

"قالوا سبحانك لا علم لنا إلا ما علمتنا إنك أنت العليم الحكيم"

صدق الله العظيم

البقرة، آية 32

Introduction to **Perspectives and professional issues in nursing**

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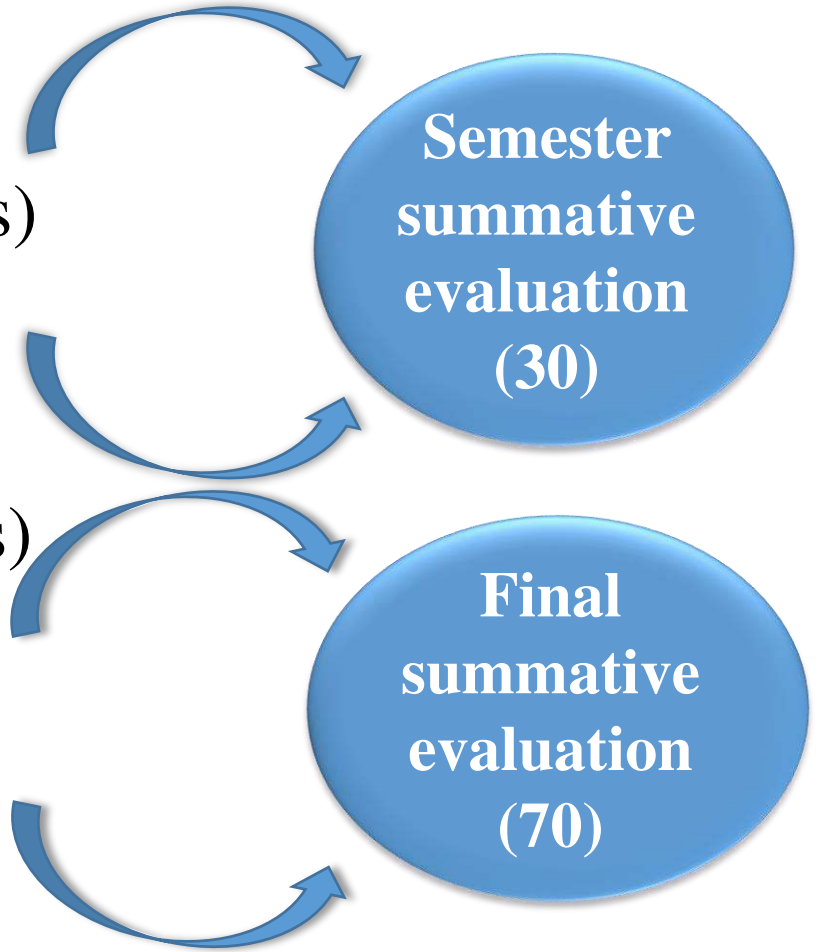
College of Nursing

Course specification Preparatory

Total marks = 100

- Semester Activities: (30 marks)
- Written exam: (70 marks)



outlines

- Historical Evolution of Nursing.
- Roles and Responsibilities of Professional Nurses.
- Scope of Nursing Practice and Its Importance in Patient Care.

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lecture, participants will be able to:

1. Understand the historical evolution of nursing as a profession.
2. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of professional nurses in various healthcare settings.
3. Explore the scope of nursing practice and its importance in patient care.

Video about

- Historical Evolution of Nursing

Historical Evolution of Nursing

1. Early Nursing Practices:

- **Nursing roles in ancient civilizations (Iraq, Egypt, Greece, Rome).**
- **Care rooted in religion, family, and community support.**

Question

- **Which of the following was a primary source of care in ancient civilizations like Iraq, Egypt, Greece, and Rome?**
- A) Formal nursing schools
  B) Religious institutions and community support
  C) Military hospitals
  D) Secular hospitals

2-Middle Ages

Care dominated by religious institutions and charity work.

