recently by Australia, Israel, Norway, and other countries, to meet the needs of the health systems in providing general services to older adults and their family members.¹⁷⁻²² The development has led to a situation where GNPs’ educational requirements and scope of work vary greatly across countries. Nevertheless, in most countries, APN specializing in the care of older adults have been introduced as follows: they are registered nurses (RNs) with additional education and training, who have professional autonomy, advanced knowledge, and skills to apply a variety of health promotion activities such as

disease prevention, health education and counseling into nursing in acute and primary care settings, and implement effective care for older adults utilizes evidence-based practice to achieve quality outcomes.²³ Additionally, preview studies have demonstrated that APN with a substitute or supplemental role to physicians in multiple settings generate better health outcomes for a broad range of older people conditions, and improve the satisfaction of both older people and health care providers.²⁴⁻²⁶ Wherefore, the implementation of APN has been a new model to promote integrated care coordination for older people with complex needs in primary healthcare.

The advanced nursing practice did not emerge in China until the early 2000s. In particular, the gerontological nurse specialist (GNS) has been recently introduced in 2005 by China.²⁷ The roles of the GNS are usually categorized into different types based on chronic disease, generally in hospitals to guide geriatric practices. However, the role of the GNS has not been extended to primary health care, such as community or long-term care facilities. RNs are key performers in the care of older people in various primary healthcare settings, however, are commonly characterized by low levels of education, poor professional quality, and high turnover rates.²⁸ Several studies reported that the nursing staff working with older people was of low social status and did not require specialized knowledge or skills.²⁹ While the Chinese government and nursing associations have taken action to promote the development of NPs to address the above issues for RNs in the primary health care system, the GNP roles are not well established. There are no regulations, central frameworks, or guidelines to guide the development of GNP roles. Hence, exploring appropriate ways to support the development of GNP roles in the context of China, are a necessary process to expand the role of RNs and improve the integrated care within primary health care.

We conducted this qualitative study to explore multidisciplinary members’ perceptions on the role of RNs in the care of older people, to investigate the factors affecting the development of advanced geriatric nursing roles in primary health care, and to identify multidisciplinary members’ expectations of the role of GNP in the future. Preview studies have identified several barriers and facilitators to role development for APNs and highlighted a clear definition of the specific features of the role as a crucial determinant for successful interprofessional collaboration when implementing these roles into practice.³⁰

However, there is a lack of clarity about how RNs and other staff perceive their work with older people, and the literature is missing recently professional providers' perceptions on the development of GNP role in the context of China. Their perceptions can provide insights into the areas of deficiency in ways that nursing educators and policy makers cannot as they can perceive the nursing role and nursing practice environment in the care of older people within primary health care. Thus, this study was designed to provide information about a gap in the literature related to providers' perceptions about what is needed to enhance RNs' role in the care of older people and to guide development related to advanced geriatric nursing roles and gerontological nursing education in developing countries.

Materials and Methods

Study Design

A qualitative, descriptive, and exploratory approach was adopted. We carried out a multi-center, cross-sectional study based on face-to-face interviews with professionals and managers involved in geriatric care in the primary healthcare system. The Consolidated Criteria for Reporting Qualitative research (COREQ) served to structure our manuscript.

Research Team

Our research team consisted of senior researchers and Ph.D. students in nursing. The interview was conducted by a Ph.D. student who was trained in qualitative interviewing. Before the interview, the Ph.D. student was fully familiar with the working environment of the participants and had established a good relationship with them. All researchers directly involved in data collection and analysis are well-experienced in qualitative interviewing and/or thematic analysis.

Recruitment and Participants

The senior managers of the participating health centers were contacted by email in September 2020. They were informed of the purpose of the study and the inclusion criteria and agreed to participate. Shortly after, the first author contacted potential participants to confirm voluntary participation, give further information on the study, and set a date for the interview. RNs, general physicians (GPs), and managers from the primary healthcare system were targeted as participants for this study due to their

collaborative responsibility for the care of older adults. Participants fulfilled the following inclusion criteria: (a) had to work in primary health care for more than one year; (b) had to have expertise and experience in primary geriatric care; (c) were willing to talk about their experiences. Purposeful strategies and maximum variation based on differences in organizational levels such as staff, head nurses, matron, and supervisors as well as different experience levels, were used to recruit participants. The sample size itself was dependent upon reaching data saturation in the themes that emerged during data analysis.

