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UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

BUITENGEWONE

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*Alle Proklamasies, Goewermements- en Algemene Kennisgewings, wat vir die eerste maal gepubliseer word, is in die linker-bohoek met 'n * gemerk.*

*All Proclamations, Government and General Notices published for the first time, are indicated by a * in the left-hand upper corner.*

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS.

Onderstaande Goewermementskennisgewings word vir algemene inligting gepubliseer:—

DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID

* No. 1961.] [4 September 1953.
DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE VERPLEEGSTERSRAAD.

REGULASIES VIR DIE OPLEIDING EN EKSAMINEER VAN GENEESKUNDIGE EN CHIRURGIESE VERPLEEGSTERS, OPGESTEL KRAGTENS ARTIKEL VIER VAN DIE WET OP VERPLEEGSTERS, No. 45 VAN 1944.

Die Minister van Gesondheid het, in die uitoefening van die bevoegdheid hom verleen by subartikel (2) van artikel vier van die Wet op Verpleegsters, 1944 (Wet No. 45 van 1944), soos gewysig, sy goedkeuring geheg aan die onderstaande regulasies wat die Suid-Afrikaanse Verpleegstersraad kragtens subartikel (1) van genoemde artikel van genoemde Wet opgestel het:—

1. WOORDBEPALING.

In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken „Wet”, die Wet op Verpleegsters, 1944 (Wet No. 45 van 1944), en 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan 'n betekenis in die Wet geheg is, het dieselfde betekenis wanneer dit in hierdie regulasies gebruik word.

2. VERPLEEGSKOLE EN OPLEIDINGSKOLE.

I. (a) Geen verpleegskool word deur die Raad goedgekeur nie tensy—

- (i) dit bestaan uit 'n verpleegkollege wat deur die Raad goedgekeur is en 'n geaffilieerde hospitaal of groep hospitale wat as deel van die verpleegskool deur die Raad goedgekeur is; en
- (ii) 'n persoon wat as 'n geneeskundige en chirurgiese verpleegster geregistreer is as die persoon in die beheer daarvan genoem is of die matrone van elke hospitaal wat as deel van die verpleegskool goedgekeur is, benoem is om verantwoordelik te wees vir alle aspekte van die opleiding van die leerling-verpleegsters wat aan so 'n hospitaal verbonde is.

(b) Geen inrigting word deur die Raad as 'n verpleegkollege goedgekeur nie tensy dit voldoen aan die vereistes wat in Bylae A hiervan gespesifiseer is, en geen hospitaal of groep hospitale word deur die Raad as deel van 'n verpleegskool goedgekeur nie tensy dit voldoen aan die vereistes wat in Bylae B hiervan gespesifiseer is.

II. (a) Geen opleidingskool word deur die Raad goedgekeur nie tensy dit uit een of meer hospitale wat deur die Raad goedgekeur is, bestaan.

(b) Geen hospitaal of groep hospitale word deur die Raad as 'n opleidingskool goedgekeur nie tensy dit aan die vereistes wat in Bylae C hiervan gespesifiseer is, voldoen.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

The following Government Notices are published for general information:—

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

* No. 1961.] [4 September 1953.
THE SOUTH AFRICAN NURSING COUNCIL.

REGULATIONS FOR THE TRAINING AND EXAMINATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NURSES MADE UNDER SECTION FOUR OF THE NURSING ACT, No. 45 OF 1944.

The Minister of Health, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (2) of section four of the Nursing Act, 1944 (Act No. 45 of 1944), as amended, has approved of the following regulations made by the South African Nursing Council under sub-section (1) of the said section of the said Act:—

1. INTERPRETATION.

In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates, “Act” means the Nursing Act, 1944 (Act No. 45 of 1944), and any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act bears, when used in these regulations, the same meaning.

2. SCHOOLS OF NURSING AND TRAINING SCHOOLS.

I. (a) No school of nursing shall be approved of by the Council unless—

- (i) it consists of a nursing college approved by the Council and an affiliated hospital or group of hospitals which has been approved by the Council as forming part of the school of nursing; and
- (ii) a person who is registered as a medical and surgical nurse has been designated as the person in charge thereof or the matron of each hospital which has been approved as forming part of the school of nursing has been designated as being responsible for all aspects of the training of student nurses attached to such hospital.

(b) No institution shall be approved of by the Council as a nursing college unless it conforms to the requirements specified in Annexure A hereto and no hospital or group of hospitals shall be approved of by the Council as forming part of a school of nursing unless it conforms to the requirements specified in Annexure B hereto.

II. (a) No training school shall be approved of by the Council unless it consists of one or more hospitals approved by the Council.

(b) No hospital or group of hospitals shall be approved of by the Council as a training school, unless it conforms to the requirements specified in Annexure C hereto.

3. VEREISTES VIR TOELATING TOT OPLEIDING.

Niemand word tot 'n verpleegskool of 'n opleidingsskool vir opleiding toegelaat nie tensy sy aan die persoon in die beheer van die betrokke verpleegskool of opleidingsskool die volgende voorlê:—

- (a) 'n Sertifikaat van algemene onderwys wat minstens gelykstaande is met 'n standerd agt-sertifikaat van 'n onderwysdepartement in die Unie, of bewys lewer dat sy tans by die Raad as 'n vroedvrou geregistreer is.

(Indien daar nie 'n sertifikaat van 'n skool voorgelê kan word nie, moet 'n sertifikaat van die Prinsipaal van 'n Tegnieke Kollege of die Prinsipaal van 'n Skool of 'n Inspekteur van Skole of 'n Direkteur van Onderwys voorgelê word waarby gesertifiseer word dat die standerd van algemene onderwys van die betrokke persoon gelykstaande is met dié van 'n persoon wat in besit is van 'n standerd agt-sertifikaat van 'n onderwysdepartement in die Unie.)

- (b) 'n Sertifikaat van goeie gesondheid.

[OPMERKING.—Die aandag word op die voorgeskrewe vereistes gevestig, waarvolgens (i) elke leerlingverpleegster by die Raad geregistreer moet word binne ses weke na die datum van aanvang van opleiding, en (ii) niemand as verpleegster geregistreer kan word nie alvorens sy die ouderdom van 21 jaar bereik het.]

4. OPLEIDINGSTYDPERK.

I. (a) Die opleidingstydperk vir 'n geneeskundige en chirurgiese verpleegster aan 'n opleidingskool is 3½ jaar.

(b) Elke leerlingverpleegster wat haar opleiding aan 'n verpleegskool ontvang, moet—

- (i) vir minstens vier maande en vir hoogstens ses maande gedurende haar eerste jaar van opleiding en altesaam vir minstens drie maande en vir hoogstens vier maande gedurende haar tweede en derde jaar van 'n opleiding 'n verpleegkollege bywoon; met dien verstande dat sy vir minstens een maand gedurende haar tweede jaar van opleiding 'n verpleegkollege bywoon; en

- (ii) een of meer goedgekeurde hospitale van die betrokke verpleegskool vir minstens twee en 'n half jaar van die totale opleidingstydperk bywoon.

[OPMERKING.—Die tydperke vermeld in paragrawe (i) en (ii) van hierdie regulasie, hoef nie aaneenlopend te wees nie.]

II. Die tydperk van opleiding vir 'n geneeskundige en chirurgiese verpleegster aan 'n opleidingskool is 3½ jaar aan 'n Klas I-opleidingskool en 4½ jaar aan 'n Klas II-opleidingskool.

III. In die geval van 'n leerlingverpleegster wat van die een opleidingskool na 'n ander van 'n ander klas of van 'n opleidingskool na 'n verpleegskool of omgekeerd, oorgeplaas word, word die tydperk van opleiding wat sy aan die vorige opleidingskool of verpleegskool ontvang het, na gelang van die geval, bereken volgens die verhouding: Nege dae opleiding aan 'n Klas II-opleidingskool is gelyk aan sewe dae opleiding aan 'n Klas I-opleidingskool of aan 'n verpleegskool.

5. ONDERBREKING VAN OPLEIDING.

Opleiding moet aaneenlopend wees. As 'n leerlingverpleegster haar opleidingstydperk onderbreek, moet sy so 'n onderbreking goedmaak sodat sy die hele opleidings tydperk, soos in hierdie regulasies bepaal, deurmaak.

As die onderbreking langer as ses maande is, moet sy daarenbove 'n verlengde opleiding wat gelykstaan met die helfte van die tydperk van die onderbreking ontvang, tensy die Raad anders besluit.

Geen vorige opleiding word erken as 'n leerlingverpleegster haar opleiding meer as een keer onderbreek het nie, tensy die Raad anders besluit.

3. REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO TRAINING.

No person shall be admitted to a school of nursing or to a training school for training unless she submits to the person in charge of the relevant school of nursing or training school—

- (a) a certificate of general education at least equal to a standard eight certificate of an education department in the Union, or proof that she is currently registered with the Council as a midwife;

(Where a school certificate cannot be produced, a certificate by the Principal of a Technical College, or by the Principal of a School, or by an Inspector of Schools, or by a Director of Education, must be submitted certifying that the standard of general education of the person concerned is equivalent to that of a person who holds the standard eight certificate of an education department in the Union.);

- (b) a certificate of good health.

[NOTE.—Attention is invited to prescribed requirements whereby (i) every student nurse must be registered with the Council within six weeks of the date of her commencement of training and (ii) no person may be registered as a nurse until she has attained the age of 21 years.]

4. PERIOD OF TRAINING.

I. (a) The period of training as a medical and surgical nurse in a school of training shall be three and a half years.

(b) Every student nurse who is undergoing her training in a school of nursing shall attend—

- (i) a nursing college for not less than four months and for not more than six months during her first year of training and for not less than three months and for not more than four months in all during her second and third years of training; provided that she shall attend a nursing college for at least one month during her second year of training; and

- (ii) one or more approved hospital(s) of the relevant school of nursing for at least two and a half years of the total period of training.

[NOTE.—The periods indicated in paragraphs (i) and (ii) of this regulation need not be continuous.]

II. The period of training as a medical and surgical nurse in a training school shall be three and a half years and four and a half years in a Class I training school and in a Class II training school respectively.

III. In the event of a student nurse being transferred from one training school to another of a different class, or from a training school to a school of nursing or vice versa, the period of training undergone by her at the former training school or school of nursing, as the case may be, shall be calculated in the ratio of nine days' training at a Class II training school being equal to seven days' training at a Class I training school or at a school of nursing.

5. BREAKS IN TRAINING.

Training shall be continuous. Any period during which a student nurse has broken her training shall be made up so that she shall complete the full period of training as laid down by these regulations.

If the break exceeds a period of six months, she must in addition, unless the Council determines otherwise, undergo an extension of training equal to one-half of the period of such break.

No recognition of previous training shall be given to a student nurse who has more than one break in her training, unless the Council determine otherwise.

Siekteverlof van hoogstens dertig dae kan aan 'n leerlingverpleegster gedurende haar opleidingstydperk toegestaan word, en sy moet alle siekteverlof wat daarbenewens aan haar toegestaan word, goedmaak; met dien verstande dat indien die siekteverlof 180 dae te bowe gaan, sy daarbenewens 'n verdere tydperk van opleiding gelykstaande met die helfte van die tydperk van siekteverlof aan haar toegestaan, moet deurmaak tensy die Raad anders besluit.

Vir die toepassing van hierdie regulasie beteken die uitdrukking „onderbreking van opleiding” die beëindiging van 'n leerlingverpleegster se dienste aan haar verpleegskool of opleidingskool.

6. VRYSTELLING VAN OPLEIDING.

'n Leerlingverpleegster wat 'n geregistreerde verpleegster van sielsiektes of 'n geregistreerde verpleegster van swak-sinniges is, word van die eerste jaar van die opleidingskursus, soos by hierdie regulasies voorgeskryf, vrygestel en sy word ook vrygestel van die voorlopige eksamen en van die bywoning van die voorlesings en demonstrasies wat daarvoor vereis word.

'n Leerlingverpleegster wat 'n geregistreerde verpleegster van siek kinders is, word van die eerste 18 maande van die opleidingskursus, soos voorgeskryf by hierdie regulasies, vrygestel en sy word ook vrygestel van die voorlopige eksamen en van die bywoning van voorlesing en demonstrasies wat daarvoor vereis word.

'n Leerlingverpleegster wat 'n geregistreerde vroedvrou is, word van ses maande opleiding vrygestel; met dien verstande dat as haar opleiding in verloskunde oor 'n voorgeskrewe tydperk van minstens 18 maande gestrek het, sy van nege maande opleiding vrygestel word.

7. VOORLESINGS EN DEMONSTRASIES.

Elke leerlingverpleegster moet 'n volledige kursus voorlesings en demonstrasies oor die vakke wat by regulasie voorgeskryf is vir die voorlopige en eindeksamen vir geneeskundige en chirurgiese verpleegsters bywoon. Alle voorlesings moet deur persone wat deur die Raad goedgekeur is, gegee word en demonstrasies moet deur geregistreerde verpleegsters gehou word. Elke leerlingverpleegster moet altesaam minstens 30 demonstrasies in die afdelings bywoon en moet minstens tien van hierdie demonstrasies in die afdelings bygewoon het, alvorens sy haar vir deel I van die voorlopige eksamen laat inskryf.

8. PRAKTIESE OPLEIDING.

I. Elke leerlingverpleegster wat haar opleiding aan 'n verpleegskool ontvang, moet gedurende die tydperke wat sy in die goedgekeurde hospitaal of hospitale deurbring, in al die verplegingsmetodes wat genoem word in die leerplan vir die voorlopige en eindeksamen, soos voorgeskryf by regulasie, onderrig word en dit uitvoer en vir hierdie doel moet elke sodanige leerlingverpleegster van een goedgekeurde hospitaal na 'n ander in die betrokke verpleegskool oorgeplaas word as dit nodig is.

II. Elke leerlingverpleegster wat haar opleiding aan 'n opleidingskool ontvang, moet gedurende die loop van haar opleiding aan sodanige opleidingskool in al die verplegingsmetodes wat genoem word in die leerplan vir die voorlopige en eindeksamen, soos voorgeskryf by regulasie onderrig word en dit uitvoer. Elke leerling moet minstens drie weke in 'n operasiesaal deurbring.

9. LEERPLAN.

Die leerplan vir die voorlopige en eindeksamen is as volg:—

A. DIE VOORLOPIGE EKSAMEN.

Die opleidingskursus vir die voorlopige eksamen vir geneeskundige en chirurgiese verpleegsters moet binne die bestek daarvan die volgende vakke insluit:—

[OPMERKING.—(i) Slegs 'n elementêre kennis van die fundamentele beginsels van die vakke wat vir die voorlopige eksamen voorgeskryf word, word verlang. Die aspekte van die vakke wat vir verpleegsters van belang is, moet in die besonder beklemtoon word. Onbelangrike besonderhede moet nie in die onderrig ingesluit word nie, en die doel van die dosente moet wees om leerlinge vertrouwd te maak met die hoofbeginsels van die vakke.]

During her period of training a student nurse may be allowed sick leave not exceeding thirty days and she shall be required to make up any sick leave granted to her in excess thereof; provided that if the period of sick leave exceeds 180 days she must, in addition, undergo an extension of training equal to half the period of sick leave granted, unless the Council determines otherwise.

For the purpose of this regulation the expression “break in training” shall mean the termination of a student's service with her school of nursing or training school.

6. EXEMPTION FROM TRAINING.

A student nurse being a registered mental nurse or a registered nurse for mental defectives shall be exempted from the first year of the course of training as prescribed by these regulations and shall further be exempted from the preliminary examination and from attendance at the course of lectures and demonstrations required therefor.

A student nurse being a registered sick children's nurse shall be exempted from the first 18 months of the course of training as prescribed by these regulations and shall further be exempted from the preliminary examination and from attendance at the course of lectures and demonstrations required therefor.

A student nurse being a registered midwife shall be exempted from six months' training; provided that if her course of training in midwifery extended over a prescribed period of at least 18 months she shall be exempted from nine months' training.

7. LECTURES AND DEMONSTRATIONS.

Every student nurse shall attend a complete course of lectures and demonstrations covering the subjects for the preliminary and final examinations for medical and surgical nurses as prescribed by regulation. All lectures shall be given by persons approved of by the Council and demonstrations shall be given by registered nurses. Every student shall attend at least 30 demonstrations in all in the wards and shall attend at least 10 of these demonstrations in the wards before she enters for Part I of the preliminary examination.

8. PRACTICAL TRAINING.

I. Every student nurse undergoing her training in a school of nursing shall, during the periods spent in the approved hospital or hospitals, receive instruction in and carry out all the nursing procedures mentioned in the syllabus for the preliminary and final examinations as prescribed by regulation and as may be necessary for this purpose every such student nurse shall be transferred from one approved hospital to another in the relevant school of nursing.

II. Every student nurse undergoing her training in a training school shall, during the course of her training at such training school, receive instruction in, and carry out, all the nursing procedures mentioned in the syllabus for the preliminary and final examinations as prescribed by regulation. Every student shall spend at least three weeks in an operating theatre.

9. SYLLABUS.

The syllabus for the preliminary and final examinations shall be as follows:—

A. THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

The course of training for the preliminary examination for medical and surgical nurses shall include within its scope the following subjects:—

[NOTE.—(i) Only an elementary knowledge of the fundamental principles of the subjects prescribed for the preliminary examination is required. Special emphasis should be laid on those aspects of the subjects which are of interest to nurses. Unimportant details should not be taught and it should be the aim of teachers to familiarise students with the essential rudiments of the subjects.]

(1) *Die geskiedenis en die etiek van verpleging.*

(Voorlesings van altesaam minstens 6 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

Inleiding tot die geskiedenis van verpleging.—Belangrikheid van die kennis van algemene geskiedenis as 'n agtergrond vir die geskiedenis van verpleging; primitiewe instinkmatige versorging van siekes gedurende die tydperke van die Animisme en Politeïsme; die primitiewe moeder as die eerste verpleegster; die toordokter; die priester-geneeskundige; die vroedvrou; die versorging van siekes in die tyd van die antieke beskawings.

Die Christelike tydperk en die Middeleeue.

Die moderne tydperk.

Die geskiedenis van verpleging in Suid-Afrika.

Inleiding tot die etiek van verpleging.—Betekenis en herkoms van etiek, sedes, gebruike in teenstelling met etiket, gewoontes en godsdienste; die verwantskap tussen gedrag en karakter; etiese beginsels; praktiese toepassing hiervan op die lewe van die verpleegster met betrekking tot die hospitaal en opleidingskool, haar werk, pasiënte, kollegas en werkers in ander groepe.

Die sosiale basis van die etiek.—Die persoon in verhouding tot die samelewing; fundamentele en essensiële eenheid tussen die individu en die samelewing; fundamentele regte van die lewe; vryheid en die strewe na geluk; lewenshouding; die keuse van 'n lewensdoel; ideale wat die moeite werd is; karakterbepaling; oormeestering van temperament; waarde van nadenke; besissende faktor in gedrag; die krag van 'n ideaal.

(2) *Elementêre teorie en praktyk van verpleging.*

(Voorlesings, demonstrasies en kliniese werk van minstens 100 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

Etiese aspekte; hospitaletiek; verhouding van verpleegster teenoor pasiënt, publiek, familiebetrekkings van die pasiënt en hospitaalpersoneel, opnemings en waarnemings van pasiënte; bewaring van pasiënt se besittings; afdelingswerk; bedopmaak; spesiale beddens; die meet van koors en asemhaling en die tel van polsslae; tabeltering; toediening van geneesmiddels deur die mond; voeding van die pasiënt; opdis van maaltye; rangskikking van skinkbord; versorging van linne en beddegoed; versorging van pasiënte; kombesbad; reiniging van mond, hare, tande, neus, ore, oë en naels; versorging van die rug en drukpunte; bedseer—hul voorkoming en behandeling; waterbeddens en kussings; lugringe; lugbeddens; gomlastiekmatrasses en alle gomlastiekuitrustings; toediening van eenvoudige lawemente en eenvoudige aseptiese prosedures; bereiding en verdunning van wasmiddels wat algemeen gebruik word; toets van urine (eiwitstof, suiker, soortlike gewig en afsaksels); ondersoek van stoelgang; bewaring van monsters van urine, speeksel, stoelgang en braaksel; versorging van sterwendes en dooies; doeltreffende gebruik van tyd en materiaal in 'n hospitaal.

(3) *Anatomie en fisiologie.*

(Voorlesings van minstens 40 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

Die doel van hierdie leergang is om aan kandidate 'n elementêre kennis oor te dra van die struktuur, posisie en funksies van die verskillende dele van die menslike liggaam. Dit sluit die volgende in:—

Inleiding.—Biologie, die studie van diere- en plantelewe. Eienskappe van lewende organismes—assimilasie, uitskeiding, groei, voortplanting, prikkelbaarheid of reaksie op prikkels.

Algemeen.—Selle en vesels; organe, hoe hulle gerangskik is en hul elementêre struktuur; die liggaam as 'n geheel; die vernaamste holtes en die inhoud daarvan.

Die geraamte.—Die bene van die skedel en gesig, die ruggraat, borskas en bekken; aard van die werwelbene, gewrigte, borsbeen, ribbe, ribkraakbeen; bene en gewrigte van boonste ledemate; bene en gewrigte van onderste ledemate.

Spierselsel.—Willekeurige en onwillekeurige spiëre; hoe hulle werk.

Gewrigselsel.—Verskillende vorms en hul struktuur, soos gewrigsbande, kraakbene en gewrigsvlies.

(1) *History of Nursing and Nursing Ethics.*

(At least 6 hours of lectures shall be devoted to this subject.)

Introduction to History of Nursing.—Importance of knowledge of general history as a background to nursing history; primitive instinctive care of the sick during the ages of Animism and Polytheism in the human race; primitive mother as the first nurse; the medicine man; the priest physician; the wise woman; the care of the sick among the ancient civilisations.

The Christian Era and Middle Ages.

The Modern Period.

Nursing History in South Africa.

Introduction to Nursing Ethics.—Meaning and derivation of ethics, morals, customs as distinguished from etiquette, manners and religion; the relationship between conduct and character; ethical principles; practical application to the life of the nurse in relation to the hospital and training school, to her work, patients, colleagues and workers in other groups.

The Social Basis of Ethics.—The self in relation to society; fundamental and essential unity between the individual and society; fundamental rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; attitude to life; choosing an aim in life; worthwhile ideals; definition of character; overcoming temperament; value of reflection; deciding factor in conduct; the power of an ideal.

(2) *Elementary Theory and Practice of Nursing.*

(At least 100 hours of lectures, demonstrations and clinical practice shall be devoted to this subject.)

Ethical aspects; hospital etiquette; relation of the nurse to patient, public, patient's relations and hospital staff; admission and observation of patients; care of patient's effects; ward work, bed making; special beds; taking of temperature, pulse and respiration; charting; oral administration of medicines; feeding of patient; serving of meals; setting of tray; care of linen and bedding; care of patients; blanket bathing; cleansing of mouth, hair, teeth, nose, eyes, ears and nails; care of back and pressure parts; bed sores—their prevention and treatment; water beds and pillows; air-rings; air beds; rubber mattresses and all rubber equipment; giving of simple enemata and simple aseptic procedures; preparation and dilution of commonly used lotions; testing of urine (albumen, sugar, specific gravity and deposits); examination of stools; keeping of specimens of urine, sputum, stools and vomit; care of dying and dead; efficient use of time and materials in a hospital.

(3) *Anatomy and Physiology.*

(At least 40 hours of lectures shall be devoted to this subject.)

The object of the course shall be to provide candidates with an elementary knowledge of the structure, position and functions of the various parts of the human body, including:—

Introduction.—Biology, the study of animal and plant life. Properties of living organisms—assimilation, excretion, growth, reproduction, irritability or reaction to stimuli.

General.—Cells and tissues; organs, their arrangement and elementary structure; the body as a whole; chief cavities and their contents.

Skeletal System.—Bones of skull and face, spinal column, thorax and pelvis; character of vertebrae, joints, sternum, ribs and costal cartilages; bones and joints of upper limbs; bones and joints of lower limbs.

Muscular System.—Voluntary and involuntary; mode of action.

Articulatory System.—Various forms and their structure such as ligaments, cartilages and synovial membrane.

