

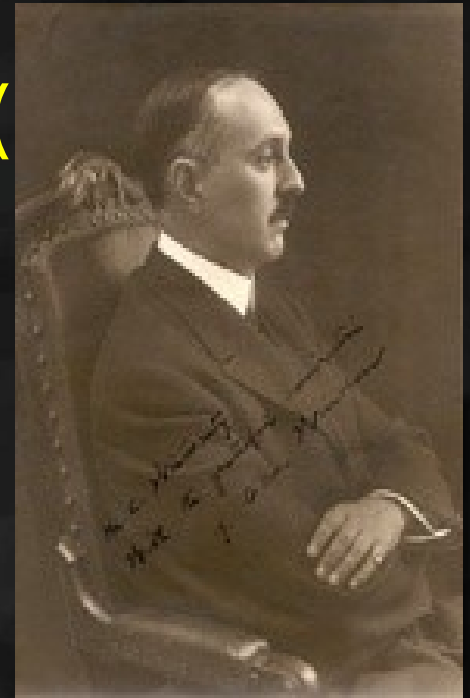
Concept of Public Health and Community Health Nursing

Concept of Public Health

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What is Public Health?

- Dictionary definition - *The American Heritage Dictionary, Public Health Institute. PUBLIC HEALTH 101.*
- Charles Edward A. Winslow (
- WHO Definition



PUBLIC HEALTH


- *“the science and practice of protecting and improving the health of the community, as by preventive medicine, health education, control of communicable diseases, application of sanitary measures, and monitoring of environmental hazards.”*

*The American Heritage Dictionary,
Public Health Institute. PUBLIC
HEALTH 101.*

PUBLIC HEALTH

- ▶ *"the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life, and promoting physical health and efficiency through organized community efforts for the sanitation of the environment, the control of community infections, the education of the individual in principles of personal hygiene, the organization of medical and nursing service for the early diagnosis and preventive treatment of disease, and the development of the social machinery which will ensure to every individual in the community a standard of living adequate for the maintenance of*

Charles Edward A. Winslow (1920)

- 
- *“the art of applying science in the context of politics so as to reduce inequalities in health while ensuring the best health for the greatest number.”*

WHO Definition

- *Public health is a core element of governments' attempts to improve and promote the health and welfare of their citizens.*

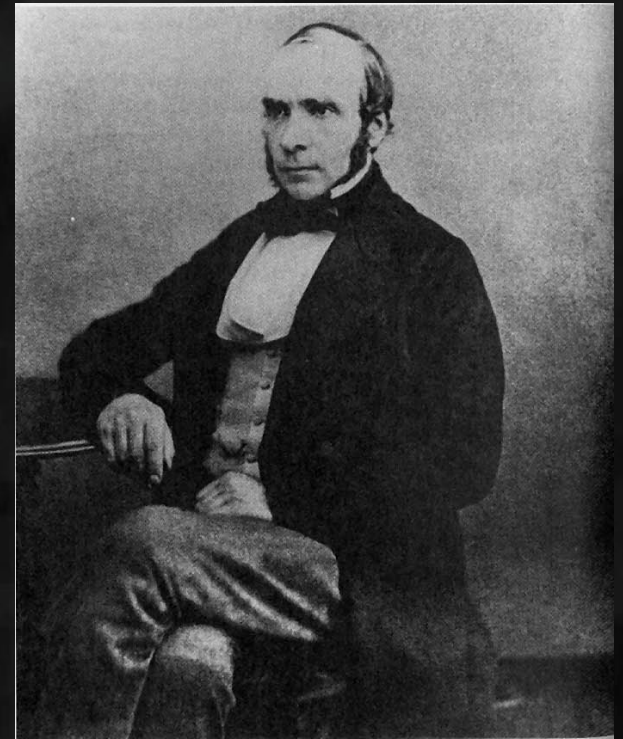
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HISTORY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

