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FACULTY OF NURSING

Chapter-01



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INTRODUCTION TO MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING.

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THE
EVOLUTION
OF
NURSING

Period of Intuitive Nursing

- Intuitive nursing was practiced since prehistoric times among primitive tribes and lasted through the early Christian era. Nursing was untaught and instinctive. It was performed out of compassion for others, out of wish of to help others.



Period of Intuitive Nursing

□ Beliefs and Practices of Prehistoric Man

- He was a nomad. His philosophy of life was “the best for the most” and he was ruled by the law of self preservation.



Period of Intuitive Nursing

- ❑ Belief and Practices of Prehistoric Man
 - Nursing was a function that belonged to women. She took good care of the children, the sick and the aged.



Period of Intuitive Nursing

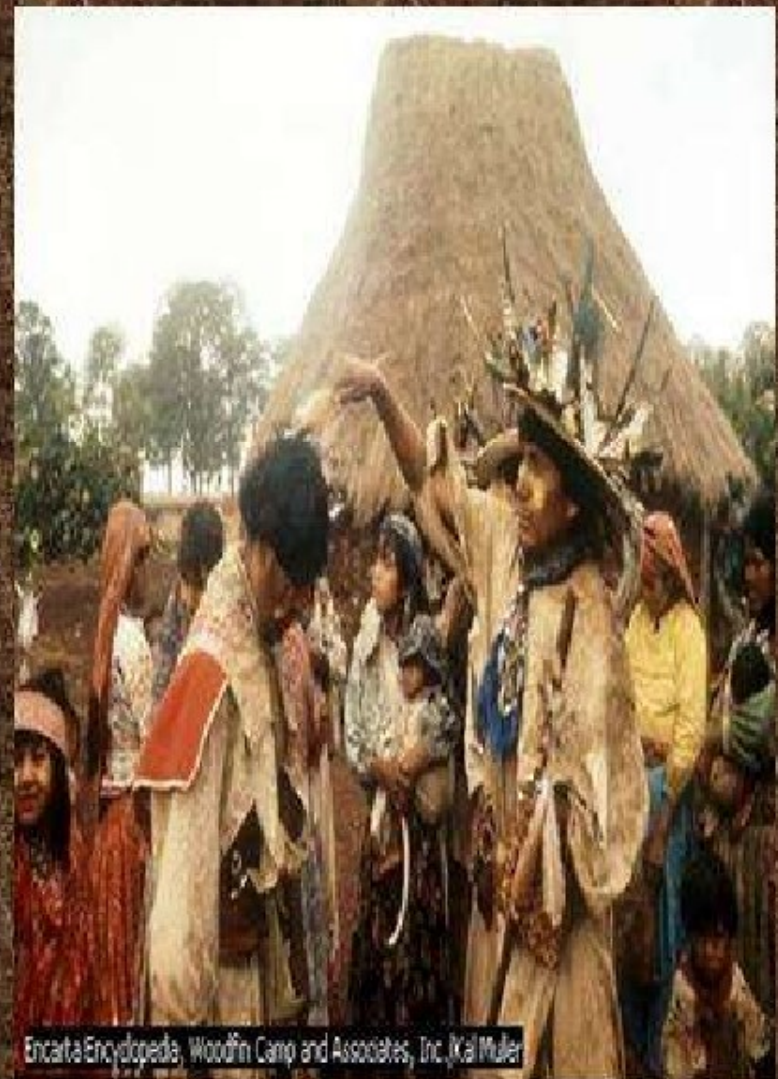
- ❑ Belief and Practices of Prehistoric Man
 - He believed the illness was caused by the invasion of the victim's body of evil spirits through the use of black magic or voodoo



Bridgeman Art Library, London/New York/Museo Lazaro Galdiano, Madrid, Spain/Index

Period of Intuitive Nursing

- ❑ Belief and Practices of Prehistoric Man
 - He believed that medicine men called 'shaman' or witch doctor had the power to heal by using white magic. Among others the shaman used hypnosis, charms, dances, incantations, purgatives, massage, fire, water and herbs as a means of driving illness from the victim. He also practiced "trephining".



