

Review of: "Implementing Task Substitution for Doctors and Nurses as a Key Element of Healthcare Reform"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Given the limited availability of health systems' services due to acute staffing shortages, the authors introduce the concept of task substitution between physicians and nurses by presenting the role of Advanced Nurse Practitioners (ANPs) in solving staffing shortages.

Drawing on examples from the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Australia, the authors outline how ANP nurse practitioners have been used in healthcare settings, including primary care, geriatrics, mental health, and acute care. The authors also discuss the potential for implementing similar practices in Poland, offering a strategic framework for improving nursing education, expanding ANP roles, and improving patient outcomes through health care reform. The authors also present an analysis of how advanced nursing roles can alleviate pressures on health systems and suggest feasible steps for policymakers.

The authors present considerations that lead to the hypothesis that if task substitution between physicians and nurses were implemented in some areas of medicine, overall system efficiency would improve.

In the next step, the authors present a comparison of the education and training of physicians and nurses, with a focus on the potential for nurses to manage patients independently in primary care settings.

To explore the potential for nurses to replace the duties of physicians, the authors compare their education and training, with a focus on the potential for nurses to treat patients independently in primary care settings.

As a next step, the authors conclude that differences in education and ANP are significant and reflect different approaches to health care. Physicians undergo a more intensive and specialized educational path, focusing on a broad range of medical clinical skills and specialized knowledge. In contrast, ANPs, while also well educated, place more emphasis on holistic care and case management, which is crucial in today's healthcare. Collaboration between the two professional groups is essential to providing quality health care.

The authors argue that expanded roles for nurses are an important part of health care systems in many countries, presenting examples of these roles in the manuscript.

I believe that in a situation of acute staff shortages, any proposal to improve access to health care services should be considered, especially when the authors of the presented analysis of the state of affairs propose measures that could improve the situation.

I think the article is very valuable.

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