Bloedsomloop.—Die hart en hartholtes; hartsak, groot bloedvate, posisie en rigting van die vernaamste bloedvate van die liggaam; slagare, are en haarvate; groot bloedsomloop, longbloedsomloop en die poortaarstelsel; drukkante.

Bloedvormende stelsel.—Die bloed, in slagare en are, bloedvormende kliere en strukture; milt, limfkliere; beenmurg; buislose kliere en inwendige afskeidings.

Spysverteringstelsel.—Mond, tande, keelholte, slukderm, maag, ingewande (groot en klein); lewer; alvleesklier; borslimfbuis; verteringsprosesse, absorpsie en assimilasie; ontlasting.

Asemhalingstelsel.—Neus; neuskeelholte; strottehoof; lugpyp en longpype; longe; borsvlies en middelfrif; asemhalingsmeganisme en -prosesse; die vernaamste spiere by die asemhaling betrokke.

Ontlastingstelsel.—Urinestelsel; niere; eenvoudige struktuur en funksies van ureter en blaas; urine; dié vel, hare en naels.

Senuustelsel.—Harsing- en rugmurgvliese en -vloeistof; grootharsings en klein-harsings; murg en rugmurg; spesiale gevoelsorgane; motoriese, sensoriese en outonomiese senuweestelsel; refleksbeweging.

Vroulike voortplantingstelsel.—Indeling; eenvoudige struktuur en funksies van die eierstokke, eierleiers en baarmoeder; maandstonde.

Manlike voortplantingstelsel.—Eenvoudige struktuur en funksies. (Waar die beginsels van chemie en fisika nodig is vir die behoorlike begrip van ontleedkundige, fisiologiese en biologiese funksies, moet hierdie beginsels deel van die voorlesings uitmaak. Eenvoudige demonstrasies moet gebruik word om die beginsels toe te lig.)

(4) Eerstehulp.

(Voorlesings en demonstrasies van altesaam minstens 8 uur elk moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

Bloeding uit slagare, are en haarvate; metodes om bloeding te stuit; vingerdruk-, aarpers- en ander metodes. Noodbehandeling van wonde; kiemvryheid; ontsmettingsmiddels.

Breuke; ontwrigtings en verstuitings; hul tekens, simptome, soorte en behandeling.

Noodbehandeling vir skok, instorting en bewusteloosheid.

Besering aan die brein; instorting as gevolg van sterk drank; floute; histerie; hittedslag, uitputting as gevolg van hitte.

Eerstehulp in gevalle van bevriesing; brand- en skroeiwonde; bytwonde veroorsaak deur diere; steke van insekte.

Noodgevalle.—Wat om te doen in geval van brand, ophang, verstikking, verwurging, verdrinking, vergiftiging, keelafsnij, giftige gasse.

Metodes van kunsmatige asemhaling.

Die algemene giftowwe en die teëgif daarvoor.

Vreemde voorwerpe in die lugpyp, oog, neus, oor.

Noodhulpmetodes om beseerdes op te tel en te dra.

Voorbereidings vir die opneming van ongevallige; bedopmaak; verwydering van klere.

Verbande.—Aanwending van driehoekverband en spalk; aanwending van rolverband.

(5) Higiëne.

(Voorlesing van minstens 15 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

(a) **Persoonlike higiëne.**—Die betekenis van gesondheid; oefening; voedsel; asemhaling; voortplantingstelsel; kleding; gesig en gehoor; fisiese inspanning meegebring deur verpleging.

(b) **Algemene higiëne.**—Inleiding; lug en ventilasie, verwarming, verligting, water; voedsel en voeding; melk, vleis en ander voedselsoorte; toepassing van sanitêre maatreëls op die huis en hospitaal en die omgewing daarvan; huis- en hospitaaldreinerie; higiëne van die siekekamer; versorging en welsyn van klein kinders; besmetlike siektes en hul aangifte en bestryding; draers en oordraers van siektes—mens, dier, insek, voedsel, vlieë en vuilis; huishoudelike plaë en hoe om hulle uit te roei; parasieteleer—lewenskring van protozoë (bv. entamoeba, plasmodium, tripanosome); veelsellige

Circulatory System.—The heart and its cavities; pericardium; great vessels; position and course of principal blood vessels of the body; arteries, veins and capillaries; systemic, pulmonary and portal circulation; pressure points.

Haemopoietic System.—Blood—arterial and venous; blood-forming glands and structures; spleen, lymphatic glands; bone marrow; ductless glands; internal secretions.

Alimentary System.—Mouth; teeth; pharynx; oesophagus; stomach; intestines (small and large); liver; pancreas; thoracic duct; processes of digestion, absorption and assimilation; faeces.

Respiratory System.—Nose; naso-pharynx; larynx; trachea and bronchi; lungs; pleura and diaphragm; mechanisms and processes of respiration; chief muscles concerned in respiration.

Excretory System.—Urinary system; kidneys; simple structure and functions of ureter and bladder; urine; skin, hair and nails.

Nervous System.—Meninges and cerebro-spinal fluid; cerebrum and cerebellum; medulla and spinal cord; organs and special sense; moto, sensory and autonomic nerves; reflex action.

Female Generative System.—Arrangement; simple structure and functions of the ovaries, fallopian tubes and uterus; menstruation.

Male Generative System.—Simple structure and functions. (Where the principles of chemistry and physics are necessary for the proper understanding of anatomical physiological or biological functions these principles should be taught as part of the subject. Simple demonstrations should be used to illustrate these principles.)

(4) First Aid.

(At least 8 hours of lectures and 8 hours of demonstrations shall be devoted to this subject.)

Haemorrhage; arterial, venous and capillary; methods of arresting haemorrhage; digital pressure, tourniquet and other means.

Emergency treatment of wounds; asepsis; antiseptics.

Fractures, dislocations and sprains; their signs, symptoms; varieties and treatment.

Emergency treatment of shock, collapse and unconsciousness.

Injury to the brain; collapse from drink; fainting; hysteria; heat stroke and heat exhaustion.

First aid in cases of frost bite; burns and scalds; wounds; bites of animals; stings of insects.

Emergencies.—What to do in cases of fire, hanging, choking, strangulation, drowning, poisoning, cut-throat, poisonous gases.

Methods of artificial respiration.

More common poisons and their antidotes.

Foreign bodies in the air-passage, eye, nose, ear.

Improvised methods of lifting and carrying the injured.

Preparation for reception of accident cases; bed-making; removal of clothes.

Bandaging.—Application of triangular bandage and splint; application of roller bandages.

(5) Hygiene.

(At least 15 hours of lectures shall be devoted to this subject.)

(a) **Personal Hygiene.**—Meaning of health; exercise; food; respiration; reproductive system; clothing; vision and hearing; physical strains of nursing.

(b) **General Hygiene.**—Introduction; air and ventilation, heating, lighting, water; food and nutrition; milk, meat and other foods; sanitation of the home and hospital and its surroundings; house and hospital drainage; hygiene of the sick room; infant care and welfare; infectious diseases and their notifications and control; carriers and vectors of disease—human, animal, insect, food, flies and filth; household pests and their destruction; parasitology—life cycles of protozoa (e.g. entamoeba, plasmodium, trypanosome), metazoa (e.g. tapeworm,

organismes (bv. lintwurm, skistosome, spoelwurm of rondewurm, draadwurm of aarsmade); geleedpotiges (bv. luis, vlooi, weeluis, vlieg); ontsmetting en ontluising; tuberkuloseklinieke; klinieke vir geslagsiektes.

(6) *Elementêre dieetkunde.*

(Voorlesings en praktiese onderrig in kookkuns vir minstens 12 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

Inleiding.—Die voedselvereistes van die normale volgroeiende liggaam; kalorieë; proteïene; koolhidrate; sellulose; vette en water; die uitwerking van kook; mineraalsoute en vitamine; suiwelprodukte—hul samestelling en belangrikheid in dieet, praktiese kookkuns vir invalides.

B. DIE EINDEKSAMEN.

Die opleidingskursus vir die eindeksamen vir geneeskundige en chirurgiese verpleegsters sluit die vakke wat vir die voorlopige eksamen voorgeskryf is en ook die volgende in:—

[OPMERKING.—(ii) Die sosiale, sielkundige en fisiese verwantskappe in siekte moet by die onderrig van die volgende vakke beklemtoon word.

Die vakke anatomie en fisiologie soos vir die voorlopige eksamen voorgeskryf, moet hersien en sover moontlik geïntegreer word met die vakke vir die eindeksamen.]

(1) *Teorie en praktyk van verpleging.*

(Voorlesings, demonstrasies en kliniese werk vir minstens 100 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word. Die kliniese werk moet so ver moontlik onder die toesig van afdelingsusters gedoen word.)

Voorbereiding van pasiënt vir fisiese en X-straal-onderzoek; kunsmatige voeding; toetsmaaltye; uitspoeling en bespoeling van nersderm, maag, keel, neus, ore en oë; verpleging voor en na operasies; ginekologiese verpleging; gewone instrumente—name, gebruike en versorging daarvan; algemene tegniese terme—erkende afkortings; plaaslike aanwendings—koue en hitte; teenprikkelmiddels soos pappe en mosterdblare; waseminaseming; opsuiging; tapping; urinerig; katetering; uitspoeling van blaas; baddens; sponsing; omslae; warm-lugbaddens; pleister—voorbereiding vir rekking—versorging van pasiënt in spalke—rekking en pleister—verbande; die opstelling, uitbring en ontvangs van verslae; toediening van medisyne; voeding van pasiënte—spesiale diëte; voorbereiding vir en die toediening van aar-ingietings en bloedoortappings; voorbereiding vir neem van monsters van alle tipes; voorbereiding vir aar- en binnespiers inspuittings; die onderhuidse inspuittings; die toets van urine in besonderhede.

(2) *Bakteriologie.*

(Voorlesings van altesaam minstens 8 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

Kort geskiedenis; soorte bakterieë en hoe hulle voortgeplant word; bakteriële toksiene; hoe hulle toegang tot die liggaam verkry en uitgeskei word; skadelike en onskadelike bakterieë; werk van nuttige bakterieë; toestand wat groei beïnvloed; hoë en lae temperatuur, klam en droë hitte, lig en chemikalieë; erobe en anerobe; uitwerking van chemikalieë op bakterieë; weerstand van liggaam teen bakterieë.

(3) *Geneeskundige verpleging (met inbegrip van kinderverpleging).*

(Voorlesings van minstens 80 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

Geneeskundige siektes en die verpleging van sulke gevalle.

Spysverteringstelsel.—Algemene simptome—eetlus, mislikheid, braking, pyn, aard van braaksel; toestand van ingewande; aard van stoelgang; geelsug; slegte spysvertering; kwale van die spysverteringskanaal, met inbegrip van die lewer en alveesklier.

Bloedvormingstelsel.—Bloedarmoede; kwale van die skilsklier, harsingslymklier en bynier; milt en beenmurg.

schistosoma, ascariis or round worm, oxyuris or thread worm), arthropoda (e.g. louse, flea, bug, fly), disinfection and disinfestation; tuberculosis clinics; venereal disease clinics.

(6) *Elementary Dietetics.*

(At least 12 hours of lectures and instruction in practical cooking shall be devoted to this subject.)

Introduction.—Food requirements of normal adult body; calories; proteins; carbo-hydrates; cellulose; fats and water; effects of cooking; mineral salts and vitamins; dairy products—their composition and importance in diet; practical invalid cookery.

B. THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The course of training for the final examination for medical and surgical nurses shall include the subjects prescribed for the preliminary examination and the following:—

[NOTE.—(ii) The social, psychological and physical relationships in disease must be emphasised in the teaching of the following subjects.

The subjects of anatomy and physiology as prescribed for the preliminary examination must be revised and integrated as far as possible with the subjects of the final examination.]

(1) *Theory and Practice of Nursing.*

(At least 100 hours of lectures, demonstrations and clinical practice shall be devoted to this subject. The clinical practice should be carried out under the supervision of ward sisters as far as possible.)

Preparation of patient for physical and X-ray examinations; artificial feeding; test meals; lavage and irrigation of rectum, stomach, throat, nose, ears and eyes; pre-operative and post-operative nursing; gynaecological nursing; common instruments—names, uses and care of; common technical terms—recognised abbreviations; local applications—cold and heat; counter-irritation, such as poultices and mustard leaves; inhalations; aspiration; tapping; micturition; catheterization; bladder lavage; baths; sponging; packs; hot-air baths; plaster—preparation for extension—care of patient in splints—extension and plaster—bandaging; writing, giving and receiving of reports; administration of medicines; feeding of patients—special diets; preparation for and administration of intravenous infusions and blood transfusions; preparation for collection of all types of specimens; preparation for intravenous and intramuscular injections; hypodermic injections; urine testing in detail.

(2) *Bacteriology.*

(At least 8 hours of lectures shall be devoted to this subject.)

Brief history; classes and mode of reproduction of bacteria; bacterial toxins; mode of entry and discharge from body; pathogenic and non-pathogenic; work of useful bacteria; conditions affecting growth; high and low temperatures, moist and dry heat, light and chemicals; aerobes and anaerobes; effects of chemical agents on bacteria; defence of body against bacteria.

(3) *Medical Nursing (including paediatric nursing).*

(At least 80 hours of lectures shall be devoted to this subject.)

Medical diseases and their nursing care.

Alimentary System.—General symptoms—appetite, nausea, vomiting, pain; character of vomit; state of bowels; character of stools; jaundice; indigestion; diseases of gastro-intestinal tract including liver and pancreas.

Haemopoietic System.—Anaemias; diseases of the thyroid, pituitary and suprarenal glands; spleen and marrow.

Bloedsomloop.—Algemene simptome van hartkwale; kenmerke van hartverlamming; polsslagsnelheid, aard en ritme van die polsslag; slagaarvervetting, slagaarbreuk, bloeddruk, kouevuur, watergeswel, watersug, anasorka, sianose, uitvloeiels.

Asemhalingstelsel.—Algemene simptome van asemhaling; verskillende tipes asemhaling; sianose; hoes; aard van spuwing en pyn.

Uitskeidingstelsel.—Verpleging van alle gevalle wat aan kwale van die niere, blaas en voorstanderklier ly.

Huidstelsel.—Simptome en behandeling; die vernaaamste kenmerke en verpleging.

Senustelsel.—Algemene kenmerke; organies en funksioneel; akuut en chronies; verpleging van gevalle wat aan siektes van die senustelsel ly, soos bv. gevalle van verlamming, senutrekking, toevalle en harsing-en-rugmurgvliesontsteking.

Siektes van die manlike voortplantingstelsel en manlike buislose stelsel.

Algemene kwale, bv. rumatiek, suikersiekte, jig, ondervoeding en gebreksiektes.

Besmetlike siektes.—Ontkiemings- en afsonderings-tydperke; manier van besmetting en verspreiding; simptome van alle gewone besmetlike siektes, met inbegrip van dié wat aangegee moet word; verpleging van koorsgevalle; voorsorg teen verspreiding; ontsmetting van pasiënte en verpleegsters se klere en kamer.

Parasitiese siektes.—Soos malaria en bilharsia.

Siektes van die oor, oë, neus en keel.

(4) *Spesiale diëte.*

(Voorlesings en praktiese onderrig in die kookkuns moet vir minstens 12 uur aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

In verband met die siekte, en ondervinding van die bereiding van sulke diëte.

(5) *Artsenykunde en geneeskunde.*

(Voorlesings van minstens 10 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

Lakseermiddels; wurmmiddels; spuugmiddels; braakmiddels; versterkmiddels vir die maag; kalmeermiddels; hartmiddels; koorsweermiddels; sweetmiddels; slaapmiddels; verdowingsmiddels; narkosemiddels; senuprikkelmiddels; gif en teengif; hoe om medisyne toe te dien; soos deur die mond, nersderm, onderhuids, in die spiere en in die are deur insmering, as dampe, deur inaseming en inspuiting; mate en gewigte; berekening en verdunning in verhouding tot die dosis en die gebruik van was- en ontsmettingsmiddels moet spesiale aandag ontvang.

(6) *Chirurgiese verpleging (met inbegrip van kinderverpleging).*

(Voorlesings van minstens 45 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

Ontsteking.—Beskrywing; oorsake; behandeling; besondere vorms van ontsteking, bv. abses, weefselontsteking en buikvliesontsteking.

Wonde.—Soorte en metodes van behandeling; genesing.

Brandwonde en swere.—Soos brand- en skroeiwonde, swere en bedseere.

Gewasse.—Soorte; goed- en kwaadaardige; gebruik van radium; chirurgiese behandeling en verpleging van sulke gevalle.

Breuke en ontwrigtings.—Soorte, verpleging; spalke en verbande.

Bloeding.—Uit slagare; are; haarvate; inwendig en uitwendig; gevolge van bloeding; die natuurlike en kunsmatige stuit van bloeding; sekondêre en reaksionêre bloeding.

Gewone chirurgiese kwale.—Operasies—gereedmaking en nabehandeling van pasiënt; verwickelings gedurende en na behandeling; skok; hartverlamming; bloeding; ylhoofdigheid; spesiale operasies streeksgegewys oorweeg.

Asepsis en antiseptis.—Algemene beginsels; sterilisasie deur middel van hitte (droë en vogtige), kiemwerende middels en sonlig; chirurgiese sindelikhed.

Operasiekamer.—Verplegingstegniek; die pligte van verpleegsters; gereedmaking van pasiënt; gereedmaking van operasieplek; verligting; verwarming; ventilasie; uitrusting; instrumente; toestelle en verbande; verdowing.

Circulatory System.—General symptoms of heart diseases; features of heart failure; pulse—its rate, character and rhythm; atheroma; aneurysm; blood pressure; gangrene; oedema; dropsy; anasarca; cyanosis; effusions.

Respiratory System.—General symptoms of respiratory diseases; various types of breathing; cyanosis; cough; character of expectoration and pain.

Excretory System.—Nursing of all diseases of kidney, bladder and prostate.

Integumentary System.—Symptoms and management; its main features and nursing.

Nervous System.—General features; organic and functional; acute and chronic nursing of diseases of nervous system, such as paralysis, chorea, fits and meningitis.

Diseases of Male Generative System and Male Endocrine System.

General Diseases, e.g. rheumatism; diabetes, gout; malnutrition and deficiency diseases.

Infectious Diseases.—Incubation and isolation periods; mode of infection and spread; symptoms of all common infectious diseases, including notifiable ones; nursing of fevers; precautions against spread; disinfection of patients' and nurses' clothes and room.

Parasitic Diseases.—Such as malaria and bilharzia.

Diseases of the Ear, Eyes, Nose and Throat.

(4) *Special Diets.*

In relation to disease with experience in the preparation of these diets.

(At least 12 hours of lectures and instruction in practical cooking shall be devoted to this subject.)

(5) *Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

(At least 10 hours of lectures shall be devoted to this subject.)

Laxatives; anthelmintics; expectorants; emetics; gastric tonics; sedatives; cardiac drugs; antipyretics; diaphoretics; hypnotics; narcotics; anaesthetics; nerve stimulants; poison and antidotes; method of administering drugs, such as oral, rectal, hypodermic, intramuscular, intravenous, inunction, vapours, inhalations and injections; weights and measures; special attention to calculation and dilution in relation to dosage and use of lotions and disinfectants.

(6) *Surgical Nursing (including paediatric nursing).*

(At least 45 hours of lectures shall be devoted to this subjects.)

Inflammation.—Description; causation; treatment; special forms of inflammation such as abscess, cellulitis and peritonitis.

Wounds.—Varieties and methods of treatment; healing.

Burns and Ulcers.—Such as burns, scalds, ulcers and bedsores.

Tumours and Cysts.—Varieties; benign and malignant; use of radium; surgical and nursing treatment of these conditions.

Fractures and Dislocations.—Varieties; nursing; splints; and bandages.

Haemorrhage.—Arterial; venous; capillary; internal and external; effects of haemorrhage; natural arrest of haemorrhage; artificial arrest of haemorrhage; secondary and reactionary haemorrhage.

Common Surgical Diseases.—Operations—preparation and after-treatment of patient; complications during and after treatment; shock; heart failure; haemorrhage; delirium; special operations considered regionally.

Asepsis and Antisepsis.—General principles; sterilisation by methods such as heat (dry and moist), antiseptics and sunlight; surgical cleanliness.

Operating Theatre.—Nursing technique; duties of nurses; preparation of patient; preparation of operating area; lighting; heating; ventilation; equipment; instruments; appliances and dressings; anaesthesia.

(7) *Verdowingsleer.*

(Voorlesings van altesaam minstens 3 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

Geskiedenis van verdowingsleer en tipes; versorging en opberging van verdowingsmiddels; toestelle vir toediening; uitrusting van narkosekamer; versorging van pasiënt voor, gedurende en na verdowing; ongelukke en nawerking.

(8) *Spesiale vakke.*

(a) *Oogheelkundige en oor-, neus- en keelheelkundige verpleging.*

(Voorlesings van altesaam minstens 8 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

(b) *Ginekologiese verpleging.*

(Voorlesings van minstens 12 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

Inleiding.—Biologie van voortplanting; menstruasie; puberteit; ophou van maandstonde; normale en abnormale ligging van baarmoeder; funksionele versteurings; hersiening van metodes van ginekologiese behandeling (bv. uitspoeling, watteproppe) soos voorgeskryf onder Teorie en Praktijk van Verpleging. Ginekologiese toestande; oorsake, tekens, simptome en behandeling van uitvloeielsels uit die skede; miskraam; voortydige bevalling en buitebaarmoederlike swangerskap; tipes, oorsake, tekens, simptome en verpleging van gevalle van baarmoeder- en nageboortelike bloeding.

Besmetting en ontsteking.—Hersiening van bedkoors soos voorgeskryf onder Geneeskundige Verpleging; besmetting, met besondere verwysing na geslagsiektes; onvrugbaarheid; eileierontsteking en -ettering; besering—oorsake, tekens en simptome; verpleging voor en na operasie, van gevalle wat ly aan toestande wat weens besering, fistels en damskeure ontstaan het; etiese en geregtelike vraagstukke.

Bloedvergiftiging van swangerskap.—Oorsake; tekens; simptome; dieet en verpleging.

(c) *Manlike geslags- en urinetoestande:* Verpleging.

(Voorlesings van minstens 4 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

[OPMERKINGS.—(iii) *Sosiologie.*—Waar die fasiliteite beskikbaar is, moet alle leerlinge die verskillende organisasies vir sosiale werk, soos sentrums van die Departement van Volkswelsyn, kleuterskole, beroepsopleidingsentrusms, werkloosheidsbystandsentrusms, distriksverpleegdienste, subekonomiese behuisingskemas, welsynsentrusms van fabriek en munisipale gesondheidsdepartemente, onder toesig besoek. Waar moontlik, moet reëlins getref word vir kort verduidelikende praatjies deur die persone wat in die beheer van die organisasies is. Sulke besoeke moet so gereël word dat hulle saamval met die onderrig in die vakke wat in verband staan met die werk van die verskillende organisasies.]

[OPMERKING.—(iv) Lyste van die handleidings wat vir bogenoemde vakke aanbeveel word, kan op aansoek verkry word van die Registrateur van die Raad, Posbus 1123, Pretoria.]

10. EKSAMENS.

(a) Die voorlopige eksamen bestaan uit twee dele, naamlik—

(i) deel I, 'n skriftelike eksamen in Anatomie, Fisiologie en Higiëne wat deur die Raad afgeneem word, waarin een vraestel van nie minder as vyf vrae gestel word en waarvoor kandidate drie uur toegelaat word dit te beantwoord; en

(ii) deel II, 'n praktiese eksamen in eerstehulp, afgeneem deur 'n mediese praktisyn of deur 'n geregistreerde geneeskundige en chirurgiese verpleegster wat in besit is van 'n sertifikaat in eerstehulp, wat deur die Raad erken word, of deur 'n instrukteur in eerstehulp wat in besit is van 'n sertifikaat in eerstehulp wat deur die Raad erken word, en 'n praktiese eksamen in verpleging wat deur 'n geregistreerde geneeskundige en chirurgiese verpleegster wat vir 'n afdeling of 'n departement in die opleidingskool verantwoordelik is, afgeneem word met pasiënte in die afdeling of departement.

