**Chapter -16**

**Futuristic trends in Nursing**

**Introduction ′** Nursing is a global profession with good career opportunities and more wanted services an technical skills base , more compassion and dedication of services that changes and reflect the society in national and international which nurse live.

Futuristic nursing means nurses are became nursing officer instead of staff nurses, when name designated as nursing officer lead to dedication, serving, monitoring , supervision and resilience in those life became difficulty in normal life of people . It represent the futuristic nursing like past , present and future of nursing profession involvement in updated knowledge , technology and robotic services.

**Definition** /**meaning :Futuristic in** Nursing is (Innovative/ Revolutionary). Innovation is the action of introducing a new techniques /method , idea or thought apply to create new skills or techniques which one reduce the exist one methods . It is time for nursing to discover, re-evoluate question and redefine its role within health care system. Futuristic nursing will take steps to bring about the future that the nursing profession is to achieve better than before skills and techniques by evidence base practices with help of research articles .

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. Addition new diseases and the threat of bio- terrorism.

2. New treatment and technologies.

3. Patients are moved out of hospital rapidly those that remain are more acutely ill.

 4. Those discharged patients need more assistance at home.

5. Involvement in health promotion

6. Involvement in electronic base data updating knowledge

7. using of advance technology in nursing field for direct patient care services

**Nursing in the 21st Century:-** ′

For the nursing graduate, the future holds numerous social, political and technological changes. ′ During the 21st century, societies will continue to move towards globalization. With an increased sharing of products, attitudes and financial investments. ′ The clients may be more likely to combine conventional therapies with complementary healing techniques, such as homeopathy, neuropathy, therapeutic touch, reflexology, acupressure, aromatherapy, and nutritional therapy.

**Sibbold and other experts** on nursing and health care also predict the following:- ′

* Neighborhood will employ nurses who will work in 24 hour nurse managed clinics.
* Nurse Practitioners will cross medical threshold to provide services usually provided by physicians. ′ Nurse therapists will provide numerous services to the clients and their families.
* Hospital stays will be exceedingly short and early discharge will become more important.
* Nurses will be strong and autonomous practitioners whose practice and care delivery focuses much more on health than illness.

**Future Trends In Nursing**

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

**Description about the futuristic Nursing:**

**1. Service Education Service {Practice} Education**

Because of increasing educational opportunities for nurses, the growth of nursing as a profession, and a greater concern for job enrichment. It includes three broader areas:- ′ Practice (nursing care) ′ Research ′ Administration

**2. Practice (Nursing Care)**

Graduate education prepares nurses for advanced practice in a variety of specialized roles in primary, secondary and tertiary settings. This covers four principle types of APN’s.

**3. Clinical Nurse Specialist**:- The C.N.S is an Advanced Practice Nurse with nursing expertise in a specialized area of practice and may work in any practice setting.

The C.N.S. may also assume administrative and management roles. The C.N.S. functions as an expert clinician, educator, case manager, consultant and researcher to plan and improve quality of care provided to the client and family.

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

1. Clinical judgment
2. Clinical enquiry
3. Facilitator of learning
4. Collaboration
5. Systems thinking
6. Advocacy or moral agency
7. Caring practices Response to diversity

**4. Nurse Practitioner ′**

Nurse Practitioner provides health care to clients usually in an outpatient, ambulatory care, or community based setting. ′ Nurse Practitioner Nurse provides care to the clients with complex problems and provides a more holistic approach, attending to symptoms of non-pathologic conditions, comfort and comprehensiveness of care. ′ Nurse Practitioner have legal authority to implement patient management by ordering diagnostic tests and treatments and prescribing medications.

a**) Adult nurse practitioner** (A.N.P.):- provides primary, ambulatory care to adults with a non emergent acute or chronic illness and in some settings tertiary care. The role includes case management, consultation, leadership, education, and research and health policy development.

