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The role of a nurse in thrombolysis treatment at one London hyper-acute stroke unit

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Hyper-acute stroke units (HASUs) admit all stroke patients across London. As a novel London stroke model, the integration of thrombolysis in acute ischemic stroke is an important element of hyper-acute stroke care for patients. In this model, nurses working in a hyper-acute stroke unit are involved in the delivery of thrombolysis treatment. With the use of a phenomenological approach, the study investigates the 'lived experiences' of nurse's preparation for their role and explores any factors that affect nurses' participation in thrombolysis treatment. The nurses' roles which facilitate, support, monitor, anticipate and result in prevention are central to effective thrombolysis treatment. However, factors such as communication, teamwork, clinical decision, training, staffing and safety affect their thrombolysis roles. Addressing factors that affect nurses' thrombolysis roles could lead to improved communication, collaborative teamwork and better patient outcomes.

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What is ethical relationship? And why is it important for psychiatric nursing care?

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Ethics is the branch of philosophy that involves systematizing, defending, and recommending concepts of right and wrong conduct. An ethical relationship, in most theories of ethics that employ the term, is a basic and trustworthy relationship that one has on another human being, that cannot necessarily be characterized in terms of any abstraction other than trust and common protection of each other's body. The most important thing in an ethical relationship is, that everything and every moment is only one and valuable. Philosophy of psychiatric nursing care always points the value of the human essence and uniqueness. In this context, I, you and others concepts are very important for psychiatric nursing care and ethical relationship. Psychiatric nursing care has provided the context for several high profile ethical issues in the application of the principles of respect for others. There are, for example, problems surrounding informed consent for patients with impaired autonomy, issues involving compulsory assessment and treatment, and worries about contraception for those chronically impaired in their competence. In this review, the ethical relationships and its importance of psychiatric nursing care will be discussed.

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