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**Title:**

**THE ROLE OF NURSING IN HEALTH CARE MANAGEMENT**

**Dr. Peula Rushmith. A1, Dr. Rajamanickam Rajkumar2\*, Dr. Pavithra.E3**

**Postgraduate1,3**

**Professor & Publication guide, Corresponding author2**

 **Department of Community Medicine,**

**Meenakshi Medical College Hospital & Research Institute,**

**Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education & Research – MAHER,**

**Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu. India**

**Introduction:**

**NURSING IN HEALTH CARE**

To many people, the question "what is the role of nursing in health care?" may seem ridiculous. What do you mean? The function of nursing is to care, some individuals will simply answer in response to the query that nursing is essential to health care, while others may ask. Even more people will have additional solutions.

The answer to the fundamental issue will define for me the nature of the profession, the organization and priorities of our educational system, the areas of research, and the responsibilities that nurses should play in society.

**Methodology:**

First, I would rephrase the inquiry and omit the word "CARE" in favor of "What is the Role of Nursing in Health?".There are many elements that affect our health, yet only 25% of them have anything to do with the "healthcare system". The remaining 75% is related to factors such as education, housing, work, and more that are known as social determinants of health.So, the question is, "Does nursing play a role in health? "I believe the response is YES.

According to the International Council of Nurses (ICN), nursing "includes autonomous and collaborative care of individuals of all ages, families, groups, and communities, sick or well, and in all settings". Health promotion, illness prevention, and the care of the sick, disabled, and dying are all included in nursing. Key nursing tasks also include advocacy, fostering a safe environment, research, involvement in determining health policy, management of patients and healthcare systems, and education1.

The American Nurses Association (ANA) defines nursing as "the protection, promotion, and optimization of health and abilities, prevention of illness and injury, alleviation of suffering through the diagnosis and treatment of human response, and advocacy in the care of individuals, families, communities, and populations" if you want to compare it to another definition2.

If you carefully examine these definitions of nursing and others, you will discover some similarities such as the emphasis on providing care for individuals and some differences such as the inclusion of research in the ICN definition and the inclusion of populations in the ANA definition.Although the definition of nursing and its function in health and/or health care are generally accepted, it is evident that this definition is still changing.

As the 27th President of the ICN, I have a very broad perspective on the function of nursing. Big, complex issues come up when I consider the problems with global health, such as universal health coverage (UHC), non-communicable diseases (NCDs), and emerging and reemerging infectious diseases like Ebola, tuberculosis, and upper respiratory illness. Health Care Financing, Systems Integration, People-Centered Health Systems, Natural and Man-Made Disasters, Human Resources for Health, including Workforce Shortage, Migration, Task Shifting, and More.

Let's rephrase the question "What is the Role of Nursing in Health (Care)" after reviewing this list. I distinctly view nursing roles in four realms, or as I have lately discussed, in four separate "Bubbles": Nursing bubble, health care bubble, regional/national bubble, global bubble, and so forth.

Every single one of these "Bubbles" requires the duty of nursing. Why do I believe that the "Global Bubble" is related to nursing? Organizations like the World Health Organization, the World Bank, the International Labor Organizations, the United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA), and many others can be found in the global bubble3.

The objectives of each of these organizations are firmly rooted in healthcare. For instance, if the World Bank were a bank, one might wonder what kind of influence it has on health. In reality, the World Bank is one of the largest lenders and investors in the development of economies, health care systems, and other areas. As a result, the World Bank's actions and agreements with "Regional and National" governments, which are located in the third bubble, or the Regional/National Bubble, will have a significant impact on both the "health,""prosperity of the country," the "health care system," and subsequently the role of nursing. The nursing community typically understands the nursing's role in Bubbles 1 and 2.

In its 2014 meeting, the ICN Board established a strategic plan for 2014-2018 that intends to close the gap in the important "Themes" listed below: Voice on a global scale; strategic leadership; influence on policy; and diversification. Nursing must take into account the ICN strategy's main concepts if we are to have the IMPACT on health that we know, can, and want to have. Speaking and writing in the "Nursing Bubble" is not sufficient; we must find our "Voice." The information that nursing possesses and the positive impact it has on health must be made known to others. We must commit to "Strategic Leadership" since, even in the second bubble, it is amazing how little presence we have at policy tables.The number of nurses working in hospitals, governments, and international organizations is declining4.

The population is dwindling, and with it, the voice and the leadership position. Since this is the case, the "Policy Impact" of the nursing voice, expertise, and experience is negligible, and we need to change this, If the nursing strategic leadership and global voice become stronger and have the presence it deserves, as nursing is a tremendous force and a great value to society, global health will substantially benefit at the policy level.

We must ensure that obstacles are removed and that we support the wellbeing of our countries. Making an impact on the other bubbles at the local, national, and international levels by using evidence to improve care and strengthen our position; making sure our voices are heard; and working to become stronger leaders are some ways we can do this. Teaching policy courses and preparing graduate students for placements outside the nursing bubble are other ways we can do this.

