



The Multi-Faceted Role of Intensive Care Nurses in Cellular Therapy

Paola Calzari*

Department of Intensive Care, Cardiocentro Ticino Institute, Ente Ospedaliero Cantonale, Lugano, Switzerland

DESCRIPTION

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused abnormal challenges to healthcare systems around the world. One of the most acute aspects of managing severe cases of COVID-19 has been the provision of intensive care, often involving advanced treatments and therapies. Intensive care nurses have played a acute role in caring for patients in these precarious situations, especially in the field of cellular treatments [1]. Intensive care nurses have emerged as essential patient advocates and educators during the pandemic. They are on the front lines, support and information to patients and their families. In the context of cellular treatments, they play a dire role in explaining these innovative therapies to patients and ensuring informed consent. Nurses help patients understand the potential benefits and risks, providing emotional support during this challenging time [2]. Effective coordination among healthcare professionals is vital when administering cellular treatments. Intensive care nurses act as intermediaries, ensuring that all team members, including physicians, laboratory staff, and pharmacists, work together continuously. Their role in communication helps in the safe and efficient delivery of cellular therapies [3].

Intensive care nurses are often responsible for administering cellular therapies, such as recovering plasma or monoclonal antibodies, to COVID-19 patients. They must be acquainted in the proper administration techniques, including monitoring patients for adverse reactions and responding quickly if complications arise. Cellular treatments often involve close monitoring of patients [4]. Intensive care nurses are experts in continuous patient assessment, making them well-suited to manage the complex care required in these cases [5]. They monitor vital signs, lab results, and overall patient status, rapidly identifying any changes that may require intervention. Infection control has been a major concern during the pandemic, and intensive care nurses are well-trained in maintaining a sterile and safe environment [6]. When administering cellular therapies, they attach to strict protocols to minimize the risk of infection and cross-contamination. This dedication to patient safety is acute in cellular treatment. Patients receiving cellular therapies

may experience anxiety, fear, and uncertainty. Intensive care nurses are not only responsible for their physical well-being but also their emotional and psychological care [7].

They provide a reassuring presence, comfort, and empathy, helping patients cope with the stress of their situation. Proper documentation of patient care is essential for tracking treatment progress and ensuring accountability. Intensive care nurses maintain detailed records of cellular treatment administration, patient responses, and any adverse events [8]. This documentation is acute for the patient's ongoing care and research purposes. The data collected by intensive care nurses during the pandemic have contributed significantly to our understanding of the efficacy and safety of cellular treatments for COVID-19. Their role in collecting valuable data has facilitated ongoing research and clinical trials, helping to refine treatment protocols. The COVID-19 pandemic has required healthcare professionals to adapt quickly to evolving treatment strategies and guidelines. Intensive care nurses have demonstrated remarkable adaptability and resilience, ensuring that they stay current with the latest developments in cellular treatments [9, 10].

CONCLUSION

The role of intensive care nurses in cellular treatments during the COVID-19 pandemic cannot be enhanced. They are at the head of patient care, from education and administration to monitoring and emotional support. Their dedication, expertise, and commitment to patient well-being have been instrumental in the fight against COVID-19. As the pandemic continues to evolve, intensive care nurses will remain essential in the delivery of cellular treatments and in the overall care of analytically ill patients.

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Correspondence to: Paola Calzari, Department of Intensive Care, Cardiocentro Ticino Institute, Ente Ospedaliero Cantonale, Lugano, Switzerland, E-mail: palclzr@gmail.com

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