# Article information:

Nursing in the Anthropocene–translating disaster nursing experience into climate crisis nurse education - ScienceDirect  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1557308723000641>

# Article summary:

1. Climate change is one of the greatest threats to human health and nurses will be required to respond to disasters more and more in the Anthropocene era.

2. Nursing education and training policy for OECD countries currently does not include adequate evidence-based training on the Anthropocene or escalating disaster responsiveness.

3. Nurses' role in adapting to climate change needs to be defined, and climate disaster education and training is vital for all 21st century nurses regardless of specialty.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article "Nursing in the Anthropocene–translating disaster nursing experience into climate crisis nurse education" discusses the need for nurses to be prepared for natural disasters caused by climate change. The authors argue that current nursing education and training policies do not adequately address the impact of climate change on healthcare, and that nurses must adapt their practice to mitigate the effects of climate intensified disasters.

The article presents a rapid review of existing literature on disaster nursing and preparedness, with a focus on the experiences of nurses who have lived through disasters. The findings suggest that nurses often feel ill-prepared for undertaking tasks required during natural disasters, and that there is a lack of policy, education, and training within the sector.

While the article provides valuable insights into the challenges faced by nurses in responding to natural disasters caused by climate change, it has several limitations. Firstly, it only focuses on OECD countries, which limits its generalizability to other regions. Secondly, it does not provide a comprehensive overview of existing disaster nursing research or best practices. Thirdly, it does not explore potential counterarguments or alternative perspectives on the role of nurses in responding to climate change.

Additionally, while the article acknowledges that healthcare is one of the largest contributors to emissions globally and calls for nurses to work towards reducing emissions in healthcare settings, it does not provide concrete recommendations or strategies for achieving this goal. Furthermore, while the article highlights the need for a shift towards a planetary health model in nursing practice, it does not fully explore what this entails or how it can be achieved.

Overall, while "Nursing in the Anthropocene–translating disaster nursing experience into climate crisis nurse education" raises important issues related to disaster nursing and preparedness in the context of climate change, it would benefit from more comprehensive analysis and exploration of potential solutions.

# Topics for further research:

* Strategies for reducing healthcare emissions
* Best practices in disaster nursing
* Perspectives on the role of nurses in responding to climate change
* Non-OECD country experiences with disaster nursing
* Planetary health model in nursing practice
* Policy
* education
* and training for climate crisis nurse education

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/a84cc7dd0e8df5a7d4b8dffe87fe5b37>