Futuristic Trend in Nursing

**Introduction-**Nursing is a profession with good career opportunities that changes and reflects the society in which nurse live.

**Definition-**We are in a new place, we are not on the edge of old place we are not pushing the envelope, we are in totally a new envelope. So the rules have changed. Ever fundamental premise of the old way of thinking is no longer applies. **Sister Elizabeth Davis.**

**VISION OF THE FUTURE OF NURSING**

1. Addition new diseases and the threat of bio- terrorism.

2. New treatment and technologies.

3. Patients are moved out of hospital rapidly those that remain are more acutely ill.

4. Those discharged patients need more assistance at home.

For the nursing graduate, the future holds numerous social, political and technological changes. During the 21st century, societies will continue to move′ towards globalization. with an increased sharing of products, attitudes and financial investments. The clients may be more likely to combine conventional′ therapies with complementary healing techniques, such as homeopathy, neuropathy, therapeutic touch, reflexology, acupressure, aromatherapy, and nutritional therapy. Sibbold and other experts on nursing and health care also predict the following:-

Neighborhood will employ nurses who will work in 24′ hour nurse managed clinics.

Nurse Practitioners will cross medical threshold to provide services usually provided by physicians. Nurse therapists will provide numerous′ services to the clients and their families.

Hospital stays will be exceedingly short and′ early discharge will become more important.

Nurses will be strong and autonomous practitioners whose practice and care delivery focuses much more on health than illness

**FUTURE TRENDS IN NURSING**

1. Service (practice) education
2. Practice (nursing care) Research Administration
3. Clinical nurse specialist {C.N.S}
4. Nurse practitioner {N.P} academic administration
5. Adult nurse practitioner
6. Family nurse practitioner Master’s education
7. Acute care nurse practitioner
8. Doctoral programs in nursing
9. Geriatric nurse practitioner
10. Bachelor of Science in management/ Pediatric′ nurse practitioner health care.
11. Women’s health nurse practitioner Certificate′ in Forensic Nursing
12. Certificate in legal nurse consulting
13. Certified nurse midwife (C.N.M.)
14. Certified registered nurse anesthetist′ (C.R.N.A.) administration

Other areas for practice in service :

1. Mobile nursing / Health care Education
2. Space nursing Certified nurse practitioner
3. Licensed practical nurse
4. Arrow nursing
5. Master’s of science in nursing/ Master’s of′ health administration.
6. **SERVICE EDUCATION SERVICE {PRACTICE} EDUCATION-** Because of increasing educational opportunities for nurses, the growth of nursing as a profession, and a greater concern for job enrichment.

It includes three broader areas:-

* Practice (nursing care)
* Research
* Administration

1. **PRACTICE (NURSING CARE)** - Graduate education prepares nurses for advanced practice in a variety of specialized roles in primary, secondary and tertiary settings.

This covers four principle types of APN’s.

1. **Clinical Nurse Specialist:-** The C.N.S is an Advanced Practice Nurse with nursing expertise in a specialized area of practice and may work in any practice setting. The C.N.S. may also assume administrative and management roles. The C.N.S. functions as an expert clinician, educator, case manager, consultant and researcher to plan and improve quality of care provided to the client and family.

The C.N.S. should have following eight characteristics:-

* Clinical judgment
* Clinical enquiry
* Facilitator of learning
* Collaboration
* Systems thinking
* Advocacy or moral agency
* Caring practices
* Response to diversity

1. **NURSE PRACTITIONER-** Nurse Practitioner provides health care to clients′ usually in an outpatient, ambulatory care, or community based setting.

Nurse Practitioner Nurse provides care to the′ clients with complex problems and provide a more holistic approach, attending to symptoms of non-pathologic conditions, comfort and comprehensiveness of care.

Nurse Practitioner have legal authority to′ implement patient management by ordering diagnostic tests and treatments and prescribing medications.

**5. Adult nurse practitioner (A.N.P.):-** provides primary, ambulatory care to adults with a non emergent acute or chronic illness and in some settings tertiary care. The role includes case management, consultation, leadership, education, research and health policy development.

**6. Family Nurse Practitioner (F.N.P):-** provides primary ambulatory care for families, usually in collaboration with a family care physician. The F.N.P. meets the families health care needs, manages some illness by providing direct care, and guides or counsels the family as needed.

**7. Acute Care Nurse Practitioner (A.C.N.P):-** is a registered nurse with a graduate degree in nursing who is prepared for advanced practice using a collaborative model to provide direct services to adult patients who are acutely or critically ill in a variety of setting such as hospital or specialty clinic. The A.C.N.P. is a generalist, usually based in internal medicine, focusing on the care of the hospitalized patient.

**8. Geriatric Nurse Practitioner(G.N.P.):-** G.N.P’s are trained in the specialized needs of the ageing adults, with emphasis on health promotion, health maintenance and functional status. Age of the client is usually 65 and older.

**9. Pediatric Nurse Practitioner(P.N.P.):-** P.N.P. provides specialty care for children from birth to 21 years of age. P.N.P’s practice in hospital ambulatory care, emergency care and physicians offices.

**10. Women’s Health Nurse Practitioner (W.H.N.P**.):- provides ambulatory care to womb.

**12. CERTIFIED NURSE MIDWIFE** C.N.M. is a registered nurse who has advanced′ educational preparation in midwifery which includes theory and extensive supervised clinical experiences in prenatal care, management of labor and delivery, postpartum care of the mother and the infant, family planning, pap smears and treatment for vaginal infections.

C.N.M. practices with a health care agency that′ provides medical consultation, collaborative management and referral.

