

Roles of a Nurse

Name:

Affiliate Institution:

Nurses' Role as a Detective

“The Nurse uses clinical imagination coupled with nursing science to judge and determine the consequence of subtle changes and deviations from expected patterns of being to prevent or control adverse outcomes” (Nursing Programs Conceptual Model – WGU, 2013). Detectives are charged with investigating various issues in society and evaluating such matters to determine their consequences (Alvinus, 2017). Nurses perform almost the same roles in their lines of duty. They use clinical experience and knowledge to prevent the possible harm their patients may go through. Apart from preventing such damage, nurses also use their expertise to help create an environment necessary for their patients' healing process. This facet is a quality and safety issue on the MSN program's conceptual framework because safety and quality aim to minimize the risk of harm to patients. The work of a detective is almost the same as the job mentioned above. Nurses are trained to be specialized in a certain field. Similarly, to be a detective, a person needs to be knowledgeable to execute his or her duties well.

Detectives, for instance, must be aware of their working environment so that they can tell the type of soil and how to maneuver about even when it rains. They can also use such knowledge to look at a vehicle's tire or a person's shoes and where the person or the car might have been. Similarly nurses are supposed to know their working environment (Alvinus, 2017). For instance, the nurses are responsible for finding out the patient's reason for coming for medication. In that regard, nurses find it necessary to examine the related symptoms and signs so that they could prevent the further harm that the patient may go through because of what ailed them or what they are complaining about. Nurses should determine goals for meeting their clients to look for ways in which their patients may get better.

Being keen with details is critical in the work of a nurse as a detective. Likewise, detectives find more important to look keenly around their surrounding without necessarily suspecting anything peculiar within the vicinity. In the mind of a detective, they could see a simple hint in the environment, which could be instrumental in solving a given problem or case at hand. Nurses also find it crucial to look for the smallest signs of disease to help them recover (Chism, 2013). As such, each bit of information about their patient can make significant changes towards the healing or treatment of such patients. A close look at the environment or bits of data from the surrounding is a characteristic of both the work of a detective and that of a nurse.

Another MSN model element attached to a nurse as a detective is informatics and technology. The MSN Program Conceptual framework describes informatics as storing data and organizing it to support quality and safe care (Nursing Programs Conceptual Model – WGU, 2013). Today, technology has become a dynamic phenomenon. The nurse needs to be like a detective to keep abreast of the constantly changing technology that can help to access information and improve their imaginations. Informatics is useful in organizing data and making it readily accessible to help prevent adverse outcomes and improve the quality of care.

Detectives read a lot from the body language of their victims and clients so that they could ascertain genuine confession from the false ones. Some suspects could be hiding certain information from them. To be sure whether their clients tell the truth or not, their body language is crucial in revealing certain information (Elliott et al. 2011). Patients could also hide some information from the nurses, especially the information they consider confidential. Because of it, nurses read their patients' body language to have extra information that sometimes helps them recover from what they are ailing from. For instance, patients may not want what they suffer

from to appear dangerous to avoid admission. However, the faces of such patients could be revealing otherwise. Thus, it is incumbent upon the healthcare worker to look at specific information that may help know what the patient is suffering from. It is the only way a given patient could be helped recovers if they hide important information. Protecting information is familiar with criminals. They hide information in a bid to avoid conviction. As such, detectives read a lot from their body language to ascertain that the culprits are telling the truth. In that regard, the work of a nurse is the same as that of a detective.

To extract relevant information from their clients, nurses skillfully pose questions. It is the same way detectives ask questions in a bid to get crucial information from the criminals. In such a manner, both detectives and nurses acquire the necessary information from their clients without making them uncomfortable. Skillful examination of clients makes both detectives and the nurses aware of the information they do not know and how they can find such information. Detectives would to public records of the suspect, whereas nurses would refer to the charts of their patients (Chism, 2013). Over and above the records and charts, detectives and nurses go through the internet to look at the related information that they require.

Finally, a nurses are like detectives because they work as a team. To solve a puzzle of a given crime, detectives assign themselves teams that they use to carry out investigation. Nurses do the same thing for them to provide quality healthcare to their patients (Marquis & Huston, 2009). An informed decision making is also essential in both the field of a detective and a nurse. Both the nurses and detectives possess critical and creative thinking as well as observational skills. The nurses use such skills to prevent a harm or to help a patient recover quickly from an

illness. On the other hand, detectives use the same abilities to have criminals arrest and taken to jail. The information stated above makes the nurses' work the same as that of a detective.

