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THE IMPACT OF NURSE-LED INTERVENTIONS ON PATIENT OUTCOMES

XU PING^{1*}, AMIYA BHAUMIK², Gana Pathmanathan³

¹Designation: Lecturer, Department: Management, Lincoln University College, Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia,
Email ID: xuping.phdscholar@lincoln.edu.my, ORCID ID: 0009-0001-4654-5060

² Designation: Lecturer, Department: Management, Jiangxi Institute of Technology, China, Email ID:
amiya@lincoln.edu.my, ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9188-2269

³ Designation: Lecturer, Department: Management, University Name: Lincoln Institute of Higher Education,
Australia, Email ID: gana@lincolnau.nsw.edu.au, ORCID ID: 0009-0007-5403-2322

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Corresponding author: XU PING

ABSTRACT

In the context of basic health care in China, nurse-led interventions enhance patients' self-management abilities and overall quality of life. This is good for promoting health and keeping people from becoming ill in the setting of basic health care. Nevertheless, only a limited number of studies conducted in China focused on the shortage of personnel, various training methodologies, and the assistance offered by the relevant authorities. The main goal of this research in the future is to look at how nurse-led interventions might help improve patient outcomes. The present study used a quantitative, cross-sectional research methodology to investigate the relationships between nurse-led interventions and the enhancement of patient outcomes across diverse regions in China. The questionnaire-based survey method was used to get the quantitative data considered most important. Statistical analysis was performed to improve the assessment of the collected quantitative data. The researchers used purposive sampling to pick 778 nurses from hospitals in China deemed to be of standard size. The study yielded significant findings indicating that nurse-led interventions had a beneficial impact on patient outcomes. The research results highlighted the importance of nurse interventions for patient outcomes in Beijing, China. These efforts included the qualifications of nurses, how nurses and patients spoke to each other, how nurses and other professionals worked together, and ethical standards. In conclusion, it is possible to demonstrate that understanding effective strategies for nurse-led interventions is crucial for improving patient outcomes in Beijing Province. In addition, better nurse training, better communication between nurses and patients, and more opportunities for nurses and patients to work together would help improve patient outcomes in Beijing, China.

KEYWORDS: Nurse-Led Interventions, Patient Outcomes, Nursing Interventions, Patients' Self-Management Abilities, Effective Strategies

1. INTRODUCTION

The idea of nurse-led interventions started to get more and more attention as a good way to improve patient outcomes in many different types of healthcare settings. In healthcare, nurse-led interventions are systematic processes in which trained nurses are primarily responsible for planning, delivering, and overseeing patient care. The clinical knowledge, professional qualities, and ability to make decisions of nurses were the solid foundation on which these therapies were built. The usage of these kinds of treatments in many different healthcare venues, including as hospitals, primary care clinics, community health centres, and home-based care settings, made therapy easier to go to and made treatment more consistent (Jiang et al., 2025).

Self-management programs run by nurses have become a more and more essential part of the healthcare systems that are presently in existence throughout time. These initiatives have made people more aware of their health conditions, more in control of their treatment, and more involved in their own care. This is especially true when it comes to treating long-term diseases and preventative care. This has made sure that healthcare is being done in a collaborative and integrated way (Yu et al., 2024).

In the past, the effectiveness of treatments given by nurses was mostly based on a number of traits that were thought to be very important. The certification of nurses has been an important part of making sure that patients get high-quality care. This was because nurses who had proper training and experience were better able to handle tough clinical situations. It is well acknowledged that effective communication between nurses and patients is an essential factor influencing patient satisfaction, trust, and engagement in the treatment process. The patients were able to understand their health problems and treatment plans better when the researcher spoke to each other, which made it simpler for them to make choices jointly. Also, the collaboration between different types of healthcare professionals led to better care coordination, which in turn led to better clinical results and fewer errors during medical treatment. It was also very

important to underline that ethical standards were still very important in the nursing field (Huang et al., 2024). A wide range of different traits were employed to measure how well the patients did, who were the dependent variable in this research. Several parameters were considered, including but not limited to patient satisfaction, treatment adherence, recovery rates, and general quality of life. Previous research shown that nurse-led interventions were associated with enhanced symptom management, a decrease in the proportion of patients necessitating hospital readmission, and an elevation in patient involvement. The growing body of research, there was a lack of comprehensive empirical data examining how essential aspects of nurse-led treatments, including nursing qualifications, communication, teamwork, and ethical standards, together impacted patient outcomes (Liang et al., 2026).

2. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The healthcare business has changed a lot over the years because of a stronger emphasis on patient-centred treatment, quality improvement, and efficient service delivery. Even though the environment is always changing, nurse-led interventions have been proved to be an important part of making healthcare better. Nurses are a big part of providing healthcare services that are continuous, coordinated, and complete since the researchers are the ones that care for patients the most. The researcher had become key contributors to the improvement of patient outcomes in a range of clinical and community settings as a consequence of their expanded tasks involved in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of therapy (Wang et al., 2024).

To meet the rising need for healthcare services caused by more chronic diseases and an ageing population, it was important to create care models that were both innovative and long-lasting. As the need for healthcare services is growing, this was a necessary move that had to be taken. Nurse-led interventions have been widely accepted as an effective means of addressing deficiencies in

healthcare delivery in response to the challenges arising from these limitations. These therapies, which mainly focused on teaching patients, helping them manage their own health, diagnosing problems early, and keeping an eye on them, made it easier for patients to take charge of their own health problems. Nurse-led initiatives are becoming increasingly frequent in both hospitals and community health care settings, especially in nations like China (Hu et al., 2026).

Several prior studies have shown that nurse-led interventions favourably affect patient outcomes. Some of these results include persisting with therapy, dealing with symptoms, recovery rates, and overall quality of life. The nurses' active involvement in teaching patients, giving them follow-up care, and helping them change their behaviour led to more patient engagement and satisfaction (Yan et al., 2022). From a similar perspective, effective communication between nurses and patients is essential for fostering adherence to treatment protocols, gathering information about the patient's needs, and establishing trust between both parties. Interprofessional collaboration has made care coordination even better by making sure that healthcare professionals work together to meet patients' requirements in a way that is complete (Yang et al., 2025).

3. PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH

The objective of this research was to examine the influence of nurse-led interventions on patient care outcomes, specifically highlighting the significance of nursing certification as a crucial factor in assessing the quality of healthcare delivered through medical services. Several aspects were considered in this subject, such as patient satisfaction, treatment adherence, recovery rates, and overall well-being. Furthermore, the objective of the study was to examine nurse-led treatments within a broader framework of healthcare practice, with nursing certification serving as a crucial element of this framework. There had only been a few empirical research done to find out how various attributes, such having a nursing degree, and directly affected patient outcomes. Even while

many individuals praised nurse-led efforts for improving the general quality of healthcare, there was still another situation. Another objective of the study was to address this deficiency by providing quantitative data about the effectiveness of skilled nursing workers in enhancing the quality of patient care. Because these traits worked together to make nurse-led treatments more successful, it was determined to take them into account. On the other hand, the major focus was still on figuring out how the nurses' credentials influenced their patients' outcomes on their own within the framework of this plan. Quantitative research methods were used to successfully achieve these objectives throughout the project. These methods not only made it simpler to analyse the data statistically, but the researcher also made it possible to gather data in a systematic way. Using structured questionnaires made it simpler to measure the relationships between variables, which helped the study come to conclusions that were relevant to the topic being studied.

4. LITERATURE REVIEW

A growing body of studies has shown that nurse-led interventions may make a big difference in how well patients do in many different hospital settings. Previous studies show that nurse-led interventions are linked to better clinical outcomes, happier patients, and better overall healthcare quality, particularly when it comes to managing chronic illnesses and preventing them. Numerous studies have shown the effectiveness of nurse-led initiatives designed to improve patient self-management and promote patient empowerment. Research on the management of individuals with heart disease and other chronic diseases indicated that nurse-led educational initiatives and subsequent methods significantly enhanced patients' comprehension of their ailments and their capacity to adhere to treatment regimens and implement lifestyle modifications. Patients who received these specific therapies showed more involvement and an improved capacity to make educated health decisions based on trustworthy information (Yang et al., 2025).

A lot of research has been done on why nurses need to be trained so the researcher may lead initiatives. This is because acquiring a nursing license is a significant element of finding out how effectively these therapies perform. It was shown that nurses with extensive experience and advanced certification had superior competence in clinical decision-making, including patient evaluation and the implementation of evidence-based treatment. A research study established a definitive correlation between nurses' advanced training and their professional competencies. As a result, treatment results became better, medical mistakes happened less often, and patient safety got better. It was also decided that nurses needed to maintain learning and improving in their work so that the researcher could keep giving care that was both high-quality and efficient (Li et al., 2024). Patients who had good relationships with their nurses were more likely to feel protected and supported in their attempts to manage their health problems. This, in turn, led to an improvement in their overall health (Yang et al., 2022).

