

and during the remaining six months at some nursing institution indicated by the Committee of the Red Cross Society. When she has completed her training she is received as staff nurse on trial on the understanding that she is to work for the Society at the private hospital of the Red Cross, or in some other way, for six months; after which time, if she is considered suitable, she is recommended to the Committee by the superintendent and is received as a trained nurse by the Swedish Society of the Red Cross.

The nurse who is thus received must agree to serve, if the Red Cross Nursing Institution should demand it, during the two years following, either in some nursing institution or on the private staff of the Red Cross.

At the same time it is expected of every nurse in the service of the Red Cross Society that she shall be on duty if the country should become engaged in war wherever and whenever the Committee requires her to go.

(b) Subjects taught theoretically and practically.

Lectures are given twice a week during the first six months of training by a medical man. These lectures comprise medical and surgical nursing, anatomy, physiology, and pathology, as well as general nursing. The practical consists of general medical and surgical wardwork, theatre work, and the giving of anæsthetics, as well as out-patient work, and the preparation of bandages. No work such as sweeping the wards, cooking, or washing up is expected of the probationers, who give the whole of their time to the nursing.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL OF SABBATSBERG, STOCKHOLM.

(a) The period of training for nurses consists of six months' work as probationers, and six months' work as assistant nurses of the hospital.

(b) Subjects taught theoretically and practically.

These are exactly the same as those of the Red Cross Nurses.

THE DEACONESS INSTITUTION AT ERSTA, STOCKHOLM.

(a) Time of training of the Deaconesses.

The Deaconess is trained for twelve months at the hospital of the institution. She works eight months as probationer, four of which are spent in the various wards, three in the theatre, the out-patient department, and the dispensary, and one on night duty. The last four months she returns to the wards as staff nurse, and helps to train the new probationers.

(b) Subjects taught theoretically and practically.

The chief part of the instruction given is practical, and includes dispensing and the giving of

anæsthetics. The medical man of the hospital of the institution, on his daily rounds, also points out to the Deaconess all points worthy of notice, explains the different symptoms of disease, and the reason why the nurse is to do certain things in the care of the patient.

The theoretical instruction is given in regular courses of lectures during six months of the year by the medical man at the head of the hospital, who lectures an hour a week on medical and surgical nursing, and gives extra lectures as well on special subjects such as tubercular diseases, epidemics, etc., or on any subject requested by the nurses themselves. The resident doctor also lectures an hour a week on anatomy and physiology, and gives some idea of pathology as well. He also makes a post-mortem examination for the benefit of the pupils and exhibits to them the principal organs of the body.

The Deaconess at the head of the hospital also lectures to the probationers on general nursing and other kindred subjects, and superintends the practice of bandaging.

On entering the hospital for her year of training the Deaconess has already learned housework, cooking, baking, and sewing, so that she only needs to apply herself to nursing properly speaking.

NAMES AND ORGANIZATIONS OF CERTIFICATED NURSES.

II. A.

(a) Though, properly speaking, not organizations of certificated nurses, the above societies—Sophiahemmet, the Red Cross Society, Sabbatsberg, and Ersta—act as such by providing nursing work, each for its own nurses; the Red Cross, in addition to this, when short of their own workers, give cases to others as well, at the rate of a fee of one crown for each separate case.

(b) The Frederika Bremer Society, Drottninggatan, 54, Stockholm.

B. The constitutions and regulations of such societies.

Every Swedish woman of unblemished conduct and under the age of 42, who has made nursing her profession and has had a course of theoretical and practical training at a hospital during a period of at least six months, and has given satisfactory service as ward nurse in a general hospital as well for a period of at least six months, is entitled to be entered on the lists of the Frederika Bremer Society.

Upon special approval by the Committee of the Society in every special case, such nurses may be also entered, who have had no regular theoretical and practical training; but are able to prove by certificate from a medical man that they have

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