

Nursing Performance In-Home Visits

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Abstract

Introduction: The nurse's action, in home visits to patients, is essential to ensure quality care and greater proximity to patients who receive care at home. Health is understood as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, and not just the absence of disease or other pathologies. This means that health must be seen more broadly, considering not only the physical state of the individual, but also their emotional and social well-being.

Objectives: to know the activities of Nursing in the community and the indicators associated with it; to know the activities with the highest incidence reported by the nurses who work there. **Method:** a scoping review was carried out, a systematic review of the literature and published manuscripts, where they were identified regarding the location of the studies, defined in the MEDLINE database (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online – US National Library of Medicine's), the articles included were published between August 1, 2018 and January 1, 2023. **Result and Discussion:** In addition, it is important that nurses, who work in the home area, receive training in patient safety and risk management that may arise. They need to be aware of these safety risks in home settings and be able to identify and mitigate them to ensure patient safety.

Conclusion: Nursing care, which emphasizes health promotion and disease prevention, is essential to improve patients' quality of life and prevent other health complications. It is important that nurses continue to focus on these aspects of nursing care and educate patients about the importance of taking care of their health. That is why pedagogical methodologies and knowledge of nursing activities in the community, and their associated indicators, are important factors to train new nurses to be well trained and prepared to act effectively in the community where they are called to exercise their duties, their knowledge in the field of health.

Keywords: Nurse 's Role; Home Care Services; Home Health Nursing; Nursing;

Introduction

Home care within the scope of providing health services, offers medical and nursing care to patients in their own homes. This means that healthcare professionals such as doctors, nurses, psychologists and therapists travel to the patient's home to provide their services in healthcare, for treatment and continuous monitoring of the patient (Martinsen et al., 2018), (Kang et al., 2019), (Saari et al., 2018), (Holland et al., 2019), (Taira et al., 2019), (Ganann et al., 2019), (Aro et al., 2018), (Sun et al., 2019).

For better performance and patient care, they work as a team to provide personalized care tailored to the individual needs of each patient (Ganann et al., 2019), (Willis & Anstey, 2019), (Sun et al., 2019), (Oosterveld-Vlug et al., 2019), (Taira et al., 2019), (Birt et al., 2023).

This assistance is an option to treat, in their homes, patients who need frequent medical care, and who prefer to avoid prolonged hospital stays or for whom going to a hospital or clinic is too difficult. Such assistance can be provided to people of all ages, from infants to the elderly, and can include a wide range of services, such as dressings, drug administration, physiotherapy, palliative care, among others (Kang et al., 2019), (Taira et al., 2019), (Sun et al., 2019), (Aro et al., 2018), (Liaaen & Vik, 2019).

In addition to offering more comfort and convenience to patients, home care can be a more economical option compared to prolonged hospitalization or treatment in private clinics. It should also be noted that studies carried out show that patients who receive home care can have a faster recovery and better health outcomes than those who are hospitalized in public hospitals, in addition to preventing infections associated with health care (O'Connor et al., 2018), (Millard et al., 2020), (Byrne et al., 2020), (Birt et al., 2023).

Personal care provided by this type of care refers to the services already mentioned above by various health professionals, with the aim of better caring and treating all patients in a variety of treatment settings, including hospitals, clinics, primary care centers, rehabilitation centers, among others (Ganann et al., 2019), (Taira et al., 2019), (Willis & Anstey, 2019), (Sun et al., 2019), (Oosterveld-Vlug et al., 2019), (O'Connor et al., 2018), (Byrne et al., 2020), (Birt et al., 2023). Some of these benefits, which are carried out at home, are:

1. Health assessment: the providers of this service, namely nurses, in the absence of a doctor, assess the patient's health, including medical history, current symptoms and supervise, also through monitoring, the patient to identify their health conditions;
2. Medication administration: prescribed medications can be administered by the doctor or other health professional, monitoring side effects, and guiding the patient on the correct use of medications;
3. Treatment and care: care is extremely important as it provides better treatment and more appropriate care to patients in their various health conditions, such as wounds, motor and hygiene difficulties, and chronic diseases, among others;
4. Health status monitoring: the follow-up of this care is important because it verifies warning signs, recording test results and monitors the progression of the health condition;

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5. Patient education: this care can educate the patient about their health condition, guiding them about healthy habits, diet, exercises, and other relevant information to improve their health situation;
6. Coordination of care: this care can help to better coordinate care for the patient with the help of other health professionals, ensuring that they receive the best care and most appropriate treatment possible;
7. Emotional support: Caregivers can help and provide emotional support to the patient and their family members.

Socioeconomic and cultural factors have a great influence on people's health. These social determinants of health include factors such as diet, life habits, education, low salary, low disability pension, environment, work, transportation, access to land, access to services health among others. Inadequate nutrition can lead to several health problems, such as obesity, diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular disease. Life habits, such as sedentary lifestyle and smoking, can also increase the risk of various diseases.

A good health education can influence in many ways, from the promotion of healthy habits to access to information on disease prevention and treatment. In addition to the low salary, the low disability pension can determine access to quality health services, medicines, and adequate treatments (Oosterveld-Vlug et al., 2019).

Nurses' actions during home visits

Nurses' actions during home visits are essential to ensure quality and more humane care for patients receiving care at home. Some of these main actions that the nurse can take in the home visit include:

1. Patient assessment: the nurse must assess the patient's health status, symptoms, medical history, medications, and other relevant information to define an individualized care plan;
2. Care planning: based on the assessment, the nurse must prepare a care plan that includes preventive measures, control, and treatment of diseases, in addition to actions for health promotion and prevention of complications in it;
3. Medication administration: the nurse is responsible for administering the medications prescribed by the doctor, following qualified guidelines and procedures;
4. Monitoring of vital signs: the nurse must monitor the patient's vital signs, such as temperature, blood pressure, heart, and respiratory rate, checking for possible changes and interoccurrence;
5. Dressings: the nurse must apply dressings to wounds and other injuries, following the appropriate techniques and protocols to prevent and ensure adequate healing;
6. Guidance and education: the nurse must guide the patient and their family members about the importance of home care, the correct administration of medications, adequate nutrition, physical activities and other relevant information for health promotion and prevention of complications;

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7. Coordination of the health team: the nurse must act as the leader of the health team that accompanies the patient, ensuring communication and integration between the professionals involved in care.

