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## GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS.

### DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID

No. R. 1013.] [8 Julie 1960.  
DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE VERPLEEGSTERSRAAD.

#### REGULASIES VIR DIE OPLEIDING EN EKSAMINEER VAN ALGEMENE VERPLEEGSTERS.

Die Minister van Gesondheid het, in uitoefening van die bevoegdheid hom verleen by subartikel (1) van artikel *elf* van die Wet op Verpleging, 1957 (Wet No. 69 van 1957), sy goedkeuring geheg aan die volgende regulasies vir die opleiding en eksamineer van algemene verpleegsters, wat deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Verpleegstersraad gemaak is ter vervanging van die regulasies uitgevaardig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1961 van 4 September 1953:—

#### OPLEIDINGSKOLE EN VERPLEEGKOLLEGES.

1. (1) Geen hospitaal, of groep hospitale, of 'n hospitaal in assosiasie met 'n verpleegkollege, of 'n groep hospitale in assosiasie met 'n verpleegkollege, word as 'n opleidingskool goedgekeur nie tensy dit voldoen aan die vereistes aangedui in Bylae A.

(2) Geen inrigting word as 'n verpleegkollege goedgekeur nie, tensy dit voldoen aan die vereistes aangedui in Bylae B.

#### TOELATING TOT OPLEIDING.

2. 'n Kandidaat vir toelating tot opleiding moet die volgende aan die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool voorleë:—

- (1) 'n Sertifikaat dat sy minstens standerd tien van 'n onderwysdepartement in die Unie of Suidwes-Afrika, of van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika met goeie gevolg afgelê het; met dien verstande dat die persoon in beheer van 'n opleidingskool na haar goeddunke, 'n kandidaat wat nie in besit van so 'n sertifikaat is nie, kan toelaat; of
- (2) bewys van registrasie by die raad as 'n psigiatriese verpleegster of 'n vroedvrou; met dien verstande dat 'n kandidaat wat nie as 'n psigiatriese verpleegster of as 'n vroedvrou geregistreer kan word nie slegs omdat sy onder 21 jaar oud is, vir doeleindes van hierdie regulasie, as aldus geregistreerd beskou sal word.

[LET WEL.—Die aandag word gevestig op—

- (i) Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1129 van 8 Augustus 1958 ingevolge waarvan 'n leerling binne vier (4) maande na die datum van aanvangs van opleiding [ses (6) maande in die geval van 'n Naturelle-leerling] en binne ses (6) weke na die datum van hervatting van opleiding by 'n opleidingskool by die raad aansoek om registrasie moet doen, en ingevolge waarvan die raad onmiddellik deur die persoon in beheer van 'n opleidingskool in kennis

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

No. R. 1013.] [8 July 1960.  
THE SOUTH AFRICAN NURSING COUNCIL.

#### REGULATIONS FOR THE TRAINING AND EXAMINATION OF GENERAL NURSES.

The Minister of Health, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (1) of section *eleven* of the Nursing Act, 1957 (Act No. 69 of 1957), has approved of the following regulations for the training and examination of general nurses, made by the South African Nursing Council in substitution for the regulations published under Government Notice No. 1961 of the 4th September, 1953:—

#### TRAINING SCHOOLS AND NURSING COLLEGES.

1. (1) No hospital, or group of hospitals, or a hospital in association with a nursing college, or a group of hospitals in association with a nursing college, shall be approved of as a training school unless it conforms with the requirements specified in Annexure A.

(2) No institution shall be approved of as a nursing college unless it conforms with the requirements specified in Annexure B.

#### ADMISSION TO TRAINING.

2. A candidate for admission to training shall submit to the person in charge of the training school—

- (1) a certificate of having satisfactorily completed at least the tenth standard of an education department in the Union or South West Africa, or of the University of South Africa; provided that the person in charge of a training school may, at her discretion, admit a candidate who does not hold such a certificate; or
- (2) proof of registration with the council as a psychiatric nurse or as a midwife; provided that a candidate who is debarred from registration as a psychiatric nurse or as a midwife only because she is under 21 years of age shall for the purposes of this regulation be deemed to be so registered.

[NOTE.—Attention is directed to—

- (i) Government Notice No. 1129 of the 8th August, 1958, in terms of which a student shall lodge an application for registration with the council within four (4) months of the date of commencement of training [six (6) months in the case of a Native student] and within six (6) weeks of the date of resumption of training at a training school and in terms of which the council shall be notified forth-

gestel moet word indien 'n leerling se opleiding om enige rede hoegenaamd by die opleidingskool gestaak is, met inbegrip van 'n oorplasing na 'n ander opleidingskool en of onder behoorlike outoriteit aldan nie; en

- (ii) Goewermmentskennisgewing No. 1128 van 8 Augustus 1958 ingevolge waarvan geen persoon onder die ouderdom van 21 jaar as 'n verpleegster geregistreer mag word nie.]

#### OPLEIDINGSTYDPERK.

3. (1) Onderhewig aan die bepalings van paragrawe (2), (3), (4) en (5) is opleiding ononderbroke.

(2) Behoudens waar anders bepaal, is die opleidingstydperk drie (3) jaar vir blanke en gekleurde leerlinge, en drie (3) jaar en ses (6) maande vir Naturelle-leerlinge. Die verlof wat ingevolge paragraaf (3), en die siekteverlof (nie oortollige siekteverlof nie) wat ingevolge paragraaf (4) toegestaan kan word, word by die opleidingstydperk ingesluit.

(3) Aan 'n leerling mag gedurende elke volledige jaar van opleiding nie meer as dertig (30) dae afwesigheidsverlof toegestaan word nie.

(4) Aan 'n leerling mag siekteverlof van nie meer as dertig (30) dae nie, allesinsluitende, gedurende die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk, en 'n proporsionele aantal dae in 'n korter opleidingstydperk, toegestaan word. Siekteverlof wat dertig (30) dae te bowe gaan, kan toegestaan word, maar sodanige siekteverlof moet ingewerk word sodat die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk voltooi word; met dien verstande dat, indien die siekteverlof wat toegestaan is eenhonderd-en-tagtig (180) dae, allesinsluitende, te bowe gaan, die leerling, benewens die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk, 'n verlenging van opleiding gelykstaande aan die helfte van die siekteverlof wat allesinsluitende toegestaan is, moet deurloop, tensy die raad anders bepaal.

(5) (a) Geen erkenning word aan opleiding verleen indien 'n onderbreking in die opleiding voor voltooiing van minstens ses (6) maande van die voorgeskrewe opleidings tydperk voorkom nie, tensy die raad anders bepaal.

(b) Geen erkenning word aan vorige opleiding verleen nie indien daar meer as een onderbreking in die opleiding is, tensy die raad anders bepaal.

(c) Die duur van enige onderbreking in die opleiding moet ingewerk word sodat die voorgeskrewe opleidings tydperk voltooi word. Indien 'n onderbreking 'n tydperk van eenhonderd-en-tagtig (180) dae te bowe gaan, moet die leerling, benewens die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk, 'n verlenging van opleiding gelykstaande aan die helfte van die duur van sodanige onderbreking deurloop, tensy die raad anders bepaal.

(d) Vir doeleindes van hierdie regulasie sluit die uitdrukking „onderbreking in opleiding” die volgende in:—

- (i) Enige afwesigheid van opleiding af wat nie in hierdie regulasie gemagtig is nie. So 'n afwesigheid, en die redes daarvoor, moet onmiddellik deur die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool by die raad rapporteer word;
- (ii) 'n oorplasing van een opleidingskool na 'n ander, uitgesonderd 'n oorplasing onder behoorlike outoriteit van een opleidingskool na 'n ander onder beheer van dieselfde owerheid.

[LET WEL.—Die aandag word gevestig op Goewermmentskennisgewing No. 1129 van 8 Augustus 1958 wat van die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool vereis om die raad onmiddellik in kennis te stel indien 'n leerling se opleiding by die opleidingskool om enige rede hoegenaamd gestaak word, met inbegrip van 'n oorplasing na 'n ander opleidingskool, en of onder behoorlike outoriteit aldan nie, en wat van 'n leerling vereis om binne ses (6) weke na die datum van hervatting van opleiding 'n aansoek om registrasie by die raad in te dien.]

(6) Indien die tydperke siekteverlof wat aan 'n leerling toegestaan is, saam met die duur van 'n onderbreking in die opleiding, 'n tydperk van eenhonderd-en-tagtig (180) dae, allesinsluitende, te bowe gaan, moet die leerling,

with by the person in charge of a training school if a student's training at a training school is terminated for any reason whatsoever, including a transfer to another training school and whether under proper authority or not; and

- (ii) Government Notice No. 1128 of the 8th August, 1958, in terms of which no person under the age of 21 years may be registered as a nurse.]

#### PERIOD OF TRAINING.

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (2), (3), (4) and (5) training shall be continuous.

(2) Except as may be otherwise provided, the period of training shall be three (3) years for White and Coloured students and three (3) years and six (6) months for Native students. The leave which may be granted in terms of paragraph (3) and the sick leave (not excess sick leave) which may be granted in terms of paragraph (4) are included in the period of training.

(3) A student may be granted not more than thirty (30) days' leave of absence in each complete year of training.

(4) A student may be granted sick leave not exceeding thirty (30) days in all during the prescribed period of training, and a proportionate number of days in a lesser period of training. Sick leave in excess of thirty (30) days may be granted but such sick leave shall be made up so that the prescribed period of training is completed; provided that if the sick leave granted exceeds one hundred and eighty (180) days in all the student shall, in addition to the prescribed period of training, undergo an extension of training equal to one half of the sick leave granted in all, unless the Council determines otherwise.

(5) (a) No recognition of training shall be granted if a break in training occurs before the completion of at least six (6) months of the prescribed period of training, unless the council determines otherwise.

(b) No recognition of previous training shall be granted if there is more than one break in training, unless the council determines otherwise.

(c) The period of any break in training shall be made up so that the prescribed period of training is completed. If a break exceeds a period of one hundred and eighty (180) days, the student shall, in addition to the prescribed period of training, undergo an extension of training equal to one half of the period of such break, unless the council determines otherwise.

(d) For the purposes of this regulation the expression “break in training” shall include—

- (i) any absence from training which is not authorised in this regulation. Any such absence, and the reasons for it, shall be reported to the council forthwith by the person in charge of the training school;
- (ii) a transfer from one training school to another, excluding a transfer by proper authority from one training school to another under the control of the same authority;

[NOTE.—Attention is directed to Government Notice No. 1129 of the 8th August, 1958, which requires the person in charge of a training school to notify the council forthwith if a student's training at the training school is terminated for any reason whatsoever, including a transfer to another training school and whether under proper authority or not, and which requires a student to lodge an application for registration with the council within six (6) weeks of the date of resumption of training.]

(6) If the periods of sick leave granted to a student, together with the period of a break in training, exceed a period of one hundred and eighty (180) days in all, the

benewens die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk, 'n verlenging van opleiding gelykstaande aan die helfte van sodanige tydperk deurloop, tensy die raad anders bepaal.

(7) (a) Nieteenstaande enigiets in die teendeel in hierdie regulasie vervat, en totdat die raad anders besluit, is die opleidingstydperk by die volgende opleidingskole vier (4) jaar vir blanke en gekleurde leerlinge, en vier (4) jaar en ses (6) maande vir Naturelle-leerlinge:—

Ceza-sendinghospitaal.

Elim-hospitaal.

Holy Cross-sendinghospitaal.

St. Aidan-Indiërsendinghospitaal.

St. Konrad-sendinghospitaal.

Umlamli-hospitaal.

Worcester-hospitaal.

(b) In die geval waar 'n leerling 'n gedeelte van die opleiding deurloop by 'n skool aangedui in subparagraaf (a), en 'n gedeelte van die opleiding by 'n skool nie aldus aangedui nie, word die opleidingstydperk, in die geval van blanke en gekleurde leerlinge, in die verhouding van vier dae opleiding by 'n skool aldus aangedui, synde gelykstaande aan drie dae opleiding by 'n skool nie aldus aangedui nie, en in die geval van Naturelle-leerlinge, in die verhouding van nege dae opleiding by 'n skool aldus aangedui, synde gelykstaande aan sewe dae opleiding by 'n skool nie aldus aangedui nie, bereken.

(LET WEL.—Die aandag word gevestig op Goewermements-kennissgewing No. 1129 van 8 Augustus 1958 wat van die persoon in beheer van 'n opleidingskool vereis om die raad onmiddellik in kennis te stel wanneer 'n leerling die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk voltooi het.)

#### VRYSTELLINGS VAN OPLEIDING EN EKSAMENS.

4. (1) Leerlinge na wie in hierdie regulasie verwys word—

- (a) moet aan die bepalings van regulasie 2 voldoen;
- (b) kry nie ingevolge meer as een van die hieropvolgende paragrawe vrystellings nie; en
- (c) moet die registrasie of inskrywing wat in elke geval van toepassing is, dwarsdeur die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk en totdat die uitslae van die betrokke eindeksamen gepubliseer is, handhaaf, by gebreke waarvan die toegestane vrystellings teruggetrek sal word.

(2) 'n Leerling wat op die datum van aanvangs van opleiding 'n geregistreerde verpleegster vir siek kinders is—

- (a) word van agttien (18) maande van die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk vrygestel;
- (b) word van die voorlopige eksamen vrygestel;
- (c) deurloop geen opleiding in pediatriese verpleging nie; en
- (d) kan te eniger tyd na registrasie as 'n leerling tot die tusseneksamen toegelaat word.

(3) 'n Leerling wat op die datum van aanvangs van opleiding 'n geregistreerde vroedvrou is—

- (a) word van 'n tydperk van opleiding gelykstaande aan die helfte van die opleidingstydperk wat vir registrasie as 'n vroedvrou deurloop is vrygestel, met dien verstande dat so 'n leerling nie van meer as een (1) jaar van opleiding vrygestel word nie;
- (b) word van die voorlopige eksamen vrygestel indien sy die gesamentlike voorlopige eksamen vir algemene verpleegsters en vroedvroue afgelê het;
- (c) kan na voltooiing van minstens twaalf (12) maande opleiding tot die tusseneksamen toegelaat word; en
- (d) deurloop geen opleiding in verloskundige verpleging nie.

(4) 'n Leerling wat op die datum van aanvangs van opleiding 'n geregistreerde verpleegster vir sielsiektes is—

- (a) word van een (1) jaar van die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk vrygestel;

student shall, in addition to the prescribed period of training, undergo an extension of training equal to one half of such period, unless the council determines otherwise.

(7) (a) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this regulation, and until the council decides otherwise, the period of training at the following training schools shall be four (4) years for White and Coloured students and four (4) years and six months for Native students:—

Ceza Mission Hospital.

Elim Hospital.

Holy Cross Mission Hospital.

St. Aidan's Indian Mission Hospital.

St. Konrad's Hospital.

Umlamli Hospital.

Worcester Hospital.

(b) In the event of a student undergoing part of the training at a school listed in sub-paragraph (a) and part of the training at a school not so listed, the period of training shall be calculated in the case of White and Coloured students, in the ratio of four days training at a school so listed being equal to three days' training at a school not so listed, and in the case of Native students, in the ratio of nine days' training at a school so listed being equal to seven days' training at a school not so listed.

(NOTE.—Attention is directed to Government Notice No. 1129 of the 8th August, 1958, which requires the person in charge of a training school to notify the council forthwith when a student has completed the prescribed period of training.)

#### EXEMPTIONS FROM TRAINING AND EXAMINATIONS.

4. (1) Students referred to in this regulation—

- (a) shall comply with the provisions of regulation 2;
- (b) shall not be granted exemptions under more than one of the succeeding paragraphs; and
- (c) shall maintain the registration or enrolment applicable in each case throughout the prescribed period of training, and until the results of the final examination concerned are published, failing which the exemptions granted shall be withdrawn.

