

Serial Number 1938/80.



**THE NURSES AND MIDWIVES REGULATIONS 1938.**

GALWAY, Governor-General.

**ORDER IN COUNCIL.**

At the Government House at Wellington, this 29th day of  
June, 1938.

Present :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

PURSUANT to the Nurses and Midwives Registration Act, 1925, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, doth hereby make the following regulations.

**REGULATIONS.**

**1. PRELIMINARY.**

- (1) These regulations may be cited as the Nurses and Midwives Regulations 1938.
- (2) These regulations shall come into force on the 1st day of July, 1938.
- (3) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—
  - “Board” means the Nurses and Midwives Registration Board :
  - “Matron” includes a Superintendent of Nurses :
  - “Nurses’ training-school” includes a Grade “A” Training-school and a Grade “B” Training-school as hereby defined :
  - “Grade ‘A’ Training-school” means a hospital for the time being approved by the Board as being a training-school for nurses in which a complete course may be given :
  - “Grade ‘B’ Training-school” means a hospital for the time being approved by the Board as being a training-school for nurses in which such limited period of training, as may be determined by the Board, may be given :
  - “Midwives’ training-school” means a hospital for the time being recognized by the Board as a training-school for midwives, or for midwives and maternity nurses :
  - “Maternity training-school” means a hospital for the time being recognized by the Board as a training-school for maternity nurses, but not for midwives :
  - “Pupil-nurse” means a person who has been accepted by the governing body of an approved hospital for training as a nurse :

“Trainee” means a person who has been accepted by the governing body of a recognized hospital or maternity training-school for training as a midwife or maternity nurse.

(4) The respective regulations referred to in the Fourth Schedule hereto are revoked.

(5) The approval heretofore given by the Board under the regulations hereby revoked or any regulations previously in force of certain hospitals as training-schools for nurses and as limited-training hospitals respectively, and the recognition by the Board of the hospitals recognized as training-schools for midwives and maternity nurses and as training-schools for maternity nurses respectively, shall enure for the purposes of these regulations as if such approval or recognition had been lawfully given under these regulations and shall, where necessary, be deemed to have been so given :

Provided that approval heretofore given of a hospital as a training-school for nurses shall enure as approval thereof as a Grade “A” Training-school, and approval heretofore given of a hospital as a limited-training hospital shall enure as approval thereof as a Grade “B” Training-school :

Provided also that nothing contained in this clause shall prejudice the power of the Board to revoke its approval or recognition of any hospital under the powers conferred by clause (6) of Regulation 2 hereof and by clause (6) of Regulation 7 hereof respectively.

(6) Generally all notices, periods, matters, and things which originated under the regulations hereby revoked or any regulations previously in force shall enure for the purposes of these regulations as if they had originated under these regulations, and shall, where necessary, be deemed to have so originated.

(7) The Board may from time to time procure the appointment of some officer of the Public Service to be the Secretary of the Board, and the fact that any person describes himself in any document or signs any document as the Secretary of the Board shall be *prima facie* evidence that he is Secretary of the Board for the time being duly appointed.

(8) The determination of the Board on any matter confided to it under the said Act or these regulations shall be sufficiently authenticated if set out in writing, signed by the Registrar or by the Secretary of the Board.

(9) Any notice to be given by the Board under these regulations shall be sufficient if given in writing, sent by ordinary prepaid letter-post, and shall be deemed to have been so given at the time when in the ordinary course of post it would be delivered at the address to which it is sent.

## PART I.

### TRAINING, EXAMINATION, AND REGISTRATION OF NURSES, MATERNITY NURSES, AND MIDWIVES.

#### 2. *Approval of Training-schools for Nurses.*

(1) The Board may from time to time approve any hospital as a training-school for nurses, such approval being expressed to be under the Nurses and Midwives Regulations 1938, and declaring whether

such hospital is approved as a Grade "A" Training-school or a Grade "B" Training-school as defined in these regulations.

(2) The governing body of any hospital may apply to the Board through the Secretary to have such hospital approved as a Grade "A" Training-school for the purposes of the said Act, and shall, upon such application, furnish to the Board the names of the persons who will constitute the teaching staff.

(3) No hospital shall be approved by the Board as a Grade "A" Training-school unless—

(a) The Matron is a nurse and midwife or a nurse and maternity nurse registered under the said Act and approved by the Board ;

(b) There can, in the Board's opinion, be given at the hospital the course of instruction referred to in these regulations ; and

(c) The other requirements in regard to the training of nurses set out in these regulations can, in the Board's opinion, be adequately complied with.

(4) The governing body of any hospital may apply to the Board through the Secretary to have such hospital approved as a Grade "B" Training-school for the purposes of the said Act, and shall upon such application furnish to the Board such particulars relating to the training available at such hospital as the Board may require.

(5) The Board may approve as a Grade "B" Training-school any hospital in respect of which application has been made for such approval, or any hospital in respect of which application has been made for approval as a Grade "A" Training-school, if in the opinion of the Board such hospital is not eligible for approval as a Grade "A" Training-school for nurses but satisfactory partial training is available there, and the Board shall from time to time approve the period of training which may be given in each such Grade "B" hospital and shall advise the governing body accordingly.

(6) No hospital shall be approved by the Board as a Grade "B" Training-school unless—

(a) The Matron is a nurse and midwife or a nurse and maternity nurse registered under the said Act and approved by the Board :

(b) There can be given at the hospital such portion of the course of instruction hereinafter referred to as the Board thinks necessary ; and

(c) The other requirements in regard to the training of nurses hereinafter set out can be complied with so far as the Board thinks necessary.

(7) If at any time, in respect of a Grade "A" Training-school or a Grade "B" Training-school, either—

(a) The Matron, if holding that office in that training-school on the 1st day of July, 1933, is not a nurse registered under the said Act, or if appointed to that office after the 1st day of July, 1933, is not a nurse and midwife or a nurse and maternity nurse registered under the said Act ; or

(b) The Board has in its discretion resolved that its approval of the Matron be revoked ; or

- (c) In the opinion of the Board the course of instruction referred to in these regulations (or, in the case of a Grade " B " Training-school, such portion of the said course of instruction as the Board at any time thinks necessary) is not being given ; or
- (d) In the opinion of the Board the other requirements in regard to the training of nurses set out in these regulations are not adequately complied with (or, in the case of a Grade " B " Training-school, are not complied with so far as the Board at any time thinks necessary) ; or
- (e) The training of nurses is not conducted in all respects to the satisfaction of the Board ;

then, and in any such case, the Board may, after giving to the governing body of such hospital not less than three months' notice of its intention so to do, revoke its approval of such hospital as a training-school for nurses :

Provided that upon the revocation of its approval of a hospital as a Grade " A " Training-school the Board may, if it thinks fit, approve that hospital as a Grade " B " Training-school if such hospital is eligible for such approval under the foregoing provisions.

### *3. Period of Training for Nurses.*

(1) The period of not less than three years' approved training as a nurse required to be undergone by every person seeking to be registered as a nurse under Part II of the said Act shall be one of the periods prescribed by this regulation.

(2) The period of training for nurses shall be either—

- (a) A period of not less than three years and three months in a Grade " A " Training-school ; or
- (b) Such period in a Grade " B " Training-school together with such period in a Grade " A " Training-school as the Board may have determined :

Provided that in no case shall the total period of training required be less than three years and three months or more than five years.

(3) (a) Except as hereinafter provided, the whole duration of the period of training required to be undergone in a Grade " A " Training-school or in a Grade " B " Training-school respectively shall be undergone in one such hospital only.

(b) A person unable to complete a period of training in one hospital may, under special conditions to be approved by the Board in each case, be allowed to complete such period in another hospital.

(c) Any period or periods, not exceeding in the aggregate six months, spent by a person undergoing training in a subsidiary hospital under the control and administration of the governing body of a nurses' training-school shall for the purposes of this regulation be deemed to be part of the period of training undergone in such a nurses' training-school, subject to the conditions—

- (i) That no part of the training shall be undergone in any such subsidiary hospital until the pupil-nurse has completed twelve months' training, except where specially approved by the Board ; and

- (ii) That such subsidiary hospital is a consumptive sanatorium, chronic ward, fever ward, cottage hospital, or similar institution ; and
- (iii) That such subsidiary hospital is at all times managed by a nurse registered under the said Act.

