



มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University



Chapter1-1

Concepts of Adult Nursing

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Outlines:

Introduction.

Definition of adult nursing

Role of the Nurse to Combat Adult Health Problems

Perioperative Nursing

Pain Management Nursing



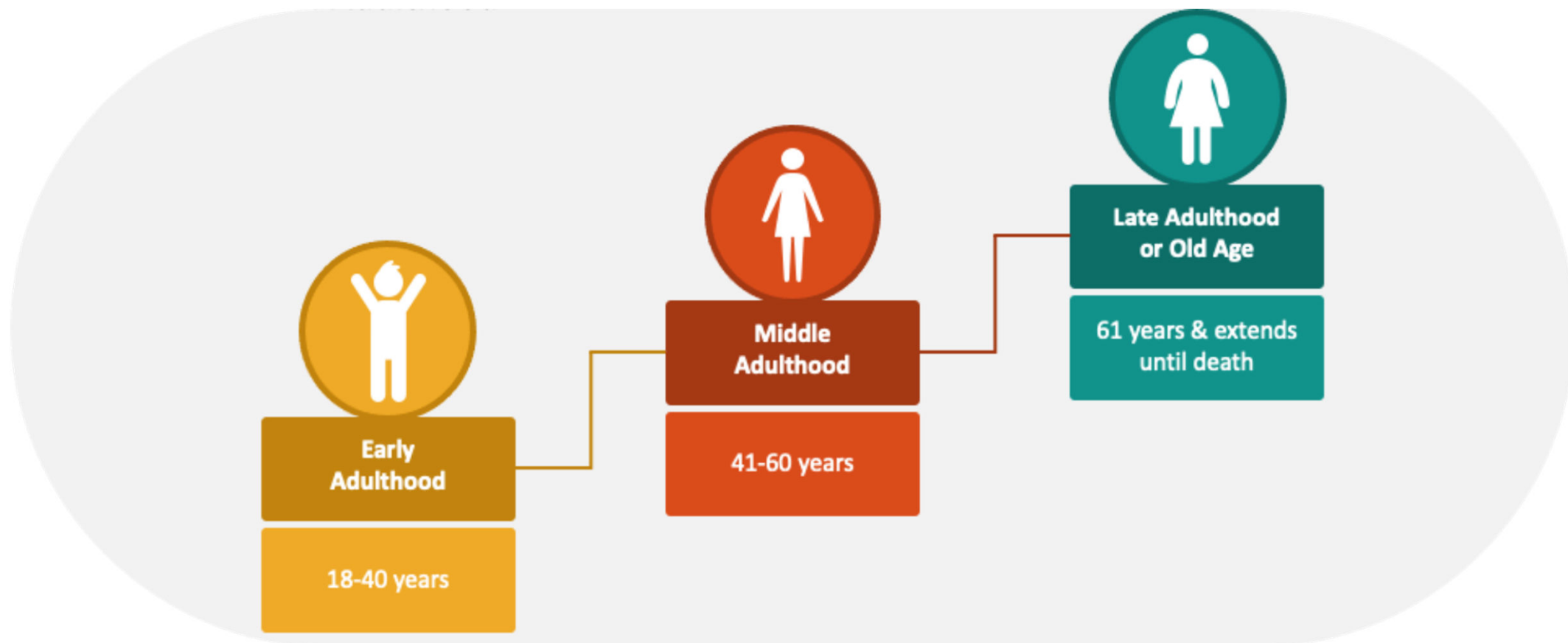
Learning Objectives

At the end of this chapter, the student should be able to:

- Define adulthood and nursing care in adulthood
- Define medical-surgical nursing
- Discuss the scope of medical-surgical nursing
- Discuss the concept of health and illness
- Discuss the Role of the Nurses to Combat Adult Health Problems