(2) A student who is a registered sick children's nurse on the date of commencement of training—

- (a) is exempted from eighteen (18) months of the prescribed period of training;
- (b) is exempted from the preliminary examination;
- (c) shall undergo no training in paediatric nursing; and
- (d) may be admitted to the intermediate examination at any time after registration as a student.

(3) A student who is a registered midwife on the date of commencement of training—

- (a) is exempted from a period of training equal to half the period of training undergone for registration as a midwife, provided that such a student shall not be exempted from more than one (1) year of training;
- (b) is exempted from the preliminary examination if she has taken the common preliminary examination for general nurses and midwives;
- (c) may be admitted to the intermediate examination after completing at least twelve (12) months of training; and
- (d) shall undergo no training in obstetrical nursing.

(4) A student who is a registered mental nurse on the date of commencement of training—

- (a) is exempted from one (1) year of the prescribed period of training;

- (b) moet 'n volledige kursus voorlesings en demonstrasies oor die onderwerpe voorgeskryf in die leerplan in Bylae C bywoon en moet minstens die minimum tydperke praktiese opleiding voorgeskryf in regulasie 5 vir algemene chirurgiese verpleging en pediatriese verpleging en minstens een (1) maand praktiese opleiding in algemene geneeskundige verpleging deurloop; en
- (c) kan na voltooiing van minstens twaalf (12) maande opleiding tot die tusseneksaamen toegelaat word.
- (5) 'n Leerling wat op die datum van aanvangs van opleiding 'n geregistreerde verpleegster vir swaksinniges is—
- (a) word van een (1) jaar van die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk vrygestel;
- (b) moet 'n volledige kursus voorlesings en demonstrasies oor die onderwerpe voorgeskryf in die leerplan in Bylae C bywoon en moet minstens die minimum tydperke praktiese opleiding voorgeskryf in regulasie 5 vir algemene chirurgiese verpleging en pediatriese verpleging, en minstens een (1) maand praktiese opleiding in algemene geneeskundige verpleging deurloop; en
- (c) kan na voltooiing van minstens twaalf (12) maande opleiding tot die tusseneksaamen toegelaat word.
- (6) 'n Leerling wat op die datum van aanvangs van opleiding 'n geregistreerde psigiatriese verpleegster is—
- (a) word van agtien (18) maande van die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk vrygestel;
- (b) word van die voorlopige eksamen vrygestel;
- (c) moet minstens die minimum tydperke praktiese opleiding voorgeskryf in regulasie 5 vir pediatriese verpleging en algemene chirurgiese verpleging deurloop; en
- (d) kan te eniger tyd na registrasie as 'n leerling tot die tusseneksaamen toegelaat word.
- (7) 'n Leerling wat op die datum van aanvangs van opleiding 'n ingeskrewe hulpverpleegster is—
- (a) word van ses (6) maande van die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk vrygestel; en
- (b) kan ses (6) maande na registrasie as 'n leerling tot die voorlopige eksamen toegelaat word.
- (8) Die raad kan sodanige ander vrystellings verleen as wat hy geskik mag ag.

#### LESINGS, DEMONSTRASIES EN PRAKTIESE OPLEIDING.

5. (1) Behoudens waar anders bepaal, moet elke leerling 'n volledige kursus voorlesings en demonstrasies wat die onderwerpe voorgeskryf in die leerplan in Bylae C dek, bywoon. Alle dosente en demonstrateurs moet in besit wees van kwalifikasies deur die raad goedgekeur.

(2) Behoudens waar anders bepaal, moet elke leerling onderrig ontvang in al die verplegingsprosedures voorgeskryf in die leerplan in Bylae C en dit uitvoer, en praktiese opleiding in elk van die volgende afdelings vir minstens die volgende tydperke (wat nie aaneenlopend hoef te wees nie) deurloop:—

- (a) Algemene geneeskundige verpleging (die opleiding moet minstens een maand verpleging insluit van mans, minstens een maand verpleging van vrouens en minstens een maand verpleging van pasiënte wat aan aansteeklike siektes ly, waarby pasiënte wat aan tuberkulose ly, ingesluit kan word): 4 maande.
- (b) Algemene chirurgiese verpleging (die opleiding moet minstens een maand verpleging van mans, minstens een maand verpleging van vrouens en minstens een maand ginekologiese verpleging insluit): 5 maande.
- (c) Ongevalle en Buitepasiënt-afdeling: 1 maand.
- (d) Operasiesaal: 1 maand.
- (e) Pediatriese verpleging (die opleiding moet die verpleging van sowel geneeskundige as chirurgiese gevalle insluit): 3 maande.

(b) shall attend a complete course of lectures and demonstrations on the subjects prescribed in the syllabus in Annexure C and shall undergo at least the minimum periods of practical training prescribed in regulation 5 for general surgical nursing and paediatric nursing and at least one (1) month's practical training in general medical nursing; and

(c) may be admitted to the intermediate examination after completion of at least twelve (12) months of training.

(5) A student who is a registered nurse for mental defectives on the date of commencement of training—

(a) is exempted from one (1) year of the prescribed period of training;

(b) shall attend a complete course of lectures and demonstrations on the subjects prescribed in the syllabus in Annexure C and shall undergo at least the minimum periods of practical training prescribed in regulation 5 for general surgical nursing and paediatric nursing and at least one (1) month's practical training in general medical nursing; and

(c) may be admitted to the intermediate examination after completion of at least twelve (12) months of training.

(6) A student who is a registered psychiatric nurse on the date of commencement of training—

(a) is exempted from eighteen (18) months of the prescribed period of training;

(b) is exempted from the preliminary examination;

(c) shall undergo at least the minimum periods of practical training prescribed in regulation 5 for paediatric nursing and general surgical nursing; and

(d) may be admitted to the intermediate examination at any time after registration as a student.

(7) A student who is an enrolled auxiliary nurse on the date of commencement of training—

(a) is exempted from six (6) months of the prescribed period of training; and

(b) may be admitted to the preliminary examination six (6) months after registration as a student.

(8) The council may grant such other exemptions as it may deem fit.

#### LECTURES, DEMONSTRATIONS AND PRACTICAL TRAINING.

5. (1) Except as may be otherwise prescribed, every student shall attend a complete course of lectures and demonstrations covering the subjects prescribed in the syllabus in Annexure C. All lecturers and demonstrators shall hold qualifications approved of by the council.

(2) Except as may be otherwise prescribed, every student shall receive instruction in, and carry out, all the nursing procedures prescribed in the syllabus in Annexure C, and shall undergo practical training in each of the following departments for at least the following periods, which need not be continuous:—

(a) General medical nursing (the training shall include at least one month's nursing of males, at least one month's nursing of females and at least one month's nursing of patients suffering from communicable diseases, which may include patients suffering from tuberculosis): 4 months.

(b) General surgical nursing (the training shall include at least one month's nursing of males, at least one month's nursing of females and at least one month's gynaecological nursing): 5 months.

(c) Casualty and Out-patients Department: 1 month.

(d) Operating theatre: 1 month.

(e) Paediatric nursing (the training shall include the nursing of both medical and surgical cases): 3 months.

Die balans van die tyd wat nodig is om die opleidings-tydperk voorgeskryf in regulasie 3 (2) in te werk, word na goeddunke van die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool toegewys; met dien verstande dat 'n leerling nie meer as twee (2) maande, allesinsluitende, van hierdie balans in enige afdeling moet deurbring nie, of so 'n afdeling ookal een is waarin 'n minimum opleidingstydperk in paragrawe (a), (b), (c), (d) of (e) hierbo voorgeskryf is, aldan nie, tensy die raad anders bepaal.

(3) Gedurende die eerste ses (6) maande van opleiding moet Naturelle-leerlinge, benewens 'n teoretiese sowel as praktiese inleiding tot die leerplan voorgeskryf in Bylae C, ook onderrig ontvang in—

- (a) begrip van die taal van onderrig (Engels of Afrikaans);
- (b) toegepaste rekenkunde;
- (c) individuele en maatskaplike verantwoordelikheid.

#### LEERPLAN.

6. Die leerplan is soos voorgeskryf in Bylae C.

#### EKSAMENS.

7. (1) Die voorlopige eksamen is 'n skriftelike eksamen wat drie (3) uur duur oor die onderwerpe—

- (a) elementêre anatomie en fisiologie;
- (b) elementêre bakteriologie;
- (c) higiëne;
- (d) voedingsleer.

(2) Die tusseneksamen, wat nie in die sale van 'n hospitaal gehou word nie, bestaan uit praktiese tegniese prosedures oor die onderwerpe—

- (a) noodhulp;
- (b) basiese verplegingsprosedures.

(3) Die eindeksamen word oor die leerplan voorgeskryf in Bylae C gestel, en bestaan uit twee gedeeltes, te wete—

- (a) 'n skriftelike gedeelte van twee vraestelle wat elk drie (3) uur duur;
- (b) 'n mondelinge gedeelte, wat een praktiese prosedure moet insluit wat, waar moontlik, in 'n saal van 'n hospitaal en op 'n pasiënt gehou word.

#### TOELATING TOT DIE VOORLOPIGE EKSAMEN.

(Die aandag word gevestig op regulasies 3, 4 en 13).

8. 'n Kandidaat moet—

- (1) 'n aansoek om toelating ooreenkomstig regulasie 13 indien;
- (2) saam met die aansoek om toelating 'n sertifikaat van die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool indien—

- (a) (i) dat sy teen die einde van die maand waarin die betrokke eksamen gehou word, minstens nege (9) maande van die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk voltooi sal hê, indien sy 'n blanke of gekleurde leerling is;
- (ii) dat sy teen die einde van die maand waarin die betrokke eksamen gehou word, minstens vyftien (15) maande van die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk voltooi sal hê, indien sy 'n Naturelle-leerling is;

- (b) (i) dat sy, in die geval van 'n leerling wat opleiding by 'n opleidingskool bestaande uit 'n hospitaal, of 'n groep hospitale in assosiasie met 'n verpleegkollege ontvang, teen die datum van die betrokke eksamen by die verpleegkollege oor 'n tydperk van minstens vier (4) maande [hierdie tydperk hoef nie aaneenlopend te wees nie, maar mag nie meer as sewe (7) dae afwesigheid van opleiding af, deur die raad goedgekeur, insluit nie] 'n volledige kursus voorlesings en praktiese klasse oor die onderwerpe anatomie en fisiologie, bakteriologie, higiëne en voedingsleer soos voorgeskryf in die leerplan in Bylae C, bygewoon het; of

The balance of time required to make up the period of training prescribed in regulation 3 (2) shall be allocated at the discretion of the person in charge of the training school; provided that a student shall not spend more than two (2) months in all of this balance in any one department, whether or not such department is one in which a minimum period of training has been prescribed in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) above, unless the council determines otherwise.

(3) During the first six (6) months of training Native students shall, in addition to being introduced to the syllabus prescribed in Annexure C both theoretically and practically, be instructed in—

- (a) comprehension of the language instruction (English or Afrikaans);
- (b) applied arithmetic; and
- (c) individual and social responsibility.

#### SYLLABUS.

6. The syllabus shall be as prescribed in Annexure C.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

7. (1) The preliminary examination shall be a written examination of three (3) hours' duration on the subjects—

- (a) elementary anatomy and physiology;
- (b) elementary bacteriology;
- (c) hygiene;
- (d) nutrition.

(2) The intermediate examination, which shall not be conducted in the wards of a hospital, shall be one of practical technical procedures on the subjects—

- (a) first aid;
- (b) basic nursing procedures.

(3) The final examination shall be set on the syllabus as prescribed in Annexure C and shall consist of two portions being—

- (a) a written portion of two papers of three (3) hours' duration each;
- (b) an oral portion, which shall include one practical procedure which shall be conducted in a ward of a hospital and on a patient, wherever possible.

#### ADMISSION TO THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

(Attention is directed to regulations 3, 4 and 13.)

8. A candidate shall—

- (1) lodge an application for admission in terms of regulation 13;

- (2) lodge with the application for admission a certificate by the person in charge of the training school—

- (a) (i) that she will complete at least nine (9) months of the prescribed period of training by the end of the month in which the examination concerned takes place if she is a White or Coloured student;
- (ii) that she will complete at least fifteen (15) months of the prescribed period of training by the end of the month in which the examination concerned takes place if she is a Native student;

- (b) (i) that by the date of the examination concerned she will have attended at the nursing college over a period of at least four (4) months [this period need not be continuous, but may not include more than seven (7) days of absence from training, approved of by the council] a complete course of lectures and practical classes in the subjects anatomy and physiology, bacteriology, hygiene and nutrition as prescribed in the syllabus in Annexure C, in the case of a student who is in training at a training school consisting of a hospital, or a group of hospitals in association with a nursing college; or

- (ii) dat sy, in die geval van 'n leerling wat opleiding by 'n opleidingskool bestaande uit 'n hospitaal of 'n groep hospitale ontvang, teen die datum van die betrokke eksamen 'n volledige kursus voorlesings en praktiese klasse oor die onderwerpe anatomie en fisiologie, bakteriologie, higiëne en voedingsleer, soos voorgeskryf in die leerplan in Bylae C, sal bygewoon het.

#### TOELATING TOT DIE TUSSENEKSAMEN.

(Die aandag word gevestig op regulasies 3, 4 en 13.)

##### 9. 'n Kandidaat moet—

- (1) in die voorlopige eksamen geslaag het of vrystelling daarvan gekry het;
- (2) 'n aansoek om toelating ooreenkomstig regulasie 13 indien;
- (3) saam met die aansoek om toelating 'n sertifikaat van die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool indien—

(a) dat sy teen die einde van die maand Januarie of Augustus, na gelang van die geval—

- (i) in die geval van 'n blanke of gekleurde leerling, minstens agttien (18) maande van die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk sal voltooi, of minstens twee (2) jaar, indien sy by 'n opleidingskool aangedui in regulasie 3 (7) opleiding ontvang;

- (ii) in die geval van 'n Naturelle-leerling, minstens twee (2) jaar van die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk sal voltooi, of minstens twee (2) jaar en ses (6) maande indien sy by 'n opleidingskool aangedui in regulasie 3 (7) opleiding ontvang;

(b) dat sy teen die einde van die maand Januarie of Augustus, na gelang van die geval, 'n volledige kursus voorlesings en demonstrasies oor die onderwerp teorie en praktyk van verpleging soos voorgeskryf in Bylae C sal bygewoon het.

#### TOELATING TOT DIE EINDEKSAMEN.

(Die aandag word gevestig op regulasies 3, 4 en 13.)

##### 10. (1) 'n Kandidaat moet—

- (a) in die tusseneksamen geslaag het;
- (b) 'n aansoek om toelating ooreenkomstig regulasie 13 indien;
- (c) saam met die aansoek om toelating 'n sertifikaat van die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool indien—

(i) dat sy teen die einde van die maand waarin die betrokke eksamen gehou word, die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk (insluitende enige tydperk van opleiding wat ingewerk moet word en enige verlenging van opleiding) sal voltooi het;

(ii) dat sy teen die datum van die skriftelike gedeelte van die betrokke eksamen aan die bepalings van regulasie 5 sal voldoen, en wat die rekord van opleiding wat teen die datum van voltooiing van opleiding deurloop sal wees, uiteensit;

(iii) dat sy, in die geval van 'n opleidingskool bestaande uit 'n hospitaal of 'n groep hospitale in assosiasie met 'n verpleegkollege, teen die datum van die skriftelike gedeelte van die betrokke eksamen aan die bepalings van paragraaf 2 (3) (c) van Bylae A sal voldoen het;

(iv) wat al die verlof en siekteverlof wat gedurende die opleidingstydperk aan haar toegestaan is, uiteensit.

- (ii) that by the date of the examination concerned she will have attended a complete course of lectures and practical classes in the subjects anatomy and physiology, bacteriology, hygiene and nutrition, as prescribed in the syllabus in Annexure C in the case of a student who is in training at a training school consisting of a hospital, or a group of hospitals.

