

RN7.

XEROX MASTER
COPY

**GENERAL NURSING
COUNCIL
FOR
ENGLAND & WALES**

**Syllabus of Lectures and
Demonstrations for Education
and Training in
FEVER NURSING.**

Printed and Published

BY AUTHORITY OF THE COUNCIL.

Obtainable at the Offices of the Council.

23 20 PORTLAND PLACE, LONDON, W.1.

Price 6d., Post Free ~~8d.~~

1923.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

ISSUED BY THE

GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Part No.

RULES framed by the General Nursing Council for
England and Wales under the Nurses' Regu-
lation Act, 1919

No. 1

Syllabus of Lectures and Demonstrations for Education
and Training in GENERAL NURSING

No. 6^a

Syllabus of Lectures and Demonstrations for Education
and Training for Male Nurses

No. 6^b

Syllabus of Training for Mental Nurses and those
Nursing Mental Defectives

No. 6^c

Syllabus of Lectures and Demonstrations for Education
and Training in the Nursing of Sick Children

No. 6^d

Syllabus of Lectures and Demonstrations for Education
and Training in Fever Nursing

No. 6^e

Syllabus of Subjects for Examination for the Certificate
of General Nursing

No. 6^f

Syllabus of Subjects for Examination for Mental Nurses
and those Nursing Mental Defectives

No. 6^g

Syllabus of Subjects for Examination for the Certificate
of Fever Nursing

No. 6^h

PREFACE.

The teachers to whose lot it may fall to put the following Syllabus and Schedule into use must keep before them two points concerning the class of probationer nurses for whom it is intended. The first is that these nurses are entering upon their career at an earlier age than those who begin in the general hospital, and the second is that the course of instruction extends over two years only, and that the attendance upon the sick, the practical nursing, is limited to a certain class of diseases. The time and material for instruction are therefore curtailed, when comparison is made with the general hospital.

At the present time many nurses pass, after their course in the fever hospital, from the latter to the general hospital. It is hoped, and indeed expected, that in the future they will do so in larger numbers. The two years' sojourn in the fever hospital, with studies wisely directed and opportunities happily seized, should prove an excellent entrance to a nurse's career, and should render easier for her the course she takes up later at the general hospital.

Bearing these facts in mind, therefore, it would seem best on the one hand to give the probationer nurse in the fever hospital a firm grounding in the scientific subjects (anatomy and physiology, the general principles of pathology and hygiene), without going too deeply into details; but, on the other hand, to be more particular about the study and nursing of the fevers, not only because she will rarely have the opportunity of seeing these diseases in the general hospital, but also to prevent her from getting into careless habits. It is absolutely essential that the items set out in the

Schedule of Class and Ward Work should be worked through without exception, repeatedly if necessary.

The General Nursing Council has decided that the Examination shall be divided into two parts.

The Preliminary Examination will be common to all probationers whether training for General Nursing or for some Supplementary Part of the Register. It will include Anatomy and Physiology, Hygiene, and the First Part of the Theory and Practice of Nursing (Sections I., II. and Part I. of Section III. in this Syllabus). It may be taken at any time after the first year's training has been completed.

The Final Examination for Fever Nurses will include all the subjects contained in Section III., Part II., of the present Syllabus, and in the Schedule attached.

Nurses who have already obtained the Council's certificate of general training and are desirous of obtaining the certificate of fever training will be required to pass an examination in Section III., Part II. only, of the present Syllabus.

General Nursing Council for England & Wales.

TRAINING IN FEVER NURSING.

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES.

NOTE.—This Syllabus is intended to serve as a general guide to the Lecturer. In the lectures on Anatomy and Physiology stress should be laid on points which have a practical bearing on nursing, and the observation of cases; in those on Fevers and Fever Nursing too much time should not be given to matters included in the Schedule of Class and Ward Work. The necessary elementary facts of chemistry and physics should be introduced in the appropriate places.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

I. Elementary Anatomy and Physiology.

THE HUMAN BODY.

General View.—Cells, tissues, organs; their arrangement and structure. The body as a whole. Chief cavities and their contents.

THE SKELETON.

Skull.—Names, position, and brief description of bones of cranium and face. Cranial bones: frontal, parietal, temporal, occipital, sphenoid, ethmoid. Bones of face: upper jaw, malar, lower jaw. Formation of orbit, nose, mouth.

Spinal Column and Thorax.—General character of vertebrae. Varieties: cervical, dorsal, lumbar, sacral, coccygeal; the column as a whole, its curves, intervertebral discs and joints. Sternum, ribs and costal cartilages.

Upper Limb.—Clavicle and scapula; humerus, radius, ulna, bones of wrist and hand; joints.

Lower Limb.—The pelvis; femur, patella, tibia and fibula; bones of ankle and foot; joints.

MUSCLES AND JOINTS.

Muscles.—Their general features; voluntary and involuntary; differences in their mode of action. The position of the chief muscles of the body.

Joints.—Various forms of joints and their mechanism. Bones. Cartilages. Ligaments. Synovial membrane.

CIRCULATION.

The Heart.—Position, size and function. Auricles and ventricles. Valves. Composition of the blood; arterial and venous. Coagulation.

Blood Vessels.—Arteries, veins and capillaries; their structural differences. Names and position of the chief arteries.

Circulation of the Blood.—General, pulmonary, and portal circulation. Principal pressure points in hæmorrhage.

