



Introduction About Nursing


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Nursing

lecture: 1



Nursing: is art and science. It is a profession that uses specialized knowledge and skills to promote wellness and to provide care for people in both health and illness in a variety of practice settings (hospitals, schools, industry, primary health care center, jail, nursing home, homes,.....etc).

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

● **AIMS OF NURSING**

- 1. To promote health
- 2. To prevent illness
- 3. To restore health
- 4. To facilitate coping with disability or death

To meet these aims, the nurse uses:

- 1- knowledge
- 2- skills
- 3- critical thinking

- **Nurse:** a person who is trained to care for sick or injured people and who usually works in a hospital
- **Health:** it is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."
- **Wellness** is a state of well-being

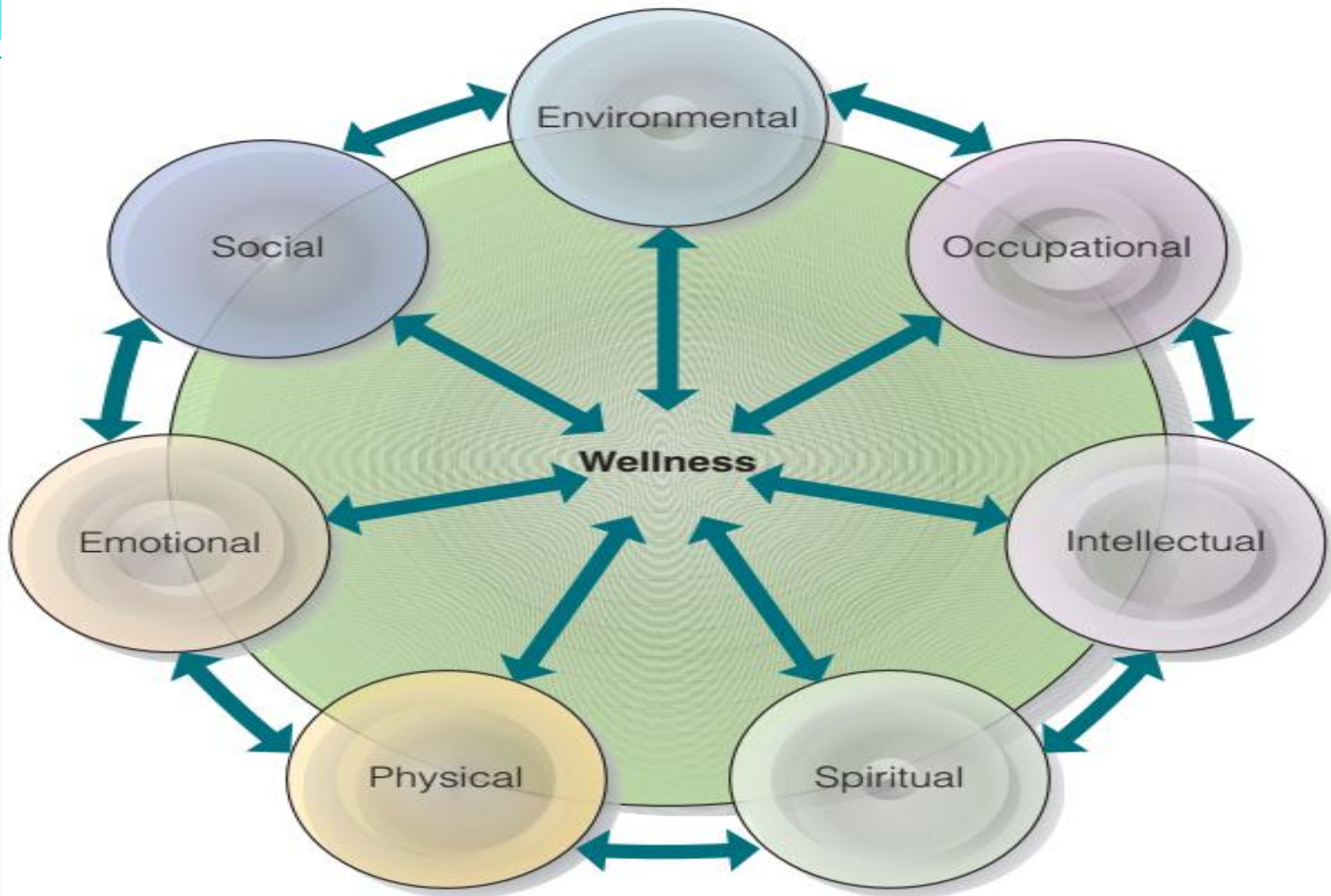


Figure 17-2 ■ The seven components of wellness.



- **NURSING ROLES IN ALL SETTINGS**

- 1. Caregiver**
- 2. Communicator**
- 3. Teacher/Educator**
- 4. Counselor**
- 5. Leader**
- 6. Researcher**
- 7. Advocate**
- 8. Collaborator**

Hospital

Hospital: is a health care institution providing patient treatment with specialized medical and nursing staff and medical equipment.

Type of Hospitals include:

1- General/Acute-Care

The best-known type of hospital is the general hospital, also known as an acute-care hospital.

- 2- **A district hospital:** typically is the major health care facility in its region, with large numbers of beds for intensive care, critical care, and long-term care.
- 3- **Specialised**
- Types of specialised hospitals include rehabilitation hospitals, children's hospitals, geriatric hospitals, psychiatric hospital).

4- Teaching

A teaching hospital combines assistance to people with teaching to medical students and nurses and often is linked to a medical school, nursing school or university.

5- Clinics

The medical facility smaller than a hospital is generally called a clinic. Clinics generally provide only outpatient services.

● **Departments or wards of the hospitals**

- Emergency department, burn unit, surgery,
- Cardiology
- Intensive care unit: Pediatric intensive care unit, Neonatal intensive care unit, Cardiovascular intensive care unit
- Neurology
- Oncology
- Obstetrics and gynecology
- Maternity ward
- Child Ward



Thanks