Encarta Encyclopedia, Woodfin Camp and Associates, Inc. (Karl Muler)

Period of Intuitive Nursing

□ Contributions of Ancient Civilizations to Medicine and Nursing

➤ Babylonia

- o Code of Hammurabi – provided laws that covered every facet of Babylonian life including medical practice. The medical regulations established fees, discouraged experimentation, recommended specific doctors for each disease, and gave each patient the right to choose between the use of charms, medications or surgical procedure to cure his disease. There was no mention of nurses or nursing.



Period of Intuitive Nursing

□ Contributions of Ancient Civilizations to Medicine and Nursing

➤ Egypt

- The Egyptians introduced the art of embalming which enhanced their knowledge of human anatomy.
- They developed the ability to make keen observation and left a record of 250 recognized diseases.
- There was no mention of nurses, hospitals, or hospital personnel. Slaves and patient's families nursed the sick.

Period of Intuitive Nursing

□ Contributions of Ancient Civilization to Medicine and Nursing

➤ Israel

o Moses is recognized as the "Father of Sanitation". He wrote the five books of the Old Testament which

- Emphasized the practice of hospitality to strangers and acts of charity (Genesis, Old Testament)
- Promulgated laws of control on the spread of communicable disease and the ritual of circumcision of the male child (Leviticus)
- Referred to nurses as midwives, wet nurses or child's nurses whose acts where compassionate and tender outpouring of maternal instincts

Period of Intuitive Nursing

□ Contributions of Ancient Civilization to Medicine and Nursing

➤ Rome

o The first organized visiting of the sick began with the establishment of the order of the Deaconesses. They endeavored to practice the corporal works of mercy:

- feed the hungry,
- give water to the thirsty,
- clothed the naked,
- visit the imprisoned,
- shelter the homeless
- care of the sick,
- bury the dead

Period of Intuitive Nursing

❑ Contributions of Ancient Civilization to Medicine and Nursing

➤ Rome (Personalities and Organizations)

- o Phoebe – was the first deaconesses and visiting nurse
- o Marcella – was considered the first educator. She taught the care of the sick to her followers
- o Paula – one of the most learned woman of this period. She built shelters for pilgrims and hospital for the sick
- o Fabiola – gave up her early pleasures and lavished her immense wealth on the poor and sick. Through her efforts the first general public hospital was built in Rome – NOSOCOMIUM - a place for the sick. She gave her fortune to the needy
- o Parabolani – provided an opportunity for the male nurses in the early church period. They took care of the sick and buried the dead

Period of Intuitive Nursing

□ Contributions of Ancient Civilization to Medicine and Nursing

➤ Greece

- The Greek god Asklepios was the chief healer
- Hygeia, daughter of Asklepios, was goddess of health and was revered by some as the embodiment of the nurse
- Nursing was the task of untrained slaves
- The Greeks introduced the caduceus, the insignia of the medical profession today
- Hippocrates came to be known as the father of medicine

Period of Intuitive Nursing

□ Contributions of Ancient Civilization to Medicine and Nursing

➤ China

- Used massage, hydrotherapy, and exercise as preventive health measures
- They also used many herbs, minerals and acupuncture to heal the sick

Period of Intuitive Nursing

□ Contributions of Ancient Civilization to Medicine and Nursing

➤ Africa

- The nurturing functions of the nurse included roles as midwife, herbalist, wet nurse, and carer for children and the elderly



Period of Intuitive Nursing

□ Contributions of Ancient Civilization to Medicine and Nursing

➤ India

o Early hospital were staffed by male nurses who were required to meet four qualifications:

- Knowledge of the manner in which drugs should be prepared for administration
- Cleverness
- Devotedness to the patient, and
- Purity of mind and body

o Indian women served as midwives and nursed ill family members

Period of Apprenticeship Nursing

- ❑ This period extends from the founding of religious nursing orders in the Crusades which began in the 11th century and ended in 1836, when **Pastor Fliedner** and his wife established the **Kaiserwerth Institute** for the training of Deaconesses (a training school for nurses) in Germany.
- ❑ It is called the period of on-the-job training. Nursing care was performed without any formal education and by people who were directed by more experienced nurses. Religious orders of the Christian Church were responsible for the development of this kind of nursing.