(7) *Anaesthetics.*

(At least 3 hours of lectures shall be devoted to this subject.)

History of anaesthesia and types; care and storage of anaesthetics; appliances for administration; equipment of anaesthetic room; care of patient before, during and after anaesthesia; accidents and after-effects.

(8) *Special Subjects.*

(a) *Ophthalmological and Otorhinolaryngological Nursing.*

(At least 8 hours of lectures shall be devoted to this subject.)

(b) *Gynaecological Nursing.*

(At least 12 hours of lectures shall be devoted to this subject.)

Introduction.—Biology of reproduction; menstruation; puberty; menopause; normal and abnormal position of uterus; functional disturbances; revision of methods of gynaecological treatment (e.g. douching, tampons) as given under Theory and Practice of Nursing. Gynaecological conditions; causes, signs, symptoms and treatment of vaginal discharges, abortion, premature labour and ectopic gestation; types, causes, signs, symptoms and nursing care of uterine, haemorrhage and post-partum haemorrhage.

Infections and Inflammation.—Revision of puerperal sepsis as given under Medical Nursing; infections with special reference to venereal diseases; sterility; salpingitis and pyosalpinx; trauma—causes, signs and symptoms; pre- and post-operative nursing treatment of conditions due to trauma, fistulae and perineal tears; ethical and legal problems.

Toxaemias of Pregnancy.—Causes; signs; symptoms; diet and nursing treatment.

(c) *Nursing of Male Genito-Urinary Conditions.*

(At least 4 hours of lectures shall be devoted to this subject.)

[NOTE.—(iii) *Social Science.*—Wherever the facilities are available all students should visit under supervision, the various social agencies such as Social Welfare Department centres, nursery schools, vocational training centres, unemployment relief centres, district nursing services, sub-economical housing schemes, factory welfare centres, and municipal health departments. Wherever possible arrangements should be made for short explanatory talks to be given by the persons in charge of these agencies. These visits should be arranged to coincide with the instructions in subjects related to the various agencies.]

[NOTE.—(iv) Lists of recommended text books for the aforementioned subjects may be obtained on application to the Registrar of the Council, P.O. Box 1123, Pretoria.]

10. EXAMINATIONS.

(a) The preliminary examination shall consist of two parts, being—

(i) Part I, a written examination conducted by the Council in Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene in which one paper of not less than five questions shall be set and in which candidates shall be allowed three hours to answer the paper; and

(ii) Part II, a practical examination in first aid conducted by a medical practitioner, or by a registered medical and surgical nurse who holds a certificate in first aid recognised by the Council, or by an instructor in first aid who holds a certificate in first aid recognised by the Council and a practical examination in nursing conducted by a registered medical and surgical nurse in charge of a ward or a department in the training school on patients

Die gemiddelde persentasie punte wat elke kandidaat behaal, word voor of op die een-en-twintigste dag van onderskeidelik die maand Januarie, Mei en September by die Registrateur ingedien deur die persoon wat vir die opleidingskool verantwoordelik is. Die eksaminatore vir hierdie eksamen word aangestel deur die persoon wat vir die betrokke opleidingskool verantwoordelik is.

(b) Die eindeksamen bestaan uit twee dele, naamlik—

- (i) 'n skriftelike eksamen, bestaande uit drie vraestelle onderskeidelik oor geneeskundige verpleging, chirurgiese verpleging en die teorie en praktyk van verpleging; elke vraestel bestaan uit minstens drie vrae en kandidate word vir elke vraestel twee uur toegelaat om dit te beantwoord; en
- (ii) 'n praktiese eksamen waarin elke kandidaat of in die afdeling van die betrokke opleidingskool of goedgekeurde hospitaal of in die voorlesings- of demonstrasiekamer van die betrokke opleidingskool of verpleegkollege deur een of meer eksaminatore wat deur die Raad aangestel is, mondeling en prakties geëksamineer word.

11. VEREISTES VIR TOELATING TOT DIE VOORLOPIGE EKSAMEN.

I. Geen leerlingverpleegster wat haar opleiding ontvang aan 'n verpleegskool wat deur die Raad goedgekeur is, word tot deel I van die voorlopige eksamen toegelaat nie, tensy sy 'n sertifikaat, onderteken deur die persoon in die beheer van die betrokke verpleegskool of goedgekeurde hospitaal, voorlê, waarin verklaar word dat sy—

- (i) oor 'n tydperk van altesaam minstens vier maande 'n kursus voorlesings en demonstrasies aan 'n verpleegkollege bygewoon het en dat die kursus voorlesings en demonstrasies die vakke van die leerplan, soos by regulasie voorgeskryf vir die voorlopige eksamen, ten volle gedek het en gehou is deur dosente wat deur die Raad goedgekeur is; en

- (ii) 'n goedgekeurde hospitaal vir 'n tydperk van minstens twee maande voltyds bygewoon het.

II. Geen leerlingverpleegster wat haar opleiding in 'n opleidingskool ontvang, word tot deel I van die voorlopige eksamen toegelaat nie, tensy sy 'n sertifikaat, onderteken deur die matrone van haar opleidingskool, voorlê waarin verklaar word dat sy oor 'n tydperk van minstens ses maande 'n volledige kursus voorlesings en demonstrasies, wat die vakke dek soos by regulasie voorgeskryf vir die voorlopige eksamen bygewoon het.

III. Geen leerlingverpleegster word tot deel II van die voorlopige eksamen toegelaat nie, tensy sy nege maande van die opleidingstydperk soos in hierdie regulasies voorgeskryf word, voltooi het.

12. VEREISTES VIR TOELATING TOT DIE EINDEKSAMEN.

I. Geen leerlingverpleegster wat haar opleiding aan 'n verpleegskool ontvang wat deur die Raad goedgekeur is, word tot die eindeksamen toegelaat, nie tensy—

- (a) sy altesaam minstens drie jaar opleiding ondergaan het, in die voorlopige eksamen geslaag het en minstens twee jaar opleiding ondergaan het na die datum van daardie deel van die voorlopige eksamen waarin sy laaste geslaag het;

- (b) sy 'n sertifikaat, onderteken deur die persoon in die beheer van die betrokke verpleegskool of goedgekeurde hospitaal, voorlê, waarin gesertifiseer word dat—

- (i) sy vir minstens drie maande aan 'n verpleegkollege 'n volledige kursus voorlesings en demonstrasies wat die vakke dek soos by regulasie voorgeskryf vir die eindeksamen bygewoon het; en

in the ward or department. The average percentage marks obtained by each candidate shall be lodged with the Registrar by the person in charge of the training school not later than the 21st day of the months of January, May and September, respectively. The examiners for this examination shall be appointed by the person in charge of the training school concerned.

(b) The final examination shall consist of two portions, being—

- (i) a written examination for which three papers on medical nursing, surgical nursing and the theory and practice of nursing respectively shall be set; each paper shall contain not less than three questions and candidates shall be allowed two hours to answer each paper; and

- (ii) a practical examination in which each candidate shall be examined orally and practically by one or more examiners appointed by the Council either in the wards of the training school or approved hospital concerned or in the lecture or demonstration room of the training school or nursing college concerned.

11. REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

I. No student nurse who is undergoing her training in a school of nursing approved by the Council shall be admitted to Part I of the preliminary examination unless she produces a certificate signed by the person in charge of the relevant school of nursing or approved hospital that she—

- (i) has attended over a period of at least four months in all a course of lectures and demonstrations at a nursing college and that such course of lectures and demonstrations fully covered the subjects of the syllabus prescribed by regulation for the preliminary examination and was given by teachers approved of by the Council; and

- (ii) has attended at an approved hospital for a period of at least two months in a full-time capacity.

II. No student nurse who is undergoing her training in a training school shall be admitted to Part I of the preliminary examination unless she produces a certificate signed by the matron of her training school that she has attended over a period of at least six months a complete course of lectures and demonstrations covering the subjects as prescribed by regulations for the preliminary examination.

III. No student nurse shall be admitted to Part II of the preliminary examination unless she has completed nine months of the period of training as prescribed in these regulations.

12. REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

I. No student nurse who is undergoing her training in a school of nursing approved by the Council shall be admitted to the final examination unless—

- (a) she has undergone not less than three years' training in all, has passed in the preliminary examination and has undergone at least two years' training subsequent to the date of that part of the preliminary examination in which she passed last;

- (b) she submits a certificate signed by the person in charge of the relevant school of nursing or approved hospital, certifying—

- (i) that at a nursing college, and extending over a period of at least three months, she has attended a complete course of lectures and demonstrations covering the subjects for the final examination as prescribed by regulation;

- (ii) sy aan goedgekeurde hospitale vir 'n tydperk van altesaam minstens twee jaar in al die verplegings metodes wat genoem word in die vakke vir die eindeksamen, soos voorgeskryf by regulasie, onderrig is en dit uitgevoer het;
- (c) sy 'n opgawe van verlof wat gedurende haar opleidingstydperk aan haar toegestaan is, onderteken deur die persoon in die beheer van die betrokke verpleegskool of goedgekeurde hospitaal, inlewer; en
- (d) sy 'n sertifikaat van goeie gesondheid inlewer wat deur 'n geregistreerde mediese praktisyn wat lid is van die personeel van een van die goedgekeurde hospitale, verbonde aan die betrokke verpleegskool, onderteken is.

II. Geen leerlingverpleegster wat haar opleiding aan 'n opleidingskool ontvang, word tot die eindeksamen toegelaat nie, tensy—

- (a) sy minstens drie jaar opleiding in 'n Klas I-opleidingskool of minstens vier jaar opleiding in 'n Klas II-opleidingskool ondergaan het, in die voorlopige eksamen geslaag het en minstens twee jaar opleiding ondergaan het na die datum van daardie deel van die voorlopige eksamen waarin sy laaste geslaag het;
- (b) sy 'n sertifikaat wat deur die matrone van die opleidingskool onderteken is, inlewer waarin gesertifiseer word dat sy—
 - (i) die opleidingskursus (insluitende die werklike verpleging van pasiënte) aan 'n goedgekeurde opleidingskool vir 'n tydperk soos in hierdie regulasies bepaal, deurgemaak het;
 - (ii) gedurende die opleidingstydperk aan die genoemde opleidingskool 'n volledige kursus voorlesings en demonstrasies, soos voorgeskryf by regulasie, bygewoon het;
- (c) sy 'n opgawe van verlof wat gedurende haar opleidingstydperk aan haar toegestaan is, onderteken deur die matrone van die betrokke opleidingskool inlewer; en
- (d) sy 'n sertifikaat van goeie gesondheid inlewer wat deur die senior geneeskundige beambte van die betrokke opleidingskool onderteken is.

III. 'n Kandidaat wat haar nie binne een jaar na die dag waarop sy haar opleiding voltooi vir die eindeksamen aanmeld nie moet verlengde opleiding ontvang, al na die Raad mag besluit, alvorens sy tot die eksamen toegelaat word.

(OPMERKING.—'n Kandidaat wat die eindeksamen met goeie gevolg afgelê het, word nie geregistreer nie alvorens die persoon in die beheer van die verpleegskool of die matrone van die opleidingskool, na gelang van die geval, waar sy haar opleiding ontvang het, by die Raad 'n sertifikaat ingedien het waarin verklaar word dat die betrokke leerlingverpleegster die volle opleidingstydperk soos bepaal in hierdie regulasies deurgemaak het.)

13. HERTOELATING TOT EKSAMENS.

- (a) Van 'n kandidaat wat met die eerste poging nie in die skriftelike of die praktiese deel van die eindeksamen slaag nie, word vereis om haar alleen in die deel waarin sy nie geslaag het nie, vir hereksamen aan te meld.
- (b) As 'n kandidaat in een of meer van die vraestelle van die skriftelike deel van die eindeksamen nie slaag nie word dit beskou dat sy in die hele skriftelike deel nie geslaag het nie.
- (c) As 'n kandidaat met haar tweede of 'n daaropvolgende poging nie in die skriftelike of praktiese deel van die eindeksamen slaag nie, word dit beskou dat sy in die hele eksamen nie geslaag het nie.
- (d) 'n Kandidaat wat nie in 'n eksamen slaag nie en 'n gesamentlike puntetal van minder as 40 persent van die totale aantal punte behaal, word nie toegelaat om haar vir die eksamen wat onmiddellik op die eksamen volg waarin sy nie geslaag het nie, aan te meld nie.

- (ii) that in approved hospitals, and extending over a period of not less than two years in all, she has received instruction and carried out all the nursing procedures mentioned in the subjects for the final examination as prescribed by regulation;

- (c) she submits a statement of leave granted to her during the period of her training, signed by the person in charge of the school of nursing or approved hospital concerned; and
- (d) she submits a certificate of good health signed by a registered medical practitioner on the staff of one of the approved hospitals attached to the relevant school of nursing.

II. No student nurse who is undergoing her training in a training school shall be admitted to the final examination unless—

- (a) she has undergone not less than three years' training in a Class I training school or four years' training in a Class II training school, has passed in the preliminary examination and has undergone at least two years' training subsequent to the date of that part of the preliminary examination in which she passed last;
- (b) she submits a certificate, signed by the matron of the training school, certifying that she—
 - (i) has undergone the course of training (including the actual nursing of patients) in an approved training school for a period as laid down in these regulations;
 - (ii) has attended, during the period of training at the aforesaid training school, a complete course of lectures and demonstrations as prescribed by regulation;
- (c) she submits a statement of leave granted to her during her period of training, signed by the matron of the training school concerned; and
- (d) she submits a certificate of good health signed by the senior medical officer of the training school concerned.

III. A candidate who does not present herself for the final examination within a period of one year from the date of the completion of her training shall be required to undergo such an extension of training as the Council may decide upon before being admitted to the examination.

(NOTE.—A candidate who has successfully completed the final examination will not be registered until the person in charge of the school of nursing or the matron of the training school, as the case may be, at which she underwent her training shall have furnished the Council with a certificate that the student nurse concerned has completed the full period of training as laid down in these regulation.)

13. RE-ADMISSION TO EXAMINATIONS.

- (a) A candidate who fails in the written or the practical portion of the final examination at her first attempt shall be required to present herself for re-examination only in that portion in which she has failed.
- (b) A candidate who fails to pass in one or more of the question papers of the written portion of the final examination shall be deemed to have failed the written portion as a whole.
- (c) If a candidate fails in the written or the practical portion of the final examination at her second or subsequent attempt at such examination she shall be deemed to have failed in the examination as a whole.
- (d) A candidate who fails to pass in an examination and obtains an aggregate mark of less than 40 per cent of the total marks available shall not be permitted to present herself for the examination immediately following the one in which she failed.

(e) 'n Kandidaat wat met haar tweede of daaropvolgende poging 'n eksamen nie slaag nie moet elke keer drie maande verdere opleiding aan 'n erkende opleidingskool of verpleegskool ontvang alvorens sy weer tot die eksamen toegelaat word. 'n Kandidaat moet aan hierdie vereiste voldoen en binne een jaar na publikasie van die uitslae van die laaste eksamen waarin sy nie geslaag het nie, weer vir die eksamen opgaan by gebreke waarvan sy verdere opleiding moet ontvang, al na die Raad mag besluit, alvorens sy weer tot die eksamen toegelaat word. Gedurende elke sodanige tydperk van drie maande moet die kandidaat minstens 24 voorlesings en demonstrasies in anatomie, fisiologie/erstehulp en higiëne, in die geval van die voorlopige eksamen, en in die geval van die eindeksamen in teorie en praktyk van verpleging, bywoon.

(f) Wanneer 'n kandidaat slegs een gedeelte van die eindeksamen moet aflê, moet sy die vereistes van regulasie 14 (c) van hierdie regulasies nakom. In hierdie geval word die totale punte vir die eksamen as 'n geheel bereken as die punte wat in hierdie gedeelte van die eksamen behaal is tesame met die punte behaal in die gedeelte van die eksamen wat sy by haar eerste poging met sukses afgelê het.

(g) Daar word beskou dat 'n kandidaat wat met haar eerste poging in beide die skriftelike en praktiese gedeeltes van die eindeksamen slaag maar minder as 50 persent van die totale maksimum puntetelling vir die hele eksamen behaal, slegs in die praktiese deel van die eksamen geslaag het.

(h) 'n Kandidaat wat met haar eerste poging in een of albei gedeeltes van die eindeksamen nie slaag nie moet binne een jaar na die dag waarop die uitslae van die eksamen waarin sy nie geslaag het nie, gepubliseer is, weer vir die eksamen opgaan, by gebreke waarvan sy verdere opleiding moet ontvang, al na die Raad mag besluit, alvorens sy weer tot die eksamen toegelaat word.

14. EKSAMENPUNTE.

(a) Geslaagdes word aangedui as „geslaag” of „geslaag met lof”.

(b) Om in die voorlopige eksamen te slaag, moet 'n kandidaat minstens 50 persent van die totale punte wat vir elke deel van die eksamen toegeken is, behaal.

(c) Om in die eindeksamen te slaag, moet 'n kandidaat minstens 40 persent van die maksimum punte in elkeen van die vraestelle vir die skriftelike deel en 50 persent in die mondelinge en praktiese deel van die eksamen en minstens 50 persent van die totale maksimum punte vir die hele eksamen behaal. Van die totale punte word 50 persent aan die skriftelike deel van die eksamen en 50 persent aan die mondelinge en praktiese deel van die eksamen toegeken.

(d) Om met lof te slaag in die voorlopige eksamen moet 'n kandidaat minstens 75 persent van die totale maksimum punte vir die hele eksamen behaal. Om met lof te slaag in die praktiese deel van die eindeksamen moet 'n kandidaat minstens 75 persent van die totale maksimum punte vir die betrokke deel behaal.

(e) Kandidate word nie in volgorde van verdienste geplaas nie en geen inligting aangaande die punte of plekke van kandidate word verstrek nie, behalwe in verband met 'n prys of toekenning wat deur die Raad goedgekeur word. In die geval van 'n kandidaat wat nie slaag nie, kan die betrokke verpleegskool of opleidingskool egter verwittig word van die deel van die eksamen waarin sy nie geslaag het om die eksaminatore tevrede te stel nie.

15. DATUMS VAN EKSAMENS EN INSKRYWINGS.

(a) *Voorlopige eksamen.*—(i) Die eksamens wat in regulasie 10 (a) (i) van hierdie regulasies genoem word, word gedurende die maande Januarie, Mei en September afgeneem en die sluitingsdatums is onderskeidelik 30

(e) A candidate who fails to pass an examination at her second or subsequent attempt at such examination shall each time be required to undergo three months' further training at a recognised training school or school of nursing before being readmitted to such examination. A candidate shall comply with this requirement and present herself for re-examination within a period of one year after the date of the publication of the results of the last examination in which she was unsuccessful, failing which she shall be required to undergo such further training as the Council may decide upon before being readmitted to the examination. During each such period of three months the candidate shall attend at least 24 lectures and demonstrations in Anatomy, Physiology, First Aid, and Hygiene in the case of the preliminary examination and in the Theory and Practice of Nursing in the case of the final examination.

(f) Where a candidate is required to take only one portion of the final examination she shall be required to comply with the requirements of regulation 14 (c) of these regulations. In this instance the aggregate marks for the examination as a whole shall be calculated on the marks obtained in this portion of the examination and the marks obtained by her in the portion of the examination successfully completed by her at her first attempt at the examination.

(g) A candidate who, at her first attempt, passes in both the written and the practical portions of the final examination but fails to obtain 50 per cent of the aggregate maximum marks for the whole examination shall be deemed to have passed in the practical portion of the examination only.

(h) A candidate who, at her first attempt, fails in either or in both portions of the final examination shall present herself for re-examination within a period of one year after the date of the publication of the results of the examination in which she failed, failing which she shall be required to undergo such an extension of training as the Council may decide upon before being readmitted to the examinations.

14. EXAMINATION MARKS.

(a) Successful candidates shall be shown as having “passed” or “passed with honours”.

(b) In order to pass in the preliminary examination a candidate shall be required to have obtained at least 50 per cent of the aggregate maximum marks in each part of the examination.

(c) In order to pass in the final examination a candidate shall be required to have obtained at least 40 per cent of the maximum marks in each of the question papers of the written portion and 50 per cent in the oral and practical portion of the examination, and to have obtained at least 50 per cent of the aggregate maximum marks for the whole examination. Fifty per cent of the aggregate marks shall be allocated to the written portion of the examination and 50 per cent to the oral and practical portion of the examination.

(d) In order to pass with honours in the preliminary examination a candidate shall be required to have obtained at least 75 per cent of the aggregate maximum marks for the whole examination. In order to pass with honours in the practical portion or the written portion of the final examination a candidate shall be required to have obtained at least 75 per cent of the aggregate maximum marks for the portion concerned.

(e) Candidates will not be placed in order of merit and no information in regard to the marks or places of candidates shall be given except in connection with a prize or award approved of by the Council. In the case of an unsuccessful candidate the school of nursing or training school concerned may, however, be advised in what portion of the examination such candidate failed to satisfy the examiners.

15. DATES OF EXAMINATIONS AND ENTRIES.

(a) *Preliminary Examination.*—(i) The examinations referred to in regulation 10 (a) (i) of these regulations shall be held during the months of January, May and September and the closing dates shall be the 30th

November, 31 Maart en 31 Julie. Aansoeke om toelating tot die eksamen moet voor of op bogenoemde sluitingsdatums by die Registrateur ingedien word.

(ii) Die eksamen gemeld in regulasie 10 (a) (ii) word gedurende die eerste veertien dae van Januarie, Mei en September afgeneem.

(b) *Eindeksamen.*—Die eindeksamens word gedurende die maande Maart, Julie en November afgeneem en die sluitingsdatums vir die eksamens is onderskeidelik 31 Desember, 30 April en 31 Augustus; met dien verstande dat die praktiese dele van die onderskeie eksamens onderskeidelik gedurende die maande Februarie, Junie en Oktober 'n aanvang kan neem en na die datums van die onderskeie skriftelike dele van die eksamens kan voortgaan.

Aansoeke om toelating tot die eksamens moet voor of op die bogenoemde sluitingsdatums by die Registrateur ingedien word.

(c) 'n Aansoek wat binne sewe dae na die sluitingsdatum van 'n eksamen ingedien word, word slegs by betaling van 'n verdere bedrag van £1. 1s. aangeneem.

(d) 'n Aansoek wat na die sewende dag maar voor of op die veertiende dag na die sluitingsdatum van 'n eksamen ingedien word, word slegs by betaling van 'n verdere bedrag van £2. 2s. aangeneem.

(e) 'n Aansoek wat na die veertiende dag maar voor of op die een-en-twintigste dag na die sluitingsdatum van 'n eksamen ingedien word, word slegs by betaling van 'n verdere bedrag van £3. 3s. aangeneem.

(f) Geen aansoek wat na die een-en-twintigste dag na die sluitingsdatum van 'n eksamen ingedien word, word aangeneem nie.

'n Aansoek om toelating tot 'n eksamen word nie beskou as ooreenkomstig hierdie regulasie „ingedien” nie, tensy 'n behoorlik ingevulde inskrywingsvorm, die eksamengelde en, waar dit van toepassing is, die verdere bedrag wat in subparagrafe (c), (d) en (e) van hierdie regulasie genoem word, die Registrateur bereik het.

16. EKSAMENSENTRUMS.

Met uitsondering van die eksamens in regulasie 10 (a) (ii) van hierdie regulasies genoem, word eksamens afgeneem op plekke wat die Raad aanwys. Reëlins vir spesiale sentrums kan getref word vir die gerief van kandidate wat die skriftelike eksamens aflê, mits die betrokke opleidingskool of verpleegskool die onkoste vir die reëlins van sulke sentrums dra.

17. EKSAMINATORE.

Uitgesonderd soos aangedui in regulasie 10 (a) (ii) van hierdie regulasies, word eksaminatore van tyd tot tyd deur die Raad aangestel. Die Raad kan voorts van tyd tot tyd moderatore vir sommige of alle skriftelike eksamen aanstel.

Die eksaminatore en moderatore handel volgens die reëls betreffende die afneem van die eksamen wat die Raad van tyd tot tyd vasstel en ontvang vergoeding teen tariewe wat die Raad bepaal. Hulle hoef nie lede van die Raad te wees nie.