Nursing care

According to Melo, nursing care in the community involves a wide range of activities that aim to promote health and prevent diseases in people living in each community, such as:

1. Health assessment: community nurses expect complete health outcomes, on people in the community, to identify potential risks and health issues. To this end, they also carry out screenings to identify individuals who need special care or need to be referred to other health professionals; health education: community nurses develop health education programs for the community designed to provide information about healthy habits, disease prevention and self-care. They also help raise greater awareness about specific health issues; home care: community nurses visit patients in their homes to provide care and treatment, according to the specific needs of each patient being treated, helping with personal care, dressings, drug administration and monitoring of the signs;
2. Counseling: community nurses provide individual or group counseling to help people cope with health problems and deal with stress; care coordination: community nurses work collaboratively with other health professionals to better coordinate with patients who need specialized care;
3. Disease prevention: community nurses help to learn about the best ways to prevent disease in the community, providing information on hygiene practices, disease prevention and vaccination plans. The work of community nurses is vital to improving the health and well-being of people living in the community.

Method

We found it useful to carry out a *scoping* review because we want to carry out research in Timor-Leste and before delving into this reality, we seek an overview of the available evidence, and it may help to identify the main research questions that we need to address.

A *scoping review* is a type of systematic literature review that aims to map the extent, nature, and variety of evidence available on a specific research topic. Unlike other systematic reviews, such as traditional reviews or meta-analyses, which aim to answer a specific research question, the *scoping review* is broader in its approach and can be used to explore a variety of research questions. in a specific thematic area (Munn et al., 2018)

A *scoping review* is useful for identifying existing research gaps, emerging research areas, trends, and patterns in the literature, as well as providing an overview of what is known and unknown about a specific topic.

By identifying existing research gaps, a *scoping review* can justify conducting a more detailed and rigorous systematic review to answer a specific research question. Furthermore, a *scoping review* can be useful for researchers who want to carry out further

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research in a particular area, as it provides an overview of the available evidence and can help identify key research questions that need to be addressed (Munn et al., 2018)

We start from the PICO question - What are the nursing activities that are developed in the community during the home visit in the citizens who receive care. Thus, relatively in line with the PICO description provided, the review in question will include the following inclusion criteria:

Problem (P) : Citizens receiving out-of-home care.
 Intervention (I) : Home care.
 Control (C) : nursing home visit.
 Out come (O) : activities of nurses.
 Type of study : Qualitative studies, literature reviews

These inclusion criteria will help to narrow the focus, or purpose of the review, and ensure that only relevant studies are included in the review. It is important to highlight that the definition of inclusion criteria is a fundamental process to guarantee the quality and validity of the review.

Research strategy and identification of studies

Regarding the research strategy and identification of studies, electronic databases will be used, regarding the location of the studies that were defined in the MEDLINE database (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online – US National Library of Medicine's).

Search strategies for *scoping reviews* include Portuguese and English. The lack of a time limit is another common feature of *scoping reviews* since the objective is to map the extent and variety of evidence available in each area of research, regardless of publication data, as we have also mentioned before.

The review of titles and abstracts is an important step in the selection of studies, as it helps to filter the relevant studies for the review. Careful reading of the abstracts and full texts is also essential to assess the methodological quality of the included studies and their conversion for review. The intervention of a third reviewer, in case of disagreement, is a recommended approach to minimize subjectivity in the selection of studies.

Table 1

Methodology: Bolian Phrase			
	Content 1	Content 2	Content 3
natural language (Title/Abstract)	Nuse's Role	Home Care Service	nursing
		OR	
		Home Health Nursing	
	OR	OR	OR
Language Controlled (Mesh/ Thesaurus)	Nuse's Role	Home Care Service	nursing
Result	#Content 1 AND	#Content 2 AND	#Content 3 AND

The Boolean phrase used was: (Nurse's Role) AND (Home Care Services) AND (Home Health Nursing) AND (Nursing).

