Futuristic Trend in Nursing

**Introduction-**futuristic trend means growth calculated in accordance with changes in every country’s economic and demographic fundamental data.

**Definition-**We are in a new place, we are not on the edge of old place we are not pushing the envelope, we are in totally a new envelope. So the rules have changed. Ever fundamental premise of the old way of thinking is no longer applies. **Sister Elizabeth Davis.**

**VISION OF THE FUTURE OF NURSING**

 1. Adding up to date diseases and warning sign of biological- terrorism.

 2. New curative and preventive treatment with advance technologies.

3. Patients are shifted to other hospital immediately those patients are acutely ill.

 4. Discharged patients need guidance and counseling at home.

Nursing graduate, have future holds for many social, political and technological changes. In 21st century, our societies will continue to move regarding globalization. Enlarge sharing of different products, financial investment and attitude. Patients may be more feel good to combine conventional′ therapies with complementary healing techniques, such as neuropathy, homeopathy, reflexology, therapeutic touch, aromatherapy, acupressure and nutritional therapy. Experts on nursing and health care also foresee the following:-

Nurse Practitioners will cross medical approaches to provide services usually provided by medico. Nurse therapists will provide various services to the families and their clients. Hospital stays will be extremely short and early discharge will become more important. Nurses will be strong and autonomous practitioners whose care delivery focuses and practices much more on health than illness.

**FUTURE TRENDS IN NURSING**

1. Service (practice) education
2. Practice (nursing care) Research Administration
3. Clinical nurse specialist {C.N.S}
4. Nurse practitioner {N.P} academic administration
5. Adult nurse practitioner
6. Family nurse practitioner Master’s education
7. Acute care nurse practitioner
8. Doctoral programs in nursing
9. Geriatric nurse practitioner
10. Bachelor of Science in management/ Pediatric nurse practitioner health care.
11. Women’s health nurse practitioner Certificate in Forensic Nursing
12. Certificate in legal nurse consulting
13. Certified nurse midwife (C.N.M.)
14. Certified registered nurse anesthetist (C.R.N.A.) administration

Other areas for practice in service:

1. Mobile nursing / Health care Education
2. Space nursing Certified nurse practitioner
3. Licensed practical nurse
4. Arrow nursing
5. Master’s of science in nursing/ Master’s in health administration.
6. **SERVICE EDUCATION {PRACTICE} –** Nursing as a profession increasing educational opportunities for nurses, growth, and a greater concern for job enrichment.

 It includes three broader areas:-

* Practice (nursing care)
* Research
* Administration
1. **PRACTICE (NURSING CARE)** – Colleges of Nursing and university prepares graduate and diploma nurses for advanced practice in a variety of specialized roles in primary, secondary and tertiary settings.

 **This covers four principle types of APN’s.**

1. **Clinical Nurse Specialist: -** The C.N.S is an Advanced Practice Nurse is nursing expertise in a different specialized area of practice and may work in any practice setting. The C.N.S. may also assume administrative and management roles in hospitals. The C.N.S. functions as an expert clinician, case manager, educators, consultant and researcher to plan and improve quality of care provided to the family and client.

