

The Midwife.

Central Midwives Board.

Midwife Teachers Diploma Examination.

October 31, 1951.

2 p.m.—5 p.m.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICE.

Only FIVE questions are to be answered.

- How is puerperal pyrexia defined in the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951?
How does the definition differ from the previous one and what reasons have been given for making the change?
- A woman living in an overcrowded and unsatisfactory dwelling is expecting her sixth child. Discuss the problems which are likely to arise:—
(a) if admission to hospital is arranged;
(b) if home confinement is unavoidable.
- What do you understand by health education?
Give examples of how the midwife can contribute towards promoting health and preventing disease by advising and teaching women attending antenatal clinics.
- Write briefly on the prevention of:—
(a) neonatal enteritis;
(b) staphylococcal ophthalmia neonatorum;
(c) diphtheria.
- Explain as to a class of pupil-midwives the functions of the Children's Department of a local authority.
- What are the duties of the following:—
(a) home help organiser;
(b) housing manager;
(c) tuberculosis visitor;
(d) duly authorised officer?

November 1st, 1951.

10 a.m.—1 p.m.

MIDWIFERY—THEORY.

Only FIVE questions are to be answered

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

- Describe the anatomy and physiology of the bladder.
How does this knowledge help you to explain the difficulties which may occur in labour in connection with this organ?
- Discuss the importance of diet in pregnancy.
- What is primary uterine inertia?
How is it treated?
- Describe the physiology of lactation.
What steps could you take to ensure that breast-feeding is successful?
- Give the causes of intra-uterine asphyxia.
What influences the survival prospects of an infant born in a state of asphyxia?
- Write briefly on:—
(a) true conjugate;
(b) diabetes mellitus in pregnancy;
(c) visa praevia.

November 2nd, 1951.

10 a.m.—1 p.m.

MIDWIFERY—TEACHING.

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

Only THREE of the other four questions are to be answered.

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

- Outline a lecture to be given to pupil-midwives on antepartum hæmorrhage.
- A pupil asks you why so many pregnant women have swollen feet. How would you explain this to her?
- How do you explain to pupils the dangers of breech delivery?
- Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of early ambulation after childbirth.
What is your teaching on this subject?
- Demonstrate to a class in the nursery the information to be gained from examination of the head of a newly-born infant.

First Examination.

November 7th, 1951.

2 p.m.—5 p.m.

Candidates are advised to attempt to answer all the questions.

- Describe the anatomy of the foetal skull.
What changes take place in the skull and what injuries may be sustained by it during the course of labour?
- A patient who is 36 weeks pregnant has a girth at the umbilicus of 42 inches. What are the possible causes and how do you proceed to investigate?
- Discuss the causes and treatment of prolapse of the cord.
- What would lead you to think that a patient in the lying-in period was not emptying her bladder?
What treatment would you give?
- How do you treat the umbilical cord from the time of delivery until its separation?
What common complications may occur at the umbilicus of the new-born?
- Write short note on:—
(a) how you would teach a patient booked for hospital confinement to recognise the onset of her labour?
(b) the important points to teach the mother to observe when bathing her baby herself.

Some Interesting Births

A collector of particulars for the South African census discovered that a native woman in Buffelsdrift, near George, at the Cape, had a family of 20—all twins. The eldest were 14. The tenth set had been born recently.

At Bloemfontein, a baby has been born with two teeth, which have been removed. The mother, too, had been born with teeth.

A 3 lb. 4 oz. baby boy born in a Vryberg, S. Africa, nursing home not long ago, was so small that a man's signet ring could slip over his hand.

A 12-inch 8-month baby boy, weighing 3 lb. 12 oz., born to a 24-inch high circus dwarf, aged 31, in the American State of Missouri, was delivered by a caesarean operation. The father was a dwarf 4 ft. 2 in. in height. The doctors said the child would live to grow to average height. But he died at the age of two days.

The Value of Dairy Goat Milk.

Interesting testimony as to the value of dairy goat milk, from a medical viewpoint, was heard at a recent meeting at Haywards Heath of the Sussex County Goat Club.

It was asserted that in this country some 2,000 babies die every year from bovine tuberculosis, and that these lives could be saved were the infants fed on dairy goat milk, as well as numerous victims of infantile eczema, malnutrition and other ailments.

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