Data Collection

A pilot study was conducted in a health center providing a similar contextual setting as the current study to test the data collection methods. Experiences and findings from the pilot study resulted in a more detailed interview guide. No data from the pilot study were used in the current study.

The data were collected from September 2020 until January 2021, through in-depth semi-structured interviews using an interview guide. The interviews were conducted by the same researcher in a quiet room and were audio-recorded and transcribed verbatim. Additionally, the transcripts were returned to participants for comment. The duration of interviews was between 20–55 min. During the interviews, participants were encouraged to freely share their views on the attitudes, factors, and exceptions regarding the development of GNPs in primary health care. An interview guide was developed after reviewing the research literature on the development of GNPs' role in primary health care. The interview guide in [Table 1](#) was used to structure the interviews.

The participant information sheet was also provided to collect detailed information on the participants. Participants were asked to sign the consent form and complete an initial demographic survey to collect data on age, sex, highest degree attained, and years of primary health practice.

Data Analysis

An inductive content analysis approach was used to analyze the data. Content analysis is a systematic coding and categorizing approach used for unobtrusively exploring large amounts of textual information to determine trends and patterns of words used, their frequency, their relationships, and the structures and discourses of communication.³¹ Inductive content analysis was conducted in this study

Table 1 Interview Guide

Participants	Interview Topics
Registered Nurses	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How long have you been working as a primary health nurse? 2. Can you describe your roles in the care of older people in primary care? 3. What factors do you think to affect the development of advanced geriatric nursing roles? 4. What roles do you think GNP could play in the primary health care system in the future?
General Physicians and Managers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Can you describe the RNs' roles in the care of older people in primary care? 2. What factors do you think to affect the development of advanced geriatric nursing roles? 3. What roles do you think GNP could play in the primary health care system in the future?

Abbreviations: RN, registered nurse; GNP, gerontological nurse practitioner.

because there have been insufficient studies dealing with this phenomenon, and therefore the coded categories are derived directly from the text data.

NVivo 11 was used to code and organize the data. All audiotaped interviews were transcribed verbatim in the initial data analysis.³² Next, the study team read through all the transcripts several times to obtain a sense of the overall data. Initial open coding was done, which was then developed into various categories. Key concepts and phrases that arose in the transcripts were manually highlighted, extracted, and collated to generate the codes and subthemes. As the process continued, labels for codes emerged as they were grouped into final categorical themes. The process of data collection and analysis was concurrent until the analysis yielded varying perceptions, and there were no new themes emerging, at which point data saturation was assumed to be achieved.³³

Ethical Considerations

This study was approved by the Ethics and Research Committee of Fujian Province Hospital and was validated by each of the participating centers. Data confidentiality was guaranteed by assigning a code to each participant that only the study researchers had access to. Before each interview, the researchers explained the purpose, process, and requirements of the study to the participants. The researchers also assured the participants of the voluntary nature of the study and their rights to discontinue the study at any given time. All participants provided written

informed consent and agreed that their anonymous data may be used for publication.

Rigor

Credibility, dependability, confirmability, and transferability are the most common measures necessary to achieve rigor in qualitative studies.³⁴ Several techniques were used to ensure data validity and rigor in this study. First, data coding was conducted simultaneously by two team members to maintain dependability.³⁵ In cases of disagreement about key themes during the coding and analysis process, the team discussed the issue until reaching a consensus. If no consensus was reached, the principal investigator's decision prevailed. Credibility was maintained by debriefing participants on the study findings and asking them if these were or were not consistent with their views and opinions. In addition, field notes were taken during the interview to enhance self-awareness and ongoing reflection of the interaction process with the participants.³⁶ Transferability was achieved by analyzing the experiences of the different participants working in the eight primary care centers in China. Sufficient information (based on a China context) was provided to highlight identical contextual details and attain a high level of transferability. Confirmability can be attained by achieving good credibility, transferability, and dependability in the experimental process.³⁴

Results

Participants' Characteristics

Table 2 summarizes the participant's demographic characteristics. There were 29 RNs from four urban community health centers and four township health centers, six GPs, and 10 managers. Most participants were female, between 25 and 46 years old. Most participants also had more than two years of experience in geriatric nursing practice and had graduated with a college degree (82%).