#### *4. Course of Instruction for Nurses.*

(1) The approved course of instruction in theoretical and practical nursing required to be received by every person seeking to be registered as a nurse under Part II of the said Act shall be the course prescribed by this regulation.

(2) Every pupil-nurse shall during the whole of her period of training receive from the Matron, or from some registered nurse deputed by the Matron in that behalf, practical instruction in nursing in the wards of the hospital.

(3) Every pupil-nurse shall attend courses of lectures comprising the whole of the subjects set out in the First Schedule hereto and such other subjects as the Board may from time to time, by notice to the governing body of the hospital, require.

(4) All such lectures shall be delivered by registered medical practitioners, registered nurses, or other competent instructors approved by the Board.

(5) Such courses of lectures shall be so delivered that every pupil-nurse may attend the same as nearly as possible at regular intervals during her period of training.

(6) Unless otherwise approved by the Board, every pupil-nurse, in addition to other lectures received from registered nurses or other competent instructors hereinbefore referred to, shall attend during the first year of her course at least twenty-four, during the second year at least twenty-four, and during the final year of her course at least thirty-six lectures of one hour each, to be delivered by a registered medical practitioner. In the case of a pupil-nurse receiving part of her training in a Grade " B " Training-school the courses of lectures shall be as directed by the Board :

Provided that the total number of lectures shall be not less than the number herein provided.

(7) After a pupil-nurse has undergone at least nine months of the period of training and before she has undergone fifteen months of the period of training she shall present herself for an examination, to be known as the " Pupil-nurses' Preliminary Examination," to be conducted by the Board in the subjects set out in Section A of the First Schedule hereto, and such other subjects as the Board may have notified under clause (3) of Regulation 4 hereof :

Provided that a candidate so presenting herself and failing to pass the examination or failing so to present herself on account of sickness or any other reason held by the Board to be sufficient may present herself for examination at a later date.

(8) Every pupil-nurse shall also, as part of her training and in the course of her period of training, pass the following examinations to be held at or in connection with the hospital :—

- (a) An examination in general nursing, medical nursing, and surgical nursing :
- (b) An examination in the principles of nutrition as set out in the ninth subject of the First Schedule hereto.

(9) (a) No candidate shall present herself for examination in nursing until she has undergone at least three years of her period of training.

(b) The said examination in the principles of nutrition may be passed at any time during the course of training.

(10) The examinations in nursing and in the principles of nutrition shall be conducted by examiners approved by the Board, and the Board may from time to time approve the standard of any such examination and require from the governing body of any nurses' training-school such evidence as it may think necessary of the standard required to pass any such examination, and the Board may decline to recognize a pupil-nurse as having passed an examination if, in the opinion of the Board, the standard of the examination or the personnel of the examiners was unsatisfactory.

(11) The governing body shall give to every candidate who has passed any of the aforesaid examinations a certificate to that effect in a form provided from time to time by the Board.

(12) The governing body of every Grade "A" Training-school shall cause the lectures required by this regulation to be delivered and the examinations required by this regulation to be conducted, and shall provide for the purposes of such lectures and the general instruction of pupil-nurses, and so as to be available at reasonable times for the use of pupil-nurses, the following:—

(a) Human skeleton or model thereof; and

(b) Suitable diagrams; and

(c) Such text-books and reference-books as may from time to time be recommended by the Board; and

(d) Such other equipment as the Board may from time to time require.

(13) The governing body of every Grade "B" Training-school shall cause such part of the lectures required by the regulations to be delivered and such of the examinations required by the regulations to be conducted as the Board may determine in each case, and shall further provide such material for the purpose of instruction as the Board may direct.

##### *5. Final Qualifying Examination for Nurses.*

(1) The final examination for nurses required to be passed by every person seeking to be registered as a nurse under Part II of the said Act shall be an examination conducted by the Board in the subjects set out in Section B of the First Schedule hereto and such other subjects as the Board may have notified under clause (3) of Regulation 4 hereof.

(2) No person shall present herself for examination who has not on the date of the commencement of the examination attained the age of twenty-one years:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall entitle any person to registration before attaining the age of twenty-two years.

(3) No person shall present herself for examination who has not passed the pupil-nurses' preliminary examination or who has not on the date of the commencement of the examination completed the period of training prescribed by Regulation 3 hereof:

Provided that, on special application being made, the Board may, if it thinks fit, permit any person who, being otherwise eligible, has

reached within two months of completion of the above-mentioned period of training to present herself for examination, but registration shall not be granted until she has completed the full period of training required.

(4) No person shall present herself for examination who has not on the date of commencement of the examination undergone the course of instruction prescribed by Regulation 4 hereof, except in pursuance of any special permission granted under the last preceding clause hereof.

(5) The passing of the examination by any person who presents herself in breach of any of the provisions of clauses (2), (3), and (4) hereof shall not be available to satisfy the Board that she has passed such examination in terms of the said Act.

(6) Every candidate for examination shall make application to the Registrar on a form from time to time provided by the Board, and shall, together with such application, tender the following:—

(a) A certificate of training in a form from time to time provided by the Board, and verified by the Matron and by a Medical Officer of the nurses' training-school at which such candidate completed her term of training:

(b) The certificates referred to in clause (11) of Regulation 4 hereof that such candidate has passed the respective examinations referred to in clauses (7) and (8) of Regulation 4 hereof:

(c) A confidential report on a form provided by the Board by the Matron of the approved hospital at which such candidate completed her term of training:

(d) The fee of £2 prescribed by clause (1) of Regulation 14 hereof.

(7) Every such application shall be so given as to be received by the Registrar at least three weeks before the date of commencement of the examination at which the candidate intends to present herself, and the Matron of each training-school shall at least six weeks before the said date of commencement supply the Registrar with a list of the names of the pupil-nurses in her institution who intend to present themselves for examination, or if the case so requires notify the Registrar that no nurse in her institution intends so to present herself.

#### *6. Notifications from Nurses' Training-schools to Board.*

(1) The governing body of every hospital recognized as a training-school for pupil-nurses shall furnish to the Board such reports on the staff, the patients, and the pupil-nurses as the Board may from time to time require.

(2) The governing body of every such hospital shall from time to time, immediately upon any change in the position of Matron or the personnel of the teaching staff, notify particulars of such change to the Board.

#### *7. Approval of Training-schools for Midwives and Maternity Nurses.*

(1) The governing body of any hospital may apply to the Board through the Secretary to have such hospital recognized as a training-school for midwives or for midwives and maternity nurses or as a training-school for maternity nurses, for the purposes of the said Act.

(2) No hospital shall be recognized by the Board as a training-school for midwives or for midwives and maternity nurses unless—

- (a) The Matron or sister in charge of the hospital, if a maternity hospital, or of the maternity annexe of the hospital, is specially qualified for the training of midwives and is approved by the Board ;
- (b) There can, in the Board's opinion, be given at the hospital the course of training referred to in these regulations ; and
- (c) The other requirements of these regulations in regard to the training of midwives can, in the Board's opinion, be adequately complied with.

(3) No hospital shall be recognized by the Board as a training-school for maternity nurses unless—

- (a) The Matron or sister in charge of the hospital, if a maternity hospital, or of the maternity annexe of the hospital, is specially qualified for the training of maternity nurses and is approved by the Board ;
- (b) There can, in the Board's opinion, be given at the hospital the course of training referred to in these regulations ; and
- (c) The other requirements of these regulations in regard to the training of maternity nurses can, in the Board's opinion, be adequately complied with.

(4) The Board may recognize as a training-school for maternity nurses any hospital in respect of which application has been made for such recognition, or any hospital in respect of which application has been made for recognition as a training-school for midwives, or for midwives and maternity nurses, if in the opinion of the Board such hospital is not eligible for recognition as a training-school for midwives but satisfactory for the training of maternity nurses.

