

Nursing Profession And Nurse Leadership

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Nursing History and Leadership

Nursing history is essential in the [nursing profession](#) as it aids the practising nurse leaders and the nursing leaders in having a better understanding of the world in which they live. There is a need for nurses to understand the people around them, their culture, and also the ways in which certain people relate to others. Once the nurses in leadership positions gain a better understanding of the world and the people around them, it becomes easy for the primary healthcare providers to be better prepared and also ready to respond to situations that find them.

According to Vander Linden (2015), learning the history of nursing is essential in the understanding of leadership in nursing and primary health care in that the lessons gained introduce a nurse to the fascinating work done in the past that is often undocumented and relates to the nurses. A better understanding of nursing history would enable nursing leaders to provide quality healthcare to patients and have a better understanding of the changing practices and policies in the field of nursing.

The Future of Professional Work

According to experts, most of the professions and jobs of the future are yet to be discovered.

The labour market advances at the speed of light in such a way that finding workers suitable to the new needs of production and services of today's globalized society seems increasingly complicated. However, all the studies point to a future labour market in which, beyond a professional profile bounded by an academic degree, the ability to work in a changing environment and, therefore, self-training, functional flexibility, and versatility, as well as creativity, innovation, and communication skills will determine and condition the work and development opportunities of professionals and workers in the not too distant future. In this sense, flexibility and technologies become essential tools in new ways of organizing work,

The routine, in spite of being currently the daily experience for many workers dominated by the execution of repetitive tasks, will be displaced by intensive intelligence tasks by adaptive thinking, where the ability to give original answers to the problems that arise and the ability to apply knowledge and abstract data to a real situation, will be the key to offer different services than machines and robots can perform. These capacities will be the keys to satisfying the needs of production, goods, and services of the current and future society.

Nursing and Physiotherapy in a Changing Profession

The pages that follow are a reflection of the work experiences of nurses and physiotherapists, which encompass and collect all these facets of professionals and professions of the future. QR codes as tools for updating knowledge and self-care strategies, patient schools through websites, and the design and implementation of a virtual “nursing assistant” for patient follow-up are just some of the examples that illustrate the impact and the application of new technologies in the work of nurses. The flexibility and versatility of nurses make sense in health education for university students, workers in their own companies, adolescents, and children in schools and neighbourhoods.

We are, therefore, a profession with a great future, not only because care is a fundamental element for the welfare of society but because our professionals are up to the new experiences and demands of a few collectives.

Clinical Assessment and Patient Care

When assessing the patient, the nurse should do a thorough assessment to better understand what the underlying cause of the chest pain is. His vital signs will be an important indication of changes in his heart rate, blood pressure, and respiratory rate. The nurse should assess the skin for colour and temperature; cool, clammy, pale, and/or bluish skin may indicate a problem with perfusion. The nail beds on the extremities are also good ways to assess for a capillary refill. The nurse should examine and palpate the patient’s extremities for any signs of oedema, as well. The jugular veins in the neck should be palpated for the pulse and assessed for any bulging. When assessing the heart itself, the nurse should inspect and palpate the chest for any visible pulsations. Upon auscultation, the nurse should begin at the base of the heart, listening for any bruits or abnormal sounds in the aortic, pulmonic, Erb’s point, tricuspid, and mitral areas of the heart.

Universal Healthcare and the Spanish Health System

ÁNGEL M. GREGORIS. – “A public health system with universal access is the most important thing. If someone has an obligation to comply with this universal and equitable right, they are the public powers. “This is how forceful the former president of the Government, Felipe González, has shown himself in the presentation of the new book by Senator José Martínez Olmos, *The Future of Health in Spain*.

González recalled during his speech how the General Law of Health was created and approved in 1986, and he applauded the figure of the then Minister of Health, Ernest Lluch, to get the rule

forward. “I could have proposed it after six months of being in charge and preferred to do it well, agree, and analyze everything correctly,” said the former president, who has acknowledged that, conceptually, today, he would do the same as in 1986, but stressed that he has The health reality in Spain changed a lot because “we have new problems and new challenges”.

Future Challenges in Healthcare

The book analyzes the future of the Spanish health system and the changes that have occurred since the law was passed 31 years ago. “The change has been globally very positive. We have health that has been able to respond to all the challenges of innovation and of being universal. It has been damaged by the crisis in some important elements that we must recover, but the fundamental approach we make in the book is that it is necessary to win the challenges of Spanish healthcare and health in general by technological and demographic change,” he pointed out. The Health spokesman of the Socialist Group in the Senate, who has stressed that this is a reflection of “how we have been able to have a success story even if it now has some elements that can be improved”.