SNOW AND CHOLERA

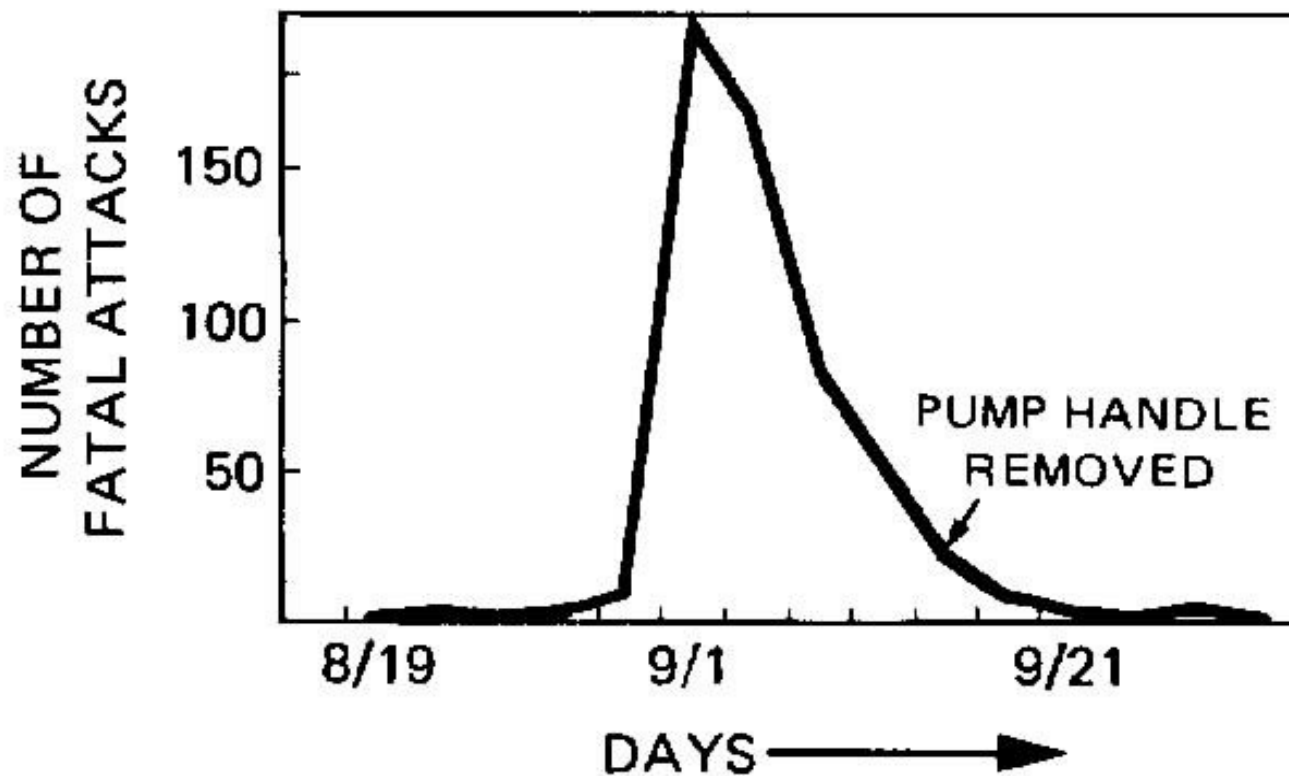
- *"I had an interview with the Board of Guardians of St. James's parish, on the evening of Thursday, 7th September, and represented the above circumstances to them. In consequence of what I said, the handle of the pump was removed on the following day."*

- John Snow in his 1855 *book*




CHOLERA:


