



## Review Literature on Nursing Professionalism in Developing Countries

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**Abstract:** Objective: To conduct a review of the literature on nursing professionalism in developing countries.

Background: Professionalism is a very important feature of skilled jobs. Professionalism in nursing is a necessary ingredient in achieving a healthy work atmosphere.

Methods: The researcher searched Google Scholar, the Cochrane Library, and PubMed. The study included a literature review of the studies on nursing professionalism from 2000 to 2021.

Results: The results showed that most search terms were used in only five papers from 2000 to 2021. 'Nursing skill, 'experience' and "professionalism" (Delamaire & Lafotune, 2010; Haloburdo & Thompson, 2000; Alidina2013; Ng'ang'a &Byrne, 2015; Azad et al., 2019). Nevertheless, no publication contained all keywords' nursing care' and 'developing countries.

Conclusion: In the literature review on nursing professionalism, there is evidence for the way that is presented in Nursing Professionalism in Developing Countries.

Implications for health policy and nursing: Work on nursing inquiry development as well as enhancement. Additionally, empowering nurses to develop further attempts to seek themselves describe the nurse regarding the job.

**Keywords:** Professionalism, nursing, developing countries, review literature.

### Introduction

Professionalism is an essential part of the profession( Kim-Godwin, Baek and Wynd, 2010). Professionalism can be expressed in many meanings and terms from work groups and has a large role, especially in society. The many interpretations of professionalism lead to definitions of different functions, meanings, and nature (Demirkasimoğlu, 2010). Several individuals have discussed the profession of nursing as well as its characteristics over the decades. As a result, there are a lot of terms and definitions for nursing professionalism. Establishing nurse professionalization in a medical environment is a difficult issue. Barber (1965) identified four characteristics of a professional demeanor: A greater standard of systemic as well as common awareness, knowledge of societal values as opposed to individual priorities, a greater level of one`s action in a manner out of ethical principles, as well as the presence the recompense scheme as a symbol of achievement(Barber, 1965).

In nursing, standards of professionalism were described by such academics as follows: Patients' integrity, morals, including convictions are respected; patients' faith would be maintained; then knowledgeable choices are taken, delivering care that is competent and safe, upholding standards,

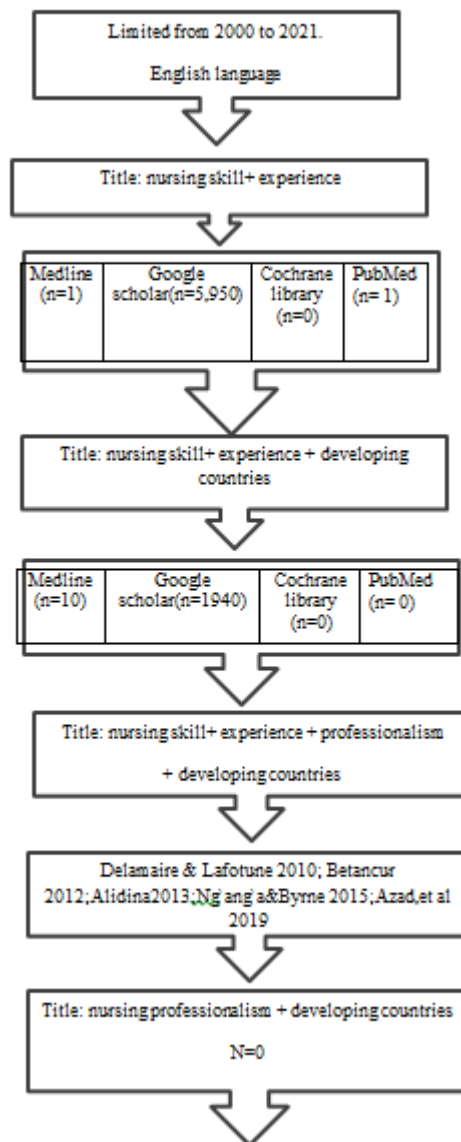
and portraying nursing in a positive light, especially when working following the guidelines (Lui *et al.*, 2008a). (Lui *et al.* 2008b) Mentioned that "the practice the professional, ethical principles are necessary, however, that doing so within medical care is challenging. The study's key rule of clinical conduct is "guarded also qualified auspices." Several Western nursing institutions consider this factor the most crucial foundation for nursing professionalization(American Nurses Association, 2001; International Council of Nurses, 2000).

The advancement of educational criteria and professional certifications brought about professional nursing situations. Having a stronger theoretical and practical base and professional advancement within a nursing area resulted in increased people understanding. Individuals recognize nurses as risk-benefit health professionals and independent judgment presenters due to nursing's public knowledge. As a result, nurses might be eligible for additional funding, including state assistance (Adams & Miller, 2001).

