Ebola will elevate respect for nurses
By Theresa Brown
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The Ebola epidemic

A healthcare worker diagnosed with Ebola after returning from Sierra Leone is wheeled in a quarantine tent onto an airplane at Glasgow International Airport in Scotland on Tuesday, December 30, bound for The Royal Free hospital in London. Health officials say the Ebola outbreak in West Africa is the deadliest ever. More than 6,000 people have died there, according to the World Health Organization.

STORY HIGHLIGHTS
• At one time, a nurse would have to give up her seat to a doctor if he didn’t have one
• Theresa Brown: Respect for nurses better; Ebola brought home how crucial they are
• Brown: They provide under-recognized 24/7 care for dangerously ill patients
• Brown: A “National Nurse” should work with surgeon general in health campaigns

Editor’s note: Theresa Brown, RN, is a clinical nurse and the author of “Critical Care: A New Nurse Faces Death, Life and Everything in Between.”

(CNN) -- Back in the day, nurses will tell you, if a doctor came into a room and no chair was available for him, a nurse would have to give up her seat. Those days are long gone, but for a long time, nurses didn’t have a guaranteed seat at the health care policy table—until now.

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Nurses have always been the hospitals’ front line, but the infections of Dallas nurses Nina Pham and Amber Vinson made that reality concrete in a way that could be transformative for nursing. We nurses have all been there, taking care of patients with HIV and hepatitis C, but Ebola is so lethal, and patients produce such a huge volume of contagious bodily fluids at their sickest, that nursing’s role in containing Ebola was revealed as crucial.

Sadly, at first, the nurses were blamed for mistakes made in Dallas: a failure to pass on information about Duncan’s travel record, an accusation that nurse Nina Pham “breached protocol” and therefore became infected, and the vilification of RN Amber Vinson for...
Scapegoating is depressingly familiar to many nurses, but this time the profession pushed back. The American Nurses Association, National Nurses United, and bloggers and social media users nationwide championed nurses and criticized the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for its oddly lax protocols and inadequate recommendations about appropriate personal protective equipment.

Pamela Cipriano, president of the ANA, says she spoke out to ensure the safety of all health care workers. A joint statement from the ANA, American Medical Association and the American Hospital Association affirms that staff members caring for Ebola patients need adequate protective gear. Responding to pressure, the CDC just released new Ebola guidelines that apply to all caregivers.

This is important not only because improved infection protocols were necessary, but also because in that moment nurses and doctors achieved an unusual level of parity: The guidelines apply equally to all of us. Registered nurses arguably outstrip medical doctors in importance because they face greater risk from Ebola than physicians: Providing care 24/7 for patients who may be vomiting, having copious diarrhea or bleeding uncontrollably is very dangerous.

It's unfortunate it took a health care crisis to showcase that nursing is central to successful health care, but in the end, health care in the United States will be better off because of it. Nurses are partners in care with physicians, and patients need our input to count.

Anyone who doubts this should revisit why people get admitted to the hospital in the first place. Patients come to the hospital because they need, at a minimum, round the clock nursing care. We administer medications, sure, talk to family members, and lend an empathic ear when we can find the time. But nurses in hospitals do a lot more than that.

Being a front line care provider means that nurses must be constantly alert to worrisome changes in patient condition: sudden shortness of breath, crushing chest pain or the inability to respond. Nurses are also the "final check" on all doctors' orders, meaning that before we implement the orders we need to verify for ourselves that they are correct. And it's the nurses' job to assess and report on what the patient needs, whether an increase in pain medicine, a change in diet or an emergency response team.

Nurses' work is often under-recognized. But one way that the health care community could solidify nurses' integral role would be to pass the "National Nurse Act of 2013." This bill establishes the position of a "National Nurse" who would work with and complement the surgeon general in public health campaigns, including Ebola transmission, the need for flu shots, or worries about enterovirus.

For our patients and our system to be as healthy as possible, nurses need to take that chair we're now allowed to always sit in, and be welcomed with everyone else at the health care table.

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