

International Research Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Vol. 12(3) pp. 1-4, June, 2023 Available online https://www.interesjournals.org/research-nursing-midwifery/archive.html Copyright ©2023 International Research Journals

Mini Review

Adult Nursing: An Essential Field in Modern Healthcare

Taylor Edward*

School of Nursing and Midwifery, Edith Cowan University, WA, Australia

*Corresponding Author's E-mail: Taylor.edwards@ecu.edu.au

Received: 01-June-2023, Manuscript No. jrnm-23-102216; **Editor assigned:** 05-June-2023, PreQC No. jrnm-23-102216(PQ); **Reviewed:** 19-June-2023, QC No. jrnm-23-102216; **Revised:** 23-June-2023, Manuscript No. jrnm-23-102216(R); **Published:**

30-June-2023, DOI: 10.14303/2315-568X.2022.53

Abstract

This research article delves into the importance of adult nursing in modern healthcare settings, emphasizing its pivotal role in delivering comprehensive healthcare services to the adult population. It explores the core responsibilities of adult nurses, the challenges they face, and the evolving nature of their role in providing optimal care. Additionally, the article discusses the essential competencies necessary for adult nursing practice, the significance of continuous professional development, and potential future developments in the field. By illuminating the critical role of adult nursing, this article aims to enhance awareness and comprehension of the unique contributions made by adult nurses in promoting the health and well-being of adults.

Keywords: Adult nursing, Healthcare, Responsibilities, Aging population, Patient education, Patient assessment, Healthcare advancements

INTRODUCTION

Adult nursing, also known as medical-surgical nursing or general nursing, focuses on providing comprehensive healthcare services to adult patients in various settings, including hospitals, clinics, long-term care facilities, and community-based care. This field of nursing requires specialized knowledge and skills to address the specific needs of adult patients, ranging from preventive care and health promotion to managing acute and chronic illnesses (Creswell J, 2017). The purpose of this research article is to delve into the multifaceted aspects of adult nursing and highlight its significance in modern healthcare. Adult nurses are responsible for delivering patient-centered care to adults across a wide range of healthcare settings. Their key responsibilities include conducting comprehensive health assessments, developing and implementing individualized care plans (Jorda M, et al., 2021), administering medications, monitoring vital signs, managing pain, providing emotional support, promoting health education, and collaborating with interdisciplinary healthcare teams. The ability to communicate effectively, demonstrate empathy, and maintain a holistic approach is essential skills for adult nurses to provide high-quality care (Lees B, et al., 2020).

The field of adult nursing presents unique challenges that require nurses to adapt and respond effectively. Some of the prominent challenges include caring for patients with complex health conditions, managing multiple comorbidities, addressing end-of-life care, preventing healthcare-associated infections, and coping with heavy workloads and time constraints. Additionally, the increasing aging population, the prevalence of chronic diseases, and the demand for culturally sensitive care further contribute to the challenges faced by adult nurses (Moise IK, 2019). Over the years, the role of adult nurses has evolved significantly to meet the changing healthcare landscape. Adult nurses are now involved in health promotion and disease prevention activities, patient advocacy, care coordination, and the utilization of advanced technologies and evidence-based practices. They also play a crucial role in facilitating patient transitions across different healthcare settings, promoting continuity of care and improving patient outcomes (Nwagu EN, 2017).

To provide effective care, adult nurses need to possess a set of core competencies. These include clinical competence, 2 Int. Res. J. Nur. Midwi ISSN: 2315-568X

critical thinking and problem-solving skills, effective communication, cultural competency, leadership abilities, ethical decision-making, and a commitment to lifelong learning. Continuous professional development is essential to ensure that adult nurses stay updated with the latest advancements in healthcare and maintain their competence throughout their careers. The future of adult nursing holds potential for exciting developments (Onwuka CI, et al., 2016). Advancements in technology, such as telehealth and electronic health records, are likely to influence the way adult nurses deliver care. Additionally, the increasing emphasis on preventive care, population health management, and interdisciplinary collaboration will require adult nurses to adapt and expand their roles further. It is crucial for the nursing profession to embrace these changes and continue advocating for the importance of adult nursing in healthcare systems (Peltier MR, et al., 2019).

MATERIALS AND METHOD

This article provides a detailed overview of the materials and methods used in adult nursing, aiming to enhance the understanding and application of evidence-based practices in caring for adult patients. It covers essential aspects of adult nursing, including patient assessment, medication administration, wound care, infection control, and patient education. The article incorporates current best practices and guidelines to facilitate safe and effective adult nursing care. Adult nursing plays a critical role in the healthcare system, ensuring the delivery of quality care to adult patients across various healthcare settings. This section provides an introduction to the importance of evidence-based practice in adult nursing and highlights the significance of appropriate materials and methods in achieving optimal patient outcomes (Dozet D, 2021).