Nursing was regarded as a woman`s occupation, and females have been regarded as the obstacle to nursing professionalization as a result of their heavy workloads as well as part-time jobs (Ozbilgin & Woodward, 2004). As consideration is shifting to nurses, who constitute the largest proportion of the health staff worldwide, to play a greater role in providing health services amid the acute human resource crisis of the health crisis and the enormous disease burden in low-income countries, as nursing managers in third world countries must understand the need for nurses to fulfill their professional obligations to provide safe and reliable medical services (Ng`ang`a & Byrne, 2015a). Nurses in third world countries suffer from a large number of diseases present in the country in addition to the persistent shortage of health care resources, which is manifested in the severe understaffing, the ineffective pool of expertise, as well as the misallocation of medical professionals (Lozano et al., 2012; Crisp &Chen, 2014). They are increasing demands to meet critical medical care in third-world countries, which includes intensive neonatal therapy and antiretroviral therapy (ART). A process called job shifting allows nurses to take on a greater task. *Job transfer* is a term that describes the transition of jobs from medical experts with specific expertise to employees with minimal prior job training (World Health Organization, 2008). Despite a vigorous debate on enhancing the ability of nurses in such areas, a condition of management structures in third-world communities that describes the overall scope of professional nursing training still needs to be thoroughly explored. Nurses in third-world nations will encounter worsening healthcare personnel deficiencies over the next two decades, forcing them to seek opportunities to mobilize and meet the needs of a rapidly alternating healthcare environment.

Concentrating on nurses as important partners in achieving international health objectives is the correct move, at least according to international nursing professionals, such as the recently founded *Global Advisory Panel on the Future of Nursing* (GAPFON). The degree to which third-world communities' management structures are trained to assist nurses in serving one professional responsibility in an underfunded load of work environments has yet to be thoroughly expressed(Catrambone & Klopper, 2014).

**Methods** : Researcher searched Google scholar, Cochrane library and PubMed. The study included a literature review studies on nursing professionalism from 2000 to 2021.



**Figure 1:** Shows the findings of a literature survey that resulted in nursing professionalism in third world nations.

It was determined that a mixture of the Cochrane Library as well as the PubMed databases yields excellent outcomes to health science investigators. This literature review search began from 2013 to January 2021. The review was restricted to the years 2000 to 2021. The keywords were chosen to begin with the year 2000. Nursing skill, experience, developing countries, nursing professionalism' and preparedness were typed through into a search engine. The search was narrowed using Boolean operations and truncation (using a phrase with a \* after the word).

**Table (1):** In this table shows inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria	Exclusion criteria
1-Articles written in English	1-Articles not written in English
2-Articles published between January 2000 to January 2021	2-Studies before 2000
3-Literature review and research articles	3-Unpublished literature grey literature' (such as posters presented at conferences, health board communications, departmental projects)
4-Health policies related to the topic of study	4-Literature on nursing professionalism relating to subjects other than developing country
5-Research with quantitative methodology	5-Qualitative methodology

## Results

The results showed that most of the search terms were used in only five papers from 2000 to 2021. 'Nursing skill, 'experience' and "professionalism" (Delamaire & Lafotune 2010; Haloburdo & Thompson 2000; Alidina2013;Ng`ang`a&Byrne 2015;Azad,et al 2019). Nevertheless, there was no publication containing all keywords 'nursing care' and 'developing countries.

## Data analysis

Carley's thematic study method (1993) was used to interpret the analyses. The review method began with a unitary evaluation of the original paper for every term. The next move was a hand-operated document because of the format's nature. The classifications were broad, although they were alternately selected. The classes' implicit material was expressed in a template.

## Funding

**No government, business, or nonprofit organization provided a designated grant for this study.**

## Discussion

The vast bulk of descriptive themes held steady across the 5 studies examined, resulting in the development of four analytical themes, notably:

- 1- Nurses which have been granted authorization to practice are more professional.
- 2- Maintained nursing tutoring across third world nations.
- 3- Exemplary the professional nursing training.
- 4- Nursing besides community well-being.

The table (2) summarizes the themes that emerged from such a literature review.

### **Nurses which have been granted authorization to practice are more professional**

Alidina (2013) investigated Joseph Brant Memorial Hospital in Burlington, Ontario, Canada. Findings demonstrate that professionalism was discussed in the clinical literature for several generations, but several scientists believe that trend needs to be sufficiently investigated. Several researchers have examined the trend of nursing professionalism, but the majority need to be more descriptive in quality, producing a weak level of substantiation. Although the researcher recognizes that a randomized controlled study is not the optimal approach to investigating the trend in professionalism, different parts of qualitative and quantitative approaches should be addressed to investigate the effectiveness of particular professionalism-fostering techniques (Alidina, 2013).