- **Women in religious and men in military orders provided care for the sick and wounded.**

2. During the Middle Ages, who predominantly provided care for the sick and wounded?

A) Physicians

B) Religious orders, with women and men in military orders

C) Nurses trained in secular hospitals

D) Family members at home

3.Renaissance and Enlightenment:

Secular hospitals began to emerge. Nursing remained informal and often lacked training.

3. What was the impact of the Renaissance and Enlightenment on nursing care?

- A) Nursing became highly formalized and regulated
  B) Secular hospitals emerged, but nursing remained informal and untrained
  C) Religious orders took over all nursing duties
  D) Nursing became more scientific and research-based

History of Ethics





1. Florence nightingale (1820-1910) the morals and values she gave to nursing have endured.
2. Florence nightingale saw nursing as a call to services, and she thought that those
3. Who became nurses should be people of good moral character.
4. She was passionate about the need to provide care to poor people and also about the
5. importance of a sanitary environment as seen in her work with soldiers in Crimean war (1854- 1856).

Florence Nightingale's Impact:

- **Modernized nursing during the Crimean War by improving sanitation and patient care outcomes.**

- **Established the first professional nursing school in 1860.**
- **Advocated for public health and statistical analysis in healthcare.**

How did Florence Nightingale contribute to the modern nursing profession?

- A) She established the first secular hospital
  B) She modernized nursing during the Crimean War by improving sanitation and patient care
  C) She focused only on military care
  D) She limited nursing education to religious orders

4. 20th Century and Beyond•

- **Nursing became a regulated profession with licensure and formal education.**
- **Specialized roles emerged, such as advanced practice nurses and researchers.**
- **Global recognition of nursing's essential role during health crises and pandemics**

5. Which of the following developments occurred in the 20th century and beyond in nursing?

- A) Nursing became less regulated with no formal education required
  B) Specialized roles emerged, including advanced practice nurses and researchers
  C) Nursing returned to being a purely religious vocation
  D) Nursing was excluded from global health crises and pandemics

2. Roles and Responsibilities of Professional Nurses

- **Core Roles of a Nurse**:

  1. Caregiver: Providing competent care to patients.

  - **(Caregiver):**

  2. Educator: Teaching patients and families about health, and disease management.

True/false

- **A core role of a nurse is to provide competent care to patients.**
- **Nurses are only responsible for providing direct care to patients and do not have roles in educating patients or their families.**

Core Roles of a Nurse:

3. Advocate: Representing patients' needs and ensuring ethical treatment.

4. Researcher: Engaging in evidence-based practice to improve healthcare outcomes.

Core Roles of a Nurse:

5. Leader: Managing teams, influencing policies, and driving change within healthcare systems.

- **True/ false**

1. The role of a nurse as an advocate involves representing patients' needs and ensuring ethical treatment.

2. Nurses do not participate in research or evidence-based practice, as their role is primarily clinical and focused on direct patient care.

Responsibilities in Healthcare Settings:

1. Delivering patient-centered care.

Responsibilities in Healthcare Settings:

2 - Maintaining patient safety and quality standards.

Responsibilities in Healthcare Settings:

3. Collaborating with interdisciplinary teams for holistic care.

3. Scope of Nursing Practice

1. Nurse Practice Acts: Laws that outline nursing roles and responsibilities, varying by region or country.

True/false

Nurse Practice Acts are laws that define nursing roles and responsibilities, and they are the same worldwide.

3. Scope of Nursing Practice

2. Practice Areas:

1. **Clinical care:** **Acute and long-term care settings.**
2. **Community and public health nursing.**

Advanced practice roles: **Nurse Practitioner (NP), Nurse Anesthetist, Nurse Midwife, etc.**

True or False:

- **Clinical care is only provided in acute care settings, such as hospitals, and does not apply to long-term care settings.**

References

- **Black, B. P. (2020).** *Professional Nursing: Concepts & Challenges* (9th ed.). Elsevier.
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- **American Nurses Association. (2020).** The Code of Ethics for Nurses with Interpretive Statements. *Journal of Nursing Regulation, 11*(1), S1-S64.
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Thank you