

Nursing Work and its Interest for Health

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Nursing is the world's largest individual occupation in the health sector and it is the basis of Interprofessional health teams that deliver on the promise of health for all. Nursing care has been recognized since its inception and its role is decisive in the global agenda given the health needs and the changes that are taking place [1].

The World Health Organization, which together with the Pan American Health Organization, they made observations to assess their role in the face of its deficit, low remuneration, gender inequality and there is a lack of professional and political leadership, regulation and various levels of education and practice roles [2].

Globally, nursing personnel are out of proportion to what is necessary to achieve universal health coverage and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [3]. From 191 countries worldwide; There are countries with more than 80 nurses per 10,000 inhabitants and others with five professionals per 10,000 inhabitants. In 34.1% of the countries, the nurse-doctor ratio is less than one [4].

Globally, it translates into a density of 36.9 nurses per 10,000 inhabitants. If the stock of nursing personnel is compared with the aggregate stock of doctors, midwifery, dentists and pharmacists in the 172 countries with the available data, nurses represent an average of 59% of health professionals [3].

In 2018 the study of the analysis of the variables; proportion of professionals by country and subregion, the professional category, and the nurse-doctor ratio, the results show that the distribution of the nursing workforce of the 27 included countries, the total number of nursing personnel was 9,655,748 professionals, as of October 2017. On the other hand, it shows that the distribution of medical personnel and nurses varies by country: Argentina, Cuba, Cayman Islands and Uruguay have the highest proportion of doctors per population, with ranges from 40 to 70 for every 10,000 inhabitants [5]. Difficulties in attracting professionals in remote and rural areas and the inequalities that prevail in working conditions affect the training of human resources and access to qualified professionals. From this analysis, it turns out that the nursing workforce represents approximately 70% and is made up of technologists, technicians and nursing assistants in these countries of the Americas [4].

In some countries, new profiles such as advanced practice nursing staff are being developed, in addition to the evidence-based skills and knowledge necessary to promote health, prevention, and adequate control of communicable and non-communicable diseases [2]. The existence of an advanced nursing function is more frequent in countries with a low density of doctors, which suggests that greater professional autonomy for nurses could be a political response to mitigate the shortage of doctors and demonstrate the professional care proper to the infirmary [3].

This professional care is structured, formalized and destined to satisfy the needs of the human being with the purpose of promoting, maintaining or recovering health. Although all care responds to a need, health care has specific goals, it is supported in an epistemological context, and it is formalized and developed through a series of techniques learned in professional nursing training [6].

At the same time, the need to improve working conditions and invest in education, employment and leadership in nursing has become evident, so that they can perform their skills to the best of their ability to care for health needs individually or by the population. As reflected in the current context they are facing since the COVID-19 pandemic began in early 2020 in the world, the role of nurses has been essential in protecting people's health and saving lives.

Finally, in this situation, the different international agencies are recommended to value and expand the role of nursing with education according to the needs of the individual, family and community to address health needs, postgraduate training in primary health care services, regulations at work, gender equality and leadership to continue facing the great challenges around the world and the scope to achieve universal health coverage and Access [7].

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