

The Impact of General Practice Nursing Care in Patients

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Brief Report

Usual procedure Women's health, men's health, aged care, infection control, chronic disease management including cardiovascular, asthma, and diabetes care, immunisation, cancer management, mental health, maternal and child health, health promotion, population health, wound management, illness prevention, and much more are all areas of nursing practise. In addition to providing traditional aspects of nursing care such as wound care, immunisations, vaccinations, Cervical cytology sampling, and holding clinics for patients with Long Term Conditions such as asthma, heart disease, and diabetes, they assess, screen, and treat people of all ages, including babies, children, and adults.

Despite efforts to attain conceptual clarity, advanced practise nursing remains a liminal realm, unable to maintain its status as a sustainable mode of healthcare delivery. This is especially true in general practise, where advanced practise role development is more fluid and less supported by the hospital system's hierarchical structures. The unique perspective provided by patients, nurses, and doctors in this new setting sheds new light on why advanced practise nurses have struggled to acquire acceptability in the hospital environment. Nurses conduct advanced practise activities such as diabetes teaching, chronic disease management, and mental health casework in general practise, replacing work previously performed by a general practitioner. In terms of comprehensive care, systems support, education, research, and professional leadership, it is generally acknowledged that this range of tasks satisfies worldwide expectations of advanced practise nursing.

Patients' experience of care, in terms of health services accessibility, is improved when registered nurses take on a role in routinely tracking patients with recurrent health needs, such as those with chronic illnesses. The demand on primary care is increasing as the prevalence of chronic illnesses rises and the population ages. Involving registered nurses in primary care and maximising their scope of practise is a strategy that should be promoted in order to improve patient care and health-care system efficiency.

Nurses are more frequently depicted in the media in hospital settings than in GP offices, where it is much easier to illustrate nursing activities than in a general practise context. Dressings and injections are more commonly associated with general practise nursing than health education, managing

long-term diseases, prescribing, or practising as an Advanced Nurse Practitioner (ANP). As a result, the potential for a truly meaningful career in general practise is rarely recognised. Rather than recognising and promoting the significance of a career in general practise nursing, university programmes typically focus on hospital nursing. By providing substantive placements, the advanced training practises programme in Yorkshire is transforming student impressions of general practise, increasing the likelihood that an individual will choose general practise as a first-destination career.

Person-centered Care (PCC) is the gold standard in long-term care, according to decades of practise and study. Rather than having organisational or staffing needs drive care decisions, these techniques stress putting the person at the centre of planning and care. PCC necessitates nursing staff and others getting to know a person well and recognising and respecting their personality, or uniqueness and value. PCC also emphasises personalising care to fit individual preferences, needs, and values, as well as promoting autonomy, including the capacity to engage in activities that are significant to the person [1-5].

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