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Alimentary Canal.—Position, structure and functions of the mouth, teeth, glands, œsophagus, stomach, intestines. Classes of foods. Processes of digestion, absorption, and assimilation.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Lungs.—The organs of respiration; the nasal cavity; the larynx; the trachea; the bronchi. Structure of lungs. The pleura and diaphragm. Mechanism and process of respiration. The chief muscles concerned in respiration.

LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.

Lymphatic vessels. Glands. Thoracic duct. Lymph. The spleen and ductless glands.

EXCRETORY SYSTEM.

The Kidneys.—Structure and functions. Urine.

The Skin.—The epidermis; the dermis. Sweat glands. Hair and Nails. Functions.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Nervous System.—Cerebrum. Cerebellum. Spinal Cord. Organs of special sense and spinal nerves. Reflex action.

II. Hygiene.

Air.—Its composition and impurities. The principles of ventilation and their application to houses and hospitals. Radiation and evaporation.

Water.—Sources. Standard of purity for domestic use. Relation of impure water to the spread of disease.

Disposal of Refuse.—Various methods in use. Dry and water systems. General arrangement of house and hospital drainage.

Personal Hygiene.—Habits. Exercise. Rest and Recreation. Cleanliness. Clothing. Parasites.

Methods of Infection.—The nature of infection; its sources and modes of transmission. Insects and other parasites. Infection and disinfection.

Heating and Lighting.—Of houses and hospitals. Hygiene of the sick room.

III. Theory and Practice of Nursing.

PART I.

Ethical Aspects. Hospital etiquette.

Ward work.

Care of linen and bedding.

Care of patients.

Blanket bathing. Cleansing of mouth, hair and teeth.

Bed making.

Care of back.

Bed sores.

Water-beds and cushions.

Care of the dead.

Charting. Temperature, pulse and respiration.

Bandaging. Splints and extension.

Excreta. Keeping of specimens.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

III. Theory and Practice of Nursing.

PART II.

FEVERS AND FEVER NURSING.

The General Features of the Infective Fevers.—The nature of infective virus; its sources and modes of transmission. Results of Infection; local lesions; the febrile state; disturbance of various systems and organs, pyrexia with its varieties. Course of fevers; incubation, development, acme, decline, convalescence. Immunity, natural and artificial. Vaccines and anti-sera. Quarantine.

General Care of Fever Patients.—What to observe and report in fever cases. Importance of food and water; warmth; fresh air; free action of kidneys and skin; regular motions; cleanliness; rest and sleep. Treatment and Nursing of the febrile state; dieting and methods of feeding; measures in sudden and gradual heart failure; dyspnoea, renal inefficiency, nervous disturbance, pyrexia, rigor, irritability, insomnia, delirium, stupor, coma, post-febrile insanity.

Principles of Prevention.—Isolation, chamber, cubicle and barrier nursing. Disinfection and disposal of excreta. Nursing of infectious cases in private houses.

Scarlet Fever.—Causation, varieties, symptoms, complications, modes of death. What to observe and report. Preventive and clinical nursing. Operations; incision of tympanum; opening of mastoid; drainage in empyema, in glandular abscess, in suppurating joints.

Diphtheria.—Causation, varieties.

Diphtheria, Pharyngeal.—Symptoms. Complications. Modes of death. What to observe and report. Preventive and clinical nursing.

Diphtheria, Nasal.

Diphtheria, Laryngeal.—Symptoms. Complications. Modes of death. What to observe and report. Tracheotomy. Intubation. Nursing of cases before and after operation.

Enteric Fever: Causation. Varieties. Symptoms. Complications. Modes of death. What to observe and report. Preventive and clinical nursing. Operation for perforation.

Smallpox.—Causation. Varieties. Symptoms. Complications. Modes of death. What to observe and report. Preventive measures. Vaccination. Clinical nursing.

Chicken-pox.—Causation. Varieties. Symptoms. Complications. Preventive and Clinical Nursing.

Measles.—Causation. Varieties. Symptoms. Complications. Modes of death. What to observe and report. Preventive Clinical Nursing.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—Causation. Varieties. Symptoms. Complications. Modes of death. Lumbar puncture. What to observe and report. Preventive and Clinical Nursing.

Whooping-cough.—Causation. Varieties. Symptoms. Complications. Modes of death. What to observe and report. Preventive and Clinical Nursing.

Puerperal Fever.—Causation. Varieties. Symptoms. Complications. Modes of death. Vaginal douching. Preparation of patient for operation. What to observe and report. Nursing. Prevention. Care of new-born infant.

Rubella, Mumps, Influenza, Erysipelas, Acute Pneumonia, and Encephalitis Lethargica.—Outlines of the clinical facts and the nursing of these diseases.

Veneral Diseases.—Brief account of their nature and management.

FOR HOSPITALS IN WHICH TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS ARE TREATED.

Tuberculosis.—Causation. Varieties of tubercle bacillus. Tubercle formation. The predisposing causes. Invasion.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Classification. Symptoms.

Other varieties, e.g., laryngeal, meningeal, abdominal, genitourinary and surgical.

Complications.—Pleurisy and pleural effusion, empyema, pneumothorax, hæmoptysis, mental derangement, suicide.

Treatment.—Educational, dietetic, medicinal, surgical (aspiration of chest, artificial pneumothorax, draining of empyema), tuberculous joints, special appliances.

Principles of Sanatorium Treatment.—Open air. Rest (absolute, partial). Feeding. Graduated exercises and work (auto-inoculation). Tuberculin. Value of temperature, pulse and respiration records as guides to treatment.

Treatment of tuberculous patients in their homes.