NURSING (RN TO BSN)

Applications are not being accepted for the RN to BSN track of the BSN program. Please contact Jorgia Connor (jconnor3@luc.edu) for more information.

Applications are being accepted to the RN to MSN in Nursing and Healthcare Administration track. ogram.

Curriculum

The RN to BSN track of the BSN program is designed to build on prior learning. The 120-hour curriculum consists of four separate areas: transfer credits, nursing courses, University Core requirements, and a Professional Nursing ePortfolio. RN to BSN students must complete a minimum of 30 credits online through Loyola and the required clinical experiences in the RN to BSN track.

Courses & Credit Hours

Transfer credits: Maximum total 66 credit hours

- 30 nursing credits
- 36 general education credits

Nursing courses: 24 credit hours

- Concepts of Professional Nursing Practice
- Quality and Safety
- Community Health
- Nursing Informatics
- Nursing Research for Evidence-Based Practice
- Health Assessment
- Leadership for Professional Nursing Practice
- Nursing Ethics
- Health Care Transitions
- Integrative Clinical Practicum

University Core Requirements: Six to 18 credit hours

Requirements may be fulfilled by general education transfer credit.

- Quantitative Knowledge and Inquiry
- Mission specific core courses
- Artistic Knowledge and Inquiry
- Historical Knowledge and Inquiry
- Literary Knowledge and Inquiry
- Scientific Knowledge and Inquiry
- Philosophical Knowledge and Inquiry
- Theological and Religious Knowledge and Inquiry
- Ethical Knowledge and Inquiry

Professional Nursing Portfolio: Maximum of 18 credit hours

Students are required to earn credits through a Professional Nursing ePortfolio, up to 25 credits depending on professional accomplishments. If a student does not meet the needed credits from the ePortfolio, additional credits must be earned from Loyola courses. Elective or core courses may satisfy a portion of this requirement.

Program Options

Full-time and part-time enrollment options are available to online RN-to-BSN students. Each course is three credit hours and taught over six to eight weeks.

Full-Time Program Plan:
Full-time students complete a total of 12 credit hours each semester and take two courses each session. The full-time program plan may be completed in a minimum of one academic year if all core courses transfer in at the time of admission.
RN-BSN Program Plan (Full Time) (https://www.luc.edu/nursing/academics/degreeprograms/undergraduatedegrees/rn-to-bsn/)

Part-Time Program Plan:
Part-time students complete a total of six credit hours each semester and take one course each session. The part-time program plan may be completed in a minimum of two academic years if all core courses transfer in at the time of admission.
RN-BSN Program Plan (Part Time) (https://www.luc.edu/nursing/academics/degreeprograms/undergraduatedegrees/rn-to-bsn/)

Learning Outcomes

The RN to BSN track has the same learning outcomes as the BSN Program.

The goal of the BSN program is to prepare baccalaureate generalist nurses. At the completion of the program, graduates are expected to:

- Synthesize knowledge from liberal arts, sciences, and nursing science as a basis for professional nursing practice.
- Integrate levels of prevention, quality, safety concepts and principles and leadership into professional nursing practice.
- Provide culturally competent, effective and patient-centered professional nursing care to individuals, families and communities across the lifespan.
- Demonstrate the ability to effectively communicate and collaborate with the patient and interprofessional team to deliver evidence-based, safe, patient-centered care to individuals, families and communities.
- Integrate values, ethics and legal knowledge into nursing practice.
- Integrate scientific evidence and patient, family and community preferences into the planning, implementation and evaluation of professional nursing care.
- Apply skills of information technology and information management effectively in professional nursing practice.
- Analyze ways governmental, institutional and professional policies directly and indirectly influence the healthcare system and population health.