



An overview on Nursing and Health Care Patients and its Difficulties

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Description

Nursing is an integral and indispensable aspect of healthcare, representing a dynamic association that encompasses a wide range of roles and responsibilities. As providers on the caregivers, nurses are at the heart of patient care, providing compassionate support, and implementing evidence-based practices.

Impact of nursing on patient outcomes

The effect of nursing on patient outcomes cannot be minimized. Numerous studies have demonstrated a strong correlation between nursing care and improved patient well-being:

Reduced hospital-acquired infections: Nurses play a significant role in infection prevention and control, diligently following proper hygiene protocols and implementing evidence-based practices that reduce the risk of hospital-acquired infections.

Lower medication errors: Through their vigilant medication administration and reconciliation practices, nurses help to minimize medication errors, enhancing patient safety and reducing adverse drug reactions.

Enhanced patient satisfaction: The compassionate and empathetic care provided by nurses contributes to higher levels of patient satisfaction. A positive patient experience is essential for overall well-being and adherence to treatment plans.

Shorter hospital stays and readmission rates: Efficient nursing care and patient education decrease hospitalizations and reduce the rate of readmission, which not only improves patient outcomes but also reduces healthcare costs.

Difficulties and opportunities in nursing and health care

Nursing, including any other profession, faces a group of challenges and opportunities that determine its future:

Nursing shortages: Many regions are dealing with a shortage of qualified nurses due to factors such as an aging nursing workforce, high demand for healthcare services, and limited nursing education

capacity. Addressing this absence requires innovative recruitment techniques and increased investment in nursing education.

Technological advancements: Healthcare technology is rapidly evolving, presenting both challenges and opportunities for nursing professionals. While technology can improve patient care and reduced processes, nurses must adapt to these changes and acquire the necessary digital abilities.

Complex patient requirements: The increasing complexity of patient requirements, particularly in an aging population with multiple chronic conditions, requires nurses to possess advanced clinical knowledge and essential thinking abilities to deliver effective care.

Inter-professional collaboration: As healthcare becomes more team-oriented, nurses need to develop effective communication and collaboration with other healthcare professionals to optimize patient care.

Health promotion and disease prevention

Nurses are at the forefront of health promotion and disease prevention initiatives. They educate patients and communities on healthy lifestyle practices, vaccination campaigns, and early detection of diseases, reducing the burden of preventable illnesses.

Managing chronic conditions

As the prevalence of chronic diseases continues to development, nurses play a significant role in managing these conditions. They educate patients about disease self-management, monitor symptoms, and provide continuing assistance to enhance patients' quality of life.

Different roles of nursing professionals

The field of nursing provides a wide array of specialties and career paths, enabling nursing professionals to acquire roles that are appropriate with their interests and expertise. Some of the diverse roles within nursing include:

Registered nurses: Registered Nurses (RNs) are the largest group within the nursing profession. They work in various healthcare settings, such as hospitals, clinics, and home care, providing direct patient care, managing treatment plans, and collaborating with other healthcare professionals.

Nurse practitioners: Nurse Practitioners (NPs) are advanced practice nurses with specialized training. They have the control to diagnose, treat, and prescribe medications to patients, frequently working independently or in collaboration with physicians.

Nurse educators: Nurse educators play an important role in establishing the future of nursing by teaching and leading aspiring nurses. They work in academic institutions, conducting classes, clinical training, and study to advance nursing knowledge and practice.

Nurse administrators: Nurse administrators are responsible for managing healthcare facilities and managing nursing employees. Their roles encompass economics and personnel, and implementing policies to ensure efficient and effective patient care.

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