

Chapter – 3

Futuristic Trends in Nursing Related to Management in Health Care

“If we are together nothing Is impossible.

If we are divided,all will fail”.

-Winston Churchill

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Introduction

Good career prospects exist in nursing, and these chances change and reflect the society in which nurses reside. **Patricia Benner** projected that nurses would perform more tasks in the community or in hospitals in the new millennium, but they would also continue to play a bigger role in the delivery of intensive care. A chance exists for nursing to advance and refine its practice and educational mission.

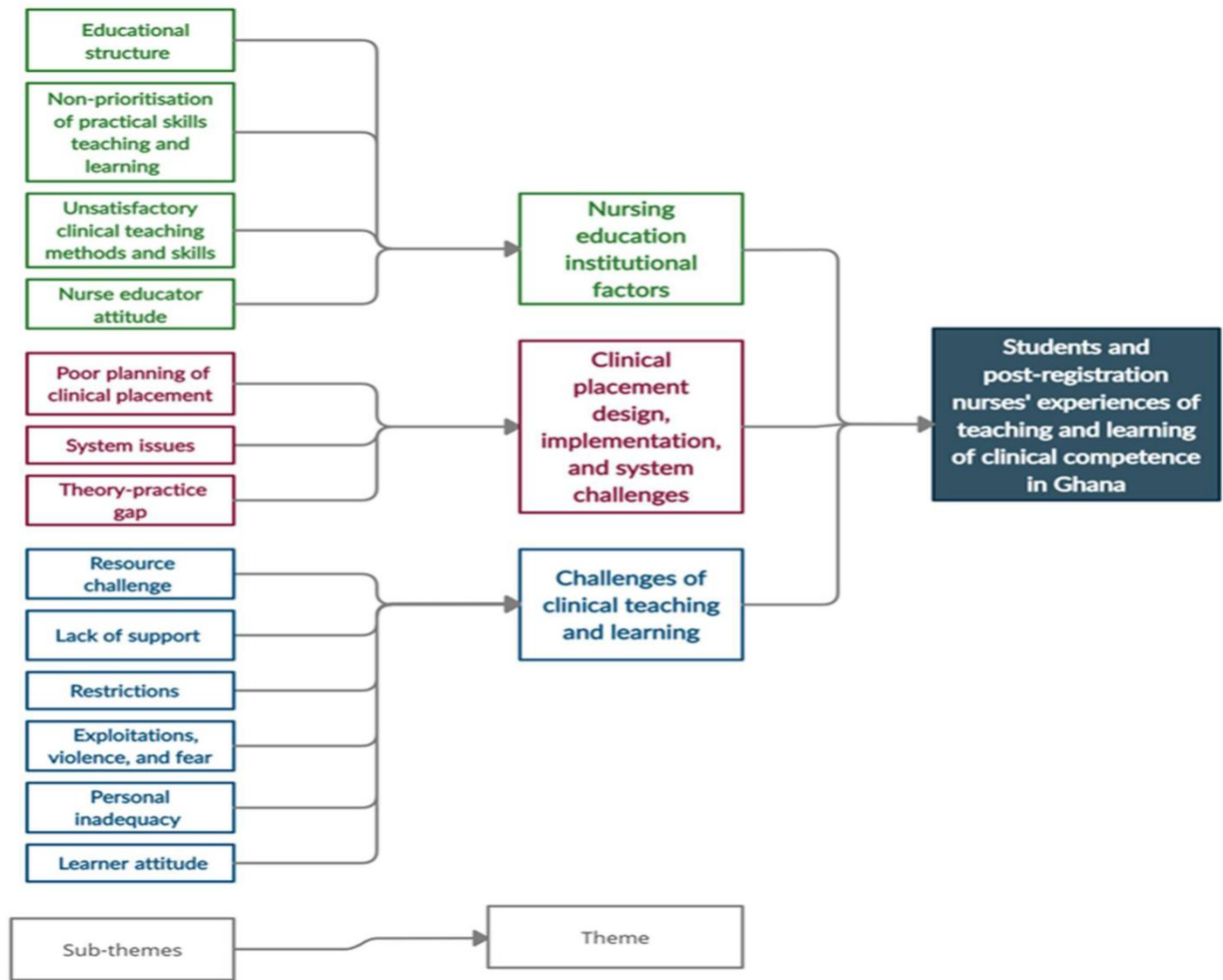
It is time for nursing to reconsider its place in the system, define its function within it, and take action to create the future that the nursing profession aspires to and deliver better healthcare.

