

NURSING HISTORY

AMSN 2023: Unit 3

Z- Chapter 6 (Historical Perspectives)

Z- Chapter 7 (Nursing Education)

Amy M. Rockwell, MSN, RN

WHY STUDY NURSING HISTORY?

Why Study Nursing History?

- Power and lack of power
- Educational confusion
- Make-up of practitioners
- Debate about licensure
- Employment satisfaction issues

THE INFLUENCES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATION

- EGYPT-noted for laws on health and sanitation/medical schools/school of midwifery
- ISRAEL-advocates of cleanliness/boiled or filtered water/primitive flush toilets
- INDIA-1st hospital est. pre-Christian India/male nurses-functioned like LPNs
- GREECE-Asclepios-God of Medicine-his staff intertwined with serpents of wisdom and immortality: basis for Caduceus
- CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA-baths and diets



Caduceus

Hippocrates



Hippocrates.

Hippocrates

- 400 B.C.-greatest name
- Devel. Patient assessment and recording
- Rejected the supernatural
- Hippocratic Oath
- His medical books basis of medical knowledge for centuries after his death

THE INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY

- Early Christian Orders of Women
 - Deaconesses: functioned as visiting nurses
- Early Christian Hospitals
 - Bishops opened their own homes to the sick
 - Provided shelter, food and nsg. care
 - Little or no medical care provided-hygiene poor

THE INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY

- Early Nursing Leaders
 - Marcella: Wealthy Roman/converted palace to monastery/taught care of the sick
 - Fabiola: Est. 1st general hospital in Rome, 380 AD
- Monastic Medicine and Nursing-care of sick provided by monks and nuns

THE INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY



Figure 1-1 Phoebe, the first visiting nurse.

THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD

- Medieval Nursing Practices
 - Secular orders-composed of lay citizens cared for sick and needy
 - Religious orders-sponsored by Catholic church
 - Medical equipment and knowledge were primitive
- Military Orders-Knights Hospitalers:
 - Men trained to care for wounded Knights in the Holy Wars
 - Later involved in development of International Red Cross

THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD



Members of the Knights Hospitalers of St. Lazarus.

Hotel Dieu of Paris-650 A.D.

- Unfavorable record of nursing care
- Staffed by Augustinian nuns
- Did cooking, laundry and basic nursing
- Not well-educated

THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD



Figure 1-3 The Great Room of the Poor at Hôtel Dieu in Paris. (Courtesy Parke-Davis, a division of Warner-Lambert Company)

THE DARK AGES AND NEW IDEAS

- The Reformation
 - Began in Germany 1517
 - Protestant revolt against Roman Catholics
 - Religious orders stopped staffing hospitals
 - Nsg. shortage-recruited women to nurse instead of go to jail
 - "Sairey Gamp"- A nurse in Charles Dickens novel *Martin Chuzzlewit*
 - Neglectful, drank alcohol on duty, used profanity freely



Figure 1-4 The dark period of nursing. (Courtesy Physician's Record Co., Berwyn, IL
© 1935, from *Hospital Organization and Management* by MacEachern)

