



Objectives

- 1. definition of patients and client
- 2. Discuss the historical development of nursing
- 3. Explain the professional growth within nursing
- 4. Identify the critical attribution of professionalism in nursing
- 5. Discuss the difference between occupation and profession
- 6. Describe the nursing development in Iraq



Patient and client

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Definition of Patient

- **Patient:** A person under health care. The person may be waiting for this care or may be receiving it or may have already received it.
- **There is considerable lack of agreement about the precise meaning of the term "patient."** It is diversely defined as, for examples:
 - A person who requires medical care.
 - A person receiving medical or dental care or treatment.



- A person under a **physician's care** for a particular disease or condition.
- A person who is **waiting for or undergoing medical treatment** and care
- An individual who is receiving needed professional services that are directed by a licensed practitioner of the healing arts toward **maintenance, improvement or protection of health or lessening of illness, disability or pain.**
- A **sick, injured or wounded** individual who receives medical care or treatment from medically trained personnel.



Definition of Client

- An individual who has been officially accepted by a hospital and receives one or more health services without being admitted as an inpatient; whose person-identifiable data is recorded in the registration or information system of the regional health authority and to whom a unique identifier is assigned to record and track services.



Who is The Nurse



who is of Nurse

- Nursing is a provision of optimal conditions to enhance the person's reparative processes and prevent the reparative process from being interrupted.



- Beyond the time-honored reputation for compassion and dedication lies a highly specialized profession, which is constantly evolving to address the needs of society.
- From ensuring the most accurate diagnoses to the ongoing education of the public about critical health issues; nurses are indispensable in safeguarding public health.



- The nursing is can diagnosing and treating human response to actual or potential health problems through such services as
 1. Case finding
 2. Health teaching
 3. Health counseling
 4. Provision of support to or restoration of life
 5. and well-being and executing medical regimes prescribed by licensed or other wise legally authorized physician or dentist.



- Nursing is directed toward meeting both the health and illness need and man who is viewed holistically as having:
 1. Physical
 2. Emotional and social
 3. Psychological
 4. Social and spiritual.
 5. Environmental



- Nursing is a humanistic science dedicated to compassionate concern with:
 1. Maintaining
 2. Promoting health
 3. Preventing illness
 4. Caring for and rehabilitating the sick and disabled.



- Nursing is a deliberate action, a function of the practical intelligence of nurses and action to bring about humanely desirable conditions in **persons and their environments.**
- As a practice discipline nursing's scientific body of knowledge is used to provide an essential service to people, that is to promote the ability to affect health positively.



- Nursing as a profession is, and will continue to be, responsive to and influenced by the society it serves.
- Thus, the **major activities occurring** within the nursing field are also a
 1. Reflection of what is happening in the society.
 2. Understanding this interrelationship and the **progression of nursing** as it has **developed** will help you to evaluate issues arising while you are in practice.



History and Development of Nursing

- It is difficult to trace the exact origin of the nursing profession.
However, moral action is the historical basis for the creation, evolution and practice of nursing.



Nursing in ancient civilization

- The early record of ancient civilization offers little information about those who care for the sick.
- During this time **beliefs**, about the cause of disease were **embedded** in **superstition** and **magic** and thus treatment often involved magical cures.



- Ancient **Egyptians developed community** planning and strict hygienic rules to **control communicable diseases**.
- The first recorded Nurses were seen.
- In the **Babylonian civilization**, there were references to tasks and practices traditionally provided by nurses.



- Nurses are mentioned occasionally in old Testament as **women** who **provide care for infant**, for the sick and dying and as **midwives** who **assisted during pregnancy and delivery**.



- In ancient Rome, care of the sick and injuries was advanced in **Mythology and reality**.
- Although medicine as a science was developed there was little evidence of establishing a foundation for nursing.



- The **ancient Greeks Gods** were believed to have special healing power. In 460 BC (before Christ) Hippocrates born and credited with being the **Father of medicine**.
- He proved that illness had a natural cause and not to be of a religious or magical cause.



- Hippocrates first proposed such concepts as **physical assessment, medical Ethics, patient – centered** care and observation and reporting.



