

The Importance of Cooperation Between Doctors and Nurses in Emergency Departments in Health Facilities

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Abstracts

This current study aims to highlight the importance of cooperation between doctors and nurses in emergency situations, the role assigned to nursing in this field, what is the role assigned to doctors in this field, the questionnaire was conducted via the Google Drive program, and then this questionnaire was distributed to all residents of the city of Mecca. Via the social networking site (WhatsApp), men and women aged 25-55 years (men and women) (randomly), as it was taken into account 600 questionnaires were distributed (the target population is residents of the city of Mecca), the data was collected and analyzed through the use of a table, the Excel 2010 program, a pie chart, and a photo graph of the data. It concluded, the principle of cooperation between medical staff (doctors and nurses) is very important in saving the lives of patients (in critical condition) and others.

1. Introduction

Emergency nursing is a particularism in the field of nursing that cares for patients complain of from emergency position, that is, those who request immediate and immediate medical interest

to avert long-term inability or dying.(1)(2)The nursing career is attending the emergence of new competencies in different regions of the world (3). Over the past two decades, one such responsibility that has gained prominence within the nursing function is prescribing drug (4). Notably, the number of countries granting nurses the power to prescribe drugs has significantly risen in recent years (5). Nurse prescribing shows sundry goods, containing enhanced patient care quality, improved continuity of care, time-saving for physicians, and cost-effectiveness (6–8). In crucial care units, the legalization of nurse prescribing catches special meaning (9). These parts face prominent challenges, containing the obscurity of doctors at all times and the need for nurses to gain physician having sign for medication prescriptions (10). Proof marks that many countries allow acute care nurses to legally prescribe drug (11). However, prescribing within the intensive care unit request precision and sensitivity and should only be enter by experienced nurses (12). Obtaining legal authorization to prescribe medication poses one of the most demanding requirements for nurses worldwide, with each country following a distinct process (13). Despite nurse prescribing not being legally recognized in Iran, informal practices have been observed in various departments, particularly in emergency and critical care settings (14). The advancement of the nurse prescribing role encounters various obstacles, with physician resistance being the most prominent barrier (13, 14). Passive attitudes among physicians significantly impede the progression of this role (15). Studies investigating physicians' attitudes towards the development of the nurse prescribing role have yielded diverse findings. Some studies demonstrate physician agreement with role expansion, highlighting numerous benefits such as time-saving and reduced physician workload (16), improved patient access to medication, and enhanced communication between physicians and prescribing nurses (17). Conversely, other studies have reported physicians expressing opposition to nurse prescribing (18, 19). Reasons cited for their opposition include nurses' insufficient preparation, limited knowledge of medical treatments, and uncertainty regarding the purpose of the nurse prescribing role (10, 19). Notably, the primary challenge in developing the nurse prescribing role lies with physicians in critical care and emergency departments (15). To our knowledge, no prior investigations have explored Iranian physicians' attitudes towards the development of the nurse-prescribing role in critical care and emergency departments.

2. Material and Methods:

The study started in (the holy city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia), began writing the research and then recording the questionnaire in January 2024, and the study ended with data collection in May 2024. The researcher used the descriptive analytical approach that uses a quantitative or qualitative description of the social phenomenon (The importance of cooperation between doctors and nurses in emergency departments in health facilities). This kind of study is characterized by analysis, reason, objectivity, and reality, as it is concerned with individuals and societies, as it studies the variables and their effects on the health of the individual, society, and consumer, the spread of diseases and their relationship to demographic variables such as age, gender, nationality, and marital status. Status, occupation (20), And use the Excel 2010 Office suite histogram to arrange the results using: Frequency tables Percentages (21). A questionnaire is a remarkable and helpful tool for collecting a huge amount of data, however, researchers were

not able to personally interview participants on the online survey, only answered the questionnaire electronically, because the questionnaire consisted of ten questions, all of which were closed.

3. Results and discussion:

The participation rate in the research questionnaire was 100%, while the ages of the participants were as follows: the percentage of those aged 25-34 years and the percentage of those aged 45-55 years was equal at 18.2%, while the percentage of participants aged 35-44 years was 63.7%. Regarding their nationalities, they were 100% Saudi, and all of their professions were 100% government employees. When moving on to answering the research questions, their answers were as follows: the first question: In your opinion, is there cooperation between doctors and nurses in emergency departments? Yes 100%, while the second question was about: does the nurse have authority to dispense medications to patients in emergency departments? Yes, 9.1%, while the rejection rate was high, amounting to 90.9%. As for the third question, it was about: Is the role of the nurse limited to caring for patients in emergency departments? Yes 27.3% (a small percentage) and No 72.7%. The fourth question: Are there obstacles facing nurses in dispensing medications in emergency departments? Yes 100%. The fifth question: Are there obstacles facing nurses in dispensing medications in emergency departments? Yes, 100% (also the same percentage). The sixth question was about: Is there resistance on the part of the doctor to dispensing medications by nurses in emergency departments? Yes, 76.9%, while those who reject it are 23.1%. The seventh question was about: Is there approval from the doctor for the nurse to dispense medications in order to save time and reduce the doctor's workload in emergency departments? Yes, 15.4%, while the naysayers are much more, at 84.6%. (Figure No.1)

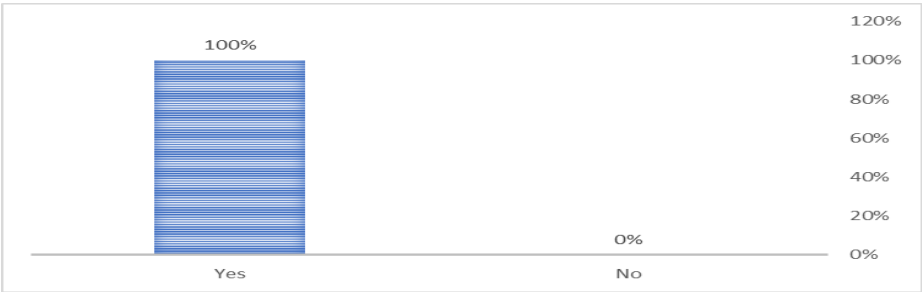


Figure No.1: Survey participants' opinions on the importance of doctor-nurse cooperation in emergency departments

4. Conclusion:

The importance of cooperation between doctors and nurses in emergency departments 100%, the nurse's authority to dispense medications to patients in emergency departments yes 9.1%, the

nurse's role is limited to caring for patients in emergency departments yes 27.3%, the presence of obstacles facing nurses in dispensing medications in emergency departments 100%, Obstacles facing nurses in dispensing medications in emergency departments 100%, resistance from the doctor to dispensing medications by the nurse in emergency departments 76.9%, doctor's approval for the nurse to dispense medications to save time and reduce the doctor's workload in emergency departments 15.4%.Nurse's dispensing of medication from the doctor's point of view, which must to respect the interests of patients to the greatest degree, regardless of the professionalism and experience of the nurses and their high level of education and training.

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