**b) Family Nurse Practitioner (F.N.P):-** provides primary ambulatory care for families, usually in collaboration with a family care physician. The F.N.P. meets the families’ health care needs, manages some illness by providing direct care, and guides or counsels the family as needed.

**c) Acute Care Nurse Practitioner (A.C.N.P**):- 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 adult patients who are acutely or critically ill in a variety of setting such as hospital or specialty clinic. The A.C.N.P. is a generalist, usually based in internal medicine, focusing on the care of the hospitalized patient.

**d) Geriatric Nurse Practitioner (G.N.P.):-** G.N.P’s are trained in the specialized needs of the ageing adults, with emphasis on health promotion, health maintenance and functional status. Age of the client is usually 65 and older.

 **e) Pediatric Nurse Practitioner (P.N.P.):-** P.N.P. provides specialty care for children from birth to 21 years of age. P.N.P’s practice in hospital ambulatory care, emergency care and physicians offices.

f**) Women’s Health Nurse Practitioner (W.H.N.P.):**- provides ambulatory care to womb.

4. **Certified Nurse Midwife ′** C.N.M. is a registered 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. C.N.M. practices with a health care agency that provides medical consultation, collaborative management and referral. C.N.M. practices in all 50 states in the United States, Great Britain, Canada in hospitals and in birthing centers and in the home, but it has not yet started in India.

**5. Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist (C.R.N.A) :-**

 C.R.N.A. is a registered 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. C.R.N.A. takes care of patient’s anesthesia needs before, during and after surgery.

**The role includes**:-

* + 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 course from recovery room to patient care unit.

**Other Areas For Practice In Service**

**Mobile Nursing**

**Mobile Nursing** :- It is a service agency that provides home teaching and care for patients with varied needs and health problems of individual , family and society through home care agency .

**Beneficiaries of Mobile Nursing:-** ′

* Patients discharged early from hospitals.
* Patients suffering from chronic and acute medical problems.
* Surgical patients.
* Patients requiring I.V. therapy.
* The elderly Respiratory patients.
* The seriously ill.
* Patients in need of medication management
* Hospice concept
* Ventilator dependent
* Assistance with bathing, dressing, meals, transportation, light housekeeping

**6. Space Nursing**

* Space Nursing Society (SNS) Founded in 1991, over 400 members from around the world.
* 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 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:-**

1. Evaluate emergency plans.
2. Use of medications in space.
3. Telemedicine opportunities.
4. Performing surgery in space.
5. Developing a condition database to evaluate the risk of certain accidents or illness during a flight.

**7. Forensic Nursing**

* Nurse should be Specialized training in forensic evidence collection,
* criminal procedures,
* legal testimony expertise.
* Liaison between the medical profession and that of the criminal justice system.
* Came about in 1992 during the first ever national convention of sexual assault nurses.

**8. Arrow Nursing**

Services provided by arrow nursing are :-

1. Administration and stoppage of blood services.
2. Clinical laboratory services.
3. Activities services
4. Dental services
5. House-keeping services
6. Mental health services
7. Nursing services
8. Occupational therapy services
9. Pharmacy services
10. Physical therapy
11. Physician services
12. Social work services
13. Speech/ language pathology services
14. Diagnostic X-ray services

**9. 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

**10. Hospice Nursing ′**

* Observing, assessing, and recording symptoms for terminally ill patients. ′
* social worker,
* home-care aide and physical,
* Occupational, or speech therapist.

**11. Research Nursing**

Research is directed towards building a body of nursing knowledge about “human responses to actual or potential health problems”.