Result and Discussion

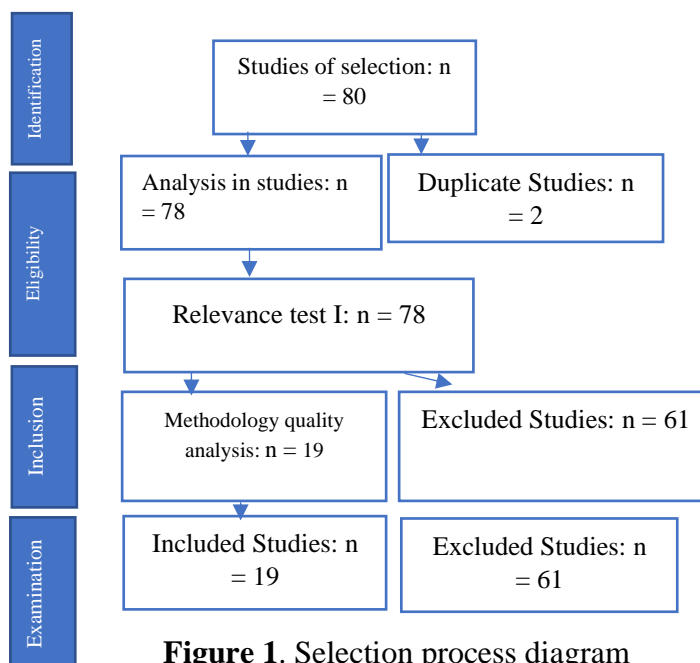


Figure 1. Selection process diagram

Table 3
Summary of included studies

NO	Studies/Citation	Titles	Goals	Research Method* Data Collection Methodology and Instruments** Population Sample*** Scientific level****	Conclusions
1	Oosterveld-Vlug MG; B customers; Hofstede J; Donker GA; Rijken PM; Korevaar JC; Francke AL; 2019 (Oosterveld-Vlug et al., 2019)	What are the essential elements of high-quality palliative care at home? An interview study among patients and family members facing advanced cancer.	To optimize the provision of palliative care at home, it is important to be aware of the elements that patients and their families consider essential for quality palliative care and whether they are present in the care they receive.	*Qualitative; **Interviews; semi-structured; ***13 patients with advanced cancer and 14 family members; **** Level 6	It is very important to know the family, they consider it essential for quality palliative care and to assess whether these elements are present in the care they are receiving. Regular assessment of the quality of care is critical to ensuring that people and their families receive the high-quality palliative care they deserve.
2	Christensen KL; CA winters; Colclough Y; Oley E; Luparell S; 2019 (Christensen et al., 2019)	Advanced care planning in rural Montana: exploring the role of and nursing.	Assess rural nurses' knowledge, attitudes, and experiences with advance directives using knowledge, attitude, and experience surveys about advance directives.	*Descriptive Article; ***Participants were nurses practicing in rural settings (N = 22) **** Level 3	Knowledge of the attitudes and experiences of nurses working in rural areas identified that they need more training and support to successfully implement advance directives in their practice.

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3	Sun W; Tahsin F; Barakat-Haddad C; Turner JP; Haughian CR; Abbass-Dick J; 2019 (Sun et al., 2019)	Exploring the experiences of home care nurses in describing medications: a descriptive and qualitative study.	To explore the barriers and facilitators of deprescribing from the point of view of home care nurses, as well as to carry out an assessment of the various scales of an educational plan to meet the learning needs of nurses and home care nurses about deprescribing.	*Exploratory qualitative description; ***11 home care nurses; **** Level: 6	Exploring the barriers and facilitators of prescribing from the point of view of home care nurses and evaluating the scalability of an educational plan to meet these professionals' learning needs about prescribing are important to improve practice and home care, ensure that people receive the best possible care.
4	Saari M; Xiao S; Rowe A; Patterson E; Killackey T; Rafael J; Tourangeau AE; 2018 (Saari et al., 2018)	The role of unregulated caregivers in home care: a review of focus and objectives.	Articulate the unregulated care provider role by identifying the patient care activities offered by these providers in home care.	*Scoping Review; **28 selected articles **** Level 1	It is important to note that unregulated caregivers can provide valuable support to people at home, they do not have clinical training and should not perform medical procedures or tasks that require specialized skills. It is important to have clear communication between the healthcare team to ensure that the person receives the best possible care.
5	O'ConnorM; Palfreyman S; BorghmansF; 2018 (O'Connor et al., 2018)	Reflections on establishing a professional nursing role in acute hospital settings and home palliative care in Australia.	Improving outcomes for people regardless of the care setting to improve professional relationships between hospitals and community services. We believe that a secondary objective should be to facilitate a seamless transition from one service to another.	Systematic review of ECCR and other study designs; ****Level: 8	The goal of improving care outcomes and improving professional relationships between hospitals and community services is an approach that can provide integrated care and a smooth transition between health services, which can be achieved through the implementation of integrated care models in training. of health professionals to work in multidisciplinary teams.
6	T rim; Laitala M; Syrjälä AM; Laitala ML; Virtanen JI;2018 (Aro et al., 2018)	Perceptions about oral health care for the elderly among nurses working	This study investigates the experiences and perceptions of nurses about oral health care	*Qualitative; **Interview; ***10 Nurses; **** Level: 6	Based on these results, they suggest that there is a need for more oral care education and training for nurses working with the

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		in geriatric home care.	for the elderly using a qualitative method.		elderly, as well as a greater awareness of the challenges nurses face in providing oral care. They recommend that health systems develop policies and guidelines that support the integration of oral care into general health care and encourage interprofessional cooperation in providing care for the elderly.
7	Ganann R; Weeres A; Mud; Chung H; Valaitis R; 2019 (Ganann et al., 2019)	Optimization of home care nurses in Canada: a review of the focus and objectives.	Factors influencing the optimization of home care nurses (HCNs).	* <i>Scoping Review</i> ; ***Nurses registered/licensed practical nurses, registered practical nurses, advanced practice nurses, practical nurses, and clinical nurse specialists; The review included 127 articles, including 94 studies, **** Level 1	By understanding factors such as: available resources; Education and training; Desktop; organizational culture; relationship with the health team; socioeconomic factors, which influence the optimization of HCNs, home care agencies can develop strategies to improve the quality of care provided and ensure that people receive the care they need in their homes.
8	Liaaen J; Vik K; 2019 (Liaaen & Vik, 2019)	Becoming a facilitator of daily activity: health professionals in-home care services experience working with retraining.	Provide insight into how home care providers who work with retraining in the home care setting describe their experiences.	*Qualitative; ***25 health professionals working in community health; **** Level: 6	Understanding these experiences of challenges in the retraining process; benefits for people; challenges for service providers; the importance of communication; the need for flexibility can help providers of home care services develop effective strategies for retraining and ensure that people receive the safest care.
9	Baldwin A; Willis E; Harvey C; Lang M; Hegney D; I heard D; Heritage B; Claes J; Patterson D; Curnow V; 2020 (Byrne et al., 2020)	Exploring the role of after-hours telephone service nurses in regional areas; a review of Scoping.	Explore the effectiveness of services for patients in geographically isolated locations.	*Preferred Reporting System for Meta-Analyses (PRISMA). Review reports; ***Nurse providing telephone services; **** Level: 5	Exploring the role of nurses in after-hours telephone services in regional areas is important to ensure that people receive quality healthcare, even in remote and under-resourced areas. It can

