NEW TRENDS AND ISSUES IN MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING

Abstract

Medical-Surgery Nursing is organization of nursing specialties dedicated to mentoring surgical-medical nurses as they progress in their careers. Traditionally, Medical-Surgical Nursing is an entry-level position that most nurses see as a stepping stone to specialist fields. Medical-surgical nursing is the largest group of specialists in nursing. The professionals faces a lots of problem while handling the patients, client's care givers . so recently some trends and technologies are develop to overcome the work burden of the nurses in such a way that they can handle a lots number of patients and provide the quality care, storages the information for a long time which help the researcher and also the statiscsian. The news trends are robotic health care ,tele medicine, virtual care is the best trends which were create a new milestone during the pandemic situation at the time of covid 19 out break. Now a days the technology is develop by the help of this technological plat form the advanced vital monitoring machine were inventive which helps the individuals to monitor their vital sign, and also the painless patches are available to monitor the blood sugar level . For increasing the hands on of the practitioners virtual simulation training is given, some continuing education online programs also provided to the staff nurses and provide the opportunities to conduct the research also. And other trends are such as visiting nurse, Nursing Care for Oneself, Bilingual nurses will be increasingly sought, additional technologies, Utilising proportion of male nurses will increase.

Key words: Robots in healthcare, Telehealth, Virtual care etc...

Author

Ranjita Sahoo

M.sc tutor Sum Nursing College SOA Deemed to be University Bhubaneswar.

I. INTRODUCTION

The changes that occur and gain popularity are what are indicated by trends. Professional practices such as these demand ongoing updating of information, attitudes, and skills.

Whether or not all trends should be followed is a contentious issue. To follow trends, members of professional organizations must reach a common consensus. Nursing trends are strongly influenced by the shifting healthcare demands of the population, the evolving healthcare delivery system, and scientific and technological development. Healthcare is an ever-changing and evolving industry. With technological advancements, new care methods, and current world events, the trends that hospitals and nurses must be aware of change year after year.

MEANING

We eventually came to the conclusion that specific variables or changes were crucial for each given issue, and we made the decision to gather data on that variable throughout time.

1. Current issues and trends in health care practice are follows:

Robots in healthcare: In order to support medical staff and improve patient care, robots are now deployed in clinical settings in addition to operating rooms. For example, to assist decrease exposure to viruses during the COVID-19 epidemic, hospitals and clinics are using robots for a far wider range of jobs.

Robotics and automation are also employed in research labs to automate laborious, repetitive, and high-volume work so that technicians and scientists can concentrate on more strategic duties that lead to speedier discoveries.

High-quality patient care, effective clinical procedures, and a secure working environment for patients and healthcare professionals are all made possible by the use of robots in the medical area. Intelligent therapies, frequent and individualized monitoring for patients with chronic diseases, minimally invasive operations, and social interaction for elderly patients are all made possible by medical robots. Additionally, when robots reduce workloads, nurses and other healthcare providers can contact with patients more personally and show more compassion, both of which can improve patients' long-term wellbeing.

• **Telehealth:** Now a days we collect all the informations related to our health easily assisable by the e-world. All the health care facilities are available in online mode i.e dr consultation, lab investigations and also the care. With the flexibility that telehealth technology enables, patients may access their medical records and doctors from home, providing them more control over their health care and a sense of security in their own homes. Test results, requests for prescription refills, and appointments can all be entered into online portals. With the aid of telemedicine technology, patients and clinicians can connect virtually with doctors or nurses, saving both parties important time.

To provide patients more control over the care they receive, chatbot services have been established. Patients can look up local specialists, make appointment reminders, and set reminders for taking their medications.

• Telemedicine and virtual care: As we know covid 19 was declared as pandemic in the year 2019.in this period of time people were suffered a lot, in this though phases of life the pharmacy companies and also the business tycoons search a safe practice for the human wellbeing so the develop the business of medicine through the online mode where the customers can easily get the medicines in affordable price and also less contact with other person.