C.N.M. practices in all 50 states in the United States,′ Great Britain, Canada in hospitals and in birthing centers and in the home, but it has not yet started in India.

**13. CERTIFIED REGISTERED NURSE ANESTHETIST (C.R.N.A)** :- C.R.N.A. is a registered nurse who has advanced educational preparation, including classroom and Laboratory instruction and supervised clinical practice in the delivery of anesthesia to client in a variety of practice settings, including hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers, birthing centers and clinics.

C.R.N.A. takes care of patient’s anesthesia needs before, during and after surgery.

The role includes:-

• Performing physical assessment

• Participating in pre-operative teaching

• Preparing for anesthetic management

• Maintaining anesthesia intra operatively

• Overseeing recovery from anesthesia

• Following the patient’s post-operative course from recovery room to patient care unit.

**OTHER AREAS FOR PRACTICE IN SERVICE MOBILE NURSING**

1. Mobile nursing: - is a service agency that provides home teaching and care for patients with varied needs and health problems.

**BENEFICIARIES OF MOBILE NURSING:-**

* Patients discharged early from hospitals.
* Patients suffering from chronic and acute medical′ problems.
* Surgical patients.
* Patients requiring I.V. therapy.
* The elderly Respiratory patients.
* The seriously ill.
* Patients in need of medication′ management
* Hospice concept o Ventilator dependent
* Assistance with bathing, dressing, meals,′ transportation, light housekeeping

1. SPACE NURSING- Space Nursing Society (SNS) Founded in 1991, over 400 members from around the world.

Space Nursing provides a forum for the discussion and exploration of issues related to nursing in space and its impact upon the understanding of earth bound nursing through conference participation.

Cardiac monitors originated with space program.

Ultrasound studies assessing bone loss in astronauts abroad the space station could help nurse’s better care for patients with osteoporosis.

FUNCTIONS OF SPACE NURSING:-

* Evaluate emergency plans.
* Use of medications in space.
* Telemedicine opportunities.
* Performing surgery in space.
* Developing a condition database to evaluate the risk of certain accidents or illness during a flight.

1. FORENSIC NURSING - Nurse should be Specialized training in forensic evidence collection, criminal procedures, legal testimony expertise.

Liaison between the medical profession and that′ of the criminal justice system.

Came about in 1992 during the first ever′ national convention of sexual assault nurses.

1. ARROW NURSING Services provided by arrow nursing are :-

* Administration and stoppage of blood services.
* Clinical laboratory services.
* Activities services
* Dental services
* House keeping services
* Mental health services
* Nursing services
* Occupational therapy services
* Pharmacy services
* Physical therapy
* Physician services
* Social work services
* Speech/ language pathology services
* Diagnostic X-ray services DISASTER NURSING
* Readiness and preparedness in responding to immediate community needs during and after a catastrophic event.
* Medical history and physical assessment, psychosocial assessment and referral to mental health services.

1. HOSPICE NURSING -Observing, assessing, and recording symptoms for terminally ill patients. social worker, home-care aide and physical, occupational, or speech therapist.

RESEARCH - Research is directed towards building a body of nursing knowledge about “human responses to actual or potential health problems”. The vision for nursing in the 21st century is the development of scientific knowledge base that enables nurses to implement on evidence based practice. Evidence Based Practice incorporates critical thinking and research utilization competencies. It stresses the use of research findings, and as appropriate, quality improvement data and affirmed experiences to support a specific

AIM OF RESEARCH IN FUTURE:-

* To create a research culture.
* Provide high quality educational programme to prepare a workforce of nurse scientist.
* Develop a sound research infrastructure.
* Obtain sufficient funding for essential research

EVIDENCE BASED PRACTICE - Goal is to achieve cost-effective, high quality. Patient care based on scientific inquiry. Nurses need to understand research process involved. Nursing care should not be based on opinions, past practices, but on the results of scientific research.

FUTURE OF NURSING CAREER- Many nursing functions will be automated. Result of nursing shortages, healthcare facilities will be forced to use their nurses judiciously. Changes in technology will possibly attract more men and minorities into the profession. The number of outpatient care will increase, as′ will the need for Home health care nurses. Community health care. Focus more on preventing the illnesses rather than treatment.

CHANGING ROLES OF NURSE –

* Educator
* Administrator
* Practitioner
* Researcher
* Client advocate: - Nurse protects the clients human and legal rights. Providing information to assist in decision making Patient Bill of Rights.
* Comforter Role: - Caring for client as a human being. Role is traditional to nursing Care is directed to whole person, not just a body part. Demonstration of care and concern.
* Rehabilitator Role: - Assist client to return to optimal level of functioning. Nurse helps client to adapt physically and′ emotionally to changes in lifestyle, body image.
* Communicator Role: - Role is central to all other roles. Involves communication with client, family, healthcare team members, resource people, and the community Without clear, concise communication. it will be difficult to give effective care.
* Teacher/Educator Role:- Explains concepts and facts about health, demonstrates procedures, reinforces learning, determines understanding, and evaluates progress of learning . Unplanned or informal education. Planned or formal education.

ROBOTIC NURSING The reliance on robotic technology in surgical fields has been a reality for decades, but recent trends and developments indicate that the emergence of technology and even robotic technology in the delivery of primary healthcare is a growing phenomenon.

* Lifting Robot – is intended to assist nurses, particularly in the aged care setting to lift or move patients. The obvious benefit being that there is no need for nurses to compromise their own back-health in the process of assisting their patients.
* The use of a robot, as opposed to a mini-lifting machine is intended to make the process a bit less intimidating for the patient.
* ‘Stan the Man’ – which is used to train nurses and health professionals. The robot is designed to respond to various treatments applied by the trainee nurse.