Period of Apprenticeship Nursing

□ Important Personages during this period

- St. Clare – founder of the Second Order of St. Francis, took vows of poverty, obedience service and chastity; gave nursing care to the sick and the afflicted
- St. Elizabeth of Hungary – known as the Patroness of Nurses she was the daughter of Hungarian king. She used all her wealth to make the lives of the poor happy and useful. She built hospitals for the sick and the needy.
- St. Catherine of Siena – the first “Lady with a Lamp”. She was the 25th child of a humble Italian parents. She pledged her life to service at the age of seven and was referred to as little saint. She was a hospital nurse, prophetess, researcher and a reformer of society and the church.

Period of Apprenticeship Nursing

□ The Dark Period of Nursing

- This extends from the 17th century to the 19th century from the period of reformation until the U.S. Civil War.
- The religious upheaval led by Martin Luther destroyed the unity of the Christian faith.
- Protestantism wept away everything connected with Roman Catholicism in schools, orphanages and hospitals
- There were no provisions for the sick, no one cared for the sick
- Nursing became the work of the least desirable women
 - Women who took bribes from patients
 - Stole the patient's food
 - Used alcohol as tranquilizer
 - They worked 7 days a week, slept in cubbyhole near the hospital ward or patient and ate scraps of food when they could find them
 - These women were personified in a Charles Dickens novel as Sairey Gamp and Betsy Pragg

Period of Apprenticeship Nursing

□ Nursing in America

➤ Nursing During the Civil War

- o The American Medical Association during the Civil War created the Committee on Training of Nurses. It was designated to study and make recommendations with regards to the training of nurses. Doctors realized the need for qualified nurses.

➤ Important personages at the time

- o Dorothea Lynde Dix – she was appointed as Superintendent of Female Nurses for the US government

- o Clara Barton – founded the American Red Cross

Period of Educated Nursing

- This period began on June 15, 1860 when the Florence Nightingale School of Nursing opened at St. Thomas Hospital in London. The development of nursing during this period was strongly influenced by:
 - Trends resulting from wars
 - An arousal of social consciousness
 - The emancipation of women
 - Increased educational opportunities for women

Period of Educated Nursing

□ Facts about Florence Nightingale

- Recognized as the “Mother of Modern Nursing”, she was also known as the “Lady with the Lamp”.
- Born on May 12, 1820 in Florence, Italy
- Raised in England in an atmosphere of culture and affluence; learned languages, literature, mathematics and social graces
- Her education was rounded out by a continental tour
- Compiled notes of her visits to hospitals and her observations of the sanitary facilities, social problems of the places she visited
- Advocated for care of those afflicted with the diseases caused by lack of hygienic practices

Period of Educated Nursing

□ Facts about Florence Nightingale

- At age 31, she overcame her family's resistance to her ambitions. She entered the Deaconess School
- Worked as superintendent for Gentlewoman During Illness
- Disapproved the restrictions on admission of patients and considered the unchristian and incompatible with health care
- Upgraded the practice of nursing and made nursing an honorable profession for gentlewomen
- Led the nurses that took care of the wounded during the Crimean War
- Put down her ideas in two published books: Notes on Nursing and Notes on Hospitals

Period of Contemporary Nursing

- This covers the period after World War II to present. Scientific and technological developments as well as social changes marked this period:
 - Establishment of the World Health Organization by the UN to assist in fighting disease by providing health information and improving nutrition, living standards and environmental condition of all people
 - Use of atomic energy for medical diagnosis and treatment
 - Utilization of computers for collecting data, teaching, establishing diagnosis, maintaining inventory, making payrolls, record keeping and billing
 - Use of sophisticated equipment for diagnosis and therapy
 - The advent of space medicine also brought about the development of aerospace nursing
 - Health was perceived as a fundamental human right. Laws were legislated to provide such right.
 - Nursing involvement in community health.
 - Technological advances, such as the development of disposable supplies and equipment, have relieved the nurse from numerous tedious tasks
 - Development of expanded role of the nurse: the nurse is constantly assuming responsibilities in patient care which were formerly the sole prerogative of the physician



