

Lecture 9.—The nursing of cases of head injuries and injuries of the spine.

Lecture 10.—Tracheotomy. The thorax. Respiration. Fractured ribs. Wounds of the chest. Nursing of chest cases.

Lecture 11.—The abdomen, its contents. Injuries to the abdomen. Hernia. Peritonitis.

Lecture 12.—Preparation for, and after treatment of, operations.

B.—Medical Nursing.

Lecture 1.—Food and the principles of diet, as applied to special cases. The hospital diet scale.

Lecture 2.—Nursing in heart cases and aneurysm. Modes of death from heart disease. Treatment of fainting and internal hæmorrhage.

Lecture 3.—The lungs and respiration. The air : its composition and impurities. Ventilation. Nursing in lung diseases.

Lecture 4.—The nursing of tubercle cases. Blood-spitting.

Lecture 5.—Suffocation. Artificial respiration.

Lecture 6.—Excretion by the kidneys and skin. Points to be observed regarding the excretions ; and nursing of kidney disease.

Lecture 7.—Nursing of skin diseases. Fever eruptions. Applications to the skin.

Lecture 8.—Baths : their varieties and uses.

Lecture 9.—The temperature of the body in health and disease. The clinical thermometer. Fevers, non-infectious and infectious. Nursing of fever cases.

Lecture 10.—Infection and disinfectants. Disinfection of excreta. The personal hygiene of the nurse.

Lecture 11.—Fits. Paralysis. Delirium. Coma.

Lecture 12.—Emergencies. Cases of poisoning. Signs of impending death.

COURSE FOR 1ST CLASS ORDERLY.

Lecture 1.—Nursing of enteric fever, dysentery, Malta fever.

Lecture 2.—Nursing of malaria, dengue.

Lecture 3.—Nursing of cholera, plague.

The care of instruments.

The management of operating rooms.

Massage.

Chiropody.

Advanced sick cookery.

Special courses in these subjects, if practicable.

LECTURES FROM MEDICAL OFFICERS.

(For 3rd Class Orderly.)

10 lectures on physiology.

10 " anatomy.

4 " hygiene.

6 " surgical nursing.

(For 2nd Class Orderly.)

10 lectures on advanced physiology.

10 " anatomy.

10 " chemistry.

(For 1st Class Orderly.)

Special subjects—

Tropical diseases.

Diseases of the throat.

" " ear.

" " eye.

Examinations to be held at the end of each course.

The retirement of Mrs. Garrett Anderson from active participation in the work of the New Hospital for Women, of which she is practically the foundress, was announced at the annual meeting of that institution, held on Tuesday.

Practical Points.

Hygiene Teaching.

The question of the teaching of the elements of hygiene in elementary schools is discussed in the *Practitioner* for March. Ventilation, it is pointed out, is largely a matter of opening windows, and classes, when possible, should be held in the open air. The herding together of those engaged in brain-work in a foul atmosphere, combined with inadequate nourishment and the presence of infection, are potent causes of tuberculosis. The school authorities in Paris recognise this, and send their children from the 11th Ward, between the ages of ten and thirteen years, to a country house, where 3,000 children obtain a three weeks' "course" of open air and good food yearly in the Vosges Mountains. Hygiene in the school-room and adequate nourishment, it is urged, should be supplemented by open-air classes, "Nature studies," and visits to the country.

Horseflesh as Food.

Since Dr. Koch declared that bovine tuberculosis and human tuberculosis were distinct and were not interchangeable, we have heard rather less of the theory that tuberculosis in Great Britain was partially traceable to the eating of tuberculous beef. But the idea that some kinds of animal food may be better for tuberculous patients than others still holds its ground, and in Paris the Director of the General Public Administration has appointed a committee of medical and veterinary authorities to investigate the use of horseflesh in the form of raw minced meat in the treatment of tuberculosis and other diseases. The food is, without doubt, frequently prescribed in Paris hospitals. Horseflesh is certainly cheaper than beef or mutton ; and if it is a healthier food, then why refuse it as a substitute?

Banishing the Mosquito.

Excellent results have been achieved by the energetic prosecution of the campaign set on foot by Professor Ross against mosquitoes and malaria at Ismailia, on the Suez Canal. Systematic work has been done in keeping drains clear—the mosquito avoids running water as a breeding-place—and in adding petroleum to collections of stagnant water which cannot be removed at once. The effect is seen in the reduction of the numbers of cases of malaria from 2,089 in 1897 to 209 last year.

A Simple Method for Producing local anæsthesia, and one that will commend itself in the performance of minor operations.

A very simple method for producing local anæsthesia, and one that will commend itself in the performance of minor operations, has recently been described by a writer in the *Lancet*. The method outlined is as follows:—A solution consisting of adrenalin chloride 2 drachms, cocaine 5 grains, and water $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. is prepared. Lint is folded into a pad of four layers, soaked in the solution, and placed under a positive electrode. A large negative electrode is applied elsewhere, and a current of from fifteen to thirty milliamperes is slowly induced and run for the space of from five to fifteen minutes. The surface may then be washed with ether, and superficial operations performed painlessly and without loss of blood.

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