Three core themes were identified in the data: current roles of RNs in the care of older people; factors that affect the advanced geriatric nursing role development; and expectations of the GNPs' roles in primary health care. The themes, subthemes, and sample quotes are presented in Table 3.

Current Roles of RNs in the Care of Older People

Even though the Three-tier Aged Care Model has been initially developed, there is no well-developed framework to guide RNs' work in primary health care. When

Table 2 Sociodemographic Characteristics of Participants

Variable	General Physician N (%)	Manager N (%)	Registered Nurse N (%)
Sex			
Female	0 (0.00)	9 (90.00)	29 (100.00)
Male	6 (100.00)	1 (10.00)	0 (0.00)
Age			
≤ 30	5 (83.33)	1 (10.00)	17 (58.62)
> 30	1 (16.67)	9 (90.00)	12 (41.38)
Education Level			
Bachelor's degree	2 (33.33)	2 (20.00)	4 (13.79)
College degree	2 (33.33)	7 (70.00)	20 (68.97)
Other	2 (33.33)	1 (10.00)	5 (17.24)
Work setting			
Community Health center	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	16 (55.17)
Township Health center	6 (100.00)	10 (100.00)	13 (44.83)
Length of time in primary geriatric care			
< 5	4 (66.67)	0 (0.00)	15 (51.72)
5–10	1 (16.67)	3 (30.00)	9 (31.03)
> 10	1 (16.67)	7 (70.00)	5 (17.24)

Table 3 The Themes, Subthemes, and Sample Quotes

Theme	Subtheme	Sample Quote
Current roles of RNs in the care of older people	Attending the physical examination programs for the older adults	"Every morning, the RNs' main job is to help the elderly complete their medical checkup." (RN6)
	Providing chronic diseases management support for older adults	"We will follow up these older adults with chronic diseases every quarter of the year." (RN2)
	Providing healthy lifestyle guidance and counseling	"Our work usually includes health education for the elderly." (RN28)
Factors affect the advanced geriatric nursing role development	Unclear role definition	"The lack of a clear role definition has resulted in nursing staff with different levels taking on the same job responsibilities ... " (RN1)
	Recruiting unqualified and inadequate numbers of geriatric nurses	"Most of us are unqualified in geriatric nursing and most cases, we can only provide some simple consultation for older adults." (RN29)
	Professional autonomy of RNs is limited in caring for older adults	"The services that our nurses can provide are very limited. Because we nurses don't have a prescriptive authority under the legislation." (RN5)
Expectations of the GNP's roles in primary health care	Advocacy and support: establishing long-term relationships with older adults	"A GNP is expected to play an important role in improving their quality of life and calling on the government to pay attention to them or other vulnerable elderly in the remote area." (RN29)
	Comprehensive assessment, communication, and case management: providing personalized care for older people	"I think GNP should conduct a comprehensive assessment through home visits to get more information of the older adults' health status and family environment." (RN12)
	Health information management and policy development: identifying the prioritization of health problems and supporting policy development	"I think a very important role for GNP is to analyze health information and identify priorities for health problems in older adults based on epidemiological knowledge."(RN34)
	Leadership and coordination: promoting the construction of multidisciplinary care models	"I hope that RNs can play a better leadership, coordination, and communication role to facilitate the construction of a multidisciplinary collaboration model." (GP4)

Abbreviations: RN, registered nurse; GP, general physician; GNP, gerontological nurse practitioner.

exploring the current roles of RNs in the care of older people, the results are all related to performing the Basic Public Health Services (BPHS). As the main executors of BPHS, RNs mainly participate in the health checkup, the management of chronic diseases, and health education for older adults. The examples provided by the participants illustrate the role of RNs in elderly care within the primary healthcare system mainly focusing on public health nursing activities that the organization requires of them.