18. EKSAMENGELDE.

Die volgende gelde is deur 'n kandidaat vir 'n eksamen aan die Raad betaalbaar:—

- (a) By aansoek om toelating tot deel I van die voorlopige eksamen, 'n bedrag van £1. Slaag 'n kandidaat nie in die eksamen nie, kan sy haar weer vir 'n hereksamen aanmeld teen betaling van 'n bedrag van £1 vir elke geleentheid.
- (b) By aansoek om toelating tot die eindeksamen, 'n bedrag van £5. In die geval van 'n hereksamen is die bedrag £2 vir elke deel van die eksamen waarvoor die kandidaat inskryf. Indien en sodra 'n kandidaat kwalifiseer, word haar naam in die register van geneeskundige en chirurgiese verpleegsters opgeneem sonder enige betaling.

November, 31st March and the 31st July respectively. Applications for admission to the examination shall be lodged with the Registrar on or before the above-mentioned closing dates.

(ii) The examination referred to in regulation 10 (a) (ii) shall be held during the first fourteen days of the month of January, May and September.

(b) *Final Examination.*—Examinations for the final examinations shall be held during the months of March, July and November and the closing dates for the examinations shall be the 31st December, 30th April and the 31st August respectively; provided that the practical portions of the respective examinations may be commenced during the months of February, June and October respectively and may continue after the dates of the respective written portions of the examinations. Applications for admission to the examinations shall be lodged with the Registrar on or before the above-mentioned closing dates.

(c) An application lodged within seven days after the closing date of any examination shall be accepted only on payment of an additional fee of £1. 1s.

(d) An application lodged after the seventh day but on or before the fourteenth day after the closing date of any examination shall be accepted only on payment of an additional fee of £2. 2s.

(e) An application lodged after the fourteenth day but on or before the twenty-first day after the closing date of any examination shall be accepted only on payment of an additional fee of £3. 3s.

(f) No application which is lodged after the twenty-first day after the closing date of any examination shall be accepted.

An application for admission to an examination shall not be deemed to have been “lodged” in terms of this regulation unless an entry form duly completed, the examination fees and, where applicable, the additional fee referred to in sub-paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) of this regulation, shall have reached the Registrar.

16. EXAMINATION CENTRES.

Excepting for the examination referred to in regulation 10 (a) (ii) of these regulations, examinations shall be held at such places as the Council may appoint. Special centres may be arranged for the convenience of the candidates taking the written examinations provided the training school or school of nursing concerned pays the expenses for arranging such centres.

17. EXAMINERS.

Except as indicated in regulation 10 (a) (ii) of these regulations, examiners shall be appointed by the Council from time to time. The Council may furthermore from time to time appoint moderators for any or all of the written examinations.

The examiners and moderators shall conform to such rules as the Council may from time to time resolve upon for the conduct of the examination, and shall receive remuneration at such rates as may be fixed by the Council. They need not be members of the Council.

18. EXAMINATION FEES.

The following fees shall be payable to the Council by a candidate for examination:—

- (a) On application for admission to Part I of the preliminary examination, a fee of £1. In the case of failure to pass in the examination, a candidate may present herself for re-examination on payment of a fee of £1 for each occasion.
- (b) On application for admission to the final examination a fee of £5. In the case of a re-entry the fee shall be £2 for each portion of the examination for which a candidate enters. If and when a candidate qualifies, she shall be admitted to the register of medical and surgical nurses without the payment of any fee.

19. HERSIENING VAN EKSAMENANTWOORDE.

(a) 'n Kandidaat vir 'n skriftelike eksamen kan teen betaling van 'n bedrag van twee ghienies (£2. 2s.) aansoek doen om haar antwoorde te laat hersien.

(b) Die hersiening van 'n kandidaat se antwoorde word gedoen deur die moderator(e), aangestel vir die betrokke eksamen, of deur 'n ander persoon of persone wat deur die Raad aangestel kan word.

(c) 'n Aansoek om hersiening van 'n kandidaat se antwoorde word op die voorgeskrewe vorm ingedien en moet die Registrateur binne 14 dae na die datum waarop die uitslae van die betrokke eksamen bekendgemaak is, bereik.

(d) Die punte wat na hersiening aan 'n kandidaat toegeken word, is finaal en beslissend.

(e) Die bedrag van £2. 2s. wat ten opsigte van 'n aansoek om hersiening van 'n kandidaat se antwoorde betaal is word nie aan die kandidaat terugbetaal nie, afgesien van wat die uitslag van die hersiening mag wees.

20. HERROEPING VAN REGULASIES.

Die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewings Nos. 1089 van 23 Mei 1946, 261 van 7 Februarie 1947, 2638 van 3 Desember 1948, 569 van 17 Maart 1950, 2008 van 18 Augustus 1950, 3144 van 15 Desember 1950, 1530 van 22 Junie 1951, 803 van 10 April 1952, 2407 van 17 Oktober 1952, en 2889 van 12 Desember 1952 word hierby herroep.

BYLAE A.

VEREISTES VIR DIE GOEDKEURING VAN 'N VERPLEEGKOLLEGE AS DEEL VAN 'N VERPLEEGSKOOL.

OMSKRYWING.

'n Verpleegkollege is 'n inrigting wat deur die Raad goedgekeur is en wat voorsiening vir die behoorlike onderrig en opleiding van leerlingverpleegsters in die teoretiese en praktiese aspekte van verpleging vir bepaalde typerke gedurende hul opleidingskursus maak.

'n Verpleegkollege kan as deel van 'n verpleegskool goedgekeur word as dit aan die volgende vereistes voldoen:—

- (1) Die opleiding van leerlinge in 'n kollege moet in samewerking met 'n goedgekeurde hospitaal of groep goedgekeurde hospitale geskied, en reëlins moet getref word vir die oorpasing van leerlinge van die kollege na geassosieerde goedgekeurde hospitale vir typerke wat die Raad van tyd tot tyd mag voorskryf.
- (2) Die persoon in die beheer van 'n kollege moet 'n geregistreerde geneeskundige en chirurgiese verpleegster wees wie se naam in die register van susterdosente voorkom.
- (3) Nie meer as vyf-en-twintig leerlinge vir elke voltydse lid van die onderwyspersoneel van 'n kollege mag op 'n bepaalde tydstip die kollege bywoon nie tensy die Raad anders besluit.
- (4) Die onderrig van leerlinge in vakke, uitgesonderd onderrig in die teorie en praktyk van verpleging, moet voorlesings deur geneeskundige praktisyns en ander persone wat 'n gespesialiseerde kennis dra van die besondere vak en wat in 'n deeltydse hoedanigheid in die personeel van 'n kollege aangestel kan word, insluit.
- (5) Elke lid van die onderwyspersoneel, hetsy voltydse of deeltydse, moet in die tak van verpleging waarin sy onderrig gee, as verpleegster geregistreer wees.
- (6) Leerlinge moet gedurende bywoning aan 'n verpleegkollege voorlesings en demonstrasies tot tevredenheid van die Raad bywoon en onder toesig van 'n lid van die onderwyspersoneel studeer.

19. RE-ASSESSMENT OF EXAMINATION ANSWERS.

(a) Any candidate at a written examination may, upon payment of a sum of two guineas (£2. 2s.) apply to have her answers re-assessed.

(b) The re-assessment of candidates' answers shall be done by the moderator(s) appointed for the examination in question, or by such other person or persons as may be appointed thereto by the Council.

(c) An application for the re-assessment of a candidate's answers shall be submitted on the prescribed form, and shall be submitted so as to reach the Registrar within 14 days of the date on which the results of the examination concerned were published.

(d) The marks allocated to a candidate upon re-assessment of her answers shall be final and binding.

(e) The fee of £2. 2s. paid in respect of an application for the re-assessment of a candidate's answers shall not be refunded to the candidate whatever the result of such assessment may be.

20. REPEAL OF REGULATIONS.

The regulations published under Government Notices Nos. 1089 of the 23rd May, 1946, 261 of the 7th February, 1947, 2638 of the 3rd December, 1948, 569 of the 17th March, 1950, 2008 of the 18th August, 1950, 3144 of the 15th December, 1950, 1530 of the 22nd June, 1951, 803 of the 10th April, 1952, 2407 of the 17th October, 1952, and 2889 of the 12th December, 1952, are hereby repealed.

ANNEXURE A.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE APPROVAL OF A NURSING COLLEGE AS FORMING PART OF A SCHOOL OF NURSING.

DEFINITION.

A nursing college shall mean an institution approved by the Council which provides for the proper education and training of student nurses in the theoretical and practical aspects of nursing for specified periods during their course of training.

A nursing college may be approved of as forming part of a school of nursing if it complies with the following requirements:—

- (1) The training of students in a college shall be conducted in conjunction with an approved hospital or group of approved hospitals; arrangements shall be made for the transfer of students between such college and its associated approved hospitals for such periods as may be prescribed by the Council from time to time.
- (2) The person in charge of a college shall be a registered medical and surgical nurse whose name appears in the register of sister tutors.
- (3) Not more than twenty-five students shall be in attendance at a college at any particular time for every full-time member of the teaching staff of such college unless the Council determines otherwise.
- (4) The instruction of students in subjects other than the theory and practice of nursing shall include lectures by medical practitioners and other persons who have a specialised knowledge of the particular subject and who may be appointed to the staff of a college in a part-time capacity.
- (5) Every member of the teaching staff, whether full-time or part-time, shall be registered as a nurse in the branch of nursing in which she is teaching.
- (6) While in attendance at a nursing college students shall be required to attend to the satisfaction of the Council lectures, demonstrations and study under supervision of a member of the teaching staff.

- (7) In 'n kollege moet daar voorsiening vir bevredigende plaasruimte vir die hou van voorlesings en demonstrasies gemaak word en die nodige uitrusting en modelle vir die behoorlike opleiding van leerlinge moet beskikbaar wees. Sodanige plaasruimte en uitrusting is onderworpe aan die goedkeuring van die Raad.
- (8) Leerlinge moet bevredigend behuis en gevoed word solank as wat hulle aan 'n kollege studeer.
- (9) Die Raad kan te eniger tyd die goedkeuring van 'n kollege intrek as dit, volgens die mening van die Raad, nie aan voornoemde vereistes voldoen nie.

BYLAE B.

VEREISTES VIR DIE GOEDKEURING VAN HOSPITALE AS DEEL VAN 'N VERPLEEGSKOOL.

1. 'n Hospitaal word nie as deel van 'n verpleegskool goedgekeur nie tensy dit aan die volgende vereistes voldoen:—

- (a) Daar moet tot tevredenheid van die Raad bewys word dat daar in die hospitaal wat saamwerk met die geassosieerde goedgekeurde hospitale in die verpleegskool—
 - (i) 'n voldoende aantal en verskeidenheid geneeskundige en chirurgiese gevalle (manlik, vroulik en kinders) beskikbaar is om materiaal vir die doeltreffende opleiding van leerlingverpleegsters te verskaf;
 - (ii) fasiliteite beskikbaar is vir die doeltreffende opleiding van leerlinge in al die vakke wat in die leerplan voorgeskryf is.
- (b) Leerlingverpleegsters moet as studente behandel word en in die reël moet hul opleiding voorkeur geniet bo enige ander pligte wat van hulle vereis mag word.
- (c) Alle lede van die verpleegpersoneel wat aan die opleiding van leerlingverpleegsters deelneem, moet geregistreerde geneeskundige en chirurgiese verpleegsters wees.
- (d) As die inrigting 'n bestuursraad het, moet minstens een mediese praktisyn lid van die Raad wees.
- (e) Die matrone van die hospitaal is verantwoordelik vir die opleiding, ooreenkomstig die vereistes van die raad, van leerlingverpleegsters in die hospitaal.
- (f) Leerlingverpleegsters moet vir minstens 40 uur per week diens doen; met dien verstande dat daar nie van 'n leerlingverpleegster vereis mag word om langer as agt uur diens op enige dag te doen nie.
- (g) Leerlingverpleegsters moet een dag per week vry gegee word wanneer hulle dagdiens doen en een nag per week vry wanneer hulle nagdiens doen, en daarbenewens moet 30 agtereenvolgende dae vakansieverlof per jaar en 15 agtereenvolgende dae vakansieverlof gedurende die laaste ses maande van hul opleidingstydperk aan hulle toegestaan word. (Sien regulasie 5 vir siekteverlof.)
- (h) Leerlingverpleegsters moet altesaam nie langer as 10½ maande gedurende hul opleidingstydperk of nie langer as drie maande gedurende enige tydperk van 12 maande nagdiens doen nie.
- (i) Leerlingverpleegsters moet tot tevredenheid van die Raad gehuisves en gevoed word.
- (j) Leerlingverpleegsters moet by toelating tot opleiding en daarna minstens een keer per jaar geneeskundig ondersoek word, insluitende 'n X-straalondersoek van die bors.
- (k) Hospitale moet die oorplasing van leerlingverpleegsters na verpleegkolleges en hospitale in die verpleegskool vir sulke tydperke as wat die Raad van tyd tot tyd mag bepaal, gedurende hul opleidingstydperk toelaat.
- (l) Nie meer as vier leerlingverpleegsters vir elke geregistreerde geneeskundige en chirurgiese verpleegster wat gewoonlik in die personeel van die hospitaal in diens is, mag aangeneem word nie.
- (m) 'n Lid van die geneeskundige personeel moet die hospitaal daaglik besoek.

- (7) Provision shall be made in a college for satisfactory accommodation for lectures and demonstrations and the necessary equipment and models for the proper instruction of students shall be available. Such accommodation and equipment shall be subject to approval by the Council.
- (8) Provision shall be made for students to be satisfactorily housed and fed while in attendance at a college.
- (9) The Council may withdraw its approval of a college at any time if, in the opinion of the Council, it does not comply with the foregoing requirements.

ANNEXURE B.

CONDITIONS FOR APPROVAL OF HOSPITALS AS FORMING PART OF A SCHOOL OF NURSING.

1. No hospital shall be approved as forming part of a school of nursing unless it complies with the following requirements:—

- (a) Proof shall be furnished to the satisfaction of the Council that in the hospital in conjunction with the associated approved hospitals in the school of nursing—
 - (i) a sufficient number and variety of medical and surgical cases (male, female and children) are available to furnish material for the adequate training of student nurses;
 - (ii) facilities are available for the adequate training of students in all the subjects prescribed in the syllabus.
- (b) Student nurses shall be treated as students and their training shall normally receive precedence over any other duties that may be required to be performed by them.
- (c) All members of the nursing staff who take part in the training of student nurses shall be registered medical and surgical nurses.
- (d) If the institution has a board of management, at least one medical practitioner is a member of the board.
- (e) The matron of the hospital shall be responsible for the training of student nurses in the hospital in accordance with the Council's requirements.
- (f) Student nurses shall be required to be on duty for not less than 40 hours per week; provided that a student nurse shall not be required to be on duty for more than 8 hours in any one day.
- (g) Student nurses shall be allowed one day off-duty per week when on day duty and one night off-duty per week when on night duty and, in addition thereto, thirty consecutive days vacation leave of absence per year and fifteen consecutive days vacation leave of absence during the last six months of their period of training. (For sick leave refer to regulation 5.)
- (h) Student nurses shall not be required to be on night duty for a total period of more than 10½ months during their course of training or more than 3 months in any period of 12 months.
- (i) Student nurses shall be housed and fed to the satisfaction of the Council.
- (j) Student nurses shall be medically examined, including X-ray of chest, upon admission to training and at least once per year thereafter.
- (k) Hospitals shall permit student nurses to be transferred to nursing colleges and hospitals in the school of nursing for such periods in their course of training as may be determined by the Council from time to time.
- (l) Not more than four student nurses shall be accepted for each registered medical and surgical nurse normally employed on the staff of the hospital.
- (m) A member of the medical staff visits the hospital daily.

2. Nieteenstaande die voorwaardes en vereistes wat in paragraaf 1 vervat is, kan die Raad na sy goeëdunke, 'n hospitaal as deel van 'n verpleegskool goedkeur as sodanige hospitaal nie aan een of meer van genoemde voorwaardes en vereistes voldoen nie, en as dit tot tevredenheid van die Raad bewys lewer dat dit in alle ander opsigte voldoende fasiliteite vir die behoorlike opleiding van leerlingverpleegsters kan verskaf. Sodanige goedkeuring, ooreenkomstig hierdie paragraaf verleen, kan vir enige beperkte termyn of tydperk of op sodanige ander voorwaardes as wat die Raad mag bepaal, verleen word.

3. Die Raad of 'n persoon wat behoorlik opdrag van die Raad daartoe het, het die reg om 'n hospitaal wat deel van 'n verpleegskool uitmaak te eniger tyd te inspekter en om sodanige inligting as wat nodig geag mag word, te vra.

4. Die Raad het die reg om sy goedkeuring van 'n hospitaal as deel van 'n verpleegskool, in te trek as dit na ondersoek blyk dat dit nie aan die vereistes wat by regulasie voorgeskryf is, voldoen nie of as dit om enige rede nie die opleiding van leerlingverpleegsters bevredigend uitvoer nie.

BYLAE C.

VEREISTES VIR DIE GOEDKEURING VAN 'N HOSPITAAL OF GROEP HOSPITALE AS 'N OPLEIDINGSKOOI VIR GENEESKUNDIGE EN CHIRURGIESE VERPLEEGSTERS.

1. 'n Opleidingskool bestaan uit 'n hospitaal of groep hospitale waarin manlike en vroulike persone behandel word en wat, volgens die Raad se oordeel, weens die gehalte en omvang van die materiaal en onderrig aldaar verskaf, geskik is om kandidate op te lei vir toelating tot die Raad se register van verpleegsters en moet deur die Raad goedgekeur word.

2. Opleidingskole word verdeel in twee klasse, onderskeidelik omskryf as Klas I en Klas II; met dien verstande dat die Raad geen verdere Klas II-opleidingskole goedkeur na afkondiging van hierdie regulasies nie.

'n Opleidingskool wat uit 'n groep hospitale bestaan, word goedgekeur as 'n Klas I-opleidingskool met die voorbehoud dat die Raad die reg het om te bepaal watter deel van die opleiding elke leerling moet ontvang aan die verskeie hospitale wat dele van die opleidingskool uitmaak.

3. Geen hospitaal of groep hospitale word goedgekeur as 'n opleidingskool nie, tensy—

(a) bewys gelewer word tot tevredenheid van die Raad dat in die hospitaal of hospitale in die opleidingskool—

(i) 'n genoegsame aantal en verskeidenheid geneeskundige en chirurgiese gevalle (manlik, vroulik en kinders) beskikbaar is om materiaal vir die doeltreffende opleiding van leerlingverpleegsters te verskaf; en

(ii) fasiliteite beskikbaar is vir die doeltreffende opleiding van leerlinge in al die vakke wat in die leerplan voorgeskryf is;

(b) alle lede van die verpleegpersoneel wat aan die opleiding van leerlingverpleegsters deelneem, geregistreerde geneeskundige en chirurgiese verpleegsters is;

(c) as die inrigting 'n bestuursraad het, minstens een mediese praktisyn 'n lid van die raad is;

(d) van leerlingverpleegsters vereis word om vir minstens 40 uur per week diens te doen; met dien verstande dat 'n leerlingverpleegster nie langer as agt uur diens op enige dag mag doen nie;

(e) leerlingverpleegsters een dag per week vry gegee word wanneer hulle dag diens doen en een nag per week vry wanneer hulle nagdiens doen en daarbenewens 30 agtereenvolgende dae vakansieverlof per jaar en 15 agtereenvolgende dae vakansieverlof gedurende die laaste ses maande van hul opleidingstydperk, toegestaan word (sien regulasie 5 vir siekteverlof);

2. Notwithstanding the conditions and requirements set out in paragraph 1, the Council may, in its discretion, approve of a hospital as forming part of a school of nursing if such hospital does not comply with one or more of the said conditions and requirements and if it proves to the satisfaction of the Council that it can in all other respects provide adequate facilities for the proper training of student nurses. Any such approval granted in terms of this paragraph may be granted for any limited term or period or upon such other conditions as the Council may determine.

3. The Council or a person duly deputed thereto by the Council shall have the right to inspect a hospital forming part of a school of nursing at any time and to call for such information as may be deemed necessary.

4. The Council shall have the right to withdraw its approval of a hospital as forming part of a school of nursing if after investigation it is found that it does not comply with the requirements prescribed by regulation, or for any reason does not conduct the training of students satisfactorily.

ANNEXURE C.

CONDITIONS FOR THE APPROVAL OF A HOSPITAL OR GROUP OF HOSPITALS AS A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NURSES.

1. A training school shall consist of a hospital or group of hospitals in which male and female persons are treated and which, in the opinion of the Council is competent through the quality and extent of the material and instruction given thereat to train candidates for admission to its register of nurses, and shall be subject to the approval of the Council.

2. Training schools shall be divided into two classes, described respectively as Class I and Class II; provided the Council shall not, after the promulgation of these regulations, approve of any further Class II training schools.

A training school which consists of a group of hospitals shall be approved of as a Class I training school subject to the proviso that the Council shall have the right to determine the portion of training which each student shall undergo at the various hospitals constituting the training school.

3. No hospital or group of hospitals shall be approved of as a training school unless—

(a) proof is furnished to the satisfaction of the Council that in the hospital(s) in the training school—

(i) a sufficient number and variety of medical and surgical cases (male, female and children) are available to furnish material for the adequate training of student nurses;

(ii) facilities are available for the adequate training of students in all the subjects prescribed in the syllabus;

(b) all members of the nursing staff who take part in the training of student nurses are registered medical and surgical nurses;

(c) if the institution has a board of management, at least one medical practitioner is a member of the board;

(d) student nurses are required to be on duty for not less than 40 hours per week; provided that a student nurse is not required to be on duty for more than eight hours in any one day;

(e) student nurses are allowed one day off-duty per week when on day duty and one night off-duty per week when on night duty and, in addition thereto, 30 consecutive days' vacation leave of absence per year and 15 consecutive days' vacation leave of absence during the last six months of their period of training (for sick leave refer to regulation 5);

- (f) 'n leerlingverpleegster wat haar opleiding aan 'n Klas I-opleidingskool ontvang en 'n leerlingverpleegster wat haar opleiding aan 'n Klas II-opleidingskool ontvang, altesaam onderskeidelik hoogstens 10½ maande en 13½ maande en nie langer as drie maande gedurende enige tydperk van 12 maande nagdiens doen nie;
- (g) leerlingverpleegsters tot tevredenheid van die Raad gehuisves en gevoed word;
- (h) leerlingverpleegsters by toelating tot opleiding en daarna minstens een keer per jaar geneeskundig ondersoek word, insluitende 'n X-straalondersoek van die bors;
- (i) die kursus voorlesings en demonstrasies so opgestel is dat leerlingverpleegsters hulle vir die eind-eksamen kan aanmeld na voltooiing van drie jaar opleiding aan 'n Klas I-opleidingskool en vier jaar opleiding aan 'n bestaande Klas II-opleidingskool;
- (j) 'n lid van die geneeskundige personeel die hospitaal daaglik besoek en, in die geval van 'n groep hospitale, 'n lid van die geneeskundige personeel elkeen van sodanige hospitale daaglik besoek.

4. Nieteenstaande die voorwaardes en vereistes wat in paragraaf 3 vervat is, kan die Raad na sy goeddunke 'n hospitaal as 'n opleidingskool goedkeur as sodanige hospitaal nie aan een of meer van genoemde voorwaardes en vereistes voldoen nie en as dit by die Raad aansoek doen en bewys tot tevredenheid van die Raad lewer dat dit in alle ander opsigte voldoende fasiliteite vir die behoorlike opleiding van leerlingverpleegsters kan verskaf. Sodanige goedkeuring ooreenkomstig hierdie paragraaf verleen, kan vir enige beperkte termyn of tydperk of op sodanige ander of bykomende voorwaardes as wat die Raad mag bepaal, verleen word.

5. Die Raad of 'n persoon wat opdrag daartoe van die Raad het, het die reg om 'n opleidingskool te eniger tyd te inspekteer en om sodanige inligting as wat nodig geag mag word, te vra.

