child has constant attention, it will most likely lead to a complete cure, whereas if neglected the sight will be lost. You must point out to her the impossibility of doing it all herself, and tell her she must find someone else to look after the child every alternate night, and she must bring it up every morning for you to paint the eyes. Get ready your lotion warm—chinosol 1/2,000, hyd.-perchlor. 1/10,000 or boracic according to the doctor's orderssome wool, a glass rod which must be boiled and put into the lotion, the silver-nitrate bottle (usual strength 10 grs. to 1 oz.) of which you remove the stopper, and a receiver. Tell the woman to rest the baby on her lap and point its head towards you (it is wonderful what difficulty they have in understanding this!) and to place one hand firmly on each side of its head. Then scrub your hands thoroughly, make very small

dabs, and proceed to bathe one eye, drawing each dab along from the nose outwards and throwing it subsequently away. You must continue until the eye is quite free from discharge. Next wrap a piece of wool round the end of your rod and dip it carefully into the solution, while



APPLYING PLASTER JACKET.

you hold the eye open with the two first fingers on your left hand, very carefully and thoroughly paint the under side of each lid. After this let a little lotion trickle over the cornea as the silver-nitrate must on no account be left on it. Do the other eye in a similar way (if there is any difference paint the worst eye last), dry the baby's face and give the woman a little wool to take home. Then thoroughly scrub your hands, as these are very septic cases. They should on that account come up late on in the morning after the regular run of dressings is over.

PLASTER JACKETS.

Cases of spinal curvature are very often treated in the out-patient department and ordered jackets of plaster of Paris. If a "Sayre's Suspender" is not used the right way to apply these for adults is in the standing

position, with the hands held behind the head. For children a more convenient way is by arranging two mattress-like cushions on a flat couch. Place one at each end leaving a gap of eight or ten inches in the middle. Line this gap with a mackintosh, the ends of which are folded round the cushions. Next fill a rubber hot-water-bottle with hot (not boiling) water, sufficiently full to be the same height as the cushions when placed between them. On a table by the couch you want a four inch plaster bandage,* standing upright in a bowl of water, another shallow bowl with water half an inch deep, into which you sprinkle plaster until it just shows above the water. Meanwhile, of course, the mother has been undressing the child, and if there is an old jacket to take off she must be provided with hot water, towel and soap, so that she can give the patient

a good wash. If she has brought the child for the same thing before, the mother will have broughta clean, woollen vest; otherwise the abdomen and chest must be bandaged with a domette bandwhich age, also goes over the shoulders. Now wrap a blanket round child's the

legs and lay it on the couch with the buttocks just resting on one cushion and the shoulders on the other. Put a mackintosh over the blanket. It is not a comfortable position, and you must assure your patient it is only for a few minutes while you put on the bandage; and if he lies still with his hands clasped under his head, or held above it by his mother, you will very soon give him the nice

^{*} To make these bandages take six yards of crinoline and tear it into the required breadths. Put some dry plaster into an instrument tray and lay one end of your bandage in it. Sprinkle plaster over the bandage and rub it in with your fingers. Roll up loosely the end thus prepared and proceed to prepare the next portion. The bandages must be loosely rolled and the ends pinned. Stand them upright in a tin box and see that it is kept in a dry place where it will not be much shaken; both it and the plaster tin must be firmly shutcher.

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