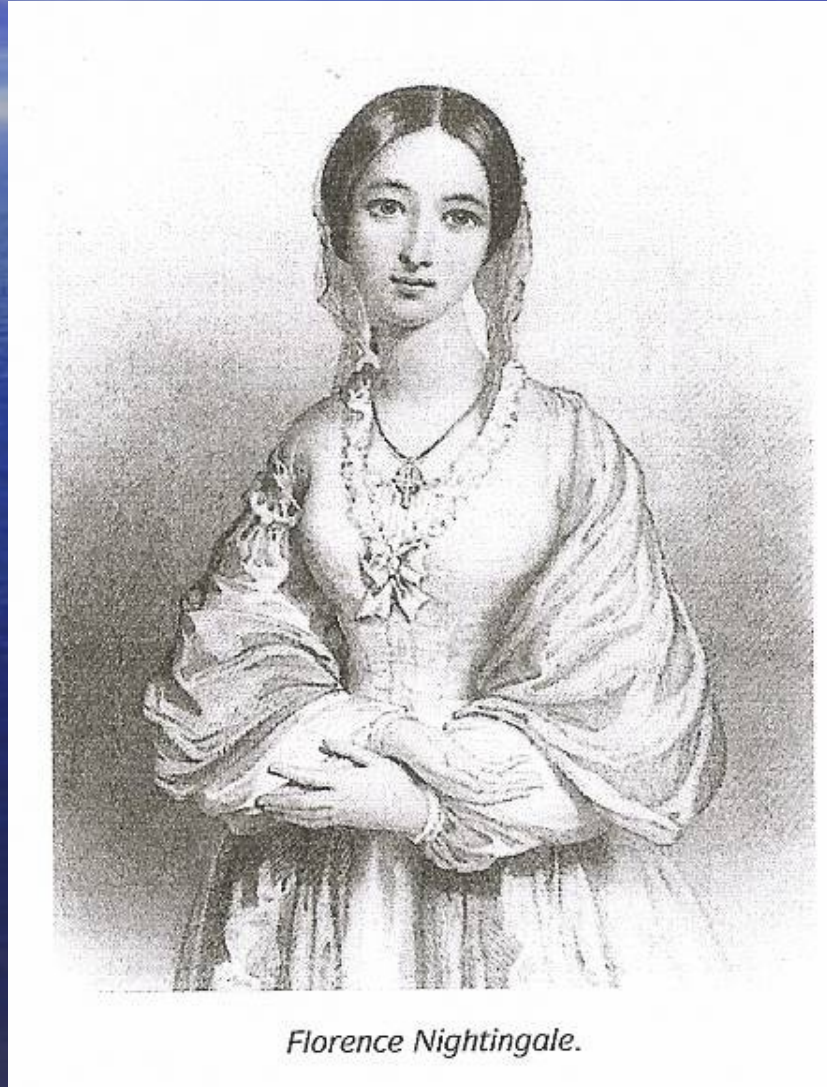
THE DARK AGES AND NEW IDEAS

- The Renaissance
 - 19th century
 - Several nursing orders revived:
 - Church Order of Deaconesses-Theodor Fliedner, Kaiserswerth, Germany
 - Protestant sisters of Charity-Elizabeth Fry: she focused on prison reform

Victorian Era

- Nurses-women who wanted to avoid the drudgery of a Victorian marriage
 - Required to be single/committed to their vocation
 - Expected to be hardworking, submissive and to keep harmony

THE INFLUENCE OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE



Florence Nightingale.

THE INFLUENCE OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

- Born May 12, 1820-Florence, Italy
- Wealthy, well-educated family
- Studied hospital and sanitary reports/books on public health
- 1851-spent 3 mos. In training: Kaiserswerth, Germany
- 1853-Superintendent-charity hospital
- 1854-Crimean War-terrible conditions