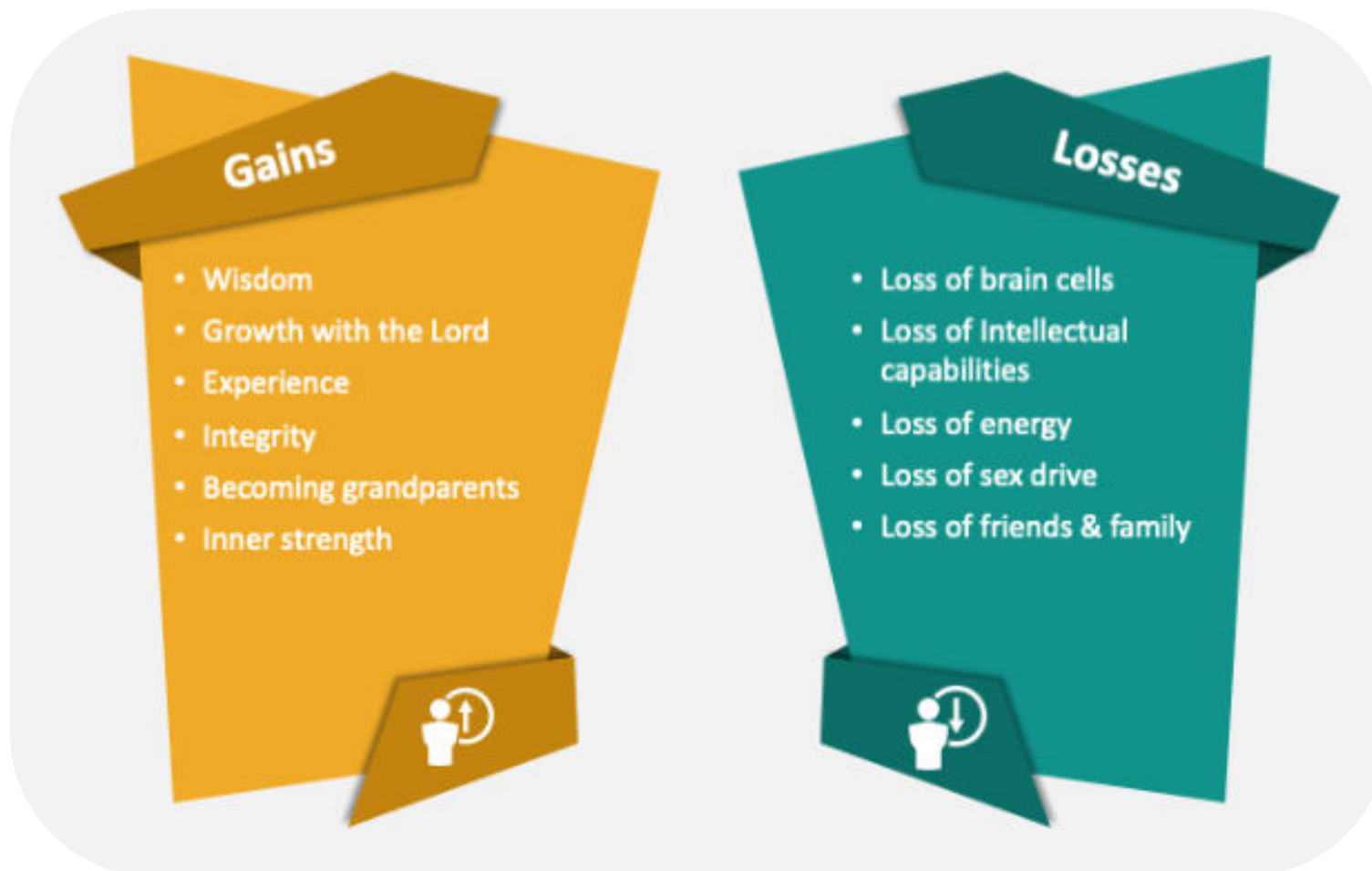
Adulthood Development: Classification of Adulthood



