



The Autonomy of the Nurse Leader in Front of his Team

Costa de Moura ML,* da Silva Xisto de Souza PF

Instituto Nacional de Infectologia Evandro Chagas, Brasil

Abstract

The following text aims to state how the autonomy of the nursing team or a nurse leader is important for a health system that, until now, is in the process of being dismantled.

Keywords: Autonomy, Nursing, Patient

Introduction

The nurse's autonomy vis-à-vis the nursing team within the scope of practice is defined based on educational qualifications and specific experiences, professional and organizational expectations, determining the degree to which autonomous practice occurs.

Therefore, strategies to increase autonomy are based on defining clear expectations for autonomous decision-making and support to increase nurses' knowledge and experience. The nurse leader increases his autonomy when communicating and organizing his work, guaranteeing freedom of decisions.

In this context, another important action that we believe is always present is clinical judgment encouraging your team about patient treatment that are based on the science and art of practicing the profession, where nursing actions involve independence that can identify acceptable responses to situations that arise appear routinely.¹

Autonomy Over Patient Care Operations and The Direction of Their Unit

Authors such as MEYER² state that regarding care as a whole, and in this context, it is the way to demonstrate know-how, as it requires knowledge that qualifies the work of these professionals.

Nurses normally work as employees within various life

situations and within the healthcare system itself. We think that nursing must have a formal structure for participation in both organizational and system decisions. It is necessary to include nurses in fundamental organizational committees that establish patient care policies and procedures.

It is known from reports from professional colleagues that the experience and competence of clinical nurses when participating in decision-making in organizational processes are quite limited.

In this context, invitations from professionals when providing information for decisions exist, as it is the nurse who spends between 12 and 24 hours with the patient, but in fact the final choice or decision regarding procedures and actions, the nurse he is not involved, which limits his autonomy in political participation within his area of work.

Reflecting on the dynamics, it is essential to understand the production process. Suddenly that professional doesn't produce much, but his production is of quality, he is attentive and responsible. Be careful with his approach, and especially not confuse authority with authoritarianism.³

Conclusion

Have the ability to encompass and deal with multiple aspects of knowledge when carrying out tasks independently based on their experiences and discernment.

Quick Response Code:



***Corresponding author:** Maria Lucia Costa de Moura, Department of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, Evandro Chagas National Institute of Infectious Diseases, Av. 4365-Manguinhos Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

Received: 24 February, 2024

Published: 04 March, 2024

Citation: Maria Lucia Costa de Moura, da Silva Xisto de Souza PF. The Autonomy of the Nurse Leader in Front of his Team: Opinion. *Trends Nur Health Care Res.* 2024;4(1):1-2.

DOI: [10.53902/TNHCR.2024.04.000533](https://doi.org/10.53902/TNHCR.2024.04.000533)

Acknowledgements

None.

Funding

This Opinion received no external funding.

Conflict of Interest

Regarding the publication of this article, the authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

References

1. Carvalho de Fernanda D, Galdino Carolina A, Carvalho Claudia D. Autonomia do enfermeiro sob a ótica de auxiliares e técnicos de enfermagem. *Paraninfo Digital Monográficos de Investigación en Salud. Rev Paraninfo Digital*. 2014;p.20.
2. Meyer DE, Waldow VR, Lopes MJM. Marcas da diversidade: saberes e fazeres na enfermagem contemporânea. Porto Alegre (RS): Artes Médicas. 1998.
3. Morin Edgar. A cabeça bem feita: repensar a reforma, reformar o pensamento. Tradução de E. Jacobina. 3ª ed. Rio de Janeiro (RJ): Bertrand Brasil. 2001.