The Nature of Suffering and the Goals of Nursing

Betty R. Ferrell, RN, PhD, FAAN, and Nessa Coyle, NP, PhD, FAAN

Purpose/Objectives: To describe the nature of suffering and the goals of nursing.

Data Sources: Data sources informing this work included descriptions of suffering as derived from the literature, narrative data from patients, family caregivers, and nurses; and personal and professional experiences of the authors.

Data Synthesis: Previous descriptions of suffering from seminal sources are insufficient to elucidate suffering from a nursing perspective. This article is parallel to Cassell's description in 1982 of the nature of suffering and the goals of medicine. Nurses play a fundamental role in caring for those who suffer. Suffering is associated with loss, intense emotions, spiritual distress, and inability to express those experiences.

Conclusions: The 10 basic tenets of suffering describe its nature and the goals of nursing; they include listening, intimate care of the body, and presence.

Implications for Nursing: Oncology nurses witness suffering in their daily work. This article is intended to acknowledge suffering experienced in oncology nursing and to stimulate future research.

Key Points . . .

➤ Suffering is common across phases of cancer; it is thoroughly individual and intensely personal.
➤ Nurses respond to suffering primarily through their presence.
➤ As witnesses to suffering, nurses serve as compassionate voices and advocates for patients and families.
➤ Nurses help patients regain control in the face of illness and cope with vulnerability and the uncertainty of life.

In a medical-surgical unit in a small hospital in the midwestern region of the United States, a patient's suffering is reduced by the night shift nurse. The older female patient has lung cancer. She was admitted two days prior with a bowel obstruction, likely the cumulative result of immobility, inadequate food and fluid intake, medication side effects, and progressive disease. Her uncontrollable nausea, vomiting, and pain over the past few days at home now are relieved by a nasogastric (NG) tube, IV fluids, and careful titration of analgesics. Having finally slept a few hours, the woman awakens in the middle of the night. Given the myriad tubes and wires attached to her body, she remains motionless, afraid to move. Still, her wakefulness stirs her exhausted daughter, who is wedged into a cold, hard reclining chair at her bedside.

Mother and daughter exchange mutual queries: “Are you okay?” “Why don’t you go home?” the mother suggests.