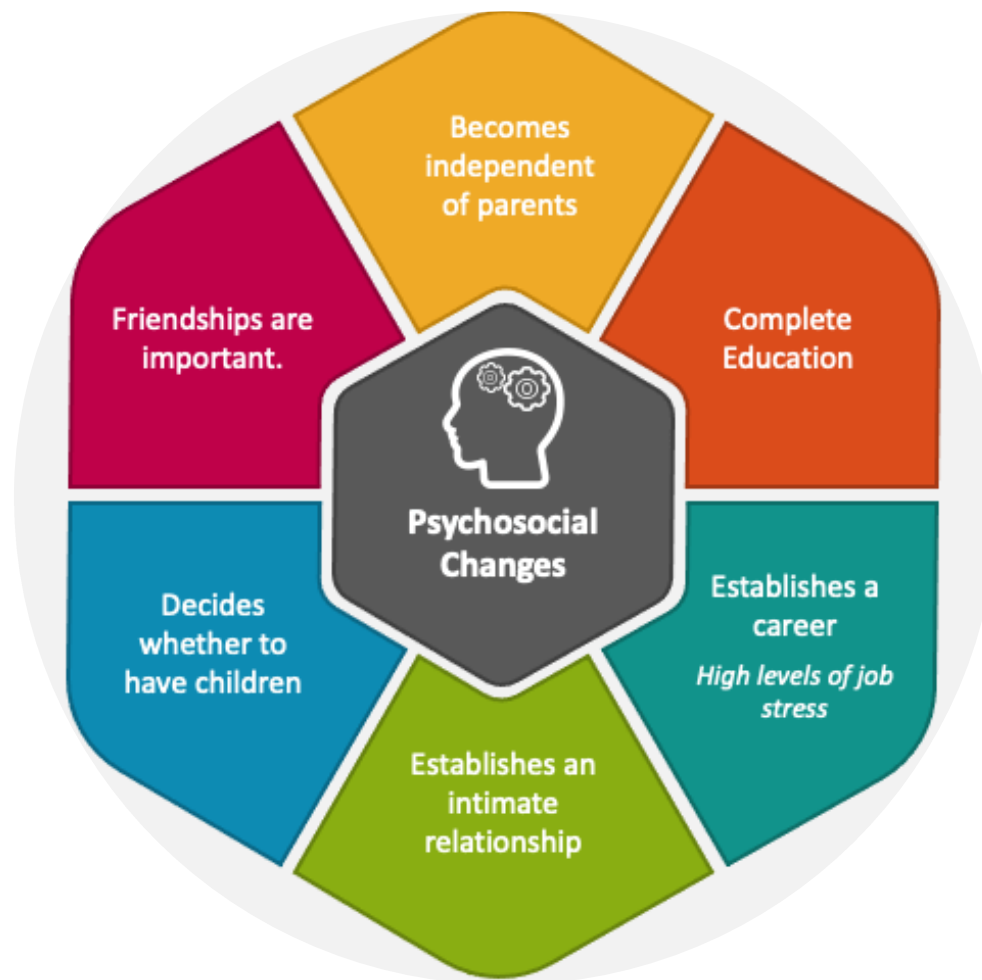
Adulthood Development: Early Adulthood

01	Transition from Adolescence	02	Attraction
03	Physical Development	04	Love
05	Sexuality	06	The Family Life Cycle
07	Cognitive Development	08	Marriage
09	Careers and Work	10	Parenting
11	Temperament	12	Diversity of Lifestyles
13	Attachment	14	Gender and Self-development

Adulthood Development: Late Adulthood



Adulthood Development: Psychosocial Change



Adult nursing

- Adult nursing expects students to learn practical skills and procedures.
- Adult nurses work with old and young adults with diverse health conditions, both chronic and acute. Depending on experience and training. As a nurse in the adult branch, you will work at the center of a multi-professional team that includes doctors, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, pharmacists, radiographers, healthcare assistants, and others.

- Adult Nursing, as described by the Nursing and Midwifery Council, requires the care of adults, from 18 years old to older people, in various settings for patients with wide-ranging levels of dependency.
- Adult nursing, also known as medical-surgical nursing or general nursing, focuses on providing comprehensive healthcare services to adult patients in various settings, including hospitals, clinics, long-term care facilities, and community-based care. This field of nursing requires specialized knowledge and skills to address the specific needs of adult patients, ranging from preventive care and health promotion to managing acute and chronic illnesses (Creswell J, 2017)

Medical-surgical nursing

- Nurses in this specialty practice primarily on hospital units and care for adult patients who are acutely or chronically ill with various medical problems and diseases or recovering from surgery.
- Medical wards often deal with complications/illnesses associated with long-term conditions such as COPD, diabetes, heart failure, dementia, etc. Surgical cases include diabetic foot, breast cancer, hernia peptic ulcer, appendicitis
- Surgical wards are generally for the care of patients undergoing elective (planned) surgical procedures and emergency surgical procedures whereas medical is the care of patients who require care for disease/illness that need nursing and medical management but not necessarily surgical input

Definition of medical surgical nursing



- Medical-surgical nursing involves the nursing care of adult patients whose conditions or disorders are treated medically/pharmacologically, or surgically
- It is also defined as the diagnosis and treatment of human responses of individuals and groups to actual or potential health problems.

Acute Care & Chronic Care

Acute Care

- Immediate problem
- Medication treatment
- Short term care
- Brief education
- Provider centered care
- Passive patient

Chronic Care

- Long-term/ emerging/ uncertainly
- Medication treatment
- Behavioral changes
- Self-management support
- Patient-centered care
- Collaborative care

Acute Care & Chronic Care

Acute Care

- Short-term viral infection
- Some individuals may not experience symptoms.
- Infectious only for a small window of time.
- If symptoms do present, typically mild and include fatigue and vomiting.
- The disease resolves without treatment.

Chronic Care

- Empowerment
- System changes
- The disease does not improve or resolve.
- May lead to long-term problems, including liver damage or cancer.

Role of the Nurse to Combat Adult Health Problems

- Coordinator
- Communicator
- Teacher
- Counselor
- Manager
- Leader
- Advocate
- Team player
- Motivator
- Delegator
- Critical thinker
- Innovator
- Researcher

