**Historical Evolution of professional nursing practice**

***Objectives***

At the end of this lecture the students should be able to:

1. Identify important founders in nursing history.
2. Integrate the ethical and legal responsibilities of professional nurses role to meet and practice nursing skills in fundamental of nursing.
3. Develop a novice understanding of the nurses’ role as provider of care encompassing a holistic approach to health care delivery.
4. List the professional roles and functions of nurse
5. Identify Scope of nursing practice
6. List the responsibilities of the nurse to the patient

***Outlines***

1. Important founders in nursing history.
2. Definition of nursing
3. Definition of nurse
4. The professional roles and functions of the nurse.
5. Scope of nursing practice
6. Responsibilities of the nurse to the patient

**Rufaida Al-Aslamiyah**

 A virtuous woman from amongst the Ansar (Helpers) of Madinah emerged as an expert practicing nurse. Her name was Rufaida Al-Aslamiyah. Rufaida Al-Aslamiyah was the first professional Muslim female nurse in history. She was an amazing woman from the Ansar (Helpers) of Madinah and an exemplary female companion of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.  Rufaida Al-Aslamiyah was born into the Bani Aslam tribe in Madinah. It is for this reason that she was called Al-Aslamiyyah. She practiced as a nurse at the time of the Prophet ﷺ and held the prestigious title of being the first Muslim nurse in history.  The Prophet ﷺ gave Rufaida permission to erect a tent inside the Prophet’s mosque (Al-Masjid An-Nabawi) in Madinah to provide nursing care and to train Muslim women as nurses. As such, she became a pioneer in her field, devoting her life to the development and improvement of nursing.

 **Florence Nightingale** :

 Although the origins of nursing predate the mid-19th century, the history of professional nursing traditionally begins with [Florence Nightingale](https://www.britannica.com/biography/Florence-Nightingale). Nightingale, the well-educated daughter of wealthy British parents, defied social conventions and decided to become a nurse. The nursing of strangers, either in hospitals or in their homes, was not then seen as a respectable career for well-bred ladies, who, if they wished to nurse, were expected to do so only for sick family and [intimate](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/intimate) friends. In a radical departure from these views, Nightingale believed that well-educated women, using scientific principles and informed education about healthy lifestyles, could dramatically improve the care of sick patients. Moreover, she believed that nursing provided an ideal independent calling full of [intellectual](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/intellectual) and social freedom for women, who at that time had few other career options.

 When looking at the rise of modern nursing within Europe, it’s important to note that Florence Nightingale helped to change the nature of the profession forever. Around the early to late 1900’s, nursing was becoming more important than ever, as nurses were needed on the front lines of the many wars being waged, from the Crimean War to the Civil War. Nurses were sent to attend to the sick and wounded soldiers in battle. Florence Nightingale began her illustrious nursing career as a nurse within the Crimean War that took place in the mid 1850’s, tending to injured soldiers on the battlefield. During this time, deaths from injuries were commonplace, due to the lack of general hygiene and the huge amount of fatal infections that resulted from these wounds.

 Florence Nightingale is one of the most popular nurses in history, it is not to be believed that she was the only notable figure in the field of nursing. In fact, there were a few others that helped to provide advancements to nursing in the 1800’s. For instance, Clarissa Harlowe Barton was a nurse who founded the American Red Cross soon after the Civil War, while Linda Richards and Agnes Elizabeth Jones helped to create a number of nursing schools throughout the U.S. and Japan during the mid to late 1800’s. These women worked tirelessly to provide high quality health care to anyone that needed it, providing the model for nursing that still exists today.

**Clara Barton**

 Barton, born in 1821 . she campaigned and lobbied for the United States to support and form the American Red Cross to provide disaster relief to soldiers and their families. Several years later, in 1881, the American Association of the Red Cross was founded (now called the American Red Cross). Barton volunteered to serve as the first president of the organization ([**Schmidt, 2004**](https://connect.springerpub.com/content/book/978-0-8261-3807-1/part/part01/chapter/ch01#bid_1_13)). Barton led the Red Cross for 23 years, and during her reign the organization handled numerous household and oversees disaster relief efforts. As a result of her efforts, the organization is still going strong today. The American Red Cross provides care for the victims of disasters in the form of international relief; blood collection, processing, and distribution; military and military family support; and training on health and safety **(American Red Cross, 2018).**

**Lillian Wald**

Wald, known as the “Mother of Public Health Nursing,” was born to a wealthy German-Jewish family in Ohio in 1867 and moved to New York as a child. During her time as a nursing pioneer, Wald also placed nurses in public schools and assisted with Columbia University School of Nursing’s National Organization for Public Health Nursing **(Henry Street Settlement, 2018).**

**Definition of Nursing:**

Nursing is an art and science based on knowledge, skills and attitudes aimed at assisting the individual, family, and community in health and illness to avoid complications and to fulfill reliance in meeting daily health needs.

