



# Lecture 1

## Subject Fundamental of nursing Theoretical

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## **Definition of ;**

**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, primary health care center, nursing home, schools, industry, .....etc).

**Nurse:** Is a person who is trained to care for sick or injured people and who usually works in a hospital

- **Health:(WHO)** is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."
- **Hospital:** is a health care institution providing patient treatment with specialized medical and nursing staff and medical equipment.
- **Florence Nightingale (founder of modern nursing, Lady with the Lamp) .**



# ● **AIMS OF NURSING**

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

**To meet these aims, the nurse uses:**

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

- **NURSING ROLES IN ALL SETTINGS (numerate only)**


1. **Caregiver:** The role of caregiver is the primary role of the nurse.
2. **Communicator:** The use of effective interpersonal and therapeutic communication skills to establish and maintain helping relationships with patients of all ages in a wide variety of healthcare settings



**3- Teacher/Educator** The use of communication skills to assess, implement, and evaluate individualized teaching plans to meet learning needs of patients and their families

**4- Counselor** The use of therapeutic interpersonal communication skills to provide information, make appropriate referrals, and facilitate the patient's problem-solving and decision-making skills

**5- Leader:** self-confident practice of nursing when providing care, effecting change, and functioning with groups



**6- Researcher** The participation in or conduct of research to increase knowledge in nursing and improve patient care

**7- Advocate** The protection of human or legal rights and the securing of care for all patients.

**8- Collaborator** The effective use of skills in organization, communication, and advocacy to facilitate the functions of all members of the healthcare team as they provide patient care.



## **Type of Hospitals include:**

### **1- General**

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- Specialized**

Types of specialized 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 Or –ER-
- burn unit
- Dialysis unit
- Surgical unit
- Medical unit
- Operation room
- Orthopedic unit
- Cardiology
- Neurology

- Oncology
- Obstetrics and gynecology
- Maternity ward
- intensive care unit (ICU)
- cardiac care unit (CCU)
- Respiratory care unit (RCU)
- Outpatient Clinics

# Reference

Kozier & Erb's, Fundamentals of Nursing, *Concepts, Process, and Practice. Tenth edition. 2016*



# Thanks