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The following are the papers that were set at the examination. Only four questions were to be answered in each paper:—

#### ELEMENTARY ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

- (1) What bones form the walls of the pelvis? Name the principal organs contained within it.
- (2) Describe the composition of the blood. What are the functions of the blood?
- (3) Describe the liver. Where is it situated, and what are its functions?
- (4) Give a brief account of the various forms of joints found in the human body, with an example of each.
- (5) Give a short description of the structure of the eye.

#### HYGIENE AND DIETETICS.

- (1) Give the composition of cow's milk, and discuss its value as a food. What changes occur in milk (a) when allowed to stand for twenty-four hours; and (b) when treated with rennet?
- (2) What diseases may be communicated through water? In what ways may water become polluted? How may polluted water be treated to render it safe?
- (3) Describe the methods of ventilation suitable for ordinary dwelling rooms, hospital wards, and operating theatres.
- (4) How are drains arranged so as to prevent sewer gas escaping into a house? Compare a slop sink and a common sink in respect to construction and use.
- (5) Describe the routine you would adopt in order to keep a hospital ward in a proper hygienic condition.

#### MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NURSING.

- (1) Explain the following:—Hæmatemesis, cyanosis, dyspnoea, concussion, compound fracture.
- (2) What are the symptoms of cerebral hæmorrhage (apoplexy)? Describe the management and nursing of such a case.
- (3) A patient is to undergo a serious operation under chloroform. What preparations should be made by the nurse?
- (4) Give the symptoms and treatment of opium poisoning.
- (5) In the case of a sleepless patient, what simple methods to assist in inducing sleep might be tried by the nurse?
- (6) What diet would you give to (a) a baby of three months; and (b) a patient with acute nephritis?

(7) Give the medicinal doses of the following preparations:—Tincture of digitalis, liquor strychninæ, tincture of opium, croton oil, vinum ipecacuanhæ. Name one condition in which each might be found useful.

(8) In what diseases is blood liable to appear in the stools? Describe the appearance of the stools in each case.

#### MIDWIFERY.

- (1) Describe the signs and symptoms of pregnancy as found at the end of the sixth month.
- (2) What are the changes which take place in the genital tract of the mother during labour?
- (3) Describe the mechanism of labour in a first position of the face (R.M.P.).

(4) Explain the following terms:—(a) Hydramnios; (b) Vesicular or Bladder Mole; (c) Placenta Prævia; (d) Puerperal Eclampsia; (e) Funis presentation; (f) Phlegmasia Alba Dolens; and (g) Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

*Note.*—The following question must be answered.

- (5) What are the causes of puerperal sepsis, and what precautions must be taken by the midwife to prevent it?

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

- (1) What are the symptoms of heart failure in diphtheria? How would you deal with such a case before the arrival of a doctor?
- (2) Give a brief account of the various complications which may occur in the course of an attack of whooping-cough.
- (3) In nursing a case of septic scarlet fever (scarlatina anginosa) in a general scarlet fever ward, what precautions would you adopt?
- (4) Give the ordinary limits of the periods of incubation of the following diseases:—Scarlet fever, measles, smallpox, chicken-pox, and rubella (German measles).
- (5) What are the early symptoms of phthisis? How is the disease spread?

#### REGISTRATION IN NEW YORK.

The New York State Nurses' Association, at its Annual Meeting in Utica, on October 16th and 17th, decided on recommending some important amendments of the New York Registration Act for Nurses, to the Legislature.

One of these amendments is a reciprocity clause, in courtesy to other States having registration on an equal plane with New York. Another relates to a detail of the re-registering at three-year periods. The most significant amendment agreed on is one to make the Act mandatory. It remains to be seen what the Legislature will do with these amendments.

*The American Journal of Nursing* says: Seven states in the west and south succeeded in having their laws made mandatory at first, and they seem to have had no more difficulty in administering them than has been the case in the states where the law has been voluntary.

*previous page*

*next page*