#### ADMISSION TO THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

(Attention is directed to regulations 3, 4 and 13.)

##### 9. A candidate shall—

- (1) have passed in the preliminary examination, or have been exempted therefrom;
- (2) lodge an application for admission in terms of regulation 13;
- (3) lodge with the application for admission a certificate by the person in charge of the training school—

(a) that by the end of the month of January or August, as the case may be, she will complete—

- (i) in the case of a White or Coloured student, at least eighteen (18) months of the prescribed period of training, or at least two (2) years if she is in training at a training school listed in regulation 3 (7);

- (ii) in the case of a Native student, at least two (2) years of the prescribed period of training, or at least two (2) years and six (6) months if she is in training at a training school listed in regulation 3 (7);

(b) that by the end of the month of January or August, as the case may be, she will have attended a complete course of lectures and demonstrations in the subject theory and practice of nursing as prescribed in Annexure C.

#### ADMISSION TO THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

(Attention is directed to regulations 3, 4 and 13.)

##### 10. (1) A candidate shall—

- (a) have passed in the intermediate examination;
- (b) lodge an application for admission in terms of regulation 13;
- (c) lodge with the application for admission a certificate by the person in charge of the training school—

(i) that she will complete the prescribed period of training (including any period of training which has to be made up and any extension in training) by the end of the month in which the examination concerned takes place;

(ii) that she will comply with the provisions of regulation 5 by the date of the written portion of the examination concerned and setting out the record of training which will have been undergone by the date of the completion of training;

(iii) that she will have complied with the provisions of paragraph 2 (3) (c) of Annexure A by the date of the written portion of the examination concerned in the case of a training school consisting of a hospital, or a group of hospitals, in association with a nursing college;

(iv) setting out all the leave and sick leave granted to her during the period of training.

(2) 'n Kandidaat wat nie tot 'n eksamen toegelaat kan word nie bloot omrede siekteverlof wat ingewerk moet word, kan by aansoek deur die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool tot die eksamen toegelaat word en die siekteverlof kan na die eksamen ingewerk word; met dien verstande dat die tydperk siekteverlof wat na die eksamen ingewerk moet word, nie drie (3) maande te bowe gaan nie.

(3) 'n Kandidaat wat haarself nie binne 'n tydperk van een (1) jaar na die datum van voltooiing van opleiding vir die eindeksamen aanmeld nie, kan versoek word om sodanige verdere opleiding te deurloop as wat die raad mag besluit voordat sy tot die eksamen toegelaat word.

#### HERTOELATING TOT DIE VOORLOPIGE, TUSSEN- EN EINDEKSAMENS.

(Die aandag word gevestig op regulasie 13.)

11. (1) 'n Leerling wat in 'n voorlopige eksamen druipe en minder as veertig (40) persent van die gemiddelde puntetal behaal, word nie tot die eksamen wat onmiddellik volg op die een waarin sy gedruip het, toegelaat nie.

(2) Van 'n leerling wat by haar eerste poging tot die eindeksamen in een van die gedeeltes van die eksamen druipe, word vereis om haarself vir 'n hereksamen aan te meld slegs in daardie gedeelte.

(3) 'n Leerling wat nie by die tweede of 'n daarop volgende poging in die eindeksamen as 'n geheel slaag nie, word beskou as dat sy die eksamen in die geheel gedruip het.

(4) Van 'n leerling wat in die voorlopige eksamen, of in die tusseneksamen, of in die eindeksamen by 'n tweede of daaropvolgende poging tot so 'n eksamen druipe, word elke keer vereis om vir drie (3) maande verdere ononderbroke opleiding aan 'n opleidingskool te deurloop voordat sy weer tot die betrokke eksamen toegelaat word. Gedurende elk sodanige tydperk van drie (3) maande, moet die leerling minstens vier-en-twintig (24) lesings en demonstrasies oor die onderwerpe voorgeskryf vir die betrokke eksamen bywoon. 'n Leerling moet aan hierdie vereistes voldoen en haarself binne een (1) jaar na die datum van bekendmaking van die uitslae van die laaste eksamen waarin sy onsuksesvol was, weer vir eksamen aanmeld, by gebreke waarvan daar van haar vereis sal word om sodanige verdere opleiding te deurloop as waarop die raad mag besluit.

'n Leerling wat in hierdie kategorie val, moet saam met die aansoek om hertoelating tot 'n eksamen 'n sertifikaat van die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool dat sy aan hierdie vereistes voldoen het, of dat sy teen die datum van die betrokke eksamen daaraan sal voldoen het, indien.

(5) 'n Leerling wat by die eerste poging nie in die eindeksamen as 'n geheel slaag nie, moet haarself binne 'n tydperk van een (1) jaar na die datum van publikasie van die uitslae van so 'n eksamen weer vir eksamen aanmeld, by gebreke waarvan sy sodanige verdere opleiding moet deurloop as wat die raad mag besluit voordat sy weer tot die eksamen toegelaat word.

#### EKSAMENPUNTE.

12. (1) Suksesvolle kandidate word aangedui as „geslaag” of „geslaag met lof”.

(2) Om in die voorlopige eksamen te slaag moet 'n kandidaat minstens vyftig (50) persent gemiddeld behaal. Om met lof te slaag moet 'n kandidaat minstens vyf-en-sewentig (75) persent gemiddeld behaal.

(3) Om in die tusseneksamen te slaag moet 'n kandidaat minstens vyf-en-vyftig (55) persent bemiddeld behaal. Om met lof te slaag moet 'n kandidaat minstens vyf-en-sewentig (75) persent gemiddeld behaal.

(4) Om in die eindeksamen te slaag, moet 'n kandidaat minstens vyf-en-veertig (45) persent gemiddeld in elk van die vraestelle, en minstens vyftig (50) persent gemiddeld in die skriftelike gedeelte, en minstens vyftig (50) persent gemiddeld in die mondelinge gedeelte van die eksamen behaal. Vyftig (50) persent van die gemiddelde puntetal vir die eksamen word aan die skriftelike gedeelte, en vyftig (50) persent aan die mondelinge gedeelte toegeken. Om

(2) A candidate who is debarred from admission to an examination only because of sick leave which has to be made up may, on the application of the person in charge of the training school, be admitted to the examination and the sick leave made up after the examination; provided that the period of sick leave to be made up after the examination shall not exceed three (3) months.

(3) A candidate who does not present herself for the final examination within a period of one (1) year from the date of completion of training, may be called upon to undergo such further training as the council may decide upon before being admitted to the examination.

#### READMISSION TO THE PRELIMINARY, INTERMEDIATE AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS.

(Attention is directed to regulation 13.)

11. (1) A student who fails in a preliminary examination and obtains less than forty (40) per cent of the aggregate marks shall not be admitted to the examination immediately following the one in which she failed.

(2) A student who at her first attempt at the final examination fails in one of the portions of the examination, shall be required to present herself for re-examination only in that portion.

(3) A student who does not pass in the final examination as a whole at the second or at a subsequent attempt shall be deemed to have failed the examination as a whole.

(4) A student who fails in the preliminary examination, or in the intermediate examination, or in the final examination at the second or at a subsequent attempt at such examination shall each time be required to undergo three (3) months further continuous training at a training school before being re-admitted to the examination concerned. During each such period of three (3) months the student shall attend at least twenty-four (24) lectures and demonstrations in the subjects prescribed for the examination concerned. A student shall comply with these requirements and present herself for re-examination within one (1) year of 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.

A student falling in this category shall lodge with the application for re-admission to an examination a certificate by the person in charge of the training school that she has complied with these requirements, or that she will have complied with them by the date of the examination concerned.

(5) A student who, at the first attempt, does not pass in the final examination as a whole, shall present herself for re-examination within a period of one (1) year of the date of the publication of the result of such examination, failing which she shall undergo such further training as the council may decide upon, before being re-admitted to the examination.

#### EXAMINATION MARKS.

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

(2) To pass in the preliminary examination a candidate shall obtain at least fifty (50) per cent in the aggregate. To pass with honours, a candidate shall obtain at least seventy-five (75) per cent in the aggregate.

(3) To pass in the intermediate examination a candidate shall obtain at least fifty-five (55) per cent in the aggregate. To pass with honours a candidate shall obtain at least seventy-five (75) per cent in the aggregate.

(4) To pass in the final examination a candidate shall obtain at least forty-five (45) per cent in the aggregate in each of the question papers and at least fifty (50) per cent in the aggregate in the written portion of the examination and at least fifty (50) per cent in the aggregate in the oral portion of the examination. Fifty (50) per cent of the aggregate marks for the examination shall be allocated to the written portion and fifty (50) per cent to the oral

met lof te slaag moet 'n kandidaat minstens vyf-en-sewentig (75) persent van die gemiddelde puntetal vir die eksamen behaal.

(5) Kandidate word nie in volgorde van verdienste geplaas nie en geen inligting aangaande punte of plekke van kandidate word verstrek nie, behalwe in verband met 'n prys of toekennings deur die raad goedgekeur.

#### DATUMS VAN EKSAMENS, AANSOEKE OM TOELATING EN HERTOELATING EN EKSAMENGELDE.

13. (1) Die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool moet die raad onmiddellik in kennis stel en redes verstrek indien 'n kandidaat nie meer na indiening van 'n aansoek ooreenkomstig hierdie regulasie tot 'n eksamen toegelaat of hertoegelaat kan word nie.

(2) (a) Die voorlopige eksamen word drie (3) keer per jaar gedurende die maande Februarie, Junie en Oktober gehou en aansoeke om toelating en hertoelating moet op of voor 7 Januarie, 7 Mei en 7 September onderskeidelik by die raad ingedien word.

(b) Die tusseneksamen word tweekeer per jaar gedurende die maande Januarie en Augustus gehou en kan gedurende die maande Februarie en September voortgaan. Aansoeke om toelating en hertoelating moet op of voor 7 November en 7 Junie onderskeidelik by die raad ingedien word.

(c) Die eindeksamen word tweekeer per jaar gedurende die maande Maart en September gehou, en die mondelinge gedeelte kan gedurende die maande April en Oktober voortgaan. Aansoeke om toelating en hertoelating moet op of voor 7 Januarie en 7 Julie, onderskeidelik, by die raad ingedien word.

(3) Die volgende gelde moet aan die raad betaal word—

(a) by aansoek om toelating of hertoelating tot die voorlopige eksamen, 'n bedrag van een pond (£1);

(b) by aansoek om toelating of hertoelating tot die tusseneksamen, 'n bedrag van een pond (£1);

(c) by aansoek om toelating tot die eindeksamen, 'n bedrag van vyf pond (£5). By aansoek om hertoelating, 'n bedrag van twee pond (£2) vir elke gedeelte van die eksamen.

Indien en wanneer 'n kandidaat kwalifiseer vir registrasie, word sy sonder die betaling van 'n fooi in die register ingeskryf.

(4) 'n Aansoek nie langer as sewe (7) dae na die voorgeskrewe datum vir indiening van aansoeke om toelating en hertoelating tot 'n eksamen ingedien nie, word slegs by betaling van 'n bykomstige bedrag van een ghienie (£1 1s.) aangeneem.

(5) 'n Aansoek langer as sewe (7) dae na die voorgeskrewe datum vir indiening van aansoeke om toelating en hertoelating tot 'n eksamen ingedien, word nie aangeneem nie.

(6) 'n Aansoek om toelating en hertoelating tot 'n eksamen word nie as „ingedien” beskou ooreenkomstig hierdie regulasie nie, tensy die aansoekvorm, behoorlik voltooi, saam met sodanige sertifikate as wat van toepassing mag wees, die eksamengeld en, waar van toepassing, die bykomstige bedrag waarna in paragraaf (4) verwys word, die raad bereik het.

(7) Behoudens waar anders deur die raad besluit, word eksamengelde aan die raad ingeboet indien 'n kandidaat haar inskrywing kanselleer of van 'n eksamen afwesig is. Hierdie paragraaf is ook op die bedrag waarna in paragraaf (4) verwys word, van toepassing.

#### EKSAMENSENTRUMS.

14. Die eksamens word op sodanige plekke as wat die raad mag besluit, gehou.

#### EKSAMINATORE EN MODERATORE.

15. Eksaminatore word deur die raad aangestel. Die raad kan moderatore vir die skriftelike eksamen aanstel.

#### HER-NASIEN VAN EKSAMENSKRIFTE.

16. (1) 'n Kandidaat wat in 'n skriftelike eksamen gedruip het, kan by betaling van 'n bedrag van twee ghienies (£2. 2s.) aansoek doen om haar antwoorde te laat her-nasien.

portion. To pass with honours a candidate shall obtain at least seventy-five (75) per cent of the aggregate marks for the examination.

(5) Candidates shall not be placed in order of merit and no information in regard to the marks or places of the candidates shall be given, except in connection with a prize or award approved of by the council.

#### DATES OF EXAMINATIONS, APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION AND RE-ADMISSION AND EXAMINATION FEES.

13. (1) The person in charge of a training school shall notify the council forthwith, giving reasons, if a student becomes ineligible for admission or re-admission to an examination subsequent to the lodging of an application in terms of this regulation.

(2) (a) The preliminary examination shall be held three (3) times a year during the months February, June and October and applications for admission and re-admission shall be lodged with the council on or before the 7th January, the 7th May and the 7th September respectively.

(b) The intermediate examination shall be held twice a year during the months January and August and may continue during the months of February and September. Applications for admission and re-admission shall be lodged with the council on or before the 7th November and the 7th June respectively.

(c) The final examination shall be held twice a year during the months of March and September and the oral portion may continue during the months April and October. Applications for admission and re-admission shall be lodged with the council on or before the 7th January and the 7th July respectively.

(3) The following fees shall be paid to the council—

(a) on application for admission or re-admission to the preliminary examination, a fee of one pound (£1);

(b) on application for admission or re-admission to the intermediate examination, a fee of one pound (£1);

(c) on application for admission to the final examination, a fee of five pounds (£5). On application for re-admission, a fee of two pounds (£2) for each portion of the examination.

If and when a candidate qualifies for registration she shall be admitted to the register without the payment of a fee.

(4) An application lodged not more than seven (7) days after the prescribed date for the lodging of applications for admission and re-admission to an examination, shall be accepted only on payment of an additional fee of one guinea (£1. 1s.).

(5) An application lodged more than seven (7) days after the prescribed date for the lodging of applications for admission and re-admission to an examination, shall not be accepted.

(6) An application for admission or re-admission to an examination shall not be deemed to have been “lodged” in terms of this regulation, unless an application form, duly completed, together with such certificates as may be applicable, the examination fee and, where applicable, the additional fee referred to in paragraph (4), shall have reached the council.

(7) Except as may be otherwise decided by the council, examination fees shall be forfeited to the council if a candidate cancels her entry or is absent from an examination. This paragraph shall also apply to the fee referred to in paragraph (4).

#### EXAMINATION CENTRES.

14. The examinations shall be held at such places as the council may determine.

#### EXAMINERS AND MODERATORS.

15. Examiners shall be appointed by the council. The council may appoint moderators for the written examinations.

#### RE-ASSESSMENT OF EXAMINATION ANSWERS.

16. (1) A candidate who has failed in a written examination may upon payment of a fee of two guineas (£2. 2s.) apply to have her answers re-assessed.

(2) 'n Aansoek om her-nasiening moet binne veertien (14) dae na die datum van publikasie van die uitslae van die betrokke eksamen by die raad ingedien word.

(3) Die her-nasiening van antwoorde word deur die moderator wat vir die eksamen aangestel is, of deur sodanige ander persoon of persone as wat deur die raad aangestel mag word, gedoen.

(4) Die punte wat by her-nasiening aan 'n kandidaat toegeken word, is finaal en bindend.

