

## The General Nursing Council for England and Wales.

A MEETING OF THE General Nursing Council for England and Wales was held at the offices of the Council, 23, Portland Place, London, W.1, on November 24th, 1950.

The Chairman, Miss D. M. Smith, presided.

Proposals put forward by the Minister of Health for the provision of an Annual Report of the Council were accepted.

### Finance.

On the recommendation of the Finance Committee, bills and claims submitted for payment were approved and the sums of £5,200 for Cash Account, £500 for postage and £9,000 for Examiners' Claims were allowed.

Further action taken by the Finance Committee in connection with investments was reported *in camera*.

### Education and Examination.

A list of persons to be invited to serve on the Area Nurse Training Committees, when they are established, was considered by the Council.

Mr. Grosvenor thought it a pity that two persons from the same school should be appointed, and considered a search might be made to overcome this situation.

The Chairman reported that the following list of candidates had passed the October, 1950, State Examinations:—

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION				
Parts I and II	..	..	..	2,267
Part I only	..	..	..	2,822
Part II only	..	..	..	2,420
				— 7,509
FINAL EXAMINATION				
General	..	..	..	2,482
Male	..	..	..	250
Mental	..	..	..	201
Mental Defective	..	..	..	24
Sick Children	..	..	..	137
Fever	..	..	..	74
				— 3,168

### Election of Two Direct Representatives to the Mental Nurses' Committee.

The Returning Officer, Sir John Dain, made his report to the Council on the recent election of two direct representatives to the Mental Nurses' Committee under Section 9 of the Nurses' Act, 1949.

Eight nominations were made and the following candidates were successful:—

Mr. Ernest Dawson, St. Ebba's Hospital, Epsom, and Mr. Joseph Edward Soley, of Goodmayes, Essex.

### Disciplinary Cases.

Disciplinary cases were considered by the Council, and the names of Phyllis Violet Gibbs, S.R.N. 128472, R.F.N. 12142, and Mary Brigid Toner, S.R.N. 77126, R.F.N. 2908, were removed from the Register of Nurses.

### Next Meeting of the Council.

The date of the next meeting of the Council was fixed for Thursday, December 21st, at 2.30 p.m.

## Blind Physiotherapists get together.

More than one hundred war-blinded ex-Servicemen from two world wars who have taken up physiotherapy as a profession attended their Annual Conference at the St. Dunstan's Training Centre at Ovingdean, Brighton, between September 8th and 11th. The men came from all parts of the country where they are successfully carrying out their work

in hospitals and in private practices. It is often said of a blind man that he "sees with his hands," and this probably explains the remarkable success achieved by the St. Dunstan's physiotherapists, and many medical men have had to admit that the blind physiotherapists' hands become more sensitive and better adapted to this kind of work than is often the case with the average sighted masseur.

At Brighton the blind physiotherapists heard a report on the successful work carried out during the past year, and afterwards attended manipulation courses and demonstrations: latest developments of electro-medical equipment were also shown and demonstrated. One of the high-lights was a meeting presided over by Sir Ian Fraser, M.P., the blind chairman of St. Dunstan's, when Dr. C. R. Woodard addressed the men on physiotherapy and the treatment of athletic injuries.

## Anti-Malarial Campaign in British Honduras.

A TWO YEARS ANTI-MALARIAL CAMPAIGN, financed partly by the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (U.N.C.E.F.), is being waged in British Honduras. The aim of the campaign is to spray every house with a solution of 5 per cent. emulsion of D.D.T. in xylol in the Colony, twice a year for two years, and over 2,500 houses have already been so "treated." In time, it is hoped to repeat in British Honduras the success already achieved in British Guiana and Cyprus where malaria has been completely eradicated.

Malaria is endemic over the whole Colony of British Honduras, and there are usually two seasonal rises in its incidence. From past medical reports, it seems that the disease has been prevalent for many years; the records reveal that in 1890, the Colonial Surgeon reported that "intermittent and remittent" fevers were common.

The disease remains the principal cause of ill-health and invalidism throughout the Colony, and in the past three years, has been responsible for between 14.25 and 20 per cent. of hospital admissions, and between 6.2 and 9 per cent. of certified deaths from all causes. A considerable number of man-hours of work is lost every year, and both mental and physical progress among school children is retarded.

Infection with the three different types of malaria parasite is found but falciparum or malignant tertian malaria constitutes about 80 per cent. of all infections.

### Residual Spraying.

The Medical department has, for the past few years, been trying out well-known routine measures for the control of mosquito breeding; in addition, a programme was started last year for the residual spraying of houses in malarious areas with a 5 per cent. solution of D.D.T. in kerosene and the free distribution of paludrine in selected schools as a prophylactic against malaria.

Shortage of equipment and materials however, resulted in a rigid curtailment of the programme and it was not found possible to make any significant impression on the problem.

### Help from U.N.C.E.F.

The medical department, in the course of discussions with representatives of the United Nations' Children's Emergency Fund for the Central American sector, succeeded in interesting them in the Colony's malaria problem. As a result, formal application was made to U.N.C.E.F. for assistance to control malaria, and assistance in materials amounting to 22,000 American dollars was approved for a two-years campaign against the disease.

The campaign is to consist of an expansion of the department's programme, and the aim is to spray every house in the Colony with a 5 per cent. emulsion of D.D.T. in xylol twice a year for two years.

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