

NURSING/PATIENT CARE ENVIRONMENTAL THEORY

That is, it focuses on the care of the patient rather than the nursing process, the relationship between patient and nurse, or the individual nurse. In this way, the model must be adapted to fit the needs of individual patients.

STRENGTH OF THE THEORY

National Patient Safety Goal is used to improve patient safety in a health care setting; infection prevention can be correlated to Nightingale's strategies on cleanliness.

SIX QSEN COMPETENCE

A)PATIENT-CENTERED CARE-Clean and sanitation

B)TEAMWORK AND COLLABORATION-creating effective drainage

C)EVIDENCE BASED PRACTICE-reliable source of light

D)QUALITY IMPROVEMENT-Pure water

E)SAFETY-Fresh air

F)INFORMATICS-Awareness

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PATIENT CARE

- ✓ observations
- ✓ assessments of the patient
- ✓ and appropriate documentation of the observations

RELEVANCE OF THE THEORY

significance of the theory and the classification of its clarity and understanding⁸. Nightingale presents as the meaning of the environmental theory the fact the cause of the disease and/or non-rehabilitation of the patient is closely related to the environment in which the patient is inserted, which is most often unhealthy.

Therefore, Nightingale advocated essential factors that would ensure the sanitation of dwellings such as clean air, clean water, efficient drainage, cleanliness, lighting, prevention of infection, among others.

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT NURSING EDUCATION

Implementation research **1**

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALES ENVIRONMENT THEORY

The focus of Florence Nightingale's nursing theory is to alter the patient's environment in order to affect change in his or her health. The environmental factors that affect health, as identified in the theory, are: fresh air, pure water, sufficient food supplies, efficient drainage, cleanliness of the patient and environment, and light (particularly direct sunlight). If any of these areas is lacking, the patient may experience diminished health.

Nursing Theory Application Brochure