



Comparative Analysis on Nursing in Therapy: Prospects for Sustainable Development

Karina Umarovna Arsamekova¹, Albina Nadirovna Khanova², Anna Vladimirovna Kovaleva³,
Bariyat Sultanmatovna Sultanmatova⁴, Madina Elbrusovna Adzhieva⁴, Artem Evgenievich
Mishvelov^{5,6}, Khazinat Magomedagaevna Suleymanova⁴, Milana Abdurazakovna
Abdurazakova⁴

¹ North Ossetian State Medical Academy, Vladikavkaz, Republic of North Ossetia-Alania, RUSSIA.

² Scientific Research Institute of Eye Diseases, Moscow, RUSSIA.

³ Rostov State Medical University, Rostov-on-Don, RUSSIA.

⁴ Dagestan State Medical University, Makhachkala, Republic of Dagestan, RUSSIA.

⁵ Stavropol State Medical University, Stavropol, RUSSIA.

⁶ Socmedica, Skolkovo, Moscow, RUSSIA.

*Corresponding Author (Tel: +79183500889, ruslankalmykov777@yandex.ru).

Paper ID: 13A80

Volume 13 Issue 8

Received 01 February 2022

Received in revised form 01
June 2022

Accepted 08 June 2022

Available online 15 June
2022

Keywords:

Nursing sustainable
development; Russia
nursing; Russian nurse;
healthcare system;
Health care reform.

Abstract

Due to actively developing technologies, both in medicine in general and in therapy in particular, the requirements for the quality of nurse services are increasing. Consequently, nursing education should break new ground, and comply with a high degree of competence and qualification. Professional duties, tasks and skills of nurses are expanding: the ability to identify problems independently, find ways to solve them, analyze and assess various situations. Thus, nursing is constantly changing and improving in order to meet the requirements of professional activity, which, in turn, are also subject to constant change with a view to improving the healthcare system.

Disciplinary: Medicine, therapy

©2022 INT TRANS J ENG MANAG SCI TECH.

Cite This Article:

Arsamekova, K. U., Khanova, A. N., Kovaleva, A. V., Sultanmatova, B. S., Adzhieva, M. E., Mishvelov, A. E., Suleymanova, Kh. M., Abdurazakova, M. A. (2022) Comparative Analysis on Nursing in Therapy: Prospects for Sustainable Development. International Transaction Journal of Engineering, Management, & Applied Sciences & Technologies, 13(8), 13A80, 1-8. <http://TUENGR.COM/V13/13A80.pdf> DOI: 10.14456/ITJEMAST.2022.162

1 Introduction

Since the end of the 80s of the last century, qualitative transformations in nursing have begun in Russia. This becomes especially relevant, considering the level of organization of nursing practice does not correspond to the development of the nursing science and even lags behind it [1].

The fact that higher nursing education has already existed in Europe since the 90s had a good impact on the active development of scientific methods for organizing nursing in Russia [2]. The reports of that time expressed the following ideas about the education of nurses:

- the abilities and knowledge must be constantly improved in order to make helping sick people and the population as qualitative as it possibly can be;
- professional mindset requires constant development for the qualified adoption of independent thinking.

To date, there are: medical services markets, hospitals (not only ordinary ones but one-time as well), various medical institutions, palliative care centers, where medical staff tries to improve the life quality of patients through disease assessment, psychosocial and spiritual support. This assistance can be provided not only by doctors but also by nurses who must be able to prepare the patient for medical research, correctly perform procedures and be able to justify the need for action; all manipulations performed must be performed in accordance with accepted standards [3,4]. The ability to think analytically is also an important criterion.

2 Nursing in Russia

A multi-level system of nursing education was formed in Russia at the end of the last century, and each level controls the corresponding State of Educational Standard. The Ministry of Healthcare of the Russian Federation is the organizational structure that deals with nursing.