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					also help identify areas where you need to invest in training and resources to improve the quality of care for people in those areas.
10	Martinsen B; Mortensen AS; Norlyk A;2018 (Martinsen et al., 2018)	Nordic home nursing from the perspective of home nurses - a meta-ethnography.	An analysis of the results of 13 published qualitative research reports on the work experiences of Nordic home care nurses.	*Observational-Analytical drawings, ***13 qualitative research reports; Nurses; **** Level 4	Nordic home nursing is seen as a person-centered approach, which emphasizes the importance of flexibility, interprofessional collaboration, person and family participation, and continuity of care. These results may be useful in guiding the development of person-centered home nursing policies and practices in other regions of the world.
11	Kang Y; Taylor JO; Osterhage K; Turner AM;2019 (Kang et al., 2019)	Perspectives of Nurses in the provision of home services, in relation to the management of health information with the elderly.	1) determine how HCNs obtain and provide health information; 2) describe the perspective of HCNs in relation to PHI in the elderly; 3) identify the potential role of technology in transferring health information to the elderly.	*Qualitative; **Interview; ***Elderly; **** Level: 6	This study highlights the importance of managing elderly health information in home care and identifies the challenges faced by nurses in this process. These results can help guide the development of policies and practices to improve health information management in home care services for the elderly.
12	Byrne AL; Harvey C; Chamberlain D; Balduino A; Heritage B; E wood; 2020 (Byrne et al., 2020)	Evaluation of a nursing and midwifery exchange between rural and metropolitan hospitals: a mixed methods study.	Need to ensure that nurses and midwives are prepared for specialized roles and practices. This is particularly important in rural and remote areas, where there are already barriers to accessing services and difficulties in attracting permanent, suitably qualified staff.	*Mixed; **Delphi interviews. ***Nurses and Midwives who participated in the exchange (n = 24) and the other cohort were the managers of participating health services (n = 10); **** Level: 6	This study suggests that a nursing and midwifery exchange between rural and metropolitan hospitals can be effective in improving outcomes for people and promoting collaboration and communication between health care providers. The results of this study can help inform the implementation of similar exchange programs in other regions.

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13	Millard R; Cooper D; Boyle MJ; 2020 (Millard et al., 2020)	Improving self-care outcomes in optimized patients through education criteria between the service provider and the patient.	Quality improvement was to improve outcomes in a sample of new ostomy patients by implementing an intervention consisting of nurse and patient education	*Pre-test and Post-test; **10 questions; ***30 home health nurses; ****Level 3	The intervention involved the creation of standardized criteria for the education and discharge of people with an ostomy, as well as training for nurses who assisted people with an ostomy. The study showed a significant improvement in self-care outcomes after the implementation of the intervention, which suggests that standardization of education and discharge can be an effective strategy to improve the quality of care for people with an ostomy.
14	Holland ML; Condon EM; Younts CW; Sadler LS;2019 (Holland et al., 2019)	Outcomes of second births after community-based home visiting: a research protocol.	Birth factors, such as birth weight, have impacts on health across the lifespan	*Observational study; ***Mothers and second children; **** Level 4	This research protocol aims to evaluate the outcomes of second births after community-based home visiting and to provide information on the effectiveness of the intervention. This can help improve maternal and child health, as well as inform future antenatal and postnatal care interventions. Research can help determine the effectiveness of community-based home visiting in improving birth outcomes and thus the long-term health of children and their families.
15	Taira K; Itatani T; Kamide K; Ito M;2019 (Taira et al., 2019)	[Investigation of actual conditions of users of a home visit bathing service based on long-term care insurance ranking and factors affecting judgment of bath ability].	In-home visit bathing services (HVBs), the role of the nurse is to assess vital signs, judge the best bathing possibilities, and provide pre- and post-bath treatment.	*Quantitative; **Self-administered anonymous questionnaire HVB users ***The average age of care recipients was 82.1±12.1 years and 93.3% of recipients had serious conditions; **** Level: 6	The nurse's role in home-visiting bathing services includes assessing the person's vital signs, judging bathing possibilities based on their current medical condition, providing pre-and post-bathing care, and ensuring the person's safety throughout the

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					process. In addition, the nurse is also responsible for providing education and guidance to people and their families on how to care for themselves after bathing and how to prevent complications, and the nurse plays a key role in providing quality care in home bathing services.
16	Birt L; track K; Canto J; Sanderson K; Bunn D;2023 (Birt et al., 2023)	Home care nurses' responses to the COVID-19 pandemic: managing ethical conundrums at a personal cost a qualitative study.	Explore RNs' experiences of working in nursing homes for the elderly during the COVID-19 pandemic.	*Qualitative; **Interview; ***Sample 18 Nurses; **** Level: 6	Nurses reported dealing with complex ethical conundrums, such as the decision to defer treatment for people with other health conditions to avoid exposure to the virus. Nurses also faced a significant personal cost, including anxiety, stress, and emotional exhaustion, due to the additional demands imposed by the pandemic. And the results of this study can help inform future policy and practice to improve working conditions for RNs and ensure the safety and well-being of seniors in nursing homes during pandemics and other public health crises.
17	Willis S; Anstey S; 2019 (Willis & Anstey, 2019)	Compassionate leadership in district nursing: a case study of a complex wound.	Explores compassionate leadership in the context of caring for a patient with a complex malignant wound who requires palliative care.	Case study approach	The results indicate that compassionate leadership can be effective in caring for people with complex wounds and that nurse leaders can play an important role in promoting a positive work environment and developing committed nursing teams. Compassionate leadership was also associated with reduced stress and burnout among nurses. Overall,

