



**SUPPLEMENT No. 3**  
TO  
**THE CYPRUS GAZETTE No. 3847 OF 11TH AUGUST, 1955.**  
**SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION.**

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**No. 475.**

**THE NURSING AND MIDWIFERY LAWS, 1951 TO (No. 2) 1955.**

**REGULATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 15.**

In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 15 of the Nursing and Midwifery Laws, 1951 to (No. 2) 1955, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following regulations :—

1 of 1951  
23 of 1955  
25 of 1955.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Nursing and Midwifery (Amendment) Regulations, 1955, and shall be read as one with the Nursing and Midwifery Regulations, 1952 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Regulations") and the principal Regulations and these regulations may together be cited as the Nursing and Midwifery Regulations, 1951 and 1955.

*Gazette :*  
Supplement  
No. 3:  
16.7.1952.

2. Regulation 2 of the principal Regulations is hereby amended by the insertion therein, in their proper alphabetical places, of the following definitions :—

" 'Board' means the Board of examiners constituted by the Council, under section 3 of the Law, by a notice in the *Gazette* ;

'nursing' means general nursing, mental nursing, tuberculosis nursing, nursing as an assistant nurse, nursing as a student or such other category of nursing as may be prescribed."

3. Regulation 3 of the principal Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for the words "The Register of Nurses shall be as in Form 1 of the First Schedule hereto" (lines 1 and 2) of the words "The general part of the Register of Nurses shall be as in Form 1 of the First Schedule hereto and the supplementary parts as in Forms 1 (a), 1 (b) and 1 (c) of the First Schedule hereto."

4. Sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph (1) of regulation 4 of the principal Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for the words "section 8 (b) or (c)" (line 3) of the words "section 8 (a) (iii) and (b) (i)."

5. Regulation 6 of the principal Regulations is hereby revoked and the following regulation substituted therefor :—

"6. Examinations for the grant of a certificate of competency in nursing as a Cyprus registered nurse or in midwifery, shall be held before the Board at such times and places as the Council may direct by notice published in the *Gazette*."

6. Regulation 7 of the principal Regulations is hereby amended by the insertion of the words "as a Cyprus registered nurse" after the word "nursing" (line 2).

7. Regulation 8 of the principal Regulations is hereby revoked and the following regulation substituted therefor :—

“ 8.—(1) The examination for the grant of a certificate of competency in nursing as a Cyprus registered nurse 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 ’).

(2) No person shall be entitled to enter for the preliminary examination unless such person produces such evidence of general education as the Council may approve, and a certificate signed by the matron, medical superintendent or other responsible officer, of the institution in which the training or instruction of such person was given and carried out that—

- (a) such person has completed twelve months of training ;
- (b) 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 Part I of the Second Schedule hereto.

Second  
Schedule.  
Part I.

(3) No person shall be entitled to enter for the final examination, unless such person 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 in which the training or instruction of such person was given and carried out—

- (a) a certificate that such person has undergone the training specified as being necessary to qualify such person for admission to the Register of nurses ;
- (b) a certificate that such person has undergone systematic instruction in each of the subjects prescribed in the syllabus of subjects for examinations set out in Part II of the Second Schedule hereto.”

Second  
Schedule.  
Part II.

8. Paragraph (1) of regulation 9 of the principal Regulations is hereby amended as follows :—

- (a) by the substitution in sub-paragraph (b) for the word “ vaginal ” (line 3) of the word “ internal ” ;
- (b) by the substitution in sub-paragraph (d) for the words “ Second Schedule ” (line 3 and in the margin) of the words “ Second Schedule Part III ” and for the proviso thereto of the following proviso :—

“ Provided that where a person was registered as a general nurse or a Cyprus registered nurse the period of one year should be substituted for the period of two years stipulated above.”.

9. Regulation 15 of the principal Regulations is hereby amended as follows :—

- (a) by the insertion in paragraph (1), after the word “ containing ” (line 5) of the words “ the following appliances only ” ;
- (b) by the insertion in paragraph (2), after the words “ metal case, bag or basket ” (line 1) of the words “ with lid ” and by the substitution for the word “ flaving ” therein (line 9) of the words “ antiseptic lotion.”.

10. Paragraph (2) of regulation 20 of the principal Regulations is hereby revoked and the following substituted therefor :—

“ (2) A midwife shall not use on her own responsibility any drug not used in the course of her obstetrical training.”.

11. The First and Second Schedules to the principal Regulations are hereby revoked and the following Schedules substituted therefor :—

" FIRST SCHEDULE—(Regulation 3).