Health care reforms in Russia have actively begun in the nineties of the twentieth century [5]. The main goal was to move to a compulsory health insurance model. All the transformations and changes taking place in politics, economics and medicine have brought modern requirements to nursing.

Due to the insufficient level of medical care, the reform of the health service system came to the fore [6,7]. This task is a priority not only for Russia but for all the countries. That's why everyone is faced with the task of forming new systems and improving old ones which can meet modern needs.

For Russian healthcare, the goal is to get the maximum result from the available resources. This policy is focused on nursing because the nursing staff meets the needs of the population for effective medical care.

Due to the fact that medical science has developed rapidly and nursing very slowly, there have been problems for patients in obtaining cost-effective nursing services.

To solve the problems encountered, the Russian Ministry of Healthcare has begun work to increase the prestige of the nursing profession [8,9]. As a result, new state programs were introduced. Important tasks include:

- increasing the social significance of the profession;
- increase in prestige;
- transformation and improvement in the nursing profession;

- changing the concept of the direction of work (first of all, the nurse is needed by people, and then by the healthcare system).

A nurse should occupy an equal position in the medical team, and for this, it is necessary to be a professional and make a significant contribution to medicine and healthcare [10-12]. It is possible to single out the main aspect of the work of nurses - working with patients and improving their health.

Thus, nursing occupies a significant place in the health care system and plays a significant role in bringing the system to modern requirements.

3 Prospects For the Development of Nursing in Russia

A reform for the optimum development of nursing in Russia has begun at the end of the last century. The essence of this reform is:

- changes in the personnel policy of medical staff;
- a rational relationship between doctors and nursing staff;
- consolidation of the category of junior medical staff;
- new types of assistance (health maintenance of both the individual and the population in general).

The development of nursing in Russia is focused both on appealing to the traditions of one's own country and to international experience.

Human resources of nursing include more than a million paramedical workers - the most numerous medical profession [13,14]. As a result, reforms in this area are significant for medicine and are systematically carried out.

The following goals for the development of nursing can be distinguished:

- creation of favorable conditions for increasing the role of paramedical workers;
- formation of a new model of nursing (increase in professional independence)
- the appearance of new technologies for greater accessibility of medical care;
- preventive orientation of health care;
- appearance and development of nursing associations;
- raising the status of nursing staff.

The reforms being carried out in the Russian Federation with the aim of developing healthcare determine the following areas for the development of nursing:

- primary health care;
- medical and diagnostic assistance (intensive inpatient care, treatment);
- rehabilitation assistance;
- medical and social assistance.

Due to the hospital's restructuring according to the intensity of the process of treating patients in nursing, there is profiling of nurses [15-17]. Nursing staff needs to be able to work with new equipment that can help monitor the patients' condition. Knowledge of psychology is

important in the case for better rehabilitation of patients and providing comprehensive care and assistance [18,19].

A shorter hospital phase intensifies the nursing process in the hospital and increases the practice of maintaining nursing plans and documenting activities [20]. At the same time, it is planned to develop the administrative and managerial direction of nursing [20-22].

The personnel potential is redistributed and reorganized due to the unequal provision of nursing staff, the reason for this was the imbalance caused by the ratio of doctors and nursing staff [23]. These changes make it possible to increase the nursing staff in quantitative terms, as well as transfer some of the functions that doctors have.

To provide the population with quality medical services corresponding to a high level of healthcare, the task of an effective system of certification and attestation of specialists comes to the fore.

4 Nursing Work Abroad

In other countries, nursing looks a little different. A nurse abroad has great independence, but also, as a result, great responsibility [24]. Patients and society as a whole make increased demands on this profession:

- high level of clinical thinking;
- self-assessment of the patient's condition (special responsibility);
- nursing;
- counseling.

These requirements are based on the approach to nursing activities on the part of society and the state.

