

ELEMENTARY ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

- The structural composition of the human body.
- The skeleton, joints, muscles, arteries, and veins.
- The position of the thoracic and abdominal viscera.
- Brief sketch of the nervous system.
- The blood and its circulation. Respiration. Animal heat. Digestion and absorption. Secretion and excretion.

GENERAL NURSING.

1. Qualifications of a nurse.
2. Hospital etiquette.
3. The nurse's general work—
 - (a) Bedmaking. Management of helpless patients.
 - (b) Hygiene of the sick-room. Ventilation, lighting, temperature, &c.
 - (c) Baths (different kinds), sponging.
 - (d) Cleansing and padding splints.
 - (e) Prevention of infection.
4. The use of the clinical thermometer; recording temperatures.
5. External applications.—Preparation of fomentations, and poultices, local application of heat and cold, cold and hot packs, hot-air bath, counter irritation, leeches, blisters.
6. The various methods of administering drugs, enemata, subcutaneous injections, &c.
7. Dressings and their preparation.
8. Operation case—Preparation of patient and room.
9. Instruments—Their care and use.
10. Invalid cookery.

MEDICAL NURSING.

1. Qualifications of a nurse.
2. Distinction between the doctor's work and that of the nurse.
3. Methods of observing symptoms, and manner of reporting the same to doctor.
4. General symptoms in disease—Value of close observation; temperature, rigors, pain, dyspnoea, expectoration; hæmoptysis, state of pulse, collapse, cyanosis, sweating, vomiting; hæmatemesis, diarrhoea, melæna, abdominal distension; delirium, œdema, tenderness.
5. Specific fevers, characteristics, &c.—Incubation, &c., infection, contagion, disinfection.
6. Bright's disease—Urine, pyuria, hæmaturia.
7. Pneumonia—Bronchitis.
8. Disinfectants and antiseptics.
9. Nursing of special cases—medical and infectious.
10. Emergencies—Poisoning. Drowning. Fainting. Fits—epileptic, apoplectic, hysterical. Coma. Paralytic cases—special care of. Prevention of bed-sores.

SURGICAL NURSING.

1. Qualifications of a nurse.
2. Distinction between the doctor's work and that of the nurse.
3. Method of observing symptoms, and manner of reporting the same to doctor.
4. Inflammation, suppuration, ulceration, gangrene, and septicæmia.
5. Healing and dressing of wounds, burns and scalds.
6. Hæmorrhage and its arrest.
7. Bed-sores—Prevention and treatment.
8. Fractures and splints.
9. Bandaging.
10. Operation case—Preparation of patient.
11. Disinfectants and antiseptics.
12. Nursing of special cases—surgical.

The American Nursing World.

Miss M. Helena McMillan, B.A., has resigned the position of Superintendent of the Training School of the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio. Miss McMillan's loss will be deeply felt, but, as she is a Councillor of the International Council of Nurses, it is to be hoped that her interest in professional matters, which has always been so keen, will continue.

In a statement issued by the Publication Committee of the New York State Nurses' Association, an appeal is made to every nurse in the State to do her share in the uplifting of her profession.

The circular says:—"With the beginning of its second year, the work of organisation being finished, the Association is now in a position to take definite steps towards raising the standard of nursing in New York State.

"It has always been understood that the work of a State society of nurses is to secure laws which will establish a uniform and definite basis for the practice of nursing, just as the State medical societies have had laws passed which regulate the practice of medicine, and, although not stated in so many words in the constitution, one object of the New York State Nurses' Association, as stated at every meeting and in every announcement, is to work for legislation as a means of raising the standard.

"What can legislation do for nurses? It can do this: it can prevent a probationer or pupil dismissed for unfitness from donning a uniform and calling herself a trained nurse, thus imposing upon the public and endangering the lives of sick people. True, it cannot prevent the public from employing such women if they choose, but it can prevent the public from being deceived. Such women must be known for what they really are, untaught and untrained women, and in this way they will be prevented from competing with the fully-trained nurse who has given two or three years to the study of her profession. Then, little by little, and year by year, the law can require the training-schools to give better and more complete training. It can fix a 'minimum' standard of teaching. This will be what we all agree upon as the least that any woman ought to know in order to call herself a trained nurse.

"The New York State Nurses' Association is now taking the first step towards the passage of such a law. Its Legislative Committee is taking the advice of members of the Board of Regents towards forming a legislative Act to this end, and now we call upon all nurses of New York State who care for their profession to give their help. What can they do?"

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)