

10. No licensee or manager of a private hospital shall admit any maternity patient before the onset of labour, except as a patient awaiting confinement or for the purpose of receiving treatment for any of the complications of pregnancy necessitating medical treatment.

11. (a.) Except in a case of emergency no licensee or manager of a private maternity hospital shall admit any patient for treatment subsequent to abortion or miscarriage.

(b.) Every licensee or manager of a private hospital shall notify the Medical Officer of Health, in the form numbered 2 in the Second Schedule hereto, of the admission of any case for the after-treatment of abortion or miscarriage. For the purposes of this paragraph abortion or miscarriage shall be deemed to mean the birth of the fœtus before the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy.

12. No licensee or manager of any private maternity hospital shall admit any patient for curettage or for any surgical operation upon the cervix uteri, or perineum.

13. No licensee or manager of any private maternity hospital shall permit the operation of circumcision to be performed in such hospital unless the mother is a patient therein or has been confined thereat within the previous fortnight.

14. Should any patient in any private hospital become mentally defective the licensee or manager shall forthwith notify the Medical Officer of Health in the form numbered 3 in the Second Schedule hereto.

15. The licensee or manager of any private maternity hospital shall forthwith notify the Medical Officer of Health, in the form numbered 4 in the Second Schedule hereto, of any case in which the temperature has risen to 100° F. or over, during any three days of the puerperium.

16. The licensee or manager of any private maternity hospital shall notify the Medical Officer of Health, in the form numbered 5 in the Second Schedule hereto, of the death of any patient occurring in the private hospital or of the transfer of any patient to another institution for further treatment.

17. Every medical practitioner who becomes aware that any person attended by him in any private maternity hospital is suffering from puerperal fever, or from any sickness the symptoms of which create a reasonable suspicion that such sickness is puerperal fever, shall notify the licensee or manager at the earliest possible moment of the existence of such fever or sickness.

18. When notified as provided in Regulation 17 hereof by the medical practitioner in attendance that puerperal fever exists, or is suspected to exist in any private maternity hospital, the licensee or manager shall promptly notify every medical practitioner attending or engaged to attend any patient either in the private maternity hospital or proposing to enter that hospital during the two weeks next following such notification.

If no medical practitioner is engaged to attend, then the licensee or manager shall notify every patient who proposes to enter the hospital during such two weeks.

19. In every private maternity hospital which is licensed to admit fifteen patients, or more than fifteen patients, there shall be such provisions for the isolation of patients as the Medical Officer of Health may approve.

20. The fee to be paid for the grant of a license or for the continuance of the license of a private hospital, pursuant to the provisions of section 22 of the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Amendment Act, 1923, shall be,—

(a.) For every six beds or under six beds, 10s.

(b.) For every additional six beds or under six beds, 10s.

21. Every person who commits a breach of any of these regulations shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £50 or such other penalty as may be enforceable under the said Acts.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

PART A. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Acute poliomyelitis.
Acute primary pneumonia.
Anthrax.
Cerebro-spinal fever (cerebro-spinal meningitis.)
Chickenpox.
Cholera.