(5) Die bedrag wat ten opsigte van 'n aansoek om her-nasiening betaal word, word nie aan die kandidaat terugbetaal nie, wat die uitslag van die her-nasiening ookal mag wees.

#### TOEPASSING VAN HIERDIE REGULASIES.

17. Hierdie regulasies is slegs van toepassing op leerlinge wat op of na die datum van uitvaardiging as sulks geregistreer is, met dien verstande dat die raad, na goeddunke, 'n leerling wat voor daardie datum geregistreer is en wat aan die ander vereistes van hierdie regulasies kan voldoen, mag toelaat om haar opleiding ingevolge hierdie regulasies voort te sit.

#### TOEPASSING OP DIE GEBIED SUIDWES-AFRIKA.

18. Hierdie regulasies is in die gebied van toepassing.

#### BYLAE A.

#### VEREISTES EN VOORWAARDES VIR DIE GOEDKEURING VAN OPLEIDINGSKOLE.

1. 'n Opleidingskool bestaan uit 'n hospitaal, of 'n groep hospitale, of 'n hospitaal in assosiasie met 'n verpleegkollege, of 'n groep hospitale in assosiasie met 'n verpleegkollege.

2. 'n Hospitaal, of 'n groep hospitale, of 'n hospitaal in assosiasie met 'n verpleegkollege, of 'n groep hospitale in assosiasie met 'n verpleegkollege kan as 'n opleidingskool goedgekeur word indien—

- (1) 'n geregistreerde algemene verpleegster by die raad aangedui staan as die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool. Sy is aan die raad verantwoordelik en moet die raad tevredestel dat elke leerling behoorlike onderrig in die teoretiese en praktiese aspekte van die leerplan voorgeskryf in Bylae C ontvang;
- (2) in die geval waar 'n opleidingskool uit 'n groep hospitale bestaan, moet 'n skema, wat die soort opleiding wat by elke hospitaal deurloop moet word, vir die plasing van leerlinge in die verskillende hospitale gedurende hulle opleidingstydperk, vir die raad se goedkeuring voorgelê word;
- (3) in die geval van 'n opleidingskool wat uit 'n hospitaal, of 'n groep hospitale in assosiasie met 'n verpleegkollege bestaan—
  - (a) 'n skema vir die korrelasie van teoretiese opleiding en praktiese opleiding vir die raad se goedkeuring ingedien word;
  - (b) 'n skema wat in die geval van 'n groep hospitale, die tydperke en soorte opleiding uiteengesit wat by elke hospitaal deurloop gaan word, vir die raad se goedkeuring voorgelê word; en
  - (c) elke leerling die verpleegkollege vir minstens vier (4) maande, en vir hoogstens ses (6) maande gedurende die eerste opleidingsjaar, en vir minstens drie (3) maande, en vir hoogstens vier (4) maande gedurende die tweede en derde opleidingsjare besoek; met dien verstande dat sy vir minstens een (1) maand gedurende die tweede opleidingsjaar die verpleegkollege besoek. Die tydperke voorgeskryf, hoef nie aaneenlopend te wees nie, maar moet nie meer as sewe (7) dae afwesigheid van opleiding af, deur die raad goedgekeur, insluit nie;

(2) An application for re-assessment shall be lodged with the council within fourteen (14) days of the date of the publication of the results of the examination concerned.

(3) The re-assessment of answers shall be done by the moderator appointed for the examination, or by such other person or persons as may be appointed by the council.

(4) The marks allocated to a candidate upon re-assessment shall be final and binding.

(5) The fee paid in respect of an application for re-assessment shall not be refunded to the candidate, whatever the result of the re-assessment may be.

#### APPLICATION OF THESE REGULATIONS.

17. These regulations shall apply only to students who are registered as such on or after the date of promulgation; provided that the Council may, in its discretion, permit a student registered prior to that date and who can satisfy the other requirements of these regulations, to continue her training in terms of these regulations.

#### APPLICATION TO THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

18. These regulations shall apply in the territory.

#### ANNEXURE A.

#### REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS FOR THE APPROVAL OF TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. A training school shall consist of a hospital, or of a group of hospitals, or of a hospital in association with a nursing college or of a group of hospitals in association with a nursing college.

2. A hospital or a group of hospitals, or a hospital in association with a nursing college, or a group of hospitals in association with a nursing college, may be approved of as a training school if—

- (1) a registered general nurse is designated to the council as the person in charge of the training school. She shall be responsible to and shall satisfy the council that every student receives adequate instruction in the theoretical and practical aspects of the syllabus prescribed in Annexure C;
- (2) in the case of a training school consisting of a group of hospitals, a scheme for the posting of students to the various hospitals during their period of training, indicating the type of training to be undergone at each hospital, is submitted for the council's approval;
- (3) in the case of a training school consisting of a hospital, or a group of hospitals, in association with a nursing college—
  - (a) a scheme for the correlation of theoretical training and practical training is submitted for the council's approval;
  - (b) a scheme setting out the periods and types of training to be undergone at each hospital, in the case of a group of hospitals, is submitted for the council's approval; and
  - (c) every student attends at the nursing college for not less than four (4) months and for not more than six (6) months during the first year of training and for not less than three (3) months and for not more than four (4) months during the second and third years of training; provided that she shall attend at the nursing college for at least one (1) month during the second year of training. The periods prescribed need not be continuous, but shall not include more than seven (7) days of absence from training, approved of by the council;

- (4) voorsiening gemaak word in 'n opleidingskool wat bestaan uit 'n hospitaal of 'n groep hospitale vir bevredigende akkommodasie vir lesings en demonstrasies, en die nodige toerusting, modelle en biblioteekfasiliteite vir behoorlike onderrig van leerlinge beskikbaar is;
- (5) bewys gelewer word tot tevredenheid van die raad dat in die hospitaal (hospitale)—
- (a) 'n daaglikse gemiddeld van minstens eenhonderd (100) besette beddens beskikbaar is vir die opleiding van leerlinge. Van hierdie beddens moet—
- minstens dertig (30) geneeskundig wees [minstens tien (10) vir mans, en minstens tien (10) vir vrouens];
- minstens vyftig (50) chirurgies wees [minstens twintig (20) vir mans, minstens twintig (20) vir vrouens en minstens tien (10) ginekologies];
- minstens vyftien (15) pediatries wees (geneeskundig en chirurgies);
- (b) fasiliteite beskikbaar is vir behoorlike opleiding van leerlinge in al die onderwerpe voorgeskryf in die leerplan;
- (6) al die lede van die verpleegpersoneel wat deelneem aan die opleiding van leerlinge, geregistreerde algemene verpleegsters is. Algemene verplegers kan binne die bestek van hulle opleiding aan die opleiding deelneem;
- (7) van leerlinge vereis word om vir minstens veertig (40) uur per week opleiding te ontvang;
- (8) leerlinge minstens een dag per week vry gegee word wanneer opleiding op dagdiens deurloop word, en minstens een nag, wanneer opleiding op nagdiens deurloop word;
- (9) van leerlinge vereis word om vir minstens ses (6) maande, allesinsluitende, en vir hoogstens nege (9) maande, allesinsluitende, en vir nege (9) maande en twaalf (12) maande, onderskeidelik, ten opsigte van leerlinge wat opleiding ontvang in opleidingskole waarna in regulasie 3 (7) verwys word, gedurende die opleidingstydperk opleiding op nagdiens te deurloop; met dien verstande dat 'n leerling nie vir langer as drie (3) maande op 'n keer opleiding op nagdiens sal ontvang nie;
- (10) leerlinge by toelating tot opleiding geneeskundig ondersoek word;
- (11) 'n minimum van een leerling en 'n maksimum van vyf leerlinge toegelaat word vir elke geregistreerde algemene verpleegster wat normaalweg op die personeel van die hospitaal werksaam is;
- (12) die raad die reg het om sodanige inligting te vra as wat hy nodig mag ag en om op enige saak waar sy vereistes blykbaar nie behoorlik nagekom word nie, of op enige saak wat na sy mening die opleiding van leerlinge benadeel, te wys, en om in enige geval wat onbevredigend bly, sy goedkeuring te weerhou, op te hef of in te trek;
- (13) die raad, of enige persoon daartoe afgevaardig deur die raad, die reg het om te eniger tyd 'n opleidingskool te inspekteer en om sodanige inligting te vra as wat nodig geag mag word.

3. Nieteenstaande die bepalings vervat in die voorafgaande paragrawe, kan die raad, na goeddunke, 'n hospitaal of 'n groep hospitale of 'n hospitaal in assosiasie met 'n verpleegkollege of 'n groep hospitale in assosiasie met 'n verpleegkollege as 'n opleidingskool goedkeur indien daar nie aan een of meer van die voorgeskrewe voorwaardes of vereistes voldoen kan word nie. Sodanige goedkeuring kan op sodanige voorwaardes as wat die raad mag besluit, verleen word.

4. Enige goedkeuring deur die raad verleen, kan na sy goeddunke, verander of gewysig word.

- (4) provision is made in a training school consisting of a hospital or a group of hospitals for satisfactory accommodation for lectures and demonstrations and the necessary equipment, models and library facilities for the proper instruction of students shall be available;
- (5) proof is furnished to the satisfaction of the council that in the hospital(s)—
- (a) a daily average of at least one hundred (100) occupied beds is available for the training of students. Of these beds—
- at least thirty (30) shall be medical [at least ten (10) male and at least ten (10) female];
- at least fifty (50) shall be surgical [at least twenty (20) male, at least twenty (20) female and at least ten (10) gynaecological];
- at least fifteen (15) shall be paediatric (medical and surgical);
- (b) facilities are available for the adequate training of students in all the subjects prescribed in the syllabus;
- (6) all members of the nursing staff who take part in the training of students are registered general nurses. General nurses (males) may take part in the training within the purview of their training;
- (7) students are required to be in training for at least forty (40) hours per week;
- (8) students are allowed at least one day off-duty per week when in training on day duty and at least one night off-duty per week when in training on night duty;
- (9) students are required to be in training on night duty for at least six (6) months in all and for not more than nine (9) months in all during the period of training and for nine (9) months and twelve (12) months, respectively, in respect of students in training at schools listed in regulation 3 (7); provided that a student shall not be in training on night duty for more than three (3) months at a time;
- (10) students are medically examined upon admission to training;
- (11) a minimum of one student and a maximum of five students are admitted for each registered general nurse normally employed on the staff of the hospital;
- (12) the council shall have the right to call for such information as it may deem fit and to point out any matter in which its requirements appear to be insufficiently met, or any matter which in its opinion adversely affects the training of students, and to withhold, suspend or withdraw approval in any case which remains unsatisfactory;
- (13) the council or any person deputed thereto by the council shall have the right to inspect the training school at any time and to call for such information as may be deemed necessary.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions contained in the preceding paragraphs, the council may, in its discretion approve of a hospital, or of a group of hospitals, or of a hospital in association with a nursing college, or of a group of hospitals in association with a nursing college, as a training school if one or more of the conditions or requirements prescribed cannot be complied with. Any such approval may be granted upon such conditions as the council may determine.

4. Any approval given by the council may, at its discretion, be varied or amended.

## BYLAE B.

VEREISTES EN VOORWAARDES VIR GOED-  
KEURING VAN VERPLEEGKOLLEGES.

1. 'n Inrigting kan as 'n verpleegkollege goedgekeur word indien dit aan die volgende vereistes voldoen:—

- (1) 'n Verpleegkollege moet geassosieer wees met 'n hospitaal of 'n groep hospitale wat deur die raad vir praktiese opleiding goedgekeur is.
- (2) 'n Geregistreerde algemene verpleegster wat ook as 'n dosent (algemene verpleging) geregistreer is, moet in beheer van die verpleegkollege wees en is aan die raad verantwoordelik vir die reëling van die opleiding wat aan die verpleegkollege gegee word.
- (3) Voorsiening moet in 'n kollege gemaak word vir bevredigende akkommodasie vir lesings en demonstrasies en die nodige toerusting, modelle en biblioteekfasiliteite vir behoorlike onderrig van leerlinge moet beskikbaar wees.
- (4) Die raad het die reg om sodanige inligting te vra as wat hy nodig mag ag, en om op enige saak waar sy vereistes blykbaar nie behoorlik nagekom word nie, of op enige saak wat na sy mening die opleiding van leerlinge benadeel, te wys, en om in enige geval wat onbevredigend bly sy goedkeuring te weerhou, op te hef of in te trek.
- (5) Die raad of 'n persoon daartoe afgevaardig deur die raad het die reg om te eniger tyd 'n verpleegkollege te inspekteer en om sodanige inligting te vra as wat nodig geag mag word.

2. Nieteenstaande die voorwaardes en vereistes in paragraaf een uiteengesit, kan die raad na sy goeddunke, 'n inrigting as 'n verpleegkollege goedkeur indien so 'n inrigting nie aan een of meer van genoemde voorwaardes en vereistes voldoen nie. Sodanige goedkeuring kan op sodanige voorwaardes verleen word as wat die raad mag bepaal.

3. Enige goedkeuring deur die raad verleen kan, na sy goeddunke, verander of gewysig word.

## BYLAE C.

## LEERPLAN.

[LET WEL.

- (i) Die maatskaplike, psigologiese en fisiese verwantskappe in siekte, sowel as die voorkomende, begunstigende, helende en rehabilitatiewe aspekte moet by die onderwys van die leerplan beklemtoon word.
- (ii) Waar die fasiliteite beskikbaar is, is dit wenslik dat alle leerlinge onder toesig die verskillende maatskaplike werksaamhede soos maatskaplike welvaartsentrums, kleuterskole, rehabilitatiewe en beroepsopleidingsentrums, werkloosheidshulpdienste, distrikverpleegdienste, subekonomiese behuiskemas, fabriekwelvaartsentrums en munisipale gesondheidsafdelings moet besoek. Waar moontlik, moet reëlins getref word vir kort verduidelikende praatjies deur die persone in beheer van hierdie werksaamhede.
- (iii) Waar fasiliteite beskikbaar is, is dit wenslik dat alle leerlinge 'n tydperk van hoogstens drie maande, allesinsluitende, in 'n psigiatryse eenheid deur die raad goedgekeur sal deurbring.]

## (1) Geskiedenis van verpleging.

*Geskiedenis.*—'n Kort oorsig van verplegingsgeskiedenis vanaf primitiewe tye tot tans, met besondere verwysing na: die primitiewe moeder as die eerste verpleegster, die evolusie van die versorging van siekes gekoppel aan die evolusie van godsdiens; die toordokter, die priester-geneeskundige; verpleging in primitiewe kulture en in ou beskawings; die invloed van die Christendom op verpleging; die godsdienslike en wêreldse ordes; die Middeleeue; die verval van verpleging; Florence Nightingale en haar werk.

## ANNEXURE B.

REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS FOR THE  
APPROVAL OF NURSING COLLEGES.

1. An institution may be approved of as a nursing college if it complies with the following requirements:—

- (1) A nursing college shall be associated with a hospital or group of hospitals approved of by the council for practical training.
- (2) A registered general nurse who is also registered as a tutor (general nursing) shall be in charge of the nursing college and shall be responsible to the council for the conduct of the training given at the nursing college.
- (3) Provision shall be made in a college for satisfactory accommodation for lectures and demonstrations and the necessary equipment, models and library facilities for the proper instruction of students shall be available.
- (4) The council shall have the right to call for such information as it may deem fit, and to point out any matter in which its requirements appear to be insufficiently met, or any matter which in its opinion adversely affects the training of students, and to withhold, suspend or withdraw approval in any case which remains unsatisfactory.
- (5) The council or a person deputed thereto by the council shall have the right to inspect a nursing college at any time and to call for such information as may be deemed necessary.

2. Notwithstanding the conditions and requirements set out in paragraph one, the council may, in its discretion, approve of an institution as a nursing college if such institution does not comply with one or more of the said conditions and requirements. Any such approval may be granted upon such conditions as the council may determine.

