



# THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS IN NURSING

lecture and textbook based

## Module 1F

### History of Nursing

#### Historical Perspectives

##### Women's Roles

- Traditional female roles have always included the **care and nurturing** of other family members
- Women have always cared for infants and children
- Women in general have occupied a **subservient and dependent** role
- Women were called on to care for others in the community who were ill. The care provided was related to physical maintenance and comfort

##### Men's Roles

- Men have worked as nurses **since the Crusades**
- Schools of nursing for men existed in the US since the **late 1880s until 1969**
- Male nurses were **denied admission to the Military Nurse Corps** during WWII based on gender
- During the **20th Century**, men were **denied admission to most nursing programs**

#### Medieval Period

- The Period of **Intuitive Nursing**
- Nursing was **"untaught"** and intuitive
- No caregiving training is evident
- It was **based on experience and observation**
- Nursing was a function that belonged to women
  - A natural nurturing job for them
  - Expected to take good care of the children, the sick, and the aged in the family
- **Wet nursing** – taking care of babies or children of their masters
- **Superstitious and believes in magic**
- Sickness is due to the active intervention on:
  - a) **Human** – through witchcraft
  - b) **Non-human** – through ghosts
  - c) **Superhuman beings** – caused by deities

#### Middle Ages

- The Period of **Apprentice Nursing**
- Care was done by **crusaders, prisoners, and religious orders**
- Nursing care was performed **without any formal education and by people who were directed by more experienced nurses** (on the job training)
- Developed by religious orders of the Christian Church
- **Love thy neighbor as thyself** and the **Good Samaritan** had significant impact on the development of Western Nursing
- **Fabiola** used their wealth to provide houses of care and healing for the poor, the sick & homeless
- **Knight hospitalers (aka Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem)** – caretakers of soldiers were knights who fought the battles and return to care for the ill and wounded when the fight subsided
- **Knights of Saint Lazarus** – dedicated themselves to people with **leprosy, syphilis, and chronic skin conditions**; they found they preferred the roles of the nurse and nursing became their profession
- **Alexian Brothers** – organized care for the victims of the **Black Plague** in the **14th century in Germany**
- **Nursing went down to the lowest level:**
  - Wrath/anger of Protestantism confiscated properties of hospitals and schools connected with Roman Catholicism
  - Nurses fled their lives; soon there was shortage of people to care for the sick
  - Hundreds of hospitals closed; there was no provision for the sick, no one to care for the sick

- Nursing became the work of the least desirable of women – **prostitutes, alcoholics, prisoners**

- **Pastor Theodore Fliendner** and his wife, **Frederika** reinstituted the **Order of Deaconesses** (first formal school for nurses) and opened a small hospital and training school in **Kaiserswerth, Germany**.
  - Where Florence Nightingale received her 3-month course of study in nursing

#### Additional Information

##### Leprosy

- **Causative agent:** **Mycobacterium leprae**.
- **Discovered by:** **Gerhard-Henrik Armauer Hansen** in **1873**.
- **infectious disease** that causes **severe, disfiguring skin sores** and **nerve damage** in the arms, legs, and skin areas around your body.
- First recorded as early as **600 B.C.** to as early as **1400 B.C.**

##### Syphilis

- **Causative agent:** **Treponema pallidum**
- **Discovered by:** **Aldo Castellani** in **1905**
- Causes sores (chancre) throughout the body

##### Black Plague

- **Causative agent:** **Yersinia pestis**
- They are spread by **fleas on rodents**
- **80%** of those that contract the Bubonic Plague **die within 8 days**

#### Nightingale Era 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> century

- The Period of **Educated Nursing**
- The development of nursing during this period was strongly influenced by:
  - Trend resulting from wars – **Crimean War, Civil War**
  - Arousal of social consciousness
  - Increased educational opportunities offered to women

#### War and Nursing

- The **Spirit of Nursing** is a monument that **honors the nurses who served in the U.S. armed services in World War I**.
  - **WW I** occurred from **July 28, 1914 – November 11, 1918**.
- The **Cadet Nurse Corps** was established in response to a marked **shortage of nurses during World War II**.
  - **WW II** occurred from **September 1, 1939 – September 2, 1945**
  - During WW II, **auxiliary health workers** became prominent. They **provided much of the nursing care under the instruction and supervision of experienced nurses**
- During the **Vietnam War**, there were approximately **11,000 nurses**. They immediately volunteered to go to Vietnam after graduating from nursing school making them the **youngest group of medical personnel ever to serve in wartime**.
- A total of **6,326 nurses** were deployed to **Afghanistan and Iraq** between **September 11, 2001 and July 31, 2015**. **55%** of these nurses were male