(5) In granting recognition to any hospital as a training-school for midwives or for midwives and maternity nurses or for maternity nurses (as the case may be) the Board may specify the number of trainees who may be trained therein in each year.

(6) (a) The Board may recognize as a subsidiary maternity training-school any hospital in regard to which it is satisfied that the requirements of clause (3) of this regulation obtain at such hospital to such a degree as to justify it in recognizing a limited period of training therein.

(b) The Board may specify for each such subsidiary maternity training-school the period of training which it will recognize, and may further specify such conditions as regards lectures, number of trainees, and work to be done at such subsidiary training-school as it may see fit.

(c) The Board may direct that any subsidiary maternity training-school shall receive pupils from maternity training-schools under governing bodies other than that of the subsidiary training-school.

(7) If at any time, in respect of a hospital recognized in any manner under this regulation, either—

- (a) The Matron or sister in charge for the time being is not a person specially qualified for the training of midwives or maternity nurses (as the case may be), and approved by the Board ; or



- (b) The Board has in its discretion resolved that its approval of the Matron or sister in charge be revoked ; or
  - (c) The governing body of the hospital at any time permits to be in training at any one time a number of trainees greater than the number specified by the Board ; or
  - (d) In the opinion of the Board the respective course of training referred to in these regulations is not being given ; or
  - (e) In the opinion of the Board the other requirements in regard to the training of midwives or maternity nurses respectively set out in these regulations are not adequately complied with ; or
  - (f) The training of midwives or maternity nurses is not conducted in all respects to the satisfaction of the Board ;
- then, and in any such case, the Board may, after giving to the governing body of such hospital not less than two months' notice of its intention so to do, revoke its recognition of such hospital as a training-school for midwives or midwives and maternity nurses, or as a training-school for maternity nurses, or as a subsidiary maternity training-school, as the case may be :

Provided that upon the revocation of its recognition of a hospital as a training-school of any kind the Board may, if it thinks fit, recognize that hospital as a training-school of any other kind if such hospital is eligible for such recognition under the foregoing provisions.

#### *8. Course of Training for Midwives.*

(1) The course of training required to be undergone by every person seeking to be registered as a midwife under Part III of the said Act shall be the course prescribed by this regulation.

(2) No person shall be accepted for training as a midwife, or shall be deemed to have commenced a course of training as a midwife, until such person has either—

- (a) Been registered as a maternity nurse after undergoing the course of training prescribed by these regulations ; or
- (b) Completed the course of training for maternity nurses prescribed by Regulation 9 of these regulations and thereupon presented herself for examination as a maternity nurse ; or
- (c) Been registered as a maternity nurse under paragraph (b) of section 13 of the said Act.

(3) If a person accepted for training as a midwife pursuant to paragraph (b) of clause (2) of this regulation proves to have passed the examination therein mentioned, then any period spent in training as a midwife at a midwives' training-school after the date of her presenting herself at the examination aforesaid shall be included in the period of training prescribed by clause (6) of this regulation.

(4) If a person accepted for training as a midwife pursuant to paragraph (b) of clause (2) of this regulation proves not to have passed the examination therein mentioned, then—

- (a) She shall not thereafter by virtue only of paragraph (b) of clause (2) of this regulation be deemed to have commenced a course of training as a midwife or be entitled to continue to undergo a course of training as a midwife ;
- (b) She shall not be entitled to treat as included in the period of training prescribed by clause (6) of this regulation any period prior to her actual registration as a maternity nurse.

(5) A person who is registered as a maternity nurse under paragraph (c) of section 13 of the said Act shall not be accepted for training as a midwife nor be deemed to have commenced a course of training as a midwife until such person has undergone the course of training prescribed by these regulations for maternity nurses.

(6) The duration of the course of training shall be such one of the periods set out hereunder as may be applicable:—

(a) In the case of a person who is registered as a maternity nurse under paragraph (a) of section 13 of the said Act, a period of not less than six months:

(b) In the case of a person registered as a maternity nurse under paragraph (b) of section 13 of the said Act, a period of not less than six months: Provided that the Board may in its discretion prescribe in the case of any such person any shorter course of training if the Board is satisfied that, by reason of the experience obtained by such person in practice outside New Zealand, and after becoming qualified by examination, such shorter course will in the circumstances be adequate.

(7) The said course of training shall be undergone in a midwives' training-school.

(8) Every trainee shall, during the whole of her course of training, receive from the Matron or sister in charge, or other person who is a registered midwife, practical instruction in midwifery in the wards of the hospital.

(9) Every trainee shall, during her course of training, attend lectures comprising such subjects and dealing therewith in such scope and extent as the Board may from time to time by notice to the governing body of the hospital require.

(10) All such lectures shall be delivered by registered medical practitioners, registered midwives, or other competent instructors approved by the Board.

#### *9. Course of Training for Maternity Nurses.*

(1) The course of training required to be undergone by every person seeking to be registered as a maternity nurse under Part III of the said Act shall be the course prescribed by this regulation.

(2) The duration of the course of training shall, in the case of a person who is a registered nurse, be a period of not less than six months, and in the case of any other person be a period of not less than eighteen months.

(3) The said course of training shall be undergone in a recognized hospital or maternity training-school, provided that such portion of the period of training as the Board shall approve may be undergone in a subsidiary maternity training-school.

(4) Every trainee shall during the whole of her course of training receive from the Matron or sister in charge, or other person who is a registered midwife or registered maternity nurse, practical instruction in maternity nursing in the wards of the hospital.

(5) Every trainee shall during her course of training attend lectures comprising such subjects and dealing therewith in such scope and extent as the Board may from time to time by notice to the governing body of the hospital require.

(6) All such lectures shall be delivered by registered medical practitioners, registered midwives, or other competent instructors approved by the Board.

#### *10. Qualifying Examination for Midwives and Maternity Nurses.*

(1) The examinations for midwives and maternity nurses respectively required to be passed by every person seeking to be registered as a midwife or maternity nurse under Part III of the said Act shall be an examination conducted by the Board in such subjects as the Board may have notified respectively under clause (9) of Regulation 8 and clause (5) of Regulation 9 hereof.

(2) No person shall present herself for examination who has not on the date of the commencement of the examination attained the age of twenty-one years :

Provided that nothing in this clause shall entitle any person to registration before attaining the age of twenty-two years.

(3) No person shall present herself for examination who has not on the date of the commencement of the examination completed the course of training prescribed by Regulation 8 hereof or Regulation 9 hereof, as the case may be :

Provided that on special application being made the Board may, if it thinks fit, allow any person who is otherwise eligible to present herself for examination prior to the completion of such course of training.

(4) The passing of the examination by any person who presents herself in breach of any of the provisions of clauses (2) and (3) hereof shall not be available to satisfy the Board that she has passed such examination in terms of the said Act.

(5) Every candidate for examination shall make application to the Registrar on such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board, and shall, together with such application, tender the following :—

(a) A certificate of training, in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board, signed by the Matron and by a Medical Officer of the training-school at which such candidate completed her course of training :

(b) The fee of £1 prescribed by clause (1) of Regulation 14 hereof.

(6) Every such application shall be so given as to be received by the Registrar at least three weeks before the date of commencement of the examination at which the candidate intends to present herself, and the Matron of each midwives' training-school and maternity training-school shall at least six weeks before the said date of commencement supply the Registrar with a list of the names of the persons in her institution who intend to present themselves for examination, or if the case so requires notify the Registrar that no person in her institution intends so to present herself.

#### *11. Notifications from Midwives' Training-Schools and Maternity Training-schools to Board.*

(1) The governing body of every hospital recognized as a training-school for midwives or for midwives and maternity nurses or as a

training-school for maternity nurses shall furnish to the Board such reports on the staff, the patients, and the trainees as the Board may from time to time require.

(2) The governing body of every such hospital shall from time to time, immediately upon any change in the position of Matron or sister in charge or the personnel of the teaching staff, notify particulars of such change to the Board.

