



**THE DEVELOPMENT OF NURSING: FROM TRADITIONAL CAREGIVERS TO
CONTEMPORARY EXPERTS**

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Abstract:

This research examines the historical evolution of nursing, following its path from early civilizations' use of caregivers to the formation of contemporary nursing as a scientific field. Examined is the impact of social movements, religious ideologies, and notable individuals such as Florence Nightingale on the development of nursing practice. The introduction of contemporary nursing methods to Ethiopia is also briefly discussed in the it.

Keywords: Ethiopia, healthcare development, nursing history, Florence Nightingale, nursing



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procedure

Introduction:

Overview of Nursing Definition

Human responses to real or "it is the diagnosis potential health problems" are treated and responded to (ANA 1980). Helping the person, whether well or ill, carry out the tasks that will promote his health or help him recover (to a peaceful death) is what it is all about. If the person had the requisite strength, will, or knowledge, they would carry out these tasks on their own, and they would do so in a way that would help them become independent as soon as possible (Virginia Henderson 1960). Working with individuals, families, and communities to promote physical, mental, and spiritual wellness is the art and science of nursing. It is a dynamic, therapeutic, and educational process that aims to address society's health needs, particularly those of its most marginalized citizens.

Nursing's Historical Context

The history of nursing is as old as humanity itself. The difficulty of promoting health and providing care for the sick and dependent has long been faced by humans. Individuals with exceptional proficiency in this domain made a lasting impression and occasionally imparted their knowledge to others. Three images—the folk picture, the religious image, and the Renaissance health training image—were used by Uprichard (1973) to depict the early history of nursing.

The Common Perception of Nursing:

As a mother, the nurse Since there is no evidence of nursing's early history, we must make assumptions about its nature based on what is known about ancient societies. In most cases, the nurse was a member of the family or, in the absence of that, a member of the community who had a particular talent for providing care for others. From this angle, nursing was primarily perceived as a mothering-related, feminine role. In fact, the words "nourish" and "nurture" may have come from the same source as the word nursing. This perspective on nursing was common in the first historical accounts and persists in prehistoric societies.

The Nurse as God's Worker: The Religious View of Nursing

In the Bible, there was a Phoebean woman. is recognized as the first deaconess; the word deaconess implies servant or assistance. A deaconess provided medical care to ailing people and widows. A woman from Constantinople named Olympias established a hospital to treat the ill. Marcella founded a monastery in Rome for people in need of care. After Marcella led her to Christ, Fabiola founded hospitals for the underprivileged and sick. Various orders of monks and

nuns carried on the religious communities' custom of providing care for the sick during the Middle Ages. The Knights Hospitalers were a religious order that treated the injured and battled to defend them; they marched with the army during the crusade to retake Jerusalem from the Muslims. Unfortunately, throughout this period, the wisdom of cleanliness and hygiene that had been acquired by the ancient Egyptian, Roman, Greek, and other civilizations was lost. There was no advancement in our understanding of how to care for the sick.

Religious organizations controlled the majority of hospitals and nursing homes in Europe during the Middle Ages and the Reformation. The Reformation and the rise of Protestant religious movements altered the character of these orders. Women may choose to enlist for a set amount of time as opposed to dedicating their entire lives to service. Once more, they were called deaconess, the title used in the early church. For instance, Pastor Theodor Fleidner established the Sisters of Mercy of the Church of England, a deaconesses' order, in Kaiserswerth, Germany. An Anglican hospital in London called St. John's House was founded by another order. Only one male-only nursing order, the Brothers Hospitalers of St. John, persisted in the Catholic Church, whereas all Protestant nursing orders were made up of women. A similar practice of serving others in the name of God is seen in the Muslim faith. In the Muslim countries of the Middle East, Rofiada al Islamiah, one of Mohammed's wives who attended to the sick and maimed, is revered as the mother of nursing (Meleis, 1985).

Nursing's Renaissance Image as Servant. II The Servant Nurse

Monastic orders began to decrease during the Renaissance, while consumerism and individuality gained popularity. The idea of the altruistic nurse that had grown during the early Christian era and the Middle Ages underwent a dramatic transformation. The sick were left to the care of servants and those who had nowhere else to turn for assistance. At this period, hospitals were rife with disease and teeming with corpses; those who worked there were despised and viewed as crooked.

The Development of Contemporary Nursing

The three early photos of the nurse were held concurrently for hundreds of years, in some ways. Then, Florence Nightingale, one lady in the 19th century, altered the direction of nursing. Florence Nightingale was born into a wealthy family and a prominent position in Victorian English society, but her strong Christian beliefs made her despise a life of luxury. She felt that serving the sick was her actual calling. Being a perceptive and educated woman, she understood that knowledge was necessary for providing the sick with the best treatment possible. She persisted in the face of resistance from her family and the community, starting her own personal investigation and study on sanitation and health. She studied under Pastor Fleidner, age 33, and

was tasked with restructuring medical care at a facility designated for "Gentlewomen in Distressed Circumstances."

Because of Nightingale's performance in her initial role, the secretary of war in Britain decided to appoint her to a far more difficult restructuring. At that time, Britain was fighting a protracted war in the Crimea, and reports indicated that more soldiers were dying from wounds they sustained in the hospitals than on the front lines. In preparation for Florence Nightingale's Crimean campaign, money was donated and nurses were hired. Nightingale discovered appalling conditions in the military hospitals upon her arrival to the front. More than 50% of the injured died as a result of inadequate medical care, a lack of supplies, bad food, and a lack of laundry and sanitation facilities. Nightingale demanded to be in charge of all of her resources, money, and staff. Less than 3% of the injured died as a result of her and her staff's efforts. Ultimately, she brought about a total transformation of the military's strategy for providing healthcare to British soldiers.