History of Nursing

Philippines

Early Beliefs and Practices

- ❑ Beliefs about causation of disease:
 - Another person (an enemy or a witch)
- ❑ People believed that evil spirits could be driven away by persons with powers to expel demons.
- ❑ People believed in special gods of healing, with the priest-physician (called word-doctors) as intermediary. If they used leaves or roots, they were called herb doctors (herbolarios).

Healthcare During the Spanish Regime

- The religious orders exerted their efforts to care for the sick by building hospitals in the different parts of the Philippines.
 - Hospital Real de Manila (1577)
 - San Lazaro Hospital (1578)
 - Hospital de Indio (1586)
 - Hospital de Aguas Santas (1590)
 - San Juan de Dios Hospital (1596)

Nursing During the Philippine Revolution

□ Prominent persons involved in nursing work:

- Josephine Bracken
- Rosa Sevilla de Alvero
- Doña Hilaria de Aguinaldo – organized the Filipino Red Cross
- Doña Maria Agoncillo de Aguinaldo
- Melchora Aquino (Tandang Sora)
- Capitan Salome
- Agueda Kahabagan
- Trinidad Tecson

Hospitals and Schools of Nursing

- ❑ Iloilo Mission Hospital (Iloilo, 1906)
- ❑ St. Paul's Hospital School of Nursing (Manila, 1907)
- ❑ Philippine General Hospital School of Nursing (Manila, 1907)
- ❑ St. Luke's Hospital and School of Nursing (Quezon City, 1903)
- ❑ Mary Johnston Hospital and School of Nursing (Manila, 1907)
- ❑ Philippine Christian Mission Institute Schools of Nursing
 - Sallie Long Read Memorial Hospital School of Nursing (Laoag, 1903)
 - Mary Chiles Hospital School of Nursing (Manila, 1911)
 - Frank Dunn Memorial Hospital (Vigan, 1912)
- ❑ San Juan De Dios Hospital School of Nursing (Manila, 1913)
- ❑ Emmanuel Hospital School of Nursing (Capiz, 1913)
- ❑ Southern Islands Hospital School of Nursing (Cebu, 1918)

First Colleges of Nursing in the Philippines

- ❑ University of Santo Tomas College of Nursing (1946)
- ❑ Manila Central University College of Nursing (1947)
- ❑ University of the Philippines College of Nursing (1947)



Nursing Leaders in the Philippines

- ❑ Anastacia Giron-Tupas – First Filipino nurse to hold the position of Chief Nurse Superintendent; founder of the PNA.
- ❑ Cesaria Tan – First Filipino to receive a masters degree abroad.
- ❑ Socorro Sirilan – Pioneered in Hospital Social Service in San Lazaro Hospital where she was the Chief Nurse.
- ❑ Rosa Militar – Pioneered in School health Education
- ❑ Sor Ricarda Mendoza – Pioneer in nursing education.
- ❑ Socorro Diaz – First editor of the PNA magazine called "The Message".
- ❑ Conchita Ruiz – First full-time editor of the PNA magazine called "The Filipino Nurse".
- ❑ Loreto Tupaz – Dean of Philippine Nursing; regarded as the Florence Nightingale of Iloilo.

Principles Ethical Reasoning

- ▣ Autonomy
- ▣ Beneficence
- ▣ Nonmaleficence
- ▣ Confidentiality
- ▣ Double Effect
- ▣ Fidelity
- ▣ Justice
- ▣ Paternalism
- ▣ Respect for Persons
- ▣ Sanctity of Life
- ▣ Veracity

THANK YOU