July 22, 1922

Excreta. Keeping of specimens.

Artificial feeding.

Test meals.

Lavage, and irrigation of rectum, stomach, throat, nose, ears, and eyes.

Common Instruments, names and uses.

Common technical terms.

Local applications; cold and hot.

Counter irritation by poultices, mustard leaves, blisters, cupping, leeches.

Aspiration, Southey's tubes, tapping, &c.

Micturition. Catheterisation. Care of catheters. Bladder lavage.

Baths. Sponging. Packs. Hot-air baths.

Bandaging. Splints and extension.

First aid in emergencies. Hæmorrhage. Fits. Faints. Shock. Burns.

# IV .- Medical Nursing.

### DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.

General symptoms of heart diseases; features of heart failure. The pulse; its rate, character, rhythm. Ædema, dropsy, anasarca, effusions, cyanosis, fevers, treatment.

DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.

General symptoms of respiratory disease; breathing, various types. Cough; character, expectora-Nursing of pneumonia, bronchitis, tion, pain. tuberculosis.

DISEASES OF ORGANS OF DIGESTION.

General symptoms; appetite, nausea, vomiting, pain, character of vomit, state of bowels, character of stools. Jaundice.

DISEASES OF URINARY ORGANS. General symptoms. Urine. Uræmia, calculus, cystitis. Nursing of Bright's disease.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

General features. Loss of power of movements. Sensation. Bladder. Convulsions. Coma. Nursing of cases of paralysis, chorea, fits.

NURSING OF NOSE, THROAT, EYE, AND EAR CASES. Special points in the various treatments. Pre-

paration of patient. Appliances used.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Rheumatism and joint affections. Scurvy, rickets. Diabetes Mellitus.

DISEASES OF THE DUCTLESS GLANDS.

Thyroid gland; goitre; exophthalmic goitre; myxœdema. Suprarenal glands. Pituitary gland.

# DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Symptoms of skin affection. General treatment —internal, external. Skin diseases: eczema, psoriasis, ringworm, scabies; their main features and nursing.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Symptoms of enteric, scarlet, measles, smallpox, chicken-pox, whooping-cough. Treatment of fevers; precautions against spread. Disinfection of patient's clothes and room.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

Laxatives, anthelmintics, expectorants, emetics,

gastric tonics, sedatives, cardiac drugs, antipyretics, diuretics, diaphoretics, hypnotics, narootics, anæsthetics, nerve stimulants. Weights and measures. Poisons. Hypodermic injections. Value of the cubic-centimetre, the litre, the gramme.

#### DIET OF PATIENTS.

Value of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, fish, meat, vegetables and fruits, farinaceous foods, alcohol, beverages, condiments. Proprietary preparations, their value and dangers. Infant feeding, Diets in special cases of disease. Bright's disease. Affections of the stomach and heart. Diabetes. Methods of cooking; sick-room cooking; beef-tea, soup, jelly, barley water, egg dishes.

# Y.-Surgical Nursing.

## INFLAMMATION.

HÆMORRHAGE.

Hæmorrhage, arterial, venous, capillary. Effects of hæmorrhage. Arrest of hæmorrhage. Artificial arrest of hæmorrhage.

BURNS AND ULCERS.

Burns and scalds. Ulcers, bed-sores.

#### BACTERIOLOGY.

The nature, distribution, and properties of bac-teria, with special reference to the part they play as the causes of fermentation, putrefaction, and infection. Methods of cultivating and destroying bacteria outside the body. Infections. Modes of dissemination; their spread in the body and the effect they produce (toxæmia and fever, local lesions, e.g., abscess). General and specific im-munity of the body to infection. Anti-sera and vaccines.

#### ASEPSIS.

General principles. Sterilisation by heat, by antiseptics. Surgical cleanliness.

### OPERATING THEATRE.

Preparation of patient. Preparation of opera-Heating. Ventilation. tion area. Lighting. Equipment. Anæsthesia.

## COMMON SURGICAL DISEASES.

Operations, after-treatment; complications during and after treatment.

Acute peritonitis; appendicitis; ulcers of stomach and duodenum; intestinal obstruction; empyema of thorax; acute mastoiditis; hernia; strangulated hernia; hæmorrhoids; diseases of the gall bladder; diseases of the urinary organs; tongue.

Tracheotomy. Tonsillectomy. Removal of septum. Rem Removal of cataract. Surgical Tuberculosis.

Tumours. Fractures. Dislocations.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Nursing and treatment of cases.

#### VI.-Gynæcology.

Structure and functions of the ovaries. Fallopian tubes, uterus, vagina. Disorders of menstruation and menopause. Vaginal discharges.

Preparation of patients for examination. Douche. Tampons. Catheterisation.

Nursing after major and minor operations.



