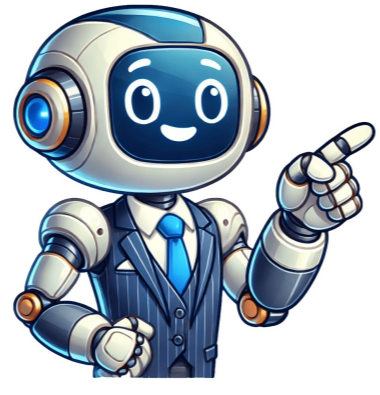


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Practical nurse vs registered nurse salary

Looking to start a career in nursing but not sure where to begin? Our guide below provides information on nursing licensure requirements specific to your state, helping you navigate the process with ease. Discover top online nursing programs that cater to your needs, such as the MSN program at Simmons University or Nursing@Georgetown from Georgetown University. These programs are designed to equip RNs with a BSN to pursue certification in an APRN specialty, allowing them to enhance patient care standards. With various options available, you can choose the one that best suits your career goals and interests. For instance, the MSN program at Simmons University offers two tracks - FNP or PMHNP - which can be completed in as few as 24 months. Similarly, Nursing@Georgetown provides a flexible online option to earn an MS in Nursing in just 23 months, with four APRN specialty areas to choose from. Another great option is the M.S. in Nursing program at Wegmans School of Nursing, which offers part-time and accelerated tracks for busy professionals. By understanding the nursing licensure requirements in your state, you can take the first step towards a rewarding career in nursing that matches your skills and aspirations. Given article text here ****LPN Program Requirements and Duties**** Typically requires a one-year certificate program and a high school diploma. Students must also pass the NCLEX-PN exam. Clinical hours are part of the program. LPNs provide basic patient care, such as bandage changing and health record keeping. Some states allow LPNs to insert IV drips. Autonomy may vary by state, but often involves supervision by RNs. Median annual wage is \$54,620. ****RN Program Requirements and Duties**** Requires a BSN, ADN, or diploma from an approved nursing program. Passing the NCLEX-RN exam is also necessary. Clinical hours are included in programs. RNs treat patients, create care plans, and consult with doctors. Median annual wage is \$81,220. ****Nurse Practitioner Program Requirements and Duties**** Requires a master's degree and RN experience. Passing an exam in a specialty is necessary. Clinical hours vary by specialty. Median annual wage is \$121,610. NPs provide primary care, promote preventive health, and treat patient illness and injury. Autonomy may involve opening own practices or working with physicians. ****Certified Nurse Specialist (CNS) Program Requirements and Duties**** Requires a master's degree and RN experience. Passing an exam is necessary. Clinical hours vary by specialty. Median annual wage not specified. CNSs care for patients in specific populations, lead and educate other nurses, and advocate for change. Autonomy involves directing and educating other nurses. Certified nurse midwives (CNMs) provide primary care, deliver babies, and offer a range of services. Many states allow them to run private practices, write prescriptions, and order tests. In 2022, their median annual salary was \$120,880. CNMs require a master's degree, RN experience, and passing an exam. They must also complete 2,000 hours of clinical work, including administering anesthesia in at least 600 cases. Their duties include administering anesthesia, providing pain management, and performing emergency services. Certified registered nurse anesthetists (CRNAs) administer anesthesia, provide pre-procedure care, and manage pain. In some states, they can do this independently without physician supervision. However, this varies by state. CRNAs have a median annual salary of \$203,090. Like CNMs, they need a master's degree, RN experience, and passing an exam. The demand for healthcare professionals is expected to rise due to the aging population. This growth will be even more pronounced in nursing occupations. By 2022-2032, employment of nurse anesthetists, midwives, and practitioners is projected to increase by 38%. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) predicts a need for nurses as the baby boomer generation ages, with about 73 million people aged 65 or older by 2030. Many nurses are nearing retirement, creating a significant shortage in this field. APRNs play a vital role in addressing the shortage of primary care doctors, particularly in health professional shortage areas (HPSAs) across the United States. As there is a growing need for accessible primary care, nurse practitioners can help fill this void by providing patients with similar services to those offered by primary care doctors. Currently, 27 states and the District of Columbia permit APRNs to have full practice responsibilities, including evaluating patients, ordering diagnostic tests, initiating treatments, and prescribing medications. Additionally, some states allow APRNs to work under a collaborative agreement with another healthcare provider. To start a nursing career at any level, some form of training is required. Many roles in nursing also require the passing of an examination to become certified or earn nursing licensure. In most states, nursing assistants are unlicensed professionals who complete a training program and pass a competency exam to be registered with their state. After completing on-the-job training, CNAs are fully trained. Licensed practical nurses (LPNs) must complete a one-year education program and pass the NCLEX-PN examination to obtain licensure. LPNs can also earn certificates in specific areas of nursing. Registered nurses (RNs) require an associate or bachelor's degree, with many employers seeking candidates with a bachelor's degree. Nursing students must pass the NCLEX-RN exam to become certified as RNS. All advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs), including clinical nurse specialists and certified nurse midwives, must be RNs with some nursing experience before applying to a master's program. There are various programs available for RNs with a bachelor's or associate degree that combine a bachelor's and master's degree. To become certified in their chosen specialty, students must pass a test after completing a program. For more information on becoming an advanced practice registered nurse (APRN), please visit the relevant website. Sponsored online nursing programs Earn a Master of Science in Nursing (MSN) from Simmons University. Students can choose between two options: Family Nurse Practitioner (FNP) or Psychiatric-Mental Health Nurse Practitioner (PMHNP). The program can be completed in as few as 24 months, with full-time and part-time tracks available. Learn more about the MSN online at Simmons University. Nursing@Georgetown offers Georgetown University's Master of Science in Nursing (MSN) program online. This program prepares RNs with a Bachelor of Science in Nursing (BSN) to pursue certification in an APRN specialty. Students can earn their degree in as few as 23 months and choose from one of four APRN specialty areas: AG-ACNP, FNP, NM/WHNP, or WHNP. Request more information about the MSN online at Georgetown University. The Wegmans School of Nursing offers an M.S. in Nursing online program that requires a Bachelor's degree in nursing and an RN license. The part-time and accelerated tracks are available, with four program options: PCFNP, PMHNP, AGACNP, or AGPCNP. Learn more about the M.S. in Nursing online at St. John Fisher University. As healthcare demands continue to rise, so does the need for nurses. Both licensed practical nurses (LPNs) and registered nurses (RNs) are in high demand across various healthcare specialties. If you aspire to become a nurse, it's essential to understand the differences between LPNs and RNs. Here's a comprehensive guide to help you decide which nursing education route is best for you. To start, let's define what an LPN is. While you may be familiar with registered nurses, the role of an LPN might be unfamiliar to you. There's a common misconception that LPNs are not "real nurses," but they indeed hold a crucial position in healthcare. Unlike RNs, who take the NCLEX-RN exam, LPNs sit for The National Council Licensing Examination (NCLEX-PN). LPNs and RNs: Understanding the Differences in Nursing Roles and Responsibilities In the United States, both Licensed Practical Nurses (LPNs) and Registered Nurses (RN) play crucial roles in healthcare settings. Although they share some similarities, there are distinct differences in their duties, responsibilities, and educational requirements. ****Overview of LPN vs. RN Roles**** LPNs provide nursing care under the supervision of an RN or other healthcare providers, focusing on tasks such as monitoring vital signs, wound care, and administering medication. In contrast, RNs have a broader scope of practice and more in-depth knowledge, typically serving as supervisors in settings where both nurses work together. ****Duties and Responsibilities**** LPN duties: * Monitoring patients' vital signs * Wound care * Communicating with patients, caregivers, and healthcare team members * Documentation * Administering medication * Collecting specimens * Drawing blood * Performing care and administering medication to patients with nasogastric or gastrostomy tubes RN duties: * Administering and monitoring medications * Developing and implementing care plans * Patient assessment and admissions * Discharge planning and education * Documentation * Wound care * Performing diagnostic tests * Collaborating with physicians, nurse practitioners, and other medical team members * Educating patients and caregivers ****Salary and Job Outlook**** RN salaries tend to be higher than LPNs due to their broader scope of practice and more education. However, salary also depends on factors such as education level, experience, geographical location, and facility. ****Education Requirements**** LPN programs typically last one to two years, resulting in a certification or associate's degree after completion. RN programs require more education and training, often leading to an associate's degree or bachelor's degree. Aspiring nurses can pursue various education paths to become licensed professionals. Those who complete a practical nursing program can take the NCLEX-PN exam. However, RN programs focus on both 'how' and 'why', providing a more comprehensive understanding of nursing concepts. LPNs typically attend one-year diploma or two-year associate's degree programs in technical schools, whereas RNs can opt for two-year associate science degrees or three to four-year BSN programs at community colleges or universities. A BSN program, like Aspen University's accelerated option, allows students to complete prerequisites and nursing courses within a shorter timeframe. Upon completion, they are eligible to take the NCLEX-RN exam. LPNs often have more hands-on training due to their shorter program duration, while RNs receive in-depth education on subjects like health assessment, pharmacology, and professional practice. Career opportunities for both LPNs and RNs include nursing homes, home health care agencies, hospitals, and various healthcare facilities. Whether seeking a career change or advancing one's education, Aspen University's BSN programs cater to the needs of nurses at different stages. The original article was published on Aspen University's Altitude blog by Portia Wofford, highlighting the university's reputation for affordable nursing programs and its PL-BSN program in particular.