

## Bone Disease Recovery Strategies, Nursery Importance

## Da-Yong Lu\*

School of Life Sciences, Shanghai University, Shanghai, China

\*Corresponding Author: Da-Yong Lu, School of Life Sciences, Shanghai University, Shanghai, China.

Received: May 22, 2019; Published: May 24, 2019

Human bone is one of the most vulnerable tissues in human bodies. In the life-time of a lot of people, bone tissue is commonly experienced with bone fracture and other bone pain symptoms especially in sports activity [1-3]. Bone-induced human disable is one of the leading causes for morbidity and mortality of senile patients.

Bone disease treatments and recovery strategies need multidisciplinary therapeutic measures-coverage of surgery, drugs, assistants and other healthcare efforts [3-6]. Paying more attention on nursery services for bone-treatments and recovery is necessary and indispensable. With these items of healthcare efforts, patient's overall conditions can be easier eased [7-10].

In addition to physical activity of nursery services, spiritual support and accompany from nurses are also very important. They can relax patient's mental tensions, psychiatric symptoms (anxiety and agitation), pathological conditions (pain alleviation) and prevent further cardiovascular deterioration. It looks like yoga and light exercises treatments (physical, spiritual and mental improvements) [11].

Previously, the therapeutic benefits were totally attributed to the performance of surgery, drug and device [3].

According to more recently ideology, nursery activity and services are an in-separately part of disease treatments. In the past, few statistically therapeutic evaluative models contain such medical category. Update math-therapeutic modality should contain such variable [12].

In summary, high quality nursery activity and service can impact bone disease treatment and recovery-including positive outcomes of surgery recovery, pharmaceutical efficacy, patient's psychological conditions, cardiovascular health, pain alleviation and sleep quality.

## **Bibliography**

- 1. Melton J. "Hip fracture a worldwide problem today and tomorrow". Bone 14.1 (1993): S1-S8.
- 2. Silva DMW. "Diagnosis of osteoporosis bone mineral density, risk factors, or both". EC Orthopaedics 9.7 (2018): 500-502.
- 3. Lu DY., et al. "Bone disease recovery strategies, An overview". EC Orthopaedics 10.1 (2019): 1-3.
- 4. Moore N and Slater GL. "Surgical technique update: Slater modification of minimally invasive brostrom reconstruction". *EC Orthopaedics* 10.5 (2019): 308-314.
- 5. Marks R. "Vitamin E and osteoarthritic cartilage: Does vitamin E influence cartilage integrity?" EC Orthopaedics 10.5 (2019): 281-294.
- 6. Lu DY, et al. "Osteoporosis treatments for old people". EC Orthopaedics 10.5 (2019): 278-280.
- 7. Lu DY, et al. "Patients care and nursery in different diseases". Hospice and Palliative Medicine International Journal 3.1 (2019): 28-30.

- 8. Lu DY., et al. "Patient's care and nursery in modern medicine". Nursing Practice and Healthcare 1.1 (2019): 101.
- 9. Iqbal U., et al. "Healthcare quality improvement and measurement strategies and its challenges ahead". International Journal for Quality in Health Care 31.1 (2019): 1.
- 10. Iqbal U., *et al.* "Healthcare quality challenges in low- and middle-income countries". *International Journal for Quality in Health Care* 31.3 (2019): 165.
- 11. Rasario JL and Leite JR. "Difference between blood pressure, heart rate and global stretch before and after 8 weeks of standardized medication and yoga asanas". *EC Orthopaedics* 10.5 (2019): 271-277.
- 12. Lu DY, et al. "Bone disease treatments, math-therapeutic modality". EC Orthopaedics 10.3 (2019): 140-143.

Volume 18 Issue 6 June 2019 ©All rights reserved by Da-Yong Lu.