

Psychotherapy .. .. .	4
Infectious Disease .. .. .	4
Venereal Disease .. .. .	3
Anaesthetics .. .. .	1
Theory and Practice of Nursing	
Demonstrations	
Revision Classes.	

9. *May, 1959.*  
*Practical Work.*  
 Children's Wards, Psychiatric Wards, General Wards  
 (including some night duty).  
 Gynaecological Wards.  
 Mothercraft Department.  
 4 weeks holiday during the year July, 1959-June, 1960.
10. *June, 1960.*  
 Final State Examination.
11. *July, 1960.*  
 Obstetric Course at St. Thomas's Hospital.
12. *November, 1960.*  
 C.M.B. Part 1 examination.
13. *December, 1960.*  
*Practical work, either:—*  
 (1) Maternity Nursing at St. Thomas's Hospital.  
 (2) Communicable disease nursing at Portsmouth Infectious Disease Hospital.  
 (3) Practical work with Health Visitor/School Nurses in Public Health Field.
14. *January, 1961.*  
 (At Southampton University).  
 (a) *Lectures* (3 days per week).  
 Social Structure .. .. . (1 per week) = 20  
 Social Psychology .. .. . (1 per week) = 20  
 Principles and Method of Casework  
 and Health Visiting .. .. . (2 per week) = 40  
 Theory and Practice of Teaching .. (2 per week) = 40  
 Epidemiology, i.e., Infectious Disease  
 and Mental Disorders .. .. . (1 per week) = 20  
 (b) *Practical Work in Health Visitors' Department and Casework Agencies.*  
 2 days per week for 20 weeks.  
 4 weeks continuous work during Easter vacation.
15. *July, 1961.*  
 R.S.I. Health Visitor examination.  
 Holidays arranged to fit in with lectures.  
 Approval of Hospitals as Training Schools for Male and Female Nurses was granted.  
 At the June, 1955, Examinations the following successes were reported:—

#### *Preliminary Examination*

Parts I and II together .. .. .	1,730
Part I only .. .. .	3,930
Part II only .. .. .	2,302
	—7,962

#### *Final Examination*

General Nurses .. .. .	2,944
Male Nurses .. .. .	151
Mental Nurses .. .. .	243
Nurses for Mental Defectives	40
Sick Children's Nurses .. .. .	174
Fever Nurses .. .. .	72
	—3,624

#### **Disciplinary Cases.**

The following Disciplinary Cases were considered and it was agreed that:—

Judgment be postponed for one year on the case proved

against Margaret Bonar, S.R.N., 179013, and Harry Sharp, S.R.N. 186485.

The names of Mary Scott Rutter, S.R.N. 96244, and William Arthur Cooke, S.R.N. 175080, be removed from the Register of Nurses. The case against David Wilton, R.M.N. 11134 be dismissed.

#### **Next Meeting of the Council.**

The next meeting of the Council was fixed for September 23rd.

## **Isolation Hospitals "Not Obsolete."**

CRITICISM OF THE view sometimes put forward that isolation hospitals had become largely obsolete, was made by Dr. Hugh Morrison, Medical Officer of Health, Taunton R.D.C., speaking at a Sessional Meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute held at Taunton on July 21st.

After saying that the erroneous idea had got around that very few cases were treated at isolation hospitals, due to the fact that there had been a concentration of beds into fewer centres and larger institutions, the speaker declared that in the remaining establishments the intake of cases had been maintained at a steady level.

While the work of the isolation hospital should be closely integrated with that of general hospitals in its area, there remained the problem of the nursing of these cases which, he believed, demanded a specialised technique best practised by a staff permanently engaged in this particular work.

The speaker went on to say that while they had seen the elimination in the United Kingdom of most of the "grosser environmental horrors," some of the commonest infections seemed reluctant to disappear.

"Immunization," declared Dr. Morrison, "has brought about almost complete disappearance of diphtheria, but where has it taken us with the common cold?"

Referring to food hygiene, the speaker observed: "The diseases caused by infected foodstuffs are very far from being under complete control, and perhaps the full extent of this problem is not generally realised."

## **British Help for New Nigerian Teaching Hospital.**

BRITISH HOSPITAL DOCTORS, dentists, nurses and other professional, technical and administrative staff who accept employment at the University College Hospital, Ibadan, Nigeria, will not lose their National Health Service superannuation rights. This is the result of a direction made by the Ministry of Health under the National Health Service (Amendment) Act, 1949.

This is the first time that specific provision has been made for employment in a hospital outside England and Wales to carry with it Health Service superannuation.

The step has been taken to remove this possible impediment to the recruitment by the hospital of appropriate British staff.

The new direction, which came into operation on June 23rd, applies to those who accept employment with the University College Hospital, Ibadan, for not longer than six years and who have been employed by a Regional Hospital Board or Board of Governors within the previous 12 months.

University College Hospital, Ibadan, is being set up by the Nigerian Government as a teaching hospital and represents the most important single enterprise of its kind in British tropical Africa. It will be opened in 1956 or 1957 and for some years will be dependent on recruitment from the United Kingdom for filling a large number of its higher professional technical and administrative posts.

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