6. Die Raad het die reg om sy goedkeuring van 'n inrigting as 'n opleidingskool in te trek as dit na ondersoek blyk dat dit nie aan die vereistes soos hierbo voorgeskryf voldoen nie of as dit om enige rede nie die opleiding van leerlingverpleegsters bevredigend uitvoer nie.

* No. 1962.]

[4 September 1953.]

DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE VERPLEEGSTERSRAAD.

REGULASIES VIR DIE OPLEIDING EN EKSAMINEER VAN VERPLEGERS, OPGESTEL KRAGTENS ARTIKEL VIER VAN DIE WET OP VERPLEEGSTERS, No. 45 VAN 1944.

Die Minister van Gesondheid het, in die uitoefening van die bevoegdheid hom verleen by subartikel (2) van artikel vier van die Wet op Verpleegsters, 1944 (Wet No. 45 van 1944), soos gewysig, sy goedkeuring geheg aan onderstaande regulasies wat die Suid-Afrikaanse Verpleegstersraad kragtens subartikel (1) van genoemde artikel van genoemde Wet opgestel het:—

1. WOORDBEPALING.

In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken „Wet”, die Wet op Verpleegsters, 1944 (Wet No. 45 van 1944), en 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan 'n betekenis in die Wet geheg is, het dieselfde betekenis wanneer dit in hierdie regulasies gebruik word.

2. VERPLEEGSKOLE EN OPLEIDINGSKOLE.

I. (a) Geen verpleegskool word deur die Raad goedgekeur nie tensy—

- (i) dit bestaan uit 'n verpleegkollege wat deur die Raad goedgekeur is en 'n geaffilieerde hospitaal of groep hospitale wat as deel van die verpleegskool deur die Raad goedgekeur is; en

- (f) student nurses are not required to be on night duty for more than a total period of 10½ months in the case of a student nurse undergoing her training at a Class I training school and 13½ months in the case of a student nurse undergoing her training at a Class II training school; provided that student nurses shall not be required to be on night duty for more than three months in any period of 12 months;

(g) student nurses are housed and fed to the satisfaction of the Council;

(h) student nurses are medically examined, including X-ray of chest, upon admission to training and at least once per year thereafter;

(i) the course of lectures and demonstrations are so arranged that student nurses may present themselves for the final examination when they have completed three years' training in a Class I training school and four years' training in an existing Class II training school;

(j) a member of the medical staff visits the hospital daily and, in the case of a group of hospitals, a member of the medical staff visits each such hospital daily.

4. Notwithstanding the conditions and requirements set out in paragraph 3, the Council may, in its discretion approve of a hospital as a training school if such hospital does not comply with one or more of the said conditions and requirements and if the hospital makes application to the Council and proves to the satisfaction of the Council that it can in all other respects provide adequate facilities for the proper training of student nurses. Any such approval granted in terms of this paragraph may be granted for any limited term or period or upon such other or additional conditions as the Council may determine.

5. The Council or a person deputed thereto by the Council shall have the right to inspect a training school at any time and to call for such information as may be deemed necessary.

6. The Council shall have the right to withdraw its approval of an institution as a training school if after investigation it is found that it does not comply with the requirements prescribed above, or for any reason does not conduct the training of student nurses satisfactorily.

* No. 1962.]

[4 September 1953.]

THE SOUTH AFRICAN NURSING COUNCIL.

REGULATIONS FOR THE TRAINING AND EXAMINATION OF MALE NURSES MADE UNDER SECTION FOUR OF THE NURSING ACT, No. 45 OF 1944.

The Minister of Health, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (2) of section four of the Nursing Act, 1944 (Act No. 45 of 1944), as amended, has approved of the following regulations made by the South African Nursing Council under sub-section (1) of the said section of the said Act:—

1. INTERPRETATION.

In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates, “Act” means the Nursing Act, 1944 (Act No. 45 of 1944), and any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act bears, when used in these regulations, the same meaning.

2. SCHOOLS OF NURSING AND TRAINING SCHOOLS.

I. (a) No school of nursing shall be approved of by the Council unless—

- (i) it consists of a nursing college approved by the Council and an affiliated hospital or group of hospitals which has been approved by the Council as forming part of the school of nursing; and

- (ii) 'n persoon wat as 'n verpleger of as 'n geneeskundige en chirurgiese verpleegster geregistreer is, as die persoon in die beheer daarvan benoem is of die matrone of superintendent van elke hospitaal wat as deel van die verpleegskool goedgekeur is, benoem is om verantwoordelik te wees vir alle aspekte van die opleiding van die leerlingverplegers wat aan so 'n hospitaal verbonde is.

(b) Geen inrigting word deur die Raad as 'n verpleegkollege goedgekeur nie tensy dit voldoen aan die vereistes wat in Bylae A hiervan gespesifiseer is, en geen hospitaal of groep hospitale word deur die Raad as deel van 'n verpleegskool goedgekeur nie tensy dit voldoen aan die vereistes wat in Bylae B hiervan gespesifiseer is.

II. (a) Geen opleidingskool word deur die Raad goedgekeur nie tensy dit bestaan uit een of meer hospitale wat deur die Raad goedgekeur is.

(b) Geen hospitaal of groep hospitale word deur die Raad as 'n opleidingskool goedgekeur nie tensy dit voldoen aan die vereistes wat in Bylae C hiervan gespesifiseer is.

3. VEREISTES VIR TOELATING TOT OPLEIDING.

Niemand word tot 'n verpleegskool of 'n opleidingskool vir opleiding toegelaat nie tensy hy aan die persoon in die beheer van die betrokke verpleegskool of opleidingskool die volgende voorlê:—

- (a) 'n Sertifikaat van algemene onderwys wat minstens gelykstaande is met 'n standerd agt-sertifikaat van 'n onderwysdepartement in die Unie.

(Indien daar nie 'n sertifikaat van 'n skool voorgelê kan word nie, moet 'n sertifikaat van die Prinsipaal van 'n Tegniese Kollege of die Prinsipaal van 'n Skool of 'n Inspekteur van Skole of 'n Direkteur van Onderwys voorgelê word waarby gesertifiseer word dat die standaard van algemene onderwys van die betrokke persoon gelykstaande is met dié van 'n persoon wat in besit is van 'n standerd agt-sertifikaat van 'n onderwysdepartement in die Unie.)

- (b) 'n Sertifikaat van goeie gesondheid.

[OPMERKING.—Die aandag word op die voorgeskrewe vereistes gevestig waarvolgens (i) elke leerlingverpleger by die Raad geregistreer moet word binne ses weke na die datum van aanvang van sy opleiding en (ii) niemand as verpleger geregistreer kan word nie alvorens hy die ouderdom van 21 jaar bereik het.]

4. OPLEIDINGSTYDPERK.

I. (a) Die opleidingstydperk van 'n verpleger aan 'n verpleegskool is 3½ jaar.

(b) Elke leerlingverpleger wat sy opleiding aan 'n verpleegskool ontvang, moet—

- (i) vir minstens vier maande en vir hoogstens ses maande gedurende sy eerste jaar van opleiding en altesaam vir minstens drie maande en vir hoogstens vier maande gedurende sy tweede en derde jare van 'n opleiding 'n verpleegkollege bywoon; met dien verstande dat hy vir minstens een maand gedurende sy tweede jaar van opleiding 'n verpleegkollege bywoon; en
- (ii) een of meer goedgekeurde hospitale van die betrokke verpleegskool vir minstens twee en 'n half jaar van die totale opleidingstydperk bywoon.

[OPMERKING.—Die tydperke vermeld in paragrawe (i) en (ii) van hierdie regulasie, hoef nie aaneenlopend te wees nie.]

II. Die tydperk van opleiding vir 'n verpleger aan 'n opleidingskool is 3½ jaar.

III. In geval 'n leerlingverpleger van 'n opleidingskool na 'n verpleegskool, en omgekeerd, oorgeplaas word, word die tydperk van opleiding wat hy aan die vorige opleidingskool of verpleegskool, deurgemaak het, na gelang van die geval, ten volle erken.

- (ii) a person who is registered as a male nurse or as a medical and surgical nurse has been designated as the person in charge thereof or the matron or superintendent of each hospital which has been approved as forming part of the school or nursing has been designated as being responsible for all aspects of the training of student nurses attached to such hospital.

(b) No institution shall be approved of by the Council as a nursing college unless it conforms to the requirements specified in Annexure A hereto and no hospital or group of hospitals shall be approved of by the Council as forming part of a school of nursing unless it conforms to the requirements specified in Annexure B hereto.

II. (a) No training school shall be approved of by the Council unless it consists of one or more hospitals approved by the Council.

(b) No hospital or group of hospitals shall be approved of by the Council as a training school, unless it conforms to the requirements specified in Annexure C hereto.

3. REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO TRAINING.

No person shall be admitted to a school of nursing or to a training school for training unless he submits to the person in charge of the relevant school of nursing or training school—

- (a) a certificate of general education at least equal to a standard eight certificate of an education department in the Union;

(Where a school certificate cannot be produced, a certificate by the Principal of a Technical College, or by the Principal of a School, or by an Inspector of Schools, or by a Director of Education, must be submitted certifying that the standard of general education of the person concerned is equivalent to that of a person who holds the standard eight certificate of an education department in the Union.);

- (b) a certificate of good health.

[NOTE.—Attention is invited to prescribed requirements whereby (i) every student nurse must be registered with the Council within six weeks of the date of his commencement of training and (ii) no person may be registered as a nurse until he has attained the age of 21 years.]

4. PERIOD OF TRAINING.

I. (a) The period of training as a male nurse in a school of nursing shall be three and a half years.

(b) Every student nurse who is undergoing his training in a school of nursing shall attend—

- (i) a nursing college for not less than four months and for not more than six months during his first year of training and for not less than three months and for not more than four months in all during his second and third years of training; provided that he shall attend a nursing college for at least one month during his second year of training; and
- (ii) one or more approved hospital(s) of the relevant school of nursing for at least two and a half years of the total period of training.

[NOTE.—The periods indicated in paragraphs (i) and (ii) of this regulation need not be continuous.]

II. The period of training as a male nurse in a training school shall be three and a half years.

III. In the event of a student nurse being transferred from a training school to a school of nursing and vice versa, the period of training undergone by him at the former training school or school of nursing, as the case may be, shall be recognised in full.

5. ONDERBREKING VAN OPLEIDING.

Opleiding moet aaneenlopend wees. As 'n leerling-verpleger sy opleidingstydperk onderbreek, moet hy so 'n onderbreking goedmaak sodat hy die hele opleidings-tydperk, soos in hierdie regulasies bepaal, deurmaak.

As die onderbreking langer as ses maande is, moet hy daarenbowe 'n verlengde opleiding wat gelykstaan met die helfte van die tydperk van die onderbreking ontvang, tensy die Raad anders besluit.

Geen vorige opleiding word erken as 'n leerling-verpleger sy opleiding meer as een keer onderbreek het nie, tensy die Raad anders besluit.

Siekteverlof van hoogstens dertig dae kan aan 'n leerling-verpleger gedurende sy opleidingstydperk toegestaan word, en hy moet alle siekteverlof wat daarenbenewens aan hom toegestaan word, goedmaak; met dien verstande dat indien die siekteverlof 180 dae te bowe gaan, hy daarenbenewens 'n verdere tydperk van opleiding gelykstaande met die helfte van die tydperk van siekteverlof aan hom toegestaan, moet deurmaak tensy die Raad anders besluit.

Vir die toepassing van hierdie regulasie beteken die uitdrukking „onderbreking van opleiding” die beëindiging van 'n leerlingverpleger se dienste aan sy verpleegskool of opleidingskool.

6. VRYSTELLING VAN OPLEIDING.

'n Leerlingverpleger wat 'n geregistreerde verpleger van sielsiektes of 'n geregistreerde verpleger van swak-sinniges is, word van die eerste jaar van die opleidingskursus, soos by hierdie regulasies voorgeskryf, vrygestel en hy word ook vrygestel van die voorlopige eksamen en van die bywoning van die voorlesings en demonstrasies wat daarvoor vereis word.

7. VOORLESINGS EN DEMONSTRASIES.

Elke leerlingverpleger moet 'n volledige kursus voorlesings en demonstrasies oor die vakke wat by regulasie voorgeskryf is vir die voorlopige en eindeksamen vir verplegers, bywoon. Alle voorlesings moet deur persone wat deur die Raad goedgekeur is, gegee word en demonstrasies moet deur geregistreerde verpleegsters of verplegers gehou word. Elke leerlingverpleger moet altesaam minstens 30 demonstrasies in al die afdelings bywoon en moet minstens tien van hierdie demonstrasies in die afdelings bygewoon het alvorens hy hom vir deel II van die voorlopige eksamen laat inskryf.

8. PRAKTIESE OPLEIDING.

I. Elke leerlingverpleger wat sy opleiding aan 'n verpleegskool ontvang, moet gedurende die tydperke wat hy in die goedgekeurde hospitaal of hospitale deurbring, in al die verplegingsmetodes wat genoem word in die leerplan vir die voorlopige en eindeksamen, soos voorgeskryf by regulasie, onderrig word en dit uitvoer en vir hierdie doel moet elke sodanige leerlingverpleger van een goedgekeurde hospitaal na 'n ander in die betrokke verpleegskool oorgeplaas word as dit nodig is.

II. Elke leerlingverpleger wat sy opleiding aan 'n opleidingskool ontvang, moet gedurende die loop van sy opleiding aan sodanige opleidingskool in al die verplegingsmetodes wat genoem word in die leerplan vir die voorlopige en eindeksamen, soos voorgeskryf by regulasie onderrig word en dit uitvoer. Elke leerling moet minstens drie weke in 'n operasiesaal deurbring.

9. LEERPLAN.

Die leerplan vir die voorlopige en eindeksamen is as volg:—

A. DIE VOORLOPIGE EKSAMEN.

Die opleidingskursus vir die voorlopige eksamen vir verplegers moet binne die bestek daarvan die volgende vakke insluit:—

[OPMERKING.—(i) Slegs 'n elementêre kennis van die fundamentele beginsels van die vakke wat vir die voorlopige eksamen voorgeskryf word, word verlang. Die aspekte van die vakke wat vir verplegers van belang is, moet in die besonder beklemtoon word. Onbelangrike besonderhede moet nie in die onderrig ingesluit word nie, en die doel van die dosente moet wees om leerlinge vertrouwd te maak met die hoofbeginsels van die vakke.]

5. BREAKS IN TRAINING.

Training shall be continuous. Any period during which a student nurse has broken his training shall be made up so that he shall complete the full period of training as laid down by these regulations.

If the break exceeds a period of six months, he must in addition, unless the Council determines otherwise, undergo an extension of training equal to one-half of the period of such break.

No recognition of previous training shall be given to a student nurse who has more than one break in his training, unless the Council determine otherwise.

During his period of training a student nurse may be allowed sick leave not exceeding thirty days and he shall be required to make up any sick leave granted to him in excess thereof; provided that if the period of sick leave exceeds 180 days he must, in addition, undergo an extension of training equal to half the period of sick leave granted, unless the Council determines otherwise.

For the purpose of this regulation the expression “break in training” shall mean the termination of a student's service with his school of nursing or training school.

6. EXEMPTION FROM TRAINING.

A student nurse being a registered mental nurse or a registered nurse for mental defectives shall be exempted from the first year of the course of training as prescribed by these regulations and shall further be exempted from the preliminary examination and from attendance at the course of lectures and demonstrations required therefor.

7. LECTURES AND DEMONSTRATIONS.

Every student nurse shall attend a complete course of lectures and demonstrations covering the subjects for the preliminary and final examinations for male nurses as prescribed by regulation. All lectures shall be given by persons approved of by the Council and demonstrations shall be given by registered nurses. Every student nurse shall attend at least 30 demonstrations in all in the wards and shall attend at least 10 of these demonstrations in the wards before he enters for Part II of the preliminary examination.

8. PRACTICAL TRAINING.

I. Every student nurse undergoing his training in a school of nursing shall, during the periods spent in the approved hospital or hospitals, receive instruction in and carry out all the nursing procedures mentioned in the syllabus for the preliminary and final examinations as prescribed by regulation and as may be necessary for this purpose every such student nurse shall be transferred from one approved hospital to another in the relevant school of nursing.

II. Every student nurse undergoing his training in a training school shall, during the course of his training at such training school, receive instruction in, and carry out, all the nursing procedures mentioned in the syllabus for the preliminary and final examinations as prescribed by regulation. Every student shall spend at least three weeks in an operating theatre.

9. SYLLABUS.

The syllabus for the preliminary and final examinations shall be as follows:—

A. THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

The course of training for the preliminary examination for male nurses shall include within its scope the following subjects:—

[NOTE.—(i) Only an elementary knowledge of the fundamental principles of the subjects prescribed for the preliminary examination is required. Special emphasis should be laid on those aspects of the subjects which are of interest to nurses. Unimportant details should not be taught and it should be the aim of teachers to familiarise students with the essential rudiments of the subjects.]

(1) *Die geskiedenis en die etiek van verpleging.*

(Voorlesings van altesaam minstens 6 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

Inleiding tot die geskiedenis van verpleging.—Belangrikheid van die kennis van algemene geskiedenis as 'n agtergrond vir die geskiedenis van verpleging; primitiewe instinkmatige versorging van siekes gedurende die tydperke van die Animisme en Politeïsme; die primitiewe moeder as die eerste verpleegster; die toordokter; die priester-geneeskundige; die vroedvrou; die versorging van siekes in die tyd van die antieke beskawings.

*Die Christelike tydperk en die Middeleeue.**Die moderne tydperk.**Die geskiedenis van verpleging in Suid-Afrika.*

Inleiding tot die etiek van verpleging.—Betekenis en herkoms van etiek, sedes, gebruike in teenstelling met etiket, gewoontes en godsdienste; die verwantskap tussen gedrag en karakter; etiese beginsels; praktiese toepassing hiervan op die lewe van die verpleegster met betrekking tot die hospitaal en opleidingskool, haar werk, pasiënte, kollegas en werkers in ander groepe.

Die sosiale basis van die etiek.—Die persoon in verhouding tot die samelewing; fundamentele en essensiële eenheid tussen die individu en die samelewing; fundamentele regte van die lewe; vryheid en die strewe na geluk; lewenshouding; die keuse van 'n lewensdoel; ideale wat die moeite werd is; karakterbepaling; oormoedstering van temperament; waarde van nadenke; beslissende faktor in gedrag; die krag van 'n ideaal.

(2) *Elementêre teorie en praktyk van verpleging.*

(Voorlesings, demonstrasies en kliniese werk van minstens 100 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

Etiese aspekte; hospitaletiket; verhouding van verpleegster teenoor pasiënt, publiek, familiebetrekkings van die pasiënt en hospitaalpersoneel, opnemings- en waarnemings van pasiënte; bewaring van pasiënt se besittings; afdelingswerk; bedopmaak; spesiale beddens; die meet van koors en asemhaling en die tel van polsslae; tabeltering; toediening van geneesmiddels deur die mond; voeding van die pasiënt; opdis van maaltye; rangskikking van skinkbord; versorging van linne en beddegoed; versorging van pasiënte; kombesbad; reiniging van mond, hare, tande, neus, ore, oë en naels; versorging van die rug en drukpunte; bedseer—hul voorkoming en behandeling; waterbeddens en kussings; lugringe; lugbeddens; gomlastiekmatrasse en alle gomlastiekuitrustings; toediening van eenvoudige lawemente en eenvoudige aseptiese prosedures; bereiding en verdunning van wasmiddels wat algemeen gebruik word; toets van urine (eiwitstof, suiker, soortlike gewig en afsakslas); ondersoek van stoelgang; bewaring van monsters van urine, speeksel, stoelgang en braaksel; versorging van sterwendes en dooies; doeltreffende gebruik van tyd en materiaal in 'n hospitaal.

(3) *Anatomie en fisiologie.*

(Voorlesings van minstens 40 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

Die doel van hierdie leergang is om aan kandidate 'n elementêre kennis oor te dra van die struktuur, posisie en funksies van die verskillende dele van die menslike liggaam. Dit sluit die volgende in:—

Inleiding.—Biologie, die studie van diere- en plantelwe. Eienskappe van lewende organismes—assimilasie, uitskeiding, groei, voortplanting, prikkelbaarheid of reaksie op prikkels.

Algemeen.—Selle en vesels; organe, hoe hulle gerangskik is en hul elementêre struktuur; die liggaam as 'n geheel; die vernaamste holtes en die inhoud daarvan.

Die geraamte.—Die bene van die skedel en gesig, die ruggraat, borskas en bekken; aard van die werwelbene, gewrigte, borsbeen, ribbe, ribkraakbeen; bene en gewrigte van boonste ledemate; bene en gewrigte van onderste ledemate.

Spierstelsel.—Willekeurige en onwillekeurige spiere; hoe hulle werk.

Gewrigstelsel.—Verskillende vorms en hul struktuur, soos gewrigsbande, kraakbene en gewrigsvlies.

(1) *History of Nursing and Nursing Ethics.*

(At least 6 hours of lectures shall be devoted to this subject.)

Introduction to History of Nursing.—Importance of knowledge of general history as a background to nursing history; primitive instinctive care of the sick during the ages of Animism and Polytheism in the human race; primitive mother as the first nurse; the medicine man; the priest physician; the wise woman; the care of the sick among the ancient civilisations.

*The Christian Era and Middle Ages.**The Modern Period.**Nursing History in South Africa.*

Introduction to Nursing Ethics.—Meaning and derivation of ethics, morals, customs as distinguished from etiquette, manners and religion; the relationship between conduct and character; ethical principles; practical application to the life of the nurse in relation to the hospital and training school, to his work, patients, colleagues and workers in other groups.

The Social Basis of Ethics.—The self in relation to society; fundamental and essential unity between the individual and society; fundamental rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; attitude to life; choosing an aim in life; worthwhile ideals; definition of character; overcoming temperament; value of reflection; deciding factor in conduct; the power of an ideal.

(2) *Elementary Theory and Practice of Nursing.*

(At least 100 hours of lectures, demonstrations and clinical practice shall be devoted to this subject.)

Ethical aspects; hospital etiquette; relation of the nurse to patient, public, patient's relations and hospital staff; admission and observation of patients; care of patient's effects; ward work, bed making; special beds; taking of temperature, pulse and respiration; charting; oral administration of medicines; feeding of patient; serving of meals; setting of tray; care of linen and bedding; care of patients; blanket bathing; cleansing of mouth, hair, teeth, nose, eyes, ears and nails; care of back and pressure parts; bed sores—their prevention and treatment; water beds and pillows; air-rings; air beds; rubber mattresses and all rubber equipment; giving of simple enemata and simple aseptic procedures; preparation and dilution of commonly used lotions; testing of urine (albumen, sugar, specific gravity and deposits); examination of stools; keeping of specimens of urine, sputum, stools and vomit; care of dying and dead; efficient use of time and materials in a hospital.

(3) *Anatomy and Physiology.*

(At least 40 hours of lectures shall be devoted to this subject.)

The object of the course shall be to provide candidates with an elementary knowledge of the structure, position and functions of the various parts of the human body, including:—

Introduction.—Biology, the study of animal and plant life. Properties of living organisms—assimilation, excretion, growth, reproduction, irritability or reaction to stimuli.

General.—Cells and tissues; organs, their arrangement and elementary structure; the body as a whole; chief cavities and their contents.

Skeletal System.—Bones of skull and face, spinal column, thorax and pelvis; character of vertebrae, joints, sternum, ribs and costal cartilages; bones and joints of upper limbs; bones and joints of lower limbs.

Muscular System.—Voluntary and involuntary; mode of action.

Articulatory System.—Various forms and their structure such as ligaments, cartilages and synovial membrane.

Bloedsomloop.—Die hart en hartholtes; hartsak, groot bloedvate, posisie en rigting van die vernaamste bloedvate van die liggaam; slagare, are en haarvate; groot bloedsomloop, longbloedsomloop en die poortaarstelsel; drukpunte.

Bloedvormende stelsel.—Die bloed, in slagare en are, bloedvormende kliere en strukture; milt, limfkliere; beenmurg; buislose kliere en inwendige afscheidings.

Spysverteringstelsel.—Mond, tande, keelholte, slukderm, maag, ingewande (groot en klein); lewer; alvleesklier; borslimfbuis; verteringsprosesse, absorpsie en assimilasië; ontlasting.

