

Could 'virtual nurses' be the answer to aged care staffing woes? Dream on

August 5 2022, by Micah DJ Peters



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Former Health Department Chief Martin Bowles has <u>reportedly</u> <u>proposed</u> "virtual nurses" could help address the shortage of nurses in aged care.



This might involve remote, possibly <u>artificial intelligence</u>-assisted, virtual care, rather than physical nurse presence, to assist nursing homes to meet new legislative requirements to have a registered nurse present 24/7.

There are clear opportunities for technological innovations to improve the care, health, and well-being of older people. However, substitution of face-to-face nursing and human interaction with remote care is not the answer.

This seriously risks perpetuating the status quo where <u>many older people</u> <u>suffer</u> from isolation, neglect and lack of human engagement.

"Virtual' nurses may be needed to meet 24/7 aged care staff mandate, top health executive says https://t.co/EVOf8esfTK

— Guardian news (@guardiannews) <u>August 2, 2022</u>

Eroding requirements to properly staff nursing homes with registered nurses could make it even harder to <u>attract and keep</u> staff.

What are 'virtual nurses?'

"Robot nurses" already exist in some contexts, helping to move patients, take <u>vital signs</u> (such as blood pressure), carry medicines and laundry, and even engage with patients.

How Paro the robot seal is being used to help people w/#dementia http://t.co/65GZPQdjb2 #caregiving #Alzheimers pic.twitter.com/gXYztkNAJo

— Ian Kremer (@LEAD_Coalition) May 23, 2015



However, "virtual nursing" likely refers to more familiar technology where a real nurse provides a limited range of care via <u>telehealth</u> (by phone and/or video).

While some might appreciate when robots can assist with <u>certain tasks</u>, much of what nurses do cannot and should not be performed remotely (or by robots).

Indeed, older people, their loved ones, and staff are <u>calling out for</u> more physically present staff and more time to care and interact, not virtual interfaces and remote consultations.

The benefits of technology in <u>health care</u> are unquestionable and many innovations have improved care for older people. Artificial intelligence shows promise in helping <u>prevent and detect falls</u>, and socially assistive robots such as <u>PARO</u> (a baby harp seal), have been shown to reduce stress, anxiety and antipsychotic use in people with dementia.

Technology should not, however, be introduced at the <u>expense of care</u> <u>quality</u> or supporting and sustaining a suitably sized and skilled <u>aged care</u> workforce. We still need to adequately staff nursing homes to provide <u>safe</u>, <u>dignified care</u>.

We need adequate staffing

The <u>Royal Commission into Aged Care Quality and Safety</u> heard a vast quantity of evidence regarding insufficient staffing, particularly of nurses who have the education and skills to deliver high quality clinical and <u>personal care</u>.

This expertise is why nurses cannot be replaced with remote care, and why the Commission recommended 24/7 registered nurse presence; this has now been <u>legislated</u>.



More than half of Australian aged care residents live in nursing homes with <u>unacceptably low levels of staffing</u> and <u>around 20%</u> do not have a <u>registered nurse</u> onsite overnight.

Insufficient staffing results in workers <u>not having time to interact</u> with residents meaningfully and compassionately and also contributes to avoidable hospitalizations, worse quality care and outcomes, and poor working conditions for staff.

As social beings, <u>human interaction</u> is <u>fundamental to health</u>, well-being, and best practice care. This is particularly true for <u>older people in nursing homes</u> who are less able to engage with others and is especially vital for those living with <u>mobility challenges</u> and <u>dementia</u>.

Partly due to <u>nurse</u> low staffing levels, <u>loneliness</u>, <u>isolation</u> and <u>mental ill</u> <u>health</u> are widespread in aged care and have become more common due to <u>pandemic related restrictions</u> on visitors and staff.

Care experiences are shaped by <u>human interaction and contact</u>; the touch of a hand, a smile, eye contact, and being able to take the time to genuinely listen.

These actions are central to how nurses and other staff build effective and <u>meaningful relationships</u> with residents.

Seeking to replace human contact with virtual interfaces seems both inconsistent with the Royal Commission's findings and possibly cruel.

Personal interactions also help staff, as the <u>Royal Commission</u> highlighted: "Knowing those they care for helps care staff to understand how someone would like to be cared for and what is important to them. It helps staff to care—and to care in a way that reinforces that person's sense of self and maintains their dignity. This type of person-centered



care takes time."

Rather than circumventing reforms to ensure more nurses provide face-to-face care in nursing homes, we need to address the range of challenges contributing to widespread and tenacious <u>workforce shortages</u>

There are clear challenges for growing and retaining a sufficiently sized and skilled aged care workforce. However, government reforms, such as better pay, mandated care time, and greater accountability and transparency regarding the use of funds all work together to make aged care a feasible and attractive sector to work in.

This is one where staff are supported to provide the high quality and safe aged care all Australians deserve and where <u>older people</u> receive best practice, human care.

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