Foundation of adult nursing care, this section outlines the materials and methods utilized during patient assessment, including obtaining a patient's medical history, conducting physical examinations, and assessing vital signs. It emphasizes the importance of effective communication and the use of appropriate assessment tools to gather relevant information. Safe and accurate medication administration is a crucial aspect of adult nursing. This section describes the materials and methods involved in medication administration, such as medication reconciliation, dosage calculation, and routes of administration. It highlights the significance of medication safety protocols, including the "five rights" (right patient, right medication, right dose, right route, and right time), as well as the use of technology and barcode scanning systems to prevent medication errors (Popova S, et al., 2021).

Proper wound care is essential for promoting wound healing and preventing complications. This section discusses the materials and methods utilized in adult nursing for wound assessment and management. It covers wound cleaning, dressing selection, and the application of advanced wound care techniques, such as negative pressure wound therapy (Lim AWY, 2019). Emphasis is placed on infection prevention, pain management, and documentation of wound healing progress. Preventing healthcare-associated infections is a top priority in adult nursing. This section outlines the materials and methods employed to ensure effective infection control practices. It includes hand hygiene protocols, personal protective equipment (PPE) utilization, isolation precautions, and proper sterilization and disinfection techniques. The article highlights the importance of adhering to evidence-based guidelines to minimize the risk of healthcare-associated infections (Nosek MA, et al., 1995).

Empowering patients with knowledge and skills is a fundamental component of adult nursing care. This section explains the materials and methods used to educate adult patients on their health conditions, treatment plans, and self-care practices. It emphasizes the use of clear and culturally appropriate communication strategies, visual aids, and educational resources to enhance patient understanding and engagement in their care. Ethical principles are integral to adult nursing practice. This section briefly discusses the ethical considerations related to the use of materials and methods in adult nursing, including privacy and confidentiality, informed consent, and respecting cultural beliefs and values (Magasi S, 2015).

DISCUSSION

Adult nursing is a crucial field within healthcare, as it addresses the specific needs of adult patients and promotes their overall well-being. This discussion aims to further explore the significance of adult nursing in modern healthcare and delve into various aspects of the field. One of the key responsibilities of adult nurses is conducting comprehensive health assessments. These assessments enable nurses to gather essential information about a patient's health status, identify potential risks, and develop individualized care plans. By focusing on preventive care and health promotion, adult nurses can empower patients to take control of their health and make informed decisions (Castaneda L, 2014).

However, adult nursing also presents significant challenges. Caring for patients with complex health conditions and managing multiple comorbidities can be demanding. Adult nurses often face the task of coordinating care across various healthcare settings, ensuring effective communication and seamless transitions for patients. Additionally, heavy workloads and time constraints can impact the quality of care provided, emphasizing the need for adequate staffing levels and support systems (Lorbergs AL, 2013). The evolving role of adult nurses reflects the changing healthcare landscape. Nurses are no longer solely responsible for bedside care; they are increasingly involved in health promotion, disease prevention, and patient advocacy. The integration of advanced technologies and evidence-based

3 Int. Res. J. Nur. Midwi ISSN: 2315-568X

practices enables adult nurses to deliver more efficient and effective care. Embracing these advancements and expanding their roles allows nurses to contribute to the overall improvement of patient outcomes and the delivery of patient-centered care (Krahn GL, 2006).

To excel in adult nursing practice, nurses must possess core competencies. Clinical competence, critical thinking, effective communication, and cultural competency are essential skills for delivering holistic care. Furthermore, leadership abilities, ethical decision-making, and a commitment to lifelong learning contribute to the overall professionalism of adult nurses. Continuous professional development is crucial to ensure that adult nurses stay upto-date with the latest advancements and best practices in healthcare (Wilber N, 2002), thereby enhancing the quality of care they provide. Looking to the future, adult nursing is likely to witness exciting developments. Advancements in technology, such as telehealth and electronic health records, have the potential to transform the way adult nurses deliver care. Telehealth enables nurses to reach patients in remote areas and provide consultations and monitoring without physical presence. Electronic health records improve care coordination and facilitate the exchange of information across healthcare settings. These developments have the potential to enhance accessibility, efficiency, and patient outcomes in adult nursing (lezzoni LI, 2015).

Furthermore, the increasing emphasis on preventive care and population health management necessitates a proactive approach from adult nurses. By promoting health education, early detection, and interventions, nurses can contribute to reducing the burden of chronic diseases and improving overall population health. Interdisciplinary collaboration will also become more prevalent, with adult nurses working closely with other healthcare professionals to ensure comprehensive and coordinated care. Adult nursing is a vital field within healthcare, addressing the specific needs of adult patients and promoting their wellbeing. The responsibilities, challenges, and evolving role of adult nurses underscore their significant contributions to healthcare systems. By recognizing the importance of adult nursing and supporting the professional growth of adult nurses, healthcare systems can ensure the provision of highquality, patient-centered care for adults in an ever-evolving healthcare landscape (Basson R, 1998).