#### *12. Conduct of Examinations.*

(1) The pupil-nurses' preliminary examination, the final qualifying examination for nurses, and the qualifying examinations for midwives and maternity nurses referred to in these regulations shall be held at such times and places as are fixed by the Board.

(2) Notice of the date of an examination shall be given by the Board to the governing body of every hospital affected not later than two months before the date fixed for the commencement of such examination.

(3) Notice of the place of the examination shall be given by the Board to the Matron of every hospital affected not later than one week before the date of the examination.

#### *13. Registration.*

(1) Every application to sit for the final qualifying examination in terms of these regulations shall be deemed to be an application for registration if the candidate passes the examination, and shall be a sufficient application in writing in terms of section 18 of the said Act.

(2) Every application for registration as a nurse, midwife, or maternity nurse made by a person trained elsewhere than in New Zealand shall be in or to the effect of the Form No. 1 in the Second Schedule hereto.

(3) There shall be endorsed on the said Form No. 1 the terms of sections 10, 11, 12, and 13 of the said Act.

(4) A certificate of registration under the said Act shall be in or to the effect of the Form No. 2 in the said Second Schedule.

#### *14. Fees.*

(1) The fee for admission to the final qualifying examination shall be the sum of £2; or for admission to the qualifying examination for midwives or maternity nurses, £1:

Provided that a candidate who is unsuccessful in passing the examination may present herself for examination on one subsequent occasion without payment of a further fee.

(2) For registration by virtue of passing a qualifying examination no fee shall be charged.

(3) The fee for registration of a nurse, midwife, or maternity nurse registered otherwise than by virtue of passing a qualifying examination under the said Act shall be the sum of £2, or where more than one qualification is registered £2 for the first and £1 for each subsequent qualification:

Provided that no fee for registration shall be chargeable in cases of—

- (a) A nurse trained in Fiji and registered there after having passed the examination for pupil-nurses conducted by the Fijian Government :
  - (b) A nurse, midwife, or maternity nurse already registered by law in any overseas country and temporarily employed in a public institution in New Zealand on exchange with a nurse, midwife, or maternity nurse registered in New Zealand and similarly employed in such overseas country.
- (4) The fee for a certificate of registration shall be the sum of 5s.
  - (5) All fees shall be prepaid.
  - (6) The fee for restoration of name to one or more registers inclusive shall be 2s. 6d.

#### *15. Overseas Certificates.*

(1) No certificate of the qualifications of a nurse, midwife, or maternity nurse trained elsewhere than in New Zealand shall be accepted by the Board as qualifying the holder for registration unless it is granted after training in an institution recognized as a training-school by the Government of the State in which it is situated, or by a properly constituted body exercising control over the training of nurses, midwives, or maternity nurses in that State.

(2) Every person trained elsewhere than in New Zealand and applying for registration as a nurse, midwife, or maternity nurse by virtue of the possession of a certificate of training must give to the Board satisfactory proof of identity, and such particulars, with evidence thereof, of the nature of the training undergone and of the practical experience acquired as the Board demands.

(3) Before accepting a certificate as sufficient to warrant registration of the holder the Board may, if it thinks fit, require the applicant to undergo such additional training in New Zealand and to pass such examination as it specifies.

#### *16. Appeals.*

(1) In the event of the Board refusing to enter the name of any person in the register, or removing the name of any person from the register, the Registrar shall forthwith inform such person of the reason for the decision of the Board.

(2) If such person decides to appeal from such decision a Board of Appeal shall be set up, as hereinafter provided, consisting of a Magistrate and two assessors, to hear such appeal. One of the assessors shall be appointed by the Board and the other by the appellant.

(3) The appellant shall give notice of appeal in Form No. 3 set out in the Second Schedule hereto, and shall specify thereon the name of the person whom she appoints to act as assessor on her behalf at the hearing of her appeal.

(4) Within thirty-one days after receipt of such notice of appeal the Board shall inform the appellant of the name of the Magistrate who will be a member of the Board of Appeal, and of the assessor appointed by the first-mentioned Board, and shall at the same time forward a copy of that Board's decision and the notice of appeal therefrom to such Magistrate.

(5) The Board of Appeal shall hear and determine such appeal at such convenient place and time as may be decided by the Magistrate, to be not more than sixty-three days from the receipt by the Board of the notice of appeal. The Magistrate shall cause at least five days' previous notice of such place and time to be given to the assessors, the Board, and the appellant.

(6) At the hearing of the appeal the appellant may herself appear, or may be represented by some other person on her behalf, and the Board may be represented by any member thereof appointed by that Board, or by some other person appointed by that Board; but no solicitor or counsel shall appear or be heard.

(7) The order made in respect of the appeal shall be in writing, signed by the Magistrate and the assessors, and a copy of such order shall be given to the appellant and to the Board; and that Board shall at once give effect to such order.

## PART II.

### STATE MATERNITY HOSPITALS.

#### *17. Fees in State Maternity Hospitals.*

The fees payable under the said Act shall be as follow :—

- (a) In-patients receiving ante-natal treatment and waiting in-patients : 6s. per diem.
- (b) In-patients : For confinement and after-treatment for a period of fourteen days, £5 5s. : Provided that when a patient is discharged by the hospital authorities before the end of that period the fee shall be reduced by 6s. for each unexpired day of the said period. A deposit of not less than £1 shall be paid by each patient.
- (c) Ante-natal treatment of out-patients : No charge.
- (d) Out-patients : For confinement, £2, together with a reasonable amount of travelling-expenses of the nurse; the fee to cover delivery of the patient and daily visits for subsequent ten days. Where a registered medical practitioner is not in attendance at the time of delivery an additional 10s. shall be payable.
- (e) Babies remaining in hospital after discharge or death of mother : 10s. per week.

## PART III.

### REGULATION OF THE PRACTICE OF MIDWIVES AND MATERNITY NURSES OUTSIDE PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

#### *18. Address to be furnished.*

Every midwife and every maternity nurse before beginning to practise as such for the first time in New Zealand, or whenever she begins to practise at a new address, shall forthwith notify in writing to the Medical Officer of Health for the district her name and the address at which she proposes to practise.

*19. Appliances to be provided.*

(1) Every midwife and every maternity nurse shall provide herself with all necessary appliances for carrying out her work with due regard to cleanliness and asepsis. She shall have a sufficient number of overalls of an approved pattern made of washable material to allow of frequent changes.

(2) Every midwife and every maternity nurse shall carry with her a midwifery bag or case with a detachable lining which can be boiled. The bag shall contain—

- (a) Clinical thermometer :
- (b) Rubber catheter :
- (c) A douche-can or siphon douche with glass vaginal nozzle carried separately :
- (d) A rectal nozzle for enemata (or an enema syringe) :
- (e) A pair of scissors :
- (f) A sterilized nail-brush :
- (g) A pair of rubber gloves and two guarded finger-stalls :
- (h) An approved antiseptic for disinfecting the hands :
- (i) An approved antiseptic for douching in special cases :
- (j) Soft cotton thread (boiled) for tying cord :
- (k) A small supply of sterilized cotton-wool, tow, and sterilized linen :
- (l) A small bottle of ergot and a small bottle of tincture of iodine :
- (m) A gum-elastic or rubber catheter for extracting mucus from larynx :
- (n) Soap and clean towel.

(3) Each of the articles listed in items (c), (d), (f), (j), and (k) of the last preceding clause hereof shall be contained in its own separate sterilized container.

(4) Every midwife and every maternity nurse shall whenever she has removed any of the above-mentioned articles from her midwifery-bag for use in connection with a patient—

- (a) If necessary, clean the same :
- (b) Sterilize the same by boiling if its nature permits :
- (c) Sterilize the same by any other available means if its nature does not permit of sterilization by boiling—

before such article is replaced in the midwifery-bag.

*20. Requirements of Practice.*

(1) Every midwife or maternity nurse attending a case shall observe strict cleanliness in her person and her clothing.

(2) A midwife or a maternity nurse shall not attend a case while she is suffering from any septic disease or any other condition whereby the patient may be infected.