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					the study highlights the importance of compassionate leadership in district nursing and its potential benefits for nursing staff and the health care system at large.
18	Muhsin MGB; Goh YS; Hassan N; Chi Y; Wu XV;2020 (Muhsin et al., 2020)	Nurses' experiences on the road during the transition to community care: a qualitative descriptive exploratory study in Singapore.	Experiences of nurses' transitions to community care, with the aim of gaining a better insight into the transition process.	*Exploratory qualitative; **Semi-structured interviews ***14 community nurses in Singapore; **** Level: 6	This study highlights the experiences of nurses during the transition to community care in Singapore and highlights the importance of addressing the challenges faced by nurses and ensuring adequate support during this transition. and what were the main difficulties and challenges faced by the nurses. And the nurses emphasized the importance of proper education and training for transitioning to community care and the need for ongoing support to ensure a successful transition
19	Fee A, McIlpatrick S, Ryan A.2020; (Fee et al., 2020)	Examining the support needs of caregivers in elderly males with a long-term condition: a systematic review of the literature.	Identify and synthesize reports from the literature on the support needs of older male caregivers, who care for a spouse/partner with a chronic illness at home.	*Systematic review of the literature; **Four electronic databases and gray literature were systematically searched; ***Applied to the full texts of 104 articles and 11 articles met the inclusion criteria; **** Level: 8	The review seeks to explore the experiences and perspectives of elderly male caregivers and identify barriers and facilitators to their well-being and quality of life, as well as strategies and resources that can help them to deal with their care challenges. The review results are intended to inform supportive interventions for older male caregivers with the aim of improving their health and well-being.

Table 4
Description of Articles

Method	Reference
Quantitative Method	Taira K, Itatani T, Kamide K, Ito M.2019
Mixed Methods	Byrne AL; Harvey C; Chamberlain D; Balduino A; Heritage B; E wood; 2020;
Qualitative Methods	Oosterveld-Vlug MG; B customers; Hofstede J; Donker GA; Rijken PM; Korevaar JC; Francke AL;2019; Sun W; Tahsin F; Barakat-Haddad C; Turner JP; Haughian CR; Abbass-Dick J; 2019; T rim; Laitala M; Syrjälä AM; Laitala ML; Virtanen JI; 2018, Liaaen J; Vik K; 2019; Kang Y; Taylor JO; Osterhage K; Turner AM; 2019; Birt L; track K; Canto J; Sanderson K; Bunn D; 2023; Muhsin MGB, Goh YS, Hassan N, Chi Y, Wu XV.2020;
Descriptive Article	Christensen KL; CA winters; Colclough Y; Oley E; Luparell S; 2019;
Case study	Willis S; Anstey S, 2019;
observational study	Holland ML; Condon EM; Younts CW; Sadler LS;2019
Literature review	Fee A, McIlpatrick S, Ryan A.2020;
Scope Review	Saari M; Xiao S; Rowe A; Patterson E; Killackey T; Rafael J; Tourangeau AE; 2018; Baldwin A; Willis E; Harvey C; Lang M; Hegney D; I heard D; Heritage B; Claes J; Patterson D; Curnow V; 2020; Ganann R; Weeres A; Mud; Chung H; Valaitis R; 2019;
Pre-test and post-test	Millard R, Cooper D, Boyle MJ.2020
Observational-Analytical drawings	Martinsen B, Mortensen AS, Norlyk A.2018
Systematic review of ECCR and other study designs	O'ConnorM; Palfreyman S; BorghmansF; 2018;

Interpretation of results

However, it is commonly accepted that health education is an important part of community health nursing practice. This aims to empower individuals and communities to take care of themselves and promote their health autonomously. In addition, a nursing community can also play other roles, such as planning and implementing health interventions, promoting adherence to treatments, and monitoring health in the community. This idea is presented in all 19 articles that were analyzed (Oosterveld-Vlug et al., 2019), (Aro et al., 2018), (Sun et al., 2019), (Byrne et al., 2020), (Holland et al., 2019), (Taira et al., 2019), (Willis & Anstey, 2019).

Health education is an essential component of community health nursing practice as it helps to empower individuals and communities to make decisions about their health and lifestyle. This can include teaching about healthy habits, disease prevention, health care, chronic disease management and other topics relevant to health (Aro et al., 2018), (Willis & Anstey, 2019), (Oosterveld-Vlug et al., 2019), (Taira et al., 2019), (Byrne et al., 2020), (Kang et al., 2019), (Martinsen et al., 2018).

In addition, community health nursing can also involve health promotion, which can include activities such as vaccination campaigns, disease screening and counseling on healthy living habits (Oosterveld-Vlug et al., 2019), (Taira et al., 2019), (Aro et al.,

2018), (Sun et al., 2019), (Willis & Anstey, 2019), (Millard et al., 2020), (Christensen et al., 2019).

Disease prevention is also an important part of nursing practice in this area, including identifying and managing risk factors for chronic illnesses and other health conditions.

Nurses working in home health care need adequate and continuous preparation to provide safe to patients in their homes.

This is particularly important in rural and remote areas, where patients may have less access to medical resources, nurses and midwives working in underserved areas.

It is also important to ensure that these professionals are prepared to perform specialized functions and practices, with access to adequate resources and tools, in order to guarantee the quality and safety of the health care provided.

The professional development of Nursing is a crucial topic in the health area and refers to the set of actions and strategies aimed at improving the skills and competences of these professionals.

The professional development of Nursing can occur in different ways, such as through refresher courses, specializations, postgraduate courses, and other types of continuing education. In addition, participation in congresses, scientific events and study groups are also an important form of professional development.

The promotion of professional nursing development is essential for professionals to provide quality care to patients. Through constant updating, they can apply the latest techniques and technologies in their work environment, greater efficiency, and effectiveness, as well as faster service.

