

Inclusive Vision of Nursing Practice

By:

**Faisal ahmed Ali alzowaid
Marwah hashim ahmad al hashim
Ashraf abdulmohsen salman Al Kuwait
MUSTAFA SALEH MOHAMMED AL-SAAD
MOHANNED ABDULLAH ABDUARHMAN BO-HAYA
Fadhel ABBAS Abdullah Al Abdullah
Thaar ayedh almutairi
ABDULZIZ EID ALMUTAIRI
ALI HUSSAIN A ALSHAGHAB
Mawaheb Abdulwahab Alabdullah
Mousa mohammed albeshar
Ali Hussain A Al Basher
Afaf Hadi awagi
Maryam Ahmed Ali Al-Quraishi
Maryam Muslim Abuhassan
Ayman Hussain Alshuwaish**

Introduction:

Nursing is a vital component of the healthcare system and a significant profession that has a pivotal impact on patient safety and care. The evaluation of nurses' involvement in the healthcare system is challenging due to its multifaceted and undefined nature. The negligence of nurses' work has a detrimental impact on public health and the healthcare facility. Professional nursing originated with Florence Nightingale in the mid-19th century and has since developed and transformed. This study aims to ascertain the historical context of nursing and comprehend the significance of nursing facilities in contemporary healthcare. In addition, this study is conducted to assess the significance of nursing in the contemporary healthcare system.

The field of nursing is undergoing fast transformations, both in terms of patient care and the way nursing is taught. Nursing is a stimulating and ever-changing field that offers several chances for each professional to contribute to the attainment of optimal health outcomes for individuals, families, communities, and populations. Nursing is an immensely expansive and varied field that provides numerous employment opportunities. Nurses were previously seen to be crucial in addressing contemporary health issues, provided that they are appropriately assigned, appreciated, and involved in health-related decision-making (Kieft, R. A., et al.,2014).

Health, social care, independent, and voluntary services are all a part of nursing, which occurs in a wide variety of settings (e.g., hospitals, nursing homes, people's homes, schools, general practitioners' offices, prisons, and places of learning and research). Throughout a person's life, nursing helps with problems related to physical, mental, emotional, and social health (Cassatly, M. G., 2010).

Nurses have an increasingly important and dynamic role in healthcare due to rising patient expectations, new technology, and shifts in the way care is delivered. Along with reformulating educational approaches that are used in professional training to ensure that patients are not exposed to needless hazards, this trend necessitates that nurses have access to up-to-date information in order to assess and treat patients properly. Many different approaches to teaching are in use today. Among these, it is recommended that you promote the widespread use of nursing simulation situations (Aggarwal, R., et al.,2010).

Embracing diversity and inclusion has been a long-standing struggle for nurses. (Jongen et al., 2018; Oikarainen et al., 2019; Truong et al., 2014) Numerous healthcare professionals have emphasized the importance of providing care that is "culturally competent," "culturally agile," "culturally sensitive," and so on. Despite this, there is no consensus among nursing researchers regarding the phrase to use or the specific skill that is most linked to enhanced diversity and inclusion (D&I) in clinical settings (Jongen et al., 2018; Oikarainen et al., 2019; Truong et al., 2014). So far, there is no agreed-upon method for instructing nurses in clinical or intrapersonal D&I abilities, let alone interpersonal ones.

Nurses face ongoing challenges in determining how they may make meaningful contributions to society in their professional capacity. They are anticipated to assume professional obligations in order to consistently deliver direct care, safeguard human lives, and assist with activities of daily life. Nurses must enhance their nursing competency and incorporate it into their everyday practice if this is to be achieved.

Acquiring competence is a process that involves learning and gaining experience.

There are two sides to the idea of competence, Firstly, a set of skills that could be valuable in some situations and secondly, the drive to put those skills to use. Competency, on the other hand, is a quality of conduct that develops through time in response to personal interests, experiences, and the ways in which one's attitude and drive shape them. Achieving one's goals is highly probable when this characteristic is present. Being competent (able) is the first step in being competent (behavioral traits) (Fukada, M., 2018).

Definition of Nursing:

Nursing has been defined in various ways by different individuals. Nevertheless, will explore several prevalent definitions of nursing:

Nursing:

- the supply of ideal circumstances to facilitate the individual's healing processes and to shield them from disruptions in those processes.
- Nursing is a caring profession that focuses on promoting health, avoiding illness, and providing care and rehabilitation to those who are sick or disabled. It is a humanistic science.

The practice of nursing:

Nursing practice is characterized by the identification and management of human reactions to real or potential health issues through the provision of health education, counseling, case finding, and assistance in maintaining or restoring health and well-being, as well as the implementation of medical regimens prescribed by a licensed or otherwise legally authorized dentist or physician.