(3) A midwife or a maternity nurse who is attending a case in which there are foul-smelling discharges shall not go to another case without first changing her dress and thoroughly cleansing and disinfecting in an approved manner her hands and forearms, and sterilizing in an approved manner such equipment and outfit as she may subsequently have occasion to use and take with her.

(4) After any confinement every midwife or maternity nurse shall carefully cleanse her hands, arms, and finger-nails from all remains of blood, lochia, or liquor amnii. She shall keep her nails cut short, and preserve the skin of her hands as far as possible from chaps and other injuries.

(5) On each occasion on which the genital organs or their neighbourhood have to be touched, or before passing a catheter, every midwife or maternity nurse shall previously cleanse and disinfect such parts in an approved manner, and shall disinfect her hands and forearms by scrubbing vigorously with hot water and soap for at least three minutes, rinsing with fresh water and soaking in an approved antiseptic solution for five minutes.

(6) All instruments and other appliances brought into contact with the patient's generative organs shall be sterilized by boiling in water for at least ten minutes.

(7) (a) A maternity nurse shall not make any vaginal examination except under the explicit directions of the medical practitioner responsible for the care of the patient, and a midwife shall make a vaginal examination only when necessary. Before making any such examination the patient's external parts shall be washed with soap and water, and shall then be swabbed with an approved antiseptic solution. The person making the examination shall then disinfect her hands in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, and put on the hand a sterilized glove or guarded finger-stall. The perineum and vulva and such parts of the patient as may come into contact with the gloved hand shall be protected by covering them with guards or with towels properly sterilized by boiling, or by other adequate means.

(b) For all washing of the external parts during labour or the lying-in period a midwife or maternity nurse shall use swabs of cotton or similar material which have been sterilized by boiling or other approved method and thereafter properly stored in a sterilized container.

(c) A midwife shall not make a vaginal examination during the third stage of labour unless some serious complication has occurred.

(8) Whenever any midwife or maternity nurse has been in attendance upon a patient suffering from puerperal infections, scarlet fever, erysipelas, or from any illness of a suppurative character, she shall disinfect herself and her clothing, and shall sterilize all her instruments and other appliances in accordance with the directions of the Medical Officer of Health, or, in the absence of any specific direction, in accordance with the provisions of the Third Schedule hereto. She shall not attend any other patients until the Medical Officer of Health has certified that she may do so.

(9) Whenever any midwife or maternity nurse has attended a case of puerperal pyrexia, puerperal fever, or other infectious disease she shall immediately report the fact to the Medical Officer of Health.

(10) Every midwife and every maternity nurse when in attendance on a woman about to be confined shall see that all unnecessary furniture, clothing, and hangings are removed from the room in which the confinement is to take place, and that the floor is clean.

(11) A midwife or maternity nurse shall not leave a patient who is in the second or third stages of labour; and she shall stay with the patient for at least one hour after the expulsion of the placenta.



(12) In any case in which a medical practitioner has been sent for on account of the labour being abnormal or difficult the midwife or maternity nurse shall await his arrival, and shall carefully carry out his instructions.

(13) If the infant when born is in danger of death, the midwife or maternity nurse, in the absence of a medical practitioner, shall inform one of the parents of the fact.

(14) The midwife or maternity nurse shall remove all soiled linen, faeces, urine, and the placenta from the lying-in room as soon as possible after the labour, and before she leaves the patient's house shall see that these are properly disposed of.

(15) The midwife or maternity nurse shall be responsible for the cleanliness of both mother and infant, and shall give adequate directions for securing their comfort and proper dieting during the lying-in period, which for the purposes of this regulation shall be deemed to be the time during which the patient is in labour and a period of ten days thereafter.

(16) The midwife or maternity nurse shall take the temperature and pulse of the patient at the beginning of labour, and during labour and the lying-in period she shall take them twice daily, as near to the hours of 8 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. as is possible. She shall record the result on an approved chart as soon as possible after the taking, and in all cases this record shall begin from the time the midwife or maternity nurse first begins to attend the patient.

(17) When a midwife or maternity nurse is in attendance on a patient during the lying-in period, but is not resident in the patient's house, she shall visit her patient in all normal cases at least night and morning for the first three days following delivery, thereafter at least once daily until the tenth day of the puerperium. In cases departing from the normal she shall visit as required by the medical practitioner attending the case under Regulation 21 of these regulations. At each visit she shall do everything necessary and possible for the care of her patient, and she shall also carefully instruct the patient concerning the procedure to be adopted during her absence.

(18) Whenever a child is born in the condition of asphyxia the midwife or maternity nurse, in the absence of a medical practitioner, shall forthwith apply methods of resuscitation.

(19) As soon as the child's head is born, and, if possible, before the eyes are open, its eyelids shall be carefully treated by the midwife or maternity nurse in attendance in an approved manner.

(20) Every midwife and maternity nurse shall enter in her register of cases all occasions on which she is under the necessity of administering any stimulant or drug (whether scheduled as a poison or not), giving the dose and the time and cause of its administration.

(21) Any direction as to the procedure to be adopted by midwives and maternity nurses which has been issued by the Department of Health or by the Board, and has been circulated to midwives and maternity nurses in New Zealand, shall, until superseded by a direction similarly circulated, be deemed to be "an approved manner" of procedure within the meaning of this regulation.

*21. Abnormal Conditions in which Medical Help shall be sought.*

(1) A midwife shall not engage to attend or continue to attend any patient, unless a registered medical practitioner is in charge, if the said patient is suffering from any ill health, disease, or abnormal condition whatsoever, either during pregnancy, labour, or the puerperium, or if the infant has been injured during birth, or is premature, feeble, or suffering from any disease whatsoever. She shall obtain the assistance of a registered medical practitioner under the following conditions:—

(a) In the case of a woman in labour—

(i) In all presentations other than the uncomplicated vertex :

(ii) If the midwife cannot recognize the presentation :

(iii) If an hour after birth of the child the placenta has not been expelled and cannot be expressed :

(iv) Whenever there appears to be insufficient room in the pelvis or vagina for the child to be born, or when an abnormal swelling is felt in these regions or in the abdomen :

(v) In all cases of abnormal hæmorrhage or convulsions :

(vi) In cases of serious rupture of the perineum, or other serious injury of the soft parts.

(b) In the case of a lying-in woman—

(i) Who after delivery does not make satisfactory progress :

(ii) Who shows abdominal swelling and signs of insufficient contraction of the uterus :

(iii) Who has foul-smelling discharges :

(iv) Who has secondary post-partum hæmorrhage :

(v) Whose temperature has risen to 100·4° F. or over on any two occasions or has been sustained during a period of twenty-four hours at 100·4° F. or over.

(vi) Who has unusual swelling of the breasts with local tenderness or pain.

(2) Whenever a registered medical practitioner is asked by a midwife to attend a woman or infant under the conditions specified in the preceding clause (1) of this regulation, the midwife must state in writing, in or to the effect of Form No. 4 in the Second Schedule hereto, the condition of the patient and the reason for seeking medical aid.

*22. Records and Notifications.*

(1) Every midwife and every maternity nurse shall keep a register of every case which she professionally attends (whether a medical practitioner be also in attendance or not), in or to the effect of the Form No. 5 in the Second Schedule hereto.

(2) The midwife shall instruct the parents of the child of their duties as to notification and registration of the birth, and is herself required to notify the Registrar of Births on each occasion on which she is present at a birth.

(3) Whenever a registered medical practitioner is not in attendance the midwife shall as soon as possible after the occurrence of a still-birth notify the same to the Medical Officer of Health in or to the

effect of the Form No. 6 in the Second Schedule hereto. A child shall be deemed to be still-born when it has not breathed or shown any sign of life after being completely born.

(4) Whenever the death of the mother or of the child occurs before the attendance of a registered medical practitioner the midwife shall, as soon as possible after death, notify the same to the local Registrar of Deaths.

### 23. *Negligence.*

(1) Any midwife or maternity nurse who commits a breach of any of the provisions of Regulations 19, 20, 21, and 22 hereof shall be deemed guilty of negligence.