#### AMERICAN CIVIL WAR NOTABLE NURSES:

- **Harriet Tubman & Sojourner Truth** – provided care and safety to slaves fleeing to the **North on the Underground Railroad**
  - **Harriet Tubman** – **"The Moses of her People"**
- **Mother Bierkerdyke & Clara Barton** – searched the battlefields and gave care to injured and dying soldiers
- **Walt Whitman & Louisa May Alcott** gave care to soldiers in military hospitals
- **Dorothea Dix** – **Union's superintendent of female nurses** responsible for recruiting and supervising nursing care in army hospitals



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### CRIMEAN WAR NOTABLE NURSE:

- Florence Nightingale was asked by **Sir Sidney Herbert** of the **British War Department** to recruit female nurses to provide care for the sick and injured in the **Crimean War**
- In **1860**, The **Nightingale Training School of Nurses** opened at **St. Thomas Hospital** in **London**
  - Served as a model for other training schools. Its graduates traveled to other countries to manage hospitals and institute nurse-training programs
  - Training schools at that time only accepted females as Nightingale viewed nursing as being unsuitable for men.
  - **Nightingale nursing system** was more on developing the profession within hospitals. Nurses should be taught in hospitals associated with medical schools and that the **curriculum should include both theory and practice**
  - First school of nursing that provided both theory-based knowledge and clinical skill building
  - Formal nursing education and nursing service begun
  - Nursing evolved as an art and science

#### Science:

- Degree qualified
- Skilled and knowledgeable
- Professional
- Capable and competent

#### Art:

- Care
- Compassion
- Communication
- Support
- Reassurance
- A spiritual calling

### Facts of Florence Nightingale

- Born: **May 12, 1800** in Florence, Italy
- Raised in an **atmosphere of culture and affluence** in England
- At **age 31**, she entered the **Deaconesses School** at **Kaiserswerth** in spite of her family's resistance to her ambitions. She became a nurse over the objections of society and her family
- **Worked as a superintendent** for **Gentlewomen Hospital**, a charity hospital for ill governesses
- **Mother of Modern Nursing**
- **Pioneer of Nursing Education**
- **Lady with the Lamp** because of her achievements in improving the standards for the care of war casualties in the **Crimean War**. She was reported to have made rounds on her patients at night by the light of a lantern
- She transformed military hospitals by **setting up sanitation practices** such as hand washing.
  - Reduced the mortality rate from 42% - 2% in 6 months
- Not contented with the social custom imposed upon her as a Victorian lady, she developed **her self-appointed goal: To change the profile of Nursing**
  - 1) Compiled notes of her visits to hospitals and her observations of the sanitary facilities, social problems of the places she visited
  - 2) Noted the need for preventive medicine and good nursing
  - 3) Advocated for care of those afflicted with diseases caused by lack of hygienic practices
  - 4) Disapproves the restrictions on admission of patients and considered this unchristian and incompatible with health care
  - 5) Upgraded the practice of nursing and made nursing an honorable profession for women
  - 6) Led nurses that took care of the wounded during the Crimean War
  - 7) Placed down her ideas in **two published books: Notes on Nursing: What It Is and What It Is Not** and **Notes on Hospitals**
  - 8) Revolutionized the public's perception of nursing (not the image of a doctor's handmaiden) and the method for educating nurses

- Nursing has been identified as an **"emerging profession"** for at least **150 years**
- The historical context of nursing's image is often traced back to Florence Nightingale, the **"Founder of Modern Nursing"**
- She is often referred to as the **first nurse researcher**. Her record keeping proved that her interventions dramatically reduced mortality rates among soldiers
- **International Nurse's Day** is celebrated each year on her birthday, **May 12**
- The **Nightingale Pledge** is still recited by **new nursing graduates** around the world, often with the accompaniment of flickering candles in symbolic lamps

### 20<sup>th</sup> Century

- The Period of **Contemporary Nursing**
- **Licensure of nurses started**
- Training of nurses in diploma program
- Development of baccalaureate and advance degree programs
- **Specialization in hospital and diagnosis**
- Scientific and technological development as well as social changes marks this period
  - 1) Health is perceived as a fundamental human right
  - 2) Nursing involvement in community health
  - 3) Technological advances – disposable supplies and equipment
  - 4) Expanded roles of nurses was developed
  - 5) WHO was established by the United Nations
  - 6) Aerospace Nursing was developed
  - 7) Use of atomic energies for medical diagnosis, treatment
  - 8) Computers were utilized – data collection, teaching, diagnosis, inventory, payrolls, record keeping, and billing
  - 9) Use of sophisticated equipment for diagnosis and therapy