The United States is characterized by several forms of nursing practice. The first is a practicing nurse [25]. Optionally can be a practicing nurse in many areas of medical practice. At the same time, she can not only treat patients but also prescribe medicines. In this approach, the nurse is responsible for: symptomatic control, initial counseling, and patient treatment [26-30].

The second practice is patient-centered care. In this form of work, the nurse must be highly qualified. To be responsible for the treatment of the patient, there must be all the necessary information in sufficient volume (symptoms, diagnosis, clinical indicators, tests, early prescriptions, procedures and other types of treatment) [31-34].

Nursing plays a key role in the Swedish healthcare system. Coming for an examination, the patient first gets to the nurse, who decides where to determine him: to the doctor or, for example, to the hospital [35,36]. District nurses provide medical care to the elderly: they prescribe medicines, visit patients, and control the treatment process.

Also, only under the supervision of a doctor, nurses provide assistance to patients with chronic diseases and independently help patients with diabetes, neurological disorders, etc.

The UK is characterized by the practice of nurses, which are hired by general practitioners, and they get the right to independent practice (to solve minor medical problems) [37]. Nurses can

independently prescribe medications to patients. Nurses also run health care centers that can be accessed without an appointment. Chief nurses help patients with more complex chronic conditions.

Special training for mother and child care is provided by nurses in Finland [38]. They not only help doctors by caring for the sick, but they can independently provide assistance to patients, advise on family planning, and educate the population.

The role of the medical profession in Austria is also expanding. The nurse has the right to prescribe medications and examinations, and monitor and advise patients on health issues and their protection [39].

Nurses from the Netherlands can provide assistance with infections, and engage in public education [40]. In addition, their competence includes laboratory research, and under the supervision of a doctor - the diagnosis and treatment of diseases.

5 Conclusion

The main goal of the health education reform is to train specialists who would know their business, acquire new skills and absorb modern achievements. Depending on the needs of patients, there is a task of differentiated and multi-level preparation of nursing personnel [41].

Thus, the development of nursing involves new technologies and familiarization in patient care. Increasing the responsibility of nursing staff, and the possibility of making independent decisions.

The established nursing management system allows us to analyze the perspective directions of its development and to improve the quality of nursing care promptly.

The nurse must be proficient in both modern methods of patient care and modern techniques.

Further development of nursing includes improvement of professional status, increase in the credibility of the profession, the ability to make decisions within their competence, the possibility of permanent professional improvement with the subsequent growth of professional career, application of daily care of theoretical studies in practice, and exchange of experience between countries.

6 Availability of Data and Material

Data can be made available by contacting the corresponding author.

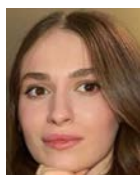
7 References

- [1] Baklanov IS, Baklanova OA, Shmatko AA, Gubanova MA, Pokhilko AD. The Historical Past as a Factor of Sociocultural Transformations of Postmodernity. *Journal of History Culture and Art Research*. 2018; 7(1):373-378
- [2] Baklanov I, Rodionova V, Ivashova V, Shvachkina L, Medvedeva V. Social trends for increasing satisfaction with the educational services of a Modern University. *Quality-Access to Success*. 2020;21(179):88-90
- [3] Hight G. Ya, Mishvelov AE, Nuzhnaya CV et al. New image modeling features for planning surgical interventions. *Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences*. 2019;10(1):140-143