If we decide to be the voice and the influence we need to be, we can have a huge impact. The impact we should make is one we can have5.

**Improved Access to Quality of Health Care by Nurses**

Making sure that everyone has access to high-quality medical treatment is the main goal of health care equity. Although health care is a downstream driver of health, inequities in access and quality of care can widen and exacerbate those caused by upstream and midstream factors. According to Healthy People 2020, having access to high-quality medical care includes having health insurance, being accessible, and living in a place where there are medical facilities. "The degree to which health care services for individuals and populations increase the likelihood of desired outcomes and are consistent with current professional knowledge" is the definition of health care quality. Quality healthcare is defined by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) as "doing the right thing for the right patient, at the right time, in the right way to achieve the best results". Nurses provide high-quality care by giving timely, effective, person-centered, safe, and equitable care6.

**ENHANCING ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE**

**In primary health care**

At least four obligations:

* Leading teams to improve care and lower costs for high-need, high-cost patients
* Coordinating the care of chronically ill patients between the primary care home and the nearby healthcare neighborhood
* Engaging patients with chronic conditions in behavior change
* Adjusting medications in accordance with practitioner-written protocols are just a few of the tasks that need to be completed.

Individuals have a range of health needs, from those who are healthy and should be targeted for health promotion and disease prevention to those who have limited functional capacity due to disabilities, severe or multiple chronic conditions, unmet social needs, or who are nearing the end of their lives.

Equity in access to care is crucial for "promoting and maintaining health, preventing and managing disease, reducing unnecessary disability and premature death, and achieving health equity" and is a key SDOH.

**Home Health and Home Visiting**

Home visits can provide equitable access to high-quality healthcare. Providing care at home has given doctors and nurse practitioners (NPs) a chance to visit patients' homes, conduct telehealth video calls with their families present, and observe neighborhood characteristics that have an impact on health. Home visiting nurses are crucial to delivering care and improving health care equity in light of the growth in the home health care sector caused by an ageing population. he delivery of care will continue to be based on individual and family preferences. Nurses must be deliberate about meeting patients where they are, literally, and act as advocates for patients with public health, retail clinics, and health systems to ensure that patients can get the care they require in their homes and communities7.

**Tele Medicine**

The prevalence of mobile devices and applications presents a chance for nurses to engage with people more widely by using telehealth. Telehealth, which includes video visits, email, and distance learning, enables long-distance patient and clinician contact for the purposes of clinical interventions, health promotion, education, assessment, and monitoring without requiring people to leave their homes, workplaces, or other settings. Those who live in rural or isolated places or who find it difficult to travel for care can benefit most from the usage of telehealth. The most likely beneficiaries of telehealth use are vulnerable groups with numerous chronic conditions, low health literacy, and a lack of supportive resources8.

**School health centers**

Additionally, students in the school context have access to care through school-based health centers. Primary care, mental health care, social assistance, dentistry, and health education are all included in SBHC services, although they can differ depending on the needs and resources of the community as established through partnerships between the community, the school district, and healthcare professionals. Teams of multidisciplinary healthcare specialists, including nurses, psychiatrists, doctors, nutritionists, and others, offer services9.

**DEVLOPING THE QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE MANAGEMENT**

Prior to receiving equitable, high-quality healthcare, one must have access to complete health services. By assisting patients in navigating the healthcare system, providing close monitoring and follow-up across the care continuum, emphasizing care on the whole person, and delivering treatment that is respectful of and acceptable for cultural differences, nurses are uniquely positioned to help enhance the quality of healthcare. Through care management, person-centered care, and cultural humility, nurses can aid in removing obstacles to providing high-quality care, such as structural injustices and unconscious bias.

Care is frequently fragmented in the present health care system, with procedures differing across general and specialized care as well as between traditional and new care venues. People might not be familiar with the procedures of the healthcare system, including where they will receive care, how to schedule appointments, or the different doctors they might interact with10.

Perhaps most importantly, patients might not comprehend why it's vital for all healthcare professionals in all venues where they receive care to be familiar with the services they provide and any issues that have been found in order to provide seamless, continued high-quality care. People with complicated medical needs may also be negatively impacted by social variables that have an impact on their capacity to get the best care possible.

As part of a healthcare team, nurses provide care management, care coordination, and transitional care services to reduce fragmentation, enhance communication, and enhance the quality and safety of patient care. People with complicated health and social requirements should use a care management strategy because they may need support from several different providers, follow-up care, prescription management, and assistance with social needs11.

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According to the definition of care coordination, it is the "deliberate organisation of patient care activities between two or more participants (including the patient) involved in a patient's care to facilitate the appropriate delivery of healthcare services." It is necessary to enhance access while also removing barriers in the health care system, like fragmentation, communication, and billing/cost12.

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