Week 3 Discussion

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Nursing Role and Scope

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1. What are your beliefs about the major concepts in nursing- person, environment, health, nursing

The four metaparadigms of nursing are person, environment, health, and nursing. I believe that "person" focuses on the patient who is the recipient of care. This may encompass things such as a person's spirituality, culture, family and friends or even their socioeconomic status.

The metaparadigm environment includes both internal and external factors related to the patient. This may include the interactions patients have with visitors as well as their surroundings (Watson, J., & Watson, 2014).

The metaparadigm of health refers to the quality and wellness of the patient. It also includes the access the patient has to health care. The fourth metaparadigm is the nursing, this refers to the nurse and how he or she will apply their knowledge and skills when caring for patients. It also refers to the attributes of the nurse who is providing the care (Watson, J., & Watson, 2014).

Are essential for nurses to apply these four meta paradigms to the nursing process when caring for patients in order to address patient care as a whole. These concepts provide individual interpretations of these four metaparadigms are Jean Watson, Florence Nightingale, and Dorothea Orem. There are similarities and differences in their viewpoints of these metaparadigms, but all share the common goal of striving to achieve the best possible patient care possible (Watson, J., & Watson, 2014).

1. Do you believe there is more than one right answer to situations?  How do you value the whole individual?  What barriers prevent us from responding to the contextual needs of our patients?

When describing my viewpoints this point, I believe that it is essential for nurses to establish relationships with their patients. Because this connection with patients, they open the vision of other options to solve or intervene in certain situations, however, as nurses it is crucial to know that there will always be dominant factors in the healthcare environment. Establishing relationships can ultimately lead to nurses gaining even more patient information, which helps to promote better healing. Is imperative for nurses to educate and guide patients to restore optimal health. The nurse should be a leader who is able to teach patients ways to further promote the healing process (Smith, M. C., & Parker, 2015).

It is equally essential for caring to be another integral component to the nursing process by focusing on the person as a whole and ensuring that nurses will provide care to patients physically, mentally, and spiritually.

The barriers are Access barriers, may not always be mutually exclusive and may interact and influence each other. Although we acknowledge that there is no universally accepted definition of access to health services, we use the definition by which implies the timely use of service according to need. Access has four dimensions: availability, geographic accessibility, affordability, and acceptability (Ashford, Gwatkin & Yazbeck, 2016).

Barriers to accessing health services can stem from the demand-side and/or the supply side. Demand-side determinants are factors influencing the ability to use health services at individual, household or community level, while supply-side determinants are aspects inherent to the health system that hinders service uptake by individuals, households or the community. The need to differentiate demand-side from supply-side barriers is related to the formulation of appropriate interventions, although both sides have to be addressed concurrently (Carrin, Mathauer  & Evans, 2018).

References:

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