



Role and Responsibilities of Forensic Nursing

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Editorial

Forensic nursing is defined as the operation of the nursing process to public or legal proceedings, and the operation of forensic health care in the scientific disquisition of trauma and/ or death related to abuse, violence, felonious exertion, liability, and accidents.

Before there was a specialty honored as forensic nursing, the term used was clinical forensic drug. This term describes the use of clinical practices to support judicial proceedings to cover a victim, generally after death has passed. It wasn't until the late 20th century that medical professionals wanted more collaboration between the medical and legal systems. In the United States this problem began to be addressed. A strong advocate for the forensic nursing specialty in United States was Virginia Lynch. She pushed to have the specialty honored and helped to form programs in the U.S. for proper education. In the 1980s papers were being written about how the important substantiation demanded to make a legal case wasn't being saved during the treatment of a victim. From there began an explanation of the nanny's part in not just forensic drug but also the felonious justice system when dealing with a victim of violence [1, 2].

Utmost nurses practice with the holistic frame of body, mind and spirit. With forensic nursing established, the part of a nanny was altered to also include the law. There has been an establishment of this specialty but it wasn't created to have nurses come investigators.

One thing is to work with a possible victim and make sure the proper medical but also forensic tasks are fulfilled. The forensic substantiation is also passed on to the felonious justice system for proper disquisition.

This specialty has started to be honored worldwide and is helping to promote an transnational focus on violence. The nurses are getting vital co-ers for the healthy relationship demanded between the health and justice systems.

Role and responsibilities

Forensic nursing combines nursing practice and forensics in the scientific disquisition of death and injury performing from felonious exertion and accidents [3-5]. In addition to furnishing care, forensic nurses act as multidisciplinary platoon members with and advisers to other nursing and medical professionals and law enforcement. They admit advanced training in collecting and conserving substantiation, treatment protocols, and legal proceedings and evidence.

The technical training that forensic nurses admit related to both the medical and legal requirements of these cases drives demand for the specialty [6]. Crime victims face a advanced threat of post-traumatic stress complaint, depression, self-murder, and medical complications than other cases; forensic nurses ameliorate both legal issues and quality of life for these cases relative to standard Emergency Department care. Forensic nurses also help in furnishing professional sapience to implicit causes of patient injuries in situations in which substantiations are unapproachable [7].

Previous to beginning an test, forensic nurses must admit concurrence from the case. In addition to establishing egregious injuries, forensic nurses specialize in looking for subtle signs of assault, similar as petechial, voice changes, and loss of bowel or bladder function. Forensic nurses document case injuries through tools including cameras, measuring videotapes, fluid hearties, rape accoutrements, and

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