

mechanism of respiration; respiratory rhythm; respiratory sounds; quantity of air respired; types of respiration; changes in air by respiration; changes in blood during respiration; condition of gases in blood; regulation of respiration; apnoea; dyspnoea; asphyxia.

5. Digestive system: Classification of foods; object of digestion, mastication, and swallowing; secretory glands, with uses of their secretions; structure and position of various digestive organs; sketch of digestive process; absorption.

6. Secretion and excretion: Definition; differences between secreting organs; excretory organs—Structure of kidney; urine; structure and uses of skin.

7. Animal heat: Temperature of body; loss and gain of heat in body; regulation of body temperature.

8. Nervous system: Functions of cerebrum, cerebellum, pons, and medulla; afferent and efferent nerves; functions of spinal cord; reflex action.

#### Medical Nursing.

1. General description of duties.

2. Observations of sick, and inferences to be drawn from various symptoms.

3. Circulatory system: General symptoms and nursing management of cardiac cases.

4. Respiratory system: Symptoms and nursing management of bronchitis, asthma, pneumonia, phthisis-pulmonalis, pleurisy; sputa.

5. Digestive system: Symptoms and nursing management of dyspepsia, gastritis, gastric ulcer, colic, peritonitis, ascites.

6. Urinary system: Symptoms and nursing management of renal cases, anasarca, oedema; urine testing.

7. Nervous system: Symptoms and nursing management of cerebral meningitis, apoplexy, epilepsy, hemiplegia, paraplegia; general management of cerebral cases.

8. Fevers: Symptoms and nursing management of cases of enteric fever, measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, diphtheria, croup, rheumatic fever.

9. Nursing of children: Feeding.

10. Drugs: Classification; terms used to distinguish their action—aperients, diaphoretics, hypnotics, &c.; doses of those more commonly used; dosage according to age.

11. Poisons: Symptoms of most common; treatment.

#### Surgical Nursing.

1. Bandages and bandaging: Padding splints; application of strapping plasters.

2. Fractures: Definition; classification; healing; management; application of splints.

3. Injuries of Joints: Dislocations; sprains.

4. Inflammation: Definition; local and constitutional symptoms; termination; causes; treatment.

5. Suppuration and abscess: Definition; symptoms; treatment; sinus and fistula.

6. Ulcers: More common varieties; treatment.

7. Gangrene: Definition; general outline of process; causes; treatment.

8. Wounds: Definition; classification; process of repair; treatment.

9. Antiseptics: Definition; names and manner of using; preparation of patient for operation; preparation of instruments, sponges, dressings, ligatures, &c.; preparation of theatre and room which patient is to occupy; duties of nurse during operation.

10. After-treatment of various operation cases.

11. Instruments: Names of; uses of; instruments required for various operations.

#### General Nursing.

1. Qualifications of a nurse.

2. Distinction between doctors' and nurses' work; hospital etiquette.

3. Bed-making; washing and care of patient.

4. How to take temperatures, pulse, and respiration.

5. Administration of food, medicines, enemata, &c.

6. Baths.

7. How to report cases.

8. External applications: Poultices, fomentations, packs, leeches, blisters, strapping, &c.

9. Hypodermic medication.

10. Bedsores: Prevention and cure.

11. Invalid cookery: household hygiene.

## The Australasian Trained Nurses' Association.

At the Annual Meeting of the Australasian Trained Nurses' Association, held in Sydney in July, and at which the Vice-President, Dr. Thring, occupied the chair, the Council reported that during the year 156 nurses have applied for registration on the General Register; 143 have been accepted and their names added to the Register. Thirty-five have been registered in connection with the Auxiliary Midwifery Branch. Eleven general hospitals and one midwifery hospital have been recognised during the year as training-schools for nurses. In the case of two hospitals recognition has been withdrawn, and in two others suspended; owing to failure to comply with the requirements of the Association. Considerable difficulty has been experienced by some of the smaller hospitals in complying with the regulations of the Association—a difficulty anticipated by the Council, and which justified its reluctance to recognise small hospitals as training-schools. The number of hospitals now recognised as training-schools (exclusive of Victoria and New Zealand) is seventy-two general and seven midwifery hospitals.

During the year an application was received from Queensland for the formation of a Queensland Branch of the Association. The Council, having obtained the consent of the members to form branches in other States, drew up a set of rules to govern the establishment and working of State branches of the Association. The rules provide that the rules of the branch shall be those of the Association; that a Branch Council shall be formed; that members may transfer from the parent Association to the branch or *vice versa*; that the fees of the branch shall be the same as those of the parent Association; that half such fees shall be paid to the General Association towards the expense of publishing the Journal, Register, certificates, and other expenses; that officers of the Branch Council shall be *ex-officio* members of the Council of the Association; that the Branch Council shall have power to register nurses in its own State, subject to confirmation by the parent Council; that certi-

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