

Changing the Paradigm in Nursing: from the Care Paradigm to the Islamic Paradigm

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Abstract


Background and Objective: Nursing theorists have defined nursing knowledge within the framework of the governing philosophies. Nursing theories belonging to the modernist era were developed based on the principles of modernist philosophy. With criticisms about the negative consequences of modernism, nursing scientists decided to move from modernism to postmodernism and the care paradigm that originated from postmodernism. Expression of excessive criticism about the foundations of postmodernism shed doubt on the effectiveness of the care paradigm. The aim of this study was to investigate the consequences of the biomedical and care paradigm on nursing and provide an alternative and monotheistic paradigm.

Methods: The present study is library-based. The books and articles related to the most important nursing philosophies and paradigms in the time range of 1950 to 2020 were searched on the national and international databases and examined using a descriptive analytical approach. The authors reported no conflict of interests.

Results: One-dimensional view of and attention only to objective signs are among the criticisms of modernism and the biomedical paradigm, also, the lack of a solid standard of good or bad, the violation of the law of the community of contradictions by stating the acceptance of some truths in the world and the denial of general rules are among the criticisms of postmodernism and the care paradigm. The Islamic paradigm, while having the strengths of the last two paradigms, does not have their weaknesses.

Conclusion: Given the need to present a nursing paradigm based on the prevailing philosophy of any society, the Islamic paradigm is proposed as a way out of the challenges created by the current paradigm in nursing.



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Summary

Background and Objective

Nursing theorists have defined nursing knowledge within the framework of governing philosophies (1, 2) in order to promote the profession and increase the effectiveness of care and satisfaction (3, 4). Due to the prevalence of modernist

philosophy for about four centuries (5, 6), the nursing theories presented at that time were based on the principles of modernism philosophy (7) as the biomedical paradigm (8). Despite advances in the experimental sciences and the tools during modernism (9), which promoted the experimental science of nursing, the consequences of the philosophical thinking of modernism, which is to look at man in a one-dimensional way and to

satisfy only his material needs, have led to criticism of modernism (10). At this time, the signs of the transition from modernism and the biomedical paradigm emerged, so attention to the care paradigm that originated in the postmodernist movement became stronger (11). Excessive criticism of the foundations of postmodernism has cast doubt over the effectiveness of the care paradigm (12, 13). Postmodernism strongly believes in humanism and the originality of language (14), being away from objectivism (11) and relativism in order to eliminate the shortcomings of modernism (15). Examples of critiques of postmodernism and the care paradigm included providing care based on the needs expressed by the patient (16), relativizing moral values (15), meaninglessness of words (11), lack of a definite criterion of good or bad (17), deviating from objectivism to subjectivism (18), violating the law of universal acceptance (19), and denial of general laws and rules (20). Although postmodernism has far more advantages than modernism, it has been contradicted by the results of various studies (12, 13). Some nursing scientists have considered the existence of some hidden dualities (21), the occurrence of complexities of health and disease experiences (22), and the unresponsiveness of the philosophy of governing nursing to these complexities (22), which opens the window of attention to other philosophies in nursing (1, 23-25). Accordingly, some studies suggest the need for theorizing based on the ideas of monotheistic philosophy as a suitable solution to overcome the challenges created (23, 26, 27) because only God, the Creator of man, is aware of all human needs, and if man and his needs are fully identified, a more complete and perfect model of care will emerge (28). The aim of this study was to investigate the consequences of biomedical and care paradigms in nursing and to present a monotheistic and alternative paradigm.

Methods

The present study is library-based. The books and articles related to the most important nursing philosophies and paradigms in the time range of 1950 to 2020 were searched on the national and international databases and examined using a descriptive analytical approach, various studies in the time range of were searched on internal and external databases.

Results

In modernism, the worldly pleasure of man, which leads to an emphasis on the material dimension of

man, is emphasized (7). Criticisms of modernism and biomedical paradigm such as not seeing all the dimensions of a human being (29), not having a holistic view of human beings (30), neglecting the effect of spirituality on health (7), and not paying attention to differences in principles and definitions in different cultures and to creativity (31) all refer to the principles of modernism (30). Nursing scientists decided to move from modernism (11, 32) to postmodernism and the care paradigm originated from postmodernism (33, 34). The care paradigm, which emphasizes the human-centeredness that is influenced by material and immaterial factors and leads to the centrality of "unique" care, a special place has been given to language to express mentalities and needs and the need to clarify the meanings of words used in relation to the patient (11). Postmodernism has a series of principles such as truth-avoidance, relativism, objectivity-avoidance, pluralism, anti-substance and anti-rationalism (14). Relativism of values and no reliable basis for good / evil (17) will lead to the loss of peace and order in society and human beings (15, 17, 35). Also, believing in no base for the world and believing in the existence of different (14) and sometimes contradictory truths (19) and the absence of general rules in the world (20), will result in the destruction of all theories (20, 36) and teaching and learning (14). It is clear that a person who believes that concepts such as care and health exist independently of our minds and in the outside world has a different care attitude than a person who believes that these concepts are nothing more than contracts and they are made by the human mind (37). In the monotheistic philosophy of Islam, there is a single truth that can be discovered with tools, so there will be no relativism and contradiction of solutions that exist in postmodernism (38, 39). Also in this philosophy, monopoly in certain methods to discover the truth is rejected (40) and with rational and empirical argument, one can really test the understanding of phenomena (41). The source of this difference is in the epistemological position of the philosophical beliefs of individuals; the epistemology of Islam is different from man-made philosophies (42). Therefore, there is a profound philosophical difference between our society, which is based on Islam, and the societies based on human philosophies (42).

