



History of Nursing and the Majority of Cultures have always Produced a Stream of Nurses who are Religiously Committed to Serving Others

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DESCRIPTION

The Latin word “nutrire,” which means “to suckle,” is where the term “nurse” originated, referring to a wet-nurse; It wasn’t until the late 16th century that it came to mean a person who cares for the infirm. The majority of cultures have always produced a stream of nurses who are religiously committed to serving others. From the very beginning, the Christian and Muslim worlds produced a steady stream of dedicated nurses. Prior to the development of modern nursing, Catholic nuns and the military frequently provided similar services in Europe. Nursing didn’t become a secular profession until the 19th century. In the United States, it wasn’t until doctors left the home that nursing became common practice. Prior to the 1800s, nurses did little work related to healthcare. Although there is a dearth of primary sources for the early history of nurses, the profession of nursing as a whole has long been an extension of women’s wet-nursing role. Ashoka, a Buddhist Indian ruler who reigned from 268 BC to 232 BC, built a series of pillars. Among the pillars was an edict directing hospitals to be built along travellers’ routes and to be “well provided with instruments and medicine, consisting of mineral and vegetable drugs, with roots and fruits”; Drugs, medical roots, and herbs must be procured whenever they are unavailable, and skilled physicians must be appointed at the state’s expense to administer them. Until the decline of Buddhism in India around that time, the public hospital system continued AD 750. The Charaka Samhita was written in India around 100 BC. It says that good medical practice needs a patient, a doctor, a nurse, and medicines. The nurse needs to be knowledgeable, skilled at making formulations and dosages, kind to everyone, and clean. Romans 16:1 mention Phoebe, the first known Christian nurse. Early on in the Christian Church’s history. In the year 50 AD, St. Paul sent Phoebe, a deaconess, to Rome as the first visiting nurse. Following Je-

sus’ commands, Christianity has urged its adherents to care for the sick since its inception. Physicians were frequently priests as well. Geoffrey Blainey, a historian, says that while pagan religions rarely helped the sick, early Christians were willing to feed the sick and nurse them, especially during the smallpox epidemic in AD 165-180 and the measles epidemic in AD 250; Christians, regardless of religion, gained friends and sympathizers by caring for the sick and dying. Christianity became the official religion of the Roman Empire after the First Council of Nicaea in AD 325, which led to an expansion of the provision of care.

CONCLUSION

The ones built around were among the earliest 370 by Saint Fabiola in Rome around the time of St. Basil the Great, bishop of Caesarea Mazaca in Asia Minor (modern-day Turkey). By physician-priest Saint Sampson (d. 530), St. Basil’s hospital in Constantinople was built. Called the Basiliad, it resembled a city and included housing for doctors and nurses as well as separate buildings for various classes of patients, including lepers. Eventually, construction of a hospital in each cathedral town began. After the early church’s persecution ended, systematic nursing and hospitals emerged as a result of the Christian emphasis on practical charity. Benedict of Nursia and other ancient church leaders valued medicine as a complement to hospitality.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author is grateful to the journal editor and the anonymous reviewers for their helpful comments and suggestions.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author declared no potential conflicts of interest for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Received:	03-October-2022	Manuscript No:	IPQPC-22-14843
Editor assigned:	05-October-2022	PreQC No:	IPQPC-22-14843 (PQ)
Reviewed:	19-October-2022	QC No:	IPQPC-22-14843
Revised:	24-October-2022	Manuscript No:	IPQPC-22-14843 (R)
Published:	31-October-2022	DOI:	10.36648/1479-1064.22.30.83

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Citation Qiu K (2022) History of Nursing and the Majority of Cultures have always Produced a Stream of Nurses who are Religiously Committed to Serving Others. Qual Prim Care. 30:41842.

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