Meaning- The introduction of a new method, idea, or product is what futuristic meant by (Innovative/ Revolutionary).

Definition-

- Futuristic nursing is the art of promoting quality of life as defined by patients and families throughout their life experiences, from conception to the end of life, employing the most recent scientific and technological advancements.
- It is time for nursing to reflect on and redefine its place in the system, as well as take action to create the future that the nursing profession aspires to.

Model for futuristic nursing



Top "**four**" trends that will shape nursing's role in health care management in the future.

- I. There is a high demand for nursing professionals everywhere.
- II. The nursing industry is now a worldwide one.
- III. Nursing professionals place more value on technical skills.
- IV. The need of a nursing higher education.

Administration of Healthcare -

Scaling up the number and quality of healthcare services and enhancing population health are both dependent on competent administration..

Goals of health management in futuristic nursing-

- I. Increasing public health.
- II. Increasing the quantity and quality of healthcare services in accordance with patient and community demand.Health.

Health-

"Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity,"

Health care-

The term "health care service" refers to all assistance, instruction, research, nursing services, etc. used to assess, diagnose, treat, and monitor patients with the purpose of maintaining necessary health, avoiding disease, or "HOSPITAL".

Health care in India

70% of India population live in rural area but **80%** of doctors, and **60%** of hospitals are in urban area.

Health Care Challenges India's health system

Although 60% of hospitals and 80% of doctors are located in metropolitan areas, 70% of Indians reside in rural areas.

Health Care Issues

- I. Highly complicated environment
- II. Task scope and complexity
- III. Economic and social inequality
- IV. Increasing health care costs
- V. Technological development
- VI. Demographic change

Scope of management of health



Mapping community
Health Profile and policy



Running and improving health services
(PHC units, hospital, clinic)



Introduce new health service
protocol etc.

