

FUTURISTIC TREND IN NURSING

Abstract

As per chapter showing Experts in healthcare predict that there will be 400,000 unfilled RN positions by 2020, prolonging the current nursing crisis. An rise in the average age of registered nurses, declining school enrolment, more job options for women, modifications to the healthcare delivery system, nurse "burn-out," and public misconceptions about what nurses do are some of the factors causing the shortage. In the future, the healthcare delivery system will also be impacted by a number of social and economic trends, including population ageing, advances in technology, the growth of the health and wellness movement, shifts in workplace culture, the influence of Generation X and dot.com workers, and a shortage of entry-level and low-wage workers. if nursing is to play a significant role in healthcare.

Keyword: Nurse- Practitioner, Health Care, Workplace, Burn-out,

Author

Dr. Suman Vashist
Associate Professor
College of Nursing, SGT University
Gurugram, Haryana

I. INTRODUCTION

Future-oriented trend refers to growth that is determined by changes in each nation's core demographic and economic facts.

II. DEFINITION

We are not pushing the envelope or on the brink of an old environment; we are in a brand-new environment. As a result, the laws have changed. The former way of thinking is no longer true in its whole.

III. PREDICTION FOR NURSING'S FUTURE

1. Adding current illnesses and biological terrorism warning signs.
2. Modern preventative and curative treatment using reducing technology.
3. Patients who are critically ill are transferred right away to another hospital.
4. Patients who have been discharged require home assistance and counseling.

Future social, political, and technical transformations await nursing graduates. Our societies will continue to change in the twenty-first century in terms of globalization. Increase the sharing of various items, investments, and attitudes. Combining conventional therapies with alternative healing modalities including nutritional therapy, reflexology, homoeopathy, aromatherapy, therapeutic touch, and acupressure may make patients feel better.

Further, nursing and health care experts predict the following: Nurse practitioners will work across medical specialties to offer treatments typically offered by physicians. Nurse therapists will provide the families and their patients a range of services. Hospital stays will be quite brief, and prompt discharge will be increasingly crucial. The care that nurses provide will be strong, independent professionals who priorities health above sickness.

IV. NURSING'S FUTURE TRENDS

1. Service-based learning
2. Nursing Care Practice Research Administration
3. C.N.S. is a clinical nurse specialist.
4. Nurse practitioner academic management
5. Nurse practitioner for adults
6. Family nurse specialist master's degree
7. Nurse practitioner in acute care
8. A nurse practitioner in geriatrics
9. Pediatric nurse practitioner health care
10. A nurse practitioner in women's health Forensic Nursing Certification
11. Licensed as a nurse-midwife (C.N.M)
12. Administration by a certified registered nurse anaesthetist (C.R.N.A)

Additional service-related practice areas include

- Mobile nursing / health education

- Space nursing professional nurse practitioner
- Forensic nursing
- Arrow healthcare
- A master's degree in health administration or nursing science (Hospice Nursing)

1. **Service based learning:** As a career, nursing offers nurses more chances for education, advancement, and work enrichment.

It includes three broader areas:

- Practice (nursing care)
- Research
- Administration

2. **Nursing care practice research administration:** Graduate and diploma nurses are prepared for advanced practice in a range of specialized positions in elementary, secondary, and tertiary settings by nursing colleges and universities. The four main categories of APNs are covered in this.

3. **C.N.S. is a clinical nurse specialist:** An advanced practice nurse, or C.N.S., has nursing experience in a variety of specific areas of practice and is able to operate in any practice environment. In hospitals, the C.N.S. may also take on managerial and administrative responsibilities. In order to plan and enhance the quality of care given to the family and client, the C.N.S. performs the roles of an expert clinician, case manager, educator, consultant, and researcher.

4. **The C.N.S. should have following eight characteristics:**

- Clinical judgment
- Clinical enquiry
- Response to diversity
- Facilitator of learning
- Collaboration
- Advocacy or moral agency
- Systems thinking
- Caring practices

5. **Nurse practitioner academic management:** In an outpatient, ambulatory care, or community environment, a nurse practitioner treats patients. A nurse practitioner gives treatment to patients with complex disorders and adopts a more holistic approach, attentive to the comfort and thoroughness of care as well as the symptoms of non-pathologic illnesses. A nurse practitioner is legally able to administer patient care through directing diagnostic procedures, treatments, and pharmaceutical prescriptions.