Conclusion

The care paradigm was considered by nursing scientists to compensate for the shortcomings of the biomedical paradigm (15). But the main

components of postmodernism, such as fundamentalism, multi-factualism, relativism, human-centeredness, etc. (14) not only destroyed some of the strengths of modernism in nursing, but with the influence of these principles in nursing, there were consequences that led to serious criticisms of the fundamentals of postmodernism and the paradigm of caring origins. In order to express serious criticisms of the biomedical and care paradigms (8, 12, 13, 29, 43) as well as to advise nursing scientists to use other philosophies and paradigms in the conceptualization in nursing (25), Islamic philosophy and paradigm can be used in nursing because Islamic philosophy, while having the strengths of the past paradigms, does not have their weaknesses. Islam is the only comprehensive reference without divine distortion (44), and the model presented on the basis of this complete and transcendent thinking can cover aspects of human existence that are outside of other views, in addition to the aspects considered in other paradigms (42). Therefore, the paradigm based on Islamic philosophy is a good way to overcome the challenges posed by postmodernism in nursing.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declared no conflicts of interest.

Authors' contribution

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تغيير النموذج في التمريض: من نموذج الرعاية إلى نموذج الإسلام

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الملخص

خلفية البحث وأهدافه: لقد قام منظرو التمريض، بتعريف علم التمريض ضمن سياق الفلسفات السائدة. وتم تصميم نظريات علم التمريض الحديث على أساس مبادئ فلسفة الحدائة. وبعد ما كثرت الانتقادات على الآثار والنتائج السلبية للحدائة، جاوز علماء التمريض مرحلة الحدائة الى مابعد الحدائة واستخدام نموذج الرعاية المستقاة من ما بعد الحدائة. لكن اثرت الشكوك أيضاً حول فعالية نموذج الرعاية وذلك بعد حدوث الكثير من الانتقادات لأسس ما بعد الحدائة. تمت الدراسة الحالية بغرض التحقيق في آثار نموذج الطب الحيوي ورعاية التمريض وتقديم نموذج توحيدى بديلى.

منهجية البحث: لقد استخدم منهج المكتبة لهذه الدراسة. قام هذا البحث بدراسة المقالات والعديد من الكتب حول اهم نماذج التمريض في الفترة الزمنية ما بين ١٩٥٠ الى ٢٠٢٠ التي ذكرت في القواعد المعلوماتية الداخلية والخارجية مستخدماً المنهج الوصفى والتحليلي. لم يشر مؤلفي البحث الى التضارب في المصالح.

المعطيات: من الانتقادات التي وردت عن الحدائة والنموذج الحيوي كانت النظرة الاحادية الجانب والاهتمام الصفرى بالعلامم العينية. كذلك عدم وجود معيار متقن للخير أو الشر وانتهاك قاعدة اجتماع النقيضين مع الاعتراف بوجود تعدد الحقائق في العالم وانكار القواعد العامة كانت من الانتقادات المطروحة على مابعد الحدائة ونموذج الرعاية. فالنموذج الاسلامي اضافة الى امتلاكه ايجابيات النموذجين السابقين فانه يخلو من نقاط ضعفهما.

الاستنتاج: نظراً لضرورة تقديم نموذج التمريض القائم على الفلسفة السائدة في المجتمع، يُقترح النموذج الاسلامي كطريقة للتخلص من التحديات الموجودة بسبب النموذج الراهن في التمريض.

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تغییر پارادایم در پرستاری: از پارادایم مراقبت به پارادایم اسلام

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چکیده

سابقه و هدف: نظریه‌پردازان پرستاری دانش پرستاری را در چارچوب فلسفه‌های حاکم تعریف کرده‌اند. نظریه‌های پرستاری متعلق به دوران مدرنیسم بر اساس مبانی فلسفه مدرنیسم طراحی شده بود. با بیان انتقادات به پیامدهای منفی مدرنیسم، دانشمندان پرستاری تصمیم به گذر از مدرنیسم به پست‌مدرنیسم و پارادایم مراقبت نشئت‌گرفته از پست‌مدرنیسم گرفتند. اما بیان انتقادات زیاد به مبانی پست‌مدرنیسم موجب شد که به کارایی پارادایم مراقبت نیز تردید شود. مطالعه حاضر با هدف بررسی پیامدهای پارادایم‌های بیومدیkal و مراقبت بر پرستاری و ارائه پارادایمی توحیدی و جایگزین انجام شده است.

روش کار: مطالعه حاضر از نوع کتابخانه‌ای است. در این پژوهش به بررسی مقالات و کتب مختلف درباره مهم‌ترین فلسفه و پارادایم‌های پرستاری در محدوده زمانی سال‌های ۱۹۵۰ تا ۲۰۲۰ در پایگاه‌های اطلاعاتی داخلی و خارجی با رویکردی توصیفی-تحلیلی پرداخته شده است. مؤلفان مقاله تضاد منافی گزارش نکرده‌اند.

یافته‌ها: تک‌بعدی‌انگاری و توجه صرف به علائم عینی از جمله انتقادات وارد بر مدرنیسم و پارادایم بیومدیkal است. همچنین نبود معیار متقن خوبی یا بدی، نقض قانون اجتماع نقیضین با بیان قبول چندحقیقتی در جهان و انکار قواعد کلی از جمله انتقادات وارد بر پست‌مدرنیسم و پارادایم مراقبت است. پارادایم اسلامی ضمن داشتن نقاط قوت دو پارادایم گذشته، نقاط ضعف آنها را ندارد.

نتیجه‌گیری: با توجه به لزوم ارائه پارادایم پرستاری مبتنی بر فلسفه حاکم بر هر جامعه، پارادایم اسلامی راهکاری جهت برون‌رفت از چالش‌های ایجادشده با پارادایم فعلی در پرستاری پیشنهاد می‌گردد.

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