Broad Street Pump Epidemic Investigated By Snow




Philippines

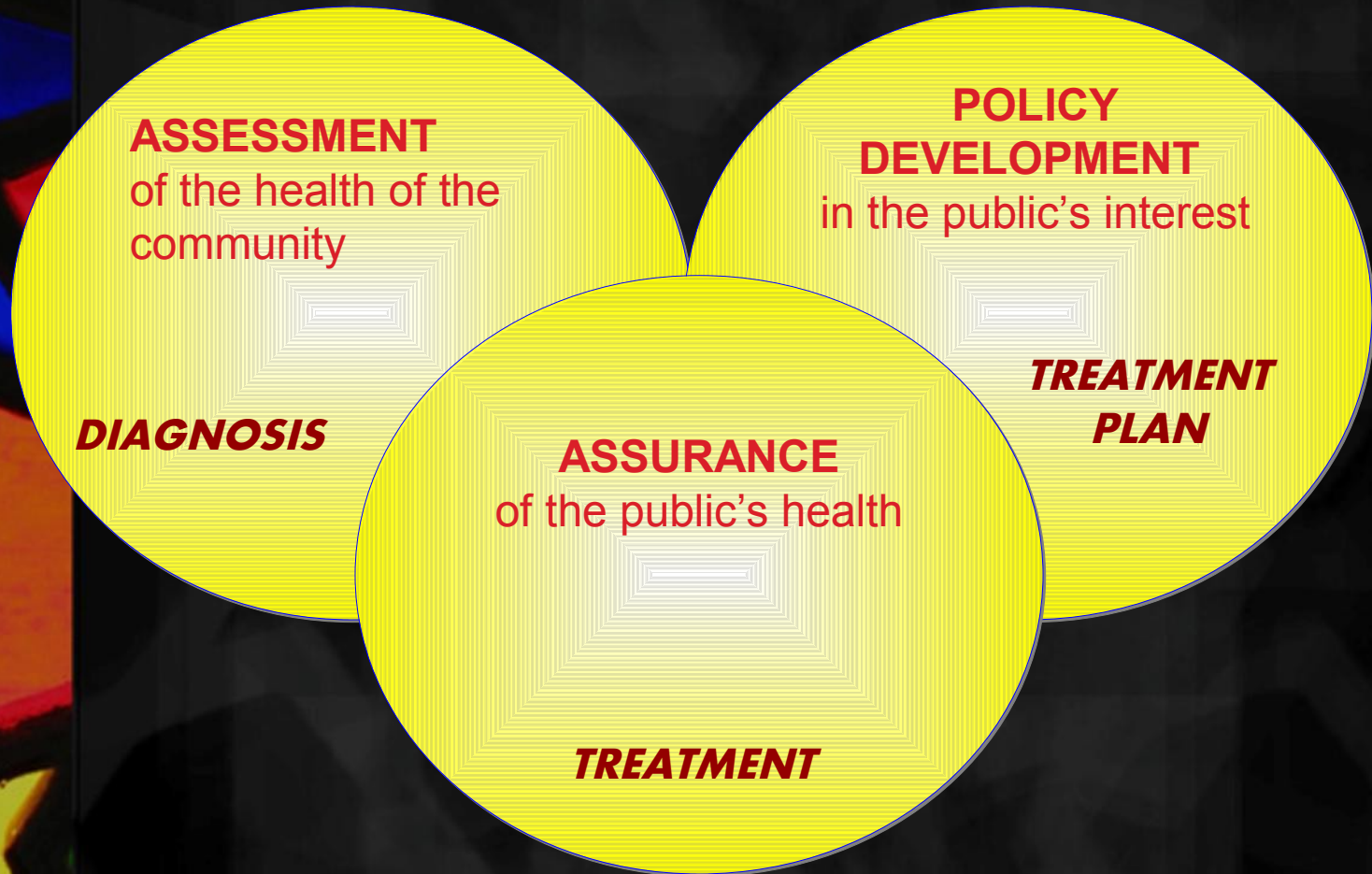
- American Regime (1898- 1942)
 - 1898 creation of board of the Health for Physician
 - 1899 appointment of the first commissioner of health
 - 1906 abolition of the board of health, creation of bureau of health
 - 1912 PHN started in Cebu w/ 4 graduate nurses who dealt primarily in MCH services
 - 1915 PHN began in Manila with 2 nurses who offered follow-up care of OB patients and environmental sanitation services

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- Japanese Regime (1942-1945)
 - PHN services were interrupted
 - **Era of the Republic of the Philippines (1946 to present)**
 - * 1947 DOH was divided into 3 bureaus
 - A Hospital
 - B Quarantine
 - C Health

- 
- **May 18, 1954 – RA 1082 (RHU Act)** was passed, implemented in July of the same year, provided for the **employment of health personnel**, including nurses, who would man the RHUs and help raise the health conditions of the rural population.
 - **June 1957 – RA 1891 (An Act Strengthening Health and Dental Services in the Rural Areas and Providing Funds Thereof)** was approved; created eight(8) categories of RHUs corresponding to 8 population groups to be served.

