

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

Nursing is a profession with good career opportunities that change and reflect the society in which nurses live. **PATRICA BENNER** predicted that in the new millennium nurses will be doing more in the community or hospitals but also will continue to be even more integral to the provision of intensive care. Nursing has a chance to grow and develop its vision for practice and education.

It is time for nursing to question and redefine its role within system and take steps to bring about the future that the nursing profession is to achieve and provide better health care.

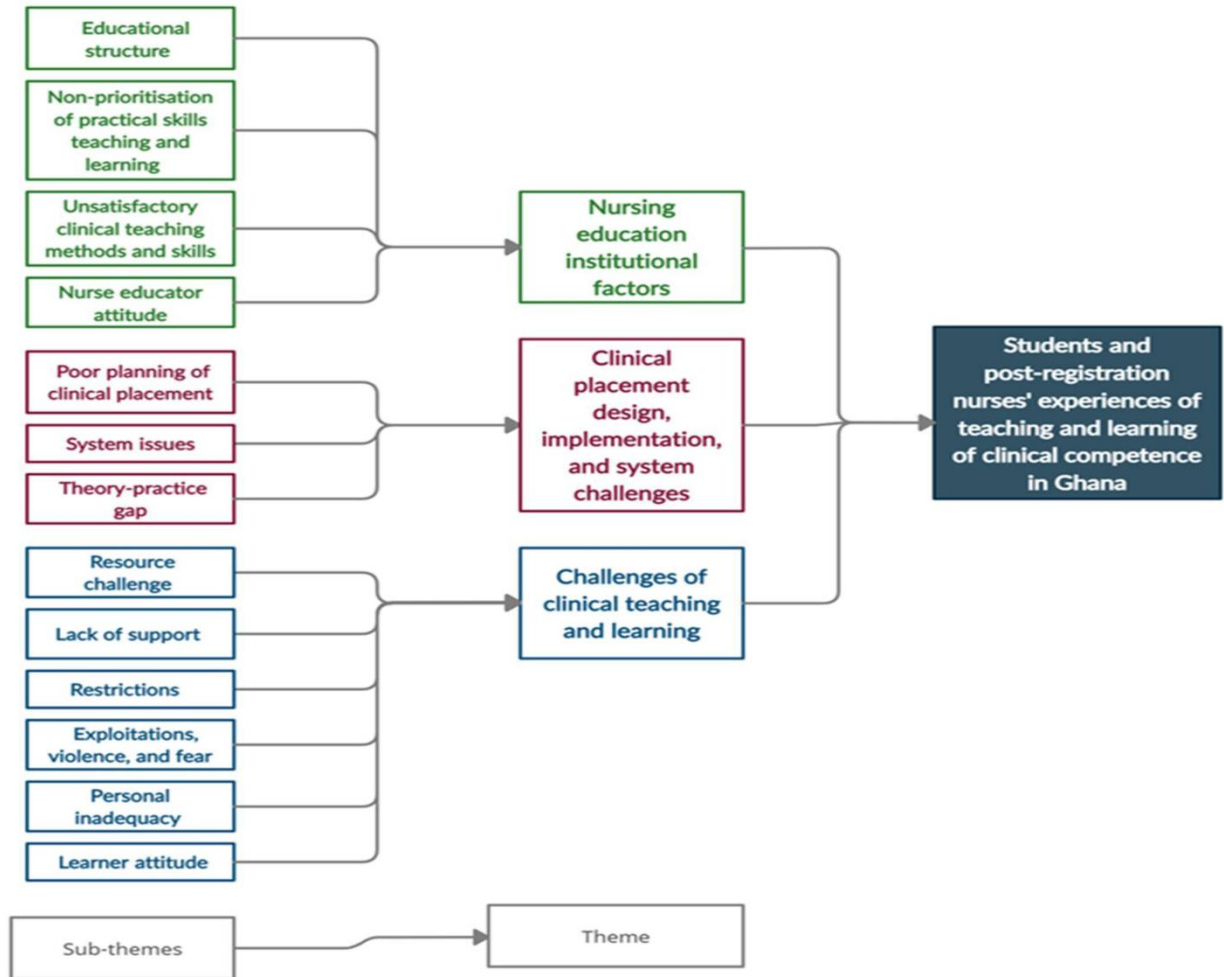
Meaning

Futuristic means (**Innovative/ revolutionary**) it is the action of introducing a **New Method, Idea or Product**.

Definition

- Futuristic nursing is an art in which using the latest technology and science to promote quality of life as defined by patients and families throughout their life experiences from birth to the end of life.
- It is time for nursing to question and redefine its role within system and take steps to bring about future that the nursing profession is to be achieve.

Model for futuristic nursing



Top “four” trends that define the future of nursing in management of health care.

- I. Great demand for Nursing Professionals across the world.
- II. Nursing is now a global profession.
- III. Technical skills are more important for nursing professionals.
- IV. Great significance of Higher education in nursing.

Management of Health Care

The effective management are essential to scaling up the quantity and quality of health services and to improving population health.

Aims of management of health in futuristic nursing

- I. Improving population health.
- II. Scaling up the quantity and quality of health service according to the needs and demand of the patient/community.