- [4] Bledzhyants GA, Mishvelov AE, Nuzhnaya KV, Anfinogenova OI, Isakova JA, Melkonyan RS. The effectiveness of the medical decision-making support system "electronic clinical pharmacologist" in the management of patients therapeutic profile. *Pharmacophore*. 2019;10(2):76-81
- [5] Zabalegui A, Macia L, Márquez J, Ricomá R, Nuin C, Mariscal I, Pedraz A, Germán C, Moncho J. Changes in nursing education in the European Union. *J Nurs Scholarsh*. 2006;38(2):114-8. doi: 10.1111/j.1547-5069.2006.00087.x.
- [6] Letourneau D, Jakovskaya C. La formation infirmière supérieure en Russie [Higher nursing education in Russia]. *Soins Form Pedagog Encadr*. 1997;(21):55-7. French.
- [7] Archibald MM, Barnard A. Futurism in nursing: Technology, robotics and the fundamentals of care. *J Clin Nurs*. 2018 Jun;27(11-12):2473-2480. doi: 10.1111/jocn.14081.
- [8] Aliakbari F, Parvin N, Heidari M, Haghani F. Learning theories application in nursing education. *J Educ Health Promot*. 2015 Feb 23;4:2. doi: 10.4103/2277-9531.151867.
- [9] Haddad LM, Geiger RA. Nursing Ethical Considerations. 2021 Aug 30. In: StatPearls [Internet]. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; 2022 Jan–.
- [10] Im EO. The current status of theory evaluation in nursing. *J Adv Nurs*. 2015 Oct;71(10):2268-78. doi: 10.1111/jan.12698.
- [11] Liston MF. PSYCHIATRIC NURSING. *Am J Psychiatry*. 1964 Jan;120:682-5. doi: 10.1176/ajp.120.7.682.
- [12] Hite GJ, Mishvelov AE, Melchenko EA, Vlasov AA, Anfinogenova OI, Nuzhnaya CV, et al. Holodoctor planning software real-time surgical intervention. *Pharmacophore*. 2019;10(3):57-60
- [13] Paterson GR, Neilson JB, Roland CG. History of medicine. *Can Med Assoc J*. 1982 Nov 15;127(10):948.
- [14] Carper B. Fundamental patterns of knowing in nursing. *ANS Adv Nurs Sci*. 1978 Oct;1(1):13-23. doi: 10.1097/00012272-197810000-00004.
- [15] Baillie L, Thomas N. Changing from 12-hr to 8-hr day shifts: A qualitative exploration of effects on organising nursing care and staffing. *J Clin Nurs*. 2019 Jan;28(1-2):148-158. doi: 10.1111/jocn.14674
- [16] Samson B, Anderson L. Nursing and therapy: partnering for successful niche programs. *Home Healthc Nurse*. 2007 Feb;25(2):110-7. doi: 10.1097/00004045-200702000-00012.
- [17] Drake E. Internet technology: resources for perinatal nurses. *J Obstet Gynecol Neonatal Nurs*. 1999 Jan-Feb;28(1):15-21. doi: 10.1111/j.1552-6909.1999.tb01960.x.
- [18] Khandia, Rekha et al. 'Codon Usage Analysis of Pro-Apoptotic Bim Gene Isoforms'. *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease*, 2022; 86(4), 1711 – 1725
- [19] Siddiqui SA, Ali Redha A, Snoeck ER, Singh S, Simal-Gandara J, Ibrahim SA, Jafari SM. Anti-Depressant Properties of Crocin Molecules in Saffron. *Molecules*. 2022; 27(7):2076. DOI: 10.3390/molecules27072076
- [20] Wootton JC. World Wide Web resources for perinatal nursing. *J Perinat Neonatal Nurs*. 1999 Mar;12(4):15-25. doi: 10.1097/00005237-199903000-00003.
- [21] Murray E. Russian nurses: from the Tsarist Sister of Mercy to the Soviet comrade nurse: a case study of absence of migration of nursing knowledge and skills. *Nurs Inq*. 2004 Sep;11(3):130-7. doi: 10.1111/j.1440-1800.2004.00223.x
- [22] Ibragimov NG. Iz istorii podgotovki meditsinskikh sester v nashej strane [History of the training of nurses in Russia and the USSR]. *Med Sestra*. 1982 Feb;41(2):55-7. Russian.
- [23] Brown Will SE. Perioperative Nursing Care in Obstetrics and Gynecology. *AORN J*. 2019 Aug;110(2):130-133. doi: 10.1002/aorn.12771.
- [24] Fowler MD. Nursing's Code of Ethics, Social Ethics, and Social Policy. *Hastings Cent Rep*. 2016 Sep;46 Suppl 1:S9-S12. doi: 10.1002/hast.624.

