



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