FORM 1.

REGISTER OF NURSES.

- Part I General Nurses.
- Part II Mental Nurses.
- Part III Tuberculosis Nurses.
- Part IV Cyprus Registered Nurses.
- Part V Student Nurses.
- Part VI Specially Licensed Nurses.

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 LAWS, 1951 TO (No. 2) 1955.

It is hereby certified that ..... 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/Cyprus Registered 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 Laws, 1951 to (No. 2) 1955, and that the said..... is entitled to practise nursing/midwifery, within the Colony.

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

Registrar,

FORM 4.

No. .... CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.

(Regulation 12 (1).)

GOVERNMENT OF CYPRUS.

*The Nursing and Midwifery Laws, 1951 to (No. 2) 1955.*

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 Services.

[Photo]

FORM 5.

REGISTER OF COMPETENCY CERTIFICATES OF NURSING/  
MIDWIFERY.

(Regulation 12 (2).)

Fee	Date	No.	Name	Address	Qualifi- cation	Refe- rence	Remarks

SECOND SCHEDULE—(Regulation 8).

EXAMINATION SYLLABUS.

CYPRUS REGISTERED NURSE.

PART I.—SUBJECTS FOR PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

1.—ELEMENTARY ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

THE HUMAN BODY.

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

THE SKELETON.

Bone.—Structure and growth. Varieties of bones.  
Skull.—Names, position, and brief description of bones of cranium and  
face. Formation of orbit, nose, mouth, teeth.  
Spinal column and Thorax.—General Character of vertebrae ; varieties ;  
the column as a whole, its curves, intervertebral discs. Sternum  
ribs and costal cartilage.  
Shoulder Girdle and Upper Extremity, including bones of wrist and  
hand. Pelvic Girdle and Lower Extremity, including bones of  
ankle and foot.

## JOINTS AND MUSCLES.

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

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

## BLOOD AND CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Blood.—Composition, functions ; coagulation.

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

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

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

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

Lymph. Spleen.

## RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Organs of Respiration.—Position, structure, function.

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

## DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

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

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

Processes of Digestion and Absorption.

## METABOLISM.

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

## EXCRETORY SYSTEM.

Bowel.—Composition of faeces. Defaecation.

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

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

## ENDOCRINE SYSTEM.

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

## NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Central Nervous System.—Cerebrum. Cerebellum. Medulla.

Spinal cord. Organs of special sense, cranial and spinal nerves.

Reflex action.

Autonomic or sympathetic nerves.

## REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.

Generative Organs.—Position, structure, function.

## 2.—HYGIENE.

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

Atmospheric pressure. Radiation and evaporation.

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

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

Disposal of Refuse.—Various methods in use. Dry and water systems.

General arrangements of house and hospital drainage.

Personal Hygiene.—Habits, Exercise. Rest and recreation. Cleanliness.

Clothing. Parasites.

Infection.—Its nature, sources and modes of transmission.

Insects and other parasites. Methods of disinfection.

Heating.—Of houses and hospitals.

Lighting.—Natural and artificial.

Hygiene of the Ward and Sick Room.

## 3.—FIRST AID.

- Haemorrhage.—Pressure points.
- Fractures, sprains.
- Burns and scalds.
- Poisons.—General principles of treatment.
- Loss of consciousness and convulsions.
- Asphyxia—by drowning, by choking, by gas.

## 4.—THEORY AND PRACTICE OF NURSING.

Ethical aspects. Hospital etiquette.

*Domestic ward management :*

- (a) Methods of cleaning.
- (b) Care of furniture.
- (c) Care of bedding, linen, blankets, waterproofs.
- (d) Care of kitchen, bathroom, lavatory.
- (e) Sanitary methods of cleaning utensils, baths, lavatories, crockery, mackintoshes.
- (f) Disposal and disinfection of soiled linen, and dressings, etc.

*General care of the patient :*

- (a) Lifting and turning.
- (b) Bathing—in bed, in bathroom.
- (c) Care of back, hands, feet, head, hair, mouth, teeth.

*Bed making :*

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

*Bed sores :*

- Filling of water beds, water and air pillows, hot water bottles.
- Charting.—Temperature, pulse, respiration.
- Common abbreviations in prescriptions.
- Measuring of lotions and simple drugs.
- Inhalations by steam kettle, inhaler, oxygen apparatus.
- Fomentations surgical and medical.
- Ice bag.
- Enemas, Cleansing and stimulative.
- Excreta.—Preservation of specimens.
- Requirements for simple ward dressings.
- Cleaning and sterilizing instruments.
- Care and sterilization of catheters.
- Preparing and serving meals.
- Feeding helpless patients and children.
- Bandaging.—Splints in common use.

## PART II.—SUBJECTS FOR FINAL EXAMINATION.

Extensions.—Plasters.

Preparation for rectal and vaginal examinations.

Artificial feeding.—Test meals.

Irrigation of bowel, stomach, throat, nose, ears and eyes.

Weights and measures.—Lotions in ward use.

Technical terms and abbreviations in common use.

Administration of drugs ; hypodermic injections.

Preparation for intravenous and subcutaneous infusions ; blood transfusion and venesection.

Instruments in common use.

Local applications ; cold and hot.

Counter irritation by poultices, mustard leaves, blisters, cupping, leeches.

Aspiration, drainage by Southey's tubes, tapping, lumbar puncture.

Catheterisation. Bladder irrigation.

Baths. Sponging. Packs, Radiant heat, Hot air, and Vapour Baths.

Last offices.

## 5.—MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

Laxatives, purgatives, anthelmintics, expectorants, emetics, cardiac drugs, antipyretics, diuretics, diaphoretics, sedatives, hypnotics, narcotics, anaesthetics, nerve stimulants. Weights. Weights and measures. Poisons. Hypodermic injections. Value of the cubic-centimetre, the litre, the gramme.

### *Dietics.*

Chemical constituents of foods and value of special articles of food, such as milk, butter, cheese, eggs, fish, meat, vegetables and fruits, farinaceous foods, alcohol, beverages, condiments.

Proprietary preparations, their value and dangers.

The feeding of infants and children.

Diet in general disease. Diet in special diseases—deficiency diseases; diseases of the blood, stomach, intestines, kidneys; diabetes mellitus. Methods of cooking; practical sick room cookery; beef-tea, soup, jelly, junket, whey, albumen, water, egg dishes.

## 6.—MEDICAL NURSING.

### *Diseases of the Blood and Organs of Circulation.*

Anaemias. General symptoms of heart disease; acute and chronic; features of heart failure, the pulse—its rate, character, rhythm; oedema, effusions; cyanosis. Treatment and nursing care.

### *Diseases of the Organs of Respiration.*

General symptoms of respiratory disease; breathing—various types; pain; cough—character; sputum. Pneumonia, bronchitis, pleurisy, phthisis. Treatment and nursing care.

### *Diseases of Organs of Digestion.*

General symptoms; appetite, nausea, vomiting, character of vomit, abdominal pain, state of bowels, character of stools. Jaundice. Treatment and nursing care.

### *Diseases of Urinary Organs.*

General symptoms; urine. Nephritis, acute and chronic. Calculus. Cystitis Uraemia. Treatment and nursing care.

### *Diseases of the Nervous System.*

General features; loss of power of movement; sensation; bladder—function convulsions; coma. Nursing of cases of paralysis, chorea, meningitis, functional nervous disorders. Elementary principles of treatment by massage and electricity.

### *Constitutional Diseases.*

Acute Rheumatism. Diabetes mellitus. Deficiency diseases. Treatment and nursing care.

### *Diseases of the Endocrine System.*

Thyroid gland; goitre, exophthalmic goitre, myxoedema. Suprarenal glands. Pituitary gland.

### *Diseases of the Joints.*

Common affections of the joints. Treatment and nursing care.

### *Infectious Diseases.*

Defensive mechanism of the body. Immunity. Serum and vaccine therapy.

Fever. Incubation period of specific fevers.

Enteric fever, scarlet fever, measles, mumps, smallpox, chicken-pox, whooping-cough, diphtheria, tetanus, cerebrospinal meningitis, encephalitis, acute poliomyelitis, septicaemia, puerperal septicaemia, syphilis. Treatment of fevers; precautions against transmission.

Disinfection of clothes and room. Compulsory notification.

### *Diseases of the Skin.*

Symptoms of skin affection. Treatment—general and local. Skin diseases; eczema, psoriasis, ringworm, scabies, impetigo. Treatment and nursing care.

## 7.—SURGICAL NURSING.

*Inflammation.**Haemorrhage.*

Haemorrhage, arterial, venous, capillary ; primary, recurrent, secondary. Effects of haemorrhage. Arrest of haemorrhage. Haemophilia.

*Burns and Ulcers.*

Burns and Scalds. Ulcers, bed-sores.

*Injuries, Fractures and Dislocations.**Infection.*

Bacteria. Their nature, distribution and properties ; fermentation, putrefaction, and infection. Methods of cultivating and destroying bacteria outside the body.

Surgical Infection. Modes of dissemination ; their spread in the body ; fever, toxæmia, septicaemia, pyaemia, local lesions, e.g. abscess. General and specific immunity of the body to infection. Anti-sera and vaccines.

*Surgical Technique.*

Asepsis, general principles. Surgical cleanliness.

Sterilization by heat, by antiseptics.

Preparation of patient for operation. Post-operative care.

*Operative Theatre.*

Preparation of operating theatre ; lighting, heating, ventilation, equipment, instruments in common use.

Preparation for operation in private house.

*Anaesthetics.*

Anaesthesia, general, spinal, rectal, local. Anaesthetics in common use ; their general character.

*Common Surgical Affections.*

Ulcers of stomach and duodenum ; pyloric stenosis ; appendicitis ; Acute peritonitis ; hernia ; strangulated hernia ; intestinal obstruction ; haemorrhoids ; diseases of gall bladder ; diseases of urinary organs ; empyema of thorax ; diseases of tongue.

New growths.

Tuberculous diseases of bones, joints and glands.

Operations ; after-treatment ; complications during and after treatment.

*Affections of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.*

Special points in the various treatments.

Preparation for and treatment after ; removal of cataract ; operation for mastoid disease ; resection of septum ; tonsillectomy ; operation for cleft palate ; tracheotomy. Special instruments in use.

*Veneal Diseases.*

Varieties. Treatment and nursing care.

## 8.—GYNAECOLOGY.

Structure and functions of the ovaries, Fallopian tubes, uterus, vagina. Disorders of menstruation and menopause.

Vaginal discharges. Inflammation of genital tract.

Displacements. Toxaemias of pregnancy.

Abortion. New growths of ovaries and uterus.

Preparation of patients for examination.

Vaginal douche. Tampons. Plugs. Pessaries.

Instruments in common use.

Nursing after major and minor operations.

Antenatal and postnatal care.



## PART III.—MIDWIFERY SYLLABUS.

1. Anatomy and Physiology of the female pelvis and the internal and external organs of generation :—Uterus—Fallopian Tubes—Ovaries—Vagina—Vulva—Relationship of uterus to bladder and bowel.—The structure of the breasts—their care under normal and abnormal conditions—flat nipples—inverted nipples—menstruation.

2. Principles of hygiene and sanitation as regards home, food and person. Cleanliness of home and its surroundings delivery room, —furniture, —fresh air —rubbish —dirty drains. Food : —handling —cooking —covering. Person : —heads —nails —hair —uniform —baths. The principles of asepsis : —methods of stultisation and disinfection of the person—clothing, and appliances—Dry heat—steaming—sterilising.

3. Elementary physiology of pregnancy :—The placenta—anatomy and functions—membranes—insertions of the cord—examination of placenta after expulsion. Liquer Ammi and its functions. Diagnosis and management of normal pregnancy including :—

Presumptive—probable—positives signs of pregnancy : Ante-natal care—advice re-diet—rest—clothing—bathing—teeth—breasts—bowels—sickness—fresh air—return visits : Urine testing—blood pressure taking—pelvic measurements—abdominal palpations. Advise regarding requirements for delivering—clothes for the baby—arranging of the delivery room.

4. Signs and symptoms of abnormal pregnancy and labour and their management.

Minor disorders of pregnancy : morning sickness—constipation—varicose veins—oedema—neuralgia—cramp—pruritis—insomnia. Major disorders of pregnancy : Albuminurea—toxaemia—eclampsia—necrosis of the kidneys—pyelitis—hyperemesis—acute yellow atrophy—hydramnios—oligamnios—retroverted gravid uterus—fits—mental disturbances—heart disease—diabetes. Abnormal labour :—Delays in 1st, 2nd and 3rd stages—Obstructed labour :—abnormal positions—presentations—contracted pelvis—primipara—breeches—instrumental deliveries including use of all obstetrical instruments—injuries to the genital tract—multiple pregnancy—inversion of the uterus—raptured uterus—posterior position—retained placenta—inertia. Prolapse of cord—Presentation of cord.

5. The physiology, mechanism and management of normal labour. The onset and three stages of labour—definition—duration—management.

Relation of the child to the uterus—lie—presentation—position—attitude. Mechanisms in V(1) and V (3) Breech—Face—Brow—Recording of Foetal heart and maternal pulse rates. Duties of the midwife with regard to : leaving the patient in labour—examination of the placenta and membranes—disposal of all dirty swabs, paper, and afterbirth—removal and soaking of all dirty linen—massage of fundus immediately prior to leaving the house—instructions given to relatives in case of emergency.

