

## REVIEWS.

## A SUMMARY OF SURGERY FOR NURSES.\*

By Selwyn Taylor, M.A., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.

The danger of all summaries is that inexperienced students, thinking to save themselves time and trouble, tend to use them instead of their text books.

Used in the correct way, however, this book could be helpful to the senior student studying for her final examination. It presupposes a good working knowledge of the subject without which the book would be a hindrance rather than an aid to study.

The following examples illustrate the need for previous knowledge and a supplementary text book: "treatment by massive doses of penicillin"; "watch for signs of shock or hæmorrhage."

There are two very useful appendices on the Sulphonamides and Penicillin.

\* Published by Faber & Faber, Ltd., 24, Russell Square, London, W.C.1. Price 5s.

## MALARIA, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE AFRICAN FORMS.\*

By W. K. Blackie, M.D., Ph.D., F.R.C.P. (Ed.), D.T.M. &amp; H.

Writing primarily for doctors this book would be a useful addition to the library of any Nurse practising overseas.

The author's knowledge of his subject is profound and his experience extensive. Of great interest to the Nurse would be the chapters on Prevention, Differential Diagnosis, Prognosis and Treatment. The book contains a coloured plate illustrating the different Malarial Parasites and their life cycles.

There is also a very interesting chapter on the history of Parasitology.

\* Published for the Post-Graduate Press by The African Bookman, Capetown, 1947.

D. de M. W.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

*Whilst cordially inviting communications upon all subjects for these columns, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not in ANY WAY hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.*

Ulster Office, 13, Regent Street,  
London, S.W.1.

March 4th, 1948.

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.

DEAR MADAM.—As there appears to be some misconception concerning the provisions of the Northern Ireland Health Services Act in respect of the sale of medical practices, may I through your columns, make it clear that the Act contains, in Section 7, the same prohibition as the English Act against sale of medical practices on the part of doctors who take service under the scheme. The Act also contains provisions for the compensation of doctors who come into the scheme on the appointed day, and thus lose the right to sell the goodwill of their practices. These provisions have been inserted in agreement with the representatives of the medical profession in Northern Ireland, the negotiations having been conducted with the Northern Ireland Branch of the British Medical Association.

Yours faithfully, W. BROOKE PURDON.

## KERNELS FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

*E.W. writes:* "I enjoy my B.J.N. as much as ever and do appreciate the articles on Special Hospitals such as Moorfields and St. Thomas's. . . ."

Dear Mrs. Fenwick's passing has left such a blank. It is sixty years since I knew her first, and have many reminders of her about me, and like to live over the past. . . . Where will trained nurses find themselves, I wonder?"

## THE MIDWIFE.

## TRAINING GRANTS TO MIDWIFE-TEACHERS.

A second full-time course is to be run in London by the Royal College of Midwives, for the training of midwife-teachers. The course, which is non-residential and will last four months, will start on August 4.

The Ministry of Health has made available a further 15 scholarships for this course though places will not be limited to scholarship holders.

The scholarships will amount to £65 towards the cost of fees, maintenance and incidental expenses.

Candidates must comply with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board, and must not be in receipt of any financial assistance. They must be prepared to give at least two years' service as midwife-teachers.

Application forms for admission to the Royal College course and for the award of scholarships may be obtained from the: Central Midwives Board, 73, Great Peter Street, S.W.1; Royal College of Midwives, 57, Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.1; Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W.1.

Completed application forms for scholarships must be returned before April 17, 1948.

Further particulars about the scholarships can be obtained from the Ministry of Health.

## GYNÆCOLOGIST FROM SIAM.

Dr. Sayanha Vikasit, Siamese Public Health Department Official and Physiology Lecturer in the Siriraj Medical School, arrived on March 18, for a six weeks' stay in Britain under the auspices of the British Council.

She was the first woman graduate selected for the post of House Surgeon in the Obstetric and Gynæcology Department of the Siriraj Hospital and Medical Schools.

The object of her visit is to study maternity and child welfare administration in Great Britain as she wishes to reorganise and supervise this work on her return to Siam.

She will see the practical side of the work in hospitals and health centres and hopes to have the opportunity of accompanying some of the doctors and nurses when they are called out.

## MORE BEDS FOR STREPTOMYCIN TREATMENT.

The total number of beds available at hospitals in the United Kingdom for the treatment of patients with streptomycin has now been increased from about 150 to about 200.

The additional beds have been obtained partly by increasing the number available at hospitals at which beds were already available and partly by the reservation of beds for streptomycin treatment at additional hospitals associated with medical schools. The additional hospitals in Great Britain at which such treatment is now available are:—

University College Hospital, London, W.C.1.

Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge.

Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

King's Cross Hospital, Dundee.

The 24 hospitals now concerned have been asked to continue to restrict treatment with the drug to cases of tubercular meningitis and miliary tuberculosis. Medical practitioners who have such cases should get into touch with the nearest convenient hospital with beds reserved for streptomycin treatment, or (in the case of hospitals in the London area) with the Emergency Bed Service (telephone number now Monarch 3000).

It must be emphasised, however, that despite these additional beds it is unlikely that at the moment all cases of these two particular types of disease can be accommodated.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)