Asemhalingstelsel.—Neus; neuskeelholte; strottehoof; lugpyp en longpyp; longe; borsvlies en middelrif; asemhalingsmeganisme en -prosesse; die vernaamste spiere by die asemhaling betrokke.

Ontlastingstelsel.—Urinstelsel; niere; eenvoudige struktuur en funksies van ureter en blaas; urine; die vel, hare en naels.

Senuustelsel.—Harsing- en rugmurgvliese en -vloeistof; grootharsings en klein-harsings; murg en rugmurg; spesiale gevoelsorgane; motoriese, sensoriese en outonadiese senuweestelsel; refleksbeweging.

Vroulike voortplantingstelsel.—Indeling; eenvoudige struktuur en funksies van die eierstokke, eierleiers en baarmoeder; maandstonde.

Manlike voortplantingstelsel.—Eenvoudige struktuur en funksies. (Waar die beginsels van chemie en fisika nodig is vir die behoorlike begrip van ontledkundige, fisiologiese en biologiese funksies, moet hierdie beginsels deel van die voorlesings uitmaak. Eenvoudige demonstrasies moet gebruik word om die beginsels toe te lig.)

(4) Eerstehulp.

(Voorlesings en demonstrasies van altesaam minstens 8 uur elk moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

Bloeding uit slagare, are en haarvate; metodes om bloeding te stuit; vingerdruk-, aarpers- en ander metodes. Noodbehandeling van wonde; kiemvryheid; ontsmettingsmiddels.

Breuke, ontwrigtings en verstuitings; hul tekens, simptome, soorte en behandeling.

Noodbehandeling vir skok, instorting en bewusteloosheid.

Besering aan die brein; instorting as gevolg van sterk drank; floute; histerie; hittedslag, uitputting as gevolg van hitte.

Eerstehulp in gevalle van bevriesing; brand- en skroeiwonde; bytwonde veroorsaak deur diere; steke van insekte.

Noodgevalle.—Wat om te doen in geval van brand, ophang, verstikking, verwurging, verdrinking, vergiftiging, keelafsnij, giftige gasse.

Metodes van kunsmatige asemhaling.

Die algemene giftowwe en die teëgif daarvoor.

Vreemde voorwerpe in die lugpyp, oog, neus, oor.

Noodhulpmetodes om beseerde op te tel en te dra.

Voorbereidings vir die opneming van ongevallen; bedopmaak; verwydering van klere.

Verbande.—Aanwending van driehoekverband en spalk; aanwending van rolverband.

(5) Higiëne.

(Voorlesing van minstens 15 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

(a) **Persoonlike higiëne.**—Die betekenis van gesondheid; oefening; voedsel; asemhaling; voortplantingstelsel; kleding; gesig en gehoor; fisiese inspanning meegebring deur verpleging.

(b) **Algemene higiëne.**—Inleiding; lug en ventilasie, verwarming, verligting, water; voedsel en voeding; melk, vleis en ander voedselsoorte; toepassing van sanitêre maatreëls op die huis en hospitaal en die omgewing daarvan; huis- en hospitaaldreinerings; higiëne van die siekekamer; versorging en welsyn van klein kinders; besmetlike siektes en hul aangifte en bestryding; draers en oordraers van siektes—mens, dier, insek, voedsel, vlieë en vuilis; huishoudelike plaë en hoe om hulle uit te roei; parasiete—lewenskring van protozoë (bv.

Circulatory System.—The heart and its cavities; pericardium; great vessels; position and course of principal blood vessels of the body; arteries, veins and capillaries; systemic, pulmonary and portal circulation; pressure points.

Haemopoietic System.—Blood—arterial and venous; blood-forming glands and structures; spleen, lymphatic glands; bone marrow; ductless glands; internal secretions.

Alimentary System.—Mouth; teeth; pharynx; oesophagus; stomach; intestines (small and large); liver; pancreas; thoracic duct; processes of digestion, absorption and assimilation; faeces.

Respiratory System.—Nose; naso-pharynx; larynx; trachea and bronchi; lungs; pleura and diaphragm; mechanisms and processes of respiration; chief muscles concerned in respiration.

Excretory System.—Urinary system; kidneys; simple structure and functions of ureter and bladder; urine; skin, hair and nails.

Nervous System.—Meninges and cerebro-spinal fluid; cerebrum and cerebellum; medulla and spinal cord; organs and special sense; moto, sensory and autonomic nerves; reflex action.

Female Generative System.—Arrangement; simple structure and functions of the ovaries, fallopian tubes and uterus; menstruation.

Male Generative System.—Simple structure and functions. (Where the principles of chemistry and physics are necessary for the proper understanding of anatomical physiological or biological functions these principles should be taught as part of the subject. Simple demonstrations should be used to illustrate these principles.)

(4) First Aid.

(At least 8 hours of lectures and 8 hours of demonstrations shall be devoted to this subject.)

Haemorrhage; arterial, venous and capillary; methods of arresting haemorrhage; digital pressure, tourniquet and other means.

Emergency treatment of wounds; asepsis; antiseptics.

Fractures, dislocations and sprains; their signs, symptoms; varieties and treatment.

Emergency treatment of shock, collapse and unconsciousness.

Injury to the brain; collapse from drink; fainting; hysteria; heat stroke and heat exhaustion.

First aid in cases of frost bite; burns and scalds; wounds; bites of animals; stings of insects.

Emergencies.—What to do in cases of fire, hanging, choking, strangulation, drowning, poisoning, cut-throat, poisonous gases.

Methods of artificial respiration.

More common poisons and their antidotes.

Foreign bodies in the air-passage, eye, nose, ear.

Improvised methods of lifting and carrying the injured.

Preparation for reception of accident cases; bed-making; removal of clothes.

Bandaging.—Application of triangular bandage and splint; application of roller bandages.

(5) Hygiene.

(At least 15 hours of lectures shall be devoted to this subject.)

(a) **Personal Hygiene.**—Meaning of health; exercise; food; respiration; reproductive system; clothing; vision and hearing; physical strains of nursing.

(b) **General Hygiene.**—Introduction; air and ventilation, heating, lighting, water; food and nutrition; milk, meat and other foods; sanitation of the home and hospital and its surroundings; house and hospital drainage; hygiene of the sick room; infant care and welfare; infectious diseases and their notifications and control; carriers and vectors of disease—human, animal, insect, food, flies and filth; household pests and their destruction; parasitology—life cycles of protozoa (e.g. entamoeba,

entamoeba, plasmodium, tripanosome); veelsellige organismes (bv. lintwurm, skistosome, spoelwurm of rondewurm, draadwurm of aarsmade); geleedpotiges (bv. luis, vlooi, weeluis, vlieg); ontsmetting en ontluising; tuberkuloseklinieke; klinieke vir geslagsiektes.

(6) *Elementêre dieetkunde.*

(Voorlesings en praktiese onderrig in kookkuns vir minstens 12 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

Inleiding.—Die voedselvereistes van die normale volgroeiende liggaam; kalorieë; proteïene; koolhidrate; sellulose; vette en water; die uitwerking van kook; mineraalsoute en vitamine; suiwelprodukte—hul samestelling en belangrikheid in dieet, praktiese kookkuns vir invalides.

B. DIE EINDEKSAMEN.

Die opleidingskursus vir die eindeksamen vir verplegers sluit die vakke wat vir die voorlopige eksamen voorgeskryf is en ook die volgende in:—

[OPMERKING.—(ii) Die sosiale, sielkundige en fisiese verwantskappe in siekte moet by die onderrig van die volgende vakke beklemtoon word.

Die vakke anatomie en fisiologie soos vir die voorlopige eksamen voorgeskryf, moet hersien en sover moontlik geïntegreer word met die vakke vir die eindeksamen.]

(1) *Teorie en praktyk van verpleging.*

(Voorlesings, demonstrasies en kliniese werk vir minstens 100 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word. Die kliniese werk moet so ver moontlik onder die toesig van afdelingsusters gedoen word.)

Vorbereiding van pasiënt vir fisiese en X-straal-onderzoek; kunsmatige voeding; toetsmaaltye; uitspoeling en bespoeling van nersderm, maag, keel, neus, ore en oë; verpleging voor en na operasies; ginekologiese verpleging (slegs teorie); gewone instrumente—name, gebruike en versorging daarvan; algemene tegniese terme—erkende afkortings; plaaslike aanwendings—koue en hitte; teenprikkelmiddels soos pappe en mosterdblare; wasem-inaseming; opsuiging; tapping; urinerig; katetering; uitspoeling van blaas; baddens; sponsing; omslae; warm-lugbaddens; pleister—vorbereiding vir rekking—versorging van pasiënt in spalke—rekking en pleister-verbande; die opstelling, uitbring en ontvangs van verslae; toediening van medisyne; voeding van pasiënte—spesiale diëte; voorbereiding vir en die toediening van aar-ingietings en bloedoortappings; voorbereiding vir neem van monsters van alle tipes; voorbereiding vir aar- en binnespiers inspuiting; onderhuidse inspuiting; die toets van urine in besonderhede.

(2) *Bakteriologie.*

(Voorlesings van altesaam minstens 8 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

Kort geskiedenis; soorte bakterieë en hoe hulle voortgeplant word; bakteriële toksiene; hoe hulle toegang tot die liggaam verkry en uitgeskei word; skadelike en onskadelike bakterieë; werk van nuttige bakterieë; toestand wat groei beïnvloed; hoë en lae temperatuur, klam en droë hitte, lig en chemikalieë; erobe en anerobe; uitwerking van chemikalieë op bakterieë; weerstand van liggaam teen bakterieë

(3) *Geneeskundige verpleging (met inbegrip van die teorie van kinderverpleging).*

(Voorlesings van minstens 80 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

Geneeskundige siektes en die verpleging van sulke gevalle.

Spysverteringstelsel.—Algemene simptome—eetlus, mislikheid, braking, pyn, aard van braaksel; toestand van ingewande; aard van stoelgang; geelsug; slegte spysvertering; kwale van die spysverteringskanaal, met inbegrip van die lower en alveesklier.

Bloedvormingstelsel.—Bloedarmoede; kwale van die skildklier, harsingslymklier en bynier; milt en beenmurg.

plasmodium, trypanosoma), metazoa (e.g. tapeworm, schistosoma, ascaris or round worm, oxyuris or thread worm), arthropoda (e.g. louse, flea, bug, fly), disinfection and disinfestation; tuberculosis clinics; venereal disease clinics.

(6) *Elementary Dietetics.*

(At least 12 hours of lectures and instruction in practical cooking shall be devoted to this subject.)

Introduction.—Food requirements of normal adult body; calories; proteins; carbo-hydrates; cellulose; fats and water; effects of cooking; mineral salts and vitamins; dairy products—their composition and importance in diet; practical invalid cookery.

B. THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The course of training for the final examination for male nurses shall include the subjects prescribed for the preliminary examination and the following:—

[NOTE.—(ii) The social, psychological and physical relationships in disease must be emphasised in the teaching of the following subjects.

The subjects of anatomy and physiology as prescribed for the preliminary examination must be revised and integrated as far as possible with the subjects of the final examination.]

(1) *Theory and Practice of Nursing.*

(At least 100 hours of lectures, demonstrations and clinical practice shall be devoted to this subject. The clinical practice should be carried out under the supervision of ward sisters as far as possible.)

Preparation of patient for physical and X-ray examinations; artificial feeding; test meals; lavage and irrigation of rectum, stomach, throat, nose, ears and eyes; pre-operative and post-operative nursing; gynaecological nursing (theory only); common instruments—names, uses and care of; common technical terms—recognised abbreviations; local applications—cold and heat; counter-irritation, such as poultices and mustard leaves; inhalations; aspiration; tapping; micturition; catheterisation; bladder lavage; baths; sponging; packs; hot-air baths; plaster—preparation for extension—care of patient in splints—extension and plaster—bandaging; writing, giving and receiving of reports; administration of medicines; feeding of patients—special diets; preparation for and administration of intravenous infusions and blood transfusions; preparation for collection of all types of specimens; preparation for intravenous and intramuscular injections; hypodermic injections; urine testing in detail.

(2) *Bacteriology.*

(At least 8 hours of lectures shall be devoted to this subject.)

Brief history; classes and mode of reproduction of bacteria; bacterial toxins; mode of entry and discharge from body; pathogenic and non-pathogenic; work of useful bacteria; conditions affecting growth; high and low temperatures, moist and dry heat, light and chemicals; aerobes and anaerobes; effects of chemical agents on bacteria; defence of body against bacteria.

3. *Medical Nursing (including the theory of paediatric nursing).*

(At least 80 hours of lectures shall be devoted to this subject.)

Medical diseases and their nursing care.

Alimentary System.—General symptoms—appetite, nausea, vomiting, pain; character of vomit; state of bowels; character of stools; jaundice; indigestion; diseases of gastro-intestinal tract including liver and pancreas.

Haemopoietic System.—Anaemias; diseases of the thyroid, pituitary and suprarenal glands; spleen and marrow.

Bloedsomloop.—Algemene simptome van hartkwale; kenmerke van hartverlamming; snelheid, aard en ritme van die polsslag; slagaarvervetting, slagaarbreuk, bloeddruk, kouevuur, watergeswel, watersug, anasarka, sianose, uitvloeiels.

Asemhalingstelsel.—Algemene simptome van asemhalingskwale; verskillende tipes van asemhaling; sianose; hoës; aard van spuwing en pyn.

Uitskeidingstelsel.—Verpleging van alle gevalle wat aan kwale van die niere, blaas en voorstanderklier ly.

Huidstelsel.—Simptome en behandeling; die vernaamste kenmerke en verpleging.

Senustelsel.—Algemene kenmerke; organies en funksioneel; akuut en chronies; verpleging van gevalle wat aan siektes van die senustelsel ly, soos bv. gevalle van verlamming, senutrekkings, toevale en harsing-en-rugmurgvliesontsteking.

Siektes van die manlike voortplantingstelsel en manlike buislose stelsel.

Algemene kwale, bv. rumatiek, suikersiekte, jig, ondervoeding en gebreksiektes.

Besmetlike siektes.—Ontkiemings- en afsonderingstyperke; manier van besmetting en verspreiding; simptome van alle gewone besmetlike siektes, met inbegrip van dié wat aangegee moet word; verpleging van koorsgevalle; voorsorg teen verspreiding; ontsmetting van pasiënte en verplegers se klere en kamer.

Parasitiese siektes.—Soos malaria en bilharsia.

Siektes van die oor, oë, neus en keel.

(4) *Spesiale diëte.*

(Voorlesings en praktiese onderrig in die kookkuns moet vir minstens 12 uur aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

In verband met die siekte, en ondervinding van die bereiding van sulke diëte.

(5) *Artsenykunde en geneeskunde.*

(Voorlesings van minstens 10 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

Lakseermiddels; wurmmiddels; spuugmiddels; braakmiddels; versterkmiddels vir die maag; kalmemiddels; hartmiddels; koorsweermiddels; sweetmiddels; slaapmiddels; verdowingsmiddels; narkosemiddels; senuprikkelmiddels; gif en teengif; hoe om medisyne toe te dien; soos deur die mond, nersderm, onderhuids, in die spiere en in die are deur insmering, as dampe, deur inaseming en inspuiting; mate en gewigte; berekening en verdunning in verhouding tot die dosis en die gebruik van was- en ontsmettingsmiddels moet spesiale aandag ontvang.

(6) *Chirurgiese verpleging (met inbegrip van die teorie van kinderverpleging).*

(Voorlesings van minstens 45 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

Ontsteking.—Beskrywing; oorsake; behandeling; besondere vorms van ontsteking, bv. abses, weefselontsteking en buikvliesontsteking.

Wonde.—Soorte en metodes van behandeling; genesing.

Brandwonde en swere.—Soos brand- en skroeiwonde, swere en bedere.

Gewasse en siste.—Soorte; goed- en kwaadaardige; gebruik van radium; chirurgiese behandeling en verpleging van sulke gevalle.

Breuke en ontwrigtings.—Soorte, verpleging; spalke en verbande.

Bloeding.—Uit slagare; are; haarvate; inwendig en uitwendig; gevolge van bloeding; die natuurlike en kunsmatige stuit van bloeding; sekondêre en reaksionêre bloeding.

Gewone chirurgiese kwale.—Operasies—gereedmaking en nabehandeling van pasiënt; verwikkelings gedurende en na behandeling; skok; hartverlamming; bloeding; ylhoofdigheid; spesiale operasies streeksgewys oorweeg.

Asepsis en antiseptis.—Algemene beginsels; sterilisasie deur middel van hitte (droë en vogtige), kiemwerende middels en sonlig; chirurgiese sindelikhed.

Operasiekamer.—Verplegingstechniek; die pligte van verpleegsters; gereedmaking van pasiënt; gereedmaking van operasieplek; verligting; verwarming; ventilasie; uitrusting; instrumente; toestelle en verbande; verdowing.

Circulatory System.—General symptoms of heart diseases; features of heart failure; pulse—its rate, character and rhythm; atheroma; aneurysm; blood pressure; gangrene; oedema; dropsy; anasarca; cyanosis; effusions.

Respiratory System.—General symptoms of respiratory diseases; various types of breathing; cyanosis; cough; character of expectoration and pain.

Excretory System.—Nursing of all diseases of kidney, bladder and prostate.

Integumentary System.—Symptoms and management; its main features and nursing.

Nervous System.—General features; organic and functional; acute and chronic nursing of diseases of nervous system, such as paralysis, chorea, fits and meningitis.

Diseases of Male Generative System and Male Endocrine System.

General Diseases, e.g. rheumatism; diabetes, gout; malnutrition and deficiency diseases.

Infectious Diseases.—Incubation and isolation periods; mode of infection and spread; symptoms of all common infectious diseases, including notifiable ones; nursing of fevers; precautions against spread; disinfection of patients' and nurses' clothes and room.

Parasitic Diseases.—Such as malaria and bilharzia.

Diseases of the Ear, Eyes, Nose and Throat.

(4) *Special Diets.*

(At least 12 hours of lectures and instruction in practical cooking shall be devoted to this subject.)

In relation to disease with experience in the preparation of these diets.

(5) *Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

(At least 10 hours of lectures shall be devoted to this subject.)

Laxatives; anthelmintics; expectorants; emetics; gastric tonics; sedatives; cardiac drugs; antipyretics; diaphoretics; hypnotics; narcotics; anaesthetics; nerve stimulants; poison and antidotes; method of administering drugs, such as oral, rectal, hypodermic, intramuscular, intravenous, inunction, vapours, inhalations and injections; weights and measures; special attention to calculation and dilution in relation to dosage and use of lotions and disinfectants.

(6) *Surgical Nursing (including the theory of paediatric nursing).*

(At least 45 hours of lectures shall be devoted to this subject.)

Inflammation.—Description; causation; treatment; special forms of inflammation such as abscess, cellulitis and peritonitis.

Wounds.—Varieties and methods of treatment; healing.

Burns and Ulcers.—Such as burns, scalds, ulcers and bedsores.

Tumours and Cysts.—Varieties; benign and malignant; use of radium; surgical and nursing treatment of these conditions.

Fractures and Dislocations.—Varieties; nursing; splints; and bandages.

Haemorrhage.—Arterial; venous; capillary; internal and external; effects of haemorrhage; natural arrest of haemorrhage; artificial arrest of haemorrhage; secondary and reactionary haemorrhage.

Common Surgical Diseases.—Operations—preparations and after-treatment of patient; complications during and after treatment; shock; heart failure; haemorrhage; delirium; special operations considered regionally.

Asepsis and Antiseptis.—General principles; sterilisation by methods such as heat (dry and moist), antiseptics and sunlight; surgical cleanliness.

Operating Theatre.—Nursing technique; duties of nurses; preparation of patient; preparation of operating area; lighting; heating; ventilation; equipment; instruments; appliances and dressings; anaesthesia.

(7) *Verdowingsleer.*

(Voorlesings van altesaam minstens 3 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

Geskiedenis van verdowingsleer en tipes; versorging en opberging van verdowingsmiddels; toestelle vir toediening; uitrusting van narkosekamer; versorging van pasiënt voor, gedurende en na verdowing; ongelukke en nawerking.

(8) *Spesiale vakke.*

(a) *Oogheelkundige en oor-, neus- en keelheelkundige verpleging.*

(Voorlesings van altesaam minstens 8 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

(b) *Ginekologiese verpleging* (slegs die teorie).

(Voorlesings van minstens 12 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

Inleiding.—Biologie van voortplanting; menstruasie; puberteit; ophou van maandstonde; normale en abnormale ligging van baarmoeder; funksionele verstoringe; hersiening van metodes van ginekologiese behandeling (bv. uitspoeling, watterproppe) soos voorgeskryf onder Teorie en Praktijk van Verpleging. Ginekologiese toestande; oorsake, tekens, simptome en behandeling van uitvloeiels uit die skede; miskraam; voortydige bevalling en buitebaarmoederlike swangerskap; tipes, oorsake, tekens, simptome en verpleging van gevalle van baarmoeder- en nageboortelike bloeding.

Besmetting en ontsteking.—Hersiening van bedkoors soos voorgeskryf onder Geneeskundige Verpleging; besmetting, met besondere verwysing na geslagsiektes; onvrugbaarheid; eileierontsteking en -ettering; besering—oorsake, tekens en simptome; verpleging voor en na operasie, van gevalle wat ly aan toestande wat weens besering, fistels en damskeure ontstaan het; etiese en geregtelike vraagstukke.

Bloedvergiftiging van swangerskap.—Oorsake; tekens; simptome; dieet en verpleging.

(c) *Manlike geslags- en urinetoestande:* Verpleging.

(Voorlesings van minstens 12 uur moet aan hierdie vak gewy word.)

[OPMERKINGS.—(iii) *Sosiologie.*—Waar die fasiliteite beskikbaar is, moet alle leerlinge die verskillende organisasies vir sosiale werk, soos sentrums van die Departement van Volkswelsyn, kleuterskole, beroepsopleiding-sentrums, werkloosheidsbystandsentrums, distriksverpleeg-dienste, subekonomiese behuisingskemas, welsynsentrums van fabrieke en munisipale gesondheidsdepartemente, onder toesig besoek. Waar moontlik, moet reëlings getref word vir kort verduidelikende praatjies deur die persone wat in die beheer van die organisasies is. Sulke besoeke moet so gereël word dat hulle saamval met die onderrig in die vakke wat in verband staan met die werk van die verskillende organisasies.]

[OPMERKING.—(iv) *Lyste van die handleidings wat vir bogenoemde vakke aanbeveel word, kan op aansoek verkry word van die Registrateur van die Raad, Posbus 1123, Pretoria.]*

10. EKSAMENS.

(a) Die voorlopige eksamen bestaan uit twee dele, naamlik—

(i) deel I, 'n skriftelike eksamen in Anatomie, Fisiologie en Higiëne wat deur die Raad afgeneem word, waarin een vraestel van minstens vyf vrae gestel word en waarvoor kandidaat drie uur toegelaat word om dit te beantwoord; en

(ii) deel II, 'n praktiese eksamen in eerstehulp, afgeneem deur 'n mediese praktisyn of deur 'n geregistreerde geneeskundige en chirurgiese verpleegster of geregistreerde verpleger wat in besit is van 'n sertifikaat in eerstehulp wat deur die Raad erken word, of deur 'n instrukteur in eerstehulp wat in besit is van 'n sertifikaat in eerstehulp wat deur die Raad erken word, en 'n praktiese eksamen in verpleging wat deur 'n geregistreerde geneeskundige en chirurgiese verpleegster of geregistreerde verpleger wat verantwoordelik is vir 'n afdeling of 'n departement in die opleidingskool, afgeneem word

(7) *Anaesthetics.*

(At least 3 hours of lectures shall be devoted to this subject.)

History of anaesthesia and types; care and storage of anaesthetics; appliances for administration; equipment of anaesthetic room; care of patient before, during and after anaesthesia; accidents and after-effects.

(8) *Special Subjects.*

(a) *Ophthalmological and Otorhinolaryngological Nursing.*

(At least 8 hours of lectures shall be devoted to this subject.)

(b) *Gynaecological Nursing* (the theory only).

(At least 12 hours of lectures shall be devoted to this subject.)

