

The Role of Nursing is to Alert Patients to take Treatment in a Timely Manner

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Abstract

This study aims The aim of the study is the effect of taking treatment by patients in a timely manner, the effect of taking treatment in a timely manner in preventing the side effects of the disease, the role of taking treatment in preventing other diseases for the patient, A questionnaire was prepared via Google Drive and distributed to the population aged 25-55 years, men and women, in the city of Mecca. As for the questionnaire, it was distributed via the social networking program (WhatsApp) for the purpose of distancing for fear of the presence of the Corona virus. 410 questionnaires were distributed, and 390 responses were obtained via email to the principal researcher.

Keywords: The role of nursing, is to alert patients, to take treatment, in a timely manner.

1. Introduction

A medicine is any substance used to diagnose or treat diseases that affect humans or animals, or that is useful in alleviating or preventing them ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾. The drug often increases or decreases a function in the body, and does not create a new function. Officially, it is every drug that is legally licensed for use after ensuring that it is (relatively) free of any physical or psychological harm to

the person taking it. We use most drugs for the purpose of curing some diseases, such as using antibiotics to cure an infection ⁽⁴⁾, and to treat some medical conditions. Such as treating depression with antidepressants, or to alleviate symptoms, such as using painkillers to relieve pain. Medicine is also used to prevent diseases, such as vaccines such as influenza. Medicines are characterized by a huge diversity in their effects and effects on the body. There are medicines that increase blood clotting and others that decrease it. There are also medicines that dilate the pupil and others that shrink it. Sometimes the medicine is a substance necessary for the body that is lost in its nutrition or due to illness. Some of it is in small quantities, such as selenium and vitamin B12, as the body only needs micrograms. The medicines have achieved great successes, including: Get rid of smallpox using smallpox vaccine. Methods of administering medication ⁽⁵⁾ The medicine enters the body in different ways, and perhaps the most common way is to take the medicine orally, but if the person is unable to take the medicine orally for any reason, there are other ways for the medicine to enter the body. Oral (by mouth): The drug is taken orally in the form of pills, capsules, or liquids, which are swallowed and pass into the digestive system. The medicine is broken down in the stomach or intestines and absorbed as food is absorbed. Most drugs pass the liver before they enter the bloodstream, and once they enter the bloodstream, they go to work. Eye drops, Ear drops, Transdermal: The drug is applied to the skin via an ointment, cream, or skin patch. The drug passes through the skin into the blood vessels. By inhalation: The medicine is inhaled and enters the lungs to act directly on them. Topical medications: They are applied directly to the skin and do not usually pass in noticeable quantities into the bloodstream, as their effect is local. Subcutaneous injection: The medicine is injected into the fatty tissue directly under the skin, and it passes through the fatty tissue into the bloodstream. Enteral administration ⁽⁶⁾: It is done through tubes such as the G tube (a tube that allows direct access to the stomach through an incision in the upper left side of the abdomen), and the J tube, so the medicine enters directly into the stomach or intestines, then passes through the liver and then reaches the bloodstream. Rectal: The medicine is given through the anus (rectum) in the form of suppositories, enemas, or creams, and it is absorbed through the blood vessels in the rectum. Vaginally: Some medications may be given vaginally to women in the form of a solution, tablet, suppository or vaginal ring. The medicine is slowly absorbed through the vaginal wall. Nasal (through the nose): The medication is absorbed through the mucous membrane lining the nose and then enters the bloodstream. Buccal: The drug spreads through the mucous tissue of the mouth and enters directly into the bloodstream. Under the tongue. Effect of the drug ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾ Desired effect, also called therapeutic effect, it refers to responding favorably to treatment and achieving desired beneficial results, Side effects are symptoms that appear after taking the normal dose of the medicine. Interactions, the medicine may interact with other medications and may also interact with foods. Drug dependence (drug addiction), It occurs as a result of improper use of medications, Paradoxical effect: Sometimes medications may work in reverse, medication monitoring: Some medications need careful monitoring by monitoring their level in the blood and some other blood tests. Types of medicine according to the speed of its effect. A manuscript of Arab medicine on the composition of medicines. There are quick-acting medicines, and controlled-effect medicines (the medicine is given for a specific period of time, often longer than normal). Classes of medicines according to the body's systems. medicines can be divided according to the body systems they affect.

