

# The Nursing Profession Needs to Adapt to the Digital

Sadie Millie\*

Department of Nursing, University of Melton, Rees Rd, Melton South VIC, Australia

## Introduction

The benefits to patient care, colleagues, and the profession will be maximised by transitioning to a digitally connected profession. Globally, digital technologies have an expanding impact on nursing. Examples include the increased use of telehealth and other virtual forms of care in society, particularly in response to the COVID-19 epidemic, as well as the presence of artificial intelligence and robotics. Despite significant advancements to date, there are still problems with nursing's use of digital technology. The fact that most nurses have not kept up with the quick advancements in digital technology and their effects on society is a constant source of worry. This restricts the advantages they might have for patient care and nursing practise. Nursing must immediately start transforming into a digitally enabled profession in order to address these difficulties and prepare for the future can react to the intricate global difficulties that society and health systems are confronting [1].

## Description

Numerous examples demonstrate the advantages that digital technology has already brought to nursing practise and education. For instance, telemedicine initiatives that have nurses monitor, mentor, and triage patients with a variety of chronic conditions on a regular basis have reduced the number of admissions to emergency rooms. By offering creative pedagogical solutions for content distribution and remote learning opportunities, mobile devices, in particular smartphones and health applications are enabling nurses to complement components of nursing education and provide remote pain management guidance to teenage patients. Systems based on are still in the early stages of development and implementation in nursing. However, preliminary research indicates that robots and virtual catboats may both help to improve patient communication. Patients receive emotional and social support from nurses while realising the difficulties that may arise due to data privacy, ethics, and cost effectiveness.

Digital technologies, on the other hand, might be perceived as a diversion from or an unwanted intrusion into the therapeutic relationships and hands-on caregiving roles that nurses have with patients and families. Some nurses' resistance to implementing digital healthcare strategies may be explained by this alleged conflict with conventional nursing standards, such as compassionate care. Additionally, nursing's institutional subordination to other healthcare disciplines dates back to its early beginnings, and the field is still working to establish its place as a leader in health systems. Despite having a relatively small number of practitioners worldwide, the field

of nursing informatics has long pushed for the incorporation of technology to help the profession. Most nursing informaticians are headquartered in although many other nations and areas are growing their digital nursing workforce and involvement with informatics, the looks to be the place where the field first emerged.

Lack of financing and leadership that empowers nurses to champion and lead digital health initiatives has slowed progress in some places. The next measures the nursing profession should take to maximise and enhance its use of digital technologies are still up in the air globally. The global variety of the profession, which includes unequal access to resources like technology infrastructure maturity and experience, exacerbates this problem. Regarding healthcare process digitization, internet connectivity, and process transparency, there are significant regional and national variations across the globe.

The literature on nursing includes the use of digital technologies to support or advance the profession has been extensively analysed. Examples include practise hospital information systems, electronic health records, monitoring systems, decision support, telehealth education, and rehabilitative and personalised healthcare approaches. Benefits, difficulties, and practical implications of new developments the table is not full, but the variety of subjects investigated demonstrates that the profession is aware of the advantages and difficulties of digital technologies. We offer five areas for targeted and rapid effort in order for the profession to advance further in light of the findings. Due to the diversity of nursing around the world and the incorporation of digital technology into healthcare, these recommendations should be qualified in light of regional context and professional background.

We must immediately establish undergraduate and graduate educational possibilities. Opportunities to collaborate with and learn from colleagues in computing, engineering, and other interdisciplinary fields should be available at the graduate level in informatics, digital health, co-design, implementation science, and data science. For instance, the field of nursing will require a critical mass of professionals who are knowledgeable about how to use data science to guide the development of nursing knowledge to support practise. These professionals will also require cunning and bravery to guide the creation of innovative patient care models made possible by digital technologies. A developing competency standard in health sciences and informatics education is the understanding of how, where, and why technology should be employed to assist practise [2].

The proactive evolution of nursing education's competences and curricula in response to the widespread adoption of digital technology Practice is combined with the use of cutting-edge educational strategies, such as immersive technologies like virtual and augmented reality to give simulation-based teaching. Informatics, social media, and emerging technologies, as well as their effects on decision-making and quality, are expressly mentioned in the most recent release of the nursing's core competencies for nursing education as being essential to professional practise. All nurse leadership levels must work harder to promote and support a profession that is both enhanced and expanded by digital technology. As distinctions between situations and geographies permit, the profession must continue to promote and support nurses in their efforts to develop new scientific knowledge on topics like data analytics, virtual models of care, and the co-design of digital solutions with patients [3].

It is also crucial to develop leadership skills in existing informatics technologies, such clinical decision support systems, electronic health

\*Address for Correspondence: Sadie Millie, Department of Nursing, University of Melton, Rees Rd, Melton South VIC, Australia; E-mail: [sadiemillie@gmail.com](mailto:sadiemillie@gmail.com)

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Received: 02 November, 2022; Manuscript No. APN-23-85587; Editor Assigned: 05 November, 2022; PreQC No. P-85587; Reviewed: 16 November, 2022; QC No. Q-85587; Revised: 22 November, 2022, Manuscript No. R-85587; Published: 29 November, 2022, DOI: [10.37421/2573-0347.2022.7.293](https://doi.org/10.37421/2573-0347.2022.7.293)

records, and mobile technologies, as these systems will definitely become more functional as time goes on. To assure the calibre and safety of nursing, it is essential to have a critical mass of nursing leaders who are aware of the benefits and potential drawbacks of these technologies. It's a step in the right way that chief nursing informatics officers are becoming more prevalent and that their significance is being acknowledged. Additionally, giving nurses from all specialisations the chance to contribute to the creation and implementation of local and national digital health policies may promote the use of digital technology in nursing in the future [4].

How has an impact on how people make decisions to support nursing practise over the next ten years and beyond, research is urgently needed in the fields of and labour. Technology could provide the profession significant advantages in data analytics and sophisticated clinical decision support. Although nursing research has not yet fully demonstrated many of the alleged potential benefits of improved patient outcomes, streamlined workflow, and increased efficiency, it is inevitable that technologies will be used more frequently to support and extend nurses' cognitive, decision-making, and possibly labour functions.

These possibilities provide fresh and modern nursing and interprofessional practise considerations. One example is the possibility of automating injustice and inequity inside systems, and decision-support aids in systems that feature self-evolving algorithms occasionally unintentionally perpetuate systemic disparities inherent in society. greater usage of also highlights fresh policy, legal, ethical, and regulatory issues. The nursing field must assess its role, procedures, and body of knowledge in light of newly developed ethical frameworks that explore the opportunities and risks that these and comparable advances provide, while promoting patient involvement in research and development [5].

## Conclusion

In their demand for the creation of technology that upholds people's trust, advances the public good, and increases shared social responsibility, they offer principles for development and ethical concerns while utilising such breakthroughs. They also promote, with an emphasis on teaching and reaffirming human dignity, that as guiding principles, should be used to improve human agency, build societal capacities, foster societal cohesiveness, and enable human self-realization. To help support this,

additional analysis, funding, and thought leadership in this area are required. the creation of new regulatory frameworks, ethical standards, and practise policies to direct nursing practise. The way nurses communicate with and look after patients in the digital age needs to be reframed by the profession. Consumers have access to an astounding array of virtual healthcare options, including mobile and social media apps, tailored genetic testing services, online mental health counselling, and other self-care tools.

## Acknowledgement

None.

## Conflict of Interest

None.

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**How to cite this article:** Millie, Sadie. "The Nursing Profession Needs to Adapt to the Digital." *J Adv Practice Nurs* 7 (2022): 293.