Introduction

1.1 Overview

1.2 Learning Objectives

Learning Objectives

- Describe the evolution of nursing
- Identify the impacts historical events and people have made on nursing practices
- Define the purpose of professional organizations in nursing
Notes:

We will be reviewing the evolution of nursing, from key historical nursing figures and events to the nursing profession as we know it today. We will also discuss how nursing became professionalized and how and why professional organizations were developed.

2. History of Nursing

2.1 History of Nursing
2.2 Importance of History

Notes:

Robert Penn Warren summarized the importance of understanding history best when he said,” History cannot give us a program for the future but it can give us a fuller understanding of ourselves, and our common humanity, so that we can better face the future”. From a nursing perspective we need to review the history of the profession so that we can understand ourselves, where we are today as a profession, and if possible use it to help shape the evolution of nursing.
2.3 Art & Science of Nursing

Notes:

Nursing is part art and part science. The art is in how you deliver care to your patients. This isn’t always noticed by others; however, you and the patient will know when it is there. The art is caring, listening, being present, nurturing, and holistic. The science part of nursing is found in research, evidence based practice, and critical thinking. This can be recognized as skills and interventions. During the evolution of nursing the art and science were put together. Those caring and nurturing for others eventually incorporated science as training and education began.
2.4 Evolution of Nursing

Notes:

We speak a lot of roles and women being the nurturer throughout history. In fact, the term NURSE was derived from mothers nurturing and caring for their children, families and the sick. If we take a peak back into how nursing developed through different cultures, we can begin to see how this term was derived based on this.

Primitive Societies

In early primitive societies nursing was solely based on gender. For the most part men were involved in magic or compounding medicine, while women were responsible for caring for the sick. These assumptions are grounded on knowledge of primitive societies, as there is no
documentation for that time period. Early documentation on rocks and tablets does help to validate these assumptions.

**Ancient Civilization**

Ancient civilizations (3900BCE - 500AD) were instrumental in the development of nursing as well as medicine. Again, lack of documentation makes it difficult to put it all the pieces together but what we do know is that, similarly to primitive societies, women “nursed” and continued to care for children, family and the sick, while men were involved in the treatment of the sick. Click on this map of some of the ancient civilizations to learn about their contributions to the culture of nursing.
African Culture

Evolution of Nursing

- Women responsible for comfort & maintenance
- Men provide medicine through superstition & magic
- Women's roles include midwives, herbalists, wet nurses, and caregivers for children & elderly

Egyptian Culture

Evolution of Nursing

- Process of mummification indicates high level of knowledge about anatomy, physiology, and pathology
- First to:
  - Maintain medical health records
  - Classify drugs
  - Develop rules about food safety
Hebrew Culture

Evolution of Nursing

- Introduced Mosiac Healthcode; 1st sanitary legislation aimed at improving public health
- Emphasized personal health
- Dietary laws emphasized kosher methods of butchering animals and preparing plants

Indian Culture

Evolution of Nursing

- Women served as midwives and nurses ill family members
- Only ‘pure’ male nurses worked in hospitals
- Pure criteria:
  - Understand drug preparation and compounding
  - Cleverness
  - Devotion to patients
  - Pure mind and body
Chinese Culture

Evolution of Nursing

No mention of ‘nurse’ role in ancient literature

Several healthcare contributions:
- Effects of herbal remedies
- Acupuncture as treatment method
- 4-step examination process
- 5-treatment methods

Roman Culture

Evolution of Nursing

Several public sanitation improvements:
- Draining marshes
- Building aqueducts
- Public and private baths
- Central heating

Began regulating medical practice and introduced punishment for medical malpractice
Aside from culture, religion has also had a profound influence on the evolution of nursing as a profession. Christianity played a major role in development of western nursing. The principle of caring was established through Christian values. As the Christian religion spread more hospitals were built that provided comfort and care for the sick, but did not emphasize disease prevention of cures. As such, conflict arose between the church and scientific thinkers and educators. Eventually, in 1633 a Roman Catholic Order known as the “Sisters of Charity” was
formed and devoted themselves to caring for the sick. To this day many Catholic hospitals provide care under the direction established by the “Sisters of Charity”.

