

(Miss Smith, Chairman of Council, Miss Jones, Vice-Chairman of Council, *ex officio*) were appointed a sub-committee to deal with matters arising out of the Examinations.

Miss Alexander, Miss Hillyers, Miss Holland, Miss Houghton (Miss Smith, Chairman of Council, Miss Jones, Vice-Chairman of Council, *ex officio*) were appointed a sub-committee to deal with Revision of Syllabuses and allied matters relating to the training of student nurses; and Miss Alexander, Mr. Barnes, Miss Campbell, Miss Dey, Miss Hillyers, Miss Houghton, Miss Lane (Miss Smith, Chairman of Council, Miss Jones, Vice-Chairman of Council, *ex officio*) were appointed a sub-committee to consider matters relating to the conditions of approval of Hospitals as Training Schools.

Mental Nursing

The draft revised Syllabuses of Subjects for Examination for the Certificate of Mental Nursing, and for the Certificate for Mental Deficiency Nursing were approved. Mr. Craddock, Dr. Rees Thomas, Miss Willis (Miss Smith, Chairman of Council, Miss Jones, Vice-Chairman of Council, *ex officio*) were appointed a sub-committee to consider matters relating to the conditions of approval of hospitals as Training Schools for Mental Nurses and Nurses for Mental Defectives.

General Purposes

Revised rates of subsistence and travelling allowances payable to the Inspectors of Training Schools were approved for submission to the Minister of Health for his approval.

A letter was reported from Miss M. E. Craven, Inspector of Training Schools, asking to be released from her appointment on March 8th, 1947.

Uniform

It was reported that Miss Alexander, Miss Hillyers, Miss Houghton (Miss Smith, Chairman of Council, Miss Jones, Vice-Chairman of Council, *ex officio*) had been appointed a sub-committee to consider the revision of uniform for Registered Nurses.

Assistant Nurses

It was reported that provisional approval had been granted to St. Paul's Hospital, Winchester; St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth (chronic sick wards); Fairmile House, Christchurch, Hants; and Crossgates Public Assistance Institution, Durham, as Training Schools for Assistant Nurses; also that provisional approval has been granted to Bridgnorth Public Assistance Institution, Bridgnorth, Salop, as a Component Training School.

It was agreed that 1,531 applicants whose applications have been found to be in order, be approved for enrolment in the Roll of Assistant Nurses.

House

It was agreed that £518 6s. 5d. be spent on floor coverings at No. 17, Portland Place; £446 17s. 6d. be spent on necessary repairs and alterations; and £114 16s. 6d. be spent on canteen fitments.

Disciplinary Cases

Two cases, of Catherine Marriott (formerly Foster, *nee* Geoghegan) and Ellen McCarrick, were considered by the Council, and it was agreed that the cases be dismissed with a caution.

Next Meeting of the Council

The next meeting of the Council was fixed for March 28th, 1947.

Chairmen of Committees

The following members of Council were elected as Chairmen of Committees for the ensuing year:—

Finance: Mr. H. M. Walton.

Registration: Miss D. A. Lane.

Education and Examination: Miss H. Dey.

Disciplinary and Penal Cases: Miss G. V. L. Hillyers.

Mental Nursing: Miss K. M. Willis.

General Purposes: Miss K. M. Willis.

Uniform: Miss C. H. Alexander.

REVIEW

"INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH CHAPTERS ON VENEREAL DISEASES."*

The appearance of A. B. Christie's book on "Infectious Diseases" is something of an event for nurses in any field of work, not only in its instruction of how to approach, understand and master every aspect of fever nursing, but also in its fine philosophy, inspiring nurses, especially in their social work, to acquire a broad outlook and human understanding of their patients, whatever the circumstances; and thus the author sets forth this valuable teaching in an eminently comprehensive style.

Of special advantage to the nurse in the study of "Infectious Diseases with Chapters on Venereal Diseases" is that if she masters it, she will pass the State Examination without difficulty, and find it a valuable book of reference in her future career.

To quote the leading paragraphs on How to study Fevers:—"The study of Fevers is the study of infection. It begins, or perhaps ends, at the bedside; but the student learns there only one aspect of a wide subject, 'many a mile comes plague,' and our study must range over those miles, tracing infection from its source to its victim. The germ must be sought as it leaves the patient, as it floats in the air or lies dormant in the dust, as it lurks dried and unseen on ward linen, or as it multiplies in our milk or food supplies. The path of infection can be a subtle trail."

The author reminds the student how best to appreciate the value of training in this wide field of work:—

"Two types of nurse take up the study of fevers; the student nurse who intends to make the treatment of infectious disease her main career, and the State Registered Nurse who takes fevers as an additional qualification.

"As a rule, neither group derives the maximum benefit from the study: the fever nurse tends to concentrate on symptoms and treatment and neglects the wider subjects of prevention and control; the State Registered student tends to regard fevers as an examination subject, and only when she leaves the fever hospital for a senior general hospital post or for work as a health visitor does she realise how much she has missed that would prove invaluable in her career outside.

"Fever should be studied from three aspects—epidemiological, clinical and social, and if the nurse knows how to go about it, she has time during her training to acquire a useful knowledge of all three. In her later career, the fever nurse will tend to become a clinical specialist; the general nurse will not be without opportunities of applying her epidemiological knowledge, while the health visitor will concentrate on both epidemiological and social aspects."

A most instructive feature is to be found in the various tables, drawn to illustrate "the spread of infection," how germs enter the body—for instance, "assault by streptococci" and "the spread of streptococcal infection," etc.

In dealing with the treatment of measles, it is clearly demonstrated how mistaken is the prevalent idea—that measles is much less dangerous than scarlet fever—and how misleading, in face of the facts! "Yet of the two diseases in their present form there can be little doubt that measles is by far the more serious. Mortality in measles varies with the epidemic, some epidemics being more severe than others, but it may be as high as 6 per cent. of cases.

"Most of the deaths occur in children under three years of age. In scarlet fever the mortality is usually well below 1 per cent. In very young children measles is, in fact, a killing disease. *Measles and whooping-cough.*"

* Faber and Faber, Ltd., 24, Russell Square, London, W.C.1., 12s. 6d.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)