(2) Every midwife and maternity nurse shall, whenever required by a Medical Officer of Health so to do, produce to such Medical Officer of Health the midwifery bag or case referred to in clause (2) of Regulation 19 hereof and its contents, and the register referred to in clause (1) of Regulation 22 hereof, and any midwife or maternity nurse who fails to comply with any such requirement shall be deemed guilty of negligence.

### 24. *Malpractices.*

(1) No midwife or maternity nurse shall make use of any instrument to aid delivery, or administer ergot, pituitrin, or other ebolic drug before or during labour, or administer chloroform or any other anæsthetic or sedative drug, except by the direction of a medical practitioner.

(2) Any midwife or maternity nurse who makes use of an instrument to aid delivery, or administers any ebolic drug before or during labour, or who administers chloroform or any other anæsthetic or sedative drug except as aforesaid, or who procures or attempts to procure abortion by any means (chemical or mechanical), shall be deemed guilty of a malpractice.

### 25. *Maternity Nurse acting in Emergency.*

Where a maternity nurse is legally undertaking the duties of a midwife pursuant to subsection (3) of section 16 of the said Act she shall be bound by all the provisions of Regulations 20, 21, and 22 hereof relating to midwives, and shall also advise the Medical Officer of Health that she is so acting.

## FIRST SCHEDULE.

INSTRUCTIONAL COURSE FOR NURSES, AND SYLLABUS OF SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION, UNDER THE NURSES AND MIDWIVES REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.

### SECTION A.

*First Subject: Elementary Anatomy and Physiology.*

#### 1. The Human Body—

General view: cells, tissues, organs; their arrangement and structure. The body as a whole. Chief cavities and their contents.

#### 2. The Skeleton—

- (i) Bone: Structure and growth. Varieties of bones.
- (ii) Skull: Names, position, and brief description of bones of cranium and face. Formation of orbit, nose, mouth. Teeth.
- (iii) Spinal column and thorax: General character of vertebrae; varieties; the column as a whole, its curves, inter-vertebral discs. Sternum ribs, and costal cartilages.
- (iv) Shoulder girdle and upper extremity, including bones of wrist and hand.
- (v) Pelvic girdle and lower extremity, including bones of ankle and foot.

3. Joints and Muscles—
  - (i) Joints : Formation, including cartilages, ligaments, synovial membrane ; varieties, mechanism ; chief joints in body.
  - (ii) Muscles : Their general features ; voluntary, involuntary, cardiac ; their mode of action. The position and action of the chief muscles of the body.
4. Blood and Circulatory System—
  - (i) Blood : Composition, functions. Coagulation.
  - (ii) Heart : Position, structure, function. Auricles and ventricles. Valves.
  - (iii) Blood-vessels : Arteries, veins, and capillaries ; their structural differences. Name and position of the chief vessels.
  - (iv) Circulation of blood : General, pulmonary, and portal circulations. Pulse. Blood-pressure.
  - (v) Lymphatic system : Lymphatic vessels. Glands. Thoracic duct. Lymph.
  - (vi) Spleen.
5. Respiratory System—
  - (i) Organs of respiration : Position, structure, function.
  - (ii) Mechanism and process of respiration : The chief muscles concerned in respiration. Purpose of respiration ; relation to circulation.
6. Digestive System—
  - (i) Alimentary tract : Position, structure, and functions of component parts and related glands.
  - (ii) Foodstuffs and accessory food factors. Normal diet of man.
  - (iii) Processes of digestion and absorption.
7. Metabolism : Fate of foodstuffs in the organism. Body-heat ; regulation of body-temperature.
8. Excretory System—
  - (i) Bowel : Composition of fæces. Defæcation.
  - (ii) Kidneys and Bladder : Structure and functions. Urine. Micturition.
  - (iii) Skin : The epidermis ; the dermis. Sweat glands. Hair and nails. Functions.
9. Endocrine System : Pancreas, thyroid, suprarenal, and pituitary glands ; position and function.
10. Nervous System—
 

Central nervous system : Cerebrum. Cerebellum. Medulla. Spinal cord. Organs of special sense, cranial and spinal nerves. Reflex action. Autonomic or sympathetic nerves.
11. Reproductive System : Generative organs ; position, structure, function.

*Second Subject : Hygiene.*

1. Air : Its composition and impurities. The principles of ventilation, natural and artificial, and their application to houses and hospitals. Atmospheric pressure. Radiation and evaporation.
2. Water : Sources. Hard and soft water. Treatment of water for domestic use. Relation of impure water to the spread of disease.
3. Milk : Composition, sources of contamination, adulteration, storage, and preservation.
4. Disposal of refuse : Various methods in use. Dry and water systems. General arrangements of house and hospital drainage.
5. Personal hygiene : Habits. Exercise. Rest and recreation. Cleanliness. Clothing. Parasites.
6. Infection : Its nature, sources, and modes of transmission. Insects and other parasites. Methods of disinfection.
7. Heating : Of houses and hospitals.
8. Lighting : Natural and artificial.

*Third Subject : Bacteriology.*

Eight lectures and demonstrations to be given during first six months of training. Special reference to be paid to—

- (a) Domestic cleanliness ;
- (b) Asepsis and antisepsis ;
- (c) Modes of sterilization ;
- (d) Conveyance of infection and its prevention in the ward.

*Fourth Subject : Elementary General Nursing.*

1. Ethics.
2. Hygiene of patient including general care and bed-making; also bed preparation for various types of cases.
3. Hygiene of ward and annexes including the disinfection and sterilization of all equipment.
4. Taking of temperature, pulse, and respiration.
5. Preparation of simple invalid foods and the serving of the same as set out in the prescription of the Tenth Subject, Part I (during preliminary training).
6. Applications of heat such as hot bottles and fomentations.

## SECTION B.

*Fifth Subject : History of Nursing.*

A minimum of four hours' instruction to be given in the preliminary period of training, and a further period of two hours to each senior group of pupil-nurses.

1. The influence of the Early Christian Period, monastic, military, and secular orders, and their effect on nursing in Europe.
2. The commencement of municipal or State-controlled hospitals. The nursing staff of these hospitals and the change brought about by this system.
3. The life and work of Florence Nightingale; the first modern school of nursing—its world-wide influence.
4. The development of modern nursing. Post-graduate training. Development of special fields of work.
5. The history of the four metropolitan hospitals in New Zealand, and the introduction of systematic training of nurses.
6. The history of State registration in New Zealand, and the New Zealand Trained Nurses' Association.

*Sixth Subject : First Aid.*

1. Hæmorrhage pressure points.
2. Fractures, sprains.
3. Burns and scalds.
4. Poisons: General principles of treatment.
5. Loss of consciousness and convulsions.
6. Asphyxia: By drowning, by choking, by gas.
7. Artificial respiration.

*Seventh Subject : General Nursing.*

1. Nursing Procedure: Preparation and administration of—
  - (i) Baths—general and special.
  - (ii) Packs.
  - (iii) Douches—vaginal; intrauterine.
  - (iv) Irrigations—nasal; aural; eye.
  - (v) Catheterization and bladder-irrigation.
  - (vi) Urine-testing.
  - (vii) Lavage—gastric; rectal; colonic.
  - (viii) Enemata—their composition and uses.
  - (ix) Gavage.
  - (x) External applications, poultices, fomentations, plasters, &c.
  - (xi) Specimens—preparation, collection, and delivery for examination.
2. Drugs—
  - (i) Classification of, and terms used.
  - (ii) Care and economy; administration; dosage; action; idiosyncrasies.
  - (iii) Technique of hypodermic injections.
  - (iv) Administration of oxygen.
  - (v) Weights and measures. Value of the metre, centimetre, the litre, the grammé.
3. Lotions: Mode of preparation, use, and care. Strength.
4. Poisons: Symptoms, treatment, and care of most common poisons.
5. Care of the dying and dead.

