

During their first year, our pupils go to the hospitals only in the mornings, from 7 a.m. to 12 a.m.; the afternoon is reserved for the lectures, repetitions, and practical training, till the date for examinations; from that date they remain morning and afternoon in the wards to which they belong.

The term of probation in the different wards is fixed as follows:—

Three months in medical ward.

Three months in surgery.

Two months in a lying-in hospital.

Three months' house work.

The pupils of the second year remain in the hospitals from 7 a.m. till 12 a.m., and from 2 p.m. till 5 p.m. The complementary instruction is given on their return to the School.

They undergo the following periods of probation in the different wards:—

1 month Medical Ward.

1 month Surgical.

1 month Lying-in Ward.

5 months Children	}	2 months Medical and Consultations
		2 months Surgical.
		1 month Contagious.

1 month Dermatology.

1 month Ophthalmology.

1 month Lunatics.

2 weeks Electro-Therapy.

It will be noticed that the prolonged probation in the children's ward is intended to render our pupils able to undertake School Nursing, the happy innovation of which, in the Paris Schools, is due to M. André Mesureur.

It is also to be observed that the pupils during their second year, undergo periods of probation in special wards which enables them to learn how to attend to diseases, other than those which they will be accustomed to meet with in the wards to which they will belong when they leave the School. It is for this reason that terms of probation should be undergone in Dermatology, in Ophthalmology and Lunatic wards. A fact has just revealed the importance of this: a pupil at the St. Antoine Hospital was attending to a woman in confinement who went suddenly mad after the birth of the child.

Not to mention the practical course of lectures on massage, the professor, Mademoiselle Procopé, will tell you how perfectly she has organised this branch of instruction.

Some find that our systems of training is too advanced and seem to fear our Nurses may encroach on the rights of the doctor.

We maintain, on the contrary, that a nurse well up in all these subjects, is better able to become the doctor's real auxiliary, if she can

understand the care she had to give. Her technical instruction will enable her to watch the patient and observe with greater sagacity, during the doctor's absence, and he can be kept well informed, or summoned without regrettable delay.

Let us take, for example, a case of phlebitis. Is it presumable that a nurse, because she has simply been told that her patient must not move, scrupulously executes this order, if she does not know that the little clot of blood becoming displaced causes death.

A case of internal hemorrhage following on an operation. The nurse in attendance suddenly notices that her patient has become very pale, the mucous surfaces become colourless, the pulse becomes rapid and small, the patient suffocates. Is it possible to believe that, if the nurse is not perfectly aware of the complications that may arise, she will distinguish a syncope from an hæmorrhage which necessitates an immediate intervention? Now, whilst the well-informed nurse will send for the doctor and prepare everything necessary for the intervention (serum, injection, warm linen, etc.) the ignorant nurse will await the doctor's orders.

Thus, we maintain that it is advisable to give nurses as thorough a knowledge as possible, understanding what may be the result of not strictly observing the doctor's prescription, they will not be neglectful or indulgent, the consequences of which may be fatal.

There is also something which appears insignificant, but to which, however, we attach great importance, it is "the question of the bed-pan." "We think that it is the duty of the nurse to pass the bed-pan and to examine it, for the attendant is not capable of making a statement, which in certain cases is of the greatest importance.

As to their moral training, our pupils receive lessons regularly from their professor, Monsieur André Mesureur, who points out to them the grand rôle of a nurse, her duty towards the sick, the doctors, the head nurses, the other nurses, and the domestic staff.

Beside this, conferences are given on conscience and the laws of spiritual life; Monsieur Darlu, Inspector-General of the University, has explained to them at what a cost perfect happiness is obtained.

Their spirit of devotedness and of abnegation is worked up to the extreme limit, for one must not forget that the French hospitals have this arrangement, as long as there is a space, a bed is put in. Consequently the hospital nurse must show unbounded devotion, and never draw back before extra work.

The smallest incident is subject for a lesson

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