

until June 13th. From 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., each day, the price of admission will be one shilling. Each evening, from 7 to 10 p.m., the price will be higher, and Entertainments will be given, which, it is believed, will prove to be of much amusement and interest to the visitors. On certainly four evenings during the fortnight the evening gathering will take the form of a *Conversazione*, and will probably draw together a large number of persons well known in social circles, as well as in the medical and Nursing world. It is a well-known fact that Exhibitions in London require the adventitious aids of musical and other entertainments, whatever their character may be; and, at any rate, the nature of those proposed to be held at the Nursing Exhibition will, it is believed, leave little to be desired. An official catalogue will be issued each day, containing a full description of the various exhibits, the programme of the Band music, of the Afternoon Meetings, and of the Evening Entertainment.

From this brief sketch, it will be apparent to our readers that no effort is being spared, either in trouble or expense, to make the Nursing Exhibition both useful and interesting; and we therefore feel that we are entitled to ask for the active co-operation and support of our readers in the arduous work which we have undertaken. We are gratefully appreciative of the large amount of help which has already been promised to us from many influential quarters, but we shall welcome all further offers of assistance.

Lectures on Elementary Physiology in relation to Medical Nursing.

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LECTURE III.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

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THE consequence is that only a very small quantity of refuse matter and a large quantity of water reach the lower part of the intestine of a person fed only by milk; and, therefore, there is little or no irritation of the ulcerated surface caused by the passage of such bland material. Peptonised beef-tea and other preparations are also used by some medical men in the diet

of typhoid patients. The object which it is sought to attain, in every case, is the employment of a diet which is chiefly digested and absorbed before the ulcerated surface is reached.

The reason is therefore apparent why it is so essential to prevent patients who are suffering from this disease from having improper food, and most Hospital Nurses are aware of the fatal results which have followed the eating of forbidden delicacies smuggled into the wards by the friends of a typhoid patient.

Next to the importance of the diet comes the necessity of keeping the patient absolutely at rest in both body and mind. Some patients become delirious in the first week, others, at a subsequent stage of the illness; and it is then with considerable difficulty that they can be kept in bed; but any sudden movement, and certainly any severe exertion on their part, might cause perforation of the bowel and consequent death. It is with this possibility always before her that the Nurse will most carefully insist upon the rigid quietude of her patient.

In other matters, the Nursing is conducted upon general principles; the patient is kept absolutely clean; bed-sores are carefully avoided, if possible; and it is always well to get a typhoid fever patient—as soon as possible—upon a water or air bed, because it is impossible to say, when a case begins, how serious a form it will assume, or how completely prostrate the patient may be. If Pneumonia or other complications occur, special Nursing will be required; and in the reduction of the temperature some method of cooling the patient, such as those already described, may probably become necessary. There are, finally, certain precautions which a Nurse must carefully observe. In the first place, all liquid food—especially milk and water—given to the patient should be carefully boiled; and all his excretions should be covered at once with a strong solution of corrosive sublimate, or other antiseptic solution. The bed room should be well ventilated, and the patient kept free from draughts, but, at the same time, not over-weighted with bed clothes. The Nurse should wash her hands very carefully in a strong antiseptic solution before having a meal, and should never take food in the patient's room.

The next most common form of ulceration of the intestines is that which is met with in cases of DYSENTERY. This complaint is more

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