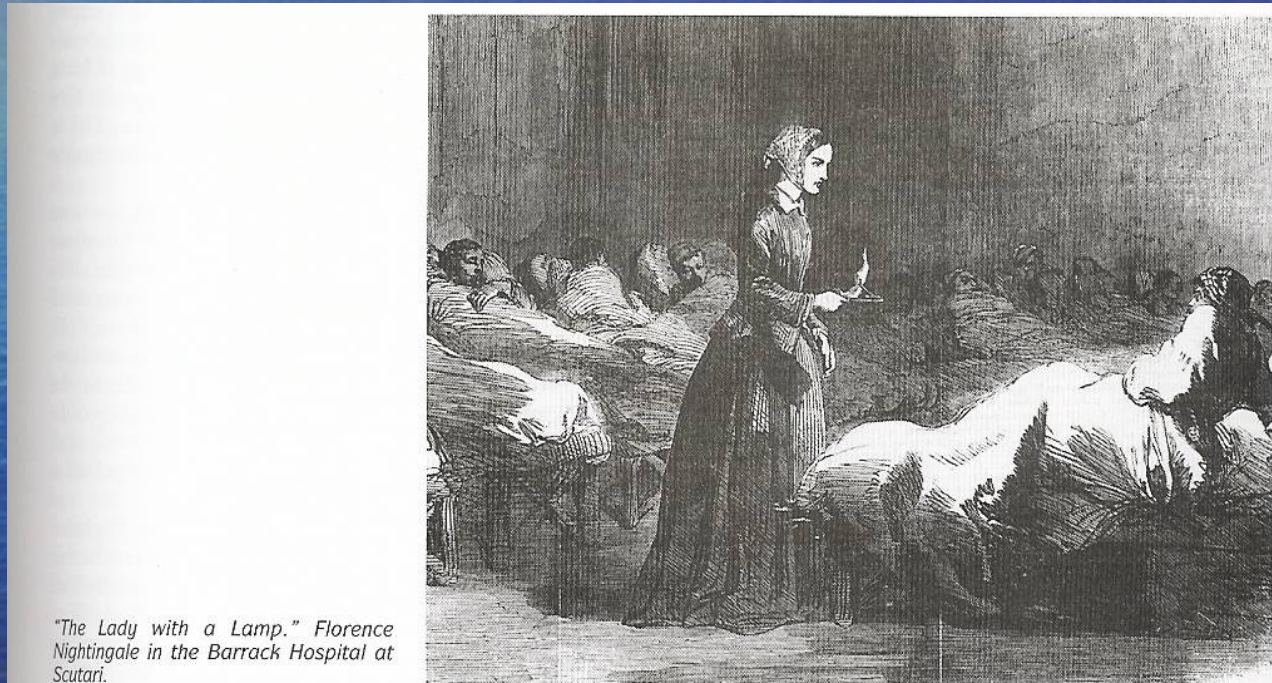
Crimean War

- England and France in support of Turkey declared war on Russia
- Death rate in military hospital 60%
- Filthy conditions, little food or water, rats
- Nightingale and a group of nurses summoned to help
- Changes to improve patient care decreased mortality rate to 1%

THE INFLUENCE OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

- “The Lady with the Lamp”-made rounds at night to check on soldiers/got them sick pay
- Recluse after the war-illness vs boredom with others
- First nurse researcher-massive report-notes on health, efficiency and hospital administration of the British army
- 1859- Notes on Nursing

THE INFLUENCE OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE



"The Lady with a Lamp." Florence Nightingale in the Barrack Hospital at Scutari.

THE INFLUENCE OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

- 1860-established training school for nurses
- Typical student day-6:00 am->9:00 pm
- Exercise period/bedside teaching/instruction in chemistry, physiology and Med/Surg by medical school professors
- 1886-she fought against licensure-character could not be tested

THE INFLUENCE OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE



Florence Nightingale (seated, center), 1867, continued to provide direction to reforms in nursing.

THE INFLUENCE OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE: Her Beliefs

- Nurses were not to do heavy cleaning
- Continuing education is a must
- Women should be accepted in all professions and paid as well as men
- Nurses should obey Drs in medical matters
- Stressed importance of observation and reporting
- A nurse and a woman should be in charge of nursing

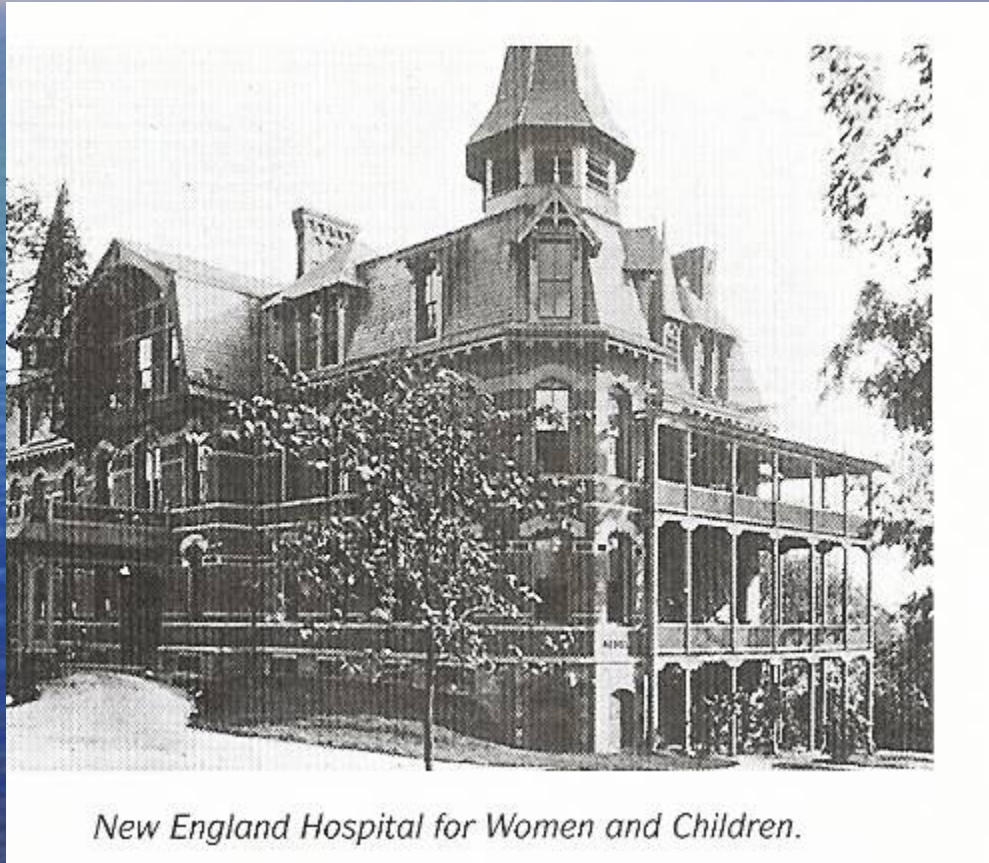
INFLUENCE OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

