

Review Article

THE ROLE OF EMERGENCY NURSING IN NEW NORMAL ADAPTATION: A NARRATIVE REVIEW

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Abstract

The new normal for nurses is a push to revitalize the profession, especially for emergency nurses. Many patients with COVID-19 will be asymptomatic or minimally symptomatic. The role of Emergency Nurses as frontline in Pandemic have to adaptation with new standard for guideline personal protection equipment. The purpose of this study was to discuss the role of Emergency Nursing in in new normal adaptation during pandemic of Covid-19. This is a theoretical reflection based on the scientific literature. The pandemic emphasizes the importance of nursing care for the preservation of life and the right to health, and the Nursing Now Campaign echoes the demand for recognition of nursing practitioners who are at the frontline fighting of the COVID-19. Nursing practitioners have vital role as care giver, educator, advocacy, researcher and agent of change. Emergency of nursing have vital role in new normal adaptation as frontline. Nursing must consider its own worth, expand its potential for lifelong learning role as care giver, educator, advocacy and researcher, and be mindful be agent of change.

Keywords: *Nurse's role, emergency nursing, new normal adaptation, Covid-19.*

INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 case has not shown a significant decrease in the implementation of the new normal. Some members of the group are still concerned. The government's large-scale controls had little impact. The corona virus 19 This case progressed until there were records of deaths and shipments from countries other than China (Huang, 2019) The Chinese government announced to WHO the total cases of patients with pneumonia who did not 44 cases are identified, this case is suspected to be

a case of "super spreader" from December 31, 2019 to January 3, 2020. WHO In Indonesia was confirmed have been 1,528 COVID-19 cases and 136 deaths linked to the disease as of March 31, 2020. The case fatality rate (CFR) in the country is also much higher than in the People's Republic of China (8.9 percent vs 4 percent) (WHO,2020); (Ministry of Health RI,2020). This virus is spread through the air in health care facilities where some medical procedures, such as blood transfusions, are performed. Several reports of outbreaks related

to space in congested spaces indicate the possibility of aerosol transmission, accompanied by transmission *droplet*. Symptoms of Covid-19: Cough 50-80%, fever 85%, fatigue 69.6%, shortness of breath 20-40%, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting (Chen J, 2020); (Qu J, 2021).

New normal adaptation is a new order, people can carry out everyday activities by adjusting to be able to survive under the conditions of the Covid-19 epidemic. The new normal for nurses is a push to revitalize the profession, especially for emergency nurses who are on the front lines of patient care (Schwerdtle, 2020). The growing demand for health care necessitates that current nurses have the necessary expertise and skills. Nurses are important in managing a health crisis because they are a vital link (Stanley, 2020). Nurses have a strong ability to think outside the box and come up with imaginative and inventive solutions to a wide range of issues, conundrums, and challenges. However, there is still a lot about this situation that is fresh and scary. One factor is the rapid spread of COVID19. We're up against the clock in the battle against COVID19 (Jackson, 2020).

DEVELOPMENT

Using a structured search strategy, the electronic databases CINAHL, MEDLINE, EMBASE, PubMed, Google Scholar, MedNar, ProQuest and Index to Theses were searched in March 2020. (Nurse OR the Role of Nurses OR Emergency Nurses OR Nurses Role as educator OR Nurses Role as care giver OR Nurses Role as researcher OR Nurses Role as agent of change OR Nurses Role as advocate OR Covid-19 OR Pandemic OR Adaptation OR New Normal) were the keywords used in the search. The additional material contains the final MEDLINE search method. The search approach intended to discover published qualitative or quantitative research in the English language, with a two-year time constraint (2019-2021). Nurses working in an emergency department during a Covid-19 pandemic were included in studies if they

described their experiences. Results of the search: The title and abstract of the remaining 78 citations were checked for relevance, and 21 were retrieved for possible inclusion. These papers' references were scrutinized. fourteen of the twenty-one papers were rejected because they did not match the inclusion requirements. The following were among the reasons for exclusion: 1) There was no separate data collection for emergency nurses. 2) The paper was not written in English. 3) The data was older than two years. 4) The study focused on emergency department and frontline nurses. Finally, 14 papers were evaluated and included in the review. Despite looking for papers on Covid-19, the technique of data collection and study results were not found. Some studies provide information on the involvement of nurses in pandemics. The relevant study findings from the listed studies illustrate the meaning of the finding, or included geographic location, setting, number of participants, and participant demographics (e.g. age, sex, and years of experience in pandemic Covid-19). The review included 14 credible (supplementary material) findings that were organized into five groups based on semantic similarity. On the basis of these categories, Nurses' Roles in the Emergency Department: as caregivers, as educators, as advocates, as researchers, and as change agents.

DISCUSSION

Covid-19 in the Health Service

When proper PPE is not used, direct physical contact or face-to-face with cases probable or confirmed within one meter for prolonged periods. Transmission may also occur from an infected individual who is asymptomatic, but the degree to which this form of transmission occurs is unknown, and further research is needed as soon as possible (Schroeder, 2021). The role and rate of transmission by air outside health-care facilities, and especially in confined spaces with poor ventilation (Schwerdtle, 2020).

Role of Emergency Nurses in New Normal Adaptation

The nurse's responsibility, according to Florence Nightingale, is to keep the patient in the greatest possible health despite the health problems that afflict him (Alligood, 2014). The role of Emergency nurses as frontline in Pandemic have to adaptation with "new standard" is used to indicate that something is different or has not been completed. It will become a habit do it before. People must be vigilant to meet their everyday needs as a result of new laws, lifestyles, and behaviors. Nurses must continue to expand their expertise and abilities in order to carry out the new normal existence.