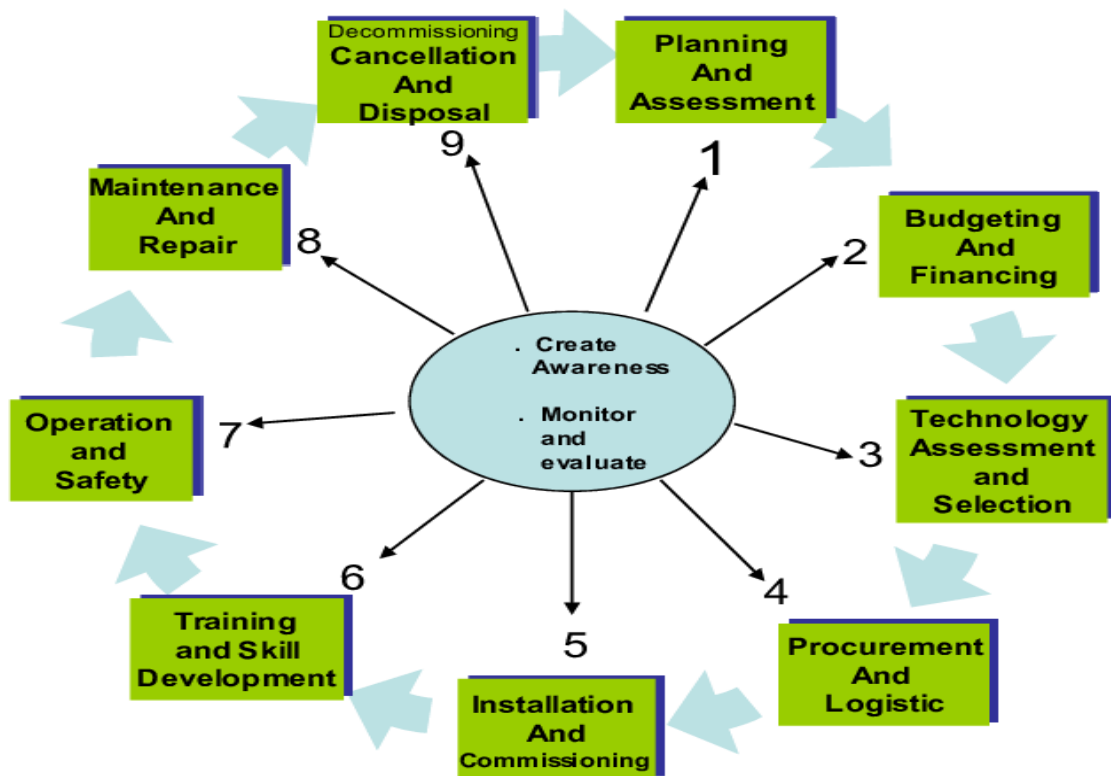


Running a health programme or a project



Conducting a research thesis, survey etc.

Cycle of management



Future trends in nursing related to management in health care

- Trend #1** - The rise of telemedicine
- Trend #2** – Consumer grade patient experience
- Trend #3** – Essential Need for Self-Care in Nursing
- Trend #4.** Nursing Advocacy and Action
- Trend #5.** Evolution of the Workplace
- Trend #6.** Expanding Distance Education
- Trend #7.** Interprofessional Partnerships
- Trend #8.** Increased Specialization

**Trend #1.
The rise of telemedicine**

The Greek term "Tele" means "Distance," while the Latin word "Madera" means "to heal." When people are separated by distance, telemedicine uses electronic information to communicate technology to offer or support healthcare. By expanding access to healthcare and medical information, it enhances client results.

Medical imaging, video consultations, tele-diagnosis, tele-treatment, and medical management are a few examples.

Telehealth provided a bridge to care during the pandemic's tragedy, and it now presents an opportunity to rethink virtual and hybrid virtual/in-person care models with the aim of enhancing healthcare access, outcomes, and affordability.

From the pre-COVID-19 baseline, the number of telehealth programmes has multiplied 38 times.

The future of health care is telemedicine.

- I. Increased customer desire to use telehealth is one of the primary elements driving this boom in telemedicine adoption.
- II. A rise in the usage of telehealth by providers.
- III. Regulatory adjustments that facilitate excellent access and reimbursement.

Patient	Provider	Healthcare system
Increased continuity of care leading to better patient outcomes	Capability to work from anywhere	Ability to provide care to underserved populations/areas of the community
Access to medical professionals outside of typical clinic hours	Reduced commute time	Possibility to expand clinical services even when space does not permit expansion
Reduced travel burden	Ability to provide care to rural areas without having to move there or commute long distance	Reduction in clinic congestion
Cost savings (vehicle parking, loss of wages from time off work)	Increase in job satisfaction with the implementation of telecommuting	Decrease in in-person staff burnout with additional support from remote-staff
More likely to return for follow-up visits when it is convenient for the patient		

Types of telehealth

- There are four broad categories that telehealth falls under.

Interactivity. From the patient's home or a specified medical facility, doctors and patients communicate in real time. They are able to communicate by phone or with the aid of health insurance-compliant video conferencing software.

Remote patient observation. Patients can check their symptoms or condition with telemonitoring while at home. They employ programmes that gather information about body temperature, blood sugar levels, blood pressure, and other vital signs as well as mobile health equipment, such as wearable technologies.

Mobile. Mobile telehealth describes healthcare activities supported by mobile devices. This could be remote clinical services, such as consultations, and patient-doctor communication through mobile patient portals.