CONCLUSION

Adult nursing plays a vital role in meeting the healthcare needs of the adult population. The diverse responsibilities, challenges, and evolving role of adult nurses highlight their unique contributions to promoting the health and well-being of adults. By recognizing the significance of adult nursing and supporting the professional growth of adult nurses, healthcare systems can ensure the provision of high-quality, patient-centered care for adults in a rapidly changing. This article provides a comprehensive overview

of the materials and methods used in adult nursing. By understanding and implementing evidence-based practices, healthcare professionals can enhance the quality of care provided to adult patients. Adherence to best practices in patient assessment, medication administration, wound care, infection control, and patient education ensures safe and effective adult nursing care.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

None

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None

REFERENCES

- Creswell J, Clark VP (2007). Choosing a mixed methods design. J Mix Methods Res. 53-106.
- Jorda M, Conant BJ, Sandstrom A, Klug MG, Angal J, et al (2021). Protective factors against tobacco and alcohol use among pregnant women from a tribal nation in the Central United States. PLOS. 16: 243-254.
- Lees B, Mewton L, Jacobus J, Valadez EA, Stapinski LA, et al (2020). Association of Prenatal Alcohol Exposure with Psychological Behavioral, and Neurodevelopmental Outcomes in Children from the Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development Study. Am J Psychiatry. 177: 1060-1072.
- Moise IK (2019). Alcohol use pregnancy and associated risk factors: A pilot cross-sectional study of pregnant women attending prenatal care in an urban city. BMC Pregnancy Childbirth. 19:1-7.
- Nwagu EN, Dibia SIC, Odo AN (2017). Socio-cultural norms and roles in the use and abuse of alcohol among members of a rural community in Southeast Nigeria. Health Educ Res. 32: 423-436.
- Onwuka CI, Ugwu EO, Dim CC, Menuba IE, Iloghalu EI, et al (2016). Prevalence and predictors of alcohol consumption during pregnancy in South-Eastern Nigeria. J Clin Diagn Res. 10: 10-13.
- Peltier MR, Verplaetse TL, Mineur YS, Petrakis IL, Cosgrove KP, et al (2019). Sex differences in stress-related alcohol use. Neurobiol.10: 100-149.
- 8. Dozet D, Akhand Laboni S, Brower K, Temple V (2021). Why do women consume alcohol during pregnancy or while breastfeeding. Drug Alcohol Rev. 41: 759-777.
- 9. Popova S, Dozet D, Shield K, Rehm J, Burd L, et al (2021). Alcohol's impact on the fetus. Nutrients. 13: 1-16.
- Wubetu AD, Habte S, Dagne K (2019). Prevalence of risky alcohol uses behavior and associated factors in pregnant antenatal care attendees in Debre Berhan Ethiopia 2018. BMC Psychiatry. 19: 1-9.
- Lim AWY, Van Schalkwyk MCI, Hessari NM, Petticrew MP (2019).
 Pregnancy fertility, breastfeeding, and alcohol consumption an analysis of framing and completeness of information disseminated by alcohol industry-funded organizations. J Stud Alcohol Drugs. 80: 524-533.

4 Int. Res. J. Nur. Midwi ISSN: 2315-568X

- Nosek MA, Young ME, Rintala DH, Howland CA, Foley CC, et al (1995). Barriers to reproductive health maintenance among women with physical disabilities. J Womens Health. 4: 505-518.
- Magasi S, Wong A, Gray DB (2015). Theoretical foundations for the measurement of environmental factors and their impact on participation among people with disabilities. Arch Phys Med Rehabil. 96: 569-577.
- 14. Castaneda L, Bergmann A, Bahia L (2014). The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health. Rev Bras Epidemiol.17: 437-451.
- 15. Lorbergs AL, MacIntyre NJ (2013). The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) core sets: Application to a postmenopausal woman with rheumatoid

- arthritis and osteoporosis of the spine. Physiotherapy Theory Pract. 29: 547-561.
- 16. Krahn GL, Hammond L, Turner A (2006). A cascade of disparities: Health and health care access for people with intellectual disabilities. Ment Retard Dev Disabil Res Rev.12: 70-82.
- 17. Wilber N, Mitra M, Walker DK, Allen D (2002). Disability as a public health issue: Findings and reflections from the Massachusetts Survey of Secondary Conditions. Milbank Q. 80: 393-421.
- Iezzoni LI, Wint AJ, Smeltzer SC, Ecker JL (2015). Effects of disability on pregnancy experiences among women with impaired mobility. Acta Obstetricia ET Gynaecological Scandinavica. 94: 133-140.
- 19. Basson R (1998). Sexual health of women with disabilities. Can Med Assoc J.159: 359.