2. Material and Methods:

The study began in (the city of Mecca in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia), and the study ended with writing the data collection in September 2024. The researcher used descriptive analysis, an approach that uses quantitative or qualitative description of the social phenomenon (The role of nursing is to alert patients to take treatment in a timely manner). The independent variable (The effect of the drug on patients worldwide) and the dependent variable (The effect of the medicine on patients in Mecca). This type of study is characterized by analysis, reason, objectivity, and reality. It is also concerned with individuals and societies, as it studies the variables and their impact on the health of the individual, society, and the consumer, and the spread of diseases and their relationship. For demographic variables such as age, gender, nationality, and marital status. Status and occupation ⁽⁹⁾, and use the Excel 2010 Office suite pie chart to sort the results ⁽¹⁰⁾. The questionnaire is a wonderful and useful tool for collecting a huge amount of data, but the researchers were not able to conduct personal interviews with the participants in the online survey, due to social distancing rules at the time to prevent infection between participants and researchers and vice versa (Coronavirus sharing has not completely disappeared. of the community), and the questionnaire was only answered electronically, because the questionnaire consists of fifteen questions, all of which are closed-ended.

3. Result and discussion:

The participation rate in the research questionnaire was 100%, and the rejection rate was 0%. The percentage of participants' ages in the questionnaire was as follows: from 25-34 years old, it was 14.7%, and the percentage of participants from 35-44 years old was 48.5%, and a percentage of their ages For those aged 45-55 years, it was 36.8%, and the percentage of male participants was 16.2%, and the percentage of female participants was 83.8%. As for the gender of the participants, male and female (Saudis), it was 98.5%, while for non-Saudis and Saudi women, it was 1.5. %. As for the professions of the male and female participants in the questionnaire, they are as follows: primary 0%, intermediate and doctoral 1%, secondary 11.8%, university 72.1%, master's 13.2%. As for their responses to the questions of the scientific paper questionnaire, they were as follows: Next: The first question: What is the most important service provided to the patient by nursing (taking treatment at the time of his death)?

The second question: Is it one of the most important preventive means of treating a patient (taking treatment on time)? It was the same response. Question Three: Does it provide peace of mind for the patient (taking treatment on time)? Yes 98.5% No 2.5% I don't know 0%. Question Four: Taking the medication at the right time is important to reduce side effects? Yes 95.6% No 4.4%, I don't know 0%, Fifth question: Is it one of the best ways to make him feel the importance of treatment, in case the patient neglects the medication (taking the treatment on time)? Yes 88.2%, No 1%, I don't know 10.3 %. Question Six: Does it significantly help in increasing the patient's positive results (taking treatment on time)? Yes 97%, No 1.5% I don't know 1.5%. Seventh question: Will it help increase the nurse's awareness of the differences and seriousness of some patients' conditions (taking treatment on time)? Yes 97.1%, No 0%, I don't know 2.9%. Question Eight: Will it help increase respect and organization of time by committing to taking treatment

on time? Yes 100%, No I don't know 0%. Question nine: Does adherence to the treatment time reduce the long-term side effects of some medical conditions? Yes 94%, no and I don't know 3%. Question 10: Taking treatment on time helps in seeing the effectiveness of some medications? Yes 97%, No 0%, and I don't know 3%. Question Eleven: Does taking treatment on time help in educating patients (taking treatment on time)? Yes 97.1%, No 0%, I don't know 2.9%. Question Twelve: It helps in Increase the patient's cooperation with the nurse and improve the smoothness of treatment (taking treatment on time)? Yes 95.6%, No 0%, I don't know 4.4%. Question thirteen: Do you strengthen the patient's seriousness in adhering to treatment appointments? Yes 97%, No 0%, I don't know 3%. The fourteenth question: Does it increase the patient's reassurance of the nurse caring for him (taking treatment on time)? Yes 97.1%, No 1.5%, I don't know 1.5%. The last question: Are patients more likely to adhere to treatment if they have a good relationship with the disease (taking treatment on time)? Yes 94.1%, No 2%, I don't know 4%.

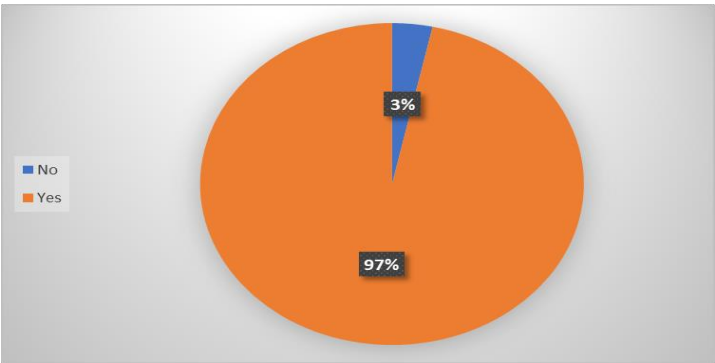


Figure.No.1: According to the opinions of the participants in the questionnaire, it is important to take treatment at the appropriate time to reduce its side effects

4. Conclusion:

According to the opinions of the participants in the questionnaire, we find that the majority of them (97.1%) consider it the most important service provided to the patient by nursing in taking treatment on time, and it is considered the most important preventive means (97.1%), as the patient feels peace of mind (98.5%), as Taking the medication at the right time reduces the side effects of the disease by 95.6%, while we find that it is the best way to make people feel the importance of treatment by 88.2%.

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