



Nursery Science and Conventions

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Abstract

Medical science needs high-quality nursery and technical assistance. To improve the quality and diversity of nursing services and technical support various factors like medical science advances, economic consideration, and clinical requirements play a major role. This article addresses the need for medical promotion and effective projects on a number of aspects of nursery science—including college education, medical knowledge advances, clinical requirements, and technical innovation.

Keywords: Healthcare; nursing; medical service; modern technology; education, personalized medicine, obesity; psycho-analysis;

Introduction

Historic overview

Today, medical science is progressing by leaps and bounds. Healthcare continues to improve with and without huge financial supports [5-13]. The treatment processes are not confined to operation-room (surgery) and drug utility (chemical, herbal or bio agents) [1]. On one side, Better bedside facilities demand a new generation of medical (surgery, drug, nutrition and instruments) and nursery services (physical or spiritual assistance) [1-4]. Whereas on the other hand, both chronic or acute patients in any general hospital could be better served by investing on both doctors, and nursing programs [14-17]. The rapid progress of nursery service is quintessential to improve health-care and achieve patient recognition.

Current progress

As nursery science continues to progress fast, the medical significance of the quality improvements of medical healthcare and nursing activity becomes very obvious [1-12]. Medical care and nursing advances help in controlling the disease and aiding in patient's recovery in the clinic. Medical knowledge advances will certainly aid in improving bedside conditions.

Methods

Following methodologies would be useful means to improve the nursery practices in all the hospitals globally:

Knowledge Spread

There is no nursery knowledge that can be applied to every medical discipline. Hence, it suggests that knowledge transfer should target as many different biomedical disciplines as possible [16]. Table 1 and Table 2 show a glimpse of the major skills that nurses in every

discipline should be familiar with [13-18]. (Table 1 & Table 2).

Disease types	Major targets
Infection	Body temperature, isolation, vaccination, and drug use
Obstetric	Child, mother, fertility, fetus observation
Mental disorders	Excitement, agitation, cognitive, depression,
Oncology	Surgery, drugs and emergency
Metabolic disease	Obesity, nutrients, drug and life-style
Orthopedics	Immobility and osteoporosis
Cardiovascular	Blood pressure, electrocardiography and angiography
Handicaps	Lame, blind, deaf and dumb
Pediatric	Helping-hands for the children
Gastro-intestinal	Bleed and digests

Table 1. A general picture of nursery services for major diseases

Major disciplines	Technical catalog	Requirements
Surgery and anesthesia	Local or whole-body	Individual conditions
Psychiatric	Cognitive, behavior and emotional	Suicidal risk and custody
Emergency	Blood, respiratory and life indicators	Testing and support
Pharmacology	Efficacy and toxicity monitor	Careful observation
Nursery	Different medical disciplines	Physical and spiritual
Patient condition	Gender and ages	Emphasis for categories

Table 2. Medical service from technical and health-care requirements

System establishments

It is obvious that capability promotion of nurses can greatly improve patient's health care. Though hospitals provide nursery services according to their capability and interests, nursery system developments should not be neglected in hospitals. Excellent health care services including provision of nurses should be made to every patient. Furthermore, with an increase in number of hospitals, individualized nursing systems should also be established in the upcoming decades.

Pharmacological knowledge

Currently, the era is of personalized medicines [18-24]. There has been a dramatic increase in every aspect of pharmacology such as drug and technical developments, clinical pharmacology and toxicology including nursing education. Depending on various physiological parameters and patho-physiological conditions like body mass index (BMI), patient age, height, comorbidity, and other complications which differs from patient to patient, the need of different healthcare services varies. [25-28]. Doctors are often not able to guide and monitor all these different services, especially drug toxicology. Thus, advances in pharmacological knowledge of nurses will help in other aspects too. Moreover, even the cost balance between doctors' diagnosis/prescription and patients' nursing activity are future avenues. Furthermore, nurses may also report some treatment mistakes including drug toxicology and therapeutic failures of doctors to higher regulatory levels and network [29].

Patient emotion control

Patients are often anxious, agitated, excited or depressed either because of the agony of disease progress or because the treatment outcomes are different from their expectations. Patients psychiatric condition are often not stable. As mental condition contributes to therapeutic outcomes, considerable spiritual supports which improves mental states can change the course of disease recovery aiding in faster recovery [11]. Hence, in any kind of medical treatment, it should be made a therapeutic routine.

Diversity of Nursery work

Nurses perform many functions in hospitals. (Table 3). Hence, they should be trained in advance for different activities and services. Moreover, they need to have this mindset before they enter into hospitals and healthcare centres.

Categories	Function
Doctor assistance	Surgery, drug distribution, communication with family
Patient assistance	Drug administration, function recovery
Basic diagnosis	Blood glucose level, urine test, temperature, etc.
Basic administration	Hospital functioning, data record, room cleaning

Table 3. Categories of nursery service

Future Directions

Joint efforts

Therapeutics in the future will no longer be decision-making by doctors only [30-31]. Many technical and assisting forces like pharmacologists, pathologists, biochemical technologists, nurses, mathematicians and patients family members including patients themselves are entering in the niche once occupied by doctors only, and will take part in different avenues of medical practice. Without the assistance of these experts and family members, clinical doctors will be limited in their actions of providing better health care facilities and it will also be difficult to execute the best therapeutics for every

patient. This modern trend which is all- inclusive is unavoidable and eventually will improve globally.

Targets for different disease categories and pharmacology

To summarize, different types of nursing activities play key roles in different clinical practices, be it chronic diseases or acute diseases, which includes but is not limited to viral infections [32-35], mental diseases [36-39], bone disorders [40-43], metabolic diseases [44-49], or cancer metastasis treatments [50-58]. Hence, nurses should be familiar with the knowledge of all these medical disciplines and execute their services meticulously.

Conclusion

Patient's nursery service plays vital roles in modern hospitals. To promote these kinds of medical and technical work, new nursery systems must be established for quality promotion and disease treatments. Additionally, nursery activities should be emphasized for all medical disciplines and patient treatments. In this regard, every effort will be useful in the treatment and recovery of patients. Advancement of nursery practices will go a long way to improve every facet of health care facility.

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