Virtual care also provided in terms of online gyms, yoga classes which make the individuals fit and fine and also helps became healthy.

- ➤ Use of virtual simulations has increased: Healthcare facilities can now use technology to enhance virtual simulation training thanks to advancements in technology. Both new and experienced nurses can benefit from more intensive training thanks to this. Virtual simulations can alleviate problems when there isn't enough room for all the nurses to train in one space by displaying a range of diverse settings, exposing them to situations where they must use critical-decision making, and more.
- Advanced technology for vital signs monitors: The 20th century is called the year of innovation and for health . now a days technologies get developed and also the new new devices are lunched for health monitoring specially . The smart watches, skin patches which record the pulse rate, oxygen saturation level of a human being.
- Continuous pain less glucose monitoring system: As the technology develop the health check up get easier and also painless. previously the sugar monitoring is a big and pain full procedure for the diabetic patients but now a days it is very easy and pain less due to advancedment of technology. Only a patch can adhesive to your skin and automatically it can record the blood glucose level of an individual.
- **Electronic health record:** By the help of the electronic gaget all the health related informations can stored for a prolonged time which can help the organization and also the nation to calculate the vital statistics.

Hospitals have been implementing systems to properly maintain electronic medical records (EMR) since since the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act required them to do so. They also require personnel who can accurately read, comprehend, and handle this new data. A new nursing specialty has flourished in response to this expanding demand and will experience significant expansion through 2022. To effectively use EMRs, nurse informatics (NI) merges nursing with them.

The need for nurse informatics will increase as more hospitals employ electronic medical records (EMRs). So much so that 70,000 nurse informatics jobs will be required in the ensuing years, according to the Advance Healthcare Network for Nurses. Keep this at the forefront.

• Nurse shortage will continue: The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that there are 28 million nurses in the world. But given the number of patients and their demands, that figure is still insufficient. As a result, there is a global nursing deficit, and 6 million additional positions must be filled by 2030 in order to provide healthcare for all patients and their needs.

Additionally, this number will increase online in 2022. Numerous members of the baby boomer generation are approaching retirement age; COVID-19 hindered the education of new nursing candidates; and as nurse burnout rises, more nurses are abandoning the healthcare industry as a whole. The COVID-19 and the global nursing shortage have an impact on healthcare and will do so for the foreseeable future.

- The number of nursing positions will expand: The number of nursing positions available will increase as the nurse shortage continues to affect the healthcare industry. A significant number of new nurse positions will soon become available as one-third of the current nursing workforce approaches retirement age. These positions will range in experience level, allowing for a diversity of applicants. Additional positions are becoming available across the nation as healthcare organizations expand their facilities to handle a growing population, in addition to the influx of jobs caused by nurses retiring.
- ➤ Use of online nursing programmers has increased: There is a strong need for additional education and good job security in the nursing field due to the great demand for qualified nurses. As a result, more universities and colleges now offer online degree programmes, particularly in nursing. Online learning offers nurses an opportunity to access higher education on their schedule, complete a degree while working full-time, and learn even when subject to pandemic rules and restrictions.
- ➤ Higher education, focusing on BSN degrees, will be required for nurses: The popularity of online nursing schools has raised the bar for nurses in hospitals as well as made higher education more accessible than ever. The preference of healthcare organizations for nurses with at least a BSN encourages nurses to pursue higher education.

The amount of nursing positions that will become available in the upcoming years has also increased the demand for highly educated nurses. The expertise and experience of new nurses entering the job should be on par with those already working in the sector. This indicates that they require additional schooling to launch their careers. Doctor of Nursing Practice (DNP) degrees in higher education are also available.

• **Visiting nurse:** The previous few years have demonstrated the critical need for travelling nurses in society to address varying demands. In order to assist the increasing patient numbers, we observed thousands of nurses stream into COVID-19 hot zones.