Attending the Physical Examination Programs for the Older Adults

The annual free physical check-up is one of the BPHS offered for older adults in China. Usually, both the RNs from urban community health centers and township health centers play a key role in informing and guiding the elderly to complete all check-up items. As described by one RN:

Every morning, the RNs' main job is to help the elderly complete their medical checkups. We take blood pressure, electrocardiogram, height and weight, and questionnaires on Chinese medicine for the elderly. Then in the afternoon, we record the report, file entry. (RN6, urban, community health center)

Providing Chronic Diseases Management Support for Older Adults

Across the three groups, there was a view that it is a major responsibility for RNs to provide support for the elderly in chronic disease management. In particular RNs aid in managing hypertension and diabetes, which are supported by the Public Health Fund. As one RN described:

We will follow up these older adults with chronic diseases every quarter of the year. If they are not satisfied with diabetes control, health centers will provide free blood glucose measurement service once a quarter. (RN2, urban, community health center)

Providing Healthy Lifestyle Guidance and Counseling

When RNs, physicians, and managers described the daily work in the care of older people, the key words were always related to health education. The RNs provide health knowledge and lifestyle guidance for the elderly through different means, to promote the prevention of chronic diseases.

Our work usually includes health education for the elderly. For example, we need to prevent him from falling.

Additionally, we need to make elderly people who are prone to itching pay attention to hygiene during the season change ... there are also long-term bedridden patients in their own homes. We also need to provide education and guidance on personal care skills. (RN28, rural, township health center)

Factors Affect the Advanced Geriatric Nursing Role Development

Unclear Role Definition

Although RNs play important roles in chronic diseases management and health promotion as one of the multidisciplinary team, their specific roles and activities are not well defined due to there being no full-time position for RNs working with older people within the primary healthcare system. Most of the RNs are part-time general nurses and usually need to attend to additional nursing practice for other specific populations, such as women and children.

There is no such a full-time position for us to provide services for older adults. Most of us are general nurses and have not graduated from gerontology nursing education program. (RN27, rural, township health center)

Moreover, in the absence of well-defined job descriptions, the RNs' role providing care for older adults lacked clarity, as all RNs were considered as a homogeneous group regardless of individual education, skills, or clinical experience. As one RN complained:

It has nothing to do with our major within multidisciplinary team ... Because we are often spent a lot of time collating information on health checkups for the elderly, which leads to the feeling that the professional knowledge we have learned is not useful. (RN6, urban, community health center)

Furthermore, unclear role definition also resulted in unclear career pathways, which is a key factor affecting the advanced nursing role development. One RN suggested that managers should provide different professional role development opportunities based on the education and competency levels of each individual.

The lack of a clear role definition has resulted in nursing staff with different levels taking on the same job responsibilities, which has had a significant impact on our career development. In my opinion, an RN with a bachelor's degree should get more opportunities to develop advanced geriatric nursing roles. (RN1, urban, community health center)

Recruiting Unqualified and Inadequate Numbers of Geriatric Nurses

When reflecting on the factor that affects advanced role development, RNs, GPs, and managers all reported that the lack of geriatrically-trained RNs is an obstacle to the provision of high-quality aged-care services in primary healthcare. These findings indicated that RNs in caring for older adults have relatively low academic qualifications and lack knowledge and competence.

“Most of us are unqualified in geriatric nursing and in most cases, we can only provide some simple consultation for older adults.” (RN29, rural, township health center)

Additionally, challenges in recruiting competent staff were mentioned, especially in rural areas.

