

# Nursery education, narrow-range or wide-range

## Abstract

A great proportion of healthcare efforts need high-quality medication and nursery. For high-quality nursery, education plays key roles. Currently, nurse education is divided into two major domains—specific technical mastering and wide-range of medical knowledge. It is suitable to different patterns of educational systems, such as nurse recruitments, personal goals and career design. This editorial addresses this part of medical challenges of nursery education—including education from medical schools and special education and performances in hospitals and healthcare centers.

**Keywords:** healthcare, nursing, medical service, modern technology, education, personalized medicine, obesity, psycho-analysis, cancer treatment, pharmacology, herbal medicine

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## Introduction

### An overview

A great proportion of healthcare efforts need high-quality medication and nursery. For high-quality nursery, education plays key roles. Currently, nurse education is divided into two major domains—specific technical mastering and wide-range of medical knowledge. This editorial addresses parts of medical challenges of nursery education—including formal education from medical schools and special training and service promotions in hospitals and healthcare centers.

### Clinical situation

Today, a half of major diseases are chronic diseases. Their treatments and recovery processes are not defined in operation-room (surgery), but getting better in the bedside—medication (drugs, nutrition and instruments) as well as nursery activity and service (physical or spiritual assistance).<sup>1-4</sup> Healthcare services, especially nursery remain a huge challenge for therapeutic promotion.<sup>5-10</sup> A great deal of chronic or dying patient in general hospitals or healthcare centers can be prolonged life-spans by promotional program of both doctors and nursing.<sup>11-15</sup> Application and promotion for nursery can reduce therapeutic costs without significant compromising clinical outcomes.

### Problem orients

The promotion of the quality and scope of medical healthcare and nursing activity is indispensable.<sup>1-7</sup> Many medical challenges and advances for nursery need high-quality nursery educations even in whole career. Different nursery education systems have positive and negative outcomes in clinical trials and healthcare service. Following sections will highlight them and shed new light to the subject.

### Methods

#### Different education systems

There is no nursery knowledge that can be applied on every medical discipline. It suggests that nursery education should target

biomedical disciplines as many as possible.<sup>10</sup> Table 1 shows a glimpse of major skills in every medical discipline.<sup>11-29</sup>

**Table I** A nursery service landscapes for major diseases

Disease types	Major targets
Infection	Body temperature, isolation and so on
Obstetric	Child, mother, Fetus observation
Mental disorders	Psychiatric, cognitive, depression, suicide
Neurobiology	Neurodegenerative diseases, epilepsy, depression
Cancer	Chronic body recovery and emergency
Palliative	Incurable diseases
Metabolic disease	Food and exercise assistance
Orthopedics	Immobile and osteoporosis
Cardiovascular	Blood pressure, electrocardiography and angiography
Handicaps	Limb/foot, blind, deaf and speechless
Pediatric	Helping-hands for the children
Gastro-intestinal	Bleed, digests and insomnia

### Nursery knowledge in different educational systems

Nurses can improve patient's health care a great deal. System developments for nursery capability and education are indispensable. Hospitals and healthcare centers provide nursery services according to their own mindset. Excellent health care services and nursery education should be targeted to most patients in high-quality and a great patience (Table 2).

**Table 2** Different categories of nursery education

Category	Specificity	Sources
Medical	General medical knowledge and diagnosis	Schools
Technical	Skills and routine	School and hospitals
Quality	Writing, patience, Communication	Schools
Psychology	Psychological condition health	Working-place

1. Major parts of nursery education.<sup>11-29</sup>
2. Nursery recruitment (different backgrounds and gender).
3. Early training (every details of hospital convention).
4. Basic skill familiar (patient feeding and supports).
5. Pharmacology (therapeutic outcome observation)
6. Drug side-effects (check-out therapeutic toxicity and mistake).
7. Assistance for doctor.
8. Diagnosis assistance (blood or urine tests).
9. Nutrition knowledge (maintaining the health of patients).
10. Communication skills.
11. Patient's psychiatric-index and condition (cognitive, behavior and emotions).

### New therapeutic strategies in hospitals

Entering into this millennium, technical and nursery education increase a lot. The different patho-physiological conditions and underlying diseases, like body mass index (BMI),<sup>19-20</sup> co-morbidity,<sup>21-22</sup> patient's ages and others will be considered and treated by personalized medicine<sup>16-18</sup> and palliative treatments.<sup>30-31</sup> Nurses will be able to report more detailed information to doctors and patient's care.

### Nursery science on different disease categories

In summary, different types of nursery play key roles in different clinical trials and circumstances, especially chronic diseases, such as suicide prevention,<sup>32-36</sup> bone diseases,<sup>37-40</sup> metabolic diseases,<sup>41-47</sup> neural and mental diseases,<sup>48</sup> emergence,<sup>49-54</sup> cancer,<sup>55-60</sup> herbal medicine<sup>61-65</sup> and so on. These kinds of medical knowledge can be improved by college study and hospital practices.

### Conclusion

Patient's care and nursery play key roles for patient treatments and recovery. However, nursery education is also cost-effective. To promote these kinds of medical and technical work, high-quality nursery education and organization is indispensable and should be suited for different educational systems—narrow-range or wide-range.

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### Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

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