Nurses as Scientists

“The nurse uses translational science to influence healthcare decisions; to prescribe and implement best practice and broadly disseminate the findings” (Nursing Programs Conceptual Model – WGU, 2013). They use scientifically designed studies to solve a patient's problems or illnesses. Also, nurses refer to scientifically approved best practice to determine what ails a given patient (Elliott et al. 2011). Since nurses have a lot of time with the patients, they are able to ask different critical questions to get a patients' history that can help to inform treatment. Be that as it may, such healthcare workers may get answers as data collectors or partner with other professionals in the health sector. They may also work as primary investigators in their areas of profession. They also develop and promote research conduct. Nurses are instrumental in structuring research projects. As scientists, nurses may help in reviewing the literature to find gaps in acceptable clinical practice.

Planning how to apply research findings to practice is an expected quality of a researcher (Hamlin et al. 2011). This trait makes nurses the best practitioners of research findings. It helps in finding paths that are crucial in improving healthcare based on evidence. Thus, nurses play a significant role in developing research. In the changing healthcare system, research involving the nurses has become an integral part of the formulation of healthcare policies.

As scientists, they structure the research questions that are aimed and solving a gap in clinical research. They collect data and evaluate data and develop systematic studies. Apart from

the research questions and data collection, some nurses are in the academic fields and write different reports and other professional publications (Jansen & Zwuygart, 2006). The nurses who are researchers work hand in hand with other scientists in other areas like medicine, pharmacy, and nutrition to address various issues affecting the healthcare sector.

The nurses who work in teaching and referral hospitals have helped a great deal in scientific research break-through (Marquis & Huston, 2009). When conducting clinical research, nurses gather ideal data from patients either through interviews or questionnaire. For example, when a particular new treatment has been there for a long time, nurse researchers would ask themselves about adverse consequences. Hospitals that have scientists in the name of a nurse, they solve the myriads of challenges within the facility. Nurses interact with patients in most times of their work are able to identify patient problems.

A nurse who is a scientist is a source of knowledge to the other nurses. Such nurses come up with new findings to solve the existing challenges among the patients and to guide their colleagues at the hospital. They conduct minor tests at the hospital in collaboration with professionals from nursing schools and ensure the publication of the research findings to help solve problems in the nursing field. Today's nurses are becoming more informed than in the past because they engage in research both on issues related to patients and those that relate to families. Apart from participating in research in their hospitals, nurse scientists engage other hospitals and develop a network of healthcare workers.

Nurse as a Manager of Healing Environment

“The healing environment is global and includes social, cultural, political and economic influences. Acknowledging this, the nurse, as a member of the inter-professional community, influences public policy and promotes social justice in the human health experience” (Nursing Programs Conceptual Model – WGU, 2013). An environment that promotes support for patients' recovery processes is the healing environment (Jansen & Zwiygart, 2006). The working environment may also be a healing environment that can stimulate healing process of a patient

An unhealthy working environment is characterized by medical errors, stress, and conflict. As such, nurse managers may help in solving problems that are related to the working environment. It is because they can help in resolving conflict within the working environment. The nurse managers are advocates of a healthy working environment. As such, they can solve issues arising at workplaces. Also, the nurse managers are considered risk-takers; hence they can resolve the problems of the workers. For instance, they are likely to address the physical, social and economic challenges that workers face in their working environments. Such nurse managers can develop and positive working environment where each worker can grow professionally.

Studies show that nurse managers can make use of different tips to develop a healthy working environment. Such tips involve keeping the working environment simple, ensure volunteerism, making expectations clear, and coming up with policies that may be changed where necessary to suit the workers (Hamlin et al. 2011). Such tips are critical in creating a favorable condition for the workers. Management authors suggest that developing staffing levels is essential in ensuring a healthy environment. In nursing, it may include matching the nurse's competencies with the patient's acuity. It also involves making sure that the ration of the nurses to patients is appropriate. It ensures quality services to both the patients and the workers in the

hospital. Additionally, studies show that good leaders focus on their purposes and core values of the working environment. The qualities mentioned above are the assets that make a nurse major create a positive working environment, which leads to the success of an organization.

In conclusion, nurses are like a detective because they use similar approaches to get information from their clients. A nurse is also a scientist because he or she employs scientific procedures to extract information that can be used in diagnosis patients. They use evidence-based practice to promote care. Also, nurses are managers in a healing environment. They use different ways to solve issues related to healthy working conditions to promote quick recovery of patients. Thus, a nurse can be a manager of a healing environment, a detective and a scientist.

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