3. Any approval given by the council may, at its discretion, be varied or amended.

## ANNEXURE C.

## SYLLABUS.

[NOTE.

- (i) The social, psychological and physical relationships in disease as well as the preventative, promotive, curative and rehabilitative aspects must be emphasized in the teaching of the syllabus.
- (ii) Wherever the facilities are available it is desirable that all students should visit under supervision, the various social agencies such as social welfare centres, nursery schools, rehabilitative and vocational training centres, unemployment relief centres, district nursing services, sub-economic 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.
- (iii) Wherever facilities are available, it is desirable that all students spend a period of not more than three (3) months in all in a psychiatric unit approved by the council.]

## (1) History of Nursing.

*History.*—A short outline of nursing history from primitive times to the present day, with special reference to: Primitive mother as the first nurse, the evolution of the care of the sick linked with the evolution of religion; the medicine man, the priest-physician; nursing in primitive cultures and in ancient civilisations; the influence of Christianity on nursing; the religious and secular orders; the Middle Ages; the decline of nursing; Florence Nightingale and her work.

*Verpleging in Suid-Afrika.*—Staatsregistrasie en die Suid-Afrikaanse Verpleegstersraad. Professionele organisasie en die Suid-Afrikaanse Verpleegstersvereniging. Internasionale liggame die „International Council of Nurses”; die Wêreldgesondheidsorganisasie. Die huidige status van verpleging en die leerlingverpleegster se verantwoordelikheid vir die ontwikkeling daarvan.

(2) *Etiek en beheer van verplegingspraktijk.*

Die betekenis van etiek. Die invloed van verplegingsgeskiedenis en tradisie op professionele beheerstandaarde. Die fundamentele beginsels waarop alle goeie verpleging rus. Praktiese toepassing van hierdie beginsels op die verpleegsters se werk en profesie. Die verskillende wetlike verpligtinge wat op die verpleegster rus. Die Handelings van Versuime wat deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Verpleegstersraad voorgeskryf is. Die Nightingale „Pledge of Service”; die Etiese Kode van die „International Council of Nurses”.

(3) *Natuurkunde.*

'n Elementêre inleiding tot die volgende:—

- (a) Gasse, vloeistowwe en vaste stowwe. Oplossings en suspensies, filtrasie, presipitasie, kritallisasie, diffusie en osmose.
- (b) Sure, basisse en soute. Neutralisasie.
- (c) Water, permanente en tydelike hardheid.
- (d) Die atmosfeer en atmosferiese druk. Die barometer.
- (e) Digtheid.
- (f) Hitte en temperatuur. Fahrenheit- en Celsius-skale.
- (g) Gebruike en gevare van: Suurstof, koolsuurgas, stikstofoksied.
- (h) Mate en gewigte: Berekening en verdunning.

(4) *Anatomie en fisiologie.*

Die doel van die kursus is om aan kandidaat 'n elementêre kennis te gee van die nageboortelike ontwikkeling, struktuur, posisie en funksies van die verskillende dele van die menslike liggaam, insluitende:—

- (a) *Inleiding.*
- (b) *Essensieel.*—Selle en weefsels, die rangskikking en elementêre geheel-struktuur van organe en hulle funksies; die liggaam as 'n geheel; die vernaamste holtes en hulle inhoud.
- (c) *Die Geraamte.*—Name en posisies van die groter bene; name en posisies van groepe kleiner beentjies (bv. pols-, voet-, werwel-); die skedel; die bekken; gewrigte—soorte, geheel-struktuur en funksie.
- (d) *Die Spierstelsel.*—Soorte spiere—willekeurige, onwillekeurige, hartspiere; manier van werking, naam en ligging van die volgende:—

Trapezius, sternokleidomastoïd, deltoïd, biceps, triseps, diafragma, en as groepe: Latissimus dorsi, psoas, die borsspiër, buikwand; sacrospinalis, glutei, quadriceps femoris, die skenkelsenings as 'n groep, gastrocnemius, soleus, kuitspiër, tussenribspiere en spiere van die bekkenbodem.

- (e) *Bloedsomloopstelsel.*—Die hart en sy funksie, sy holtes, hartsak, groot bloedvate, posisie en rigting van die vernaamste bloedvate van die liggaam; slagare, haarvate en are.

Groot bloedsomloop, longbloedsomloop en die poortaarstelsel.

Bloed, die bestanddele en funksies daarvan.

Bloedvormende organe, beenmurg, milt, limfatiese kliere; pols, bloeddruk, bloeding en fisiologiese reaksie daarop. Limfstelsel. Kort verwysing na limfatiese dreinerings, limfkliere en hulle doel.

- (f) *Spysverteringstelsel.*—Eenvoudige anatomie en funksie van die spysverteringskanaal, mond, fariks, esofagus, maag, kleindarm, lewer, kankreas, grootdarm, borslimfbuis—alles in hooftreкке. Verteringsproses—meganies en chemies; absorpsie, assimilasie, ontlasting, die fekalië. (Ensiemwerking in besonderhede nie verlang nie.)

*Nursing in South Africa.*—State registration and the S.A. Nursing Council. Professional organisation and the S.A. Nursing Association International bodies—the International Council of Nurses; the World Health Organisation. The present status of nursing and the student nurse's responsibility for its development.

(2) *Ethics and Conduct of Nursing Practice.*

The meaning of ethics. The influence of nursing history and tradition on professional standards of conduct. The fundamental principles which underlie all good nursing. Practical application of these principles to the nurse's work and her profession. The various legal obligations placed upon the nurse. The Acts and Omissions prescribed by the South African Nursing Council. The Nightingale Pledge of Service; The Code of Ethics of the International Council of Nurses.

(3) *Physical Science.*

An elementary introduction of the following:—

- (a) Gases, liquids and solids. Solutions and suspensions, filtration, precipitation, crystallization, diffusion and osmosis.
- (b) Acids, bases and salts. Neutralization.
- (c) Water, permanent and temporary hardness.
- (d) The atmosphere and atmospheric pressure. The Barometer.
- (e) Density.
- (f) Heat and temperature. Fahrenheit and Centigrade scales.
- (g) Uses and dangers of: Oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide.
- (h) Weights and measures: Calculation and dilution.

(4) *Anatomy and Physiology.*

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

- (a) *Introduction.*
- (b) *Essential.*—Cells and tissues, the arrangement and elementary gross structure of organs and their functions; the body as a whole; chief cavities and their contents.
- (c) *Skeletal System.*—Names and positions of the larger bones; names and positions of groups of smaller bones (e.g. carpal, tarsal, vertebrae); the skull; the pelvis; joints—types, gross structure and function.

- (d) *Muscular System.*—Types of muscles—voluntary, involuntary, cardiac; mode of action, name and situation of the following:—

Trapezius, sternocleidomastoid, deltoïd, biceps, triceps, diaphragm, and as groups: latissimus dorsi, psoas, the pectoral, abdominal wall; sacrospinalis, glutei, quadriceps femoris, hamstrings as a group, gastrocnemius, soleus, peroneal, intercostal and pelvic floor muscles.

- (e) *Circulatory System.*—The heart and its function, its cavities, pericardial sac, great vessels, position and course of principal blood vessels of the body; arteries, capillaries and veins.

Systemic, pulmonary and portal circulation.

Blood, its constituents and functions.

Blood-forming organs, bone marrow, spleen, lymphatic glands; pulse blood-pressure, haemorrhage and physiological reaction thereto. Lymphatic system. Brief reference to lymphatic drainage, lymph glands and their purpose.

- (f) *Alimentary System.*—Simple anatomy and function of the alimentary tract, mouth, pharynx, oesophagus, stomach small intestine, liver, pancreas, large intestine; thoracic duct—all in outline. Process of digestion—mechanical and chemical; absorption, assimilation, excretion, faeces. (Detailed enzyme action not required.)

- (g) *Asemhalingstelsel*.—Eenvoudige anatomie van die lugweë—neus, neuskeelholte; larinks; lugpyp en bronchi; longe; borsvlies; diafragma. Meganismes en stelsels van asemhaling—in hooftrekke.
- (h) *Urinestelsel*.—Eenvoudige struktuur en funksie van die niere, ureters, blaas en uretra. Urine—normale bestanddele, soortlike gewig, reaksie en volume.
- (i) *Huidstelsel*.—Kort verwysing na die vel en sy funksies; hare en naels.
- (j) *Senustelsel*.—Oorsig van die skedel en die ruggraat: Oorsig van die inhoud; cerebrum, cerebellum, murg, rugstring, harsing- en rugmurgvliese en cerebrospinale vloeistof; hulle verwantskap en hoof funksies (besonderhede van struktuur nie verlang nie). Kort verwysing na spesiale gevoelsorgane; motoriese, sensoriese en outonome sensuë; posisie van die bo-armsenuwees en heiligbeenvleg, heupsenuwee, gesigs- en radiusenuwee; die funksies en 'n elementêre oorsig van die struktuur van die oog en die oor.
- (k) *Voortplantingstelsel*:  
*Manlik*.—Kort oorsig van die struktuur en funksies.  
*Vroulik*.—Indeling, eenvoudige struktuur en funksies van die inwendige en uitwendige organe en borste.
- (l) *Buislose Stelsel*.—Kort oorsig van die posisie en funksies van die buislose kliere.

#### (5) Noodhulp.

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

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

Noodbehandeling vir skok, instorting en bewusteloosheid.

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

Noodhulp in gevalle van brand- en skroeiwonde; bevriesing; wonde; bite van diere; steke van insekte; slangbyt.

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

Metodes van kunsmatige asemhaling. Algemene vergifte en teëgifte daarvoor.

Vreemde voorwerpe in die lugweë, slukderm, oor, oog, neus.

Nood-metodes van spalke aanwend, ophang en dra van bescerdes.

Voorbereiding vir ontvangs van ongeluk-gevalle; bedopmaak; uittrek van klere.

*Aanwend van verbande*.—Aanwend van driehoekverband en hangverbande; aanwend van rolverbande.

#### (6) Higiëne.

(a) *Bakterieë*.—Toestande gunstig vir groei; verspreiding van infeksie; metodes van beheer.

(b) *Persoonlike Higiëne*.—Die betekenis van gesondheid; fisiese aspekte—die waarde van voedsel, vars lug, sonlig, oefening, ontspanning, houding, rus, sindelikeit; die uitskeiding van afvalprodukte; klere, die versorging van hande, voete, hare, oë; geestelike aspek—die aanpassing by die omgewing en die maatskappy (veral medewerkers); onderlinge afhanklikheid van fisiese en geestelike gesondheid.

(c) *Higiëne in die Huis*.—Sindelikeit; beheer oor plaë en parasiete; ventilasie; beligting; verwarming. Die versorging van voedsel, veral melk en water; verwysing na siektes deur voedsel versprei. Verwydering van huishoudelike afvalstowwe (op huishoudelike skaal).

(d) *Volksgesondheid* (slegs in breë trekke).—Die behoefte aan georganiseerde dienste in die gemeenskap—goeie watervoorsiening; beligting; verwydering van afvalstowwe; melkerye; slagpale; die voorkoming van infeksie; die daarstelling van klinieke, koorshospitale (insluitende tuberkulose en geslagsiektes) en disinfestasies; die beheer van plaë; die verskaffing van ontspanningsgronde; die onderrig van die publiek in gesonde leefwyses.

(g) *Respiratory System*.—Simple anatomy of the respiratory tract—nose, nasopharynx; larynx; trachea and bronchi; lungs; pleura; diaphragm. Mechanisms and processes of respiration—in outline.

(h) *Urinary System*.—Simple structure and function of kidneys, ureters, bladder and urethra. Urine—normal constituents, specific gravity, reaction and volume.

(i) *Integumentary System*.—Brief reference to the skin and its functions; hair and nails.

(j) *Nervous System*.—Outline of cranium and vertebral column: Outline of the contents; cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla, spinal cord, meninges and cerebrospinal fluid; their relationship and main functions (details of structure not required). Brief reference to organs of special sense; motor, sensory and autonomic nerves; position of brachial plexus and sacral plexus, sciatic nerve, facial and radial nerve; the functions of and an elementary outline of the structure of the eye and the ear.

(k) *Reproductive System*:

*Male*.—Brief outline of structure and functions.

*Female*.—Arrangement, simple structure and functions of the internal and external organs and breasts.

(l) *Endocrine System*.—Brief outline of the position and functions of the endocrine glands.

#### (5) First-Aid.

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

Emergency treatment of wounds: asepsis, antiseptis.

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

Emergency treatment of shock, collapse and unconsciousness.

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

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

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

Methods of artificial respiration. Common poisons and their antidotes.

Foreign bodies in the air-passage, oesophagus, ear, etc., nose.

Improvised methods of splinting, lifting and carrying the injured.

Preparation for reception of accident cases; bedmaking; removal of clothes.

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

#### (6) Hygiene.

(a) *Bacteria*.—Conditions favourable to growth; spread of infection; methods of control.

(b) *Personal Hygiene*.—The meaning of health; physical aspects—the value of food, fresh air, sunlight exercise, relaxation, posture, rest, cleanliness; the excretion of waste products; clothing, the care of hands, feet, teeth, hair, eyes; mental aspect—the adjustment to surroundings and society (particularly fellow workers); inter-dependence of physical and mental health.

(c) *Hygiene in the Home*.—Cleanliness; the control of pests and parasites; ventilation; lighting; heating. The care of food, especially milk and water; mention of food-borne diseases. Disposal of household refuse (on domestic scale).

(d) *Public Hygiene* (in outline only):—The need for organised services in the community—good water supply; lighting; disposal of refuse; dairies; abattoirs; the prevention of infection; the provision of clinics, fever hospitals (including tuberculosis and venereal diseases) and disinfecting stations; the control of pests; the provision of recreation grounds; the education of the public in healthy living.

(7) *Voedingsleer.*

Voedselvereistes van die liggaam; proteïene; koolhidrate; sellulose; vette en water; minerale soute en vitamienes; kaloriewaardes; die samestelling van diëte; die voorbereiding van daaglikse spyskaarte; eenvoudige kookmetodes en die uitwerking van kook; dieetbeplanning in verhouding tot verskillende gemeenskappe; die invloed van maatskaplike en kulturele gewoontes; afhanklikheid van alle voeding van die bewaring van die grond.

(8) *Dieettherapie.*

In verhouding tot siektes, met ondervinding in die bereiding van voorgeskrewe diëte.

(9) *Teorie en Praktijk van Verpleging.*

(a) *Menslike verhoudings.*—Die hoofbeginsels van persoonlikheidsontwikkeling en -werking om 'n begrip van die groot verskeidenheid individuele gedragsverskille te ontwikkel, en die plek en plig van die verpleegster in die gemeenskap.