Moral She established a nursing school in 1860, which served as the template for the majority of nursing programs in England. The school was set up with three main sections: 1) a planned course of theoretical and practical training, led by a trained matron who had complete authority over all staff members; 2) a home attached to the hospital where a select group of students were given the care of "sisters" who were in charge of their moral and spiritual education. (The name "sisters" in English, which refers to secular nurses, is a nod to the religious origins of nursing.) Nightingale set educational criteria for the pupils because she was concerned with meeting human needs as well as those related to health care.

Her school trained nurses for teaching and supervising roles as well as hospital care, where they were referred to as "ward sisters". In addition, Nightingale established a training program for "district" nurses, who serve as England's public health and visiting nurses. Since district nurses would be working more autonomously than hospital staff members, she noted that they needed greater training.

Nightingale is still frequently cited for her strong opinions on the importance of lifelong learning and the responsibility of nurses. She may be the one most responsible for the development of nursing as a profession. A large portion of medical practice was combined with religious rituals in the early eras. Women from nomadic tribes carried out nursing tasks prior to the birth of modern nursing, including tending to the very young, performing the Sing of the Tell, Nursing's interest and applications grew along with human needs, taking into account the social contexts produced by economic growth, religious ideologies, industrial revolutions, wars, crusades, and education. In this sense, contemporary nursing emerged.

A scientific revolution resulted from the intellectual revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries. The ever-changing political and economic landscape has an impact on all facets of human

growth, including nursing. Florence Nightingale (1820–1910) is credited with the development of modern nursing. She significantly altered the pre-heralded nursing tradition. The definition of nursing, which she helped to develop, is "to put the patient in the best possible way for nature to act." Since then, the field of modern nursing has developed quickly in various regions of the world. Ethiopia's Nursing History.

Ethiopia is among the world's oldest nations, yet modern medicine didn't arrive until much later. Hakim provided healthcare to families and communities (wogesha or traditional healers).

In 1866, missionaries arrived in Eritrea, a former region of Ethiopia, and began treating a small number of the populace with medical care. The Ethiopian capital's Minlik II Hospital was founded in 1908. Russians staffed and furnished the hospital. The later construction of the hospital increased the demand for nurses and health aides to be trained. The Ethiopian Red Cross School of Nursing was founded in 1949 at Addis Ababa's Haileselassiel Hospital. Three years of instruction were provided. To address the health issues faced by the majority of the rural population, Haileselassiel Public Health College was founded in Gondar in 1954. Its purpose is to teach sanitarians, community health nurses, and health officers. Accordingly, among the institutes for training senior nurses are the Nekemit School of Nursing and the Centralized School of Nursing, which was once under the Ministry of Health and is now under Addis Ababa University Medical Faculty.

Comprehensive nursing replaced the previous bedside and community health

nursing training during the 'Dergue' regimen. In order to teach health professionals adopting the community-based and team-based educational philosophies, a second higher health professional training institution was also founded in Jimma in 1983. Following the Dergue's overthrow, Ethiopia's transitional government created a health policy that prioritizes disease prevention, health promotion, and curative and rehabilitative care, with a focus on rural communities. Major emphasis was also placed on areas that have been severely affected by natural disasters and those that are historically disadvantaged. In 1996, Dilla College of Teacher Education and Health Sciences and Alamaya University launched as additional public health professional training facilities. The policy led to an increase in the number of health workers receiving training.

Mekele University began offering medical education in response to the ongoing growth of higher education, and the university that had previously only offered diplomas upgraded to a degree program that includes nursing education. Along these lines, the College of Health Sciences at Hawassa University opened up new medical education to supplement the previously offered health sciences degrees. The Federal Ministry of Defense founded a University College, which houses the health sciences college that provides education for medical professionals, including nurses. The products of these training facilities are offering services across the nation

to guarantee the achievement of the Millennium Health Development Goals as well as to enhance the state of health in our society.

Critical Thinking and the Nursing Process

Nursing Procedure:

Definition: The nursing process is an intentional intellectual endeavor that involves approaching nursing practice in an organized, systematic manner. It can be thought of as a tool or method for planning and providing care. It is a methodical approach to client service that involves problem solving. It is a set of prearranged procedures meant to address needs and resolve issues for individuals and their significant others; it is an example of methodical, scientific problem solving in action (Sorensen and Luckman, 1986). ic Health raining 3. To finish the nursing intervention created to address the requirements Instruction

The Nursing Process's Objective:

1. To determine the health care needs of customers
2. To create a nursing care plan to address those requirements
4. To offer customized care

In 1965, Linda Hall coined the phrase "nursing process."

A Stage in the Nursing Process

Five steps comprise the nursing process:

1. Assessment: This is the methodical gathering of information to ascertain the patient's current state of health and to spot any potential or existing health issues. The client and their family are the best sources of information while doing a nursing assessment. Other people who provide information include significant others, medical professionals, and past client records. Generally, information gathered about a client can be classified as either objective or subjective.

All of the quantifiable and observable details regarding the customer and their general health status are included in the category of objective data. The word "objective" refers to the use of only exact, accurate measurements or unambiguous statements.

The ideas and feelings of the client regarding the situation constitute subjective data. The

customer alone is qualified to inform you whether they are in pain or fear. The client may occasionally use gestures, facial expressions, and body position to convey messages. You require keen listening, observational, and interviewing abilities in order to gather subjective data.

Techniques for gathering data

The assessment method known as "training observation" makes use of the five senses—sight, touch, hearing, smell, and client information. Taste) to ascertain Interview for health: the health One method of getting information from the client is through an interview. Another name for this interview would be a nursing history.

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