

## THIRD YEAR.

Ten Lectures on Medical Nursing to be given by an Assistant Physician, and ten Lectures on Surgical Nursing to be given by an Assistant Surgeon.

Medical Nursing to cover the following subjects:—

Meaning of important symptoms.

Diet—special and general. Information required in reports *re* diets. Diets for private nursing.

Vomit and feces—their principal varieties. Modes of vomiting.

Nursing of diseases of the alimentary system.

Diarrhoea and constipation. Gastric ulcer. Hæmatemesis. Intestinal obstruction. Dyspepsia. Jaundice. Gall stones.

Fever. General symptoms. Taking of temperatures. Principal varieties of temperature charts— hectic, crisis, lysis. Hyperpyrexia and its treatment. Subnormal temperature. Nursing of fever in general.

Infectious cases. Precautions in nursing. Rashes and early symptoms of principal exanthemata. Special points in connection with scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, syphilis, erysipelas.

Nursing of typhoid fever. Its nature. Precautions to prevent infection. Dangers: their warnings and immediate treatment. Relapses. Sequelæ.

Nursing of acute rheumatism. Dangers and their warnings.

Nursing of heart cases. Syncope. Chief points in connection with mitral and aortic disease. Oedema and dropsy. Pericarditis. Aneurism.

Nursing of pulmonary cases. Laryngeal obstruction, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy and empyema, phthisis. Hæmoptysis. Sputum.

Nursing of urinary disease. Collection and observation of urine. Acute and chronic Bright's disease and diabetes. Their dangers and warnings. Renal calculus.

Nursing of nervous diseases. Trophic changes. Coma. Mental symptoms. Chief forms of paralysis. Retention of urine. Epileptic and other fits, and how to report upon them. Apoplexy.

Poisons: Digitalis, strychnine, mercury, opium, salicylates, turpentine.

Surgical nursing to cover the following subjects:—

*Wounds.*—Varieties. Healing. Modes of infection. Dressings. Complications.

*Fractures.*—Varieties. Union. Preparation of splints. Nursing fracture cases.

*Hæmorrhage.*—Varieties. Modes of onset. Nursing of patients after severe hæmorrhage.

*Preparation for Operations.*—The patient. The room. Instruments, mops, &c. Nursing after operations.

*The Head.*—Nursing of patients after head injuries and operations on the brain. Mastoid cases. Mouth cases.

*The Neck.*—Tracheotomy. Cut throat.

*The Thorax.*—Fractured ribs. Strapping. Nursing of patients. Symptoms to look out for. Empyema.

*The Abdomen.*—Special points in the preparation for abdominal operations, and in nursing patients after them. Hernia. Colotomy. Cystotomy.

*Bed Sores.*

*Fractured Spine.*

Tutorial classes to be taken by the Home Sister after each lecture of the Third Year Course to supervise the notes taken by the nurses and to see that the lectures have been properly understood.

## The Progress of State Registration.

The *British Medical Journal*, referring to the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Nursing, says:—"The Committee has closed its sittings and presented its report to the House. The substance of the report is to recommend the re-appointment of the Committee next Session; and, as a *précis* of the evidence is not presented, it may be assumed that the Committee is of the opinion that sufficient material has not yet been accumulated on which to base a report. The Committee has sat seven times, and has examined eight witnesses; of these eight, three are opposed to State Registration, and five are in favour of it; three witnesses represented nurse-training schools, two were medical men, one gave evidence as the representative of a private nursing (male) agency, one was the Secretary of the Royal British Nurses' Association, and the eighth was the Superintendent of the Rural Nursing Associations affiliated to the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute. This analysis of the evidence taken shows that, whilst it included various phases of the subject, it was not exhaustive, and it may have indicated to the Committee that the question entrusted to them for investigation had far-reaching issues much wider than the original scope of the inquiry suggested." As we cast our eye over the evidence laid before the Committee, we are tempted to offer the suggestion that some classification is desirable; whilst making the task of the Committee easier, it would enable the public to follow the inquiry with more intelligent interest. There are the main divisions of nurses—hospital, private, district, and as employed by the State; there are the relations of nurses to the medical profession and the public, and there is the great question of training to be considered. Some such classification as this, whilst defining the class of evidence to be invited, would also indicate the varying circumstances which surround the nurse, and suggest in a limited way the contending interests among which it is the task of the Committee to thread its way."

So far, the *Hospital* newspaper has maintained an absolute and significant silence as to the resolution in favour of the State Registration of Nurses passed by the British Medical Association at Oxford. It is well that, through the medium of the *BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING*, nurses have been widely informed as to the action of this influential medical association.

Miss J. E. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Board of Examiners, New York State Nurses' Association, reports in the *American Journal of Nursing*:—

Another initial step has been taken in connection with the registration of nurses in the State of New York. This step relates to the third item under the waiver, which reads thus "The State of New

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