

The Midwife.

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD.

MIDWIFE TEACHERS DIPLOMA EXAMINATION.

June 2nd, 1948—2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICE.

Only 5 questions are to be answered.

1.—How will the midwifery services be organised under the National Health Service Act, 1946?

2.—Discuss the contributions which the midwife can make to improve the health and social conditions of her patients.

3.—What effects may syphilis have on the pregnant woman and the foetus?

How is venereal disease dealt with in this country?

4.—In what connection may a midwife need to get into touch with:—

- (a) sanitary inspector;
- (b) coroner;
- (c) moral welfare worker?

5.—Define:—

- (a) maternal mortality rate;
- (b) infant mortality rate;
- (c) birth-rate.

Give recent figures and discuss their importance to midwifery.

6.—The mother of a young family is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. What efforts should be made to help her?

June 3rd, 1948—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

MIDWIFERY—THEORY.

Only 5 questions are to be answered.

Candidates are advised to illustrate their answers by diagrams wherever possible.

1.—Describe the digestion of breast milk during the second week of a baby's life. What abnormalities of digestion may be encountered during the neonatal period and how would you deal with them?

2.—What do you consider the most important facts which may be elicited from a multipara when taking her history in a subsequent pregnancy? State your reasons.

3.—Discuss the factors which make the vertex the most favourable presentation.

4.—Discuss the importance of routine post-natal examination.

5.—Discuss the possible causes of persistent cyanosis in a newly born baby.

6.—Approximately what percentage of pregnancies do you think terminate in abortion? What measures do you suggest to lower this figure?

June 4th, 1948—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

MIDWIFERY—TEACHING.

Every candidate must attempt Question 1 and is advised to allow 1½ hours for this question.

Only 3 of the other 4 questions are to be answered.

Candidates are advised to illustrate their answers by diagrams wherever possible.

1.—What would you teach in a lecture on the foetal skull? Illustrate the importance of this knowledge to a midwife in the conduct of labour.

2.—How do you teach during the antenatal period the diagnosis of the following:—(a) breech presentation; (b) occipito-posterior position; (c) a flat pelvis?

3.—How do you explain the following terms to your pupils:—(a) the polarity of the uterus; (b) deep transverse arrest of the head; (c) crowning of the head?

4.—Outline briefly the points of importance which a teacher should stress in order to impress upon her pupils the dangers which may threaten a mother and her infant as a result of faulty nursing technique in the first week following delivery.

5.—What do you teach pupils about the causes and treatment of jaundice in the new-born child?

THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN AND ST. ELIZABETH.

The Reverend Mother and Sister of the Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth very kindly send an invitation for Friday, May 28th, at 2.30 p.m., to the Opening of the Maternity Department by His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

The occasion marked a double celebration, as it was the Golden Jubilee of the transference of the Hospital from its original site at Great Ormond Street. The ceremony was attended by nearly 500 visitors, and the Cardinal was received by the Rev. Mother and Colonel Hope, Chairman of the Hospital.

In his address, His Eminence disclosed that this development was only part of a much larger scheme; it was hoped in time there would be a complete Midwifery Training School, where State Registered Nurses could proceed with their Midwifery Training.

The plan showed that a ward had been converted into a complete midwifery unit with 10 beds, eight of which were suitably placed in two glass-screened alcoves, four in each. There were two isolation wards with single beds at one end; while at the other end was the nursery with a total of 11 cots (to allow for one set of twins at least), the Sisters' duty room was very conveniently placed at this end, and across the corridor is the Labour Section, with receiving room, waiting or first stage room, and delivery ward in close proximity to each other.

The colour scheme was very attractive, green and white with bright chromium fittings and equipment for doctors and nurses, and the effect was of smart modern efficiency.

The staff comprised Sister Mary Catherine, S.R.N., S.C.M., A.V.; two midwives and student nurses.

A very delicious tea was afterwards served in the Convent of Our Lady of Mercy.

B. G. S.

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