- 
- 1975 – Formulation of the National Health Plan and the Restructured Health Care Delivery System.
 - 1992- Devolution transferred authority to LGU by virtue of the Local Government Code. Appointments of RHU/City Health Department personnel (including nursing personnel) have to be approved by the mayor. Material supplies of health center have to be provided by the LGUs.

Core Components




Core Business of Public Health

- Disease Control
- Injury Prevention
- Health Protection
- Health Public Policy
- Promotion of health and equitable health gain

» *Overview of Public Health Nursing in the Philippines*

Essential Public Health Functions

- Health situation monitoring and analysis
- Epidemiological surveillance/disease prevention and control
- Development of policies and planning in public health
- Strategic management of health systems and services for population health gain
- Regulation and enforcement to

- 
- Human resources development and planning in public health
 - Health promotion, social participation and empowerment
 - Ensuring the quality of personal and population based health services
 - Research, development and implementation of innovative public health solutions



Concept of Community Health Nursing



What is Community?

- ❑ a group of people with common characteristics or interests living together within a territory or geographical boundary
- ❑ place where people under usual conditions are found.



DEFINITIONS

- WHO
- DOH
- Maglaya





WHO Expert Committee of Nursing

“special field of nursing that combines the skills of nursing, public health and some phases of social assistance and functions as part of the total public health program for the promotion of health, the improvement of the conditions in the social and physical environment, rehabilitation of illness and disability ”

NURSING

**PUBLIC
HEALTH**

**SOCIAL
ASSISTANCE**

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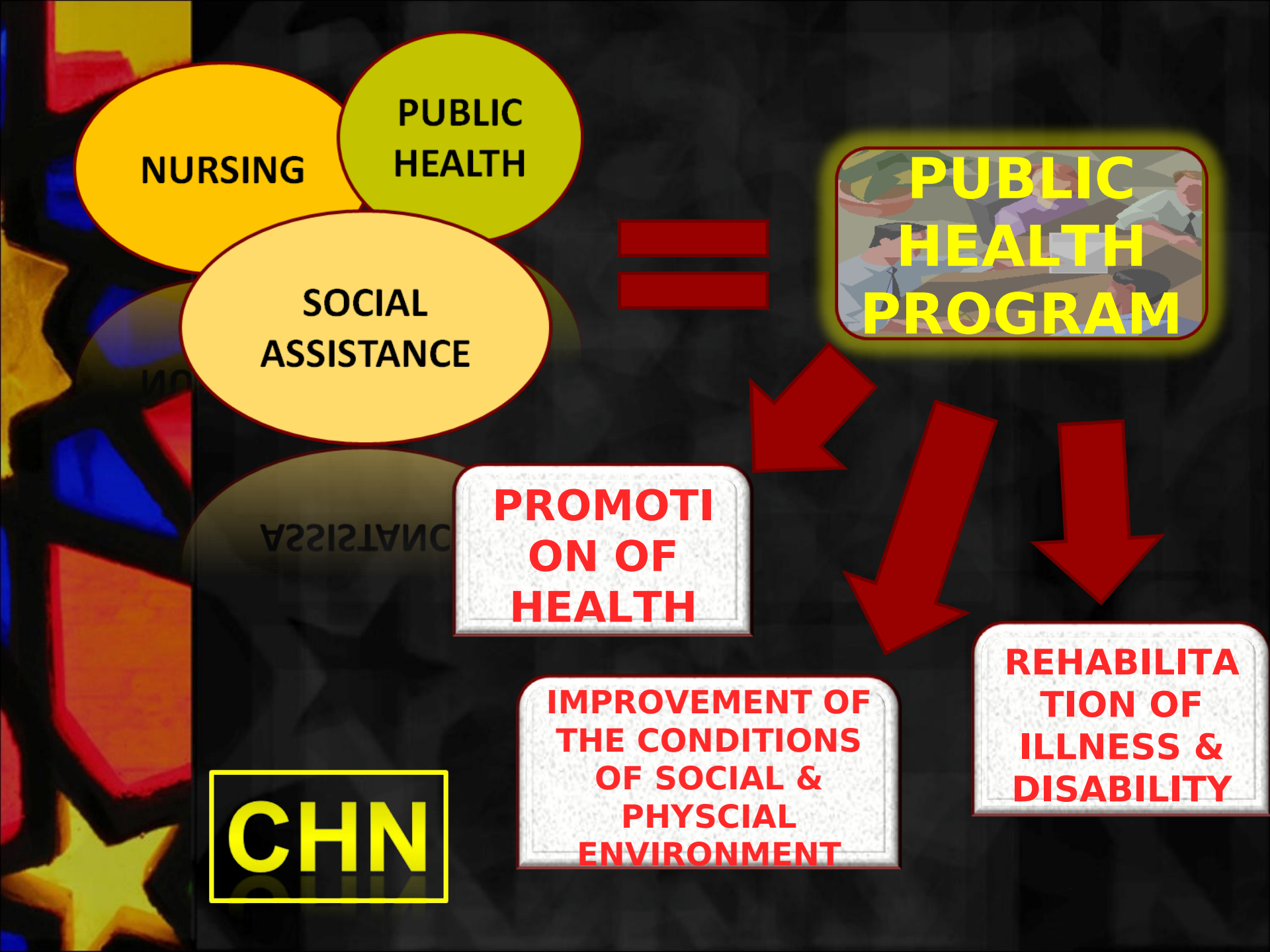
**PUBLIC
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PROGRAM**

