

XEROX MASTER
COPY

**GENERAL NURSING
COUNCIL
FOR
ENGLAND & WALES**

**Syllabus of Subjects for Exam-
ination for the Certificate of
FEVER NURSING.**

Printed and Published
By AUTHORITY OF THE COUNCIL
Obtainable at the Offices of the Council,
23 PORTLAND PLACE, LONDON, W.1.

1923

Revised 1925.

Revised 1933.

Revised 1935.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

ISSUED BY THE

GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

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SYLLABUS
OF
SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION
FOR THE CERTIFICATE OF
FEVER NURSING.



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PREFACE.

A nurse presenting herself for examination may be questioned on any of the subjects contained in this Syllabus, and in the Nurse's Chart attached to it.

It is intended that the examination shall be of a simple and practical character.

The examination is divided into two parts. The first, or Preliminary Examination, covers the subjects of Elementary Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene (Sections I, II, and III of this Syllabus), and the first part of Section IV Theory and Practice of Nursing, and must be taken by all nurses, whether training for the General or for a Supplementary Part of the Register. This examination may be taken at any time after one year's training is completed.

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

This examination may be taken at any time after the completion of the prescribed years of training provided that the first examination has been already passed.

The Syllabuses can be obtained from:—

The Registrar,

General Nursing Council for England and Wales,

23 Portland Place,

London, W.1.

Price 6d. Post free.

General Nursing Council for England & Wales

EXAMINATION SYLLABUS.

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.

Bone.—Structure and growth. Varieties of bones.

Skull.—Names, position, and brief description of bones of cranium and face. Formation of orbit, nose, mouth. Teeth.

Spinal Column and Thorax.—General character of vertebrae; varieties: the column as a whole, its curves, intervertebral discs. Sternum, ribs and costal cartilages.

Shoulder Girdle and Upper Extremity, including bones of wrist and hand.

Pelvic Girdle and Lower Extremity, including bones of ankle and foot.

JOINTS AND MUSCLES.

Joints.—Formation, including cartilages, ligaments, synovial membrane; varieties, mechanism; chief joints in body.

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

BLOOD AND CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Blood.—Composition, functions; coagulation.

Heart.—Position, structure, function. Auricles and ventricles. Valves.

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

Circulation of Blood.—General, pulmonary, and portal circulations. Pulse. Blood pressure.

Lymphatic System.—Lymphatic vessels. Glands. Thoracic duct. Lymph.

Spleen.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Organs of Respiration.—Position, structure, function.

Mechanism and Process of Respiration.—The chief muscles concerned in respiration. Purpose of respiration; relation to circulation.

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Alimentary Tract.—Position, structure and functions of component parts and related glands.

Foodstuffs and accessory food factors. Normal diet of man. Composition of milk.

Processes of Digestion and Absorption.

METABOLISM.

Fate of foodstuffs in the organism. Body heat; regulation of body temperature.

EXCRETORY SYSTEM.

Bowel.—Composition of faeces. Defaecation.

Kidneys and Bladder.—Structure and functions. Urine. Micturition.

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

ENDOCRINE SYSTEM.

Pancreas, thyroid, suprarenal and pituitary glands. Position and Function.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

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

Autonomic or sympathetic nerves.

REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.

Generative Organs.—Position, structure, function.

II. Hygiene.

Air.—Its composition and impurities. The principles of ventilation, natural and artificial, and their application to houses and hospitals. Atmospheric pressure. Radiation and evaporation.

Water.—Sources. Hard and soft water. Treatment of water for domestic use. Relation of impure water to the spread of disease.

Milk.—Composition, sources of contamination, adulteration, storage and preservation.

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

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

Infection.—Its nature, sources and modes of transmission. Insects and other parasites. Methods of disinfection.

Heating.—Of houses and hospitals.

Lighting.—Natural and artificial.

Hygiene of the Ward and Sick Room.

III. First Aid.

Hæmorrhage—pressure points.

Fractures, sprains.

Burns and scalds.

Poisons—general principles of treatment.

Loss of consciousness and Convulsions.

Asphyxia—by drowning, by choking, by gas.

IV. Theory and Practice of Nursing.

PART I.

Ethical Aspects. Hospital etiquette.

Domestic ward management.

(a) Methods of cleaning.

(b) Care of furniture.

(c) Care of bedding, linen, blankets, waterproofs.

(d) Care of kitchen, bathroom, lavatory.

(e) Sanitary methods of cleaning utensils, baths, lavatories, crockery, mackintoshes.

(f) Disposal and disinfection of soiled linen, and dressings, etc. General care of the patient.

(a) Lifting and turning.

(b) Bathing—in bed, in bathroom.

(c) Care of back, hands, feet, head, hair, mouth, teeth.

Bed making.

(a) General.