### Philippine Nursing History

#### Health Care during the Spanish Regime

- The context of nursing has manifested through **simple nutrition, wound care, and taking care of an ill member of the family**
- Interventions from the **Babaylan** (priest physicians) or **Albularyo** (herb doctor)

#### Earliest Hospitals:

- **Hospital Real de Manila San Juan de Dios Hospital**
  - Established mainly to care for the Spanish king's soldiers, but also admitted Spanish civilians; founded by Gov. Francisco de Sande
- **San Lazaro Hospital** – Founded by Brother Juan Clemente and was administered for many years by the **Hospitalers of San Juan de Dios**; built exclusively for patients with leprosy

#### Nursing during the Philippine Revolution

- In the late **1890's**, the war between Philippines and Spain emerges which resulted to significant amount of casualties
- Many women have assumed the role of nurses in order to assist the wounded soldiers
- The **emergence of Filipina nurses** brought about the **development of the Philippines Red Cross**

#### Notable Figures:

##### Josephine Bracken

- Wife of Jose Rizal
- **Installed a field hospital in an estate house in Tejeros**. She provided nursing care to the wounded night and day

##### Rosa Sevilla de Alvero

- She is the **first Filipino to start a school in the country at the age of 21**
- She was instrumental in **allowing Filipinas to exercise their right to vote**
- **Converted their house into quarters for the Filipino soldiers during the Philippine-American War that broke out in 1899**



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### Donya Hilaria de Aguinaldo

- wife of Emilio Aguinaldo; Organized the Filipino Red Cross

### Melchora Aquino (Tandang Sora)

- Known as the "Mother of the Philippine Revolution"
- Provided food and shelter to the revolutionists
- She also provided care to revolutionists who were sick or wounded

### Anastacia Giron-Tupas

- Established the Filipino Nurses Association (now the Philippine Nurses Association)
- Known as the "Dean of Philippine Nursing"
- First Filipino Nurse to hold the position of Chief Nurse Superintendent of the Philippine General Hospital School of Nursing
- Systematized Philippine Nursing Education

### Hospital School of Nursing:

#### Iloilo Mission Hospital

- The first hospital in the Philippines that trained Filipino nurses in 1906. Established by the Baptists Missionaries
- The beginning of development of more nursing schools in the country
- In this period, Pensionado Act of 1903 (Act 854) was mandated, allowing Filipino nursing students to study in the US
- Formerly known as Union Mission Hospital School of Nursing
- In 1909, the Union Mission Hospital School of Nursing produced their first graduates:
  - Felipa de la Pena
  - Nicasia Cada
  - Dorotea Caldito
- There were 4 who were in the first class of the Union Mission Hospital School of Nursing but 1 didn't finish her training. She was Basilia Caldito

#### Saint Paul's Hospital School of Nursing (Manila, 1907)

- Established by the Archbishop of Manila, Jeremiah Harty under the supervision of the Sisters of St. Paul de Chartres located in Intramuros
- Provided general hospital services. It opened its training school for nurses in 1908, with Mother Melanie as superintendent and Miss Chambers as principal

#### Philippines General Hospital School of Nursing (Manila, 1907)

- Began in 1901 as a small dispensary for Civil officers and Employees in the city of Manila and later grew as a Civil Hospital
- The second nursing school in the Philippines
- In 1906, Mary Coleman Masters, an educator advocated for the idea of training Filipino girls for the profession of nursing with the approval of Government officials
- Admission was based on an entrance examination

### Review Through the Years

#### 1) The Start of Nursing Practice (1911-1921)

- In this period, Board examiners for Nursing was created
- In 1920, the first nursing board examination was given

#### 2) A Much-Established Professional Organization (1921-1931)

- The Filipino Nurses Association was established
- An act regulating the practice of Nursing profession in the Philippine Islands, which necessitates all nurses who are practicing the profession to register yearly
- In 1929, the organization became a member of the International Council of Nurses

#### 3) Public Health Nursing Development (1931-1941)

#### 4) The Degree of Bachelor of Science in Nursing (1941-1951)

- During this period, College of Nursing was created

### The first Colleges of Nursing in the Philippines are:

- University of Santo Tomas – College of Nursing (1946)
- Manila Central University – College of Nursing (1947)
- University of the Philippines Manila – College of Nursing (1948)

#### 5) Proliferation of Nurses as a Workforce (1951-1971)

- Republic Act. 877, known as the "Nursing Practice law" was approved – limits practice of nursing to those 21 years old and above