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**IMPROVEMENT OF
THE CONDITIONS
OF SOCIAL &
PHYSICAL
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**REHABILITA
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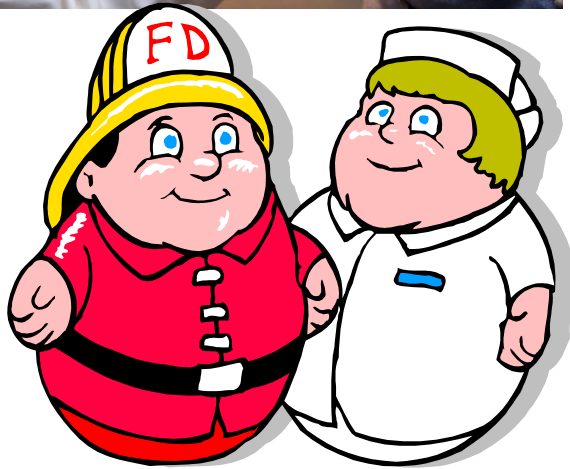
CHN





DOH Definition

A unique blend of nursing and public health practice woven into a human service that, properly developed and applied has a tremendous impact on human well being. Its responsibilities extend to the care and supervision of individuals and families in their homes, in place of work, in schools and clinics.



Maglaya



“The utilization of the nursing process in the different levels of clientele-individuals, families, population groups and communities, concerned with the promotion of health, prevention of disease and disability and rehabilitation.”

PHILOSOPHY OF CHN *(Margaret Shetland)*

- The philosophy of CHN is based on the worth and dignity of man.



GOAL OF CHN

- “To raise the level of citizenry by helping communities and families to cope with the discontinuities in and threats to health in such a way as to maximize their potential for high-level health and well-being.”



Concepts of CHN

- **The primary focus of community health nursing is health promotion.**
- **Community health nurses provide care necessary to meet the requirements of an individual all throughout the life cycle.**
- **Knowledge on different fields (biological and social sciences, clinical nursing, and community health**

PRINCIPLES OF CHN



CHN is based on recognized needs of individuals, families, groups and communities.



The CHNurse must understand fully the objectives and policies of the agency she represents.