- [25] Hall DC. The nature of nursing and the education of the nurse. *J Adv Nurs*. 1980 Mar;5(2):149-59. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2648.1980.tb00945.x.
- [26] Rzhepakovsky I, Anusha Siddiqui S, Avanesyan S, Benlidayi M, Dhingra K, Dolgalev A, Erukashvily N, Fritsch T, Heinz V, Kochergin S, Nagdalian A, Sizonenko M, Timchenko L, Vukovic M, Piskov S, Grimm WD. Anti-arthritis effect of chicken embryo tissue hydrolyzate against adjuvant arthritis in rats (X-ray microtomographic and histopathological analysis). *Food Sci Nutr*. 2021 Aug 18;9(10):5648-5669. doi: 10.1002/fsn3.2529
- [27] Shevchenko Ya S., Plohova DP, Bulakhova IN, Mishvelov AE, Kubalova ME, Badriev GB, Mildzikhov Kh. A., Simonov AN, Verevkin MN, Okolelova AI, Povetkin SN. Experience of carrying out magnetic resonance imaging with the use of specialized protocols and programs computer post-processing. *Pharmacophore*. 2020;11(2):77-81
- [28] Rauf A, Abu-Izneid T, Olatunde A, Ahmed Khalil A, Alhumaydhi FA, Tufail T, Shariati MA, Rebezov M, Almarhoon ZM, Mabkhot YN, Alsayari A, Rengasamy KRR. COVID-19 Pandemic: Epidemiology, Etiology, Conventional and Non-Conventional Therapies. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*. 2020; 17(21):8155. DOI: 10.3390/ijerph17218155
- [29] Maslova, A. Y., Tskaeva, A. A., Ashurova, Z. A., Abazova, A., Ismailov, M. M., Ismailova, M. M., Baklanov, I. S., Mishvelov, A. E., Povetkin, S. N. and Baklanova, O. A. Study of the effect of Baricitinib on the Course of COVID-19, *Journal of Pharmaceutical Research International*, 2021; 33(35A), pp. 204-213. doi: 10.9734/jpri/2021/v33i35A31890
- [30] Ayivi, Raphael & Ibrahim, Salam & Collieran, Heather & Silva, Roberta & Williams, Leonard & Galanakis, Charis & Fidan, Hafize & Tomovska, Julijana & Siddiqui, Shahida. COVID-19: Human immune response and the influence of food ingredients and active compounds. *Bioactive Compounds in Health and Disease*. 2021; 4. 100. 10.31989/bchd.v4i6.802
- [31] Spitzer A, Perrenoud B. Reforms in nursing education across Western Europe: from agenda to practice. *J Prof Nurs*. 2006 May-Jun;22(3):150-61. doi: 10.1016/j.profnurs.2006.03.003
- [32] Yasnaya MA, Blinov AV, Blinova AA, Shevchenko IM, Maglakelidze DG, Senkova AO. Determination of optimal modes for measuring the size of colloidal particles by photon-correlation spectroscopy and acoustic spectroscopy. *Physical and Chemical Aspects of the Study of Clusters Nanostructures and Nanomaterials*. 2020;12:232-242
- [33] Gvozdenko AA, Blinov AV, Yasnaya MA, Golik AB, Raffa VV, Kramarenko VN, Maglakelidze DG, Shevchenko IM. Computer quantum-chemical simulation of multicomponent SiO₂-MexO_y systems. *Physical and chemical aspects of the study of clusters nanostructures and nanomaterials*. 2020; 12: 394-404
- [34] Tovlahanova TJH et al. Study of the Effect of the Image Scanning Speed and the Type of Conductive Coating on the Quality of Sem-Micrographs of Oxide Nano Materials for Medical Use. *Ann Med Health Sci Res*. 2021;11:S3:60-64
- [35] Tanner CA. Nursing education: current themes, puzzles and paradoxes. *Commun Nurs Res*. 2007 Spring;40:3-14.
- [36] Profeta A, Siddiqui SA, Smetana S, Hossaini SM, Heinz V, Kircher C. The impact of Corona pandemic on consumer's food consumption: Vulnerability of households with children and income losses and change in sustainable consumption behavior. *J Verbrauch Lebensm*. 2021;16(4):305-314. doi: 10.1007/s00003-021-01341-1
- [37] Mitchell, Lana & Macdonald-Wicks, Lesley & Capra, Sandra. Nutrition advice in general practice: The role of general practitioners and practice nurses. *Australian journal of primary health*. 2011; 17. 202-8. 10.1071/PY10101.
- [38] Jaakkola, Johanna & Isolauri, Erika & Laitinen, Kirsi. Nutrition education and counselling practices in mother and child health clinics: Study amongst nurses. *Journal of clinical nursing*. 2012; 21. 2985-94. 10.1111/j.1365-2702.2012.04232.x.
- [39] Dennison Himmelfarb, Cheryl & Commodore-Mensah, Yvonne & Hill, Martha. Expanding the Role of Nurses to Improve Hypertension Care and Control Globally. *Annals of Global Health*. 2016; 82. 243-253.