- (i) *Persoonlikheidsontwikkeling.*—Persoonlikheidsontwikkeling en -werking ooreenkomstig die interaksie van biologiese, psigologiese en sosiologiese prosesse.
- (ii) *Motivering.*
- (iii) *Spanning.*
- (iv) *Aanpassingsreaksies.*
- (v) *Die Ontwikkeling van die Kind en Adolescent.*
- (vi) *Interpersonele Verhoudings.*
- (vii) *Die Organiese in verhouding tot Emosie.*
- (viii) *Die Gebruike en Misbruike van Psigologie.*

(b) *Die Pasiënt—*

- (i) *Toelating en waarneming van pasiënt.*—Voorbereiding vir ontvangs; toelating; bewaring van besittings; waarneming van fisiese abnormaleite. Temperatuur; pols; asemhaling; urine; stoelgange; braaksel; speeksel; hoës; slaap; eetlus; vel; kleur; mond; posisie; gemoedstemming en bewussyn.
- (ii) *Algemene versorging van pasiënt (insluitende babas).*—Bad—bed, badkamer, afspensing, bad van babas. Versorging van—mond, neus, oë, ore, hare, naels, drukplekke en druksere. Bedopmaak en gebruik van alle bykomstighede. Voorskryf van diëte. Opdis van maaltye, voed van die hulpelose pasiënt, voed van babas. Om die pasiënt te laat opstaan. Ontslag van pasiënt. Uittê van dooies.
- (iii) *Spesiale behandelings en prosedures.*—Lawemente; insit van flatusbuis; afdep van die vulva; uitspoeling; irrigasie; suurstoftherapie; warm omslae; warm pappe; plaaslike aanwendings; versorging van wonde, brand- en skroeiwonde; behandeling van skok en bloeding; kateterisasie; aanwend van verbande; verwydering van proppe en buise; kunsmatige voeding.
- (iv) *Verplegingstegniese ten opsigte van.*—Bloeddruk; bloedoortapping; suiging en dreinerings; lumbale en sisternale punkties; gebruik van gips; rekverbande en spalke; kunsmatige pneumotoraks; inaseming.
- (v) *Versorging voor en na 'n operasie.*
- (vi) *Voorbereiding vir ondersoek van pasiënt.*—Algemeen; vaginaal; rektaal; blaas; X-straal.
- (vii) *Verkryging van monsters vir ondersoek.*—Deppers en bloedsmeersels; bloed; speeksel; urine; maaginhoud; die fekalie.
- (viii) *Materia Medica en Geneeskunde.*—Gewoontevormende middels en medisynes. Reëls betreffende die hou en gee van gewoontevormende middels en vergifte. Reëls betreffende die hou en gee van medisynes.

Maniere van toediening—per mond, per rektum, inspuitings, infusies, instillasies, insmerings, inasemings, steekpille.

Waarneming van ongunstige uitwerking van geneesmiddels in algemene gebruik; spesiale verplegingsversorging van pasiënte aan wie geneesmiddels met 'n spesifieke uitwerking toegedien is; vergifte en teëmiddels.

(7) *Nutrition.*

Food requirements of the body; proteins; carbohydrates; cellulose; fats and water; mineral salts and vitamins; calory values, the composition of diets; the preparation of daily menus; simple cooking methods and the effect of cooking; diet planning in relation to various communities; the effect of social and cultural customs; dependence of all nutrition on the preservation of the soil.

(8) *Diet Therapy.*

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

(9) *Theory and Practice of Nursing.*

(a) *Human Relations.*—The broad principles underlying personality developments and functioning to develop an understanding of the infinite range of individual differences in behaviour, and the place and duty of the nurse in society.

- (i) *Personality Development.*—Personality development and functioning in terms of the interaction of biological, psychological and sociological processes.
- (ii) *Motivation.*
- (iii) *Stress.*
- (iv) *Adjustive Reactions.*
- (v) *The Development of the Child and Adolescent.*
- (vi) *Interpersonal Relationships.*
- (vii) *The Organic in Relation to Emotion.*
- (viii) *The Uses and Abuses of Psychology.*

(b) *The patient.*

- (i) *Admission and Observation of Patient.*—Preparation for reception; admission; care of effects; observation of physical abnormalities. Temperature; pulse; respiration; urine; stools; vomitus; sputum; cough; sleep; appetite; skin; colour; mouth; position; state of mind and consciousness.
- (ii) *General Care of Patient (Including Infants).*—Bathing bed, bathroom, sponging, bathing of infants. Care of mouth, nose, eyes, ears, hair, nails, pressure parts and pressure sores. Bed-making and use of all accessories. Ordering of diets. Serving of meals, feeding the helpless patient, feeding of infants. Getting patient up. Discharge of patient. Laying out the dead.
- (iii) *Special Treatments and Procedures.*—Enemata; passing of flatus tube; vulval swabbing; douching; irrigation; oxygen therapy; fomentations; poultices; local applications; care of wounds, burns and scalds; treatment of shock and haemorrhage; catheterisation; bandaging; removal of plugs and tubes; artificial feeding.
- (iv) *Nursing Techniques in Respect of.*—Blood-pressure; blood transfusion; suction and drainage; lumbar and cisternal punctures; use of plaster of paris; extensions and splints; artificial pneumothorax; aspiration.
- (v) *Pre- and Post-operative Care.*
- (vi) *Preparation for Examination of Patient.*—General; vaginal; rectal; bladder; X-ray.
- (vii) *Collection of Specimens for Examination.*—Swabs and smears; blood; sputum; urine; gastric contents; faeces.
- (viii) *Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*—

*Habit-forming Drugs and Medicines.*

Rules regarding keeping and giving of habit-forming drugs and poisons. Rules regarding keeping and giving of medicines. Methods of administration—oral, rectal, injections, infusions, instillations, inunctions, inhalations, suppositories. Observation of untoward effects of drugs in common use; special nursing care of patients to whom drugs with specific action have been administered; poisons and antidotes.

(c) *Algemeen.*

- (i) *Sterilisasie.*—Beginsels en metodes, met besondere aandag aan die steriliseer van instrumente, spuite, trommels en pakke. Asepsie; antiseptie; ontsmettingsmiddels.
- (ii) *Verslae uitskryf en verslag doen.*
- (iii) *Hou van saal- en pasiëntrekords.*
- (iv) *Neem, aanteken en uitvoer van geneeshere se bevele.*
- (v) *Saalbeheer.*—Skoonmaak van saal en meubels. Toesig oor bediendes.  
Bestel van toerusting, metodes van vernuwing, apteek.  
Die doeltreffende gebruik van tyd en materiaal.  
Die versorging van—gewone instrumente, linne-, beddegoed, meubels, gummi-, glas- en politeenartikels en -toerusting, elektriese toerusting.  
Gevare verbonde aan die gebruik van elektriese toerusting, hitte en suurstof en brandgevaar.

(10) *Bakteriologie.*

Kort geskiedenis; soorte en manier van voortplanting van bakterieë; bakteriese toksiene; hoe hulle toegang tot die liggaam verkry en uitgeskei word; skadelikes en onskadelikes; werk van nuttige bakterieë; toestande 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.

(11) *Geneeskundige verpleging (insluitende Pediatriese verpleging en Geriatriese verpleging).*

Die meer algemene geneeskundige siektes in elk van die volgende kategorieë, hulle algemene simptome en verplegingsbehandeling en -versorging. Die verpleegster moet bewus wees van die aftakelende prosesse in oues van dae wat besonder aandag vereis:—

*Spysverteringsstelsel.*—Eetlus, mislikheid, braking, aard van braaksel, pyn, slegte spysvertering; toestand van ingewande; aard van stoelgange; geelsug; siektes van die spysverteringskanaal insluitende die lewer en pankreas.

*Bloedvormende stelsel.*—Anemieë, milt en murg.

*Endokrienstelsel.*—Siektes van die skildklier, hipofise, biniere en geslagskliere.

*Bloedsomloopstelsel.*—Hart- en bloedvatsiektes; kenmerke van hartverlamming; pols—spoed; aard en ritme; bloeddruk; ateroos; aneurisme; gangreen; edeem; watersug; anasarka; sianose; effusies.

*Asemhalingstelsel.*—Asemhalingsiektes; verskillende soorte asemhaling; hoes; sianose; aard van speeksel en pyn.

*Urinestelsel.*—Siektes van die niere, ureters, blaas, prostaat.

*Huidstelsel.*—Velsiektes.

*Senustelsel.*—Organies en funksioneel; akute en kroniese siektes van die senuweestelsel.

*Manlike voortplantingstelsel.*—Siektes van die manlike voortplantingstelsel. (Die vroulike voortplantingstelsel word onder ginekologie behandel.)

*Algemene en Metaboliese siektes.*—Rumatiek; gewrigsontsteking; suikersiekte; jig; ondervoeding en gebreksiektes.

*Aansteeklike siektes (insluitende aangifbare siektes).*—Manier van infeksie en verspreiding; inkubasie- en isolasietydperke; voorsorgsmaatreëls teen verspreiding.

*Parasitiese siektes.*

*Siektes van die oog, oor, neus, keel.*

(c) *General.*

(i) *Sterilisation.*—Principles and methods, with special attention to the sterilisation of instruments, syringes, drums and packs. Asepsis; antiseptics; disinfectants.

(ii) *Writing and Giving Reports.*

(iii) *Keeping of Ward and Patients' Records.*

(iv) *Taking, Recording and carrying out of doctors' orders.*

(v) *Ward management.*—Cleaning of ward and furniture. Supervision of domestic staff.

Ordering of equipment, method of renewal, dispensary.

The efficient use of time and materials.

The care of common instruments, linen, bedding, furniture, rubber, glass and polythene articles and equipment, electrical equipment.

Dangers attached to the use of electrical equipment, heat and oxygen and fire hazards.

(10) *Bacteriology.*

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.

(11) *Medical Nursing (including Paediatric Nursing and Geriatric Nursing).*

The more common medical diseases in each of the following categories, their general symptoms and nursing treatment and care. The nurse needs to be aware of the degenerative processes in the ageing which require special attention:—

*Alimentary System.*—Appetite, nausea, vomiting, character of vomit, pain, indigestion; state of bowels; character of stools; jaundice; diseases of gastrointestinal tract including liver and pancreas.

*Haemopoietic System.*—Anaemias, spleen and marrow.

*Endocrine System.*—Diseases of the thyroid, pituitary, suprarenals and gonads.

*Circulatory System.*—Cardiac and vascular diseases; features of heart failure; pulse—its rate, character and rhythm; blood-pressure; atheroma; aneurysm; gangrene; oedema; dropsy; anascara; cyanosis; effusions.

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

*Urinary System.*—Diseases of kidneys, ureters, bladder, prostate.

*Integumentary System.*—Skin diseases.

*Nervous System.*—Organic and functional; acute and chronic diseases of nervous system.

*Male Reproductive System.*—Disorders of the male generative system. (Female reproductive system dealt with under gynaecology.)

*General and Metabolic Diseases.*—Rheumatism; arthritis; diabetes; gout; malnutrition and deficiency diseases.

*Infectious Diseases (including Notifiable Diseases).*—Mode of infection and spread; incubation and isolation periods; precautions against spread.

*Parasitic Diseases.*

*Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat.*

(12) *Chirurgiese verpleging (insluitende Pediatriese verpleging).*

(a) Die meer algemene chirurgiese toestande in elk van die volgende kategorieë, hulle verplegingsbehandeling en -versorging.

*Inflammasie.*

*Wonde.*

*Brandwonde en sere.*

*Gewasse en Siste.*

*Breuke en Ontwrigtings.*

*Bloeding.*

(b) *Gewone Chirurgiese operasies.*—Voorbereiding en agterna-behandeling van die pasiënt, komplikasies gedurende en na operasies.

(c) *Asepsis en antisepsis.*—Algemene beginsels, metodes van sterilisasie, chirurgiese reinheid.

(d) *Kanker.*—Die omvang daarvan, soorte kanker; vel, lip, mond, larinks, bors, cervix. Behandeling—helend en palliatief.

(e) *Oogheelkundige toestande.*—Oogtoestande te wyte aan algemene en plaaslike siektetoestande en aan abnormaliteit en besering van die visuele organe.

(f) *Oor-, neus-, en keeltoestande.*—Toestande te wyte aan algemene en plaaslike siektetoestande en aan abnormaliteit en besering van die organe.

(g) *Manlike geslags-uriniere toestande.*—Toestande te wyte aan algemene en plaaslike siektetoestande en aan abnormaliteite en besering van die organe.

(h) *Operasiesaaltegniek.*—

(i) *Radium en alle radio-aktiewe stowwe.*—Veilige bewaring en hantering, gebruike, uitwerking en gevare (met besondere verwysing na die pasiënt, ander pasiënte en alle personeellede).

(13) *Narkosemiddels.*

Bewaring en berging van narkosemiddels; toestelle vir toediening; toerusting van narkosekamer; soorte narkose; versorging van pasiënt voor, tydens en na toediening van narkose; nawerking van narkose; voorkoming van ongelukke.

(14) *Spesiale onderwerpe.*

(a) *Ginekologiese verpleging.*—Biologie van voortplanting; menstruasie; puberteit; ophou van maandstonde, normale en abnormale posisie van die uterus; funksionele verstoringe; metodes van ginekologiese behandeling. Ginekologiese toestande insluitende swangerskapsongelukke; oorsake, tekens, simptome.

(b) *Versorging van die bewustelose pasiënt.*—Floute; stuiptrekking; koma.

(12) *Surgical Nursing (including Paediatric Nursing).*

(a) The more common surgical conditions in each of the following categories, their nursing treatment and care:—

*Inflammation.*

*Wounds.*

*Burns and Ulcers.*

*Tumours and Cysts.*

*Fractures and Dislocations.*

*Haemorrhage.*

(b) *Common Surgical Operations.*—Preparation and after-treatment of patient, complications during and after operations.

(c) *Asepsis and Antisepsis.*—General principles, methods of sterilisation, surgical cleanliness.

(d) *Cancer.*—Its incidence, types of cancer; skin, lip, mouth, larynx, breast, cervix. Treatment—curative and palliative.

(e) *Ophthalmological Conditions.*—Eye conditions due to general and local disease conditions and to abnormality and injury of the visual organs.

(f) *Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions.*—Conditions due to general and local disease conditions and to abnormality and injury of the organs.

(g) *Male Genito-urinary Conditions.*—Conditions due to general and local disease conditions and to abnormality and injury of the organs.

(h) *Operating Theatre Technique.*

(i) *Radium and all Radio-active Substances.*—Safe-keeping and handling, uses, effects and dangers (with particular reference to the patient, other patients and all personnel).

(13) *Anaesthetics.*

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

(14) *Special Subjects.*

(a) *Gynaecological Nursing.*—Biology of reproduction; menstruation; puberty; menopause; normal and abnormal position of uterus; functional disturbances; methods of gynaecological treatment. Gynaecological conditions; including accidents of pregnancy; causes, signs, symptoms.

(b) *Care of the Unconscious Patient.*—Faint; convulsion; coma.

No. R. 1014.]

[8 Julie 1960.

DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE VERPLEEGSTERSRAAD.

## REGULASIES VIR DIE OPLEIDING EN EKSA-MINEER VAN ALGEMENE VERPLEGERS.

Die Minister van Gesondheid het, in uitoefening van die bevoegdheid hom verleen by subartikel (1) van artikel elf van die Wet op Verpleging, 1957 (Wet No. 69 van 1957), sy goedkeuring geheg aan die volgende regulasies vir die opleiding en eksamineer van algemene verplegers, wat deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Verpleegsters-raad gemaak is ter vervanging van die regulasies uitgevaardig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1962 van 4 September 1953:—

## BEPERKING VAN OPLEIDING.

1. Leerlinge word slegs op volwasse manlike pasiënte opgelei.

## OPLEIDINGSKOLE EN VERPLEEGKOLLEGES.

2. (1) Geen hospitaal, of groep hospitale, of 'n hospitaal in assosiasie met 'n verpleegkollege, of 'n groep hospitale in assosiasie met 'n verpleegkollege, word as 'n opleidingskool goedgekeur nie tensy dit voldoen aan die vereistes aangedui in Bylae A.

No. R. 1014.]

[8 July 1960.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN NURSING COUNCIL.

## REGULATIONS FOR THE TRAINING AND EXAMINATION OF GENERAL NURSES (MALES).

The Minister of Health, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Nursing Act, 1957 (Act No. 69 of 1957), has approved of the following regulations for the training and examination of general nurses (males), made by the South African Nursing Council in substitution for the regulations published under Government Notice No. 1962 of the 4th September, 1953:—

## LIMITATION OF TRAINING.

1. Students shall be trained only on adult male patients.

## TRAINING SCHOOLS AND NURSING COLLEGES.

2. (1) No hospital, or group of hospitals, or a hospital in association with a nursing college, or a group of hospitals in association with a nursing college, shall be approved of as a training school unless it conforms with the requirements specified in Annexure A.

(2) Geen inrigting word as 'n verpleegkollege goed-gekeur nie, tensy dit voldoen aan die vereistes aangedui in Bylae B.

