**Nsg498 Week1**

Student’s Name:

Institutional Affiliation:

Course:

Instructor:

Date:

**Introduction**

The nurse leader is responsible for identifying the causal and risk factors that cause patient falls. Nurse leaders should take regular rounds and assess patients' conditions to identify significant risk factors. They should ensure checking the facility’s monitoring systems to identify cases of patient falls. Also, nurse leaders should check records to identify instances when the problem occurred. They should talk to various stakeholders to determine the problem's frequency. Nurse leaders should be at the forefront when providing support to research teams and nurses to offer solutions. The leaders should communicate and seek information and opinions from families, patients and other key stakeholders. Also, nurse leaders have a significant responsibility of supporting the project planning and implementation process. They can do that by; participating in project meetings, suggesting efficient monitoring systems, advising on risk management plans, consulting with the top management, helping in budget estimation, monitoring the project performance and evaluation.

**Nurse Leader’s Role in Communication with Stakeholders**

Nurse leaders should communicate with patients and their families concerning the possible ways of minimizing patient falls. They should listen to patient suggestions and educate the patients and their families on risk prevention measures. Also, nurse leaders should communicate with physicians and other nurses on caring for patients and preventing accidental falls. They should figure out the risk factors and involve other medical practitioners to care for patients and enhance their safety (Neubert et al., 2016, p.904). Nurse leaders should also seek insurance guidance regarding policies to compensate patients and their families if the issues occur. They should also write to pharmaceutical firms regarding drugs that may cause drowsiness, causing patient falls. The firms can research ways to minimize the dangerous drug effects. Also, nurse leaders should communicate with hospital management teams on the risk prevention measures and systems. They should push the management to install such systems to enhance safety.

**Nurse Leader’s Role in Training**

Nurse leaders must ensure patient protection and safety. They should organize education and training programs for nurses, patients and their families. Besides, they must train patients and their families on possible risk prevention measures. They should train nurses to follow safety protocols and standards (Kelly et al., 2014, p.158). Also, they should monitor and conduct follow-up activities on the training sessions. Monitoring will ensure that every nursing practitioner attends the sessions. Nurse leaders have to organize the training venue, resources and materials. They should communicate to the relevant team members regarding the training activities. Also, they should identify the problems that require training solutions.

**Nurse Leader’s Budgeting Role**

Nurse leaders also have a role in designing appropriate budgets. They should set realistic goals and identify the required resources. Resource identification helps to develop realistic and more accurate budgets. It is the responsibility of nurse leaders to assist financial departments when drafting the budgets (Dunham-Taylor & Pinczuk, 2014, p.07). Nurse leaders can participate in designing two significant budgets. Firstly, the capital budget entails the financing of significant assets in a facility or health department. Such budgets involve substantial capital investments, but the items are long-lasting and do not require frequent purchase. Secondly, nurse leaders should design operating budgets that entail frequent and recurrent money investments. For instance, finances used to purchase drugs that enhance patient alertness are vital and require regular purchase. During budgeting, nurse leaders collect information, plan activities and implement the budgets, checking for deficiencies and oversupply.

**Nurse Leader’s Role in Change Management**

Nurse leaders have a significant role in managing significant changes in their departments. They should design the risk management strategies and ensure their implementation. Also, they should monitor progress at every implementation phase. Researching significant problems facing the department and probable risk prevention measures is essential in facilitating change (Antwi & Kale, 2014). Outcome evaluation helps to identify deficiency areas during change implementation. The Nudge theory would be critical to the nurse leader when executing changes regarding patient falls. The approach entails various principles which ensure team cooperation and prevent resistance (Mortensen et al., 2019, p.1605). It involves defining the appropriate changes and engaging nurses to understand their perceptions. The nurse leader should present the alternatives and seek nurses’ feedback. For instance, the nurse leader can propose for nurses to accompany patients around the hospital facility. The leader should then seek nurses’ opinions regarding the suggestion. The leader should limit the alternatives to prevent nurses from disputing and to encourage cooperation. Communicating progress and the success results also encourages nurses to support change.

**Authority of Nurse Leaders**

Nurse leaders have various professional authorities. First, they have the power to make patient decisions that enhance their safety. Through their experience and medical knowledge, they know what's best for patients thus can make quality decisions (Hughes et al., 2015, p.2125). Also, they have the authority to take disciplinary action against nurses who undermine or risk a patient’s safety. For instance, they can involve relevant stakeholders in the corrective action for such a nurse. Besides, they have the authority to implement measures that ensure a safe physical environment for the patients. They can develop workable treatment plans and evaluate outcomes. They also have the power to manage their teams and promote general health by implementing good strategies.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, nurse leaders are an essential component when implementing programs and enhancing patient safety. They define problems, assess situations, and assist other nurses in creating good patient outcomes. They are crucial in enhancing communication throughout their departments. They help in problem identification and conflict resolution. They also engage in budgeting by estimating costs and ensuring that the budget is for all vital resources. Training is also crucial, and nurse leaders organize for the training of their team members to equip them with necessary skills and ensure that they are up-to-date regarding their nursing roles. During significant organizational changes, nurse leaders manage the process to ensure its effectiveness and participation of all relevant stakeholders.

**References**

Antwi, M., & Kale, M. (2014). Change management in healthcare. *Literature Review*. https://smith.queensu.ca/centres/monieson/knowledge\_articles/files/Change%20Management%20in%20Healthcare%20-%20Lit%20Review%20-%20AP%20FINAL.pdf

Dunham-Taylor, J., & Pinczuk, J. Z. (2014). *Financial Management for Nurse Managers*. Jones & Bartlett Publishers. https://books.google.co.ke/books?hl=en&lr=&id=pCR2AwAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PR1&dq=nurse+leader%27s+budgeting+role&ots=6j5z-Kl3ir&sig=Oonzg2RFng2vaZnA5kq7xTeamvU&redir\_esc=y#v=onepage&q=nurse%20leader's%20budgeting%20role&f=false

Hughes, K. A., Carryer, J. B., & White, J. (2015). Structural positioning of nurse leaders and empowerment. *Journal of Clinical Nursing*, *24(15-16), 2125-2132*. https://doi.org/10.1111/jocn.12839

Kelly, L. A., Wicker, T. L., & Gerkin, R. D. (2014). The relationship of training and education to leadership practices in frontline nurse leaders. *JONA: The Journal of Nursing Administration*, *44(3), 158-163*. https://journals.lww.com/jonajournal/Abstract/2014/03000/The\_Relationship\_of\_Training\_and\_Education\_to.9.aspx

Mortensen, A. H., Nordhaug, M., & Lohne, V. (2019). Nudging in nursing. *Nursing Ethics*, *26(6), 1601-1610*. https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0969733018779226

Neubert, M. J., Hunter, E. M., & Tolentino, R. C. (2016). A servant leader and their stakeholders: When does organizational structure enhance a leader's influence? *The Leadership Quarterly*, *27(6), 896-910*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.leaqua.2016.05.005