

Psychiatric Nursing

[Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

Psychiatric Nursing

Psychiatric or mental health nursing is a genre of nursing that deals with providing care to people of all ages who are suffering with any mental illness or stress. These illnesses or stresses include bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, psychosis or dementia. In this form of nursing, nurses are required to go through a process of extensive training before they can begin practice. The training process for psychiatric nurses include how to build a therapeutic relationship with the patient, how to deal with challenging behavior and how to administer psychiatric medicine. Psychiatric nursing has its roots in times of philosophical thinkers such as Marcus Cicero, who was also the first person to develop a sequence of questions for the mentally ill or challenges patients by using their biographical information. This form of nursing was formally recognized in the year 1808 (Rosdahl & Kowalski, 2008).

Psychiatric nursing, similar to other forms of nursing, is based certain models that make use of nursing care plans to take care of the patient. Even with these models, the emphasis in this genre of nursing remains on the construction of a therapeutic relationship with the patient. Psychiatric nursing look to involve the patient in order to make him or her feel comfortable enough to reveal his or her mental state and discuss the issues he or she is facing. These nurses are also responsible for empowering the patients in addition to the treatment they are receiving. Therapeutic relationship requires the nurse to build rapport with the patient in a contained environment. This serves a basis of support for the patient as he or she can gain confidence.

Function and clinical dynamic observation: it is the observation of patient in a clinical (depression, withdrawal, delirium) identification of defense mechanisms. It also shows how the patient appears in place of care and vis-à-vis its management? What are the effects it produces on

us, caregivers, and how can we name it and share it with the team? It will consider what is being played in the oppositions with other members, showing different representations of the same patient. What is the reaction of the institutional face of the patient hospitalized and how to respond? All these comments should go around what emerges from the dual relationship patient / caregiver, patient / carer and institution / institution. These comments will spot last cognitive abilities to assess the degree of autonomy (toilet, writing, spatial and temporal tracking, everyday gestures etc.), and the ability to adapt to community life (family ties, friendship, social, institutional etc.)

Function of the time: one of the basic functions of the intra hospital is to ensure continuity of care, and nursing is the custodian of this continuity caregiver through a regular and continuous. By being present and available at any time of day and night, the nurse acquires from patient function “isotropy” very specific. This is a function of protective shield, and reassurance. This will result in the response that the nurse can give to an urgent situation, new, or to behave very customary daily, or by observing a silence, intimacy.

Repeater function: every moment of life of the ward, the nurse is asked to repeat, chanting the orderly running of the institution, by giving meaning to the passage of time. This may include repeating the issues brought up during an interview with nurses, specifics of the institutional framework, all words of the law, the meaning or context that will invite the psychotic patient to locate themselves in space and time.

Function of improvisation: the daily in the unit is done as well to repeat that the unexpected. Tension, distress or unexpected admission requires the nurse to adapt when the use of institutional framework is no longer operating. This is about creativity, personal response, feeling and adaptation (Ackley & Ladwig, 2010).

References

- Ackley, B. J., & Ladwig, G. B. (2010). *Nursing diagnosis handbook: an evidence-based guide to planning care* (9th ed.). Maryland Heights, Mo.: Mosby.
- Rosdahl, C. B., & Kowalski, M. T. (2008). *Textbook of basic nursing* (9th ed.). Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins