



**SUPPLEMENT No. 3**  
TO  
**THE CYPRUS GAZETTE No. 3633 OF 16TH JULY, 1952.**  
**SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION.**

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**No. 297. THE NURSING AND MIDWIFERY LAW, 1951.**

REGULATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 15.

A: B. WRIGHT,  
*Governor.*

In exercise of the powers vested in me by section 15 of the Nursing and Midwifery Law, 1951, I, the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, do hereby make the following regulations:—

1. These regulations may be cited as the Nursing and Midwifery Regulations, 1952.

2. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:—

“the Council” means the Nursing and Midwifery Council as constituted under section 3 of the Law;

“medical practitioner” means a medical practitioner registered under the Medical Registration Law or under any Law amending or substituted for the same.

Cap. 118

*Registers.*

3. The Register of Nurses shall be as in Form 1 of the First Schedule hereto and the Register of Midwives shall be as in Form 2 of the said Schedule and each Register shall contain the particulars therein set out for each Register respectively.

First  
Schedule,  
Forms 1  
and 2.

4.—(1) Any person who wishes to be admitted to either Register shall make application on the prescribed form in writing to the Registrar accompanied by—

(a) a certificate of birth issued by the Commissioner of the district in which the birth was registered or, in case no such certificate can be obtained, by other documentary evidence of birth;

(b) a certificate of good character signed by two reliable persons to the satisfaction of the Council;

(c) a certificate of competency in nursing or midwifery, as the case may be, or a certificate satisfying the requirements of section 8 (b) or (c) of the Law, as the case may be;

(d) the appropriate fee (which shall be returned to the applicant in case the application is refused).

5. The Registrar upon being notified by the Council that an application has been accepted shall, after entering the name of the person concerned in the appropriate Register, issue to such person a Certificate of registration in Form 3 of the First Schedule hereto.

First  
Schedule,  
Form 3.

*Examinations.*

6. Examinations for the grant of a certificate of competency in nursing (which includes general nurses, assistant nurses, mental nurses and tuberculosis nurses) or midwifery, shall be held at such times and places and before such person or persons as the Council may direct by notice published in the *Gazette*.

Second  
Schedule.

7. The examinations for the grant of a certificate of competency either in nursing or in midwifery shall be partly oral and practical and partly written in the several subjects mentioned in the syllabus of subjects for examinations set out in the Second Schedule hereto.

8.—(1) The examination for the grant of a certificate of competency in nursing shall in particular consist of two parts out of which part one shall constitute the preliminary examination (hereinafter referred to as "the preliminary examination") and part two the final examination (hereinafter referred to as "the final examination").

Second  
Schedule.

(2) No person shall be entitled to enter for the preliminary examination unless he or she produces a recognized secondary school-leaving certificate or a certificate of pass of such other examination as the Council may approve and a certificate signed by the matron, medical superintendent or other responsible officer, of the institution or institutions in which his or her training was given and carried out, that he or she has completed 18 months of training, has attended a course of lectures and has undergone practical instruction in the wards in each of the subjects prescribed in the syllabus of the subjects for the preliminary examination set out in the Second Schedule hereto.

(3) No person shall be entitled to enter for the final examination, unless he or she has passed the preliminary examination and produces the following certificates signed by the matron, superintendent nurse or other person occupying a similar position in the institution or institutions in which his or her training or instruction was given and carried out—

Second  
Schedule.

(a) a certificate that he or she has undergone the training specified as being necessary to qualify him or her for admission to the Register of nurses ;

(b) a certificate that he or she has undergone systematic instruction in each of the subjects prescribed in the syllabus of subjects for examinations set out in the Second Schedule hereto as being necessary for admission to the Register of nurses.

(4) The full qualifying course for general or mental nurses shall extend over a period of not less than three years and the course for assistant nurses or tuberculosis nurses shall extend over a period of not less than two years.

9.—(1) No person shall be entitled to enter the midwifery examination unless she produces an elementary school-leaving certificate and a certificate that she has, under supervision approved by the Council, undergone a course of training over a period of not less than two years, out of which six months were spent in general nursing and eighteen months in midwifery training, out of which not less than three months were spent in domiciliary midwifery, and particularly that she has, to the satisfaction of the person certifying—

(a) examined and received instruction in the ante-natal supervision of not less than thirty pregnant women, including keeping records ;

(b) witnessed not less than ten labours and in addition attended and watched the progress of not fewer than forty labours making abdominal and vaginal examinations during the course of labour and personally delivering the patient ; of the forty patients personally delivered, the first thirty must have been delivered in a hospital where there is training approved by the Council and the remaining ten must have been attended in their own homes ;

(c) nursed forty lying-in and their infants during the ten days following labour ; of these patients at least ten must have been nursed in their own homes ;

Second  
Schedule.

(d) attended a course of not less than thirty lectures on the subjects prescribed in the syllabus of subjects for examination set out in the Second Schedule hereto as being necessary for admission in the Register of midwives extending over a period of not less than six months and delivered by a medical practitioner or medical practitioners approved by the Council :

Provided that where a person produces a certificate signed by the matron or the medical practitioner in charge of a hospital approved by the Council that such person had at least one year's training as a nurse a period of one year shall be substituted for the period of two years stipulated above.

(2) The certificate required under paragraph (1) of this regulation shall be signed by a medical practitioner approved by the Council, or a registered midwife being a matron of an institution approved by the Council, or by a registered midwife authorized by the Council to issue certificates for the purpose of these regulations.

10. Successful candidates in the nursing or midwifery examinations shall be deemed to be those who obtain 55% of the total marks and not less than 50% in any one subject.

11. The Council shall publish in the *Gazette* a list of all persons who have succeeded in their examinations.

12.—(1) The certificate of competency to be granted to those who had satisfied the Board of examiners that they are competent to practise as nurses or midwives shall be in Form 4 of the First Schedule hereto.

First  
Schedule,  
Form 4.

(2) The Council shall cause to be kept a Register of certificates of competency granted under paragraph 1 of this regulation as in Form 5 of the First Schedule hereto and containing the particulars therein set out, in which there shall be entered particulars of all certificates of competency granted.

Form 5.

13. The Council may in any particular case dispense with any certificate or other document required by these regulations if satisfied by other evidence that the information furnished by the applicant is correct and that as regards character and professional efficiency the applicant is suitable for admission to the respective Register.

#### *Personal Hygiene of Nurses and Midwives.*

14.—(1) A nurse or a midwife shall be scrupulously clean in every way, including his or her person, clothing, appliances and house; he or she shall keep his or her nails cut short, and preserve the skin of his or her hands as far as possible from cracks and abrasions.

(2) A nurse or a midwife when attending patients shall wear a clean dress of washable material which can be boiled, such as linen or cotton and over it a clean washable apron or overall. The sleeves of the dress must be made so that the nurse or midwife can roll them up well above the elbows, or so that the lower part from above the elbows can be removed.

15.—(1) A midwife shall always have in her possession and take with her when called to a confinement a metal case or a bag or a basket kept for professional purposes only and, except where the metal case can itself be sterilised by heat, furnished with a removal lining which can be disinfected by boiling, containing—

(a) an appliance for giving vaginal injections, a different appliance for giving enemata, a catheter, a pair of scissors, a syringe, a clinical thermometer, a nail brush and soap, two pairs of pressure forceps, cord ligatures, a mucous extractor, cord dressings, powder and spirit for cord, two kidney dishes, two bowls, one gillpot, two sheets, swabs and pads, a safety razor, liquid ergot and a baby's weighing instrument;

(b) an efficient antiseptic or antiseptics kept in bottles distinguishable by touch as well as by sight for such purposes as disinfecting the hands, douching in special cases and cleansing the child's eyelids and an antiseptic eyedrops carried in a bottle of a special shape.

(2) A midwife shall, in addition to the metal case, bag or basket mentioned in paragraph (1) of this regulation, have in her possession another such

metal case or bag or basket fitted according to the requirements of paragraph (1) of this regulation for use in the nursing of lying-in patients and containing the following :—

Two bowls, one gallipot, a pair of scissors, a thermometer, eye lotion, swabs, an enema appliance, a catheter, a tape measure, aperients, liquid ergot, cord dressings, one baby's weighing instrument, flaving, dressing towels, alcohol and powder for cord and a pair of dissecting forceps.

16. A midwife shall, before touching the generative organs or their neighbourhood, on each occasion disinfect her hands and forearms.

17. All instruments and other appliances must be disinfected, by boiling, if possible, before being brought in contact with the patient's generative organs.

18. When a midwife has been in contact with a person suffering from puerperal fevers or any other condition which may raise suspicion of infection, or is herself liable to be a source of infection or has laid out or assisted to lay out a dead body for burial, the midwife shall without delay notify the nearest medical officer of the fact, and shall disinfect herself and all her instruments and other appliances and have her clothing thoroughly disinfected to the satisfaction of the medical officer before going to any other maternity patient.

Unless otherwise directed, all washable clothing must be boiled.

19. When a midwife has accepted responsibility for attendance on a patient in her confinement she shall be personally responsible for seeing that all the provisions of these regulations as may be applicable to the case are complied with.

*Care of Women by Midwives during Pregnancy Parturition and in the Puerperium.*

20.—(1) A midwife shall not undertake operative procedure or any treatment which is outside her province.

(2) A midwife shall not use on her own responsibility any drug unless, in the course of her obstetric training, whether before or after registration, she has been thoroughly instructed in its use and is familiar with its dosage and methods of administration or application.

(3) A midwife shall not give any pituitary extract before the birth of the placenta or any injections without the written instruction of a medical officer except in a grave emergency and as treatment outside a midwife's province.

21. A midwife shall note in a note-book to be kept by her each occasion on which she is under the necessity of administering or applying any drug other than a simple aperient, the name and dose of the drug and the time and cause of its administration or application.

22.—(1) When engaged to attend a patient a midwife shall interview her patient at the earliest opportunity to enquire the course of present and previous pregnancies, confinements and puerperia, both as regards mother and child, and to advise as to personal and general arrangements for the confinement (including amongst other things the provision of a cot for the child), and, with the consent of the patient, visit the house.

(2) A midwife shall see her patient during pregnancy as often as is necessary and shall keep notes in her note-book of her ante-natal observations.

(3) Whenever an abnormality complicating pregnancy has occurred in a previous pregnancy a midwife, on being engaged to attend the patient shall urge the patient to seek advice from her medical practitioner or at a hospital or similar institution,

23.—(1) In all cases of illness of the patient or child, or of any abnormality occurring during pregnancy, labour, or lying-in, and particularly in the cases enumerated in paragraph (2) of this regulation, a midwife shall forthwith call in a medical practitioner.

(2) The cases referred to in paragraph (1) of this regulation are the following:—

(a) *When a woman during pregnancy, labour or lying-in appears to be dying or is dead.*

(b) *Pregnancy—*

When there is any abnormality or complication such as—  
 excessive sickness ;  
 abortion, actual or threatened ;  
 loss of blood ;  
 albumen in the urine ;  
 puffiness of hands or face ;  
 fits or convulsions ;  
 purulent discharge ;  
 sores of the genitals ;  
 dangerous varicose veins ;  
 deformity or stunted growth or other condition suggesting disproportion between head and pelvis.

(c) *Labour—*

When there is any abnormality or complication such as—  
 fits or convulsions ;  
 purulent discharge ;  
 sores of the genitals ;  
 excessive bleeding ;  
 malpresentation ;  
 presentation other than uncomplicated head or breech, when no presentation can be made out ;  
 placenta not completely expelled two hours after the birth of the child ;  
 rupture of the perineal body, or other injuries of the soft parts.

(d) *Lying-in—*

When there is abnormality or complication such as—  
 fits or convulsions ;  
 abdominal distension and tenderness ;  
 offensive lochia, if persistent ;  
 rigor with raised temperature ;  
 rise of temperature taken in the mouth to 100.4°F. for twenty-four hours or its recurrence within that period, or a rise of temperature taken in the mouth above 99.4°F. on three successive days ;  
 steadily increasing pulse rate ;  
 unusual swelling of the breasts with local tenderness and pain ;  
 excessive or prolonged bleeding ;  
 white leg.

(e) *The child—*

When there is any abnormality or complication such as—  
 injuries received during birth ;  
 malformations or deformity endangering the child's life ;  
 dangerous feebleness in a premature or full-time child ;  
 inflammation of, or discharge from, the eyes, however slight ;  
 serious skin eruptions, especially those marked by the formation of one or more watery blisters ;  
 inflammation about, or haemorrhage from the naval.

24. In calling in medical aid the midwife shall call in the medical adviser of the family, or, if the patient or child are qualified for a mukhtar's certificate the medical officer of the area and she shall inform the Director.

25.—(1) Whenever a medical practitioner or medical officer has been sent for, the midwife shall obtain her instructions from him direct and shall faithfully carry out such instructions. Where danger is threatened the midwife shall await the arrival of such practitioner or officer.

(2) If for any reason a medical practitioner or medical officer is not available in an emergency the midwife shall remain with the patient and do her best for her until the emergency is over.

26.—(1) A midwife shall personally supervise and be responsible for the cleanliness, comfort and proper dieting of the mother and child during the lying-in period, which shall be deemed for the purpose of these regulations, and in a normal case, to mean the time occupied by the labour and a period of not less than ten days thereafter. For the first three days visits in the morning and in the evening are deemed to be essential.

(2) If a rise of temperature or other condition requiring close supervision be found at any morning visit an evening visit shall be paid.

27. A midwife shall take and record accurately the temperature and pulse rate of the patient at each visit, entering her records, with dates and times, in a note-book or on charts, which must be carefully preserved.

28.—(1) A midwife shall wash the patient's external parts with soap and water, then swab them with an efficient antiseptic solution on the following occasions:—

- (a) before making any internal examination;
- (b) after the termination of the labour;
- (c) during the lying-in period, i.e. at each visit;
- (d) before passing a catheter or giving a douche.

(2) The swabbing with antiseptic solution must be repeated before each further examination and before a douche is given. For this purpose the midwife must on no account use ordinary sponges or flannels, but material which has been boiled or otherwise disinfected before use.

29. A midwife shall not make more internal examinations than are absolutely necessary.

30. A midwife in charge of a case of labour shall not leave the patient without giving an address by which she can be found without delay; and, after the commencement of the second stage, she shall stay with the patient until the expulsion of the placenta and membranes, and at least for one hour after complete delivery, or longer if it is necessary.

31. A midwife in charge of a labour shall in all cases examine the placenta and membranes before they are destroyed, and shall satisfy herself that they are completely removed.

32. The midwife shall remove soiled linen, blood, faeces, urine, placenta and membranes from the neighbourhood of the patient and from the lying-in room as soon as possible after labour, and in every case before she leaves the house.

#### *Management of Infants by Midwives.*

33. A midwife shall personally supervise and be responsible for the cleanliness, comfort, and proper dieting of the mother and child during the lying-in period which shall be held for the purposes of these regulations to mean the time occupied by the labour and a period of ten days thereafter.

34. In the case of a child born apparently dead a midwife shall carry out the methods of resuscitation which have been taught her.

35. As soon as the child's head is born, and if possible before the eyes are opened, its eyelids must be carefully cleansed.

36. On the birth of a child which is in danger of death, a midwife shall inform one of the parents or a responsible representative of the family of the child's condition.

37.—(1) A midwife shall not lay out a dead body except in the case of a patient upon whom she has been in attendance at the time of death in the capacity of midwife or nurse.

(2) After laying out a dead body the midwife shall notify the nearest government medical officer and be disinfected in accordance with the provisions of regulation 18 of these regulations.