* The vision for nursing in the 21st century is the development of scientific knowledge base that enables nurses to implement on evidence based practice.
* Evidence Based Practice incorporates critical thinking and research utilization competencies.
* It stresses the use of research findings, and as appropriate, quality improvement data and affirmed experiences to support a specific

**Aim Of Research In Future:-**

1. To create a research culture.
2. To Provide high quality educational program
3. To prepare a workforce of nurse scientist.
4. To Develop a sound research infrastructure.
5. To Obtain sufficient funding for essential research

**Evidence Based Practice ′**

* Goal is to achieve cost-effective, high quality patient care based on scientific inquiry.
* Nurses need to understand research process involved
* Nursing care should not be based on opinions, past practices, but on the results of scientific research

**Future Of Nursing Career**

* The Many nursing functions will be automated. Result of nursing shortages, healthcare facilities will be forced to use their nurses judiciously.
* The Changes in technology will possibly attract more men and minorities into the profession.
* The number of outpatient care will increase, as will the need for Home health care nurses services.
* The Community health care involved comprehensive base that Focus more on preventing the illnesses rather than treatment.

**Changing Roles Of Nurse**

* Educator
* Administrator
* Practitioner
* Researcher

**Client advocate** :-

* Nurse protects the clients human and legal rights.
* Providing information to assist in decision making
* Patient Bill of Rights.

**Comforter Role** :-

* Caring for client as a human being
* Role is traditional to nursing
* Care is directed to whole person, not just a body part

**Rehabilitator Role :-**

* Assist client to return to optimal level of functioning
* Nurse helps client to adapt physically and emotionally to changes in lifestyle, body image.

**Communicator Role** :- Role is central to all other roles .It Involves communication with client, family, healthcare team members, resource people etc . The community Without clear, concise communication of health task or information . they never understand the communication in effective way to implementation of goal . It will be difficult to give effective communication towards the society when the communicator message not clear and understandable way.

**Teacher/Educator Role :-**

 Explains concepts and facts about health, demonstrates procedures, reinforces learning, determines understanding, and evaluates progress of learning ′ Unplanned or informal education. The Planned or formal education must for each and every activity of patient care and repeat the information as per their need then only effective for health care system.

**Robotic Nursing**

* The reliance on robotic technology in surgical fields has been a reality for decades, but recent trends and developments indicate that the emergence of technology and even robotic technology in the delivery of primary healthcare is a growing phenomenon.
* Lifting Robot – is intended to assist nurses particularly in the aged care setting to lift or move patients. The obvious benefit being that 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.
* ‘Stan the Man’ – which is used to train nurses and health professionals. The robot is designed to respond to various treatments applied by the trainee nurse.

# The Future Of Nursing trends in various area observed:

# According to the World Health Organization (WHO), there are 28 million nurses worldwide. Yet that number still isn't high enough for patient numbers and needs. As a result, there is a global shortage of nurses, and 6 million more jobs are needed to be filled by 2030 to meet healthcare requirements for everyone.

## Facts and Figures

* By 2030, the world needs [18 million more healthcare](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/nursing-and-midwifery) workers to meet the requirements of universal health coverage.
* [Six million of the healthcare workers](https://www.cnbc.com/2020/04/06/who-says-theres-a-global-shortfall-of-5point9-million-nurses-as-world-battles-coronavirus-pandemic.html) needed by 2030 are nurses and midwives.
* Globally, 70% of healthcare and social workers are women.
* 2020 marked the 200th birth anniversary of Florence Nightingale, a British woman who shaped the nursing profession. In her career, she changed the way nurses were educated and how society viewed the nursing profession.
* April 2020, the first-ever [State of the World's Nursing Report](https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240003279) put together by WHO was released.
* In 2022, nursing positions will become more attractive, and patient experience will play a significant role in decision-making.
* Although rewarding, nursing can be labor-intensive and stressful with many challenges. It will take the world to come together to address these issues. However, many initiatives are already in place to make nursing professions more attractive and retain current talent.
* Similarly, patient satisfaction will also play a role in 2022 decisions. Payment and delivery models are now based on value and not volume to benefit the patient. Health care providers are pressured to make decisions around the patient experience to maintain their public patient experience scores.
* This decade will change the landscape of not only nursing but the healthcare industry as a whole.

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