

Mrs. Bedford Fenwick has consented to organise an Exhibition of Modern Appliances and Methods of Nursing, next summer in London. She has been encouraged in this decision both by the frequent requests which have been made to her to undertake the work, and by the valuable co-operation and assistance which have been promised to her by a number of the leading Hospital Matrons.

The announcement is made at once in order that we may appeal to our many readers in India and the British Colonies, and on the Continent, to give their valuable assistance in the important undertaking which is thus projected. It is especially desired that all inventions made by Nurses for the practical advantage of the sick should be shown at the forthcoming Exhibition, and be explained, if possible, by the inventor. The appliances and instruments used in modern Nursing will be exhibited, and it is hoped that an historical collection of the appliances formerly used may be also shown, so as to exhibit at a glance the improvements and advances which have been made, in this direction, during recent years. The value of such an exposition to those Nurses, especially, who are engaged in private work, and who through absence from Hospital wards may have had no opportunity of becoming acquainted with modern improvements in their art, can hardly be calculated. It will be also of undoubted interest to the public to see some illustration of the manner in which trained Nursing is at present carried out, because upon this subject there is not only a very small amount of accurate knowledge, but even much misapprehension. To medical men, we believe that the proposed Exhibition will prove most interesting, as evidence of the care and devotion with which Nurses now attempt to second their efforts in attendance upon the sick.

Sufficient assistance has already been secured to make it probable that the proposed Exhibition will be not only complete, but successful; but it is hoped that all trained Nurses who have devised anything which has proved practically useful in their work, will avail themselves of this opportunity and make application for space for its exhibit, to the Committee who have undertaken the organisation.

An important feature in connection with the Exhibition will be the holding of Meetings, at which papers upon Nursing subjects will be read and discussed. In short, it is proposed to hold a Nursing Congress, and, concerning this, further particulars will be given shortly. Suffice it to say now, that it is believed this will add both to the usefulness and the interest of the Exhibition.

Matters more personal to Nurses themselves

will receive due attention, and a special feature will consist in a department of Nurses' uniforms and personal requisites. One of the most popular sections of the Exhibition at Chicago consisted of the cases containing dolls dressed in the uniforms of representative English Hospitals, which had been made by readers of the NURSING RECORD in competition for prizes which were offered at the time. And it is possible that the same idea may again be carried out, on this occasion.

Lectures on Elementary Physiology in relation to Medical Nursing.

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LECTURE II.—THE LUNGS AND THROAT.

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WHEN intubation has been performed, the nursing of the patient is comparatively simple. The opinion which was expressed when the operation was first introduced, that the patient would be unable to swallow liquids because they might pass down the open tube into the windpipe, instead of down the gullet, has proved, as a rule, to be without foundation. The contraction of the muscles at the back of the mouth, and the depression of the epiglottis has served to protect the mouth of the tube, just as in health it protects the opening into the larynx; and it is found that patients can take liquid nourishment quite easily with the tube in position. The main point, therefore, in the special nursing of such cases, is to keep a careful watch upon the silk strings which come outside the mouth, so that these shall not be chewed or cut through by the teeth; for, in that event, the tube might easily become displaced, and either slip out and be swallowed, or slip down into the windpipe. In the case of young children, intubation is sometimes a most difficult operation, and when life depends, as it often does, on immediate action, many surgeons prefer to carry out the simple external, rather than the sometimes difficult internal, manipulations; and tracheotomy is therefore performed. For this reason, as we have said, intubation is never likely, entirely, to take the place of tracheotomy; but when it has been performed on a child, it will be the Nurse's chief care to prevent him playing with the silk strings in his mouth and so displacing the tube. If a tube is swallowed, the Nurse should, of course, immediately inform the doctor, and in case he cannot

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