**Definition of Nurse:**

The nurse is a person education and is authorized by the appropriate regulatory authority to practice nursing in her country. Basic who has completed a program of basic, generalized nursing.

Nursing education is a formally recognized program of study providing a broad and sound foundation in the behavioral, life, and nursing sciences for the general practice of nursing.

**World Health Organization (WHO) defines the Nursing as:**

 Nursing encompasses autonomous and collaborative care of individuals in all ages, families, groups and communities, sick or well and in all settings. It includes the promotion of health, the prevention of illness, care of ill, disabled and dying people.

**WHO definition of Nurse:**

 A nurse is a person who has satisfactory completed a program of basic nursing education and who is qualified in her country to practice nursing where in individual countries it is relevant.

**The professional roles and functions of the nurses:**

The nurse has different roles and functions which are the following:

1. Provider of health care to individual's families and groups of the community.
2. A manger and leader for nurses and auxiliary personnel both in service and education settings or institution.
3. Teacher and trainer for student nurses in nursing sciences both theory and practice.
4. An expert consultant in nursing for national and international bodies.

***The nurse as provider of care للقراءه فقط***

**The nurses' functions are the following:**

1. Assessing the health status of the individuals, families and groups.
2. Assessing the nursing needs of the sick individuals.
3. Getting the nursing care plan with goals and activities identified.
4. Implementation of the nursing care plan and record results.
5. Evaluating the consequences of the nursing care provided.

***The nurse as a manager:***

 Works as a supervisor to the nursing personnel at different levels; Starts by being a head nurse where she/he manage the nursing personnel at a unit then at a higher level supervising more than one unit and lastly she can manage the whole nursing team at the highest level which are either manager or hospital nursing staff, the nurse at all levels applies principles of administration applied to nursing functions.

***The nurse as a teacher:***

 Has to be qualified registered, professional nurse with post-basic education in nursing specialty and in educational technology.

 Teaches both theory and practice reaching functions should adapt and revised to meet the advances in sciences technology and education.

**Scope of nursing practice للقراءه فقط**

 Nurses enter practice as generalists. They care for individuals and families of all ages in homes, hospitals, schools, long-term-care facilities, outpatient clinics, and medical offices. Many countries require three to four years of education at the university level for generalist practice, although variations exist. For example, in the Egypt, nurses can enter generalist practice through a three-year program in a Deploma or a four-year program in a college or university.

 Preparation for specialization in nursing or advanced nursing practice usually occurs at the master’s level or taken the diploma. A college or university [degree](https://www.britannica.com/topic/degree-education) in nursing is required for entrance to most master’s programs. These programs emphasize the [assessment](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/assessment) and management of illnesses, [pharmacology](https://www.britannica.com/science/pharmacology), health education, and supervised practice in specialty fields, such as critical care,  [pediatrics](https://www.britannica.com/science/pediatrics), mental health, women’s health, [community](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/community) health, or [geriatrics](https://www.britannica.com/science/gerontology)

**Responsibilities of the nurse to the patient**

1. Give him/her the kind of care his/her condition needs regardless of his/her race, creed, color, nationality or status.
2. The patient’s care shall be based on needs, the physician’s orders, and the ailment.
3. The nurse shall involve the patient and/or his/her family so that he/she or any of the family can participate in his/her care.
4. Know the patient’s Bill of Rights.
5. Be patient advocate. Treat patient in a manner that will show concern whether the patient is rich or poor.
6. Nurses should not leave a patient or any agency without proper permission or resignation or without relief.
7. Nurses should commit themselves to the welfare of those entrusted to their care.

**Questions**

 **Which of the following is best describing the function of nurse as manger?**

A. Initiate modification on client’s lifestyle

B. Protect client’s right

 C. Coordinates the activities of other members of the health team in managing patient care

D. Provide in service education programs, Use accurate nursing audit, formulate philosophy and vision of the institution

**Answer c**