



Lecture 1

Subject Introduction about 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 & Eerb's, Fundamentals of Nursing, *Concepts*, *Process, and Practice. Tenth edition.* 2022

Thanks