In addition, this development also contributes to the appreciation and recognition of the profession. Up-to-date and trained professionals are more valued in the job market and by society in general, which can result in better job opportunities and more adequate remuneration.

Therefore, investing in the professional development of Nursing is essential for promoting the quality of health care and for strengthening this profession.

Nurses who work in the home environment need to have specialized knowledge in several areas, such as good medication management, disease prevention in the elderly, wound care, greater service with the support of psychologists, assessment and monitoring of patients' health, among others. others, for this it is also very important that they have effective communication skills to work in collaboration with other health professionals and with the patient's families.

Good coordination among all involves identifying the needs of personnel in the different areas of health, considering factors such as patient demand, the complexity of care, the epidemiological profile of the population, among others. Based on this assessment, it is possible to determine the number and types of health professionals needed in each area, ensuring that there are complete and multidisciplinary teams to provide adequate care for the urgencies and needs of patients.

In addition, it is important that nurses, who work in the home area, receive training in patient safety and risk management that may arise. They need to be aware of these

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safety risks in home settings and be able to identify and mitigate them to ensure patient safety.

Polypharmacy, together with the elderly, is a significant challenge for these nurses, and proper medication management is crucial to avoid complications and ensure patient safety. In addition, safe prescription is an additional challenge in home care, as many elderly people are admitted to necessary or inappropriate drug treatments.

Lack of open communication, and inconsistent medication reconciliation practices, can increase the risk of prescription errors for medications that are hazardous to the health of older adults. Assured partnership and ineffective collaboration between interprofessional health care can also make safe description difficult in-home care settings.

Home care nurses highlighted the importance of raising awareness about prescribing in the community and emphasized the need for a consistent and standardized approach in educating health professionals, informal caregivers, and the elderly about safe prescribing best practices. This includes regularly evaluating prescribed medications and adjusting doses or discontinuing unnecessary or inappropriate medications

In addition, it is important that these nurses work closely with other health professionals, such as physicians, pharmacists, and therapists, to ensure an interprofessional approach to polypharmacy management and safe prescribing in elderly people assisted in home settings.

It is also common to find unregulated care providers, such as informal caregivers and personal care assistants, providing patient care activities at different levels of complexity and specialization. These activities generally fall into three main categories:

Personal Care and Basic Skills: These activities include help with personal hygiene, feeding, bathing, dressing, mobility, and other vital activities. Among the unregulated care providers who provide these services, we often find relatives and friends of the patient.

1. **Delegated Tasks and Added Engagement Skills:** These activities, for greater task performance, are delegated by a regulated healthcare professional such as a nurse or doctor. This can include administering prescription medications, checking patient signs, and other tasks that build additional skills. Such activities are usually carried out by personal care assistants and other unregulated care providers who, for this purpose, receive specific training to be more effective in performing these tasks.
2. **Specialized functions:** These activities involve performing specialized tasks that develop specific knowledge and skills. This may include advanced nursing care such as wound dressing, intravenous therapy, life-supporting care, or palliative care. They are usually performed by regulated healthcare professionals such as nurses and therapists but can also be performed by non-regulated care remedies who have received specialized training.

It is important to remember that while non-regulated care providers may provide these patient care activities, it is essential that they work closely with regulated healthcare professionals to ensure care is delivered safely and effectively.

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Continuity of Care: This domain refers to the importance of ensuring that patients receive continuous and coordinated care, regardless of the location of care. This involves collaboration across healthcare flows and effective communication between the healthcare team, patients, and their families.

Continuity of care and consistency of the care provider are important issues in the health area and refer to the maintenance of continuous and consistent care for patients by health professionals, and it concerns the way in which patients receive such care. care over time, regardless of where and when referred. This implies that the patient receives care in a coordinated and integrated way between different flows of health services, with the aim of guaranteeing safe and effective assistance.

Caregiver consistency is related to the quality of care provided by health professionals. Consistent care is one that follows the same practices and protocols, regardless of who is providing the service. This helps ensure that patients receive safe, quality care at every stage of their care.

Ensuring continuity of care, and consistency of the care provider, is essential for improving the quality of health care and for greater patient safety. In addition, it can help reduce costs and improve health system efficiency.

Table 5

Mapping of home visit activities and indicators:

Phases	Activities	Authors
Diagnosis	Health status assessment (Weight, Height, Lifestyles)	Kara L. Christense; 2019; Sun W; 2019; O'ConnorM; 2018; Ganann R; 2019; Liaaen J; 2019; Baldwin A; 2020; Martinse B; 2018; Kang Y; 2019; Byrne AL; 2020; Millard R; 2020; Holland ML; 2019; Taira K; 2019; Birt L; 2023; Willis S; 2019;
	Assessment of Vital Signs	Sun W; 2019; Saari M; 2018; O'ConnorM; 2018; Ganann R; 2019; Liaaen J; 2019; Martinse B; 2018; Kang Y; 2019; Byrne AL; 2020; Millard R; 2020; Holland ML; 2019; Taira K; 2019; Birt L; 2023; Willis S; 2019;
	Assessment of psychological conditions	Sun W; 2019; O'ConnorM; 2018; T rim; 2018; Liaaen J; 2019; Byrne AL; 2020; Holland ML; 2019; Taira K; 2019; Birt L; 2023; Willis S; 2019;
	Assessment of social conditions	Sun W; 2019; Byrne AL; 2020; Holland ML; 2019; Taira K; 2019; Birt L; 2023; Willis S; 2019; Muhsin MGB; 2020;
	Assessment of family support	Oosterveld-Vlug MG; 2019; Sun W; 2019; Saari M; 2018; O'ConnorM; 2018; T rim; 2018; Liaaen J; 2019; Baldwin A; 2020; Martinse B; 2018; Kang Y; 2019; Byrne AL; 2020; Millard R; 2020; Holland ML; 2019; Taira K; 2019; Birt L; 2023; Willis S; 2019; Muhsin MGB; 2020;