6. Management of normal and abnormal puerperium : Normal puerperium : Visiting—routine care—Swabbing—bladder—T.P.R. —lochia—fundus—involution—posture—sleep—aperients—diet—stitches—baths.

Indications for calling a Dr. “drying up” of milk—engorgement of breasts—before and after feeding care of breasts and nipples. Abnormal puerperium : 2nd and 3rd degree tears—after-pains—sladder troubles—sub-involution—abnormalities of the lochia—puerperal sepsis—phlegmasia alba dolens—thrombosis—pulmonary embolism—mastitis—puerperal mania—secondary P.P.H.—post—partum eclampsia—pyrexia—sections.

7. Management and treatment of haemorrhage : complicating pregnancy, labour and puerperium.

Pregnancy before 28th week :—Abortion—Threatened—inevitable and missed. Moles—carneous—vesicular.

Intra peritoneal—extra—utirine gestation.

Bleeding associated with pregnancy : loss from decidual cavity—cervical polypus—rupture of varicose veins of the vagina or vulva—cancer of the neck of the uterus.

Pregnancy after 28th week :—Accidental—Revealed—Concealed—Unavoidable—placenta praevia—central—lateral—marginal. Midwife's duties pending arrival of Dr. or treatment if no Dr. available. Differences in recognition of accidental and unavoidable haemorrhage.

Intra partum and post-partum haemorrhage—immediate treatment pending arrival of Dr. or if no Dr. available—causes.

8. The hygiene and management of the normal and abnormal baby : normal baby : eyes—cord—examination at delivery—first bath—eyes—cord—number—weighing. Bowels—urine—feeding from breast—feeding from bottle—test—weighing—clothing. Daily care of cord—buttocks—eyes. Bottles and teats—sterilising. Normal length and weight.

Abnormal baby : Section—forcep—face—breech—hare lip—small baby—handling of and feeding.

Malformations :—Hydrocephalus—phimosis—imperforate rectum—imperforate urethra—prolapse of the rectum—unbilical hernia—club foot—hare lip and cleft palate—meningocele—Spina—bifida—Angioma.

Cerebral damage—caput Succedaneum—cephalhaematoma.

Asphyxia—livida—pallida—causes and treatment.

Injuries—Fractures of humerous—fumur and lower jaw—their causes and treatment. Facial paralysis and paralysis of arm and leg—causes and treatment.

Pemphigus—thrush—gastro-enteritis—mastitis—tetanus—congenital syphilis—umbilical sepsis—ophthalmia neonatorum.

Care and feeding of the premature baby.

Methods of resussitation.

Definition of a still-birth.

9. Venereal Diseases :—Syphilis—congenital—causes—effect on pregnancy—primary—secondary—tertiary—breast feeding—midwife's duty as regards wearing of mask, gloves, gowns—notification—encouragement. To attend V.D. Clinic—crockery and utensils—treatment—liability of midwife to legal action if not tactful. Gonorrhoea—signs and symptoms—causes—complications—treatment—midwife's duties.

10. The use of drugs and solutions as may be required in practice. Drugs used by the midwife in 1st stage—Pot. Brom. Drugs used by the midwife after completion of the 3rd stage—their uses—dosage—method of administrations—pitocin—pituirine—ergometrine—ext. ergot—lobelline—argyrol 2% or penicillin eye drops.

Drugs used, under instruction and supervision of a Dr. during pregnancy labour and the puerperium.

Sulphonamides—Pot. Cit.—Iron—Penicillin—heart stimulants—I.V. Saline—I.V. Ergometrine—Pitorin—Stilboestrol—Vit.K—Prostigmine—Quinine—morphia—Pethidine—Atropine—Cough Mist.

Solutions in use in daily practice—their method in preparation—their uses. Dettol—Lysol—Carbolic Acid—Yodine—Acriflavine—Boracic Lotion—Alcohol—Eusol—Peroxide. Dangers of the uses of drugs and solutions used.

11. The duties of the midwife as regards her personal hygiene and her equipment. Notifications of intentions to practise—change of address—births—deaths—still-births—infection of mother or baby. Keeping of antenatal delivery and post-natal records—notification of abnormalities in pregnancy—labour and puerperium.

Destruction of records. Recording of drugs given.

Made this 5th day of August, 1955.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor.

G. P. CASSELS,

*Clerk of the Executive Council.*

(M.P. 905/46/4.)