

### Nursing Today Research Literatures

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**Abstract:** Nursing is a professional work within the health care system on the care of individuals, families, and communities so that they may attain, maintain, or recover optimal health and quality of life. Nurses provide care within the ordering scope of physicians. In the postwar period, nurse education has undergone a process of diversification towards advanced and specialized credentials, and many of the traditional regulations and provider roles are changing. In the fifth century BC, for example, the Hippocratic Collection in places describes skilled care and observation of patients by male attendants, who may have been early nurses. The practice of school nursing must change with the times. School nurses must develop new leadership and collaborative skills to work within the interdisciplinary school and community teams that will be required to put changes in place. This article introduces recent research reports on nursing and war as references in the related studies.

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#### 1. Introduction

Nursing is a professional work within the health care system on the care of individuals, families, and communities so that they may attain, maintain, or recover optimal health and quality of life. Nurses provide care within the ordering scope of physicians. In the postwar period, nurse education has undergone a process of diversification towards advanced and specialized credentials, and many of the traditional regulations and provider roles are changing. In the fifth century BC, for example, the Hippocratic Collection in places describes skilled care and observation of patients by male attendants, who may have been early nurses. The practice of school nursing must change with the times. School nurses must develop new leadership and collaborative skills to work within the interdisciplinary school and community teams that will be required to put changes in place.

The following introduces recent reports as references in the related studies.

Amundsen, S. B. "Historical analysis of the Ebola virus: prospective implications for primary care nursing today." *Clin Excell Nurse Pract*. 1998 Nov;2(6):343-51.

Ebola continues to attract worldwide attention as a highly lethal virus of unknown origin that leaves victims bleeding to death and has no known vaccine or cure. The purpose of this historical research was to review and analyze the primary and secondary sources available on Ebola for use by primary care nurses in

the event of future outbreaks. A rich resource of history has been well documented by some of the original physicians, virologists, and members of international teams, but nothing was found to be documented by nurses during these outbreaks. Multiple themes emerged including the origins of the viral strains of Ebola, transmission factors, epidemiology, virology, nonhuman and genetic research, treatment, and clinical implications. This research will provide primary care nurses with historical information about Ebola to help in future treatment options and algorithm development.

Araujo, S. and L. Sofield "Workplace violence in nursing today." *Nurs Clin North Am*. 2011 Dec;46(4):457-64, vi. doi: [10.1016/j.cnur.2011.08.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cnur.2011.08.006). Epub 2011 Oct 6.

Workplace violence is not a new phenomenon and is often sensationalized by the media when an incident occurs. Verbal abuse is a form of workplace violence that leaves no scars. However, for nurses, the emotional damage to the individual can affect productivity, increase medication errors, incur absenteeism, and decrease morale and overall satisfaction within the nursing profession. This results in staffing turnover and creates a hostile work environment that affects the culture within the organization.

Campbell, S. L. "Cultivating empowerment in nursing today for a strong profession tomorrow." *J Nurs Educ*. 2003 Sep;42(9):423-6.

The ongoing nursing shortage requires careful consideration by those in nursing education to determine causes of the shortage and best approaches to countering the supply issue predicted to last far into the future. A grounded theory approach was used to conduct a pilot study to explore processes related to empowerment and disempowerment among 16 participants from a baccalaureate nursing program. Participants included nursing school administrators, faculty, and students. Cultivating was the basic core process constructed that appeared to influence empowering and disempowering experiences in nursing education. Findings suggest collaborative efforts between nursing education and clinical practice are necessary.

Igoe, J. B. "School nursing today: a search for new cheese." J Sch Nurs. 2000 Dec;16(5):9-15.

The practice of school nursing must change with the times. School nurses must develop new leadership and collaborative skills to work within the interdisciplinary school and community teams that will be required to put changes in place. This article defines current trends and their implications for the search for the most efficient and appropriate school health services. It explores preparation and competencies for school nurses, legal and ethical concerns, and financing needed to provide adequate school health services. Many support systems exist today, and new ones are being developed to expand the range of health services provided in schools. The National Association of School Nurses encourages strategic planning for the new school health environment, and the Office of School Health at the University of Colorado provides extensive resources to help school nurses develop and put their plans in place.

