

- III. Distribution of bacteria and fungi as shown by results of exposure of sterile media, (1) in inhabited rooms, (2) in open country, and (3) by inoculation from surfaces of towels, tables, &c.
- IV. Distribution of bacteria in the human body
(1) in the skin
(2) in mucous membranes of mouth, respiratory and alimentary tracts.
Harmlessness of all these during the enjoyment of good health.
- V. Relation of bacteria and fungi to disease as shown by
(1) direct infection as in wounds—septicæmia, suppuration, and pyæmia
(2) indirect infection as in pneumonia.
- VI. Antiseptics—their application and uses.
Practicable sterilisation of hands
(1) by cleansing.
(2) by cleansing and covering with substances rendered aseptic.
Asepsis and its limits in dealing with the human body.

LECTURES TO SECOND YEAR PROBATIONERS.

Elementary Surgery in Relation to Nursing.

- I. Introduction.
Injuries and their complications.
- II. Wounds, Hæmorrhage, Burns, and Scalds.
- III. Fractures and Dislocations.
- IV. Surgical Diseases.
Inflammation.
Abscess.
Cellulitis.
Gangrene.
- V. Specific Diseases, e.g. tuberculosis.
Tumours.
- VI. Antiseptics.
Dressings.
Instruments.
- VII. Operations.
- VIII. Nursing of Special Cases.
e.g. Tracheotomy.
Mouth cases.
Abdominal cases.
Bladder cases.

Elementary Medicine in Relation to Nursing.

- I. Introduction.
- II. Alimentary System—Diseases of the.
Gastritis, Gastric Ulcer, &c.
Diet and Methods of Feeding.
- III. Circulatory System—Diseases of the.
Heart Disease, Aneurisms, &c.
- IV. Respiratory System—Diseases of the.
Pneumonia, Phthisis, &c.
Principles of open-air treatment.
- V. Kidneys—Diseases of the.
Bright's Disease.
Examination of Urine, &c.
- VI. Skin—Diseases of the.
Eczema, Ringworm, &c.
- VII. Infectious Diseases.
Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria.
Disinfection of rooms, clothes, &c.
- VIII. Nervous System—Diseases of the.
Paralysis, Epilepsy, &c.
Mental Diseases.
Weir-Mitchell treatment.

Syllabus of Lectures on General Nursing.

- I. The distinction between the work of doctors and nurses. What training is, and the personal qualification desirable for a nurse.
- II. Care of personal health. Hospital manners and etiquette.
- III. The nurse's part as an active agent in carrying out rest when employed as a means of treatment.
- IV. System of observation of the sick to be cultivated by trained nurses. Special reports.
- V. On the management of sick children.
- VI. Prevention and management of bedsores. Nursing of typhoid fever.
- VII. Theatre work in general—both in hospital and in private.
- VIII. Private nursing in general.

Bandaging will be taught in classes.

The principles of sick cookery will also be taught.

PRACTICAL TEACHING IN THE WARDS.

First Year Probationers.

The practical teaching in the ward will include the following nursing duties:—

General ward work. Bed-making. Lavatory work. Bed pans. Measurements, &c.

Feeding. Peptonising and the preparation of various kinds of foods.

Washing and sponging patients. Care of the hair, teeth and mouth.

Hot air baths. Hot and cold packs. Sponging to reduce temperature.

Prevention of bed sores and all injuries from hot-water bottles, splints, bandages, &c.

How to move patients in a helpless state after operations, injuries, or in consequence of disease.

Enemata; the administration of a simple one.

Poultices of various kinds. Medicated and plain fomentations. Hot and cold applications and applications in general.

Sterilisation of instruments and dressings. Preparation of dressings. Padding of splints. How to prepare for minor operations.

Principles of aseptic and antiseptic treatment of wounds and methods of guarding against infection.

The care of patients; how and what to observe in individual cases.

Keeping special reports; the taking and charting of temperatures.

Hygiene of ward. Ventilation.

Second Year Probationers.

The teaching in the wards will include the following nursing duties:—

Reading prescription boards.

Taking and charting pulse and respiration.

The administration of drugs; toxic and other effects of those in ordinary use.

Special care of eyes, ears, throat and mouth.

Hypodermic injections; quantities generally used; nature and poisonous character of drugs usually administered.

Urine; characters and some of its abnormal constituents; tests used. Stools and their examinations.

Artificial feeding; washing out the stomach.

Nutrient and other enemata.

Infection; methods of guarding against it in enteric fever and other cases.

How to prepare for venesection, infusion, tapping, aspirating, cupping.

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