

Note—Candidates must attempt three questions and not more than three.

1. What is meant by jaundice? State the common causes of this symptom and describe how you would test for bile in the urine.
2. What are the symptoms of pulmonary tuberculosis? Describe the main methods which are employed in (a) the diagnosis, (b) the treatment, of this condition.
3. Describe the symptoms, complications and treatment of whooping cough.
4. What is meant by "dehydration"? Describe how this condition may be recognised, prevented and relieved.
5. State briefly what you know about:—
 - (a) mitral stenosis;
 - (b) tetanus;
 - (c) adrenaline;
 - (d) thrush;
 - (e) cholecystogram.

Wednesday, October 5th, 1955.

Morning.

Surgery and Surgical Nursing Treatment, and Venereal and Genito-Urinary Diseases and the Nursing of these Diseases.

(Second Paper.)

Note—Candidates must attempt three questions and not more than three.

1. Discuss briefly the methods by which bleeding can be arrested, giving examples and indicating the advantages and disadvantages of each method.
2. How may a fractured limb be immobilised? Describe in detail the treatment of a Colles fracture.
3. What is a strangulated hernia? Describe the signs, symptoms and treatment of this condition.
4. A patient is suffering from advanced carcinoma of the prostate. Discuss the signs, symptoms and complications which may be present. What treatment may be given?
5. Write brief notes on:—
 - (a) skin grafting;
 - (b) cataract;
 - (c) otitis media.

Wednesday, October 5th, 1955.

Afternoon.

General Nursing.

(Third Paper.)

Note—Candidates must attempt five questions and not more than five.

1. Discuss the importance of diet in the following conditions:—
 - (a) diabetes mellitus;
 - (b) ulcerative colitis;
 - (c) infective hepatitis.
2. Describe the treatment and nursing care of a patient admitted to hospital suffering from severe haematemesis. Mention the particular responsibilities of the nursing staff with regard to such a patient.
3. A patient has been admitted to hospital with a severe head injury. Give an account of the nursing care and treatment required during the first 48 hours.
4. Describe the pre-operative and post-operative nursing care required for a patient admitted to hospital for haemorrhoidectomy.
5. An elderly patient is admitted to hospital with acute retention of urine. Describe in detail the subsequent treatment and nursing care of the patient.
6. Describe the procedure of continuous gastric aspiration. In what circumstances may this be required?
7. "The hospital should do the patient no harm." Discuss this statement.

The Midwife.

Central Midwives Board.

Report on the Work of the Board for the Year ended March 31st, 1955.

THIS WAS THE final year of the term of office of the first Board appointed under the new constitution in 1952. The task, commenced in 1950, of reviewing the rules of the Board was completed and on February 1st, 1955, the revised rules came into operation.

This is the first occasion in the 52 years of the Board's existence that all sections of the rules have been completely revised. During this period there have been four amending Midwives Acts and one consolidating Act, but the fact that the shape of the rules remains substantially the same is a tribute to the foresight and wisdom of earlier Boards. In their review the Board have attempted to retain sufficient elasticity to obviate the necessity for frequent alterations.

Election of Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

At the Annual Meeting of the Board held on April 1st, 1954, Mr. Arnold Walker was re-elected Chairman and Professor A. A. Moncrieff was re-elected Deputy Chairman for the ensuing year.

Midwives Roll.

On March 31st, 1955, the number of midwives on the Roll was 58,718, an increase of 1,911 on the preceding year, when the total was 56,807.

In November, 1954, 5,017 circular letters were sent to midwives under the procedure authorised by Section 3 (2) of the Midwives Act, 1951, and in January, 1955, a further 4,189 letters were despatched. By the end of March, 1955, the names of 482 midwives had been removed from the Roll as a result. Of these, notification of the death of the midwife was received in 68 cases; and 414 names were removed in consequence of voluntary retirement. The names of 1,164 women from whom no reply was received to letters sent out under this procedure in November, 1953, were also removed during the year, after the statutory period of six months had elapsed since the despatch of the letters.

Midwives Notifying their Intention to Practise.

During the 12 months ended January 31st, 1955, 17,082 midwives notified their intention to practise. This figure shows a decrease of 431 on the figure for the previous year. Of those in practice in 1954-55, 259 were supervisors or assistant supervisors of midwives. 3,805 or 22.3 per cent. of the 17,082 midwives who notified intention to practise in the year ended January 31st, 1955, were not general or sick children's nurses: 5,309 or 31 per cent. of the total were known to be married.

Five hundred and thirty-four midwives notified their intention to act as maternity nurses only. This figure is less by 51 than that of last year.

The number of midwives who gave notice of intention to practise during 1954-55 under orders made by local supervising authorities in accordance with Defence Regulation 33, and remaining in force by virtue of Section 6 of the Emergency Powers (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, was 14, which is six less than in the previous year.

Penal Cases.

Nine penal cases were dealt with by the Board at Special Meetings held under the provisions of Section D of the Rules. The names of the midwives were removed from the Roll in two of these cases, both of which involved the misuse of pethidine and the falsification of records in connection with the drug. In the remaining cases, one midwife was censured, one was cautioned, the decision in three cases was postponed

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