APRIL, 1953

The Midwife.

Statutory Instrument 499 of 1953.

THESE REGULATIONS AMEND the existing Regulations concerning the supply of dangerous drugs to midwives who give notice of their intention to practise, for use on their own responsibility. The Regulations no longer require a midwife to produce to the chemist supplying dangerous drugs her personal register of cases, but instead require that she produces a supply order, signed by the Medical Officer of Health. The Medical Officer of Health may authorise a deputy, who is a registered medical practitioner, or a non-medical supervisor of midwives to sign supply orders, but this authorisation must be made in writing.

The revised Regulations will make possible a more efficient control by the local supervising authority of the use of dangerous drugs by midwives on their own responsibility. To ensure this the officer of the local supervising authority issuing the supply order should inspect the drugs book and the personal register of cases or case records of the individual midwife at the time of issuing the order.

In order to assist local supervising authorities the Board is arranging with its publishers, Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne & Co., 1, New Street Square, London, E.C.4, that appropriate forms of supply order should be printed and these will be available shortly. The midwife's drugs book at present in use will continue to be used, and an amended version will also be available from the Board's publishers in due course.

Central Midwives Board.

First Examination.

February 4th, 1953.

From 2 to 5 p.m.

Candidates are advised to attempt to answer all the questions. 1. Describe the anatomy of the female bladder.

- In what way can failure of proper care of the bladder influence labour?
- 2. What advice would you give to a primigravida during her pregnancy on :
 - (a) the care of the breasts;
 - (b) diet and exercise ?
- 3. Describe how you would conduct a normal third stage of labour.

What exactly would you do if severe bleeding started during this stage?

- 4. What do you understand by the term involution ? What observations do you make in order to assure yourself that involution is proceeding normally ?
- 5. An infant fails to gain weight after the seventh day. What steps would you take to investigate the possible causes ?
- 6. Describe the nursing care of a case of primary uterine inertia.

Population Estimates for 1952.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL has issued his estimates of the populations of local areas in England and Wales as at June 30th, 1952.

This publication is designed to meet a general demand for an early issue of up-to-date figures of local populations, and in particular to assist local Councils and other administrative authorities, manufacturers, and distributors. It gives the final estimates of local populations which will later be published in the Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

The population of England and Wales at June 30th, 1952, is estimated to be 43,940,000, of whom 21,119,000 were males and 22,821,000 females. The total shows an increase of 140,000 over the figure for mid-1951, being accounted for by increases in the number of children under age 15 (62,000) and in the number of people aged 65 and over (82,000), and a decrease in the remainder of the population (4,000).