In community health nursing, the family is the unit of care.



Community health nursing must be available to all regardless of race, creed, and socio-economic status.



The CHNurse makes use of available health resources

The CHNurse utilizes the already existing active organized groups in the community.



There must be provision for educative supervision in CHN.



There should be accurate recording and reporting in CHN.

Role Model

Health Monitor

Planner/Programmer

Researcher

Manager/Supervisor

Coordinator of Services

Provider of Nursing Care

Community Organizer

Change Agent

Coordinator of Services

Trainer/ Health Educator/Counselor

Recorder/Reporter/Statistician



PLANNER/PROGRAMMER

Formulates nursing component of health plans. In doctorless area, she/he is responsible for the formulation of the municipal health plan.

implements the nursing plan, program politics, memoranda and circulars for the concerned

Provides technical assistance to rural health midwives in health matters like target setting, etc.



identifies needs, priorities and problems of individuals, families and

PROVIDER OF NURSING CARE

Develops the family's capability to take care of the sick, disabled or dependent member

Provides direct nursing care to the sick, disabled in the home, clinic, school or place of work



Provides continuity of patient care.

Manager/Supervisor

interprets and
implements
program
policies
memoranda
and circulars



Requirements:

- ✓ Philippine RN
- ✓ At least 2 yrs. experience in general nursing service administration
- ✓ w/ at least 9 Units in Mgt. & Adm. Courses in MA
- ✓ be a member of good standing of the accredited professional organization of nurses



Community Organizer



Initiates and participates in community development.



Responsible for motivating and enhancing community participation in terms of planning, organizing and implementing and evaluating health programs/services.

Coordinator of Services



Coordinates with individuals, families, and groups for health and related health services provided by various members of health team and other GOs and NCOs.

Coordinates with nursing program with other health programs such as environmental sanitation, health education, dental health and mental health.



- Conducts pre-marital counseling
- Trains BHWs
- Seminars on basic health services



Trainer/Health Educator/Counselor

Health Monitor

Detects deviation from health of individuals, families, groups of the community through contact/visits with them.



Uses symptomatic and objective observation and other forms of data gathering

- Morbidity
- Registry
- Questionnaire
- Checklist
- Anecdotal report record to monitor growth and development
- Health status of individuals, families and communities

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Provides good example/model of healthful living to the public/community



Change Agent

Motivates changes in health behavior of individuals, families, group and community including lifestyle in order to promote and maintain health.

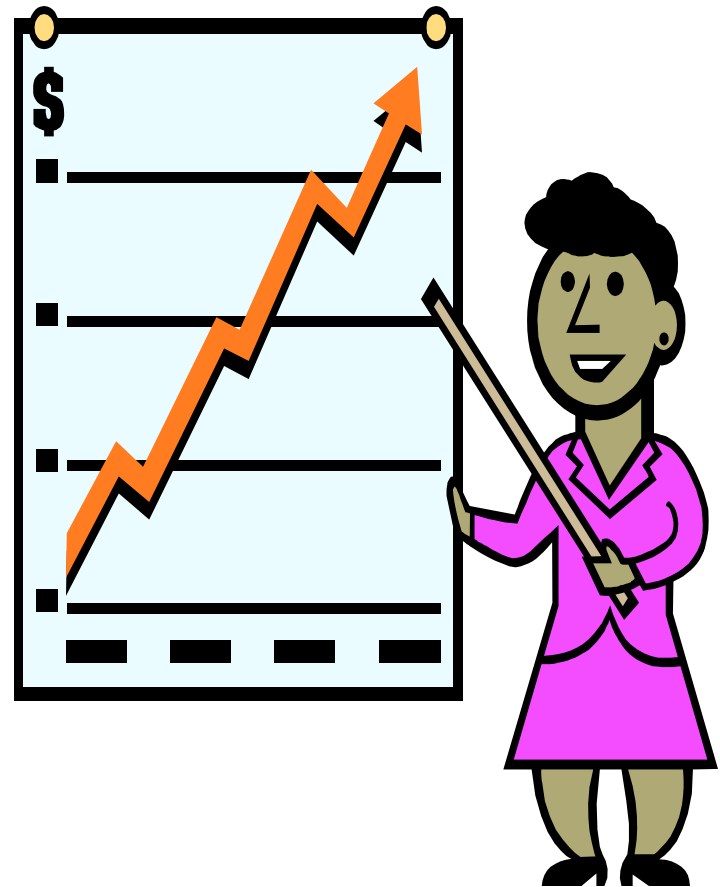


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RECORDER/REPORTER/ STATISTICIAN