6. **Nurse practitioner for adults:** Adults with acute or chronic illnesses get primary, ambulatory treatment from adult nurse practitioners, as well as secondary care in some settings. Case management, consultation, instruction, leadership, research, and the creation of health policies are all part of the nurse's responsibility.

7. **Family nurse specialist master's degree:** Families and patients can get primary ambulatory care from a family nurse practitioner working with a family care physician. The F.N.P. takes care of the family's medical requirements, controls various illnesses by giving direct care, and directs or counsels the family as necessary.
8. **Nurse practitioner in acute care:** Acute care nurse practitioners are registered nurses with advanced degrees in nursing who are trained for advanced practice utilizing a collaborative approach to deliver direct services to adult patients who are critically or acutely sick in a range of settings, including specialized clinics and hospitals. The A.C.N.P. is a generalist with a background in internal medicine who focuses on providing treatment for patients who are hospitalized.
9. **A nurse practitioner in geriatrics:** G.N.P's offer direct care with an emphasis on health promotion, health maintenance, and functional status with special training for older persons. The client is typically 65 years of age or older.
10. **Pediatric nurse practitioner health care:** P.N.P. offers specialized care for children from infancy until the age of 21. P.N.P.s work in hospitals for kids in the same ways as doctors' offices, ambulatory care centres, and medical services do.
11. **A nurse practitioner in women's health forensic nursing certification:** provides ambulatory care to the womb, screening exams, assessments, and treatment for women's health needs throughout their lives.
12. **Licensed as a nurse-midwife (C.N.M.):**C.N.M. possesses advanced education in midwifery, which includes theory and extensive supervised clinical experiences in prenatal care, management of labour and delivery, postpartum care of the mother and the infant, family planning, pap smears and treatment for vaginal infections, and pre-post menopause care. She is a registered health professional nurse. C.N.M. works for a healthcare organization that offers medical referral, collaborative management, and consultation services. However, CNM has not yet begun in India. It is now practised in all 50 states of the United States, Great Britain, and Canada in hospitals, birthing facilities, and homes.
13. **Administration by a certified registered nurse anaesthetist (C.R.N.A.):** A certified registered nurse anaesthetist (C.R.N.A.) is a registered nurse with advanced education, including classroom and laboratory instruction, as well as supervised clinical practise in the administration of anaesthesia to clients in a variety of practise settings, including hospitals, ambulatory surgical centres, birthing centres, and clinics that support doctors. The C.R.N.A. attends to the patient's anaesthetic requirements before, during, and after surgery.

The role of C.R.N.A. followings:

- Preparing for anesthetic management
- Maintaining anesthesia intraoperatively
- Supervising recovery from anaesthesia,
- Escorting the patient's post-operative room from the recovery room
- To the patient care unit are all tasks that must be completed.

V. OTHER AREAS FOR PRACTICE IN SERVICE MOBILE NURSING

1. **Mobile nursing:** A service organisation called mobile nursing offers in-home instruction and care for patients with a range of requirements, pre-hospital emergencies, and health issues.

Beneficiaries of mobile nursing:

- Patients who get treatment after being released from hospitals too early.
 - Patients both with acute and chronic medical conditions.
 - Patients undergoing surgery are people experiencing surgical treatment.
 - Patients in critical condition who need IV treatment.
 - Provide elderly respiratory sufferers care.
 - Give extremely sick individuals attention..
 - Orient patients who require assistance with drug management
 - Hospice concept for Ventilator dependent patients.
 - Provide patients with assistance with dressing, eating, travelling, and light housekeeping
2. **Space nursing:** The Space Nursing Society (SNS) was established in 1991 and now has over 400 members worldwide. Working with astronauts to assess their medical readiness for their journey is the focus of the specialty of space nursing. Space Nursing provides a forum for discussion and exploration of issues related to nursing in space and its impact on the knowledge of nursing performed on Earth through conference participation. The space programme is where cardiac monitoring first appeared. Nurses may be able to better care for patients with osteoporosis with the support of ultrasound studies detecting bone loss in astronauts away from the space station.