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	Assessment of the informal caregiver	Sun W; 2019; O'ConnorM; 2018; T rim; 2018; Liaaen J; 2019; Baldwin A; 2020; Kang Y; 2019; Byrne AL; 2020; Millard R; 2020; Holland ML; 2019; Taira K; 2019; Birt L; 2023; Muhsin MGB; 2020;
planning	Priority identified diagnoses	Oosterveld-Vlug MG; 2019; Liaaen J; 2019; Baldwin A; 2020; Millard R; 2020; Birt L; 2023; Willis S; 2019;
	Objectives or goals to achieve	Ganann R; 2019; Byrne AL; 2020; Millard R; 2020; Taira K; 2019; Willis S; 2019; Muhsin MGB; 2020;
	Calendar of visits	Martinse B; 2018; Kang Y; 2019; Byrne AL; 2020; Millard R; 2020; Holland ML; 2019; Taira K; 2019; Birt L; 2023; Willis S; 2019; Muhsin MGB; 2020;
	Programming of multidisciplinary visits	Saari M; 2018; Byrne AL; 2020; Muhsin MGB; 2020;
	care coordination	Oosterveld-Vlug MG; 2019; Kara L. Christense; 2019; Sun W; 2019; Ganann R; 2019; Baldwin A; 2020; Kang Y; 2019; Byrne AL; 2020; Holland ML; 2019; Taira K; 2019; Birt L; 2023; Willis S; 2019; Muhsin MGB; 2020;
Autonomous Interventions	Independence in self-care	Sun W; 2019; O'ConnorM; 2018; Liaaen J; 2019; Holland ML; 2019; Birt L; 2023; Willis S; 2019;
	Health and disease management	T rim; 2018; Baldwin A; 2020; Byrne AL; 2020; Millard R; 2020; Birt L; 2023; Willis S; 2019; Muhsin MGB; 2020;
	Health education - food, exercise, health surveillance, accident prevention stress control	Oosterveld-Vlug MG; 2019; Kara L. Christense; 2019; Sun W; 2019; Saari M; 2018; O'ConnorM; 2018; T rim; 2018; Liaaen J; 2019; Baldwin A; 2020; Martinse B; 2018; Kang Y; 2019; Byrne AL; 2020; Millard R; 2020; Holland ML; 2019; Taira K; 2019; Birt L; 2023; Willis S; 2019; Muhsin MGB; 2020;
	emotional support	Oosterveld-Vlug MG; 2019; T rim; 2018; Baldwin A; 2020; Martinse B; 2018; Holland ML; 2019; Taira K; 2019; Birt L; 2023; Willis S; 2019;
Interdependent Interventions	medication administration	Oosterveld-Vlug MG; 2019; Baldwin A; 2020; Byrne AL; 2020; Taira K; 2019; Birt L; 2023; Willis S; 2019; Muhsin MGB; 2020;
	Prescription drug management	Oosterveld-Vlug MG; 2019; Sun W; 2019; Baldwin A; 2020; Birt L; 2023; Willis S; 2019;
	dressings	Oosterveld-Vlug MG; 2019; Baldwin A; 2020; Byrne AL; 2020; Taira K; 2019; Birt

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		L; 2023; Willis S; 2019; Muhsin MGB; 2020;
	device application	Baldwin A; 2020; Kang Y; 2019; Birt L; 2023;
Assessment Indicators	Monthly fee for home visits	Kara L. Christense; 2019; Saari M; 2018; Ganann R; 2019; Byrne AL; 2020; Holland ML; 2019; Taira K; 2019; Birt L; 2023; Muhsin MGB; 2020;
	Rate of people accompanied at home	Sun W; 2019; Ganann R; 2019; Baldwin A; 2020; Byrne AL; 2020; Willis S; 2019; Muhsin MGB; 2020;
	Average monthly visits per person being monitored	Liaaen J; 2019; Byrne AL; 2020; Millard R; 2020; Holland ML; 2019;
	Average time for each visit	Sun W; 2019; Saari M; 2018; Byrne AL; 2020; Taira K; 2019;
	User Satisfaction Rate	Oosterveld-Vlug MG; 2019; Kara L. Christense; 2019; Byrne AL; 2020; Millard R; 2020; Taira K; 2019;
	Independence rate after cycle of views	Oosterveld-Vlug MG; 2019

