

Patient very uncomfortable, and unable to lie against the pillows. Morphia gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  given with some relief.

*May 5th.*—Prepared for operation. Drainage of left empyema performed by Mr. —, under gas and oxygen anaesthesia. An incision about one inch long was made between the seventh and eighth ribs in the dorsal region, and a tube introduced into the pleural cavity. About 600 c.c. of offensive pus was evacuated. Closed drainage was established into a Winchester containing Lysol 1 per cent. Morphia gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  was given by hypodermic injection at 8 p.m. and the patient had a fairly comfortable night.

*May 6th.*—Patient feeling more comfortable. Abdominal wound good. Stitches removed and dry dressing applied. Empyema wound drained approximately 5 oz. of pus during the day. Temperature 99° Fahr., pulse 116 and respirations 28 at 2 p.m. Patient taking normal diet well. Medinal gr. 7 given at night now.

*May 7th.*—Condition much improved. Wound draining 5 oz. daily, and large quantities of pus escaping around the site of tube insertion. Hot boracic fomentations applied over the area, and gauze soaked in Eusol applied round the tube. Chest X-rayed in the ward again, and the following report made:—"Left dome obscured, tube in pleural cavity—pneumothorax with adhesions. No definite sign of pus now."

From this time patient made very slow but good progress. Hot boracic fomentations and Eusol dressings were renewed to the wound every four hours day and night.

*May 15th.*—Pleural cavity washed out with saline. Very little pus evacuated. This pleural washout was repeated every other day for eight days, until the returning fluid was pus-free. Patient's temperature was still high, fluctuating between 99° and 102° Fahr.

*May 16th.*—Patient making very favourable progress.

*June 10th.*—Patient allowed to sit out of bed for short period while bed was made. Temperature now nearer the normal with occasional rises. The discharge from the pleural cavity has diminished gradually, and the drainage tube was removed on June 1st. Medinal gr. 7 discontinued at night and creosote gr. 3 given three times daily.

*June 13th.*—Patient's condition good. Abdominal and empyema wounds both well healed. Patient has no cough, and eats and sleeps well. Chest thoroughly examined and found to be in a satisfactory condition.

An extensive period of convalescence was advised and therefore the patient was transferred to a country Convalescent Home for an indefinite period.

#### LOVE THE PRIMARY NEED OF THE CHILD.

Child psychology and preventive work for cripples were discussed by the English-speaking Conference on Maternity and Child Welfare, held recently at the British Medical Association House.

Dr. J. A. Hadfield, lecturer in psycho-pathology and mental hygiene, London University, said that psycho-pathologists were agreed that the various phobias with which people were afflicted could be traced back to the first three or four years of life. It was a matter of great importance, when one had discovered the causes, that there should be some means of preventing such disasters in others. It had been estimated that there were about 4,000,000 people in this country who required treatment for neurosis, the primary cause of which was a feeling of the deprivation of love and affection. Love was the primary need of the child.

Dr. Margaret Lowenfeld, of the Institute of Child Psychology, said that modern clinical psychology urged the importance for the child's whole emotional future of the attitude of the mother to him during the time of breast or bottle feeding, and was finding that foundations for subsequent emotional health could be better laid in this period than in any other.

## CHINA'S FORWARD MOVEMENTS IN NURSING AND NURSING EDUCATION.

The current issue of the Official Organ of the Nursing Association of China contains an extremely interesting report of the 13th Biennial Conference of the Nurses' Association of China held at Nanking under the presidency of Mrs. Victoria Pon Yen who, after extending a warm welcome to the members of the Conference, said in part in her presidential address:—

"In developing any kind of work, there are two fundamental principles which apply equally well to the nursing profession. First, we must secure the recognition, understanding and support of the public. Also every effort should be made to secure the co-operation of the public. Second, we must have a thorough knowledge of the supply and demand in the field.

"During the past thirty years, nursing in China has reached a high degree of importance. The remarkable advance in medicine, public health, and other closely related fields, rapidly changing social conditions, and changes within the nursing profession itself, are constantly increasing the responsibilities of the graduate nurse, steadily enlarging the scope of her usefulness and creating the demand for a much broader type of education than was formerly considered necessary. It is the challenge of this ever-broadening field of usefulness that has brought us to a realisation that the apprenticeship system of education is inadequate for the preparation of the professional nurse of to-day.

"For years hospitals have assumed almost full responsibility for the education of nurses and regardless of how educationally unsound it may be, we should indeed be both ungrateful and short-sighted, if we failed to recognise that hospitals have made a valuable contribution to the progress of nursing in the past and will continue to do so in the future. The nursing care of the patients will always be an important part of the education of the nurse and, consequently, whatever changes may come in the organisation of schools of nursing, there will be the need for a close relationship with hospitals in order that student nurses may secure the essential experience.

"When Florence Nightingale devoted her whole life to establish modern nursing, she had the far vision of service. She believed there is no other profession that can be of such real help and service to the people, in times of great need. She saw the cruel results of a great war and then tenderly nursed and cared for the wounded soldiers. From the devotion of her life to the service of humanity, she became known as the 'Lady of the Lamp,' and to-day her name is known and loved in every land. To-day China is facing almost the same conditions, in her economic, political and social difficulties. We nurses must consider what is involved in the present trend toward the reorganisation of nursing education on a professional basis. The education of nurses must be brought up to a level which will compare favourably with professional education in other fields.

"Let us consider for a moment, in what direction and which system would be the most educationally sound, to meet the present social and economic demand in China to-day. In considering the history of the Association and the total number of N.A.C. graduates nearing the 6,000 mark, nursing education standards have also advanced to Junior Middle School and College requirements for entrance to schools of nursing.

"The graduate nurses participate co-operatively in carrying forward the many phases of modern community health service. But we are still not satisfied with what we are at present. It is essential for us to realise that the gap between what is and what should be is exceedingly wide, and that some rather radical changes must be made in our

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