#### 6) Nursing Profession Development (1971-2001)

- Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) was established
- Nursing Practice law was also amended under Philippine Nursing Act of 1991 Republic Act No. 7164 which expanded nursing practice to other roles such as management, teaching, decision making, and leadership
- The qualification of nurses or faculty's in the academe was also updated to Master's degree in Nursing or its equivalent

#### 7) Further Changes in Nursing Law (2001-Present)

- Philippine Nursing Act of 2002 was enacted under the Republic Act No. 9173 which entails changes on existing policies under Republic Act No. 7164
- Requirements for Faculty and Dean of the Colleges of Nursing, as well as the conduct for Nursing Licensure Exam

### Nursing Laws:

- RA 877: "Nursing Practice Law"
- RA 7164: "Philippine Nursing Act of 1991"
- RA 9173: "Philippine Nursing Act of 2002"
- Amendments in 2020

### Nursing Leaders

#### 1) Florence Nightingale

- Refer to page 2

#### 2) Clara Barton

- Established the American Red Cross, which linked with the International Red Cross when the US Congress ratified the Treaty of Geneva (Geneva Convention).
- Persuaded the Congress in 1882 to ratify this treaty so that the Red Cross could perform humanitarian efforts in times of peace

#### 3) Linda Richards

- America's first trained nurse
- Graduated from the New England Hospital for Women and Children in 1873
- Known for introducing nurse's notes and doctor's orders
- Initiated the practice of nurses wearing uniforms
- Credited for her pioneering work in psychiatric and industrial nursing

#### 4) Mary Mahoney

- First African-American professional nurse
- Graduated from the New England Hospital for Women and Children in 1879
- Constantly worked for the acceptance of black people in nursing and for the promotion of equal opportunities

#### 5) Lillian Wald

- Founder of Public Health Nursing
- Together with Mary Brewster, they were the first to offer trained nursing services to the poor in the slums of New York
- She founded Henry Street Settlement and Visiting Nurse Practice, which provided nursing services and social services, and organized educational and cultural activities





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### 6) Lavinia L. Dock

- Campaigned for legislation to allow nurses rather than physicians to control their profession
- In 1893, Dock, with the assistance of Mary Adelaide Nutting and Isabel Hampton Robb, founded the American Society of Superintendents of Training School of Nurses of the United States, a precursor to the current National League for Nursing

### 7) Margaret Higgins Sanger

- Imprisoned for opening the first birth control information clinic in America
- Founder of Planned Parenthood

### 8) Mary Breckinridge

- Established the Frontier Nursing Service (FNS)
  - FNS provides healthcare services to rural, underserved populations and educates nurse-midwives
- Started one of the first midwifery training schools in the US

### 9) Luther Christman

- First man nominated for president of the ANA
- First man to be elected to the American Academy of Nursing (AAN), which presented him with its highest honor by naming him a “Living Legend”
- First man inducted into ANA's Hall of Fame
  - ANA currently bestows the Luther Christman Award, which acknowledges the valuable role of men in nursing

### 10) Ernest Grant

- First male president of the ANA in January 2019
- First black man to serve as ANA vice president
- Recognized as an internationally known expert on burn care and fire safety, after working at a burn center in his early career
- In 2002, President George W. Bush gave him the Nurse of the Year Award for his work in treating burn victims from the 2001 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in NYC

## History of CDU - College of Nursing

- Organized in 1971 as Cebu Doctor's College
  - College of Nursing (1973)
  - College of Arts & Sciences (1975)
  - College of Medicine (1976)
  - College of Dentistry (1980)
  - College of Optometry (1980)
  - College of Allied Medical Sciences (1982)
- October 3, 1984
  - The school was granted a three-year accredited status by the Philippine Accrediting Association of Schools, Colleges and Universities (PAASCU)
  - CDU-CN enjoys the distinction of being the first accredited college of nursing in Cebu City.
- 1992
  - CD-CN was declared an excellent nursing program in Region VII by DECS Manila. It was ranked 4<sup>th</sup> out of 151 nursing schools in the country based on a 5-year study by Dept. of Education, Culture, and Sports (DECS) and Professional Regulation Commission (PRC)
- February 8, 2005
  - In cognizance of the good board performance of the different colleges, its contribution to society, and the improvement of the different professions through the different colleges, Cebu Doctor's College was granted by Commission of Higher Education (CHED) the University status.

### COLLEGE DEANS:

- Dr. Filomena C. Flores (1975 – 1985)
- Dr. Ofelia S. Sisno (1985 – 2016)
- Dr. Rommel P. Merioles (2016 – present)