38.—(1) When a child is stillborn or when the mother or child dies the midwife shall notify the Director of the stillbirth or death.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall apply in case of death whether a medical practitioner or medical officer was present or not at the time of death, but in the case of stillbirth shall apply only if no medical practitioner or medical officer was in attendance at the time of the stillbirth.

(3) A child is deemed to be stillborn when it has issued forth from its mother after the 28th week of pregnancy and has not at any time after being expelled from its mother breathed or shown any other sign of life.

*Miscellaneous and Penalty.*

39. A midwife shall not employ an unqualified person as her substitute.

40. A midwife, whether practising or not, shall immediately give notice to the Council of any change of name and submit an official copy of the document verifying the change.

41. A midwife shall keep in a note-book a record of all births and shall enter therein the various particulars provided by these regulations.

42.—(1) A midwife shall, before starting practising as such and on or before the 31st January in every year during which she intends to continue practising as such, give a written notice to the Director of her intention so to do.

(2) Every midwife who gives a notice of intention to practise as in paragraph (1) of this regulation provided shall complete to the satisfaction of the Council such courses of post-graduate instruction as the Council shall from time to time direct.

(3) Except in the case of a newly registered midwife, a midwife who has not practised her profession for a period of two years prior to her giving notice to the Director as in paragraph (1) of this regulation provided may, before resuming practice as a midwife, be required by the Council to complete to the satisfaction of the Council a course of instruction of such nature and duration as the Council may deem fit.

43.—(1) A midwife shall give the Council, the Director, or any person duly authorized by them in this respect, every reasonable facility to enable them to inspect her note-book and other records, her bag of appliances, and, when in the opinion of the Director is considered necessary for preventing spread of infection, her clothing and person, and to enable them to investigate her mode of practice.

(2) A midwife shall on no account destroy any official records.

44.—(1) Any person who acts in contravention of these regulations shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds.

(2) In addition to the above penalty the Court may order, under the provisions of section 15 (2) of the Law, that—

(a) the nurse or midwife be suspended from practice for a period not exceeding six months; or

(b) the certificate of registration or the special licence be forfeited.

FIRST SCHEDULE.  
 Form 1.  
 REGISTER OF NURSES.  
 (Regulation 3).

Fee	Date	No.	Name	Address	Qualification	Reference	Remarks

Form 2.  
 REGISTER OF MIDWIVES.  
 (Regulation 3).

Fee	Date	No.	Name	Address	Qualification	Reference	Remarks

Form 3.  
 CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.  
 (Regulation 5).  
 GOVERNMENT OF CYPRUS.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION UNDER THE NURSING AND MIDWIFERY  
 LAW, 1951.

*It is hereby Certified*

that.....  
 of..... has satisfied the Nursing and Midwifery  
 Council of Cyprus that he/she is entitled to be registered as a General Trained Nurse/Mental  
 Nurse/Tuberculosis Nurse/Assistant Nurse/Specially Licensed Nurse/Midwife in Cyprus and  
 that the name of the said..... is duly  
 entered in the Register of Nurses/Midwives kept under the provisions of section 4 of the Nursing  
 and Midwifery Law, 1951, and that the said.....  
 is entitled to practise nursing/midwifery, within the Colony.

....., 19.....

.....  
*Registrar.*

Form 4.  
 CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.  
 (Regulation 12 (1)).  
 GOVERNMENT OF CYPRUS.  
 The Nursing and Midwifery Law, 1951.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.  
*This is to Certify*

that.....  
 of.....  
 has undergone an approved course of training in Midwifery/Nursing and has satisfied the examiners  
 as to her competency to practise Midwifery/Nursing.

Nicosia.....19.....

.....  
*Director of Medical and Health Services.*

Photo.



Form 5.

REGISTER OF COMPETENCY CERTIFICATES OF NURSING/MIDWIFERY.  
(Regulation 12 (2)).

Fee	Date	No.	Name	Address	Qualification	Reference	Remarks

## SECOND SCHEDULE.

(Regulations 7-9).

## 1. SUBJECTS FOR THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN NURSING.

(Regulation 8 (2)).

