

Appointments.

INSPECTOR OF MIDWIVES.

Miss Emma Kingham has been appointed to the post of Inspector of Midwives under the Northamptonshire County Council. She was trained at the General Infirmary, Leeds, and at the British Lying-in Hospital, and is at present doing Midwifery work in connection with the Sarah Acland Home, Oxford. She holds the certificate of the London Obstetrical Society, and is on the Roll of the Central Midwives' Board.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

APPOINTMENT.

To be Staff Nurse.

Miss A. M. Pagan, posted to Royal Herbert Hospital, Woolwich.

RESIGNATION.

Sister Miss C. P. Gash has resigned her appointment (May 11th, 1904).

CHANGES OF STATION.

Sister Miss M. G. Hill, R.R.C., Mooi River, Natal, to Pretoria; Sister Miss L. M. Todd, Pretoria to Mooi River, Natal; Sister Miss S. L. Wilshaw, R.R.C., Devonport to Egypt.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE FOR INDIA.

Miss L. A. Tompkins has been appointed Sister in the above Service. She was trained at Guy's Hospital, London, and has held the position of Relief Sister at the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, and of Sister in the Refugee Camps, South Africa. She holds the certificate of the London Obstetrical Society.

Miss W. M. Aldridge has also been appointed Sister in the above Service. She was trained at King's College Hospital, London, and has held the position of Staff Nurse at St. George's Hospital, Sister at the Victoria Hospital for Children, Chelsea, Sister at University College, and Sister in the Refugee Camps, South Africa. She holds the certificate of the London Obstetrical Society.

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

The King has been pleased to sanction the following promotion in and appointments to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England:—

LADIES OF GRACE.

Miss Florence Nightingale.
Florence Caroline, Mrs. Seymour Corkran (from Honorary Serving Sister).
Miss Alice Richmond Brown.

Infant Incubation—A Description of the System at the Chicago Lying-in Hospital.*

By JOSEPH B. DE LEE, M.D., Chicago,

Professor of Obstetrics, North-Western University Medical School; Attending Obstetrician of Mercy, Wesley and Provident Hospitals; and Obstetrician of Chicago Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary.

(Concluded from p. 390.)

CARE TO BE GIVEN INCUBATOR INFANTS.

The premature or debile infant requires infinitely greater care and watchfulness than the healthy newborn. It is more liable to sepsis, to digestive and respiratory complications, to ophthalmia, and, in general, exhibits a weakness against all noxious influences. The writer cannot here enter into a discussion of the various methods of treatment, but will describe the course he instituted at the Lying-in Hospital.

The incubator. The ventilation need not be altered for each infant. Just enough to keep air changing is right, and the nurse attends to this by operating the damper in the fresh-air flue. In winter less air is needed; in summer the valve is wide open. The temperature of the incubator is usually set at 89° Fahr. If the infant is very premature, or has a very subnormal temperature, one may begin with 91° or 92°, though we have found 89° meets with most requirements. If the child is larger, or when it is ready to leave the couveuse, the thermo-regulator is set at 86°, 84°, and 82° successively. Then the slide is opened to accustom it to the external air, and then the heat is turned on only at night. If the child's temperature goes below 90° it almost always dies.

The moisture is likewise regulated, according to the needs of the child. Thirty-five to fifty degrees is a proper range. The nurse has to attend to this, which is done by offering a greater or less surface in the moisture box, or putting water in the moisturepan. The punier the infant, the more moisture needed; otherwise, the little body dries up, the beginning of which is noticed by dryness of the lips and tongue. The higher the temperature of the incubator, the more difficult is the attainment of a regular and normal relative humidity. The incubator should always be kept closed, being opened only to remove and replace the infant; otherwise, the thermo-regulator will provide more heat and disturb the accuracy of the temperature regulation.

The dress of incubator infants should be all of wool, except the diaper. Soft, thin, wool flannel, a simple bag tied around the neck and left long enough so as to be doubled over the body, a woollen binder and the diaper, complete the apparel. The baby is covered with a thin woollen blanket, leaving only the face exposed. This dress allows changes to

* Read before the Chicago Medical Society.

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