

Nursery activity and quality, chemistry between doctors and nurses

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, 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, cooperation and chemistry between nurses and doctors is the key. This editorial addresses this part of medical challenges.

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, instruments and nursery) play key roles.¹⁻¹⁰ A great deal of chronic or dying patient in general hospitals or healthcare centers can survive longer by efforts of both doctors and nursing.¹¹⁻¹⁵ As a result, cooperation between doctors and nursery is very important in the clinic.

Methods

Importance of high-quality medical learning for nurses

High quality medical knowledge for nursery is very important for clinical healthcare.¹⁻¹⁰ Table 1 shows a glimpse of major skills in every medical discipline (Table 1).¹¹⁻²⁹

Table 1 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

Nurses can improve patient's health care a great deal by these different knowledge educations. Excellent health care services and nursery education should be improved by cooperation between doctors and nurses.

Major parts of nursery education.^{11–29}

Nursery recruitment (different backgrounds and gender).

Early training (every details of hospital convention).

Basic skill familiar (patient feeding and supports).

Pharmacology (therapeutic outcome observation).

Drug side-effects (check-out therapeutic toxicity and mistake).

Assistance for doctor.

Diagnosis assistance (blood or urine tests).

Nutrition knowledge (maintaining the health of patients).

Communication skills.

Patient's psychiatric-index and condition (cognitive, behavior and emotions).

Characterization of mutual benefits

Pathways for enhancing cooperation are tabulated in Table 2. Mutual respects are indispensable.

Table 2 Pathways for enhancing cooperation

Categories	Administrative
Knowledge	Broad-ranges & specificity
Communicating platforms	Regularity
Techniques	Computerization & categorization
Ethical	Clearance & mutual respects
Duty	Classification

Underlying diseases and co-morbidity

The different patho-physiological conditions and underlying diseases, like body mass index (BMI),^{19,20} co-morbidities,^{21,22} patient's ages and others will be considered and treated by personalized medicine^{16–18} and palliative treatments.^{30,31} Nurses should also notice detailed information to doctors and patient's care in this respect.

Common knowledge

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,^{32–36} bone diseases,^{37–40} metabolic diseases,^{41–47} neural and mental diseases,⁴⁸ emergencies,^{49–54} cancer,^{55–60} herbal medicine^{61–65} and so on. These kinds of medical knowledge can be improved by college study and hospital practices.

Conclusion

Nursery education and clinical service is also cost-effective. To promote these kinds of medical and technical work, cooperation and chemistry between doctors and nurses is the key.

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Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

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