Additionally, much research has been conducted on the effectiveness of cooperation among specialists from many fields, and the findings of this scholarly investigation have been disseminated in relevant academic publications. Research indicates that efficient teamwork among healthcare providers enhances treatment continuity, minimises unnecessary interventions, and decreases the probability of clinical mistakes. Nurses have employed treatments that have been proved to work for people with serious and long-term diseases. These procedures include the involvement of people from many different fields. The patients thought that these steps would lead to treatment that was both thorough and well-organised (Zhao et al., 2025).

Previous studies have used a diverse array of markers to assess patient outcomes, including but not limited to patient satisfaction, quality of life, symptom management, hospital readmission rates, and medication adherence. The results showed over and over again that interventions led by nurses had a favourable effect on the outcomes that were being looked at. One example is a program

operated by nurses that helps people prepare for their discharge and follow-up treatment. This program has been linked to fewer people needing to go back to the hospital and a faster recovery. It seems from this that the program is good for both the patient and the place where the researchers are getting therapy (Yi et al., 2025).

5. RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

- What is the impact of nurse qualification on patient outcomes?

6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

6.1 Research Design

The researcher used SPSS version 25 to do the quantitative data analysis. The researcher utilised the odds ratio and 95% confidence interval to find out how strong and what direction the statistical association was. The researchers established a statistically significant criteria at $p < 0.05$. A descriptive analysis was conducted to identify the main attributes of the data. People typically utilise quantitative methods to look at data from surveys, polls, and questionnaires, as well as data that has been changed by computer programs for statistical analysis.

6.2 Sampling

Research participants filled out questionnaires to provide information for the research. Using the Rao-soft programme, researcher determined that there were 657 people in the research population, so researchers sent out 896 questionnaires; 823 were returned, and 45 were discarded due to incompleteness. In the end, 778 questionnaires were used for the research.

6.3 Data and Measurement

The primary method for data collection in the research was a questionnaire survey. The survey had two sections: (A) General demographic information and (B) Responses on online and offline channel factors evaluated using a 5-point Likert scale. Secondary data was acquired from many sources, mostly via online databases.

6.4 Statistical Software

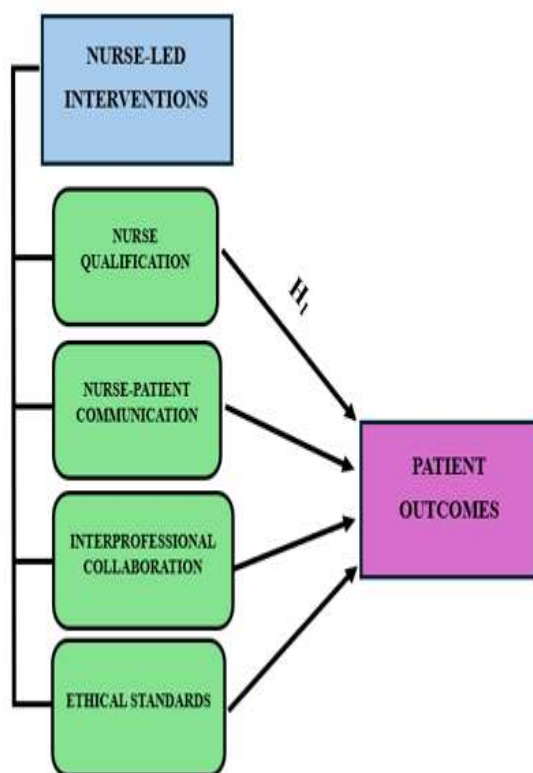
The statistical analysis was performed with SPSS 25 and MS Excel.

6.5 Statistical Tools

Descriptive analysis was used to comprehend the essential nature of the data.

The researcher must analyse the data with ANOVA.

7. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



8. RESULT

Factor Analysis

A common use of Factor Analysis (FA) is to ascertain the presence of latent variables within observable data. In the absence of readily discernible visual or diagnostic indicators, it is customary to use regression coefficients to provide ratings. In FA, models are crucial for success. The objectives of modelling are to identify errors, intrusions, and evident correlations. A method to evaluate datasets generated by multiple regression investigations is by the use of the Kaiser-Meyer-

Olkin (KMO) Test. The researcher confirm that the model and sample variables are representative. The data exhibits duplication, as shown by the figures. Reduced proportions facilitate comprehension of the data. The output for KMO is a numerical value ranging from zero to one. If the KMO value ranges from 0.8 to 1, the sample size is deemed sufficient. These are the allowable limits, as per Kaiser: The further conditions for admission established by Kaiser are as follows:

A dismal 0.050 to 0.059, subpar 0.60 to 0.69 Middle grades often reside within the range of 0.70 to 0.79.

Exhibiting a quality point score between 0.80 and 0.89.

They are astonished by the range of 0.90 to 1.00.

Table 1: KMO and Bartlett's Test
 Assessment of KMO and Bartlett's Test
 Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin sampling adequacy measured at .920

The outcomes of Bartlett's test of sphericity are as follows: approximately chi-square
 df=190
 sig.=.000

This confirms the legitimacy of claims made just for sampling purposes. Researchers used Bartlett's Test of Sphericity to ascertain the significance of the correlation matrices. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure shows that a value of 0.920 signifies sample adequacy. The p-value is 0.00 according to Bartlett's sphericity test. A positive outcome from Bartlett's sphericity test indicates that the correlation matrix is not an identity matrix.

Table 1: KMO and Bartlett's Test

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.920
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	3252.968
	df	190
	Sig.	.000

This confirms that claims on the execution of a sample are genuine. Researchers used Bartlett's Test of Sphericity to assess the significance of the correlation matrices. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure considers the sample adequate when the value reaches 0.920. The p-value derived from Bartlett's sphericity test is 0.00. Bartlett's sphericity test reveals statistically significant results, indicating that the correlation matrix deviates from an identity matrix.

❖ □DEPENDENT VARIABLE

Patient outcomes

Patient outcomes were the measurable results of healthcare services that showed how medical and nursing treatments affected a patient's health, well-being, and overall quality of life. The results were assessed relative to the patient's initial health status at the commencement of the trial. To find out these results, which were called the outcomes of patients, measurements were taken. These outcomes were utilised on a regular basis as important indicators in the healthcare business to measure the effectiveness, efficiency, and quality of care given by healthcare systems. These steps were taken to make sure that patients received the best treatment available. The treatments that are part of giving medical care showed their ultimate results in their appearance, which was a reflection of themselves. In nurse-led therapies, it was thought that the most important thing to look at to see how nursing practices effected patient recovery, patient

satisfaction, and long-term health improvements was the patient's result (Callum et al., 2024).

The range of patient outcomes included several dimensions, including all clinical, functional, psychological, and experiential aspects of patient care. These improvements include less symptoms, better vital signs, better disease management, and lower rates of death or illness. Several factors were considered while looking at the psychological consequences. These factors included the patient's emotional wellness, the reduction of stress, and the state of their mental health. The purpose of the project was to help the patient fully recover, and all of these things were necessary for that to happen (Wang et al., 2024).

Also, the results for patients were often measured using certain indicators, like how well the patient followed their treatment, how often the researcher had to go back to the hospital. These signs were utilised to figure out how the patient's health was becoming worse. Along with fewer patients needing to go back to the hospital, the overall amount of time that patients had to spend in the hospital also went down. Patient engagement, including active participation in decision-making and self-care, was deemed an essential factor in achieving exceptional outcomes (Li et al., 2024).

Studies have shown that several factors significantly influence the outcomes of patient care in nurse-led interventions. This area includes things like the quality of nursing care, the ability to communicate well, the level of professional competence, ethical standards, and how well healthcare staff operate together. Nurses had to keep an eye on how their patients were doing, teach them, and make sure that their treatment continued. As a result, patient outcomes became a full measure that was used to judge not just how well clinical treatments worked but also how well healthcare delivery systems worked as a whole. This review was conducted without consideration of the efficacy of therapeutic interventions (Liu et al., 2023).

❖ □INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

Nurse-led interventions

Nurse-led interventions were characterised as structured healthcare activities whereby nurses undertook significant responsibility for the design, implementation, coordination, and evaluation of patient care. The foundation for these therapies was rooted in the expertise, clinical experience, and decision-making skills that nurses possess. As a result, nurses were able to provide healthcare services that were not only thorough but also tailored to the needs of each patient. Nurse-led interventions made it possible for nurses to take on the role of leaders in managing patient care procedures, particularly when it comes to treating chronic illnesses, promoting health, and preventing illness (Zhang et al., 2023).