Activities and indicators in-home visits

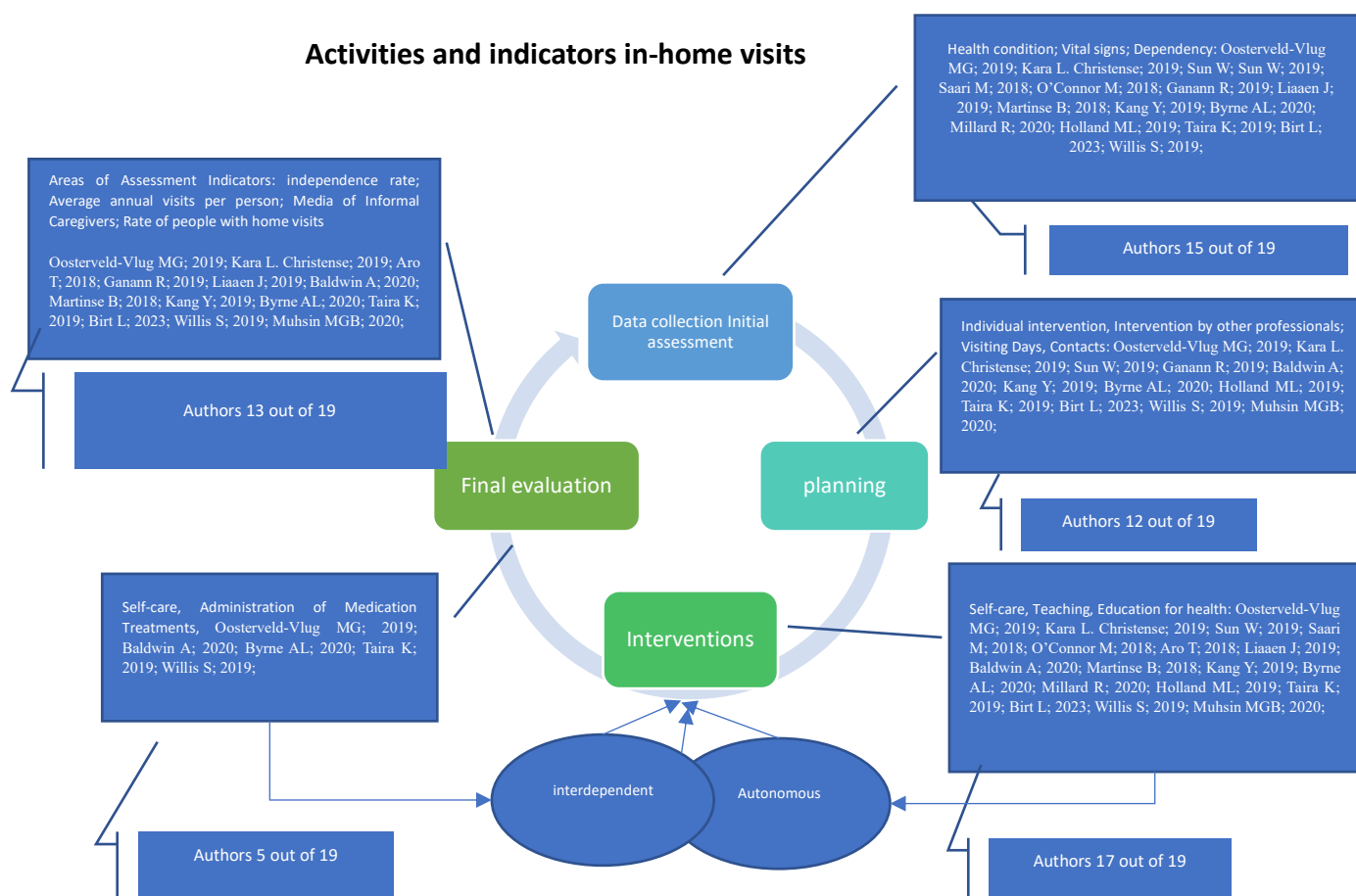


Diagram 1 - Activities and indicators in home visits

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The interventions mapped and the indicators imply that people receive care in a coordinated and integrated way between different flows of health services, with the aim of guaranteeing safe and effective assistance. Ensuring continuity of care and consistency of the care provider is essential for improving the quality of health care and for people's safety. In addition, it can help reduce costs and improve health system efficiency.

After this *scoping review* and considering that we are guided by complying with the guidelines of this method, it leads us to think that one of the weaknesses was not including articles in Spanish and French, as they could bring other data as well as not resorting to other databases.

Conclusion

The adopted pedagogical methodologies are an important factor to know the nursing activities in the community and the associated indicators. This is because pedagogical methodologies play a fundamental role in the teaching-learning process and can contribute to the training of nursing professionals who are better prepared and adapted to work in the community.

Knowing the activities with the highest incidence, mentioned by nurses who work in the community, and the needs of the population served, helps to better understand how nurses can contribute to effectively meet these demands and identify the most promising areas of action and prepare for them better to act where necessary and appropriately.

Therefore, pedagogical methodologies and knowledge of nursing activities in the community, and their associated indicators, are important factors for training nurses who are trained and prepared to act effectively and efficiently.

We were guided by mapping the activities with the highest incidence referred to in the articles that emerged with the intentional selection of the reference to intervention in the community and in the particularity of the home visit.

It should be noted that the results of reading the articles add to the importance of training nurses for effective intervention in home visits, as well as their organization based on scientific methodology, valuing the diagnosis, planning, intervention, and evaluation expressed in indicators.

Mapping the available evidence on pedagogical methodologies in home nursing care can significantly contribute to the dissemination of available evidence on the subject, because a systematic review of this type of literature can provide important information on the most effective pedagogical methodologies in nursing care. home-based nursing, as well as the overall effectiveness of these methodologies.

By conducting a *scoping review* on the topic, investigators can identify gaps in the existing literature and formulate specific questions for future systematic reviews. These specific questions can help guide future research on pedagogical methodologies in home nursing care, providing a solid foundation for developing more effective interventions and improving the quality of home nursing care.

In addition, a well-conducted systematic review on the subject can provide an evidence base for the formulation of policies and guidelines for the practice of this type of nursing, and can help to standardize home nursing practices, guaranteeing the quality and safety of the care provided. to patients at home.

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Therefore, mapping the available evidence on pedagogical methodologies, in providing the care in question, can be an important first step towards future research on the subject and for the dissemination of scientific evidence that can contribute to improving the quality of care. nursing in the home environment.

The identification of nursing activities in the community, especially in home care, can be an important result of this systematic review. This identification can help guide future primary studies, providing a basis for investigating specific aspects of these activities.

In addition, for nurses working in this area, mapping available evidence on pedagogical methodologies can be a valuable tool for making controlled decisions in clinical practice. By knowing the most effective pedagogical methodologies in home care, nurses can adopt proven practices that can improve the quality of care provided to patients at home.

Thus, the mapping of available evidence on pedagogical methodologies in this type of care can contribute to the training of nurses who are better prepared to work in the community and provide home care, thus generating greater quality in the care provided.

The identification of nursing activities in the community, especially in home care, will help guide future primary studies, providing a basis for investigating specific aspects of these activities.

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