

of the standard methods, if they are then well soaked in sublimate solution, even if the excess of sublimate is rinsed off in sterile water, a sufficiency of the antiseptic remains in the skin to inhibit the growth of bacteria, but insufficient to do the patient any harm. If the surgeon, during the course of a long operation, rinses his hands several times in an antiseptic solution and then in sterile water, he removes or inhibits the activity of any bacteria which may have come to the surface of the skin. As an extra precaution, applicable to many operations, it is wise to follow the lead of König and avoid touching the wound with the hands. König has trained himself and his assistants so thoroughly in the use of forceps, retractors, and the eyes, that he excises the knee-joint in the most thorough manner without any fingering of the wound.

### Educational Questions.

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL  
FOR NURSES.  
ANNUAL EXAMINATION, DECEMBER, 1900.  
SECOND YEAR.

#### NURSING OF SICK CHILDREN.

1. What are the causes of dyspepsia in infants?
  - (a) Breast fed.
  - (b) Artificially fed.
2. How would you artificially feed a healthy infant of 3 months old?
3. How would you prepare—
  - (a) Bread jelly,
  - (b) Albumen water.
  - (c) Raw meat juice.
4. How would you prepare the room and bed for a child suffering from meningitis? What are the chief points you would attend to in the nursing of such a case?
5. What are the chief points you would attend to in the nursing of a child with active hip joint disease? What signs and symptoms might arise to lead you to call the attention of the surgeon to the hip?

#### SURGICAL NURSING.

1. (a) How do you distinguish arterial from venous hæmorrhage?
  - (b) Describe the process by which nature stops the bleeding from a wounded blood-vessel.
  - (c) What would you do to stop the bleeding in the case of a ruptured varicose vein of the leg.
2. What is meant by—
  - (a) Ulceration.
  - (b) Gangrene.
  - (c) Contusion.
  - (d) Reactionary hæmorrhage.

State what you know of the healing of a wound by granulation.

3. Describe in detail the Nurse's duties in a case of shock or collapse, the result of severe scalds of chest and abdomen.

4. What is a compound dislocation? Why is such an injury usually considered to be of a very serious nature? What is a sprain?

5. What are the chief points to bear in mind in nursing a case of fracture of the spinal column?

#### MATERIA MEDICA.

1. What are the main avenues through which drugs may be introduced into the system?
2. What are the symptoms of a poisonous dose of morphia? Sketch the treatment of a case of opium poisoning.
3. Write what you know of the therapeutic use of baths.
4. State briefly what you know of corrosive sublimate.
5. Classify under the headings Local and General all the anodynes you know of.
6. What ill effects may attend the use of carbolic acid as a lotion?

#### MEDICAL NURSING.

1. What is an empyæma? What is the appearance of a patient suffering from this disease, and what serious symptoms may ensue in the course of the illness?
2. What are the most serious complications to be watched for in a case of enteric fever?
3. In nursing a case of phthisis what precautions would you take to prevent infection of yourself and others?
4. How would you take a temperature—
  - (1) In children.
  - (2) In delirious patients.
  - (3) In a patient much emaciated?
5. What are the chief symptoms presented by a patient suffering from acute rheumatism? What change in the character of the pulse, and in the temperature, would you consider significant of dangerous complications?

### More Delegates for the Nurses' Congress.

We are glad to hear that the Midwives' Institute and Trained Nurses' Club propose to send two Delegates to Buffalo. We are informed that Miss Catherine Wood of the Nurses' Hostel, Francis Street, and Miss Amy Hughes, Lady Superintendent of the Nurses' Co-operation have been selected.

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