Health

Acc to WHO “ Health is a state of complete,physical,mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity”.

Health care

All care, training, research, nursing services etc. to evaluate, diagnosis, treat and follow up on maintenance of required health, prevent illness or

“HOSPITAL” is a part of the Health care service.

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

- I. Highly complex environment
- II. Scope and complexity of task
- III. Social and economic in equality
- IV. Increasing cost of health care
- V. Technological advancement
- VI. Demographic shift

Scope of management of health

Futuristic Trends in Pharmacy and Nursing



Mapping community
Health Profile and policy

IMPROVE

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

NEW

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

“Tele” is a Greek word meaning “Distance” and “Madera” is a latin word meaning to “heal”. Telemedicine is used as electronic information to communicate technologies to provide or support healthcare when distance separates the participants. It improves client outcomes by increasing access to healthcare and medical information.

Example –Medical imaging, video consultations, remote medical diagnosis, tele-treatment and medical management.

According to **MC KINSEY** -'During the tragedy of the pandemic,telehealth offered a bridge to care, and now offers a chance to reinvent virtual and hybrid virtual/in persin care models, with a goal of improved healthcare access, outcomes, and affordability'.

Telehealth programs have increased 38 times from the pre COVID-19 baseline.

TELEMEDICINE is the future of Health Care-

The main factors influencing this surge in telemedicine uses are-

- I. Increased consumer willingness to use telehealth.
- II. Increased provider willingness to use tele health.
- III. Regulatory changes enabling great 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

Telehealth can be classified into four main categories.

- **Interactive.** Physicians and patients communicate in real time from patient's home or a designated medical. They can interact using phones or videoconferencing software that complies with the Health Insurance regulations.
- **Remote patient monitoring.** Telemonitoring helps patients monitor symptoms or their condition from their home. They use mobile health devices, such as wearable technology, and applications that collect data about temperature, blood sugar levels, blood pressure and other vital signs.
- **Store and forward.** It is also known as asynchronous telehealth, this approach lets one healthcare provider share patient information, such as lab results, with another healthcare provider.
- **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.

Futuristic Trends in Pharmacy and Nursing

Trend #2 – Consumer grade patient experience

Consumers are taking charge of their own health care decision and health systems are aligning digital health investments to their health strategy. The key to managing the changing health care environment ultimately hinges on hospitals and health systems clearly understanding patient expectations.

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

Many nurses experience stress and trauma on a daily basis, and these pressures can affect their mental health, job satisfaction, and overall quality of life. Awareness and education on **self-care for nurses** has become a priority in the field. Those who know how to handle stress can better help patients. “Many studies tell us that it is more than money that keeps nurses in the profession,” says Fuller. “Employers who promote self-care and healthy work environments are also on the rise as we battle nurse burnout and compassion fatigue.”

Fuller says there is a correlation between a healthy work environment and nurses who are equipped to provide optimum care that promotes positive patient outcomes.

More institutions are recognizing the importance of health equity for all, including health care workers, according to a **2021 National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine (NASEM) study**. This recognition can partially be attributed to health care institutions wanting to be Magnet® recognized by the American Nurses Credentialing Center (ANCC), Fuller adds.

Trend #4. Nursing Advocacy and Action

As the largest group of health care workers in the U.S., nurses have a significant opportunity to have a voice in the future of health care and the health of our nation, according to the same **NASEM study**.

The study supports the growing role of the nurse advocate to address the health equity gap and the social determinants of health. Social determinants of health are conditions and situations that can affect people’s lives in several consequential ways, the **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services** reports.

Trend #5. Evolution of the Workplace

Although the pandemic highlighted the work nurses perform in acute care settings, workplace opportunities for nurses are evolving, too. There are several **non-hospital careers for nurses**.

Travel nursing continues to grow in popularity. It enables nurses to move between regions with the greatest health care needs and gain financial rewards. **Becoming a travel nurse** allows early-career nurses to explore nursing opportunities and seasoned nurses to lend their expertise in crises. **School nurses are in demand** as well.

Trend #6. Expanding Distance Education

The pandemic necessitated the use of distance education while highlighting its learning value and benefits. Particularly, students living in rural locations far from college campuses have benefitted from online education.

“Purdue Global moved to implement immersive learning experiences across the School of Nursing and was already using [virtual reality] in our nursing programs 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 nursing trend over the last 20 years, is evolving into interprofessional partnerships. The public is demanding more convenient care, and traditional professional boundaries are changing to meet customer demand.

A study published in the *Journal of Professional Nursing* in October 2021 showed that nursing and pre-med honors students who received interprofessional education reported being more self- and situationally aware and valuing teamwork.

Professionals are sharing information and skills with a teamwork focus. An example of this is pharmacies evolving into community care providers through convenient diagnosing and treating.

Trend #8. Increased Specialization

There is increasing demand for RNs who specialize in specific areas of medicine such as psychiatry, obstetrics, gerontology, and others, Fuller says.

“Specialization enables the nurse to be an expert in the area in which they are providing care. It can also open the door to opportunities for career advancement.”

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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