Introduction.—Biology of reproduction; menstruation; puberty; menopause; normal and abnormal position of uterus; functional disturbances; revision of methods of gynaecological treatment (e.g. douching, tampons) as given under Theory and Practice of Nursing. Gynaecological conditions; causes, signs, symptoms and treatment of vaginal discharges, abortion, premature labour and ectopic gestation; types, causes, signs, symptoms and nursing care of uterine, haemorrhage and post-partum haemorrhage.

Infections and Inflammation.—Revision of puerperal sepsis as given under Medical Nursing; infections with special reference to venereal diseases; sterility; salpingitis and pyosalpinx; trauma—causes, signs and symptoms; pre- and post-operative nursing treatment of conditions due to trauma, fistulae and perineal tears; ethical and legal problems.

Toxaemias of Pregnancy.—Causes; signs; symptoms; diet and nursing treatment.

(c) *Nursing of Male Genito-Urinary Conditions.*

(At least 12 hours of lectures shall be devoted to this subject.)

[NOTE.—(iii) *Social Science.*—Wherever the facilities are available all students should visit under supervision, the various social agencies such as Social Welfare Department centres, nursery schools, vocational training centres, unemployment relief centres, district nursing services, sub-economical housing schemes, factory welfare centres, and municipal health departments. Wherever possible arrangements should be made for short explanatory talks to be given by the persons in charge of these agencies. These visits should be arranged to coincide with the instructions in subjects related to the various agencies.]

[NOTE.—(iv) Lists of recommended text books for the aforementioned subjects may be obtained on application to the Registrar of the Council, P.O. Box 1123, Pretoria.]

10. EXAMINATIONS.

(a) The preliminary examination shall consist of two parts, being—

(i) Part I, a written examination conducted by the Council in Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene in which one paper of not less than five questions shall be set and in which candidates shall be allowed three hours to answer the paper; and

(ii) Part II, a practical examination in first aid conducted by a medical practitioner, or by a registered medical and surgical nurse, or a registered male nurse, who holds a certificate in first aid recognised by the Council, or by an instructor in first aid who holds a certificate in first aid recognised by the Council and a practical examination in nursing conducted by a registered medical and surgical nurse or registered male nurse in charge of a ward or a department in the training school on patients

met pasiënte in die afdeling of departement. Die gemiddelde persentasie punte wat elke kandidaat behaal, word voor of op die een-en-twintigste dag van onderskeidelik die maand Januarie, Mei en September by die Registrateur ingedien deur die persoon wat vir die opleidingskool verantwoordelik is. Die eksaminatore vir hierdie eksamen word aangestel deur die persoon wat vir die betrokke opleidingskool verantwoordelik is.

(b) Die eindeksamen bestaan uit twee dele, naamlik—

- (i) 'n skriftelike eksamen, bestaande uit drie vraestelle onderskeidelik oor geneeskundige verpleging, chirurgiese verpleging en die teorie en praktyk van verpleging; elke vraestel bestaan uit minstens drie vrae en kandidate word vir elke vraestel twee uur toegelaat om dit te beantwoord; en
- (ii) 'n praktiese eksamen waarin elke kandidaat of in die afdelings van die betrokke opleidingskool of goedgekeurde hospitaal of in die voorlesings- of demonstrasiekamer van die betrokke opleidingskool of verpleegkollege deur een of meer eksaminatore wat deur die Raad aangestel is, mondeling en prakties geëksamineer word.

11. VEREISTES VIR TOELATING TOT DIE VOORLOPIGE EKSAMEN.

I. Geen leerlingverpleger wat sy opleiding ontvang aan 'n verpleegskool wat deur die Raad goedgekeur is, word tot deel I van die voorlopige eksamen toegelaat nie, tensy hy 'n sertifikaat, onderteken deur die persoon in die beheer van die betrokke verpleegskool of goedgekeurde hospitaal, voorlê, waarin verklaar word dat hy—

- (i) oor 'n tydperk van altesaam minstens vier maande 'n kursus voorlesings en demonstrasies aan 'n verpleegkollege bygewoon, het en dat die kursus voorlesings en demonstrasies die vakke van die leerplan, soos by regulasie voorgeskryf vir die voorlopige eksamen, ten volle gedek het en gehou is deur dosente wat deur die Raad goedgekeur is; en
- (ii) 'n goedgekeurde hospitaal vir 'n tydperk van minstens twee maande voltyds bygewoon het.

II. Geen leerlingverpleger wat sy opleiding in 'n opleidingskool ontvang, word tot deel I van die voorlopige eksamen toegelaat nie, tensy hy 'n sertifikaat, onderteken deur die matrone of superintendent van sy opleidingskool, voorlê waarin verklaar word dat hy oor 'n tydperk van minstens ses maande 'n volledige kursus voorlesings en demonstrasies wat die vakke dek soos by regulasie voorgeskryf vir die voorlopige eksamen, bygewoon het.

III. Geen leerlingverpleger word tot deel II van die voorlopige eksamen toegelaat nie, tensy hy nege maande van die opleidingstydperk soos in hierdie regulasies voorgeskryf word, voltooi het.

12. VEREISTES VIR TOELATING TOT DIE EINDEKSAMEN.

I. Geen leerlingverpleger wat sy opleiding aan 'n verpleegskool ontvang wat deur die Raad goedgekeur is, word tot die eindeksamen toegelaat, nie tensy—

- (a) hy altesaam minstens drie jaar opleiding ondergaan het, in die voorlopige eksamen geslaag het en minstens twee jaar opleiding ondergaan het na die datum van daardie deel van die voorlopige eksamen waarin hy laaste geslaag het;
- (b) hy 'n sertifikaat, onderteken deur die persoon in die beheer van die betrokke verpleegskool of goedgekeurde hospitaal, voorlê, waarin gesertifiseer word dat—
 - (i) hy vir minstens drie maande aan 'n verpleegkollege 'n volledige kursus voorlesings en demonstrasies wat die vakke dek soos by regulasie voorgeskryf vir die eindeksamen bygewoon het; en

in the ward or department. The average percentage marks obtained by each candidate shall be lodged with the Registrar by the person in charge of the training school not later than the 21st day of the months of January, May and September respectively. The examiners for this examination shall be appointed by the person in charge of the training school concerned.

(b) The final examination shall consist of two portions, being—

- (i) a written examination for which three papers on medical nursing, surgical nursing and the theory and practice of nursing respectively shall be set; each paper shall contain not less than three questions and candidates shall be allowed two hours to answer each paper; and
- (ii) a practical examination in which each candidate shall be examined orally and practically by one or more examiners appointed by the Council either in the wards of the training school or approved hospital concerned or in the lecture or demonstration room of the training school or nursing college concerned.

11. REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

I. No student nurse who is undergoing his training in a school of nursing approved by the Council shall be admitted to Part I of the preliminary examination unless he produces a certificate signed by the person in charge of the relevant school of nursing or approved hospital that he—

- (i) has attended over a period of at least four months in all a course of lectures and demonstrations at a nursing college and that such course of lectures and demonstrations fully covered the subjects of the syllabus prescribed by regulation for the preliminary examination and was given by teachers approved of by the Council; and
- (ii) has attended at an approved hospital for a period of at least two months in a full-time capacity.

II. No student nurse who is undergoing his training in a training school shall be admitted to Part I of the preliminary examination unless he produces a certificate signed by the matron or superintendent of his training school that he has attended over a period of at least six months a complete course of lectures and demonstrations covering the subjects as prescribed by regulation for the preliminary examination.

III. No student nurse shall be admitted to Part II of the preliminary examination unless he has completed nine months of the period of training as prescribed in these regulations.

12. REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

I. No student nurse who is undergoing his training in a school of nursing approved by the Council shall be admitted to the final examination unless—

- (a) he has undergone not less than three years' training in all, has passed in the preliminary examination and has undergone at least two years' training subsequent to the date of that part of the preliminary examination in which he passed last;
- (b) he submits a certificate signed by the person in charge of the relevant school of nursing or approved hospital, certifying—
 - (i) that at a nursing college, and extending over a period of at least three months, he has attended a complete course of lectures and demonstrations covering the subjects for the final examination as prescribed by regulation;

- (ii) hy aan goedgekeurde hospitale vir 'n tydperk van altesaam minstens twee jaar in al die verplegingsmetodes wat genoem word in die vakke vir die eindeksamen, soos voorgeskryf by regulasie, onderrig is en dit uitgevoer het;
- (c) hy 'n opgawe van verlof wat gedurende sy opleidingstydperk aan hom toegestaan is, onderteken deur die persoon in die beheer van die betrokke verpleegskool of goedgekeurde hospitaal, inlewer; en
- (d) hy 'n sertifikaat van goeie gesondheid inlewer wat deur 'n geregistreerde mediese praktisyn wat lid is van die personeel van een van die goedgekeurde hospitale, verbonde aan die betrokke verpleegskool, onderteken is.

II. Geen leerlingverpleger wat sy opleiding aan 'n opleidingskool ontvang, word tot die eindeksamen toegelaat nie, tensy—

- (a) hy altesaam minstens drie jaar opleiding ondergaan het, in die voorlopige eksamen geslaag het en minstens twee jaar opleiding ondergaan het na die datum van daardie deel van die voorlopige eksamen waarin hy laaste geslaag het;
- (b) hy 'n sertifikaat wat deur die matrone of superintendent van die opleidingskool onderteken is, inlewer waarin gesertifiseer word dat hy—
 - (i) vir 'n tydperk soos in hierdie regulasies bepaal, die opleidingskursus (insluitende die werklike verpleging van pasiënte) aan 'n goedgekeurde opleidingskool deurgemaak het;
 - (ii) gedurende die opleidingstydperk aan die genoemde opleidingskool 'n volledige kursus voorlesings en demonstrasies, soos voorgeskryf by regulasie, bygewoon het;
- (c) hy 'n opgawe van verlof wat gedurende sy opleidingstydperk aan hom toegestaan is, onderteken deur die matrone of superintendent van die betrokke opleidingskool, inlewer; en
- (d) hy 'n sertifikaat van goeie gesondheid inlewer wat deur die senior geneeskundige beamppte van die betrokke opleidingskool onderteken is.

III. 'n Kandidaat wat hom nie binne 'n tydperk van een jaar van die datum af waarop hy sy opleiding voltooi het, vir die eindeksamen aanmeld nie, moet dié verlengde opleiding deurmaak waartoe die Raad mag besluit, alvorens hy tot die eksamen toegelaat word.

(OPMERKING.—'n Kandidaat wat die eindeksamen met goeie gevolg afgelê het, word nie geregistreer nie alvorens die persoon in die beheer van die verpleegskool of die matrone of superintendent van die opleidingskool, na gelang van die geval, waar hy sy opleiding ontvang het, by die Raad 'n sertifikaat ingedien het waarin verklaar word dat die betrokke leerlingverpleger die volle opleidingstydperk soos bepaal in hierdie regulasies, deurgemaak het.)

13. HERTOELATING TOT EKSAMENS.

- (a) Van 'n kandidaat wat met die eerste poging nie in die skriftelike of die praktiese deel van die eindeksamen slaag nie, word vereis om hom alleen in die deel waarin hy nie geslaag het nie, vir hereksamen aan te meld.
- (b) As 'n kandidaat in een of meer van die vraestelle van die skriftelike deel van die eindeksamen nie slaag nie word dit beskou dat hy in die hele skriftelike deel nie geslaag het nie.
- (c) As 'n kandidaat met sy tweede of 'n daaropvolgende poging nie in die skriftelike of praktiese deel van die eindeksamen slaag nie, word dit beskou dat hy in die hele eksamen nie geslaag het nie.
- (d) 'n Kandidaat wat nie in 'n eksamen slaag nie en 'n gesamentlike puntetal van minder as 40 persent van die totale aantal punte behaal, word nie toegelaat om hom vir die eksamen wat onmiddellik op die eksamen volg waarin hy nie geslaag het nie, aan te meld nie.

- (ii) that in approved hospitals, and extending over a period of not less than two years in all, he has received instruction and carried out all the nursing procedures mentioned in the subjects for the final examination as prescribed by regulation;
- (c) he submits a statement of leave granted to him during the period of his training, signed by the person in charge of the school of nursing or approved hospital concerned; and
- (d) he submits a certificate of good health signed by a registered medical practitioner on the staff of one of the approved hospitals attached to the relevant school of nursing.

II. No student nurse who is undergoing his training in a training school shall be admitted to the final examination unless—

- (a) he has undergone not less than three years' training in all, has passed in the preliminary examination and has undergone at least two years' training subsequent to the date of that part of the preliminary examination in which he passed last;
- (b) he submits a certificate, signed by the matron or superintendent of the training school, certifying that he—
 - (i) has undergone the course of training (including the actual nursing of patients) in an approved training school for a period as laid down in these regulations;
 - (ii) has attended, during the period of training at the aforesaid training school, a complete course of lectures and demonstrations as prescribed by regulation;
- (c) he submits a statement of leave granted to him during his period of training, signed by the matron or superintendent of the training school concerned; and
- (d) he submits a certificate of good health signed by the senior medical officer of the training school concerned.

III. A candidate who does not present himself for the final examination within a period of one year from the date of the completion of his training shall be required to undergo such an extension of training as the Council may decide upon before being admitted to the examination.

(NOTE.—A candidate who has successfully completed the final examination will not be registered until the person in charge of the school of nursing or the matron or superintendent of the training school, as the case may be, at which he underwent his training shall have furnished the Council with a certificate that the student nurse concerned has completed the full period of training as laid down in these regulations.)

13. RE-ADMISSION TO EXAMINATIONS.

- (a) A candidate who fails in the written or the practical portion of the final examination at his first attempt shall be required to present himself for re-examination only in that portion in which he has failed.
- (b) A candidate who fails to pass in one or more of the question papers of the written portion of the final examination shall be deemed to have failed the written portion as a whole.
- (c) If a candidate fails in the written or the practical portion of the final examination at his second or subsequent attempt at such examination he shall be deemed to have failed in the examination as a whole.
- (d) A candidate who fails to pass in an examination and obtains an aggregate mark of less than 40 per cent of the total marks available shall not be permitted to present himself for the examination immediately following the one in which he failed.

(e) 'n Kandidaat wat met sy tweede of daaropvolgende poging om 'n eksamen af te lê, nie in sodanige eksamen slaag nie, moet elke keer drie maande verdere opleiding aan 'n erkende opleidingskool of verpleegskool ontvang alvorens hy weer tot die eksamen toegelaat word. 'n Kandidaat moet aan hierdie vereiste voldoen en binne een jaar na publikasie van die uitslae van die laaste eksamen waarin hy nie geslaag het nie, weer vir die eksamen aanmeld, en as hy versuim om dit te doen, moet hy dié verdere opleiding deurmaak waartoe die Raad mag besluit, alvorens hy weer tot die eksamen toegelaat word. Gedurende elke sodanige tydperk van drie maande moet die kandidaat minstens 24 lesings en demonstrasies in anatomie, fisiologie, eerstehulp en higiëne, in die geval van die voorlopige eksamen en in die geval van die eindeksamen, in die teorie en praktyk van verpleging bywoon.

(f) Wanneer 'n kandidaat slegs een gedeelte van die eindeksamen moet aflê, moet hy aan die vereistes van regulasie 14 (c) van hierdie regulasies voldoen. In hierdie geval word die totale punte vir dié eksamen as 'n geheel bereken volgens die punte wat hy in die gedeelte van die eksamen behaal het tesame met die punte wat hy behaal het dié gedeelte van die eksamen wat hy by sy eerste poging met sukses afgelê het.

(g) Daar word beskou dat 'n kandidaat wat by sy eerste poging in beide die skriftelike en praktiese gedeeltes van die eindeksamen slaag maar minder as 50 persent van die totale puntetal vir die hele eksamen behaal, slegs in die praktiese gedeelte van die eksamen geslaag het.

(h) 'n Kandidaat wat by sy eerste poging in een of albei gedeeltes van die eindeksamen druipe, moet hom binne 'n tydperk van een jaar na die datum van publikasie van die uitslae van die eksamen waarin hy gedrupe het, weer vir die eksamen aanmeld, en as hy versuim om dit te doen, moet hy die verdere opleiding deurmaak waartoe die Raad mag besluit, alvorens hy weer tot die eksamen toegelaat word.

14. EKSAMENPUNTE.

(a) Geslaagdes word aangedui as „geslaag” of „geslaag met lof”.

(b) Om in die voorlopige eksamen te slaag, moet 'n kandidaat minstens 50 persent van die totale maksimum punte in elke deel van die eksamen behaal.

(c) Om in die eindeksamen te slaag, moet 'n kandidaat minstens 40 persent van die maksimum punte in elkéén van die vraestelle vir die skriftelike deel en 50 persent in die mondelinge en praktiese deel van die eksamen en minstens 50 persent van die totale maksimum punte vir die hele eksamen behaal. Van die totale punte word 50 persent aan die skriftelike deel van die eksamen en 50 persent aan die mondelinge en praktiese deel van die eksamen toegeken.

(d) Om met lof te slaag in die voorlopige eksamen moet 'n kandidaat minstens 75 persent van die totale maksimum punte vir die hele eksamen behaal. Om met lof te slaag in die praktiese deel van die eindeksamen moet 'n kandidaat minstens 75 persent van die totale maksimum punte vir die betrokke deel behaal.

(e) Kandidate word nie in volgorde van verdienste geplaas nie en geen inligting aangaande die punte of plekke van kandidate word verstrek nie, behalwe in verband met 'n prys of toekennning wat deur die Raad goedgekeur word. In die geval van 'n kandidaat wat nie slaag nie, kan die betrokke verpleegskool of opleidingskool egter verwittig word van die deel van die eksamen waarin hy nie geslaag het om die eksaminatore tevrede te stel nie.

15. DATUMS VAN EKSAMENS EN INSKRYWINGS.

(a) *Voorlopige eksamen.*—(i) Die eksamens wat in regulasie 10 (a) (i) van hierdie regulasies genoem word, word gedurende die maande Januarie, Mei en September afgeneem en die sluitingsdatums is onderskeidelik 30

(e) A candidate who fails to pass an examination at his second or subsequent attempt at such examination shall each time be required to undergo three months' further training at a recognised training school or school of nursing before being readmitted to such examination. A candidate shall comply with this requirement and present himself for re-examination within a period of one year after the date of the publication of the results of the last examination in which he was unsuccessful, failing which he shall be required to undergo such further training as the Council may decide upon before being readmitted to the examination. During each such period of three months the candidate shall attend at least 24 lectures and demonstrations in Anatomy, Physiology, First Aid, and Hygiene in the case of the preliminary examination and in the Theory and Practice of Nursing in the case of the final examination.

(f) Where a candidate is required to take only one portion of the final examination he shall be required to comply with the requirements of regulation 14 (c) of these regulations. In this instance the aggregate marks for the examination as a whole shall be calculated on the marks obtained in this portion of the examination and the marks obtained by him in the portion of the examination successfully completed by him at his first attempt at the examination.

(g) A candidate who, at his first attempt, passes in both the written and the practical portions of the final examination but fails to obtain 50 per cent of the aggregate maximum marks for the whole examination shall be deemed to have passed in the practical portion of the examination only.

(h) A candidate who, at his first attempt, fails in either or in both portions of the final examination shall present himself for re-examination within a period of one year after the date of the publication of the results of the examination in which he failed, failing which he shall be required to undergo such an extension of training as the Council may decide upon before being readmitted to the examinations.

14. EXAMINATION MARKS.

(a) Successful candidates shall be shown as having “passed” or “passed with honours”.

(b) In order to pass in the preliminary examination a candidate shall be required to have obtained at least 50 per cent of the aggregate maximum marks in each part of the examination.

(c) In order to pass in the final examination a candidate shall be required to have obtained at least 40 per cent of the maximum marks in each of the question papers of the written portion and 50 per cent in the oral and practical portion of the examination, and to have obtained at least 50 per cent of the aggregate maximum marks for the whole examination. Fifty per cent of the aggregate marks shall be allocated to the written portion of the examination and 50 per cent to the oral and practical portion of the examination.

(d) In order to pass with honours in the preliminary examination a candidate shall be required to have obtained at least 75 per cent of the aggregate maximum marks for the whole examination. In order to pass with honours in the practical portion or the written portion of the final examination a candidate shall be required to have obtained at least 75 per cent of the aggregate maximum marks for the portion concerned.

(e) Candidates will not be placed in order of merit and no information in regard to the marks or places of candidates shall be given except in connection with a prize or award approved of by the Council. In the case of an unsuccessful candidate the school of nursing or training school concerned may, however, be advised in what portion of the examination such candidate failed to satisfy the examiners.

15. DATES OF EXAMINATIONS AND ENTRIES.

(a) *Preliminary Examination.*—(i) The examinations referred to in regulation 10 (a) (i) of these regulations shall be held during the months of January, May and September and the closing dates shall be the 30th November, 31st March and the 31st July respectively.

November, 31 Maart en 31 Julie. Aansoeke om toelating tot die eksamen moet voor of op bogenoemde sluitingsdatums by die Registrateur ingedien word.

(ii) Deel II van die eksamen word gedurende die eerste veertien dae van Januarie, Mei en September afgeneem.

(b) *Eindeksamen.*—Die eindeksamens word gedurende die maande Maart, Julie en November afgeneem en die sluitingsdatums vir die eksamens is onderskeidelik 31 Desember, 30 April en 31 Augustus; met dien verstande dat die praktiese dele van die onderskeie eksamens onderskeidelik gedurende die maande Februarie, Junie en Oktober 'n aanvang kan neem en na die datums van die onderskeie skriftelike dele van die eksamens kan voortgaan.

Aansoeke om toelating tot die eksamens moet voor of op die bogenoemde sluitingsdatums by die Registrateur ingedien word.

(c) 'n Aansoek wat binne sewe dae na die sluitingsdatum van 'n eksamen ingedien word, word slegs by betaling van 'n verdere bedrag van £1. 1s. aangeneem.

(d) 'n Aansoek wat na die sewende dag maar voor of op die veertiende dag na die sluitingsdatum van 'n eksamen ingedien word, word slegs by betaling van 'n verdere bedrag van £2. 2s. aangeneem.

(e) 'n Aansoek wat na die veertiende dag maar voor of op die een-en-twintigste dag na die sluitingsdatum van 'n eksamen ingedien word, word slegs by betaling van 'n verdere bedrag van £3. 3s. aangeneem.

(f) Geen aansoek wat na die een-en-twintigste dag na die sluitingsdatum van 'n eksamen ingedien word, word aangeneem nie.

'n Aansoek om toelating tot 'n eksamen word nie beskou as ooreenkomstig hierdie regulasie „ingedien” nie, tensy 'n behoorlik ingevulde inskrywingsvorm, die eksamengelde en, waar dit van toepassing is, die verdere bedrag wat in subparagrafe (c), (d) en (e) van hierdie regulasie genoem word, die Registrateur bereik het.

16. EKSAMENSENTRUMS.

Met uitsondering van die eksamens in regulasie 10 (a) (ii) van hierdie regulasies genoem, word eksamens afgeneem op plekke wat die Raad aanwys. Reëlins vir spesiale sentrums kan getref word vir die gerief van kandidate wat die skriftelike eksamens afleë, mits die betrokke opleidingskool of verpleegskool die onkoste vir die reëlins van sulke sentrums dra.

17. EKSAMINATORE.

Uitgesonderd soos aangedui in regulasie 10 (a) (ii) van hierdie regulasies, word eksaminatore van tyd tot tyd deur die Raad aangestel. Die Raad kan voorts van tyd tot tyd moderatore vir sommige of alle skriftelike eksamen aanstel.

Die eksaminatore en moderatore handel volgens die reëls betreffende die afneem van die eksamen wat die Raad van tyd tot tyd vasstel en ontvang vergoeding teen tariewe wat die Raad bepaal. Hulle hoef nie lede van die Raad te wees nie.

18. EKSAMENGELDE.

Die volgende gelde is deur 'n kandidaat vir 'n eksamen aan die Raad betaalbaar:—

- By aansoek om toelating tot deel I van die voorlopige eksamen, 'n bedrag van £1. Slaag 'n kandidaat nie in die eksamen nie, kan hy hom weer vir 'n hereksamen aanmeld teen betaling van 'n bedrag van £1 vir elke geleentheid.
- By aansoek om toelating tot die eindeksamen, 'n bedrag van £5. In die geval van 'n hereksamen is die bedrag £2 vir elke deel van die eksamen waarvoor die kandidaat inskryf. Indien en sodra 'n kandidaat kwalifiseer, word sy naam in die register van verplegers opgeneem sonder enige betaling.

