

Philosophies of nursing

[Health & Medicine](#), [Nursing](#)



Nursing Philosophy al affiliation Introduction Health complications implicate diverse issues such as a patient's dilemma in the fight for life, the desperation caused by the inflection of pain and suffering from the disease. Ideally, patients often engage in several internal dilemmas within. The outsoaring of the social factors that underpin the patient's response to medication potentially exacerbates the prevalence of diseases. In essence, where a patient resolves to seek medication, it is not primarily the infection that need attention but rather the predisposing factors to the disease plus the disease itself.

The relationships between patients, illness, healthcare and nursing There exists a unique interplay between the patients' beliefs and the effectiveness of the medication. The workability of any form of medication depends grossly on the patient's state of mind and on the conviction that a particular medication is effective to alleviate the disease (Sobia 2014). The dilemma for life and death necessitates interventions to rehabilitate the psychological inclinations of the patients as a primary move to ensure the effectiveness of medication. Achievement of psychological peace is a prerequisite for the effectiveness of medical drugs. It is the responsibility of the nurses to foster a conducive psychological peace o the before the administration of medication.

Nightingale philosophy of nursing

The Nightingale philosophy of nursing is 1880 nursing philosophy of Florence Nightingale. Nightingale philosophy touches closely on the nurse-patient relationships and the distinctive roles of nurses in the health of the patients. This philosophy delimits the roles of nurses from that of the physicians

(Sobia, 2014). The propositions of the Nightingales nursing philosophy formed the basis of ‘ what to do’ and ‘ what not to’ for nursing professionalism. The philosophy fostered comprehensive exposition of the roles of nurses in keeping a continuous check on the progress of patients as a guide to inform necessary changes for the checks and balances in the performance of medication.

The stance taken by the Nightingale philosophy draws a relationship between the effectiveness of medication and the patients’ environment. It posits that the cleanliness of the patients’ environment ranging from the cloths to the bedding is pre-determinants of the successful response to medications (Sobia, 2014). Furthermore, it asserts the protective role of nurses on the lives patients’ . the proponents of the nightingale philosophy advocate for a change in the patient environment as a means of achieving the optimal effect of medication . it forms an integral aspect of the modern day nursing principles and professionalism. The philosophy asserts that nursing role bestows upon the nurse the responsibility to cushion the patients from offensive information and environments that have the potential of adversely affecting their response to treatment.

The relationships between patients, illness, healthcare, nursing, and Nightingale philosophy

It is undeniable that at the point of patient seeking medication, he or she struggles to overcome the infections, mentally invoke the social inclinations that influence life, contemplates the possibility of death, and seeks to attain the best results of medication. In essence, disease construes more than the signs and symptoms that the physicians seek to eliminate. The complexity of

illnesses and their underpinnings ion response to medication asserts the necessity of a process that restores the hope and belief the medication is adequate to alleviate the disease (Sobia 2014). Ethically, it is prohibited for medics to create an environment that enables patients to realize their inability to restore their health conditions.

Conclusion

Effective response of patients to medication is partly determined by the conditions of environment at the time of medication and their state of mind. It is the ideal role of nurses to ensure the achievement of optimal internal conditions of the patient to ensure the workability of particular medication schedule.

References

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