*Eighth Subject : Medical Nursing.*

1. Observation and significance of symptoms (general).
2. Case reporting.
3. Symptoms and nursing treatment of the diseases of—
  - (i) Circulatory system.
  - (ii) Respiratory system.
  - (iii) Digestive system.
  - (iv) Urinary system.
  - (v) Nervous system.
  - (vi) Endocrin glands.
4. General home nursing.
5. Symptoms and nursing treatments of—
  - (i) Infectious diseases scheduled under Health Act.
  - (ii) General diseases.
  - (iii) Venereal diseases.
  - (iv) Skin diseases.
  - (v) Ailments of children.
6. Communicable diseases—
  - (i) Prevention and care.
  - (ii) Medical asepsis.
  - (iii) Incubation—quarantine—disinfection ; personal, general, terminal, and current.
  - (iv) Isolation—pavilion, cubicle, barrier, bed.
  - (v) Treatment of discharges.
7. Bacteriology—
  - (i) Sepsis and asepsis.
  - (ii) Sterilization.
  - (iii) Serum therapy.
  - (iv) Immunity.
  - (v) Taking of swabs (nose, throat).
  - (vi) Carriers.
  - (vii) Preparation for—
    - (a) Diagnostic tests ;
    - (b) Vaccination ;
    - (c) Administration of anti-toxin.

*Ninth Subject : Surgical Nursing.*

1. Inflammation : Definition. Treatment.
2. Ulceration : Definition. Treatment.
3. Wounds : Definition. Treatment.
4. Burns and Scalds : Definition. Treatment.
5. Skin-grafting.
6. Hæmorrhage : Internal and external. Symptoms, effects, and treatment. Hæmophilia.
7. Surgical asepsis.
8. Operations : Preparation of operating-room. Equipment and staff. Treatment of patient before and after operation.
9. Instruments : Names, uses, and care of.
10. Sutures and ligatures.
11. Fractures : Injuries to joints, muscles, and tendons.
12. Bandaging : Splints ; plaster-of-paris.
13. Common surgical affections (symptoms and nursing management) : Ulcers of stomach and duodenum ; pyloric stenosis ; appendicitis ; acute peritonitis ; hernia ; strangulated hernia ; intestinal obstruction ; hæmorrhoids ; diseases of gall bladder ; diseases of urinary organs ; empyema of thorax ; diseases of tongue. Common tumours, simple and malignant. New growths. Tuberculous diseases of bones, joints, and glands.
14. Affections of eye, ear, nose, and throat—
  - (i) Preparation for and treatment after operations.
  - (ii) Special points in the various treatments.
  - (iii) Special instruments in use.

## 15. Special treatments : Preparation for and after-care of—

- (i) Intravenous transfusion.
- (ii) Blood transfusion.
- (iii) Lumbar puncture.
- (iv) Paracentesis.
- (v) Hypodermoclysis.
- (vi) Pneumothorax.
- (vii) Radiography.
- (viii) Radium therapy.
- (ix) Light therapy.

## 16. Gynæcology : Symptoms and special treatment. Nursing.

## 17. Anæsthesia : General, local, spinal, rectal. Anæsthetics in common use. Preparation for and after-care.

*Tenth Subject : Principles of Nutrition.*

*During Preliminary Training :* Six lectures of two to two and a half hours each.

Theory.	Practice.
(1) Food service to the sick : Preparation of tray, patient, nurse; feeding helpless patients; removal of tray. General food service in wards. General ward diets : Full, light, soft, liquid, &c. Importance of obedience to instructions. Storage of ward and patients' supplies— <i>e.g.</i> , milk and fruit.	Preparation and serving of beverages : Tea, coffee, cocoa, water, iced water, barley and other cereal waters. Setting of trays.
(2) and (3) Normal nutrition : Development in knowledge of nutrition; relation of nutrition to health. Classification of foodstuffs : Proteins, carbohydrates, fats, mineral salts, vitamins; source and functions of each; food requirements of body.	Fruit and vegetable juices; imperial drink; serving of fresh fruit. Jellies. Serving of soups; thin bread and butter; toast.
(4) and (5) The calorie : caloric value of various foods; caloric requirements of body; influencing and determining factors; basal metabolism; acid base equilibrium. Menu-planning; essential nutritive content in relation to cost.	<i>Gruel</i> : Barley, oat. Bread and milk; Benger's food, arrowroot, &c. <i>Milk</i> : Serving in various forms— <i>e.g.</i> , plain milk drinks (hot and cold), whey, malted, served with lime-water, &c.
(6) Diet for <i>normal</i> toddler; school-child, adolescent, adult (special emphasis on nurse's diet and its relation to her own health), old age, pregnancy.	<i>Gruels</i> : Barley, oat. Bread and milk; Benger's food; arrowroot, &c.

*During Second Year :* Twelve lessons of two hours and a half.

Theory.	Practice.
(1) <i>Milk</i> : Composition; value in normal nutrition and in disease; pasteurization, sterilization. Butter and cheese : Composition and value in dietary. Review of digestion, absorption, metabolism of fats.	Pasteurization, sterilization. <i>Milk</i> preparations : Patent milk preparations— <i>e.g.</i> , malted, Glaxo, &c.—milk soups, ice-cream, junket, Ovaltine, &c. Cheese dishes.
(2) <i>Eggs</i> : Composition and value in dietary. Gelatine. Review of digestion, absorption, metabolism of protein.	Steamed and baked custards, savoury eggs, spanish cream, milk jelly.

Theory.	Practice.
(3) <i>Flesh Foods</i> : Fish, poultry; composition; value in dietary; cookery.	<i>Fish</i> : Baked, steamed, fried. <i>Oysters</i> : Creamed, fried, soup. <i>Poultry</i> : Baked, creamed, fricassed, jellied. <i>Rabbit</i> .
(4) <i>Meat</i> : Composition; cuts and organs used; extraction and retention of juices; purin bodies; extractives; cookery.	Grills, mince, brains, sweetbreads, kidney, tongue, tripe. Raw beef juice.
(5) <i>Farinaceous foods</i> : Value in dietary; cookery of. Review of digestion, absorption, and metabolism of carbohydrates. Value of whole grains, bran, &c.	Porridge, rice, &c.; finer cereal cookery; whole-meal scones; whole-meal biscuits; whole-meal cake; bran biscuits.
(6) <i>Vegetables</i> : Varieties, structure, digestibility; preparation and cookery; value in dietary. Legumes: Value of; cookery.	<i>Potatoes</i> : Baked, steamed, creamed &c. Other root vegetables. Green vegetables: Cookery of.
(7) (a) <i>Vegetables</i> —continued. <i>Fruits</i> : Value of; cookery. Nuts.	<i>Tomatoes</i> : Baked, steamed, soup, &c. Raw vegetable salads; salad dressings. <i>Fruits</i> : Methods of serving raw and cooked.
(b) <i>Soups</i> : Varieties and value in dietary. Principles of stock-making; use of vegetable waters.	Clear soup; thick soup; beef-tea.
DIET IN DISEASE.	
(8) Diet in <i>gastro-intestinal</i> disorders: Principles of and foods used in Sippy, McLean's, Meulengracht's, Lenhartz, and Hurst ulcer diets. Principles of diet in diarrhoea, constipation, colitis, jaundice.	Tray for gastric patient at one stage of illness. Tray suitable for a meal for treatment of constipation; colitis.
(9) Principles of diets in <i>fevers</i> : Typhoid fever, scarlet-fever, acute rheumatism, pneumonia, tuberculosis, bronchitis. High calory diets.	High calory diet— <i>e.g.</i> , trays for acute and chronic stages of typhoid fever.
(10) <i>Diabetes</i> : Various methods and principles of dieting; insulin (ordinary, protoamaine, zinc).	Tray for diabetic patient, including accurate weight-taking and calory-estimation.
(11) Principles of dieting and foods used in pernicious anæmia, high blood-pressure, gout, chronic rheumatism, nephritis (acute and chronic).	Liver cooked and served in variety of ways.
(12) Principles of dieting and foods used in obesity, cardiac failure, goitre, food allergies. High and low calcium diets; ketogenic diet.	Trays set up for any of these conditions.

## SECOND SCHEDULE.

Form No. 1.]

[Reg. 13 (2).

