BSN Nursing Capstone Paper

Introduction

A question that raises a special interest and has given the purpose of this work is what “responsibility” means, a subject that is pretty actual nowadays and is topic about which so much is spoken. In general, we can argue that we observe relatively modest knowledge and understanding of this concept in a value and ethical sense, primarily in building the professional autonomy of nursing.

The link between responsibility and nursing

Responsibility is defined as a virtue by which we conscientiously and responsibly perform our duty. But we wonder what it all implies under a professional and humanistic view of the implementation of ethics of care? Numerous professional codes suggest that a nurse is a person who, in her /his daily professional vocation to health care, has the task of responsibly and successfully performing the work, especially if she /he is able to develop trust-based partnerships and establish open and high-quality communication with the patient. It also emphasizes that the ability of a nurse to feel the internal response is a key element of success in providing healthcare to the patient (Mosadeghrad, 2014).

To the extent of this achievement, a nurse /technician can be described as a professional who responsibly represents and advocates the interests of patients, responsibly applies their knowledge and skills in order to achieve her /his well-being.
The nurses are the ones who spend most of their time with the patients and who, more commonly know much more about them as persons (rather than diagnoses), probably incomparably more than the doctors who heal them, and the overall outcome of the treatment often depends on the skills, empathy, sensitivity and nursing care. The nurses /technicians are expected to be trained to perform nursing practice skills, to provide quality patient care, to always be available when needed, to provide patient privacy, to be skilled and quick in their work, to accept differences among individuals, to look at the individual in general, to have a convenient and understandable dictionary, to listen to and trust the patient, and to teach him the techniques and methods of improving his /her own health.

A responsible approach to nursing

The way in which we deal with disease and suffering is closely related to our perception of man, his dignity and the meaning of life. In that sense, being a health professional is not primarily a matter of career, practicing crafts, performing a function. This profession primarily means one a relationship that depends on the issues: for who do I work - for a good patient, medicine or institution, how to tell the truth, not to cause pain, how to establish dialogue and collaborate with colleagues? Do I feel professional and responsible? Do we face some professionally constrained difficulties, such as bureaucracy, work pressure, administrative burdens, overloaded working hours, overpopulation of the department, limitation of drugs and equipment standards violation?
A responsible nurse on the road to her /his professional achievement faces many challenges and imperatives that we will try to point out in this paper.

Responsibility in the professional performance of nursing care implies constant care for a patient, implementation of medical decisions related to the patient, sensitivity to patient's problems, showing sensitivity and empathy as well as providing physical, psychological and social support. The professional responsibility of the nurse in her /his application should include professional knowledge, respecting the principles of patients' rights, ethical and professional principles that are in the function of protecting the health of the population and each patient in person. In order for nursing to be responsible and professionally correct, it must primarily respect the determinants of professional and ethical competences envisaged for that profession.

**Challenges in the responsible approach to nursing**

Today, the nurses are faced with increasingly complex requirements for identifying and solving patient's problems, which includes responsibility, knowledge, ethical approach, experience, skills, competencies and motivation. Some nurse actions require certain bravery, verbal talent, and tactility, especially when nurse's opinions on the benefit of a patient differs from the doctor's.
In order for the nurse to responsibly approach all the aforementioned challenges of modern nursing, it is, of course, that, besides the existing education within the vocational high school and polytechnic education, it must have adequate academic and scientific education, and consequently along with sufficient number of scientific research personnel she/he would advocate on the development of her/his own scientific and research potential. A nurse accepts the responsibility and obligation for her/his own procedures and the results of providing health care within the legal framework of nursing practice, is continuously improving according to the offered lifelong education programs and accepts the assigned duties in relation to the patient belonging to her/his competencies and scope of work.

A nurse should work on her/his own knowledge and commitment, to provide the best possible evidence-based care in accordance with the competencies. In this respect, the profession must be regarded as a title (Pellegrino and Thomasma, 1994) and only as such, the profession can achieve success. In order for it to be properly implemented, it is necessary to respect the professional norms of the profession which establish the scientific competence, but additionally, it extends to the ethical requirements of the human performance of the nurse profession by respecting the ethical codex.

Contemporary nurse practice is covered by numerous ethical principles, such as accountability, autonomy, harmlessness, justice, loyalty, truthfulness, and confidentiality, promulgated by a code of ethics.
The first accepted ethical code of nurses is the oath F. Nightingale (1946):

"I solemnly pledge myself before God and in the presence of this assembly, to pass my life in purity and to practice my profession faithfully. I will abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous, and will not take or knowingly administer any harmful drug. I will do all in my power to maintain and elevate the standard of my profession and will hold in confidence all personal matters committed to my keeping and all family affairs coming to my knowledge in the practice of my calling. With loyalty will I endeavor to aid the physician, in his work, and devote me to the welfare of those committed to my care."

In its great resemblance to the Hippocratic Oath and the Geneva Declaration, the nursing professional ethics contains a set of rules, objectives and norms that the members of the profession should respect when carrying out their work. There are a number of norms that regulate the ethical attitude of the nurse and patient. The nurse must respect the patient as a healthcare partner, must protect the patient's interest and dignity and maintain professional boundaries. The nurse must always act responsibly and conscientiously in working with the patient.
References