- Age 74-last major publication: focused on prevention of illness
- Died-August 13, 1910-buried in family plot-"F.N. Born 1820-Died 1910"
- The black stripe on the cap-symbol of mourning for Florence Nightingale

EARLY NURSING SCHOOLS

- Doctors recommended every hospital should have a school. 1105 hospital-based diploma schools by 1909
- 1872-First American school: New England Hospital for Women and Children
- 1873-Linda Richards-America's first trained nurse
- 1879-Mary Mahoney-1st trained black nurse graduated

EARLY NURSING SCHOOLS



New England Hospital for Women and Children.

Early U.S. Nursing Schools

- Typical student-21, single, female
- “Probies”-spent much time scrubbing and folding-not much education
- Rigid rules of conduct
- Largely an apprenticeship

Early U.S. Nursing Schools

- Long, hard days: 5:30am->late at night
- There were a few lectures provided by doctors at 8 or 9pm after a long day of work
- Nursing dormitory with a housemother

Linda Richards



Linda Richards.

Mary Mahoney



Figure 3-6 Mary Eliza Mahoney.
(Courtesy American Nurses Association)

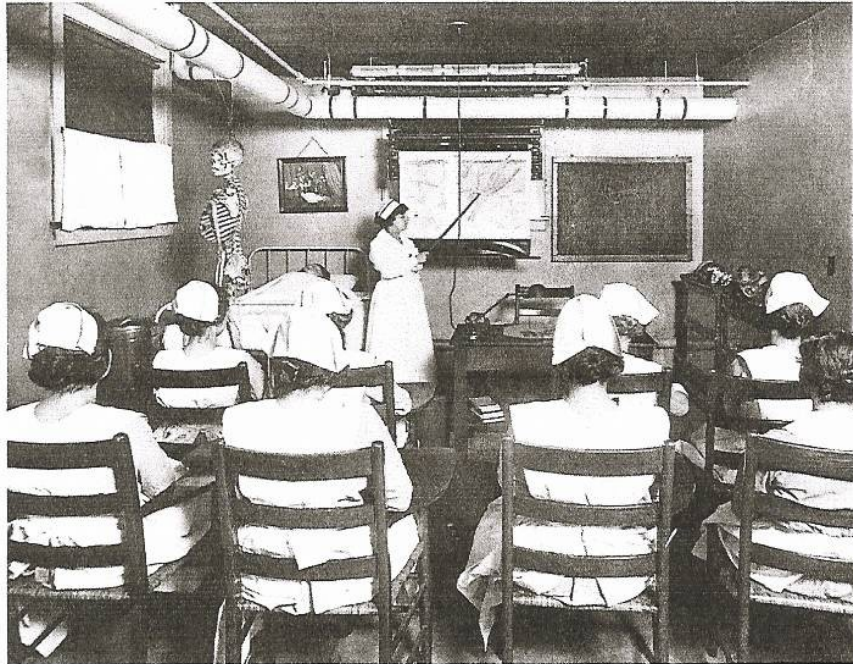
Symbols (Lamp, Cap, Pin)

- Lamp
 - Florence Nightingale
- Cap
 - Evolution
 - Black band-mourning death of Nightingale
- Pin
 - 1000-year-old symbol of service
 - Maltese Cross-origin of nursing pin

HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

- 1820-1910-Lillian Wald, Mary Brewster and Lavinia Dock- est. the Henry Street Settlement in NYC to provide care to immigrants
- 1920-19th amendment- women gained the right to vote-Lavinia Dock-suffragist
- 1923 Goldmark Report-nursing schools should include liberal arts education
- 1924-Yale SON-Dean Annie Goodrich 1st school est. as separate university dept.