19. HERSIENING VAN EKSAMENANTWOORDE.

(a) 'n Kandidaat vir 'n skriftelike eksamen kan teen betaling van 'n bedrag van twee ghienies (£2. 2s.) aansoek doen om sy antwoorde te laat hersien.

Applications for admission to the examination shall be lodged with the Registrar on or before the above-mentioned closing dates.

(ii) Part II of the examinations shall be held during the first fourteen days of the months of January, May and September.

(b) *Final Examination.*—Examinations for the final examinations shall be held during the months of March, July and November and the closing dates for the examinations shall be the 31st December, 30th April and the 31st August respectively; provided that the practical portions of the respective examinations may be commenced during the months of February, June and October respectively and may continue after the dates of the respective written portions of the examinations. Applications for admission to the examinations shall be lodged with the Registrar on or before the above-mentioned closing dates.

(c) An application lodged within seven days after the closing date of any examination shall be accepted only on payment of an additional fee of £1. 1s.

(d) An application lodged after the seventh day but on or before the fourteenth day after the closing date of any examination shall be accepted only on payment of an additional fee of £2. 2s.

(e) An application lodged after the fourteenth day but on or before the twenty-first day after the closing date of any examination shall be accepted only on payment of an additional fee of £3. 3s.

(f) No application which is lodged after the twenty-first day after the closing date of any examination shall be accepted.

An application for admission to an examination shall not be deemed to have been “lodged” in terms of this regulation unless an entry form duly completed, the examination fees and, where applicable, the additional fee referred to in sub-paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) of this regulation, shall have reached the Registrar.

16. EXAMINATION CENTRES.

Excepting for the examination referred to in regulation 10 (a) (ii) of these regulations, examinations shall be held at such places as the Council may appoint. Special centres may be arranged for the convenience of the candidates taking the written examinations provided the training school or school of nursing concerned pays the expenses for arranging such centres.

17. EXAMINERS.

Except as indicated in regulation 10 (a) (ii) of these regulations, examiners shall be appointed by the Council from time to time. The Council may furthermore from time to time appoint moderators for any or all of the written examinations.

The examiners and moderators shall conform to such rules as the Council may from time to time resolve upon for the conduct of the examination, and shall receive remuneration at such rates as may be fixed by the Council. They need not be members of the Council.

18. EXAMINATION FEES.

The following fees shall be payable to the Council by a candidate for examination:—

- On application for admission to Part I of the preliminary examination, a fee of £1. In the case of failure to pass in the examination, a candidate may present himself for re-examination on payment of a fee of £1 for each occasion.
- On application for admission to the final examination a fee of £5. In the case of a re-entry the fee shall be £2 for each portion of the examination for which a candidate enters. If and when a candidate qualifies, he shall be admitted to the register of male nurses without the payment of any fee.

19. RE-ASSESSMENT OF EXAMINATION ANSWERS.

(a) Any candidate at a written examination may, upon payment of a sum of two guineas (£2. 2s.) apply to have his answers re-assessed.

(b) Die hersiening van 'n kandidaat se antwoorde word gedoen deur die moderator(e), aangestel vir die betrokke eksamen, of deur 'n ander persoon of persone wat deur die Raad aangestel kan word.

(c) 'n Aansoek om hersiening van 'n kandidaat se antwoorde word op die voorgeskrewe vorm ingedien en moet die Registrateur binne 14 dae na die datum waarop die uitslae van die betrokke eksamen bekendgemaak is, bereik.

(d) Die punt wat na hersiening aan 'n kandidaat toegeken word, is finaal en beslissend.

(e) Die bedrag van £2. 2s. wat ten opsigte van 'n aansoek om hersiening van 'n kandidaat se antwoorde betaal is word nie aan die kandidaat terugbetaal nie, afgesien van wat die uitslag van die hersiening mag wees.

20. HERROEPING VAN REGULASIES.

Die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewings Nos. 1089 van 23 Mei 1946, 261 van 7 Februarie 1947, 2638 van 3 Desember 1948, 570 van 17 Maart 1950, 2008 van 18 Augustus 1950, 3111 van 15 Desember 1950, 1531 van 22 Junie 1951, 804 van 10 April 1952, 2504 van 31 Oktober 1952 en 165 van 23 Januarie 1953, word hierby herroep.

BYLAE A.

VEREISTES VIR DIE GOEDKEURING VAN 'N VERPLEEGKOLLEGE AS DEEL VAN 'N VERPLEEGSKOOL.

OMSKRYWING.

'n Verpleegkollege is 'n inrigting wat deur die Raad goedgekeur is en wat voorsiening vir die behoorlike onderrig en opleiding van leerlingverplegers in die teoretiese en praktiese aspekte van verpleging vir bepaalde tydperke gedurende hul opleidingskursus maak.

'n Verpleegkollege kan as deel van 'n verpleegskool goedgekeur word as dit aan die volgende vereistes voldoen:—

- (1) Die opleiding van leerlinge in 'n kollege moet in samewerking met 'n goedgekeurde hospitaal of groep goedgekeurde hospitale geskied, en reëlins moet getref word vir die oorpasing van leerlinge van die kollege na geassosieerde goedgekeurde hospitale vir tydperke wat die Raad van tyd tot tyd mag voorskryf.
- (2) Die persoon in die beheer van 'n kollege moet of 'n geregistreerde verpleger of 'n geregistreerde geneeskundige en chirurgiese verpleegster wees wie se naam in die register van susterdosente verskyn.
- (3) Nie meer as vyf-en-twintig leerlinge vir elke voltydse lid van die onderwyspersoneel van 'n kollege mag op 'n bepaalde tydstip die kollege bywoon nie tensy die Raad anders besluit.
- (4) Die onderrig van leerlinge in vakke, uitgesonderd onderrig in die teorie en praktyk van verpleging, moet voorlesings deur geneeskundige praktisyns en ander persone wat 'n gespesialiseerde kennis dra van die besondere vak en wat in 'n deelydse hoedanigheid in die personeel van 'n kollege aangestel kan word, insluit.
- (5) Elke lid van die onderwyspersoneel, hetsy voltydse of deelydse, moet in die tak van verpleging waarin hy/sy onderrig gee, as verpleger of verpleegster geregistreer wees.
- (6) Leerlinge moet gedurende bywoning aan 'n verpleegkollege voorlesings en demonstrasies tot tevredenheid van die Raad bywoon en onder toesig van 'n lid van die onderwyspersoneel studeer.
- (7) In 'n kollege moet daar voorsiening vir bevredigende plaasruimte vir die hou van voorlesings en demonstrasies gemaak word en die nodige uitrusting en modelle vir die behoorlike opleiding van leerlinge moet beskikbaar wees. Sodanige plaasruimte en uitrusting is onderworpe aan die goedkeuring van die Raad.

(b) The re-assessment of candidates' answers shall be done by the moderator(s) appointed for the examination in question, or by such other person or persons as may be appointed thereto by the Council.

(c) An application for the re-assessment of a candidate's answers shall be submitted on the prescribed form, and shall be submitted so as to reach the Registrar within 14 days of the date on which the results of the examination concerned were published.

(d) The marks allocated to a candidate upon re-assessment of his answers shall be final and binding.

(e) The fee of £2. 2s. paid in respect of an application for the re-assessment of a candidate's answers shall not be refunded to the candidate whatever the result of such assessment may be.

20. REPEAL OF REGULATIONS.

The regulations published under Government Notices Nos. 1089 of the 23rd May, 1946, 261 of the 7th February, 1947, 2638 of the 3rd December, 1948, 570 of the 17th March, 1950, 2008 of the 18th August, 1950, 3111 of the 15th December, 1950, 1531 of the 22nd June, 1951, 804 of the 10th April, 1952, 2504 of the 31st October, 1952, and 165 of the 23rd January, 1953, are hereby repealed.

ANNEXURE A.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE APPROVAL OF A NURSING COLLEGE AS FORMING PART OF A SCHOOL OF NURSING.

DEFINITION.

A nursing college shall mean an institution approved by the Council which provides for the proper education and training of student nurses in the theoretical and practical aspects of nursing for specified periods during their course of training.

A nursing college may be approved of as forming part of a school of nursing if it complies with the following requirements:—

- (1) The training of students in a college shall be conducted in conjunction with an approved hospital or group of approved hospitals; arrangements shall be made for the transfer of students between such college and its associated approved hospitals for such periods as may be prescribed by the Council from time to time.
- (2) The person in charge of a college shall be either a registered male nurse or a registered medical and surgical nurse whose name appears in the register of sister tutors.
- (3) Not more than twenty-five students shall be in attendance at a college at any particular time for every full-time member of the teaching staff of such college unless the Council determines otherwise.
- (4) The instruction of students in subjects other than the theory and practice of nursing shall include lectures by medical practitioners and other persons who have a specialised knowledge of the particular subject and who may be appointed to the staff of a college in a part-time capacity.
- (5) Every member of the teaching staff, whether full-time or part-time, shall be registered as a nurse in the branch of nursing in which he/she is teaching.
- (6) While in attendance at a nursing college students shall be required to attend to the satisfaction of the Council lectures, demonstrations and study under supervision of a member of the teaching staff.
- (7) Provision shall be made in a college for satisfactory accommodation for lectures and demonstrations and the necessary equipment and models for the proper instruction of students shall be available. Such accommodation and equipment shall be subject to approval by the Council.

- (8) Voorsiening moet daarvoor gemaak word om leerlinge op 'n bevredigende manier te huisves en te voed solank hulle aan 'n kollege studeer.
- (9) Die Raad kan sy goedkeuring van 'n kollege te eniger tyd intrek as dit, volgens die mening van die Raad, nie aan voornoemde vereistes voldoen nie.

BYLAE B.

VEREISTES VIR DIE GOEDKEURING VAN HOSPITALE AS DEEL VAN 'N VERPLEEGSKOOL.

1. 'n Hospitaal word nie as deel van 'n verpleegskool goedgekeur nie tensy dit aan die volgende vereistes voldoen:—

- (a) Daar moet tot tevredenheid van die Raad bewys word dat daar in die hospitaal wat saamwerk met die geassosieerde goedgekeurde hospitale in die verpleegskool—
- (i) 'n voldoende aantal en verskeidenheid geneeskundige en chirurgiese gevalle beskikbaar is om materiaal vir die doeltreffende opleiding van leerlingverplegers te verskaf;
- (ii) fasiliteite beskikbaar is vir die doeltreffende opleiding van leerlinge in al die vakke wat in die leerplan voorgeskryf is.
- (b) Leerlingverplegers moet as studente behandel word en in die reël moet hul opleiding voorkeur geniet bo enige ander pligte wat van hulle vereis mag word.
- (c) Alle lede van die verpleegpersoneel wat aan die opleiding van leerlingverplegers deelneem, moet geregistreerde geneeskundige en chirurgiese verpleegsters of verplegers wees.
- (d) As die inrigting 'n bestuursraad het, moet minstens een mediese praktisyn lid van die Raad wees.
- (e) Die matrone of die superintendent van die hospitaal is verantwoordelik vir die opleiding, ooreenkomstig die vereistes van die raad, van leerlingverplegers in die hospitaal.
- (f) Leerlingverplegers moet vir minstens 40 uur per week diens doen; met dien verstande dat daar nie van 'n leerlingverpleger vereis mag word om langer as agt uur diens op enige dag te doen nie.
- (g) Leerlingverplegers moet een dag per week vry gegee word wanneer hulle dagdiens doen en een nag per week vry wanneer hulle nagdiens doen, en daarbenewens moet 30 agtereenvolgende dae vakansieverlof per jaar en 15 agtereenvolgende dae vakansieverlof gedurende die laaste ses maande van hul opleidingstydperk aan hulle toegestaan word. (Sien regulasie 5 vir siekteverlof.)
- (h) Leerlingverplegers moet altesaam nie langer as 10½ maande gedurende hul opleidingstydperk of nie langer as drie maande gedurende enige tydperk van 12 maande nagdiens doen nie.
- (i) Leerlingverplegers moet tot tevredenheid van die Raad gehuisves en gevoed word.
- (j) Leerlingverplegers moet by toelating tot opleiding en daarna minstens een keer per jaar geneeskundig ondersoek word, insluitende 'n X-straalondersoek van die bors.
- (k) Hospitale moet die oorplasing van leerlingverplegers na verpleegkolleges en hospitale in die verpleegskool vir sulke tydperke as wat die Raad van tyd tot tyd mag bepaal, gedurende hul opleidingstydperk toelaat.
- (l) Nie meer as vier leerlingverplegers vir elke geregistreerde geneeskundige en chirurgiese verpleegster of verpleger wat gewoonlik in die personeel van die hospitaal in diens is, mag aangeneem word nie.
- (m) 'n Lid van die geneeskundige personeel moet die hospitaal daaglik besoek.

- (8) Provision shall be made for students to be satisfactorily housed and fed while in attendance at a college.

- (9) The Council may withdraw its approval of a college at any time if, in the opinion of the Council, it does not comply with the foregoing requirements.

ANNEXURE B.

CONDITIONS FOR APPROVAL OF HOSPITALS AS FORMING PART OF A SCHOOL OF NURSING.

1. No hospital shall be approved as forming part of a school of nursing unless it complies with the following requirements:—

- (a) Proof shall be furnished to the satisfaction of the Council that in the hospital in conjunction with the associated approved hospitals in the school of nursing—
- (i) a sufficient number and variety of medical and surgical cases are available to furnish material for the adequate training of student nurses;
- (ii) facilities are available for the adequate training of students in all the subjects prescribed in the syllabus.
- (b) Student nurses shall be treated as students and their training shall normally receive precedence over any other duties that may be required to be performed by them.
- (c) All members of the nursing staff who take part in the training of student nurses shall be registered medical and surgical nurses or male nurses.
- (d) If the institution has a board of management, at least one medical practitioner is a member of the board.
- (e) The matron or superintendent of the hospital shall be responsible for the training of student nurses in the hospital in accordance with the Council's requirements.
- (f) Student nurses shall be required to be on duty for not less than 40 hours per week; provided that a student nurse shall not be required to be on duty for more than 8 hours in any one day.
- (g) Student nurses shall be allowed one day off-duty per week when on day duty and one night off-duty per week when on night duty and, in addition thereto, thirty consecutive days vacation leave of absence per year and fifteen consecutive days vacation leave of absence during the last six months of their period of training. (For sick leave refer to regulation 5.)
- (h) Student nurses shall not be required to be on night duty for a total period of more than 10½ months during their course of training or more than 3 months in any period of 12 months.
- (i) Student nurses shall be housed and fed to the satisfaction of the Council.
- (j) Student nurses shall be medically examined, including X-ray of chest, upon admission to training and at least once per year thereafter.
- (k) Hospitals shall permit student nurses to be transferred to nursing colleges and hospitals in the school of nursing for such periods in their course of training as may be determined by the Council from time to time.
- (l) Not more than four student nurses shall be accepted for each registered medical and surgical nurse or male nurse normally employed on the staff of the hospital.
- (m) A member of the medical staff visits the hospital daily.

2. Nieteenstaande die voorwaardes en vereistes wat in paragraaf 1 vervat is, kan die Raad na sy goeddunke, 'n hospitaal as deel van 'n verpleegskool goedkeur as sodanige hospitaal nie aan een of meer van genoemde voorwaardes en vereistes voldoen nie, en as dit tot tevredenheid van die Raad bewys lewer dat dit in alle ander opsigte voldoende fasiliteite vir die behoorlike opleiding van leerlingverplegers kan verskaf. Sodanige goedkeuring, ooreenkomstig hierdie paragraaf verleen, kan vir enige beperkte termyn of tydperk of op sodanige ander voorwaardes as wat die Raad mag bepaal, verleen word.

3. Die Raad of 'n persoon wat behoorlik opdrag van die Raad daartoe het, het die reg om 'n hospitaal wat deel van 'n verpleegskool uitmaak te eniger tyd te inspekter en om sodanige inligting as wat nodig geag mag word, te vra.

4. Die Raad het die reg om sy goedkeuring van 'n hospitaal as deel van 'n verpleegskool, in te trek as dit na ondersoek blyk dat dit nie aan die vereistes wat by regulasie voorgeskryf is, voldoen nie of as dit om enige rede nie die opleiding van leerlingverplegers bevredigend uitvoer nie.

BYLAE C.

VEREISTES VIR DIE GOEDKEURING VAN 'N HOSPITAAL OF GROEP HOSPITALE AS 'N OPLEIDINGSKOOLO VIR VERPLEGERS.

1. 'n Opleidingskool bestaan uit 'n hospitaal of groep hospitale wat, volgens die Raad se oordeel, weens die gehalte en omvang van die materiaal en onderrig aldaar verskaf, geskik is om kandidate op te lei vir toelating tot die Raad se register van verplegers en moet deur die Raad goedgekeur word.

2. Waar 'n opleidingskool uit 'n groep hospitale bestaan, het die Raad die reg om te bepaal watter deel van die opleiding elke leerling moet ontvang aan die verskillende hospitale wat dele van die opleidingskool uitmaak.

3. Geen hospitaal of groep hospitale word goedgekeur as 'n opleidingskool nie, tensy—

- (a) bewys gelewer word tot tevredenheid van die Raad dat in die hospitaal of hospitale in die opleidingskool—
 - (i) 'n genoemde aantal en verskeidenheid geneeskundige en chirurgiese gevalle beskikbaar is om materiaal vir die doeltreffende opleiding van leerlingverplegers te verskaf;
 - (ii) fasiliteite beskikbaar is vir die doeltreffende opleiding van leerlinge in al die vakke wat in die leerplan voorgeskryf is;
- (b) alle lede van die verpleegpersoneel wat aan die opleiding van leerlingverplegers deelneem, geregistreerde geneeskundige en chirurgiese verpleegsters of verplegers is;
- (c) as die inrigting 'n bestuursraad het, minstens een mediese praktisyn 'n lid van die raad is;
- (d) van leerlingverplegers vereis word om vir minstens 40 uur per week diens te doen; met dien verstande dat 'n leerlingverpleger nie langer as 8 uur diens op enige dag mag doen nie;
- (e) leerlingverplegers een dag per week vry gegee word wanneer hulle dag diens doen en een nag per week vry wanneer hulle nagdiens doen en daarbenewens 30 agtereenvolgende dae vakansieverlof per jaar en 15 agtereenvolgende dae vakansieverlof gedurende die laaste ses maande van hul opleidingstydperk, toegestaan word (sien regulasie 5 vir siekteverlof);
- (f) leerlingverplegers altesaam nie langer as 10½ maande, en nie langer as drie maande gedurende enige tydperk van 12 maande nagdiens doen nie;
- (g) leerlingverplegers behuis en gevoed word tot tevredenheid van die Raad;
- (h) leerlingverplegers by toelating tot opleiding en daarna minstens een keer per jaar geneeskundig ondersoek word, insluitende 'n X-straalondersoek van die bors;

2. Notwithstanding the conditions and requirements set out in paragraph 1, the Council may, in its discretion, approve of a hospital as forming part of a school of nursing if such hospital does not comply with one or more of the said conditions and requirements and if it proves to the satisfaction of the Council that it can in all other respects provide adequate facilities for the proper training of student nurses. any such approval granted in terms of this paragraph may be granted for any limited term or period or upon such other conditions as the Council may determine.

3. The Council or a person duly deputed thereto by the Council shall have the right to inspect a hospital forming part of a school of nursing at any time and to call for such information as may be deemed necessary.

4. The Council shall have the right to withdraw its approval of a hospital as forming part of a school of nursing if after investigation it is found that it does not comply with the requirements prescribed by regulation, or for any reason does not conduct the training of students satisfactorily.

ANNEXURE C.

CONDITIONS FOR THE APPROVAL OF A HOSPITAL OR GROUP OF HOSPITALS AS A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MALE NURSES.

1. A training school shall consist of a hospital or group of hospitals which, in the opinion of the Council, is competent through the quality and extent of the material and instruction given thereat to train candidates for admission to its register of male nurses, and shall be subject to the approval of the Council.

2. Where a training school consists of a group of hospitals, the Council shall have the right to determine the portion of training which each student shall undergo at the various hospitals constituting the training school.

3. No hospital or group of hospitals shall be approved of as a training school unless—

- (a) proof is furnished to the satisfaction of the Council that in the hospital(s) in the training school—
 - (i) a sufficient number and variety of medical and surgical cases are available to furnish material for the adequate training of student nurses;
 - (ii) facilities are available for the adequate training of students in all the subjects prescribed in the syllabus;
- (b) all members of the nursing staff who take part in the training of student nurses are registered medical and surgical nurses or male nurses;
- (c) if the institution has a board of management, at least one medical practitioner is a member of the board;
- (d) student nurses are required to be on duty for not less than 40 hours per week; provided that a student nurse is not required to be on duty for more than eight hours in any one day;
- (e) student nurses are allowed one day off-duty per week when on day duty and one night off-duty per week when on night duty and, in addition thereto, 30 consecutive days' vacation leave of absence per year and 15 consecutive days' vacation leave of absence during the last six months of their period of training (for sick leave refer to regulation 5);
- (f) student nurses are not required to be on night duty for more than a total period of 10½ months; provided that student nurses shall not be required to be on night duty for more than three months in any period of 12 months;
- (g) student nurses are housed and fed to the satisfaction of the Council;
- (h) student nurses are medically examined, including X-ray of chest, upon admission to training and at least once per year thereafter;

- (i) die kursus, voorlesings en demonstrasies so opgestel is dat leerlinge hulle vir die finale eksamen kan aanmeld na voltooiing van drie jaar opleiding;
- (j) 'n lid van die geneeskundige personeel die hospitaal daaglik besoek en, in die geval van 'n groep hospitale, 'n lid van die geneeskundige personeel elkeen van sodanige hospitale daaglik besoek.

4. Nieteenstaande die voorwaardes en vereistes wat in paragraaf 3 vervat is, kan die Raad na sy goeddunke 'n hospitaal as 'n opleidingskool goedkeur as sodanige hospitaal nie aan een of meer van genoemde voorwaardes en vereistes voldoen nie en as dit by die Raad aansoek doen en bewys tot tevreidenheid van die Raad lewer dat dit in alle ander opsigte voldoende fasiliteite vir die behoorlike opleiding van leerlingverplegers kan verskaf. Sodanige goedkeuring ooreenkomstig hierdie paragraaf verleen, kan vir enige beperkte termyn of tydperk of op sodanige ander of bykomende voorwaardes as wat die Raad mag bepaal, verleen word.

5. Die Raad of 'n persoon wat opdrag daartoe van die Raad het, het die reg om 'n opleidingskool te eniger tyd te inspekteer en om sodanige inligting as wat nodig geag mag word, te vra.

6. Die Raad het die reg om sy goedkeuring van 'n inrigting as 'n opleidingskool in te trek as dit na ondersoek blyk dat dit nie aan die vereistes soos hierbo voorbeskryf voldoen nie of as dit om enige rede nie die opleiding van leerlingverplegers bevredigend uitvoer nie.

- (i) the course of lectures and demonstrations are so arranged that student nurses may present themselves for the final examination when they have completed three years' training;

- (j) a member of the medical staff visits the hospital daily and, in the case of a group of hospitals, a member of the medical staff visits each such hospital daily.

4. Notwithstanding the conditions and requirements set out in paragraph 3, the Council may, in its discretion approve of a hospital as a training school if such hospital does not comply with one or more of the said conditions and requirements and if the hospital makes application to the Council and proves to the satisfaction of the Council that it can in all other respects provide adequate facilities for the proper training of student nurses. Any such approval granted in terms of this paragraph may be granted for any limited term or period or upon such other or additional conditions as the Council may determine.

5. The Council or a person deputed thereto by the Council shall have the right to inspect a training school at any time and to call for such information as may be deemed necessary.

6. The Council shall have the right to withdraw its approval of an institution as a training school if after investigation it is found that it does not comply with the requirements prescribed above, or for any reason does not conduct the training of student nurses satisfactorily.

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