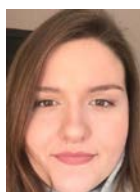
- [40] Carter EJ, Greendyke WG, Furuya EY, Srinivasan A, Shelley AN, Bothra A, Saiman L, Larson EL. Exploring the nurses' role in antibiotic stewardship: A multisite qualitative study of nurses and infection preventionists. *Am J Infect Control*. 2018 May;46(5):492-497. doi: 10.1016/j.ajic.2017.12.016
- [41] Kumar H, Bhardwaj K, Cruz-Martins N, Sharma R, Siddiqui SA, Dhanjal DS, Singh R, Chopra C, Dantas A, Verma R, Dosoky NS, Kumar D. Phyto-Enrichment of Yogurt to Control Hypercholesterolemia: A Functional Approach. *Molecules*. 2022; 27(11):3479. DOI: 10.3390/molecules27113479
-



Karina Umarovna Arsamekova is a student of North Ossetian State Medical Academy, Vladikavkaz, Republic of North Ossetia-Alania, Russia.



Albina Nadirovna Khanova is a student at the Scientific Research Institute of Eye Diseases, Moscow, Russia.



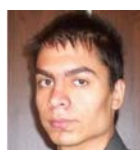
Anna Vladimirovna Kovaleva is a student of Rostov State Medical University, Rostov-on-Don, Russia



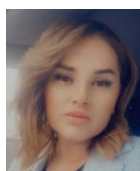
Bariyat Sultanmatovna Sultanmatova is a student of Dagestan State Medical University, Makhachkala, Republic of Dagestan, Russia.



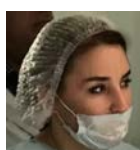
Madina Elbrusovna Adzhieva is a student of Dagestan State Medical University, Makhachkala, Republic of Dagestan, Russia.



Artem Evgenievich Mishvelov is a junior researcher at the 3D Technology Laboratory of Stavropol State Medical University, Stavropol, Russia. Head of Project Activities in the North Caucasus Federal District, Socmedica, Skolkovo, Moscow, Russia.



Khazinat Magomedagaevna Suleymanova is a lecturer at the Department of General Therapy of Dagestan State Medical University, Makhachkala, Republic of Dagestan, Russia.



Milana Abdurazakovna Abdurazakova is a student of Dagestan State Medical University, Makhachkala, Republic of Dagestan, Russia.