Between January and August 2021, the market for travel nursing expanded by 30%. The significant increase in travelling nurses has been motivated by the allure of higher pay rates, travel possibilities, and the opportunity to work in various work settings. More nurses are becoming interested in the field as a result of increased nurse travel around the nation to assist new patients, which will keep this trend alive for years to come.

- Nursing care for oneself: Despite being trained as caregivers, nurses occasionally neglect to take care of themselves. To care for our physical, mental, and spiritual wellbeing, we engage in self-care. Lack of self-care can result in mistakes, exhaustion, and burnout, which is expensive for patients, nurses, and the healthcare system. Many nurses have further neglected their own needs due to the strain of the pandemic and an increase in workload. Self-care should not decline but rather increase at times of high stress. Healthcare executives all across the world are taking the initiative to identify and treat self-care as an actual obligation as more research and data regarding the physical and mental stress of nursing become available. Nurses and the organizations they work for need to priorities self-care.
- Salary and benefit increases: Employers want to provide pay that keeps their nurses happy and is equal to the quantity of work they offer because of the long-lasting consequences of the global pandemic, the high levels of stress experienced during shifts, and the shortage of nurses. A nurse has the option to switch to another hospital if they are unsatisfied with the existing package. Hospitals are designing their treatment around the patient experience, and they cannot provide a good quality of patient care without nurses.

Salaries and benefits will increase in order for firms to retain employees and draw in new applicants while remaining competitive.

- **Bilingual nurses will be increasingly sought:** Bilingualism in particular is becoming more and more recognized in the United States. Across the states, more than 350 different languages are spoken. Hospitals are aiming to merge the two and provide a seamless providing of treatment rather than having a translator and a nurse. Spanish-speaking nurses in particular will be in greater demand in the upcoming years.
- The popularity of holistic care will increase: Patients take greater control of their health as they become more informed. Patients have started to get interested in treating all elements of their person rather than just what is now wrong after seeing how drastically COVID-19 has affected people, both physically and mentally. As a result, there is a rising need for nurses who can assist patients in identifying the underlying causes of their physical problems and who offer holistic care. In the upcoming years, there will be a continued need for educated nurses who have received training in administering care and handling medical
- Utilizing additional technologies: New medical technology is introduced to the market every day. To improve patient care, nurses must adjust to these technology. In order to speed up administration and improve accuracy, new technology is always being developed while also keeping the needs of patients and clinicians in mind.

Nurses are expected to use computer equipment, such as laptop carts, to record and collect patient information and, if necessary, to research treatment possibilities. Wheeled intuitive workstations are becoming more and more common.

• The proportion of male nurses will increase: One in ten nurses in the United States in 2011 were guys. Since 1981, the overall number of men has increased by 660 percent. Health care firms will continue to concentrate on attracting men to the industry in 2022 and beyond due to the global shortage of nurses.

II. CONCLUSION

Thus, the nursing profession is moving in the direction of the health care system's more positive aspects, but it still needs to move quickly in the direction of prevention.