- Epidemiological Skills
- Records and reports appropriately to the authorities





Researcher

- Participates/assists in the conduct of surveys, studies and researches on nursing and health-related subjects.
- Coordinates w/ GOs & NGOs in the





THEORIES USED IN COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING

Nightingale's Theory of Environment



- Nursing is related to the environment of the individual
- The individual's health is related to his environment.
- Nursing is related to the health of the individual through its relationship with the environment.

Madeliene Leininger's Transcultural Nursing

- Focuses on the fact that different cultures have different caring behaviors and different health and illness values, beliefs, and patterns of behaviors.
- Awareness of the differences allows the nurse to design culture-specific nursing interventions.



Hildegard Peplau's Interpersonal Theory

PHASES OF NURSE-CLIENT RELATIONSHIP:

II. Orientation Phase

III. Identification

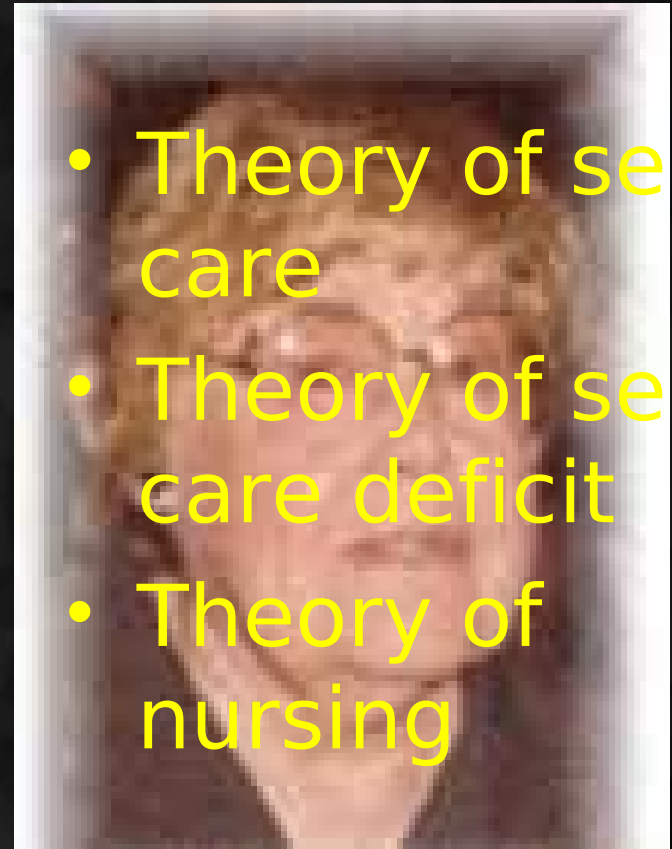
IV. Exploitation
Phase

V. Resolution Phase



Orem's Self-Care Model

- Specifies when nursing is needed
- Nursing is required when an adult (or in the case of a dependent ,the parent) is incapable or limited in the provision of continuous effective self care



- Theory of self care
- Theory of self care deficit
- Theory of nursing

Neuman: Health Care System Model

- Theory of optional client stability
- Theory of prevention as intervention
 - PRIMARY
 - SECONDARY
 - TERTIARY



Roger's Model of the Science and Unitary Man

- Believes that it is only through the knowledge of man/environment and their interaction that nursing can truly understand clients and assist them to achieve health



Roy's Adaptation Model

- Holistic person as and adaptive system, with input, output and a feedback process
- Adaptation is a process that occurs within living systems in their interaction with their environment for the purpose of survival, growth, and



