

The Midwife.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S HOSPITAL.

The Annual Report of the Committee of Management of Queen Charlotte's Hospital, Marylebone Road, London (the 170th Annual Report), contains many interesting items.

THE ANTE-NATAL DEPARTMENT.

The important work of this Department continues to grow, and for greater convenience of the patients and in order to meet the congestion in the temporary premises adjoining the Hospital, accommodation has been provided at the Kensington District Home for Ante-Natal treatment of Kensington cases. The total number of Ante-Natal patients during the year was 4,376 and their attendances numbered 8,239 as compared with 4,667 patients and 7,759 attendances in 1920.

NEW LECTURE ROOM.

The New Lecture Room, erected at the rear of the Nurses' Home, was taken into use in October last and has been of the greatest possible advantage in connection with the teaching of the pupils. The room in the Hospital, formerly used as a Joint Lecture and Sitting Room, is now available entirely as a sitting room for the Nurses.

THE MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL.

Applications for admission to the Training School have again been numerous and the vacancies are filled for many months ahead. This is especially the case for Medical Students, who are entering from most of the London Medical Schools and from many of the Provincial and Scotch Medical Schools.

A RECORD TO BE PROUD OF.

The number of Pupil Midwives who entered for the Central Midwives Board Examination was 177, of whom all but one passed, the percentage of failures being 0.5 only as compared with 20 per cent. in Great Britain as a whole. A school which can show such a result has indeed a record to be proud of.

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD FOR SCOTLAND.

MIDWIVES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1915.

The "Report on the Work of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland for the year ended March 31st, 1922," presented by that Board to the Scottish Board of Health, shows that the total enrolments for the year ending March 31st, 1922, were 474; previous enrolments, 4,548; total enrolments to date, 5,022. Of the total number on the Roll, 1,730 have passed the examination of the Board, and 3,292 have been admitted in virtue

of certification under Sections 2 and 11 of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, *i.e.*, through holding recognised certificates or in respect of having been in *bona fide* practice at the passing of the Act.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

There are 14 institutions in Scotland at which midwives may be trained, of which four are Poor Law Institutions.

NEW RULES.

The approval of the Rules of the Board by the Privy Council having terminated on August 26th, 1921, the Rules were adjusted after revision with those of the English and Irish Boards. The Rules were submitted to these Boards for any observations they might have to make, were thereafter sent to the Scottish Board of Health and the General Medical Council, and were finally approved by the Scottish Board of Health on January 1st, 1922.

EXAMINATION.

The Examination of the Board held simultaneously in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee and Aberdeen, concluded on 2nd instant with the following results:—

Out of 133 candidates who appeared for the Examination, 115 passed. Of the successful candidates 32 were trained at the Royal Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh, 41 at the Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, 4 at the Maternity Hospital, Aberdeen, 8 at the Maternity Hospital, Dundee, 6 at the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute, Edinburgh, 9 at the Cottage Nurses' Training Home, Govan, Glasgow, and the remainder at various recognised Institutions.

EXAMINATION PAPER.

1. Name the bones that form the vault of the foetal skull and describe their position. Name and describe the position of the sutures and fontanelles and explain their importance in midwifery practice?
2. Describe the bladder complications which may be met with—(a) during pregnancy, and (b) during the puerperium.
3. *Perinæum*. How would you manage your case to avoid tearing? What risks to the woman come from torn perinæum?
4. When visiting a patient on the first day of the puerperium what points would you investigate with regard to (a) the mother, (b) the child?
5. Name some of the commoner causes of stillbirths, and indicate the midwife's duties when such a case occurs in her practice.
6. Under what conditions must a midwife disinfect herself and all her instruments and other appliances, and have her clothing thoroughly disinfected to the satisfaction of the Local Super-vising Authority, before going to any other maternity patient?

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)