joints; it is found in pus and all discharges. (3) Avian—affects birds—not man.

THE GLOBE-SHAPED BACTERIA have three different names according to their habits:—Diplococci—always seen in pairs. Streptococci—always seen in chains. Staphylococci—always seen in bunches.

Examples of diplococci are :--

Gonococcus—causes gonorrhœa. It is found in pus from infant's eyes, or in the urinary or genital systems and in gonococcal sores.

Pneumococcus—causes lobar pneumonia, empyema, peritonitis and meningitis. It is found in sputum, throat swabs, in blood and lymph and in the cerebro-spinal fluid.

Meningococcus—causes cerebro-spinal meningitis (Spotted Fever). It is found in the cerebro-spinal fluid and in nasal secretions.

Micrococcus Catarrhatis—causes chronic catarrh. It is found in sputum, throat swabs and in the mouth and nasal discharges.

THE STREPTOCOCCAL BACTERIA are divided into two groups:—1. HAEMOLYTIC STREPTOCOCCI + —These are always pathogenic and can break up red blood cells.

EXAMPLES ARE:-

Streptococcus Hæmolyticus—causes acute cellulitis, acute tonsillitis, acute endocarditis, acute otitis media, septicæmia, pyæmia and puerperal sepsis. It is a very virulent germ and is found in pus, discharges and the blood stream.

Streptococcus Erysipelatis—causes erysipelas. It is found infecting the skin and in the blood stream.

Streptococcus Pyogenes — causes cellulitis, sepsis, abscesses, pyæmia, septicæmia, peritonitis and mastoiditis. It is found in pus and in the blood stream.

Streptococcus Scarletinæ—causes Scarlet Fever and sore throats. It is found in the blood stream.

2. Non-haemolytic Streptococci — These are only sometines pathogenic, and never very serious.

EXAMPLES ARE :--

Streptococcus Viridans—causes tonsillitis, sub-acute endocarditis, and a tooth abscess. It is found in teeth, mouth and throat.

Streptococcus Fæcalis is not normally pathogenic. It is found in the intestines.

Streptococcus Salivaris—not pathogenic. It is found in the salivary juices.

Examples of Spirilla are:-

Spirochæta Pallida—causes syphilis. It is found in primary chancres and in the blood-stream.

Spirochæta Vincentii—causes Vincent's Angina. It is found in the throat.

Spirotheta Obermeyeri—causes Relapsing Fever. It

is found in the blood stream.

Vibrio Cholera—causes cholera. It is comma-shaped, and is sometimes called the "Comma Bacillus." It is found in stools, and infects water, milk and food.

Treponema Pertenue—causes Yaws. It is found in discharges from ulcers.

THE HIGHER GROUP OF BACTERIA CONSIST OF:—Fungi, Protozoa—and Amœbæ.

Fungi is a vegetable mould of low order.

EXAMPLES ARE:

Ray Fungus—causes actinomycosis—an infectious skin disease of the face.

Ringworm—attacks the hair follicles of the scalp and body.

Odium Albians—causes Thrush—it is a fungus that affects the mouth, causing small white ulcers.

Protozoa is an animal parasite.

EXAMPLES ARE :-

Plasmodium Vivax—causes Benign Tertian Malaria.

Plasmodium Malaria—causes Quartan Malaria.

Plasmodium Falciparun—causes Malignant Tertian Malaria.

Leishmania Donovani—causes Kala-azar. It is found infecting a sandfly—and also in the patient's spleen and marrow.

N.B.—The three Plasmodiums are found in the stomach and probiscus of an anopheles mosquito—or in the patient's blood stream.

Amœbæ are microscopic unicellular organisms.

EXAMPLES ARE :--

Entamœba Histolytica—causes Amœbic Dysentery. It is found in water, food, and in a patient's stools. When in adverse conditions it can surround itself with a protective wall—called a Cyst.

Trypanosomes—causes a type of sleeping sickness.

APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED NURSES.

Questionnaire issued by the General Nursing Council for England and Wales, with 78,345 Retention Fee Forms in August, 1937. Analysis of 74,587 Returns.

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Hospital	Appointmen	nts	•••	•••	•••		26,091
In furthe	r Training	•••	•••	•••	··· ·		791
	Vursing	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	15,051
Private \	isiting Nur	sing	•••	•••	•••	• • •	148
District I	Nursing	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	5,199
Public Health Nursing (including School and Indus-							
trial N	ursing)	•••	•••	•••	•••		5,169
Queen A	lexandra's 1	Royal	Naval	Nursin	ıg Servi	ce	59
Queen .	Alexandra's	Imp	erial	Militar	y Nur	sing	
Service	• •••	•••	•••	•••			244
Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service							71
Prison Nursing Service							69
Ministry of Pensions Service							51
Overseas Nursing (Government and otherwise)							1,103
Missionar	y Work (M	edical))		•••	•••	281
	y Nursing			•••	•••	•••	537
Massage			•••	•••	•••		226
X-Ray V	Vork, Electr	o-ther	ару, е	tc.	•••		122
School M	atrons	•••		•••	•••		366
Dental N		•••		•••		•••	56
				•••	•••		116
Dispensa	ry Nurses		•••	•••	•••		48
Ships' Ni	irses	• • •			•••	•••	60
Coaching and Teaching (not in Hospitals)							73
Institutional Work (Almshouses, Workhouses, etc.)							255
Children's Homes and Convalescent Homes							448
Nursery Training Colleges and Nursery Nursing							95
British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance							
	ation		•••	•••			79
				•••			67
In Chemi	y ists' Shops,	etc.					65
Marco Se	cretary-Rec	ention	ists. et	c.			77
Compani	one	opuzoa		•••	•••		84
To Dollar	ons ous Commu	nities		•••	•••		82
In Kengi	ous Commu	ries Of	Orgai	nisation			423
Unclassified (Secretaries of Organisations, etc.)							
	In Active V	Vork					57,606
	Not in Acti	170 XX/C					14,264
	Questionnai	TOC 110	t filled		•••		2,717
	Questionna	iles ile) HILO		•••	•••	
							74.587
Questionnaires not returned							3,758
Questionnaires not returned							
			Total				78,345
			Total	•••	•••	•••	10,040

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