Forward and store. This method, often referred to as asynchronous telehealth, enables the sharing of patient data, such as lab results, between healthcare professionals.

Futuristic Trends in Pharmacy and Nursing

Trend #2: Patient experience rated by consumers

Consumers are taking control of their own medical decisions, and the healthcare system is matching its investments in digital health to its overall health plan. Hospitals and the healthcare system must have a strong awareness of patient expectations if they are to effectively manage the changing health care environment.

Trend #3. Essential Need for Self-Care in Nursing

Many nurses experience stress and trauma on a daily basis, and these stresses can affect their mental health, job satisfaction, and overall quality of life. Raising awareness and educating nurses about self-care has become a priority in the field. Those who know how to manage stress are better able to help patients.

“Many studies show that it's not just the money that keeps nurses in the profession,” Fuller says. “Employers who promote self-care and a healthy work environment are also on the rise in the fight against nurse burnout and fatigue.”

Fuller says there is a correlation between a healthy work environment and nurses being able to provide optimal care that leads to positive patient outcomes.

According to a 2021 study by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine (NASEM), more institutions are recognizing the importance of health equity for everyone, including healthcare workers

Trend #4. Nursing Advocacy and Action

As the largest group of health care workers in the United States, nurses have a great opportunity to help shape the future of health care and the health of our nation, according to this NASEM study.

The study highlights the growing role of nurses as advocates for health equity and the social determinants of health. Social determinants of health are conditions and situations that can affect people's lives in a variety of ways, according to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Trend #5. Evolution of the Workplace

Although the pandemic has brought the work of nurses to the forefront in acute care settings, career opportunities for nurses continue to evolve as well. There are several careers for nurses outside the hospital.

Travel nursing is growing in popularity. It allows nurses to move between regions with the greatest need for medical care and gain financial benefits in the process. As a travel nurse, entry-level nurses can explore nursing opportunities and experienced nurses can lend their expertise in crisis situations. School nurses are also in high demand.

Trend #6. Expanding Distance Education

The pandemic necessitated the use of distance education while underscoring its value and utility for learning. Students living in rural areas far from a college have especially benefited from online instruction.

“Purdue Global has moved to implement immersive learning experiences throughout the nursing school and has been using [virtual reality] in our nursing programs since before the pandemic,” said Michele McMahon, DNP, in an interview for an article on the future of virtual reality in nursing education.

Trend #7. Interprofessional Partnerships

Interprofessional collaboration, a trend in nursing over the past 20 years, is evolving into interprofessional partnerships. The public is demanding more convenient care, and traditional professional boundaries are changing to meet client demand.

A study published in the Journal of Professional Nursing in October 2021 showed that nursing and medical students who received interprofessional education reported being more self-aware, situationally aware, and valued teamwork.

Professionals share information and skills, with an emphasis on teamwork. An example of this is the evolution of pharmacies into community care providers through convenient diagnosis and treatment.

Trend #8. Increased Specialization

The demand for nurses who specialize in certain areas of medicine, such as psychiatry, obstetrics, gerontology and others, is increasing, Fuller says.

“Specialization allows the nurse to be an expert in the area in which she is providing care. It can also open the door to career advancement opportunities.”

Role of nurse in management of health care

- 1) Engaging patients with chronic conditions in behavior change and adjusting medications according to practitioner-written protocols.
- 2) Leading teams to improve the care and reduce the costs of high-need, high-cost patients.
- 3) Coordinating the care of chronically ill patients between the primary care home and the surrounding healthcare neighborhood.
- 4) Promoting population health, including working with communities to create healthier spaces for people to live, work, learn, and play.
- 5) Providing high quality patient care
- 6) Educating patients and their families/carers
- 7) Promoting a safe environment
- 8) Evolving professionally

Conclusion

Future of nursing is of great scope for management of health care. Nurse researcher are harnessing the knowledge they acquire to perform evidence based practice. They are at the fore front carrying out research work and play a key role for improving quality of life for patient.

In the future nurses will be in the spotlight research innovation related to health care.

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