#### TOELATING TOT OPLEIDING.

3. 'n Kandidaat vir toelating tot opleiding moet die volgende aan die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool voorlê:—

- (1) 'n sertifikaat dat hy minstens standerd tien van 'n onderwysdepartement in die Unie of Suidwes-Afrika, of van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika met goeie gevolg afgelê het; met dien verstande dat die persoon in beheer van 'n opleidingskool na sy goeddunke, 'n kandidaat wat nie in besit van so 'n sertifikaat is nie tot opleiding kan toelaat; of
- (2) bewys van registrasie by die raad as 'n psigiatriese verpleger; met dien verstande dat 'n kandidaat wat nie as 'n psigiatriese verpleger geregistreer kan word nie slegs omdat hy onder 21 jaar oud is, vir doeleindes van hierdie regulasie, as aldus geregistreer beskou sal word.

[LET WEL.—Die aandag word gevestig op:—

- (i) Goewermentskenningsgewing No. 1129 van 8 Augustus 1958 ingevolge waarvan 'n leerling binne vier (4) maande na die datum van aanvangs van opleiding, (ses (6) maande in die geval van 'n Naturelle-leerling) en binne ses (6) weke na die datum van hervatting van opleiding by 'n opleidingskool, by die raad aansoek om registrasie moet doen, en ingevolge waarvan die raad onmiddellik deur die persoon in beheer van 'n opleidingskool in kennis gestel moet word indien 'n leerling se opleiding om enige rede hoegenaamd by die opleidingskool gestaak is, met inbegrip van oorpasing na 'n ander opleidingskool en of onder behoorlike outoriteit aldan nie; en
- (ii) Goewermentskenningsgewing No. 1128 van 8 Augustus 1958 ingevolge waarvan geen persoon onder die ouderdom van 21 jaar as 'n verpleger geregistreer mag word nie.]

#### OPLEIDINGSTYDPERK.

4. (1) Onderhewig aan die bepalings van paragrawe (2), (3), (4) en (5) is opleiding ononderbroke.

(2) Behoudens waar anders bepaal, is die opleidingstydperk drie (3) jaar vir blanke en gekleurde leerlinge, en drie (3) jaar en ses (6) maande vir Naturelle-leerlinge. Die verlof wat ingevolge paragraaf (3), en die siekteverlof (nie oortollige siekteverlof nie) wat ingevolge paragraaf (4) toegestaan kan word, word by die opleidingstydperk ingesluit.

(3) Aan 'n leerling mag gedurende elke volledige jaar van opleiding nie meer as dertig (30) dae afwesigheidsverlof toegestaan word nie.

(4) Aan 'n leerling mag siekteverlof van nie meer as dertig (30) dae nie, allesinsluitende, gedurende die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk, en 'n proporsionele aantal dae in 'n korter opleidingstydperk, toegestaan word. Siekteverlof wat dertig (30) dae te bowe gaan, kan toegestaan word, maar sodanige siekteverlof moet ingewerk word sodat die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk voltooi word; met dien verstande dat, indien die siekteverlof wat toegestaan is eenhonderd-en-tagtig (180) dae, allesinsluitende, te bowe gaan, die leerling, benewens die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk, 'n verlenging van opleiding gelykstaande aan die helfte van die siekteverlof wat allesinsluitende toegestaan is, moet deurloop, tensy die raad anders bepaal.

(5) (a) Geen erkenning word aan opleiding verleen indien 'n onderbreking in die opleiding voor voltooiing van minstens ses (6) maande van die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk voorkom nie, tensy die raad anders bepaal.

(b) Geen erkenning word aan vorige opleiding verleen nie indien daar meer as een onderbreking in die opleiding is, tensy die raad anders bepaal.

(2) No institution shall be approved of as a nursing college unless it conforms with the requirements specified in Annexure B.

#### ADMISSION TO TRAINING.

3. A candidate for admission to training shall submit to the person in charge of the training school—

- (1) a certificate of having satisfactorily completed at least the tenth standard of an education department in the Union or South West Africa, or of the University of South Africa; provided that the person in charge of a training school may, at his discretion, admit a candidate to training who does not hold such a certificate; or
- (2) proof of registration with the council as a psychiatric nurse; provided that a candidate who is debarred from registration as a psychiatric nurse only because he is under 21 years of age shall, for the purposes of this regulation, be deemed to be so registered.

[NOTE.—Attention is directed to—

- (i) Government Notice No. 1129 of the 8th August, 1958, in terms of which a student shall lodge an application for registration with the council within four (4) months of the date of commencement of training [six (6) months in the case of a Native student] and within six (6) weeks of the date of resumption of training at a training school and in terms of which the council shall be notified forthwith by the person in charge of a training school if a student's training at the training school is terminated for any reason whatsoever, including a transfer to another training school and whether under proper authority or not; and
- (ii) Government Notice No. 1128 of the 8th August, 1958, in terms of which no person under the age of 21 years may be registered as a nurse.]

#### PERIOD OF TRAINING.

4. (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (2), (3), (4) and (5) training shall be continuous.

(2) Except as may be otherwise provided, the period of training shall be three (3) years for white and coloured students and three (3) years and six (6) months for Native students. The leave which may be granted in terms of paragraph (3) and the sick leave (not excess sick leave) which may be granted in terms of paragraph (4) are included in the period of training.

(3) A student may be granted not more than thirty (30) days leave of absence in each complete year of training.

(4) A student may be granted sick leave not exceeding thirty (30) days in all during the prescribed period of training and a proportionate number of days in a lesser period of training. Sick leave in excess of thirty (30) days may be granted but such sick leave shall be made up so that the prescribed period of training is completed; provided that if the sick leave granted exceeds one hundred and eighty (180) days in all the student shall, in addition to the prescribed period of training, undergo an extension of training equal to one half of the sick leave granted in all, unless the council determines otherwise.

(5) (a) No recognition of training shall be granted if a break in training occurs before the completion of at least six (6) months of the prescribed period of training, unless the council determines otherwise.

(b) No recognition of previous training shall be granted if there is more than one break in training, unless the council determines otherwise.

(c) Die duur van enige onderbreking in die opleiding moet ingewerk word sodat die voorgeskrewe opleidings-tydperk voltooi word. Indien 'n onderbreking 'n tydperk van eenhonderd-en-tagtig (180) dae te bowe gaan, moet die leerling, benewens die voorgeskrewe opleidings-tydperk, 'n verlenging van opleiding gelykstaande aan die helfte van die duur van sodanige onderbreking deurloop, tensy die raad anders bepaal.

(d) Vir doeleindes van hierdie regulasie sluit die uitdrukking „onderbreking in opleiding” die volgende in:—

- (i) Enige afwesigheid van opleiding of wat nie in hierdie regulasie gemagtig is nie. So 'n afwesigheid, en die redes daarvoor, moet onmiddellik deur die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool by die raad rapporteer word;
- (ii) 'n oorpasing van een opleidingskool na 'n ander, uitgesonderd 'n oorpasing onder behoorlike outoriteit van een opleidingskool na 'n ander onder beheer van dieselfde owerheid.

[LET WEL.—Die aandag word gevestig op Goewermementskennisgewing No. 1129 van 8 Augustus 1958 wat van die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool vereis om die raad onmiddellik in kennis te stel indien 'n leerling se opleiding by die opleidingskool om enige rede hoegenaamd gestaak word, met inbegrip van 'n oorpasing na 'n ander opleidingskool, en of onder behoorlike outoriteit aldan nie, en wat van 'n leerling vereis om binne ses (6) weke na die datum van hervatting van opleiding 'n aansoek om registrasie by die raad in te dien.]

(6) Indien die tydperke siekteverlof wat aan 'n leerling toegestaan is, saam met die duur van 'n onderbreking in die opleiding, 'n tydperk van eenhonderd-en-tagtig (180) dae, allesinsluitende, te bowe gaan, moet die leerling, benewens die voorgeskrewe opleidings-tydperk, 'n verlenging van opleiding gelykstaande aan die helfte van sodanige tydperk deurloop, tensy die raad anders bepaal.

[LET WEL.—Die aandag word gevestig op Goewermementskennisgewing No. 1129 van 8 Augustus 1958 wat van die persoon in beheer van 'n opleidingskool vereis om die raad onmiddellik in kennis te stel wanneer 'n leerling die voorgeskrewe opleidings-tydperk voltooi het.]

#### VRYSTELLING VAN OPLEIDING EN EKSAMENS.

5. (1) Leerlinge na wie in hierdie regulasie verwys word—

- (a) moet aan die bepalings van regulasie 3 voldoen;
- (b) kry nie ingevolge meer as een van die hieropvolgende paragrawe vrystelling nie; en
- (c) moet die registrasie of inskrywing wat in elke geval van toepassing is, dwarsdeur die voorgeskrewe opleidings-tydperk en totdat die uitslae van die betrokke eindeksamen gepubliseer is, handhaaf, by gebreke waarvan die toegestane vrystellings teruggetrek sal word.

(2) 'n Leerling wat op die datum van aanvangs van opleiding 'n geregistreerde verpleger vir sielsiekes is—

- (a) word van een (1) jaar van die voorgeskrewe opleidings-tydperk vrygestel;
- (b) moet 'n volledige kursus voorlesings en demonstrasies oor die onderwerpe voorgeskryf in die leerplan in Bylae C bywoon en moet minstens die minimum tydperk praktiese opleiding voorgeskryf in regulasie 6 vir algemene chirurgiese verpleging, en minstens een (1) maand praktiese opleiding in algemene geneeskundige verpleging deurloop; en
- (c) kan na voltooiing van minstens twaalf (12) maande opleiding tot die tusseneksamen toegelaat word.

(3) 'n Leerling wat op die datum van aanvangs van opleiding 'n geregistreerde verpleger vir swaksinniges is—

- (a) word van een (1) jaar van die voorgeskrewe opleidings-tydperk vrygestel;
- (b) moet 'n volledige kursus voorlesings en demonstrasies oor die onderwerpe voorgeskryf in die leerplan in Bylae C bywoon en moet minstens die minimum tydperk praktiese opleiding voorgeskryf in regulasie 6 vir algemene chirurgiese verpleging, en minstens een (1) maand praktiese opleiding in algemene geneeskundige verpleging deurloop; en

(c) The period of any break in training shall be made up so that the prescribed period of training is completed. If a break exceeds a period of one hundred and eighty (180) days, the student shall, in addition to the prescribed period of training, undergo an extension of training equal to one half of the period of such break, unless the council determines otherwise.

(d) For the purposes of this regulation the expression „break in training” shall include—

- (i) any absence from training which is not authorised in this regulation. Any such absence, and the reasons for it, shall be reported to the council forthwith by the person in charge of the training school;
- (ii) a transfer from one training school to another, excluding a transfer by proper authority from one training school to another under the control of the same authority;

[NOTE.—Attention is directed by Government Notice No. 1129 of the 8th August, 1958, which requires the person in charge of a training school to notify the council forthwith if a student's training at the training school is terminated for any reason whatsoever, including a transfer to another training school and whether under proper authority or not, and which requires a student to lodge an application for registration with the council within six (6) weeks of the date of resumption of training.]

(6) If the periods of sick leave granted to a student, together with the period of a break in training, exceed a period of one hundred and eighty (180) days in all, the student shall, in addition to the prescribed period of training, undergo an extension of training equal to one half of such period, unless the council determines otherwise.

[NOTE.—Attention is directed to Government Notice No. 1129 of the 8th August, 1958, which requires the person in charge of a training school to notify the council forthwith when a student has completed the prescribed period of training.]

#### EXEMPTIONS FROM TRAINING AND EXAMINATIONS.

5. (1) Students referred to in this regulation—

- (a) shall comply with the provisions of regulation 3;
- (b) shall not be granted exemptions under more than one of the succeeding paragraphs; and
- (c) shall maintain the registration or enrolment applicable in each case throughout the prescribed period of training and until the results of the final examination concerned are published, failing which the exemptions granted shall be withdrawn.

(2) A student who is a registered mental nurse on the date of commencement of training—

- (a) is exempted from one (1) year of the prescribed period of training;
- (b) shall attend a complete course of lectures and demonstrations on the subjects prescribed in the syllabus in Annexure C and shall undergo at least the minimum period of practical training prescribed in regulation 6 for general surgical nursing and at least one (1) month's practical training in general medical nursing; and
- (c) may be admitted to the intermediate examination after completion of at least twelve (12) months of training.

(3) A student who is a registered nurse for mental defectives on the date of commencement of training—

- (a) is exempted from one (1) year of the prescribed period of training;
- (b) shall attend a complete course of lectures and demonstrations on the subjects prescribed in the syllabus in Annexure C and shall undergo at least the minimum period of practical training prescribed in regulation 6 for general surgical nursing and at least one (1) month's practical training in general medical nursing; and

- (c) kan na voltooiing van minstens twaalf (12) maande opleiding tot die tusseneksaamen toegelaat word.
- (4) 'n Leerling wat op die datum van aanvangs van opleiding 'n geregistreerde psigiatrisse verpleger is—
- word van agttien (18) maande van die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk vrygestel;
  - word van die voorlopige eksamen vrygestel;
  - moet minstens die minimum tydperk praktiese opleiding voorgeskryf in regulasie 6 vir algemene chirurgiese verpleging deurloop; en
  - kan te enige tyd na registrasie as 'n leerling tot die tusseneksaamen toegelaat word.
- (5) Die raad kan sodanige ander vrystellings verleen as wat hy geskik mag ag.
- (6) 'n Leerling wat op die datum van aanvangs van opleiding 'n ingeskrewe hulpverpleger is—
- word van ses (6) maande van die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk vrygestel; en
  - kan ses (6) maande na registrasie as 'n leerling, tot die voorlopige eksamen toegelaat word.

#### LESINGS, DEMONSTRASIES EN PRAKTIESE OPLEIDING.

6. (1) Behoudens waar anders bepaal, moet elke leerling 'n volledige kursus voorlesings en demonstrasies wat die onderwerpe voorgeskryf in die leerplan in Bylae C dek, bywoon. Alle dosente en demonstrateurs moet in besit wees van kwalifikasies deur die raad goedgekeur.

(2) Behoudens waar anders bepaal, moet elke leerling onderrig ontvang in al die verplegingsprosedures voorgeskryf in die leerplan in Bylae C, en dit uitvoer, en praktiese opleiding in elk van die volgende afdelings vir minstens die volgende tydperke (wat nie aaneenlopend hoef te wees nie) deurloop:—

- Algemene geneeskundige verpleging (moet minstens een maand verpleging insluit van pasiënte wat aan aansteeklike siekte ly, waarby pasiënte wat aan tuberkulose ly, ingesluit kan word): 4 maande.
- Algemene chirurgiese verpleging: 5 maande.
- Ongevalle en buitepasient-afdeling: 1 maand.
- Operasiesaal: 1 maand.

Die balans van die tyd wat nodig is om die opleidings-tydperk voorgeskryf in regulasie 3 (2) in te werk, word na goeddunke van die persoon in beheer van die opleidings-skool toegewys; met dien verstande dat 'n leerling nie meer as vier (4) maande, allesinsluitende, van hierdie balans in enige afdeling moet deurbring nie, of so 'n afdeling ookal een is waarin die minimum opleidingstydperk in paragrawe (a), (b), (c) (d) of (e) hierbo voorgeskryf is, aldan nie, tensy die raad anders bepaal.

(3) Gedurende die eerste ses (6) maande van opleiding, moet natuurlike-leerlinge, benewens 'n teoretiese sowel as praktiese inleiding tot die leerplan voorgeskryf in Bylae C, ook onderrig ontvang in—

- begrip van die taal van onderrig (Engels of Afrikaans);
- toegepaste rekenkunde; en
- individuele en maatskaplike verantwoordelikheid.

