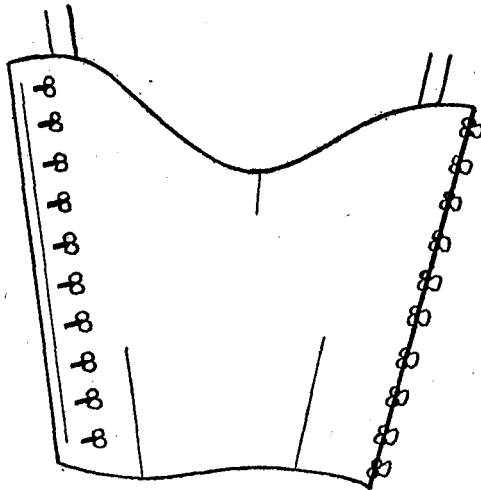
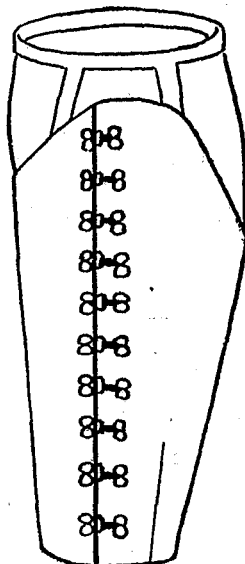


## Practical Points.

**A Useful Contrivance.** The accompanying illustration which we publish by the kind permission of the editor of the *Queen's Nurses' Magazine*, and of the inventor, Miss C. Reeve, is of a cheap thigh piece for varicose veins. It is made of double brown



calico, with whalebone or steels between, at the edge beyond the hooks, which are to be outside with their points upwards, the eyes being at the other edge. The most important point by far, says Miss Reeve, is the perfect fitting of the finished article; which can



only be accomplished by careful measurements of the individual thigh, and trying on before finishing, while it is easy to make alterations. It is best to make a paper pattern first and to keep it for future use. Double stuff is better than binding or hemming.

This thigh piece has afforded great relief in several cases where it was impossible to keep an ordinary bandage in position, with the woman leading an active life. Elastic coverings are expensive to renew often, and this contrivance, if it fits well, is quite as effective. Anyone who has some knowledge of dress-making can give much relief for a few pence. The two straps to the belt hold the thigh piece in place.

Julia M. Schopfer writes in *Hints for Nursing the American Journal of Nursing in Yellow Fever*. ing:—"As the germ in yellow fever is only transmitted from the infected person to those susceptible by the *Stegomyia Fasciata*, a domestic mosquito breeding in clear water, the first precaution in the arrangement of the sick room or ward is to have it carefully screened and free from mosquitoes. If one should in any way enter it must be destroyed without fail. For the first three days the patient is kept closely under mosquito netting and carefully watched that the accident of being bitten by a mosquito cannot happen.

"An alkaline cathartic (as magnesium sulphate) is usually given on the first day of the fever, and thereafter, to cleanse the bowels, a saline flush daily.

"To stimulate free action of the skin a hot mustard foot-bath is often given, with hot orange-leaf tea to drink, freely administered if the patient is not nauseated.

"After the sweating, which is profuse, is over, the patient must be carefully dried and clothing and bedding changed.

"Champagne with crushed ice is given to settle the stomach and for stimulation. Lithia water, Londonderry lithia, or Bethesda water are given freely. If the patient is nauseated they must be given in small quantities but frequently.

"A sponge bath is given daily, followed by an alcohol rub. The mouth and teeth must be carefully and regularly cleansed with an antiseptic.

"Mustard poultices are used to relieve local pain.

"The temperature, pulse, and respiration are taken every two or three hours, according to the patient's condition. A slow pulse is characteristic of yellow fever. In some cases with a temperature of 103 deg. to 104 deg. there will be a pulse of 42.

"The urine must be carefully measured, and tested daily for albumen. It is important to keep the bedside notes with great care and detail, recording all symptoms, with the amount and character of each urination and defecation. Great gentleness is necessary in changing bed linen and clothing as prostration is often great, and the patient must make no exertion. In extreme prostration the use of the bedpan is sometimes prohibited and pads used instead. Linen and stools should be disinfected.

"I will describe the features of a case I have nursed in one of our neighbouring small towns: When the patient was first taken in charge he had had some temperature for about three days. He had had ten grains of calomel followed by a saline cathartic on the first day of the fever. After the three days spoken of his temperature fell to almost normal and remained so for about four days, rising on the latter

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