Lee, P. "Applying Carper's patterns of knowing to children's nursing today." Contemp Nurse. 2002 Oct;13(2-3):217-22.

A brief overview is given of Carper's four fundamental patterns of knowing in nursing, that is empirics, aesthetics, personal knowing in nursing and moral knowledge in nursing. Each of the four patterns is then applied to children's nursing to determine how well it relates to children's nursing, and indeed whether this is taught or learnt at either pre-registration or post-registration level. It is suggested that some of the fundamental patterns of knowing are more clearly developed than others with regard to children's nursing. Some of the reasons for this are postulated.

Pitkajarvi, M. "Finland 1993. Theatre nursing today." Br J Theatre Nurs. 1993 May;3(2):6-7.

The health care organization in Finland, as in the rest of Scandinavia, forms an important part of the social security services which are delivered to the public by the state and the health boards. In fact, the Finnish National health care organization, being economically and geographically achievable equally for all Finnish citizens, is mentioned by the World Health Organization as an example of a well functioning system. We also have private health care services, providing services mainly for those who want to be taken care of only by a certain doctor, or those with health problems that they want treated immediately. Basically, there are no differences in the quality of care between the private sector and the public one. However, the private units provide only a small part of the sum total of the health care services. For example, the municipal and state hospitals have about 63,500 beds, whereas the private hospitals have about 3,200 beds.

Shields, L., P. Morrall, et al. "Care to be a nurse? Reflections on a radio broadcast and its ramifications for nursing today." Nurse Educ Today. 2012 Jul;32(5):614-7. doi: 10.1016/j.nedt.2011.09.001. Epub 2011 Oct 8.

Nursing education in the UK has lagged behind most of the developed world since inception of Project 2000 because in England, a diploma has been accepted as the basis for education, unlike other countries (including Scotland and Wales) a degree has been the accepted standard for many years. While Australia's nursing education has been more protected, an anti-intellectualism is creeping in with a technical college now offering a nursing degree, and some universities lowering their admission standards for nursing courses. Changes in the UK being imposed through the influence of the global financial crisis threaten nursing even further and this is not helped by short sighted media reports of problems with nursing care in the National Health Service. This paper examines the continuing devaluing of critical thinking, something that we contend, with the strongest emphasis, should be at the core of every aspect of nursing practice, education and research., and implications for nursing in both the UK and Australia.

Upton, D. J. "How can we achieve evidence-based practice if we have a theory-practice gap in nursing today?" J Adv Nurs. 1999 Mar;29(3):549-55.

The purpose of this paper is to discuss how nursing can achieve evidence-based practice when a theory-practice gap exists in nursing today. The paper commences with an introduction to the concept of evidence-based practice and a discussion of the relationships between theory, practice and the theory-practice gap. An analysis of the two concepts will then

be presented from within the four pillars of nursing, namely management, practice, research and education. The paper will conclude with a discussion of whether evidence-based practice can be achieved in view of the theory-practice gap.

Vietta, E. P., M. Uehara, et al. "[Declarations by registered nurses from the 1980s: an aid to the understanding of nursing today]." Rev Lat Am Enfermagem. 1998 Jul;6(3):107-16.

This study is part of a more extensive project that aims to rescue significant aspects related to the evolution of nursing care from 1950s until 1990s. This study was developed using the technique of oral declaration by active and retired registered nurses, in the context of a school-hospital from the interior of the Sao Paulo State. The present study particularizes the outcomes regarding to 1980s. As result becomes evident the undertaken effort by nurses in the struggle for profession's recognition and prestige; intense and deep transformations related to nurse's new roles as leadership of the nursing staff and members of the medical team.

Watson, R. "Challenges in LTC nursing today." Provider. 1991 Sep;17(9):14-8, 20-2.

The role of the nurse--the primary caregiver in the nation's nursing facilities--barely resembles that of just 10 years ago. In that time, nurses have become an important member of the management team, providing expertise in infection control, training and recruitment, quality assurance, and resident care. Provider takes a look at the evolving role of the long term care nurse.

The above contents are the collected information from Internet and public resources to offer to the people for the convenient reading and information disseminating and sharing.

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