A wide range of nursing interventions were done in many different healthcare settings. This group includes hospitals, primary care clinics, community health institutes, and places that treated patients in their own homes. These therapies typically included many different things, such as counselling, checking on patients' health, keeping an eye on clinical issues, teaching patients, and giving them follow-up care after the therapy was over. One of the most significant parts of nurse-led interventions was the focus on giving patients the tools the researcher need to take an active role in their own medical care. In short, this was one of the most significant parts (He et al., 2025).

Nurse-led therapies were closely related to the idea of patient-centred care, which underlined how important it is to meet each patient's unique needs, wants, and values. This was a very important part of becoming a nurse. It was the nurses' job to make sure that each patient's treatment was tailored to their specific needs and situation during their shift. Nurses were also required to communicate well and create therapeutic relationships (Gan et al., 2022).

Nurses who were well-trained and certified were better able to provide evidence-based care and handle difficult clinical situations. Good communication between the nurse and the patient helped build trust and understanding between the two people. Ethical standards guided the nurses throughout the treatment process to uphold their professional integrity, respect the dignity of their

patients, and ensure confidentiality within the healthcare environment. Nurse-directed therapies have been recognised for their positive impact on patient outcomes, and this recognition has led to acclaim from all over the globe. These results included better symptom management, fewer hospital readmissions, a better quality of life, and higher patient satisfaction (Li et al., 2025).

❖ □FACTOR

Nurse qualification

Nurses can provide patients treatment that is safe, effective, and of high quality because the researcher have a combination of formal education, professional training, clinical competence, certifications, and real-world experience. In this manner, all of the nurse's good traits were revealed. In the context of nurse-led interventions, the qualifications of nurses were considered a crucial factor in assessing the effectiveness and efficiency of healthcare delivery within the framework (Li et al., 2025).

There were several various qualifications for becoming a nurse, but the most important one was finishing all of the essential courses. There were many various kinds of nursing degrees in this group, such as a diploma, a bachelor's degree, and a master's degree program. Those who get these degrees learn the basics of anatomy, physiology, and pharmacology, as well as how to treat patients. Higher levels of education were linked to better critical thinking, analytical skills, and evidence-based practice. In addition to the formal education the researcher received before starting their careers, nurses may improve their skills by getting certifications and specialist training in areas like critical care, oncology, or community health (Xu et al., 2025).

The process of getting a nursing certification also focused on building "soft skills," which include things like being able to talk to people, solve problems, and make decisions. These abilities were very important for talking to patients, collaborating with healthcare teams, and giving therapy that was centred on the patient. Nurses with a higher level of education were better able to give evidence-based therapy, make patients far safer, and enhance

the overall quality of healthcare. Taking this into account, it has been shown that the qualifications of nurses are distinctly correlated with more positive patient outcomes (Arooj et al., 2025).

Relationship between nurse qualification and patient outcomes

In the field of healthcare, the link between nursing qualification and patient outcomes is generally recognised as a key factor in both the quality and efficacy of treatment. The nurse's qualifications, such as their schooling, clinical training, professional certifications, and hands-on experience, had a big role in how much care the researcher gave to patients. It has been shown that higher levels of nursing certification correlate with improved clinical competence, greater decision-making abilities, and the adoption of evidence-based practices, all of which positively influenced patient outcomes (Liu et al., 2023).

It has been shown that nurses who have the right credentials are better at analysing their patients' illnesses, finding any probable dangers, and giving treatments that are both timely and appropriate. This enhancement in clinical judgement has resulted in heightened patient safety, a reduction in medical errors, and a rise in the effectiveness of treatment for severe and chronic health disorders. These enhancements have transpired due to the advancement in clinical judgement. Furthermore, nurses who had pursued further education and training shown a heightened proficiency in the use of modern medical technologies and adherence to the latest clinical guidelines (Wang et al., 2024).

The nurse's credentials also affected the patients' results because the researcher helped them communicate better and taught them things. In the past, professional nurses were better at explaining medical diagnoses, treatment plans, and preventive measures in a manner that was both clear and understandable. Patients who got extra therapy reported higher levels of pleasure and an overall improvement in their well-being after the supplementary treatment.