We are in short supply of nursing staff in the primary healthcare system. The nursing staff we can recruit now are all graduates from technical secondary schools, which has seriously affected the development of the advanced geriatric nursing roles. (GP2, rural, township health center)

Some GPs expressed the view that the lack of professional nurses is related to the absence of appropriate educational programs. Some physicians and managers emphasized the integration of geriatric nursing into nursing education to ensure that there is ongoing qualified RNs preparation.

Geriatric nursing education should be integrated into undergraduate education under regular and policy so that they can start training from school and graduate with the appropriate competencies. (M10)

The pre-graduation training program should be developed to start nurse students' learning about how to be a professional nurse before they left school. Participating in home visits and other nursing activities in the care of older adults in their third year of undergraduate study is conducive to nursing students' adaptation to their jobs following graduation. (GP3, rural, township health center)

Professional Autonomy of RNs is Limited in Caring for Older Adults

Professional autonomy is defined

as the practice of one's occupation by one's education, with members of that occupation governing, defining and controlling their activities in the absence of external control.

Most of the respondents stated that the professional autonomy of RNs is limited in primary healthcare under China legislation. As one RN described:

The services that our nurses can provide are very limited. Because we nurses don't have a prescriptive authority under the legislation. In addition, there is no such a professional nursing body to guide geriatric nursing practice in primary health care. (RN5, urban, community health center)

When exploring the possibility of the development of advanced geriatric nursing roles, the managers recognized that it is necessary to develop laws and regulations to guide the geriatric nursing practice in primary health care.

If the advanced geriatric nursing role is to be developed, sufficient laws and regulations are required to ensure that RNs can work independently. Obviously, it is still imperfect at this stage ... (M1, urban, Government Pension Service)

Expectations of the GNPs' Roles in Primary Health Care

Participants identifying themselves as members of a multidisciplinary team which included RNs were asked to identify what they thought were the key aspects of the advanced geriatric nursing roles in primary healthcare. The responses of participants were coded to minor categories from which four main categories were derived – “support and advocacy”, “comprehensive assessment, communication and case management”, “health information management and policy development”, and “leadership and coordination”. Figure 1 presents participants' expectations of the role of GNP in the primary health care system.

Advocacy and Support: Establishing Long-Term Relationships with Older Adults

The provision of advocacy and support to older adults and their families were considered to be important aspects of the GNPs' roles in primary health care. Participants considered that the GNP is the one who has more time to spend with the older adults and is able to develop a close and long-term relationship with older adults. The role of GNP as an advocate for the “empty-nest” older adults within a multidisciplinary team was highlighted by several participants with examples provided.

Most empty-nest elderly are unable to live independently and lack care support from their family. Therefore, a GNP is expected to play an important role in improving their quality of life and calling on the government to pay attention to them or other vulnerable elderly in the remote area. (RN29, rural, township health center)