Likewise, Martínez Olmos affirmed that the challenges have to do with financing and with the power to incorporate the new innovations that appear in the future with equity. “In what has to do with genomics and the diagnostic therapeutic elements that arise, it is necessary to guarantee equity, but also the confidentiality of genetic data. This requires re-making a universal agreement in terms of law,” he stressed, who was general secretary of the Ministry of Health for two terms.

Nursing Leadership and Health Reform

Dozens of personalities have come to the presentation of the book to clothe the senator. Among them is the president of the General Council of Nursing, Máximo González Jurado, who remembered with special emotion that 1986. “I remember it with a lot of passion. I had the opportunity to collaborate in the way that I could with this law, and although, at first, we were in a situation contrary to the minister because we thought there was something very damaging to nursing, then Lluch had the intelligence to let us all participate in the preparation of the bill,” said González Jurado.

For him, these were exciting moments, and he advocates reaching a new agreement to manage the health model that exists right now. “We know that ageing leads to chronicity, polypharmacy, and emerging diseases. We know that you have to go from curing to caring because this demography is going to make it go more to the care of the person,” he said after the presentation of the book.

The president of the Collegial Organization has asserted that it is necessary to make a reform just like the one that was made in 1986. “We must make a structural, political, professional, and social reform to change the model. Hospitals will continue to exist, but we must go towards a different healthcare model”, he underlined. Martínez Olmos has praised the role of nurses and highlighted the fundamental role they have in achieving better health in the future.

“Nurses have a very important role at the moment, and I think health is a debt to the profession. Not only in terms of gratitude and recognition of what they do but also by the adaptation that [the nursing profession](#) has made in terms of generating new elements in their way of working. New competencies that must be recognized in the health system with new specialities and new ways of working,” he pointed out. Finally, he acknowledged that with the current shortage of nurses, it is very difficult to fulfil the purpose. “To the extent that we have to go from caring to cure, and that is part of the basic work, we have to increase the workforce, but we must do it with strategic planning,” he said.

The Role of Nurses in Health Centres

In these health centres, it is no surprise that the nursing role is to provide care to patients who come with or without an appointment. “We do a lot of injections and dressings”, testified Christine Sabatier, a nurse for nearly ten years at Marcadet County Health Center in the 18th arrondissement of Paris. Previously, she had worked in hospitals for fifteen years. “The care is much less technical than the hospital,” she adds. Personally, I do not miss it, but for a young graduate, it is certainly more interesting to go to the hospital where she can learn and perfect her technique. In a health center, on the other hand, one is closer to the patient, one knows better his life while having the advantage of not exercising alone as in liberal. ”

“In the health centre, it also handles emergencies”, says Lydia Migne, who, before being a nurse at the health centre Municipal Elsa Rustin in Bagnolet (Seine-Saint-Denis), served in the centre of Montreuil (Seine-Saint-Denis) and was in charge of home care. Because nurses in health centres can also, as in the case of the liberal, provide care in the homes of patients. Some health centres that are exclusively nurses have a practice that is similar to the liberal exercise, with the difference that nurses are salaried and generally do not have to deal with administrative management.

Health Education and Community Outreach

In addition to care, nurses also have a role as health educators. For example, the Marcadet health centre works in partnership with neighbourhood associations, and together, they organize tobacco days or actions against breast cancer or colorectal cancer. Ditto at the Bagnolet health centre, where nurses are trained by doctors to talk to patients about the management of their diabetes and soon asthma. “Doctors give us lessons, we make an update, and we regularly meet, for example, with allergy or ENT on vertigo”, says Sylvie Letendre, a nurse at Bagnolet Health Center.

Patient Safety and Professional Responsibility

Every day in Canada, potential harm threatens the safety of patients, and it is the professional and ethical duty of nurses to minimize or prevent it. While they were once defined as “incidents”, “undesirable events”, “unsafe acts”, or “errors”, today we refer to the term “mischief”. This change in

terminology reflects the shift away from the blame culture to the fact that patients understand the potential harms and aligns with the definitions used by the World Health Organization and the Institute for Healthcare Improvement. While nurses play an important role in improving patient safety, the roles of interprofessional teams, Healthcare organizations and the healthcare system are equally important. CNA and its partners have developed the following resources to guide nursing practice on this issue.