

Type: Essay

Subject: Pathophysiology

Subject area: Nursing

Education Level: Undergraduate/College

Length: 2 pages

Referencing style: APA

Preferred English: US English

Spacing Option: Double

Title; PowerPoint presentation with notes

APA 7th edition referencing

10 References from 5 different sources.

Sources: journals, books, NHS, Gov.UK, NMC...

Only use upto date information that's dated with the last 5 years.

Adult Field of Nursing

Name

Institutional Affiliation

Course Title

Due Date

Adult Field of Nursing

Adult nursing is a special field which requires wide range of skills and knowledge which is necessary within this nursing practice. With this population, nurses must be prepared because the adult population has acute and chronic illnesses which must first be balanced with the community or hospital setting (Lee et al., 2020; Buckley et al., 2020). Adult nursing has sub-specialities such as cardiac care to geriatrics and hospice care which implies that they have lots of comorbidities to deal with. Caring for older patients with comorbidities can be complex and challenging. Comorbidities are the presence of two or more chronic health conditions in a patient. Older patients are more likely to have comorbidities, which can complicate their care and make it more difficult to manage their symptoms and treatment.

The nursing process is a systematic approach to providing individualized care to patients. It consists of five steps: assessment, diagnosis, planning, implementation, and

evaluation (Bhattacharyya et al., 2022). In the case of adults with complex care needs, the nursing process can be applied as follows:

1. **Assessment:** The nurse assesses the patient's physical, psychological, and social needs, as well as the needs of their family and carers. This may include conducting a physical examination, reviewing the patient's medical history, and observing their current condition.
2. **Diagnosis:** Based on the assessment, the nurse identifies the patient's health problems and determines the appropriate course of action.
3. **Planning:** The nurse develops a plan of care that addresses the patient's identified needs. This plan may include medications, treatments, and other interventions (Camfield et al., 2019). The nurse also coordinates with other members of the healthcare team to ensure that the patient receives comprehensive care.
4. **Implementation:** The nurse carries out the plan of care, providing direct care to the patient and monitoring their progress. The nurse may also provide education and support to the patient's family and carers to help them manage the patient's care at home.
5. **Evaluation:** The nurse evaluates the effectiveness of the plan of care and makes any necessary adjustments. The nurse also assesses the patient's progress and reports any changes in their condition to the rest of the healthcare team.

All these processes are to help within nursing care, patient's family's and give direction to both health practitioners and palliative home care givers. Through the above nursing process, these individuals are able to provide high-quality care to adults with complex care needs and support their families and carers (Redley et al., 2022). This application therefore, ensures that patients receive personalized care that is tailored to their individual needs.

Nurses and palliative carers play a crucial role in caring for older patients with comorbidities.

They may need to coordinate with other members of the healthcare team, such as doctors, therapists, and social workers, to provide comprehensive care (Khan et al., 2019). Nurses and palliative carers may also need to provide support and education to the patient's family and caregivers to help them manage the patient's care at home.

Therefore, to sum it is a requirement that health organizations come with an integrated health and social care which caters for care needs, their families and carers. This aspect will help the health organizations to move from traditional health care services to address social determinants which are critical within adult care. Meeting the needs of this population needs health practitioners to develop authentic relationships, include all professionals as primary team care, communicate across all sectors to fully address the barriers that prevent providers from engaging in the required practices.

References

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