REFERENCES

- [1] Aiken LH, Clarke SP, Sloane DM, International Hospital Outcomes Research Consortium. Hospital staffing, organization, and quality of care: cross-national findings. International Journal for quality in Health care. 2002 Feb 1;14(1):5-14.
- [2] Fichman RG, Kohli R, Krishnan R, editors. Editorial overview—the role of information systems in healthcare: current research and future trends. Information systems research. 2011 Sep;22(3):419-28.
- [3] Aiken LH, Sloane DM, Bruyneel L, Van den Heede K, Sermeus W, Rn4cast Consortium. Nurses' reports of working conditions and hospital quality of care in 12 countries in Europe. International journal of nursing studies. 2013 Feb 1;50(2):143-53.
- [4] Coomber B, Barriball KL. Impact of job satisfaction components on intent to leave and turnover for hospital-based nurses: a review of the research literature. International journal of nursing studies. 2007 Feb 1;44(2):297-314.
- [5] Ding J, Lim YJ, Solano M, Shadle K, Park C, Lin C, Hu J. Giving patients a lift-the robotic nursing assistant (RoNA). In2014 IEEE International Conference on Technologies for Practical Robot Applications (TePRA) 2014 Apr 14 (pp. 1-5). IEEE.
- [6] Hu J, Edsinger A, Lim YJ, Donaldson N, Solano M, Solochek A, Marchessault R. An advanced medical robotic system augmenting healthcare capabilities-robotic nursing assistant. In2011 IEEE international conference on robotics and automation 2011 May 9 (pp. 6264-6269). IEEE.
- [7] Suzuki T, Tanaka H, Minami S, Yamada H, Miyata T. Wearable wireless vital monitoring technology for smart health care. In2013 7th International Symposium on Medical Information and Communication Technology (ISMICT) 2013 Mar 6 (pp. 1-4). IEEE.
- [8] Weenk M, Koeneman M, van de Belt TH, Engelen LJ, van Goor H, Bredie SJ. Wireless and continuous monitoring of vital signs in patients at the general ward. Resuscitation. 2019 Mar 1;136:47-53.
- [9] Nantume A, Kiwanuka N, Muyinda A, Cauvel T, Shah S. Accuracy and reliability of a wireless vital signs monitor for hospitalized patients in a low-resource setting. Digital health. 2022 May;8:20552076221102262.
- [10] Kovner CT, Brewer C, Katigbak C, Djukic M, Fatehi F. Charting the course for nurses' achievement of higher education levels. Journal of Professional Nursing. 2012 Nov 1;28(6):333-43
- [11] Hollup O. The impact of gender, culture, and sexuality on Mauritian nursing: Nursing as a nongendered occupational identity or masculine field? Qualitative study. International Journal of Nursing Studies. 2014 May 1;51(5):752-60.
- [12] O'Lynn CE. History of men in nursing: A review. Men in nursing: History, challenges and opportunities. 2007:5-42.

Futuristic Trends in Pharmacy & Nursing
ISBN: 978-93-95632-82-9
IIP Proceedings, Volume 2, Book 24, Chapter 5
NEW TRENDS AND ISSUES IN MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING

- [13] Foronda C, Gattamorta K, Snowden K, Bauman EB. Use of virtual clinical simulation to improve communication skills of baccalaureate nursing students: A pilot study. Nurse education today. 2014 Jun 1;34(6):e53-7.
- [14] Foronda CL, Fernandez-Burgos M, Nadeau C, Kelley CN, Henry MN. Virtual simulation in nursing education: a systematic review spanning 1996 to 2018. Simulation in Healthcare. 2020 Feb 1;15(1):46-54.
- [15] Jensen L, Konradsen F. A review of the use of virtual reality head-mounted displays in education and training. Education and Information Technologies. 2018 Jul;23(4):1515-29.
- [16] Shorey S, Ng ED. The use of virtual reality simulation among nursing students and registered nurses: A systematic review. Nurse education today. 2021 Mar 1;98:104662.
- [17] do Amaral CE, Wolf B. Current development in non-invasive glucose monitoring. Medical engineering & physics. 2008 Jun 1;30(5):541-9.
- [18] Siddiqui SA, Zhang Y, Lloret J, Song H, Obradovic Z. Pain-free blood glucose monitoring using wearable sensors: Recent advancements and future prospects. IEEE reviews in biomedical engineering. 2018 Apr 2;11:21-35.
- [19] Forman TM, Armor DA, Miller AS. A review of clinical informatics competencies in nursing to inform best practices in education and nurse faculty development. Nursing education perspectives. 2020 Jan 1;41(1):E3-7.
- [20] Dixon BE, Newlon CM. How do future nursing educators perceive informatics? Advancing the nursing informatics agenda through dialogue. Journal of Professional Nursing. 2010 Mar 1;26(2):82-9.