(b) Special, for operation, fracture, plaster, amputation, rheumatic, renal and cardiac cases.

Bed sores.

Filling of water beds, water and air pillows, hot water bottles.

Charting. Temperature, pulse, respiration.

Common abbreviations in prescriptions.

Measuring of lotions and simple drugs.

Inhalations by steam kettle, inhaler, oxygen apparatus.

Fomentations, surgical and medical.

Ice bag.

Enemas, cleansing and stimulative.

Excreta. Preservation of specimens.

Requirements for simple ward dressings.

Cleaning and sterilizing instruments.

Care and sterilization of catheters.

Preparing and serving meals.

Feeding helpless patients and children.

Bandaging. Splints in common use.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

IV. 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 and 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.

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

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.

Last offices.

**Schedule of
Practical Work.**

Ward etiquette.

Elementary facts about disease germs. How they leave the body; how they are carried to other persons; how they are destroyed in nursing.

Nursing of isolated cases in a large ward.

Disinfection of wards and rooms.

Fever nursing in private houses.

Common ward poisons; strychnine, carbolic acid, tincture of opium, morphia, atropine, belladonna, and perchloride of mercury; doses, symptoms of poisoning and treatment.

First aid in emergencies. Haemorrhage, Fits, Faints, Asphyxia, Shock, Burns.

Bandaging, Splints, &c.

Common Surgical Instruments.

Surgical Asepsis.

Outlines of theatre work. Preparation of patient, etc., for such operations as are likely to be performed in fever hospitals.

General revision of ward nursing as comprised in the Schedule.

Urine testing, saving of specimens.

How to prepare simple foods; barley water, lemonade, Imperial drink, peptonised milk, whey, junket, albumin water, milk jelly, beef tea, arrowroot, Benger's food, etc.

Verbal reports for medical officer.

Cleaning work in ward, bathrooms, etc.

Warming and ventilation of wards.

Bedmaking.

Care of mackintoshes.

Preparation for and reception of new patient.

Blanket-bathing in bed.

Bathing; dangers and precautions.

Hot-water bottles; dangers and precautions.

Treatment of verminous heads.

Hair and nail-cutting.

Care of mouth; prevention of sores about face and ears.

Prevention and treatment of bedsores.

Lifting and moving acute cases in bed.

Temperature-taking in axilla, mouth, rectum.

Feeding seriously ill patients.

Preparation of food for babies; cleaning and care of bottles.

Serving of invalid meals.

Giving bedpans and bottles.

When and how to save specimens of stools, urine and sputum.

Strengths and special uses of lotions in common use; weights and measures.

Sterilisation of instruments; care of sterilisers.

Disposal of soiled clothing, sheets, dressings and swabs.

How to prevent soiling of patient's clothing, bed-clothes, etc., by infective discharges.

Dressing of children.
Food and medicine - measures, with symbols.
Giving medicines.
Giving various enemata.
Taking and charting pulse and respiration.
Writing ward reports.
Bedside reports to medical officer.
Fomentations, prevention of scalding.
Poultices, prevention of scalding.
Syringing throats.
Swabbing throats.
Spraying nose and throat.
Nasal douching.
Cleansing the eye.
Instillation of drops into eye.
Application of ointments to eye.
Application of dressings to the eye.
Syringing the ear.
Instillations into ear.
Preparation for giving antitoxic sera and vaccines.
Sterilisation and care of syringes and needles.
Preparation of patients for examination by the medical officer, including rectal and vaginal examinations.

Nasal and oesophageal feeding.
Management of steam-kettle.
Management of cases of convulsion, foreign body in trachea, epistaxis, and other forms of bleeding.
Preparation for giving anæsthetics, general and local.
Preparation for passing catheter.
Passing female catheter.
Vaginal douching.
Preparations for examining eye, throat, nose and ear.
Taking swabs for bacteriological examination.
Tracheotomy and intubation; preparations for operation.
After-nursing of tracheotomy and intubation.
Giving hypodermic injections.
Giving steam and hot-air baths; dangers.
Hot and cold sponging.
Giving baths, hot and cold.
Application of ice to head, chest and abdomen.
Evaporating lotions.
Packs: hot, cold and ice.
Application of leeches.
Blistering; counter irritation.
Preparation for venesection.

Taking blood samples.

Preparation for lumbar puncture and intraspinal injection of serum.

Saline injections: subcutaneous, rectal and intravenous. Preparation for latter.

Preparation and care of water pillows and beds.

Care in moving typhoid fever cases in bed. Position of patient.

Disinfection of typhoid stools and urine.

Precautions against self-infection in typhoid fever.

Disposal of tuberculous and pneumonic sputum.

Sterilisation of flasks and mugs for same.

Use of respirators, inhalers and insufflators.

Strapping of chest.

Last offices.