



Ensayo: la enfermería en México

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Ingles I

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Patient care is one of the main functions of a nurse. It is vital that all countries have a quality health service. In Mexico, the long work that this profession entails is reflected over time, with the aim of ensuring that the Mexican community receives the treatment worthy of a health service.

That is why I will talk about nursing in Mexico and the most important and relevant events in nursing.

It has been 88 years since January 6 was instituted in the country as the Day of the Nurse and the Nurse by Dr.

José Castro Villagrana, during his tenure at the head of the Hospital Juárez de México, to recognize and celebrate his great work and dedication for the health of the population.

Currently, according to figures from the Ministry of Health, up to 2017 there were more than 300,000 registered nurses in the country, of which women stand out as they represent 85 percent of the human resources in this profession.

The Survey on Public Perception of Science and Technology (ENPECYT) 2017, published on the INEGI website, reports that nursing is considered by the population as one of the most respectable professions, after firefighters and inventors, in that order.

Guillén in the article “Brief History of Nursing in Mexico”, the wounded in combat were cared for in Tehuacán (hospital) by male nurses; at the same time, women also practiced nursing, especially as midwives.

Some of the tasks the nurses performed were healing in hospitals and prisons and they earned 50 pesos a year.

At the end of the 19th century, nurses were paid 8 pesos with 25 cents a month and worked long hours: during the day, from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. , while at night, from 8 p. m. to 7 a. m.

During the Mexican Revolution, nurses were actively involved in assisting the wounded in the midst of battle.

Already in the modern history of the country, nursing played an important role not only in the care of sick and injured people, but also as

disseminators of knowledge to prevent diseases and protect the health of citizens.

They, like subsequent generations, were trained to reduce infant mortality, as well as to participate in health campaigns aimed at reducing infectious diseases, and to disseminate hygiene measures that were not always well received by the people, as health brigades were sometimes attacked. As the twentieth century progressed, the profile of nursing staff was adapted to respond to care in rural areas, the increase in non-communicable diseases and the strengthening of health services in terms of health care. and administration, as well as the training of new human resources with new knowledge, to better perform their tasks, as described by María de Lourdes Alemán in the article "The training of nurses in the School of Public Health of Mexico, 1922-2009".

In this way, the nurses of Mexico have been present giving care for generations, so on this day we celebrate their commitment and passion for their daily dedication in every community, medical center and hospital in the country.

In conclusion, we know that nursing played an important role throughout the history of the whole Mexican country, knowing that methods were developed empirically and were reinforced with studies and were reinforced with special education dedicated to this profession. Nowadays, nursing is one of the most complex jobs to perform, as there are an infinity of methods and techniques that nursing professionals must learn to care for patients.

Linkografía

<https://cancercenter100.com/informacion-sobre-el-cancer/historia-de-la-enfermeria-en-mexico/#:~:text=La%20primera%20enfermera%20que%20se,al%20cuidado%20de%20los%20enfermos.>

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