1. Elementary anatomy and physiology.
2. Elementary nursing.
3. Elementary hygiene.
4. First aid.

## 2. SUBJECTS FOR THE FINAL EXAMINATION IN NURSING.

(Regulation 8 (3)).

*General Nursing.*

1. Anatomy and physiology.
2. Hygiene.
3. First aid.
4. Theory and practice of nursing.
5. Materia medica and therapeutics.
6. Dietetics.
7. Medical nursing.
8. Surgical nursing.
9. Affections of eye, ear, nose and throat.
10. Venereal diseases.
11. Gynaecology.
12. Psychology.

## 3. ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS FOR SPECIAL NURSING.

(a) *Mental Nursing.*

1. Anatomy and physiology—special emphasis on nervous system.
2. Theory and practice of nursing.
3. Special duties and responsibilities in mental nursing.
4. Bodily diseases and disorders and their nursing requirements.
5. The mind in health.
6. Causes, signs and symptoms of nervous and mental disorders.
7. Nervous and mental disorders and their special nursing requirements.

(b) *Tuberculosis Nursing.*

1. Anatomy and physiology.
2. Theory and practice of nursing.
3. Hygiene.
4. Tuberculosis—diagnosis and treatment.
5. Functions of sanatoria and tuberculosis centres.

(c) *Assistant Nurses.*

1. Elementary anatomy and physiology.
2. First aid.
3. General nursing.
4. Elementary hygiene and nutrition.

## 4. SUBJECTS FOR THE EXAMINATION IN MIDWIFERY.

*(Regulation 9 (1)).*

1. Elementary anatomy and physiology including female pelvis and its organs.
2. Principles of hygiene and sanitation.
3. The physiology, diagnosis and management of normal pregnancy, the hygiene and care of the pregnant woman and the unborn child, including the examination of the urine and pelvic measurements.
4. The signs and symptoms of abnormal pregnancy and labour and their management.
5. The physiology, mechanism and management of normal labour.
6. Management of normal and abnormal puerperium.
7. Management and treatment of haemorrhage complicating pregnancy, labour and puerperium.
8. The hygiene and management of the normal and abnormal baby.
9. Venereal diseases.
10. The use of such drugs and solutions as may be required in practice; conditions which call for their use, the mode of their administration or application and their dangers.
11. The duties of the midwife as described in the regulations including the proper manner of keeping the register, keeping records, filling in forms and co-operating with the Medical and Health Department.

NOTE: A detailed syllabus of the above examinations can be obtained from the Director of Medical and Health Services, Medical Headquarters, Nicosia.

Made this 9th day of July, 1952.

I. M. GORDON WILLIAMS,  
*Clerk of the Executive Council.*

(M.P. 905/46/3.)

## No. 298.

## THE STREETS AND BUILDINGS REGULATION LAW.

CAP. 165 AND LAW 10 OF 1950.

## APPOINTMENT OF APPROPRIATE AUTHORITY IN IMPROVEMENT AREAS UNDER SECTION 3 (2) (b).

A. B. WRIGHT,  
*Governor.*

In exercise of the powers vested in me by the first proviso to paragraph (b) of section 3 (2) of the Streets and Buildings Regulation Law, I, the Governor, do hereby appoint as appropriate authority for the improvement areas of Polemi and Tsadha in the District of Paphos, a board consisting of the members of the Improvement Board established in each such area, respectively, and functioning for the time being, under the Villages (Administration and Improvement) Laws, 1950.

Made this 9th day of July, 1952.

(M.P. 401/46/2.)

## No. 299.

## THE STREETS AND BUILDINGS REGULATION LAW.

CAP. 165 AND LAW 10 OF 1950.

## NOTICE UNDER SECTION 12.

Notice is hereby given that the Improvement Board of Pedhoulas in exercise of the powers vested in them by section 12 of the Streets and Buildings Regulation Law, with the object of widening and straightening the streets described in the list below, have caused plans to be prepared showing the width of each such street and the direction that each street shall take.