HISTORICAL LANDMARKS



The Goldmark study pointed to the critical factor of the quality of the instructional staff in schools of public health nursing.

Annie Goodrich



Figure 3-9 Annie Warburton Goodrich. *(Courtesy American Nurses Association)*

HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

- 1930'S-Great Depression: families couldn't afford private duty; less nsg. opportunities
- 1942-Plan introduced U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps/1943 bill known as Bolton Act became law
- Frances Payne Bolton of OH-provided first govt. funds for the education of nurses for national defense

THE GREAT DEPRESSION



Many unemployed private-duty nurses headed to California for work

U.S. CADET NURSE CORPS



"We feel awfully good about Mary's joining the **U.S. CADET NURSE CORPS**"

As a graduate registered nurse, you may serve with the Army or Navy.

... as a public health nurse, or an industrial health nurse ...

... as a director of nurses ...

... as an instructor in a school of nursing ...

... you may become a private-duty nurse ...

... you may specialize in child health ...

... in a ray, orthopedic, or many other fields.

"The free education and the monthly allowance are wonderful ...

but it's the future that decided me!"

Cadet Nurse Corps recruitment advertisements.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS/JOURNALS

- 1896-Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the U.S. and Canada est.-became American Nurses Association (ANA) in 1911
- 1899-International Council of Nurses (ICN)
founded
- 1900-American Journal of Nursing
published
- 1908-National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS/JOURNALS

- 1912-National League for Nursing Education established-later became National League for Nursing (NLN)
- 1922-Sigma Theta Tau-six nursing students at Indiana University founded nursing's first honor society

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS/JOURNALS

- 1925-Frontier Nursing Service established by Mary Breckinridge: nurse midwives provided prenatal and childbirth care to patients in their homes-traveled on horseback and on foot to care for mothers and babies in the Appalachian Mountains
- 1952-"Nursing Research" published

MILITARY INFLUENCES ON NURSING

- The Civil War-2000 nurses served/hygiene atrocious
- Dorothea Dix-1861-1st nurse corps of the U.S. Army
- American Red Cross-1882-est by Clara Barton
- Spanish American War-1898. 10,000 nurses had graduated in America by 1900

Dorothea Dix



Figure 3-1 Dorothea Lynde Dix. (Courtesy American Nurses Association)

MILITARY INFLUENCES ON NURSING

- Army Nurse Corps created 1901
- Navy Nurse Corps created 1908
- Yellow fever a big problem-Spanish American War
Clara Maass-nursing's first martyr
- World War I-1916-1917: U.S. involvement
International-shrapnel and gas/23,000 nurses served-10,000 overseas/260 died/3 army nurses awarded Distinguished Service Cross

Clara Maass



Figure 3-10 Clara Maass gave her life to conquer yellow fever. A commemorative stamp was issued in her honor. *(Courtesy American Nurses Association)*

MILITARY INFLUENCES ON NURSING



An unexploded German bomb dropped near a U.S. Army hospital in France.

MILITARY INFLUENCES ON NURSING

- Edith Cavell-Headmistress-first training school for nurses in Belgium
 - Helped British, French and Belgian soldiers escape from the Germans in WW-I
 - Shot by a German firing squad for aiding and abetting the escape of allied soldiers
 - Her last words: “Patriotism is not enough.”

Edith Cavell



MILITARY INFLUENCES ON NURSING

- World War II-U.S. enters war 1941
 - Army and navy nurses-stationed in more than 50 countries
 - 97% of all casualties saved
 - Penicillin first used in 1943
 - More than 1600 nurses decorated-210 died
 - Post WW II-specialties/trauma care

MILITARY INFLUENCES ON NURSING



1944, the need for military nurses
operate.

