

# A Cornerstone of Quality Nursing Care in Most Healthcare Organizations

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## Description

Patient safety, which is a cornerstone of quality nursing care in the majority of healthcare organizations, has not received attention in the field of public health nursing due to the conceptual difficulties of applying this individual-level concept to populations. Public health nurses (PHNs) are those who give care that is focused on the population. When providing safe population-focused nursing care, errors that could have a negative impact on the health of entire populations or communities must be avoided. This article conceptually develops the public health nursing concept of safe practice of population-focused care and calls for related research. The most significant studies on patient safety are examined. Concepts for population-focused care are organized with the help of Donabedian's Framework. Patient outcomes can be influenced by structural, operational, and system failures as well as process omissions and commissions at the population level of practice. Policy, practice, and research implications are discussed. Focusing on population-focused, safe PHN practice is crucial.

## Significant Impact

Healthcare Providers There has been a significant uptick in federal and national efforts to emphasize the importance of VTE prevention. However, awareness, research, and surveillance are still essential components of public health. This paper examines the extent to which "environmental health" has emerged as a new European discourse, how it has affected national public health governance in two European nations, and the mechanisms that have triggered or hampered these effects. Through a comprehensive public health strategy, it also raises public and healthcare provider awareness. In the United States, this has the enormous potential to reduce pulmonary embolism and deep vein thrombosis-related mortality and morbidity. Even though both the United Kingdom and Belgium are members of the European Union and respond similarly to internationally agreed-upon charters, national differences in environmental health policies persist, primarily as a result of pre-existing national policy arrangements and the activities of national institutions, as the examples of the United Kingdom and Belgium demonstrate. As a result, domestic and international institutions' interactions diverge. The effects of smoking on people who smoke outside in public places and the factors that influence where people smoke are the subjects of this study. In

order to learn more about the places where people smoke as well as the behaviors, perspectives, and experiences associated with smoking, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 35 adults in Toronto, Canada, who were both smokers and nonsmokers. Additionally, direct smoking observations were made at 12 public outdoor locations. Observations and interviews revealed that smoking was a problem at building entrances. Around 37% of smokers were observed across the sites within 9 meters of building entrances. Shelter, convenience, the social culture of smoking, visibility, and the presence of nonsmokers all had a significant impact on where people smoked. If there are clearly stated rules regarding smoking at building entrances, people who use public spaces might be able to avoid inhaling tobacco smoke when entering and exiting. However, more research is required to examine the potential for unintended consequences and the efficacy of outdoor restrictions. As indoor smoking restrictions have increased, many smokers now smoke outside, particularly at building entrances. In dense urban areas, this is currently a contentious social and health issue. Smokers who congregate outside buildings expose nonsmokers who are standing nearby or entering and exiting the building to secondhand smoke. The transportation systems in the United States have been identified as a risk to public health for a number of reasons, including the fact that they frequently promote automobile transportation and discourage physical activity. This paper provides a case study on the public health component of the arch front regional council's regional transportation plan. This plan is being used as an example by the transportation planners at Utah's largest Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) to promote transportation-based physical activity. The recommendations were guided by a process that included a comprehensive literature review, a review of state programs that were already in place, meetings with advisory groups and stakeholders, and policy recommendations based on local conditions that were already in place.

## Disease Transmission

A solitary goal brought partners from various foundations and interests together: to improve public health. On the basis of this collaborative process, nine specific policy approaches were specifically recommended for approval and inclusion in the Wasatch Front Regional Transportation Plan. A new field known as public health genomics combines knowledge of the social,

legal, and ethical repercussions of technological and scientific advancements with knowledge of genetic epidemiology. It prioritizes populations, health services, and public health programs over individual clinical care. This chapter provides an overview of the development of public health genomics, its key concepts, and program and activity examples. In public health genomics, advances in human genetics and molecular biotechnology are utilized to improve public health and prevent

disease. Programs and policies that incorporate individual differences in disease susceptibility and response to treatment provide new opportunities that complement the conventional public health approach. It acknowledges that populations are not genetically identical. The various definitions of public health genomics all implicitly acknowledge that the interaction of genes and environment is the cause of all human traits.