Emergency nurses serve as the healthcare system's gatekeepers, recognizing patients with infections who are suspected or proven. The responsibility of emergency nurses in preventing the spread of Emergency Department by implementing and maintaining high-quality infection control measures is critical (Lam, 2020). The nurse's first and most important responsibility is to prevent themselves from catching or transmitting COVID-19. All health care personnel, especially emergency nurses, should be provided with adequate personal protection equipment (PPE). PPE to aid in predicting emergency nurses' attitudes and behaviors in future looming epidemic occurrences, boosting emergency nurses' preparedness in such situation. According to studies, emergency nurses are expected to alter their practice regularly and quickly in response to changes in infection control guidelines, even if the changes are minor and/or implicit (Deitrick, 2020).

As frontline, nursing emergencies have a critical part in the new normal adaption. Nursing must value itself, develop its potential for lifelong learning as a caregiver, educator, advocate, and researcher, and be mindful be agent of change.

1. The Role of the Nurse as Caregiver in Emergency Department

In the research of nurses performing triage based on the EWS Covid-19, nurses provide nursing care in an emergency. Nurses set up a triage point at the entrance to the health care center, screening patients before they entered the waiting room to reduce the spread of covid-19 in hospitals, especially the emergency department (Buheji, 2020). Setting up a hand washing station or a hand sanitizer in the waiting room or next to the patient's bed, as well as posting posters or information brochures encouraging visitors to follow health protocols. Keep waiting rooms to a minimum and be on the lookout for signs like coughing, shortness of breath, and trouble breathing.

Nurses report their findings to doctors, determine whether respiratory therapy is needed, assess the patient's response to medical treatments, and advise patients, all while providing a listening ear or a calming touch (Schwerdtle, 2020).

After triage has determined that patients with a waiting time of less than 5 minutes have priority, the primary survey is conducted. Breathing, airway (including rhythm, depth, frequency, and breath sound), circulation, perception, and exposure are all part of the primary survey (ABC) (Chamboredon, 2020). A thorough physical examination from head to toe is also required for the secondary test (secondary survey), as well as an examination of a history of food, substance, and other allergies (AMPLE). During the Covid-19 pandemic, psychosocial study, including anxiety and depression, is needed. Then there are the ancillary examinations, such as x-rays and lab tests (Catania, 2021). Finally, the re-evaluation revealed that there has been a substantial change (Duncan, 2021).

2. The Role of Nurses as Educators

Patient education is an important part of the treatment, may be possible if the presentation is made to the emergency department (ED). According Deitrick (2020) Emergency departments offer an important opportunity for educational interventions, their role in preventing Covid-19 is carried out by education on physical distancing, hand washing with soap, mask use, and other topics. Providing health education and awareness on the community of safe living in order to avoid the spread of the Covid-19 outbreak (Buheji, 2020). And also assists clients in and their awareness of fitness, disease signs, and also taking steps to improve the client's actions after receiving health education (Catania, 2021).

3. The Role of Nurses as Advocacy

The purpose is to identify the role of Emergency nurses as health advocates and to summarize the benefits and drawbacks of using the Emergency department as a venue for advocacy. Emergency nurses are the advocates Fear of taking risk, fear Development of ethical for patients as they are intubated, of conflict & lack of power climate compatible with sedated. Also assisting by the client and family nurse in interpreting data from service providers in the future The Emergency nurse upholds and protects the patient's rights, which include the right to the best possible treatment, access to disease records, anonymity, self-determination, and liability for negligence (Jackson, 2020); Turale (2020). Covid-19: a better understanding and perception of the issues making decisions is accomplished by assisting families in making decisions to solve issues based on feedback from other family members and official government data (Turale, 2020).

4. The Role of Nurses as Researcher

The nurse conducts research that is focused on fact. The nurse's job as a nurse manager as an emergency human resource

manager, nurses overseeing equipment, services, and infrastructure, as well as reviewing the Guidelines, Guidelines, and Service Standards in the Emergency Department in order to promote patient safety in pandemic masses (Stanley, 2020). The nurse's position as a coordinator entails directing, planning, and organizing services in the health team's emergency room so that health services can be directed and tailored to the client's needs. A nurse is a role model since she provides and works effectively in emergency care. Guidelines and the nursing code of ethics are followed by nurses with all their heart to give best services (Catania, 2021).

5. The Role of Nurses as Agent of Change

Nurses at the emergency room enforce the rules. Communication and coordination the corona virus spreads among team members thanks to structured communication. Handling of containment policies among team members that may result in life-threatening situations, e.g. Details on Covid-19 are included. Distributing face masks, trauma, and cardiac arrest with the establishment and training of symptomatic but stable Covid-19 positive patients are all part of the plan. Standard procedures or guidelines for resuscitation of patients who must wait outside, as well as cardiac arrest monitoring. Maintain a sufficient supply of PPEs by maintaining Covid-19 confirmed patients (Deitrick, 2020).

This function includes leading, planning, and coordinating health-care services from the health-care team so that health-care services can be targeted and based on the knowledge of clients.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

Dini Prastyo Wijayanti: The main conceptual ideas and proof outline wrote the manuscript.

Meli Diana: Technical editing and writing in reviewing and revising the manuscript and helped different information.

Dimas Hadi Prayoga: Wrote the manuscript.

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