Historical and contemporary nursing practice

Chapter 1

Aspects that have influencing nursing practice

- Woman's roles
- Religion
- War
- Societal attitude
- Nursing leaders

Contemporary nursing practice

- Definition of nursing.
- Recipient of nursing.
- Scope of nursing.
- Setting for nursing practice.
- Nurse practice act.
- Current standard of clinical nursing practice.

- Woman's health: the care provided related to physical maintenance and comfort.
- Religion: such as spiritual coaling and devotions to duty and hard work.
- War: have accentuated the need for nursing.
- Societal attitude: social attitude about nurse and nursing have significantly influence professional nursing.
- Nurse leaders: Florence nightingale, Clara Barton, Lillian Wald, lying dock, Margaret singer, and Mary Breckenridge and others.
Definition of nursing

- Florence Nightingale defined nursing as the act of utilizing the environment of the patient to assist him in his recovery.
- Virginia Henderson stated that the unique function of the nurse is to assist the individual, sick or well, in the performance of those activities contributing to health or recovery.

Recipient of nursing

- Consumer, patient, and client.
  - Consumer: an individual, a group of people or community that use services or commodities.
  - Patient: a person who is waiting for or undergoing medical treatment or care.
  - Client: a person who engages the advice or services of another who is qualified to provide the services.

Scope of nursing

- Nurse provides care for 3 types: individual, family, and community.
- Nursing practice involves four areas:
  1. Promoting health and wellness.
  2. Preventing illnesses.
  3. Restoring health.
  4. Care of the dying.

Promoting health and wellness

- Wellness is a state of well-being. Nurses promote wellness in a client who is both healthy and ill, e.g.:
  - Improving nutrition and physical fitness
  - Preventing drug and alcohol misuse
  - Restricting smoking
  - Preventing accident and injury in the home
Preventing illnesses

- The goal of illnesses preventing program is to maintain optimal health by preventing disease e.g.:
  - Immunization.
  - Prenatal and infant care.
  - Prevention of sexual transmitted disease.

Restoring health

- Focusing on the ill client and extend from early detection of disease through helping the client during the recovery period.

Nursing activates include

- Providing direct care to the ill person, administration of medication......
- Performing diagnostic and assessment procedure e.g. blood pressure etc...
- Consult with other health care
- Teach client about recovery activates such as exercise etc...
- Rehabilitation client to their optimal level

Setting for nursing practice

- Hospital
- Client's home
- Community agencies
- Ambulatory activities and others.
nurse practice act

- or legal acts for professional nursing practice.
- Nurses are responsible for knowing their state's nursing practices act as it governs their practices.

Role and function of the nurse

- Care givers: include those activities that assist the client physically and psychologically while preserving the client dignity.
- Communicator: integrated to all nursing role. In the role of communicator nurse identify client's problem and then communicate them verbally or in writing to other members of the health team.

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standards of clinical nursing practice

- Purposed is to describe the responsibility for watch nurses are accountable.
- Establishing and implementing standards of practices are major function of professional organization.
Role and function of the nurse continue......

- **Leader**: influence the other to work together to accomplish to specific goal.
- **Manager**: manages the nursing care at individual family and community.
- **Research consumer**: use research to improve client care.
- **Expand career role**.

Role and function of the nurse continue......

- **Teacher**: the nurse help client learn about their health and the health care procedure.
- **Client advocate**: act to protect the client.
- **Counselor**: counseling is the process of helping a client to recognize and cope with stressful psychological or social problem and to develop and improve the personal relationship.
- **Change agent**: make modification on their own behavior.

Criteria of profession

- **Profession**: defined as occupation that required extensive education or a calling that required special knowledge, skill and preparation.
- **Professionalism**: professional character, or methods away of life that implies responsibilities and commitment.
- **Professionalization**: is the process of becoming profession

Criteria of professionalism:

- Specialized education.
- Body of knowledge.
- Services or intuition.
- Ongoing research.
- Code of ethics.
- Autonomy.
- Professional organization.

Expanded Career Roles

- Nurse practitioner
- Nurse administrator
- Clinical nurse specialist
- Nurse educator
- Nurse anesthetist
- Nurse midwife
- Nurse researcher
Nursing education and research

Type of education program:
- licensed practical (vocational) nursing programs.
- registered nursing programs:
  - diploma programs.
  - community college/associated degree program.
  - baccalaureate degree program.
- graduated nursing education:
  - masters program.
  - doctoral program.

Factor influencing contemporary nursing practice
- Economics.
- Consumer's demand.
- Family structure.
- Science and technology.
- Information and telecommunication.
- Legislation.
- Demography.