### **Maintained Nursing tutoring across third world nations**

Azad et al. (2019). (USA) reviewed MEDLINE (PubMed), EMBASE, CINAHL, Google Scholar, and Web of Science databases and several surveys, including an undisciplined community health fundement. Also, diverse traditional situations demonstrated a few challenges with educating nurses in third-world nations. Some programs, like Jhpiego, besides the World Health Organization`s vital midwifery treatment project and Assisting Infant Breathing programs, have used a train-the-trainer design to address that problem. Such a design would avoid some of the societal and supply limitations associated with the conventional lecturer-to-scholar exercise by recruiting instructors of native people who were recognized for medical services and traditions and could also send data to trainees in a vastly increased manner. A train-the-trainer design promotes extensibility and societal sensibility, both essential for training prosperity in third-world communities. Another recurring theme throughout this analysis has been the principle of nurse enabling. Although the importance of providing quite a healthcare service is well documented in publications from wealthier countries, including it in continuing nursing curricula in third-world countries requires considerable attention. Not only is there an increased awareness that substantial endeavors in providing medical services throughout the presence of scarcity would depend on nurses getting a proper position as members of multidisciplinary medical professionals, yet motivated nurses are also more successful nurses capable of delivering excellent service. Regrettably, nurses in several third-world communities need more resources, resulting in an unequal control imbalance that must be properly acknowledged and addressed (Azad et al., 2019).

### Exemplary the professional nursing training

Obtaining both five dimensions of the professional practice model at the same time (professional beliefs, platforms for delivering medical services, professional connections, strategy for directing and controlling the patient, as well as compensation) is challenging, irrespective of state conditions and whether communities are rich or third world, based on Ng'ang'a & Byrne (2015) (USA). International has just chosen 400 healthcare facilities in Australia, Lebanon, Singapore, the UK, and the US. I was affected by the much more visible definition of the professional practice model, the Magnet model. In magnet-elected hospitals, nurses are the distinguishing feature. Description across most aspects of the facility. It includes functional nursing administration, independent nursing services, integrated nurse-physician partnerships, and professional growth opportunities. Magnet-elected infrastructures possess greater concentrations of nurse-patient gratification and markedly decreased levels with an incidence and death (Ng'ang'a & Byrne, 2015b).

### Nursing besides community wellbeing

Betancur (2013) (Colombia) researched Latin American and Caribbean countries and found that they encounter discomfiting societal issues, comprising schooling, healthcare, and accommodation and attempting to close disparities and construct a community health progress to provide equitable choices for people in third communities. Some existing obstacles to population safety and the advancement of nursing practice for communities include death figures showing that several developed nations significantly disparage the associated burden of non-transmissible illnesses among individuals, except health issues with non-lethal effects such as bleakness or optic illnesses. Throughout the event of bleakness, they may lead to more deaths, unlike eyesight. One efficient technique for synthesizing the hardship would be to compute the number of years adapted towards the impairment, a predictor which integrates years of existence missed because of early mortality and years missed because of disablement. It has since posed a significant obstacle to community health in third-world nations, with child guidance continuing to function as an essential part of the global health schedule. Approximately 91 percent of all mortality of kids below the age of 15 appears internationally in kids who might not finish their fifth year of life and in third-world communities. Similarly, global forces have sought to understand the extent of hygienic difficulties that individuals in third-world nations encounter, including those who do not achieve anticipated also planned adjustments in epidemiological demographics, whereas individuals and community health has improved dramatically in wealthy nations that have since decreased, surprisingly, early death within infants (Betancur, 2013).

**Table (2) : Summary of the main themes**

<i>Theme</i>	<i>Search findings related to the theme</i>
Nurses which have been granted authorization to practice are more professional	A researcher recognizes that a randomized clinical study is not always the correct method for studying professionalism. (Alidina 2013)
Maintained Nursing tutoring across third world nations	Nursing tutoring also growth will help to minimize individual death rates as well as comorbidity while also addressing the scarcity of the provider's staff through preparing nurses with greater knowledge aptitude areas.(Azad et al. 2019)
Exemplary the professional nursing training	Professional practice models were suggested as a mechanism to implement institutional structures that empower nurses by giving them power regarding clinical outcomes as well as the general job responsibilities. (Ng'ang'a & Byrne 2015)
Nursing besides community wellbeing	As a nurse, as with other health practitioners, public health is, a business centered on population lives, the surrounding, the standard of living, as well as the chances for growth at which of improving quality of life.( Betancur 2013)

## Conclusion

Evidence for the viewpoint expressed in Nursing Professionalism in Developing Countries is found in a literature review on nursing professionalism. Additionally, Nurses which have been granted authorization to practice are more professional (Alidina 2013), Maintained Nursing tutoring across third world nations (Azad et al. 2019) ,Exemplary the professional nursing training (Ng'ang'a & Byrne 2015) ,Nursing besides community wellbeing (Betancur 2013).Suggested that Concentrating on nursing inquiry development as well as enhancement, while solving problems to a shortage of resources in third world nations

## Suggestions for further research

Concentrating on nursing inquiry development as well as enhancement, while solving problems to a shortage of resources in third world nations also empowering nurses to develop further attempts to seek themselves describe the nurse regarding the job qualifications also skills in executing the duties given to everyone, besides to the nurse's competence to caring for such a patient.

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