 **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
1. **NURSE PRACTITIONER-** Nurse Practitioner provides health care to the clients an outpatient, ambulatory care, or community based setting. Nurse Practitioner provides care to the clients with complicated problems and provides a more holistic approach, attending to symptoms of non-pathologic conditions, comfort and comprehensiveness of care. Nurse Practitioner has legal authority to implement patient management by ordering diagnostic tests and treatments and prescribing medications.
2. **Adult nurse practitioner (A.N.P.):-** Adult nurse practitioner provides primary, ambulatory care to adults with acute or chronic illness and in some settings tertiary care also. Nurse role includes case management, consultation, education, leadership, research and health policy development.
3. **Family Nurse Practitioner (F.N.P):-** Family Nurse Practitioner collaboration with a family care physician provides primary ambulatory care for families and clients,. The F.N.P. meets the families health care needs, manages some illness by providing direct care, guides or counsels the family as per their need.
4. **Acute Care Nurse Practitioner (A.C.N.P):-** Acute care nurse practitioner is a registered nurse with a graduate degree in nursing who is prepared for advanced practice using a collaborative model to provide direct services to the adult patients who are acutely or critically ill in a variety of setting such as specialty clinic and hospital. The A.C.N.P. is a generalist, usually based in internal medicine, focusing on the care of the hospitalized patient.
5. **Geriatric Nurse Practitioner (G.N.P.):-** G.N.P’s are trained for the ageing adults, provide direct care and emphasis on health promotion, health maintenance and functional status with Age of the client is usually 65 and older.
6. **Pediatric Nurse Practitioner (P.N.P.):-** P.N.P. provides care for children from birth to 21 years of age in specialty area. P.N.P’s practice in hospital for children like ambulatory care, emergency care and physician’s offices.
7. **Women’s Health Nurse Practitioner (W.H.N.P**.):- provides ambulatory care to womb, screening exam, assessment, treat the health care need of women throughout their life span.
8. **CERTIFIED NURSE MIDWIFE:-** C.N.M. is a registered health professional nurse who has advanced educational preparation in midwifery which includes theory and extensive supervised clinical experiences in prenatal care, management of labor and delivery, postpartum care of the mother and the infant, family planning, pap smears and treatment for vaginal infections, pre- post menopause care. C.N.M. practices with a health care agency that provides medical consultation, collaborative management and referral services. C.N.M. practices in all 50 states in the United States, Great Britain, Canada in hospitals and in birthing centers and home, but it has not yet started in India.
9. **CERTIFIED REGISTERED NURSE ANESTHETIST (C.R.N.A)** :- C.R.N.A. is a registered health professional nurse who has advanced educational preparation, including classroom and Laboratory instruction and supervised clinical practice in the delivery of anesthesia to client in a variety of practice settings, including hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers, birthing centers and clinics assist with doctor. C.R.N.A. takes care of patient’s anesthesia needs before, during and after surgery.

**The role of C.R.N.A. Followings:-**

* + Performing physical assessment
	+ Participating in pre-operative teaching
	+ Preparing for anesthetic management
	+ Maintaining anesthesia intra operatively
	+ Overseeing recovery from anesthesia
	+ Following the patient’s post-operative room from recovery room to patient care unit.

**OTHER AREAS FOR PRACTICE IN SERVICE MOBILE NURSING**

1. **Mobile nursing:** - Mobile nursing is a service agency that provides home teaching and care for patients with varied needs, pre- hospital emergency and health problems.

**BENEFICIARIES OF MOBILE NURSING:-**

* Patients discharged early from hospitals then they provide care.
* Patients suffering from chronic and acute medical issues.
* Surgical patients those suffering from surgical procedure.
* Patients requiring I.V. therapy in critical condition.
* Provide care to elderly Respiratory patients.
* Provide care to seriously ill patients.
* Guide the Patients in need of medication management
* Hospice concept for Ventilator dependent patients.
* Assist the patients with bathing, dressing, meals, transportation, light housekeeping
1. **SPACE NURSING-** Space Nursing Society (SNS) Founded in 1991, over 400 members from around the world. Space nursing is a specialty that works with astronauts to determine medical fitness at their mission. Space Nursing provides a forum for the discussion and exploration of issues related to nursing in space and its impact upon the understanding of earth bound nursing through conference participation. Cardiac monitors are originated with space program. Ultrasound studies assessing bone loss in astronauts abroad the space station could help nurse’s better care for patients with osteoporosis.

**FUNCTIONS OF SPACE NURSING:-**

* Evaluate emergency plans at mission.
* Use of medications in space during their mission.
* Provide Telemedicine opportunities.
* Performing surgery in space for patients.
* Developing a condition database to evaluate the risk of certain accidents or illness during a flight at mission and travelling.
1. **FORENSIC NURSING** – This programme is mainly aimed creating the professional nurse for specialized training in forensic evidence collection, criminal procedures, legal testimony expertise. Liaison between medical profession and criminal justice system. first ever′ national convention of sexual assault nurses came in 1992.
2. **ARROW NURSING-** Services provided by arrow nurse are :-
* Administration and stoppage of blood services.
* Clinical laboratory services.
* Activities services
* Dental services
* Housekeeping services
* Mental health services
* Nursing services
* Occupational therapy services
* Pharmacy services
* Physical therapy
* Physician services
* Social work services
* Speech/ language pathology services
* Diagnostic X-ray services DISASTER NURSING
* Readiness and preparedness in responding to immediate community needs during and after a catastrophic event.
* Medical history and physical assessment, psychosocial assessment and referral to mental health services.
1. **HOSPICE NURSING** –Hospice nurse Observe, assess, and record symptoms terminally ill patients. They help to social worker, home-care aide and physical, occupational, or speech therapist.

**RESEARCH** - Research is building a body of nursing knowledge about “human responses to actual or potential health problems”. Solution to the problem. 21th century vision for nursing is based on development of scientific knowledge and nurses to implement evidence based practice. Evidence Based Practice incorporates critical thinking and research utilization competencies in profession. It stresses the use of research findings, appropriate, quality improvement data and affirmed experiences to support a specific problem and solution.

**AIM OF RESEARCH IN FUTURE:-**

* To create a research culture in profession.
* Provide high quality educational programme to prepare a workforce of nurse scientist in nursing.
* Develop a sound research infrastructure for researchers.
* Obtain sufficient funding for essential research for motivation of researchers.

**EVIDENCE BASED PRACTICE** – Evidence Based Practice has goal to achieve cost-effective, high quality. Patient care based on scientific inquiry. Nurses need to understand research process involved in research. Nursing care should not be based on opinions, past practices, it is based on results of scientific research and evidence based practice.

**FUTURE OF NURSING CAREER-** Many nursing functions clinical and teaching will be automated. Due to nursing shortages, healthcare facilities will be forced to use their nurses judiciously. Many Changes in technology will possibly attract more men and minorities into the nursing profession. The number of outpatient care will increase, need for Home health care nurses. Community health care Focus on preventing the illnesses rather than treatment.

**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.
1. Client advocate: - Nurse protects the client their human and legal rights. Providing information to assist in decision making Patient Bill of Rights.
2. Comforter Role: - Caring for client as a human being with kindness. Comforter Role is traditional to nursing Care is directed to whole person, not just a body part. Demonstration of care and concern to the students.
3. Rehabilitator Role: - Assist client to return optimal level of functioning. Nurse helps client to adapt physically, spiritually and emotionally to changes in their lifestyle, body image.
4. Communicator Role: - communicator Role is central to all other roles in nursing. Communication with client, family, healthcare team members, resource people, and community. It will be difficult to give effective care without clear and concise communication.
5. Teacher/Educator Role: - Explains concepts and facts about health, demonstrates procedures, reinforces learning, determines understanding, and evaluates progress of learning and teaching. Unplanned or informal education can create issues for the students Planned or formal education is best to all.

**ROBOTIC NURSING**: - The reliance on robotic technology in surgical area has been a reality for decades, Recent trends and developments indicate the emergence of technology and even robotic technology in the delivery of primary healthcare for the patients.

* Lifting Robot –it is intended to assist nurses and aged people care like setting to lift or move patients. The obvious benefit there is no need for nurses to compromise their own back-health in the process of assisting their patients. The use of a robot, as opposed to a mini-lifting machine is intended to make the process a bit less intimidating for the patient. It will feel the comfort for patients and nurse. Help in less work load in the hospital.
* ‘Stan the Man’ –The robot is designed to respond to various treatments applied by the trainee nurse for patients. which is used to train nurses and health professionals in the hospital.