### 2.6 Influence of War

With war came new illnesses and need for nursing care. Drag the slider of the timeline to learn more.
1800:
Nursing care in hospitals was often provided by uncommon women who were often prisoners or prostitutes who had little or no training and little interest in the job. More affluent women were expected to care for their home and family.

1836:
The Deaconess Institute at Kaiserwerth Germany, founded the first nurse training program in 1836. Florence Nightingale eventually became the superintendent there.
1861:
During this same time, nursing in Americas was not much different. Hospitals began to open as a result of civil war during the 1860’s. Similar to Nightingales’ plight men in the civil war opposed women in the battlefield. Many historical leaders in nursing arose during this time such as Clara Barton and Louisa May Alcott.

1914:
During World War I trained nurses began to become far and few between. The profession was
worried the quality and standards of nursing care and education would be lowered. To overcome this fear universities education was combined with hospital training to give future nurses hands on training.

1936

1939:

World War II furthered the evolution of nursing. The supply of trained nurses was dwindling as many nurses moved to serve battleside. As such, new training programs were developed. This eventually led to the development of minimum standards for programs and licensure requirements were introduced.

Present
Present:
With advances in technology and increasing patient complexity there is a growing need for more educated nurses. There are currently several paths to nursing licensure to help meet the ever growing demand for nurses; this includes: hospital training programs, 2-year associate programs, and 4-year baccalaureate degree programs. Currently, there is a drive in the profession to have all nurses achieve a baccalaureate degree. This is based largely on the Health and Medicine Division of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine (formally known as the Institute of Medicine) report of 2010.

2.7 Men in Nursing

Men In Nursing

Some religions believed only pure men should care for sick
Often men were only allowed to care for other men
Not always labeled as nurse
Nurses schools exclusively for men existed until the 1960s

Notes:
We would be remiss if we did not talk about men in nursing throughout history. Religions considered men as “pure” so they were the only ones to take care of the sick, other religions were concerned with gender and only allowed men to care for men. Often times these men were not labeled nurses but did do the work of nurses. There were nursing schools exclusively for men until the early 1960s.
### 2.8 Knowledge Check

Select all of the cultures that had an impact on improving sanitation conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Choices</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hebrew</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roman</td>
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3. Professional Organizations

3.2 Types of Professional Organizations

Professional nursing organizations began in the late 1800s. The mission of these organizations is to advocate for nursing, set standards of practice and advance the profession. Professional nursing organizations are categorized into 3 types:

1. Represents All Nurses
   - American Nurses Association (ANA)
   - National League for Nursing (NLN)

2. Represents Specialty Nurses
   - Pediatric Nursing Alliance (PNA)
   - Medical-Surgical Nurses Association (MSNA)
   - Oncology Nursing Society (ONS)

3. Represents Special-Interest Nurses
   - AANA

Professional nursing organizations strive to advance the profession.

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1. Represents All Nurses such as the American Nursing Association or ANA.
2. Represents Specialty Nurses such as the Pediatric Nursing Alliance or PNA.
3. Represents Special-Interest Nurses such as the AANA.

These organizations represent special interests of nurses in...
clinical specialty areas such as pediatric, oncology, surgical and many more. Specialty organizations provide educational opportunities for their members.

Special-interest organizations. Serve to address special needs of nurses of specific ethnic groups or other special interests. For example, in the early 1970s an organization for men in nursing was established call the “American Assembly for Men in Nursing”.

3.3 Match each organization with the group that they represent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Nursing Group</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Nurses Association (ANA)</td>
<td>Represents special interest groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oncology Nurses Society (ONS)</td>
<td>Represents nurses within a specialty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breastfeeding</td>
<td>Represents all nurses</td>
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4. Summary

Notes:

Throughout the history of nursing many women and men emerged as leaders in the field. Their contributions went beyond taking care of the sick. They worked tirelessly to establish hospitals, nursing schools and professional organizations. As you continue to grow in your nursing practice continue to reflect and appreciate the effect history has played in the evolution of the field and the impacts it will continue to have.
4.2 References

Notes:

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https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/e/e9/Four_Naval_Nurses_Who_Risked_Their_Lives_To_Remove_Patients_From_a_Bombed_Hospital_during_An_Air_Raid%2C_Are_the_First_To_Receive_Military_Awards_during_This_War_29_November_1942_A129_90.jpg/789px-thumbnail.jpg


4.3 End of Presentation