Description of the Scope of Nursing Practice

The Scope of Nursing Practice encompasses the essential aspects of nursing practice, including the individuals involved, the activities performed, the locations where it takes place, the timing of these activities, the reasons for them, and the methods employed. To have a comprehensive understanding of the dynamic and intricate field of nursing, it is necessary to address each of these concerns. These questions explore the developing borders and membership within the nursing profession (Abt, M., et al., 2022).

The definition of nursing is a concise description of the essence of nursing. Registered nurses and advanced practice registered nurses are individuals who have received education, earned titles, and hold active licenses to practice nursing. Nursing is required whenever there is a demand for nursing expertise, insight, compassion, guidance, practical skills, or instruction, regardless of the time or location. Nursing takes place in any setting where there is a healthcare consumer requiring care, information, or advocacy. The "how" of nursing practice refers to the specific techniques, approaches, strategies, and protocols that nurses employ in their professional practice. The "why" refers to nursing's adaptation to the evolving demands of society in order to achieve favorable healthcare outcomes for consumers, in accordance with nursing's social commitment and responsibility to society. The extent to which individual registered nurses and advanced practice registered nurses participate in the complete range of nursing practice is contingent upon their education, experience, role, and the specific community they serve.

History of Nursing:

The precise beginnings of the nursing profession are murky. Nevertheless, the development, evolution, and practice of nursing can be traced back to moral action (Egenes, K. J., 2017).

1) Nursing in ancient civilization:

The early historical documentation of ancient civilization provides scant details regarding individuals responsible for tending to the ill. During this period, beliefs on the origin of illnesses were deeply rooted in superstition and magic, resulting in the employment of magical remedies for therapy.

In order to manage contagious diseases, the ancient Egyptians instituted community planning and stringent hygiene regulations. Nurses were originally documented when they were.

Healthcare workers' customary responsibilities were mentioned in writings from the Babylonian culture. At various points in the Old Testament, nurses are described as women who care for newborns, the ill, and the dying, as well as midwives who helped with labor and delivery.

Ancient Rome had highly developed systems for tending to the ill and treating injuries, both in their mythological beliefs and in practical reality. Despite the development of medicine as a scientific field, there was insufficient evidence to provide a solid foundation for nursing.

2) Nursing in the Middle Ages:

During this era, the only access to nursing professions for men and women was through monastic orders and other religious organizations. The influence of the Christian principle "love thy neighbor as thyself" on the evolution of western nursing was substantial. Through Christ's parable of the Good Samaritan tending to a weary and injured stranger, the principle of compassion was established.

During the third and fourth centuries, a number of affluent women in the Roman Empire, such as Marcella, Fabiola, and Paula, embraced Christianity and utilized their riches to establish residences dedicated to the care and treatment of the impoverished, the ill, and the homeless. These residences served as precursors to modern hospitals.

Development of nursing specialities:

Specialized nursing services, such as children's nursing and mental health nursing, can be traced back to the 1800s.

- **Children's nursing:**

Reports of pediatric home visitation first appeared in print in the middle of the nineteenth century. There was a lot of pushback against admitting sick children to hospitals, therefore charitable dispensaries were set up as an alternative (Glasper, A., & Clarke, S., 2021). It was also widely believed that hospitals were a breeding ground for infectious diseases, and the fact that children were typically undernourished added to the list of concerns. Nevertheless, in 1852, Dr. Charles West established the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street, London, in response to the growing demand for specialized care for ill children.

In 1860, the Edinburgh Sick Children's Hospital was established. Mothers could get guidance and training in the specialized field of pediatric nursing at Great Ormond Street Hospital. It was well acknowledged by 1888 that sick children needed specialized nursing care, and nurses caring for sick children needed particular training. Nearly a decade before to the beginning of adult nursing education, a 2-year training program was developed (Jolley, J., 2009).

- **Mental health nursing:**

A shift in perspective towards people with mental illness also occurred in the 1800s. Those who suffered from mental illness were stigmatized and excluded during that era. Many people who could not afford treatment were put to prison, while those who could were cared for in facilities called asylums.

A general consensus emerged at the beginning of the nineteenth century regarding a shared ethical principle—that society had a duty toward those deemed vulnerable or of limited financial resources—and a desire to combat poverty, illness, and ignorance. Furthermore, it was acknowledged that mental health nursing (formerly referred to as asylum nursing) ought to be a proficiency-based occupation, requiring not only physical prowess but also intellectual acumen (Ball, E., 2013).

Nursing in the twentieth century:

In 1902, Fenwick served as both secretary and treasurer of the newly created Society for the State Registration of Nurses. The National Council of Trained Nurses of Great Britain and Ireland was founded in 1904, and she subsequently became its president. All midwives in practice were mandated to register with the Central Midwives Board and undergo training that same year under the Midwives Act.

Fenwick significantly contributed to the formation of the Society for the State Registration of Nurses in 1902 while serving as Secretary and Treasurer. Following its establishment in 1904, she assumed the role of president of the National Council of Trained Nurses of Great Britain and Ireland. As per the terms of the Midwives Act, all practicing midwives were obligated to receive training and register with the Central Midwives Board.