MILITARY INFLUENCES ON NURSING

- Korean War-1950-1959 Mash Units-prompted studies of frostbite
- Vietnam War-1964-1973-more than 7500 nurses served-helicopters used to evacuate casualties
- Desert Shield/Desert Storm-1991-hospital ships “Comfort” and “Mercy”. 400 containers provided a field hospital

MILITARY INFLUENCES ON NURSING

- The War in Iraq
- CCATT-critical care air transportation team
- Responsible for highest survival rate in any U.S. military conflict
- Turnaround time 36 hrs-Iraq to U.S. hospital
- Multiple system injuries caused by IEDs (improvised explosive devices)

MILITARY INFLUENCES ON NURSING



An army nurse administers anesthetic at a MASH hospital.

THE PROCESS OF EDUCATING NURSES

- History-confusion-all graduates take the NCLEX
- Hospital-based diploma schools
 - Characteristics-little or no classroom/12-14 hr work weeks/confined to dormitories/Grads tended to be submissive to authority
 - 1949-NLN-to be accredited schools had to meet specific criteria-many closed
 - State Boards of Nursing-free labor by students: major concern. Diploma schools became expensive to hospitals when students no longer provided free labor
 - In 2014- 67 Diploma programs in the US

THE PROCESS OF EDUCATING NURSES

- Baccalaureate education in nursing-gradual process over several decades
- University of Minnesota-1909-1st university program
- Rapid growth-problems with lack of uniformity in content, curriculum and even length of programs
- NLN Criteria –strict-liberal arts and nsg courses-faculty prepared at the masters level

THE PROCESS OF EDUCATING NURSES

- ANA Position Paper-1965: recommended baccalaureate be minimal education level for professional nurses
- BSN-professional degree
- BS Nursing-full academic college degree
- In 2014- 1,092 BSN programs in the U.S.

THE PROCESS OF EDUCATING NURSES

- Associate Degree Nursing-nsg. shortage after WWII created a crisis in healthcare
- Mildred Montag-developed ADN program
- Pilot program 1952-originally developed to be technical
- Characteristics-offered through community colleges/cost effective/2-3 years
- In 2014- 710 ADN programs in the U.S.

THE PROCESS OF EDUCATING NURSES

- Masters and Doctoral Level (DNP, PhD) Education
- Masters-specialist degree. Usually BSN required. 36-46 college credits in length. Usually clinical component. Types: nsg. admin, nsg. education, or specialty nsg. Fields
- MSN-the professional degree
- MS Nursing-formal academic degree

THE PROCESS OF EDUCATING NURSES

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- PhD-most accepted academic degree/designed to prepare individuals to conduct research
- EdD-professional level degree
- DNP- Doctor of Nursing Practice
- DNSc-Doctor of Nursing Science
- DSN-Doctor of Science in Nursing
- DNSc and DSN-stress clinical rather than academic nature of nursing
- Requirements: Masters degree, sat score GRE, 60 college credits, oral and written comprehensive exams, dissertation/clinical project

THE PROCESS OF EDUCATING NURSES

- Advanced Practice-allowed to practice on a higher and more independent level depending on the nurse practice act of their individual state
-Nurse practitioners (NP)-masters degree. Able to diagnose illnesses, prescribe meds, conduct physical exams and refer to specialists. Must pass certification exam. In recent years push to change to DNP-Doctor of Nursing Practice to replace masters level NP.

THE PROCESS OF EDUCATING NURSES

- Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist (CRNA)-oldest of advanced practice certificates for nurses. Masters degree. One year acute care experience. 1000 hrs. hands-on clinical. Certification exam
- Clinical Nurse Specialist (CNS)-masters degree. Usually hired by hospitals in specialty areas. May also prescribe and work in collaboration with a Physician.

NURSING AS A PROFESSION

- Characteristics of a Profession
 1. Relevance to Social Values
 2. Elements of Self-Motivation Address the Way in which the Profession Serves the Patient or Family and Larger Social System
 3. Training or Educational Period

NURSING AS A PROFESSION

4. Commitment to Lifelong Work
5. Code of Ethics
6. Members Control Their Profession
7. Theoretical Framework on Which Professional Practice is Based
8. Common Identity and a Distinctive Subculture



Nurses Make a Difference

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