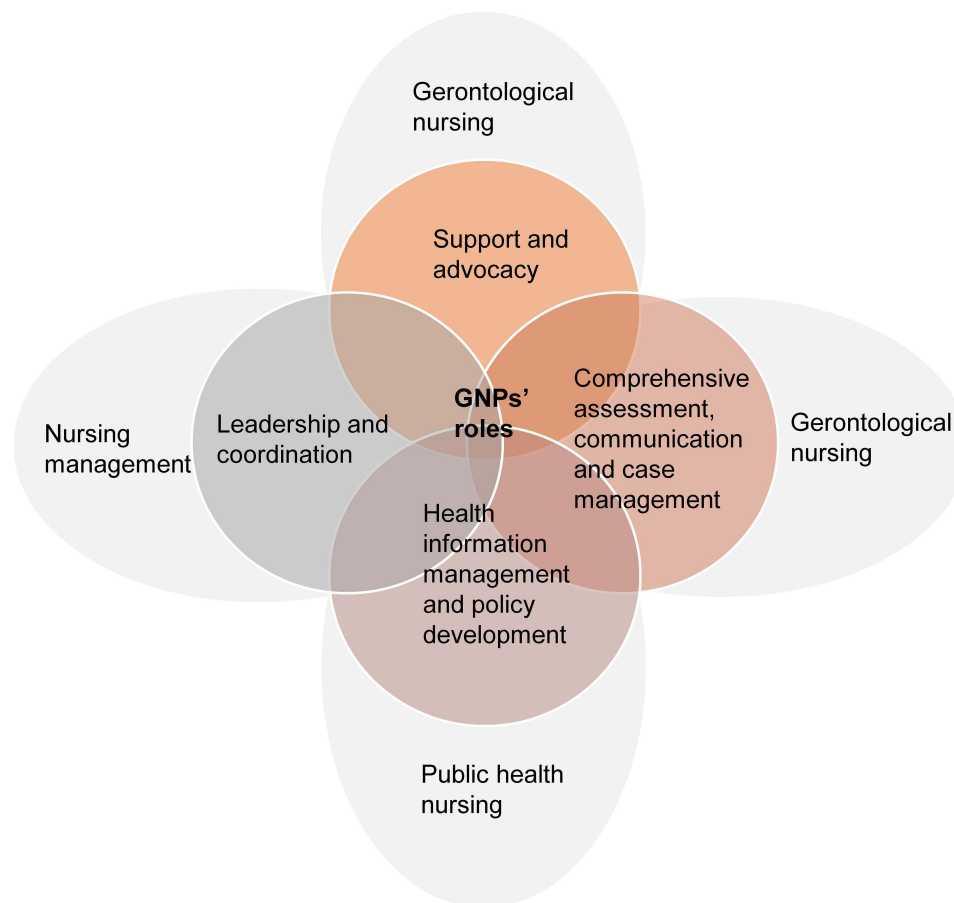


Figure 1 Expected role model of gerontological nurse practitioners (GNPs) in primary health care.

Due to children being away from home for study or work, “empty-nest” elderly lack opportunities for face-to-face communication with their children, which weakens the emotional family bond. Respondents reported that GNP should play the role of supporters and establish friendly relationships with the elderly through listening and communication to alleviate the loneliness and depression of the older adults.

For GNP, it is necessary to provide psychological counseling for older adults. GNP can establish a long-term relationship with older adults and as an alternative role for their children to ease their loneliness. (RN36, rural, township health center)

Comprehensive Assessment, Communication, and Case Management: Providing Personalized Care for Older People

The processes of assessment and case management are considered to be among the GNPs’ responsibilities identified by participants. The GNP is expected to be

responsible for utilizing case-finding to target at-risk older people by conducting a comprehensive assessment. Case management was also identified by participants as a key aspect of the GNP role with participant examples provided:

I think GNP should conduct a comprehensive assessment through home visits to get more information of the older adults’ health status and family environment. Only then can we detect the elderly at high risk in time, and intervene early. (RN12, urban, community health center)

Case management is also a very important aspect of the role of GNPs. It is necessary to develop a personalized health care plan based on elderly persons’ medical, psychosocial and functional capabilities. Also, health education is very important. After all, the improvement of chronic diseases requires long-term medication and lifestyle changes. (GP3, rural, township health center)

A GNP is expected to acquire not only technical knowledge but also basic knowledge to serve as a health communicator. Among the views expressed by the

participants, how to communicate with the elderly and provide older people with basic information about diseases and prevention to raise their awareness to provide information about the disease, was also crucial.

Very often, the delivery of health information is challenging for older adults due to well-known language, low literacy, and cultural barriers. Therefore, I think GNP should acquire knowledge to understand the local cultural background and overcome language barriers to provide effective health education. (GP1, urban, community health center)

Health Information Management and Policy Development: Identifying the Prioritization of Health Problems and Supporting Policy Development

Most of the participants stated that GNPs are the preferred professionals to perform health information management to identify the prioritization of health problems of older adults. The examples provided by the participants illustrate that the abilities of GNP to collect and analyze health information on older adults are essential in the primary health care system.

I think a very important role for GNP is to analyze health information and identify priorities for health problems in older adults based on epidemiological knowledge. It is a key way to inform GPs or other professionals of treatment adjustments. (RN34, rural, township health center)

Additionally, the management of health information was considered as a key aspect of the advanced geriatric nursing role in the primary healthcare system to promote health conditions and reduce risk factors.

