



## REGISTERED NURSE

Between nursing and ethics there is a close relationship that dates back to the beginning of the role of caregiver as a precursor to the nursing profession. Their joining point is beneficence, which is one of the four fundamental normative principles modern medical ethics or bioethics. Other three are: "nonmaleficence", "autonomy" and "fairness" of justice). Thanks to the moral idea of the good as well as the feeling of love for the fellow, the practice of the care of the sick and the injured was born. "Modern nursing inherits these components" and "today we really identify" - as the authors of the book *Nursing Ethics Through the Life Span - nursing with the Good and the Good of Faith* state (Bandman & Bandman, 1990). Making good and avoiding doing evil is an ethical principle that, with the accompanying ethical rules and within some ethical theory, focuses on social behavior. This is the ethical principle, as it has been said, the backbone of nursing and its old connection with ethics. But in nursing, as well as in doctors and medicine in general, there is not only one ethical principle but more of them. Among the first definitions of nursing is the attempt of Nightingale from 1858 to answer the question of what nursing has to do ... the essential characteristic of this profession. Here is what she says: "Nursing should bring the patient in the best conditions for the action of nature". This may be even better translated as "Creating the Best Conditions for Natural Processes (Health Care or Healing)". Nightingale had given her nursing, similar to the old Greeks doctors, the attributes of "art and science." Some of her followers specifically insisted on it. Thus, for example, the author of the *Notes on Nursing* book, Muriel Skeet, in which he comments on the Florence Nightingale book of the same name, puts it in its subtitle: *The Science and the Art* as a detail of the notion of nursing, highlighted in the title. For early definitions we can say that it is characterized by the authors' efforts to connect nursing with the patients and care for the sufferers. For later and newer, however, it is characteristic to emphasize the roles of nurses not only in preventing the disease, but also in preserving health and improving it. Nursing is a profession whose job is to care for the sick and to protect healthy persons. Among the newer definitions is the one given





by the American, Virginia Henderson, 1960. It is, in a way, an American pendant of Florence Nightingale. After Henderson's analysis of nurse literature, Henderson found that "the definition of nursing is very vague, unclear and strangely followed by the attitude that the role of the sister is changeable". She decided that in the absence of "internationally accepted definitions" gave "her own interpretation of the unique the role of the nurse ". Here is how this definition of nursing is: "It is a unique role for a nurse to assist an individual, ill or healthy, in carrying out those activities that contribute to health or recovery (or peaceful death), which the individual would perform independently when he / she would have the necessary strength, will or knowledge to do so become independent as soon as possible". This, I feel, is my motto pushing me to enroll into nursing profession. Your institution, will even further deepen my love and respect for nursing as a life choice, and feel confident that I will dedicate my all to be the best supporter of these words.