- He emphasized the importance of **patient care** that contributed a lot for the groundwork of nursing.
- In **ancient India**, male nurses staffed early Hospitals and women served as midwives and nursed ill family members.



Nursing in the Middle Ages

- During this time, the religious groups offered the only opportunities for **men and women** to pursue careers in nursing.
- It was the Christian value of
- **(love your neighborhoods as your self)**.



- That had a significant impact on the development of western nursing.
- The principle of caring was established with **Christ's parable** of Good providing care for a tired and injured stranger.



- In the **third and fourth centuries** several wealthy matrons (female) of Roman empire, including:
 1. **Marcella (Claudia Marcella)**
 2. **Fabiola** ((c. 347-419/420)
 3. **Paula**converted to **Christianity** and used their wealth to provide house of **care and healing** (the fore runner of hospital) for the poor, the sick and homeless.
<https://www.jaypeedigital.com/eReader/chapter/9789351522010/ch1>





- Women were not the sole providers of nursing service in the third century in Rome.
- There was an organization of men called the **Parabloomi Brotherhood**.
- This group of men provided **care to the sick and dying** from the great plague in Alexandria.



Dark Age of Nursing

- In this period **Monasteries were** closed and the work of women in religious order was nearly ended.
- The few women who cared for the sick during this time were **prisoners or prostitutes** who had little or no training in nursing.
- Because of this, nursing was considered as the most minimal of all tasks, and had little acceptance and prestige.



The development of modern Nursing

- Three images influenced the development of modern nursing.
- Ursuline Sisters (catholic persons) of Quebec organized the first training for nurses.



- Theodore Flender revived the deaconess movement and opened a School in Kaiserwerth, Germany, which was training nurses.



- Elizabeth Fry society established the institute of Nursing Sisters.
- But in the latter half of eighteenth century **Florence nightingale** the founder of modern nursing changed the form and direction of nursing and succeeded in establishing it as a respected profession.
- She was born to wealthy and intellectual family in 1820.





- In spite of opposition from her family and restrictive societal code for affluent young **English woman to be a nurse**.
- Nightingale believed she was "called" by God to help others and to improve the wellbeing of mankind.
- In 1847 she received three month's training at **Kaiserwerth** (hotel in Germany).



- In 1853 she studied in **Paris with sister of charity**, after which she returned to England to assume the position of super intendment of a charity hospital.
- Nightingale worked to free nursing from the bonds of the church.



- She saw nursing as a separate profession from the church, yet she began her career as the result of the mystic experience.
- During the **Crimean war**, Florence nightingale was asked to recruit a contingent of female nurses.



- The Jamaica nurse Mary Grant was the first nurse recruited to provide care to the sick and injured in the Crimean war.
- The achievements of Florence Nightingale in the war were so outstanding that she was recognized by the **queen of England who awarded** her the Order of Merit.



- When she returned to England she established the **nightingale school of nursing**, which was opened in 1860.
- The school served as a **model** for other training schools.
- Its graduates traveled to other countries to manage hospitals and nursing training programs.



THE BEGINNING OF CHANGE

- During the 17th century, social reform began in Europe. Several nursing groups were organized.
- These groups gave money, time, and service to the sick and the poor, visiting them in their homes and ministering to their needs.
- Their activities established many of the early images that were carried forth in nursing, particularly the religious image



- In 1860, she devoted her efforts to the creation of a school of nursing at St. Thomas' Hospital in London, financed by the Nightingale Fund, established to honor her work in the Crimea.



The basic principles on which Miss Nightingale established her school included the following:

1. Nurses would be **trained in teaching hospitals** associated with medical schools and organized for that purpose.
2. **Nurses would be selected carefully** and would reside in nurses' houses designed to encourage discipline and form character.



3. The **school matron** would have final authority over the **curriculum**, living arrangements, and all other aspects of the school.
4. The **curriculum** would include both **theoretic** material and **practical** experience.
5. Teachers would be paid for their instruction.
6. **Records would be kept on the students**, who would be required to **attend lectures, take quizzes, write papers, and keep diaries**.



Thank you for listening