Furthermore, the impact of nursing certification was seen in healthcare environments including many subspecialties. The highly trained nurses had

made a significant contribution to the interprofessional cooperation that had resulted in the delivery of care. As an extra point of interest, the study's results showed that healthcare facilities that hired more nurses with the right skills had better outcomes for their patients (Yu et al., 2024). On the basis of the above discussion, the researcher formulated the following hypothesis, which was analyse the relationship between nurse qualification and patient outcomes.

"H01: There is no significant relationship between nurse qualification and patient outcomes."

"H1: There is a significant relationship between nurse qualification and patient outcomes."

Table 2: H₁ ANOVA Test

ANOVA					
Sum					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	69588.620	287	5655.517	1,055.921	.000
Within Groups	492.770	490	5.356		
Total	70081.390	777			

In this study, the result is significant. The value of F is 1,055.921, which reaches significance with a p-value of .000 (which is less than the .05 alpha level). This means the "H1: There is a significant relationship between nurse qualification and patient outcomes." is accepted and the null hypothesis is rejected.

9. DISCUSSION

The researcher sought to investigate the influence of nurse-led interventions on patient outcomes, with a special focus on nursing credentials as a critical factor affecting these findings. The aim of this research was to evaluate the effect of nurse-led interventions on patient

outcomes. People also looked at how effectively nurses and patients spoke to each other, how well specialists worked together, and how well ethical rules were followed. The research results demonstrate that nurse-led interventions significantly influenced patient outcomes. This conclusion aligned with the results of prior empirical studies, which shown that nurse-led practices contributed to better clinical efficacy, heightened patient satisfaction, and an overall enhancement in the quality of healthcare.

The investigation's findings established a significant and dependable correlation between nurses' qualifications and patient outcomes resulting from their treatment. The study's results indicate that nurses with elevated educational attainment, advanced training, and extensive clinical experience provide nursing care that was more effective and evidence-based. The findings highlighted the significance of advanced nursing education and ongoing professional development for registered nurses in the context of enhancing healthcare delivery systems.

When patients and their healthcare providers communicated well, the researcher were better able to understand treatment plans, were more involved, and followed medical advice more closely.

It was also found that professionals from different fields working together is an important part of making sure that therapy is done in a way that is both coordinated and comprehensive. The collaboration between licensed nurses and other healthcare professionals made it possible to improve the continuity of treatment and lower the risk of clinical errors. Ethical considerations also played a big role in keeping the patients' trust, dignity, and privacy, which led to the idea of the therapeutic relationship as a whole. The study showed that the combined effect of these factors led to a significant increase in patient outcomes. This was shown by the fact that the findings accounted for all pertinent aspects of the inquiry. The quantitative findings, which provided further validation of the robustness of these links, affirmed the efficacy of nurse-led interventions in modern healthcare systems.

10. CONCLUSION

The study effectively analysed the impact of nurse-led interventions on patient outcomes via a quantitative research methodology and selective sampling. The findings showed that nurse-led interventions had a big effect on how well patients did. The research collected a significant amount of data to provide compelling evidence that nurse-led care has the potential to enhance healthcare delivery. The study results showed that these pieces of evidence were helpful to the inquiry.

The study results indicated that the qualifications of the nurses significantly influenced patient outcomes. The crew thought about this a lot and spoke about it a lot throughout the process. Researchers discovered that nurses with higher levels of education, training, and clinical proficiency delivered treatment that was not only safer but also more effective and of superior quality. This had a direct and immediate effect on both the patient's health and overall well-being, and the patient felt better nearly right away. It was also agreed that communication between nurses and patients is an important part of the process of building trust, getting patients more involved in their own care, and getting them to stick to their treatment plans. Furthermore, the study's results demonstrated that the efficacy of nurse-led interventions depended on the participation of professionals from many professions, as well as adherence to ethical norms. If patients were given joint practices, the researcher would obtain treatment that was not just complete but also well-organised. Following ethical standards also protected patients' rights and improved the quality of healthcare services as a whole. Even though the research has made important contributions to the area, it was noted that there are certain limitations that were not considered. One of the constraints was the use of purposeful sampling, and another was the use of a cross-sectional design. To investigate potential pathways for further inquiry, it was concluded that longitudinal research approaches and the examination of supplementary factors influencing patient outcomes are viable options.

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