The Central Committee for the State Registration of Nurses was established in 1909, with Fenwick serving as a co-honorary secretary. From 1910 until 1914, the Central Committee attempted to pass yearly parliamentary bills regarding nurse registration, but these efforts were obstructed.

The consequences of the First World War (1914–1918) resulted in the deployment of untrained female volunteers, known as the 'Voluntary Aid Detachment', to support nurses. This posed a risk of diminishing the quality of nursing care, which led to the creation of an organization specifically for trained nurses.

Advanced nursing practice:

Nursing practice that is advanced explains the work that nurses "do" in their roles. Although there isn't a single definition, it is generally agreed upon that advanced nursing practice maximizes the application of nursing knowledge, increases autonomy in practice, and advances the field. Working in tandem and consulting with decision-makers and other healthcare professionals is part of advanced nursing practice's intrinsic role as a change agent. In contrast to advanced clinical practice, which solely relates to patient care in a clinical setting, advanced practice is another phrase for advanced nursing practice (Castledine, G., 2002).

Advanced practice Nursing encompasses the entirety of a particular nursing profession. (Styles, M., & Lewis, C. 2000) characterize the domain of Advanced Practice Nursing (APN) as a pyramid. The foundation of APN responsibilities, which involve advanced nursing practice, relies on contextual conditions that facilitate their function. Within this particular framework, APN encompasses advanced nursing practice and extends beyond it. The area of Advanced Practice Nursing (APN) comprises a range of APN responsibilities, the settings in which these roles exist and interact, environmental factors that influence the purpose and characteristics of APN roles, and the resources and institutions that enable advanced nursing practice.

Ensuring the safety, efficacy, and quality of practice, the nursing profession is tasked with defining the duties of advanced practice nurses (APNs), developing standards for their education and practice, and regulating and monitoring them. The profession's endorsement of advanced practice requirements is a measure of APN's credibility.

The APN community comprises advanced practice nurses, educational institutions, specialized groups, and social networks that exert impact on the growth of APN roles (Roy & Martinez 1983, Brown 1998). The Nurse Practitioner/Advanced Practice Network, created by the International Council of Nurses (ICN 2001), links advanced practice nurses and offers resources and evidence-based information to promote the worldwide advancement of APN jobs.

Role of nursing in modern healthcare:

Nurses play a crucial role in patient care and must be able to interpret a wide range of treatment metrics. To provide patients with the best possible treatment, nurses work both alone and in tandem with other medical experts. As a registered nurse, you have many obligations to your patients. When it comes to patients' health, the main responsibility of nurses is to raise their level of awareness through education. They serve as a bridge between patients and a diverse group of medical professionals that work together to treat patients consistently. To improve the health of sick individuals, nurses have crucial obligations, one of which is to provide patients the best treatment possible. Most importantly, nurses are responsible

for the following tasks, which are based on their various roles:

- **Medication and treatment administration:**

The major responsibility of nurses in healthcare facilities is the administration of medication and treatments. When it comes to improving patients' health, nursing experts are there to help with medicine and other healthcare recommendations. In order to aid doctors in developing a treatment plan, they record past medical history and note any symptoms.

- **Client education:**

It is essential to educate clients in order to help them live healthy, stress-free lives, and nurses play a key role in this endeavor. The role of the nurse is to raise awareness of potential health problems and their symptoms by teaching the public about these issues. On top of that, they teach people how to avoid getting sick in the first place.

- **Case management:**

The treatment of patients with serious consequences requires case management. Medical practitioners and other caregivers rely on nurses to aid in case management, which in turn aids in the planning of treatment for patients. Periodically, nurses document information pertaining to the patient's medication and diagnostic results, which aid physicians in proposing additional treatments.

Conclusion:

Nurses are regarded as the primary cornerstone of the healthcare system, providing crucial support to doctors and other healthcare professionals in delivering prominent patient care. Nurses play a crucial role in delivering healthcare services and providing guidance to patients for leading healthy and stress-free lifestyles. Technological advancement is the primary catalyst for the continuous improvement of nursing facilities. Telehealth facilities and sophisticated automated equipment are crucial elements in enhancing the nursing and healthcare system.

By defining APN and advanced nursing practice, we can provide the groundwork for characterizing six factors that have an impact on the introduction of APN positions and for making suggestions for how to make future introductions of APN roles better. The process of introducing these positions is intricate and ever-changing. They aren't being used to their full potential because they were unexpectedly introduced. Progression of APN and endeavors to "progress the nursing care given to society" will depend on formulating and assessing the efficacy of plans to circumvent systemic obstacles to the adoption of APN responsibilities.

However, patients in any healthcare setting should receive care that is focused on their individual needs rather than what is most convenient for the healthcare professionals participating in their treatment. Nurses have the chance to take on a pivotal role in revolutionizing the healthcare system to establish a more accessible, high-quality, and value-oriented environment that prioritizes the needs of patients.

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