Functions of space nursing

- Evaluate the mission's emergency plans.
 - Taking drugs while on a mission in space.
 - Present prospects for telemedicine.
 - Carrying out surgery in a room with patients.
 - Building a condition database to assess the likelihood of specific accidents or illnesses occurring during travel and mission.
3. **Forensic nursing:** This program's primary goal is to develop professional nurses with specific training in forensic evidence gathering, criminal proceedings, and expert witness testimony. Liaison between the criminal justice system and the medical community. 1992 saw the arrival of the first-ever national meeting for sexual assault nurses.
 4. **Arrow nursing:** The arrow nurse offers the following services:
 - Administration and termination of blood services.
 - Services for clinical laboratories.
 - Services and activities
 - Dental treatments

- Cleaning services
- Services for mental health
- Healthcare services
- Services in occupational therapy
- Pharmacy service
- Physician services and physical therapy
- Social work assistance
- Services in speech-language pathology
- X-ray diagnostic services
- Being ready and prepared to address urgent community needs both during and after a catastrophic occurrence.
- Medical history and physical examination, psychosocial evaluation, and mental health services referral.

5. Hospice nursing: Hospice nurse Observe, evaluate, and document a patient's symptoms that is terminally sick. Social workers, home health aides, and physical, occupational, or speech therapists might all benefit from their assistance.

VI. RESEARCH

A collection of nursing knowledge regarding "human responses to current or anticipated health issues" is being developed via research. the answer to the issue. The 21st century nursing vision is focused on the advancement of scientific knowledge and the implementation of evidence-based practice by nurses. Critical thinking and research use skills are part of evidence-based practice. It emphasizes the utilization of research results, pertinent data for quality improvement, and verified experiences to support a particular issue and its solution.

1. Aim of research in future

- To instil a research culture within the industry.
- Offer leading educational programmes to develop a nurse scientist workforce in nursing.
- Create a strong infrastructure for researchers' research.
- Obtain adequate money for vital research for the community's needs before, during, and after a catastrophic occurrence.

2. Evidence based practice: Cost-effective and high quality are the objectives of evidence-based practice. Focused on scientific research, patient care. Nurses should be familiar with the research process. Nursing care should be based on scientific study findings and evidence-based practice rather than on personal beliefs or previous practices.

3. Future of nursing career: Clinical and instructional nursing tasks will be automated to a large extent. Healthcare establishments will be required to employ their nurses wisely due to a lack of nurses. Many Technology advancements may encourage more men and people of colour to pursue careers in nursing. The need for home health care nurses will rise along with the amount of outpatient procedures. Localized healthcare Instead of treating the ailments put your attention on prevention.

4. Changing roles of nurse

- Educators educate the students
- Administrator administer the organization
- Practitioner guide for practice
- Researcher motivate to research and solution to the problem.

Client advocate: The nurse defends the patient's legal and human rights. Patient Bill of Rights: Information to aid in decision-making.

Comforter Role: warmth and compassion toward the patient as a person. Comforter A nursing-specific role Persons as a whole, rather than simply a certain physical portion, are cared for. Care and concern for the pupils should be shown.

Rehabilitator role: assisting the client to resume optimal functioning When a client's lifestyle or body image changes, the nurse helps them adjust physically, spiritually, and emotionally

Communicator role: All nursing responsibilities revolve around the communicator function. Communication with the patient, their family, the healthcare team, community resources, and other individuals. Effective care will be challenging to provide without clear and unambiguous communication.

Teacher/Educator role: Explains health terms and facts, shows how to do things, encourages learning, ascertains knowledge, and assesses how well teaching and learning are going. For pupils, unplanned or informal schooling might provide challenges. For everyone, planned or formal schooling is preferable.

6. **Robotic nursing:** Explains health-related ideas and information, shows how to do things, helps students learn more, assesses their comprehension, and assesses how well they're learning and teaching. There may be problems for the pupils in unplanned or informal schooling. All students benefit from planned or formal schooling.

- **Lifting Robot:** It is designed to help nurses and caregivers for the elderly lift or transport patients. The clear advantage is that nurses do not have to risk their back health in order to help their patients. The employment of a robot rather than a small lifting device is meant to reduce the patient's anxiety during the procedure. The comfort of the patient and nurse will be felt. Assist in reducing the hospital's workload.
- **'Stan the Man':** The robot is designed can reply to different treatments given to patients by the student nurse. This is put to use in hospitals to teach nurses and medical staff.