Unit I: Foundations of Community Health

Chapter 2
Evolution of Community Health Nursing
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Objectives:

Upon mastery of this chapter, you should be able to:

- Describe the **four stages** of community health nursing’s development.

- Analyze the **impact of societal influences** on the development and practice of community health nursing.

- Recognize the contributions of selected nursing leaders throughout history to the advancement of community health nursing.

- Explore the academic and advanced **professional preparation** of community health nurses.
**Introduction:**

Community health nursing development, which has been influenced by changes in nursing, public health, and society, can be traced through four stages.

Through this stages community health nurse developed from leys women driven by religious believes push her to serve poor people and wounded solders.

Into specialized nurse play active role in shaping health policies and apply health education program and research's.
Describe the four stages of community health development

- Early Home Care (before Mid-1800s).
- District Nursing (Mid-1800s to 1900).
Early home care (before Mid-1800s):

- **Community based nursing**: term to describe the setting for nurse care delivery.
- **The focus** of this care was to reduce suffering and promote healing.
- **Religious and charitable groups**
  
  *Example: Knights hospitallers*. They protected and cared for pilgrims on their way to Jerusalem.

- **Sisters of Charity laid** (1617); a foundation for modern community health nursing, an organization composed of nuns and lay women dedicated to serving the poor and needy.
From the late 1600s to the mid-1800s, a decline in the number of religious orders, with subsequent curtailing of nursing care for the sick poor.

The Industrial Revolution created additional problems; in both Europe and America.

Modern community health nursing practice was laid through Florence Nightingale’s (1820) remarkable accomplishments.
Cont.

- She worked during the Crimean War (1854-1856).

- Organized competent nursing care and established kitchens and laundries that resulted in hundreds of lives being saved.

- Worked as a reformer, a reactionary, and a researcher. She also used principles of biostatistics.

- Book notes of *nursing what it is & what it is not*. Published in England in 1859.

- In 1860, established a non-religious school for nursing.
District Nursing (Mid-1800s to 1900):

- Visiting Nursing (district nursing) were assigned to the areas of the city.

William Rathbone. 1859:

- Care of individuals

- Religious to private philanthropy

- Health visitors backbone of primary health care system
Public Health Nursing (1900 – 1970):

- Expansion to health & welfare of the general public

- Specialized programs

- Lillian Wald: Public Health Nursing
  - Teachers College
  - National Organization for Public Health Nursing
  - Henry Street Settlement

- National League of Nursing Education
Community Health Nursing (1970 – present):

- Community Health Nursing
  - Public Health Nursing (Epidemiology)
  - Community-based clinics
  - Work Sites
  - Schools

- Collaboration and interdisciplinary teamwork
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stages</th>
<th>Focus</th>
<th>Nursing Orientation</th>
<th>Service Emphasis</th>
<th>Institutional Base (Agencies)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Early home care</td>
<td>Sick poor</td>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>Curative</td>
<td>Lay and religious orders</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Before mid-1800s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>District nursing</td>
<td>Sick poor</td>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>Curative; beginning of preventive</td>
<td>Voluntary; some government</td>
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<tr>
<td>(1860–1900)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Curative; preventive</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public health nursing</td>
<td>Needy public</td>
<td>Families</td>
<td>Health promotion; illness prevention</td>
<td>Government; some voluntary</td>
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<td>(1900–1970)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergence of community</td>
<td>Total community</td>
<td>Populations</td>
<td></td>
<td>Many kinds; some independent practice</td>
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<td>health nursing</td>
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<td>(1970–present)</td>
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Analyze the impact of societal influences on CHN

- Advanced technology
- Causal thinking
Educational changes:

Ex.

Role changes for women
Consumer movement & changing demographics

Economic forces
Identify five characteristics shared by all cultures:

- Learned
- Integrated
- Shared
- Mostly tacit
- Dynamic
Assume that you have been asked to make a home visit to a 75-year-old man living alone whose wife recently died.

Besides assessing his individual needs, what additional factors should you consider for assessment and intervention that would indicate an aggregate or population-focused approach?

What self-care practices might you encourage or teach?