GNP needs to effectively analyze the health information to understand the diseases with high incidence and their influencing factors among the community-home elderly, to prevent these diseases in time. (GP2, rural, township health center)

Furthermore, some participants reported that GNPs need to identify the actual needs of older adults to support policy development.

“GNP should clarify the needs of the elderly through the collection and analysis of health information to support the development of national policies.” (M2, rural, township health center)

Leadership and Coordination: Promoting the Construction of Multidisciplinary Care Models

GNPs were identified as conduits of communication between members of the multidisciplinary team, between

the multidisciplinary team and primary care providers, and between the multidisciplinary team and the older adults. The role of the GNP as coordinator and leader was particularly valued by multidisciplinary team members when there is a lack of standard guiding the care of older people in primary health care.

Geriatric care requires multidisciplinary cooperation. However, we do not have a standard model to guide our division of staff at this stage. Therefore, I hope that RNs can play a better leadership, coordination, and communication role to facilitate the construction of a multidisciplinary collaboration model. (GP4, rural, township health center)

Discussion

The main findings in our study indicate that the RN has a central role in caring for older people within the primary health care system, however, several factors have limited their development into advanced geriatric nursing roles in China context. Additionally, our study built an expected role model of GNPs to guide the development of educational programs for GNP while supporting GNPs' sustainability and scalability in primary health care. These findings are congruent with the first national guidelines for health promotion, Healthy China 2030, and the corresponding Three-Tiered Age Care System, which highlights the importance of integrated care within the primary health care system.

Initially, our study re-examined the existing role of RNs in elderly care from the different perspectives of physicians, RNs, and managers. According to the results, we found that role of RNs in elderly care with more responsibility for health screening, chronic disease management, and health education. However, the roles of RNs involved in the care of older adults are limited to implementing BPHS programs or activities that the organization requires them to complete. Moreover, most of the participants expressed a view that RNs spend much time on activities that are not related to gerontological nursing, such as medical examination guidance and entry of health information. The move of the Three-Tiered Aged Care System requires advanced knowledge and competencies from RNs to coordinate and manage older adults with complex conditions among home, community, and long-term institutions. Indeed, findings from a survey investigating the demand for gerontological nurses in 35 hospitals, 284 community and 253 long-term care facilities in

Zhejiang Province indicated that all institutions have a great need on skill-mix RNs equipped with advanced gerontological nursing knowledge and competency.³⁷ Moreover, other countries' experience with an integrated model that combines APNs and RNs shows that interdisciplinary care approaches are effective for the care of older adults.³⁸ Therefore, in this context, attention needs to be shifted from hospital to the primary health care to develop and optimize the gerontological nursing staff when implementing integrated care.

The absence of a full-time position, role ambiguity, lack of professional staff, and limited professional autonomy were all identified by participants as important factors affecting the development of advanced geriatric nursing roles in the current primary health care system. These findings align with the previous literature, which emphasized the role clarification and support practice should be considered to guarantee the development of the APN role, including the clear job description, independent decision-making, and adequate preparation of APN.^{29,39} Among these identified factors, ensuring sufficient RNs with adequate knowledge and competence to care for older adults is considered to be critical to the development of advanced geriatric nursing roles in primary health care. Previous literature also emphasized the importance of educational programs of making the advanced knowledge and skills of RNs involved in caring for older adults, due to the complexity and prevalence of the aging population in nursing practice.^{40,41} To cope with the continuing shortage of RNs educated to care for older adults, competency-based education programs both at Bachelor's and Master's level had been developed in the USA and other countries.^{42,43} However, in China, the development of geriatric care is relatively late and there is no established framework or standards for gerontological nursing education.⁴⁴ Moreover, previous studies have indicated that nursing education is one significant way to enhance students' interest in pursuing a career in caring for older people.⁴⁵ Therefore, gerontological nursing education is an important way to prepare future GNPs and to promote this field as a career choice. Thus, we suggest that the Chinese government should adopt a whole education approach to prepare adequately for the development of GNP including undergraduate education, master's education, and continuing professional development.