*The Nurses and Midwives Registration Act, 1925.*

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION BY PERSON TRAINED ELSEWHERE THAN IN NEW ZEALAND.

(a) *Any certificates forwarded with this application should be sent by registered post. They will be returned after they have been submitted to the Nurses and Midwives Registration Board.*(b) *This form should be completed as directed, and signed by the applicant and posted to the Registrar, Nurses and Midwives Registration Board, Health Department, Wellington.*

Surname. Christian Names.

1. What is your name ? . . . . .
2. What is your present address ? . . . . .
3. Give the day, month, and year of your birth : . . . . .



*Application.*

I hereby apply for registration as a { (1) Nurse.  
(2) Midwife.  
(3) Maternity Nurse.

(Strike out the words not applicable.)

I underwent ..... years ..... months training in [*Give hospital or training-school*] from ..... to ....., and passed an examination as a [nurse, midwife, or maternity nurse]. I attach copies of certificates, duly certified as correct copies by [*Give name of medical practitioner, minister of religion, or Justice of the Peace certifying*] in support of my claim for registration.

My place of abode is .....

Dated at ..... this ..... day of ....., 19..

*Signature* : .....

Form No. 2.]

[Reg. 13 (4).]

*The Nurses and Midwives Registration Act, 1925.*

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

THIS is to certify that ..... is registered as a nurse [*or midwife, or maternity nurse, as the case may be*], her name having been duly entered in the Register of Nurses [*or of Midwives, or of Maternity Nurses, as the case may be*] of New Zealand on the ..... day of ....., 19..

Qualifications : ..... Number in Register : ...

Signature of holder : .....

Dated this ..... day of ....., 19..

.....  
Registrar of Nurses and Midwives.

Form No. 3.]

[Reg. 16 (3).]

*The Nurses and Midwives Registration Act, 1925.*

NOTICE OF APPEAL.

To the Registrar of Nurses and Midwives,  
Health Department, Wellington.

TAKE notice that I, ....., of ....., do hereby appeal, under section 22 of the Nurses and Midwives Registration Act, 1925, against the decision of the Registration Board, conveyed to me by letter dated the ..... day of ....., 19..

The following are the grounds upon which I make my appeal : .....

And I do hereby appoint ....., of ....., as one of the assessors for the purposes of this appeal.

Dated at ..... this ..... day of ....., 19..

*Signature of appellant* : .....

I hereby consent to act as an assessor for the purposes of this appeal.

*Signature of assessor of appellant* : .....

Form No. 4.]

[Reg. 21 (2).]

*The Nurses and Midwives Registration Act, 1925.*

NOTICE TO BE SENT BY MIDWIFE REQUIRING ASSISTANCE OF REGISTERED  
MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

To Dr. ....., ....., 19..

Your help is immediately required at ....., owing to .....

The patient's conditions is .....

[*Signed*] M.,

Time : .....

Registered Midwife.

Form No. 5.] *The Nurses and Midwives Registration Act, 1925.* [Reg. 22 (1).]

RECORD TO BE KEPT BY EVERY MIDWIFE OR MATERNITY NURSE OF EACH PATIENT SHE HAS ATTENDED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE.

No. . . . .  
 Date and hour of (1) First attendance : . . . . . (2) Confinement : . . . . .  
 (3) Last attendance : . . . . .  
 Name (in full) : . . . . . Age : . . . . .  
 Address : . . . . .  
 Pregnancies (number of previous) : . . . . . Children (number born alive) : . . . . . Mis-  
 carriages : . . . . . Still-borns : . . . . .  
 Doctor called and attending (if any) : . . . . . Time of visit : . . . . .  
 Number of vaginal examinations (if any) by midwife : . . . . . Presentation : . . . . .  
 Duration of : First stage, . . . . . ; second stage, . . . . . ; third stage, . . . . .  
 Complications (if any) during or after labour : . . . . .  
 Special treatment (Nature of any operations, &c., during or after labour) : . . . . .  
 Condition of mother at last attendance : . . . . .  
 Infant—  
 Male. Born { alive. { Full term.  
 Female. { dead. { Premature [Number of months].  
 Weight { at birth.  
 Condition { at last attendance.  
 Eyes (precautions, taken for, at birth) : . . . . .  
 Feeding (breast), (breast and artificial), (artificial).  
 Death : In case of death of mother or infant, give—  
 (Mother) { Date : . . . . .  
 (Infant) { Certified cause : . . . . .  
 Signature of Midwife or Nurse : . . . . .

Form No. 6.] *The Nurses and Midwives Registration Act, 1925.* [Reg. 22 (3).]

NOTICE OF BIRTH OF STILL-BORN CHILD TO BE RENDERED BY MIDWIFE.

The Medical Officer of Health, . . . . .

I BEG TO NOTIFY THAT ON THE . . . . . DAY OF . . . . ., 19.., I DELIVERED  
 M . . . . ., OF . . . . ., OF A STILL-BORN CHILD.

Signature of Midwife : . . . . .

Date : . . . . . Address : . . . . .

## THIRD SCHEDULE.

[Reg. 20 (8).]

METHOD OF DISINFECTION OF PERSON AND CLOTHING, AND OF STERILIZATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES, SUBSEQUENT TO ATTENDANCE UPON A CASE OF PUERPERAL FEVER, SCARLET FEVER, ERYSIPELAS, OR ANY ILLNESS OF A SUPPURATIVE CHARACTER.

1. The midwife or maternity nurse shall wash herself all over, including her hair, in a hot bath.
2. She shall then have a complete change of clothing.
3. She shall boil thoroughly all dresses and aprons which she has worn while in attendance upon the case.
4. She shall sterilize her hands and forearms by scrubbing them vigorously for five minutes with a sterilized nail-brush in hot water and soap, then rinsing them in water, and lastly immersing them for three minutes in methylated spirit or an approved disinfectant as required by the Medical Officer of Health. During this time she shall rub the hands and forearms with sterilized gauze wet with the disinfectant or spirit, paying special attention to the roots of the nails and in between the fingers, and cleaning beneath the nails with a piece of wood wet with the disinfectant or spirit (a wooden match is useful), but avoiding anything that is likely to separate the nail from the surrounding skin.

5. She shall remove the contents and lining from her midwifery bag and shall sterilize bag-lining and contents as follows :—

- (a) Bag : Wipe over all surfaces, inside and out, with a cloth moistened with a solution of 5 per cent. formalin (formalin 1 oz. to 1 pint of water).  
 (b) Lining : Boil for twenty minutes.  
 (c) Contents : Boil for twenty minutes all towels, instruments and other appliances which can be treated in this way. Burn supplies of cotton-wool, tow, &c., unless contained in sealed packages. Immerse remaining articles in a 5-per-cent. solution of formalin, or wipe them over on all surfaces with a cloth moistened with a solution of 5 per cent. formalin.

NOTE.—Where an article has been immersed in or wiped over with 5-per-cent. formalin solution it should not be wiped dry but should be left wet and allowed to dry gradually by ordinary exposure to air. The nurse must be careful not to allow the formalin solution to remain in contact with her skin for longer than is avoidable, as it is a skin-irritant.

#### FOURTH SCHEDULE.

#### REGULATIONS REVOKED.

Date of Regulations.	Short Title.	Published in <i>Gazette.</i>	
		Year.	Page.
18th September, 1933	The Nurses and Midwives Regulations, 1933	1933	2397
25th March, 1935 ..	The Nurses and Midwives Regulations, 1933, Amendment No. 1	1935	782
5th August, 1935 ..	The Nurses and Midwives Regulations, 1933, Amendment No. 2	1935	2164
28th August, 1935 ..	The Nurses and Midwives Regulations, 1933, Amendment No. 3	1935	2410
21st October, 1935 ..	The Nurses and Midwives Regulations, 1933, Amendment No. 4	1935	2928

C. A. JEFFERY,  
 Clerk of the Executive Council.

Issued under the authority of the Regulations Act, 1936.

Date of notification in *Gazette* : 14th day of July, 1938.

These regulations are administered by the Department of Health.

(H.N. & M. 20.)