

the child, but would scarcely come under the heading of accidents.

HONOURABLE MENTION.

Miss M. Atkinson (Hawick), Miss E. Bleazby (Bristol), Miss S. A. Cross (King's Lynn), and Miss E. Robinson (London) receive honourable mention.

Miss Atkinson emphasises the danger to the baby if the cord is round the child's neck. It may happen that the encircling loop is so tight as not to admit of being either drawn over the head or of opening to let the body pass through. In such a case there is great danger of the child being strangled; it gets blue and black in the face, and its body being held back by the cord, it cannot be born. The only remedy is to cut the cord with a pair of blunt pointed scissors, in which case both ends should be held by the fingers, or tied if there is time. The cord may be twisted twice or even three times round the neck.

Miss E. Bleazby describes at length the two kinds of asphyxia neonatorum, the blue and the white forms, white being really the most serious. The infant has a white appearance, and makes no attempt to breathe. The cord will be found to have almost, or entirely, stopped pulsating. The causes of asphyxia neonatorum are: (1) Partial or complete separation of the placenta before the birth of the child, due to accidental or unavoidable hæmorrhage; (2) tonic contraction of the uterus; (3) pressure on the cord, as in cases of prolapse, or in cases where the cord is tightly round the neck.

Miss S. A. Cross mentions, amongst the accidents which may occur to the child during delivery, fracture of the skull, clavicle or long bones, tearing of the sterno-mastoid muscle—torticollis, facial and brachial paralysis, dislocation of joints, dislocation or fracture of lower jaw bones. Brachial paralysis may result when traction is applied to the armpit to deliver the delayed shoulders, and dislocation and fracture of the lower jaw bone when traction is applied to deliver the after coming head.

QUESTION FOR NEXT WEEK.

“What are the special points to be observed in nursing meningitis?”

THE PRIZE MASK.

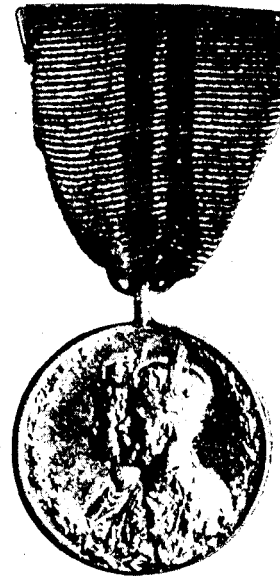
In reply to enquiries concerning the cost of the Prize Mask per dozen, Miss E. Hutchinson writes, “The cost of each mask is about one halfpenny if the gauze can be obtained at

hospital price. Strong linen thread could be used instead of tape, which would make the cost still less. May I suggest that the mask could be made a little larger and used by surgeons to operate in? Thanking you for awarding me the prize, &c.”

Miss Hutchinson has kindly sent a dozen masks for distribution, as patterns, and they will be sent to those who first apply, and who send a stamp for postage to the office of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING, where the four best patterns are on view.

CORONATION MEDALS FOR NURSES.

Much pleasure has been given to the members of Queen Alexandra's Imperial Nursing Service, and of the Territorial Force Nursing



Service, by the award to the Matrons-in-Chief and Principal Matrons of the two Services, and also to a number of the Matrons of the larger hospitals in the Military Service, of the Coronation Medal. The letter accompanying the decoration stated, in each case, that it was forwarded by the King's command, and has been awarded to the recipient as the personal gift of his Majesty, on the occasion of his Coronation. In allotting these medals, while the procedure governing their award to officers has been broadly followed, very generous treatment has been accorded to the above Services. This recognition of the work of nurses by his Majesty will be appreciated by the nursing profession at large.

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