Another factor also emphasized by the participants in our study was the limited professional autonomy of the RNs. NPs in other countries have legal rights to diagnostic

authority, prescriptive authority, independent practice authority, and multi-specialty practice authority.⁴⁶ However, whether NPs are suitable for multi-site practice is still being debated in China. Therefore, there is a need to refine policies to establish a clear career framework and promote the authority of GNP for independent practice. Taken together, the above factors should be highlighted to promote the development of GNP roles and to prepare qualified GNPs in an integrated care model that can effectively address the needs of older adults in a variety of primary health care settings.

Furthermore, our study also explored expectations of the GNPs' roles from different perspectives. These roles were emerged into four domains, including "support and advocacy", "comprehensive assessment, communication, and case management", "health information management and policy development", and "leadership and coordination". Due to practice conditions and time are not yet ripe for GNP development in China, the roles identified by participants in our study were based on participants' perceptions of the current practice environment in primary health care and the characteristics of older adults. GNPs in our study are expected to play central roles in comprehensive assessment, case management, and better coordinate collaboration among primary health care settings, which are recognized as key components to meeting the complex needs in other countries that have implemented the GNP in primary health care.^{19,47,48} These findings are also consistent with the elements involved in integrated care models, which usually include comprehensive assessment, case management, systematic risk factor screening, patient education, professional education, home visits, and medication review.⁴⁹ However, compared with the findings from previous studies, the roles of GNP in our study focused more on supporting and advocating for vulnerable groups, especially for empty-nest older adults who remained in the community. These views are associated with the high number of empty-nest older adults in rural and remote areas of China that have a low quality of life and are at high risk for mental illness.^{50,51} Thus, GNP in our study is expected to be a suitable professional to build long-term relationships with empty-nest older adults and to promote health equity. Additionally, health information management is also emphasized by participants to highlight the importance of collecting data to assess community health status and aging population needs in primary healthcare systems. These findings align with the health care systems to meet the needs of older adults, which represent the core

thrusts of a global strategy and action plan on aging and health. The World Health Organization with other health promotion institutions have launched an age-friendly care framework to advance the momentum of age-friendly communities, health care, and public health. The preview literature reported that gerontological nurses should enhance their knowledge about age-friendly movements and advance their competencies in caring for older adults.⁵² Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic has placed older adults at high risk and placed greater demands on nurses' public health nursing competencies and knowledge. Thus, future education programs for GNPs should consider integrating gerontological nursing, public health nursing, and nursing management to better meet the integrated and complex needs of older adults in the primary health care system.

Nursing in primary health care settings, particularly the client's home is notably different from hospital settings because of higher levels of isolation and autonomy.⁵³ Identically, caring for older people in primary health care requires higher competencies and knowledge from RNs. Not only advanced geriatric care knowledge and skills are required, but also stronger communication, coordination, and public health nursing skills are needed to ensure that older adults in different institutions can receive continuing care. In conclusion, our findings can provide a role model framework for guiding the future development of GNPs, also provide new perspectives on the future development of competency frameworks and educational programs.

Limitations

This study has a few limitations. Because the sample size and geographic distribution were limited, we must be cautious in generalizing the conclusions. Data collection was performed by a single researcher with a nursing background, which may introduce bias. In further, the majority of participants in our study were recruited from community health centers and township health centers, and the staff in long-term institutions were not included. The long-term institution plays a supplementary role in the three-tier aged care system in China, and future research can be conducted to further explore the role of GNPs in long-term institutions, and to make the GNP role model a better fit with China's aged care system.

Conclusion

The current roles of RNs in caring for older adults are more limited in the primary health care system. There is a need for developing appropriate educational programs,

well-established laws, and regulations to support the sustainable development of GNPs. To build the expected role model, the nursing education program in the future should integrate gerontological nursing, public health nursing, and nursing management to maximize the role of gerontological nurse practitioners in primary health care.

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Disclosure

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