#### LEERPLAN.

7. Die leerplan is soos voorgeskryf in Bylae C.

#### EKSAMENS.

8. (1) Die voorlopige eksamen is 'n skriftelike eksamen wat drie (3) uur duur oor die onderwerp—

- elementêre anatomie en fisiologie;
- elementêre bakteriologie;
- higiëne;
- voedingsleer.

(2) Die tusseneksaamen, wat nie in die sale van 'n hospitaal gehou word nie, bestaan uit praktiese tegniese prosedures oor die onderwerpe—

- noodhulp;
- basiese verplegingsprosedures.

(c) may be admitted to the intermediate examination after completion of at least twelve (12) months of training.

(4) A student who is a registered psychiatric nurse on the date of commencement of training—

- is exempted from eighteen (18) months of the prescribed period of training;
- is exempted from the preliminary examination;
- shall undergo at least the minimum period of practical training prescribed in regulation 6 for general surgical nursing; and
- may be admitted to the intermediate examination at any time after registration as a student.

(5) The council may grant such other exemptions as it may deem fit.

(6) A student who is an enrolled auxiliary nurse on the date of commencement of training—

- is exempted from six (6) months of the prescribed period of training; and
- may be admitted to the preliminary examination six (6) months after registration as a student.

#### LECTURES, DEMONSTRATIONS AND PRACTICAL TRAINING.

6. (1) Except as may be otherwise prescribed, every student shall attend a complete course of lectures and demonstrations covering the subjects prescribed in the syllabus in Annexure C. All lectures and demonstrators shall hold qualifications approved of by the council.

(2) Except as may be otherwise prescribed, every student shall receive instruction in, and carry out, all the nursing procedures prescribed in the syllabus in Annexure C and shall undergo practical training in each of the following departments for at least the following periods, which need not be continuous:—

- General medical nursing (shall include at least one month's nursing of patients suffering from communicable diseases, which may include patients suffering from tuberculosis): 4 months.
- General surgical nursing: 5 months.
- Casualty and Outpatients Department: 1 month.
- Operating theatre: 1 month.

The balance of the time required to make up the period of training prescribed in regulation 3 (2) shall be allocated at the discretion of the person in charge of the training school; provided that a student shall not spend more than four (4) months in all of this balance in any one department; whether or not such department is one in which a minimum period of training has been prescribed in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) above, unless the council determines otherwise.

(3) During the first six (6) months of training Native students shall, in addition to being introduced to the syllabus prescribed in Annexure C both theoretically and practically, be instructed in—

- comprehension of the language of instruction (English or Afrikaans);
- applied arithmetic; and
- individual and social responsibility.

#### SYLLABUS.

7. The syllabus shall be as prescribed in Annexure C.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

8. (1) The preliminary examination shall be a written examination of three (3) hours' duration on the subjects—

- elementary anatomy and physiology;
- elementary bacteriology;
- hygiene;
- nutrition.

(2) The intermediate examination, which shall not be conducted in the wards of a hospital, shall be one of practical technical procedures on the subjects—

- first aid;
- basic nursing procedures.

(3) Die indeksamen word oor die leerplan voorgeskryf in Bylae C gestel, en bestaan uit twee gedeeltes, te wete—

- (a) 'n skriftelike gedeelte van twee vraestelle wat elk drie (3) uur duur;
- (b) 'n mondelinge gedeelte, wat een praktiese prosedure moet insluit wat, waar moontlik, in 'n saal van 'n hospitaal en op 'n pasiënt gehou word.

#### TOELATING TOT DIE VOORLOPIGE EKSAMEN.

(Die aandag word gevestig op regulasies 4, 5 en 14.)

9. 'n Kandidaat moet—

- (1) 'n aansoek om toelating ooreenkomstig regulasie 14 indien;
- (2) saam met die aansoek om toelating, 'n sertifikaat van die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool indien—

- (a) (i) dat hy teen die einde van die maand waarin die betrokke eksamen gehou word, minstens nege (9) maande van die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk voltooi sal hê, indien hy 'n blanke of gekleurde leerling is;
- (ii) dat hy teen die einde van die maand waarin die betrokke eksamen gehou word, minstens vyftien (15) maande van die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk voltooi sal hê, indien hy 'n Naturelle-leerling is;
- (b) (i) dat hy, in die geval van leerling wat opleiding by 'n opleidingskool bestaande uit 'n hospitaal, of 'n groep hospitale in assosiasie met 'n verpleegkollege ontvang, teen die datum van die betrokke eksamen by die verpleegkollege oor 'n tydperk van minstens vier (4) maande [hierdie tydperk hoef nie aaneenlopend te wees nie, maar mag nie meer as sewe (7) dae afwesigheid van opleiding af, deur die raad goedgekeur, insluit nie] 'n volledige kursus voorlesings en praktiese klasse oor die onderwerpe anatomie en fisiologie, bakteriologie, higiëne en voedingsleer, soos voorgeskryf in die leerplan in Bylae C, bygewoon het; of
- (ii) dat hy, in die geval van 'n leerling wat opleiding by 'n opleidingskool bestaande uit 'n hospitaal of 'n groep hospitale ontvang, teen die datum van die betrokke eksamen 'n volledige kursus voorlesings en praktiese klasse oor die onderwerpe anatomie en fisiologie, bakteriologie, higiëne en voedingsleer, soos voorgeskryf in die leerplan in Bylae C, sal bygewoon het.

#### TOELATING TOT DIE TUSSENEKSAMEN.

(Die aandag word gevestig op regulasies 4, 5 en 14.)

10. 'n Kandidaat moet—

- (1) in die voorlopige eksamen geslaag het of vrystelling daarvan gekry het;
- (2) 'n aansoek om toelating ooreenkomstig regulasie 14 indien;
- (3) saam met die aansoek om toelating 'n sertifikaat van die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool indien—
- (a) dat hy teen die einde van die maand Januarie of Augustus, na gelang van die geval—
- (i) in die geval van 'n blanke of gekleurde leerling, minstens agtien (18) maande van die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk sal voltooi;
- (ii) in die geval van 'n Naturelle-leerling, minstens twee (2) jaar van die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk sal voltooi;

(3) The final examination shall be set on the syllabus prescribed in Annexure C and shall consist of two portions being—

- (a) a written portion of two papers of three (3) hours' duration each;
- (b) an oral portion, which shall include one practical procedure which shall be conducted in a ward of a hospital and on a patient, wherever possible.

#### ADMISSION TO THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

(Attention is directed to regulations 4, 5 and 14.)

9. A candidate shall—

- (1) lodge an application for admission in terms of regulation 14;
- (2) lodge with the application for admission a certificate by the person in charge of the training school—

- (a) (i) that he will complete at least nine (9) months of the prescribed period of training by the end of the month in which the examination concerned takes place if he is a White or a Coloured student;
- (ii) that he will complete at least fifteen (15) months of the prescribed period of training by the end of the month in which the examination concerned takes place if he is a Native student.
- (b) (i) that by the date of the examination concerned he will have attended at the nursing college over a period of at least four (4) months [this period need not be continuous, but may not include more than seven (7) days of absence from training, approved of by the council] a complete course of lectures and practical classes on the subjects anatomy and physiology, bacteriology, hygiene and nutrition as prescribed in the syllabus in Annexure C, in the case of a student who is in training at a training school consisting of a hospital, or a group of hospitals, in association with a nursing college; or
- (ii) that by the date of the examination concerned he will have attended a complete course of lectures and practical classes in the subjects anatomy and physiology, bacteriology, hygiene and nutrition as prescribed in the syllabus in Annexure C, in the case of a student who is in training at a training school consisting of a hospital, or a group of hospitals.

#### ADMISSION TO THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

(Attention is directed to regulations 4, 5 and 14.)

10. A candidate shall—

- (1) have passed in the preliminary examination or have been exempted therefrom;
- (2) lodge an application for admission in terms of regulation 14;
- (3) lodge with the application for admission a certificate by the person in charge of the training school—
- (a) that by the end of the month of January or August, as the case may be, he will complete—
- (i) in the case of a white or coloured student, at least eighteen (18) months of the prescribed period of training;
- (ii) in the case of a Native student, at least two (2) years of the prescribed period of training;

- (b) dat hy teen die einde van die maand Januarie of Augustus, na gelang van die geval, 'n volledige kursus voorlesings en demonstrasies oor die onderwerp teorie en praktyk van verpleging, soos voorgeskryf in Bylae C, sal bygewoon het.

#### TOELATING TOT DIE EINDEKSAMEN.

(Die aandag word gevestig op regulasies 4, 5 en 14.)

11. (1) 'n Kandidaat moet—

- (a) in die tusseneksaamen geslaag het;
- (b) 'n aansoek om toelating ooreenkomstig regulasie 14 indien;
- (c) saam met die aansoek om toelating 'n sertifikaat van die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool indien—
  - (i) dat hy teen die einde van die maand waarin die betrokke eksamen gehou word, die voorgeskrewe opleidings tydperk (insluitende enige tydperk van opleiding wat ingewerk moet word en enige verlenging van opleiding) sal voltooi het;
  - (ii) dat hy teen die datum van die skriftelike gedeelte van die betrokke eksamen aan die bepalings van regulasie 6 sal voldoen het, en wat die rekord van opleiding wat teen die datum van voltooiing van opleiding deurloop sal wees, uiteensit;
  - (iii) dat hy, in die geval van 'n opleidingskool bestaande uit 'n hospitaal of 'n groep hospitale in assosiasie met 'n verpleegkollege, teen die datum van die skriftelike gedeelte van die betrokke eksamen aan die bepalings van paragraaf 2 (3) (c) van Bylae A sal voldoen het;
  - (iv) wat al die verlof en siekteverlof wat gedurende die opleidings tydperk aan hom toegestaan is, uiteensit.

(2) 'n Kandidaat wat nie tot 'n eksamen toegelaat kan word nie bloot omrede siekteverlof wat ingewerk moet word, kan by aansoek deur die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool tot die eksamen toegelaat word en die siekteverlof kan na die eksamen ingewerk word; met dien verstande dat die tydperk siekteverlof wat na die eksamen ingewerk moet word, nie drie (3) maande te bowe gaan nie.

(3) 'n Kandidaat wat hom nie binne 'n tydperk van een (1) jaar na die datum van voltooiing van opleiding vir die eindeksamen aanmeld nie, kan versoek word om sodanige verdere opleiding te deurloop as wat die raad mag besluit voordat hy tot die eksamen toegelaat word.

#### HERTOELATING TOT DIE VOORLOPIGE, TUSSEN- EN EINDEKSAMENS.

(Die aandag word gevestig op regulasie 14.)

12. (1) 'n Leerling wat in 'n voorlopige eksamen driepuntetal minder as veertig (40) persent van die gemiddelde puntetal behaal, word nie tot die eksamen wat onmiddellik volg op die een waarin hy gedruip het, toegelaat nie.

(2) Van 'n leerling wat by sy eerste poging tot die eksamen in een van die gedeeltes van die eksamen gedruip, word vereis om homself vir 'n hereksamen aan te meld slegs in daardie gedeelte.

(3) 'n Leerling wat nie by die tweede of 'n daaropvolgende poging in die eindeksamen as 'n geheel slaag nie, word beskou as dat hy die eksamen in die geheel gedruip het.

(4) Van 'n leerling wat in die voorlopige eksamen, of in die tusseneksaamen, of in die eindeksamen, by 'n tweede of daaropvolgende poging tot so 'n eksamen gedruip, word elke keer vereis om vir die (3) maande verdere ononderbroke opleiding aan 'n opleidingskool te deurloop voordat hy weer tot die betrokke eksamen toegelaat word. Gedurende elke sodanige tydperk van drie (3) maande, moet die leerling minstens vier-en-twintig (24) lesings en demonstrasies oor die onderwerpe voorgeskryf vir die betrokke eksamen bywoon. 'n Leerling moet aan hierdie vereistes voldoen en homself binne een (1) jaar na die datum van bekendmaking van die uitslae van die laaste

- (b) that by the end of the months of January or August, as the case may be, he will have attended a complete course of lectures and demonstrations in the subject theory and practice of nursing as prescribed in Annexure C.

#### ADMISSION TO THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

(Attention is directed to regulations 4, 5 and 14.)

11. (1) A candidate shall—

- (a) have passed in the intermediate examination;
- (b) lodge an application for admission in terms of regulation 14;
- (c) lodge with the application for admission a certificate by the person in charge of the training school—
  - (i) that he will complete the prescribed period of training (including any period of training which has to be made up and any extension in training) by the end of the month in which the examination concerned takes place;
  - (ii) that he will comply with the provisions of regulation 6 by the date of the written portion of the examination concerned and setting out the record of training which will have been undergone by the date of the completion of training;
  - (iii) that he will have complied with the provisions of paragraph 2 (3) (c) of Annexure A by the date of the written portion of the examination concerned in the case of a training school consisting of a hospital, or a group of hospitals, in association with a nursing college;
  - (iv) setting out all the leave and sick leave granted to him during the period of training.

(2) A candidate who is debarred from admission to an examination only because of sick leave which has to be made up may, on the application of the person in charge of the training school, be admitted to the examination and the sick leave made up after the examination; provided that the period of sick leave to be made up after the examination shall not exceed three (3) months.

(3) A candidate who does not present himself for the final examination within a period of one (1) year from the date of completion of training, may be called upon to undergo such further training as the council may decide upon before being admitted to the examination.

#### RE-ADMISSION TO THE PRELIMINARY, INTERMEDIATE AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS.

(Attention is directed to regulation 14.)

12. (1) A student who fails in a preliminary examination and obtains less than forty (40) per cent of the aggregate marks shall not be admitted to the examination immediately following the one in which he failed.

(2) A student who at his first attempt at the final examination fails in one of the portions of the examination, shall be required to present himself for re-examination only in that portion.

(3) A student who does not pass in the final examination as a whole at the second or at a subsequent attempt shall be deemed to have failed in the examination as a whole.

(4) A student who fails in the preliminary examination, or in the intermediate examination, or in the final examination at the second or at a subsequent attempt at such examination shall each time be required to undergo three (3) months further continuous training at a training school before being re-admitted to the examination concerned. During each such period of three (3) months the student shall attend at least twenty-four (24) lectures and demonstrations in the subjects prescribed for the examination concerned. A student shall comply with these requirements and present himself for re-examination within one (1) year of the date of the publication of the

eksamen waarin hy onsuksesvol was, weer vir eksamen aanmeld, by gebreke waarvan daar van hom vereis sal word om sodanige verdere opleiding te deurloop as waarop die raad mag besluit. 'n Leerling wat in hierdie kategorie val, moet saam met die aansoek om hertoelating tot 'n eksamen 'n sertifikaat van die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool dat hy aan hierdie vereistes voldoen het, of dat hy teen die datum van die betrokke eksamen daaraan sal voldoen het, indien.

(5) 'n Leerling wat by die eerste poging nie in die eind-eksamen as 'n geheel slaag nie, moet homself binne 'n tydperk van een (1) jaar na die datum van publikasie van die uitslae van sodanige eksamen weer vir eksamen aanmeld, by gebreke waarvan hy sodanige verdere opleiding moet deurloop as wat die raad mag besluit voordat hy weer tot die eksamen toegelaat word.

#### EKSAMENPUNTE.

13. (1) Suksesvolle kandidate word aangedui as „geslaag” of „geslaag met lof”.

(2) Om in die voorlopige eksamen te slaag, moet 'n kandidaat minstens vyftig (50) persent gemiddeld behaal. Om met lof te slaag, moet 'n kandidaat minstens vyf-en-sewentig (75) persent gemiddeld behaal.

(3) Om in die tusseneksamen te slaag, moet 'n kandidaat minstens vyf-en-vyftig (55) persent gemiddeld behaal. Om met lof te slaag, moet 'n kandidaat minstens vyf-en-sewentig persent gemiddeld behaal.

(4) Om in die eindeksamen te slaag, moet 'n kandidaat minstens vyf-en-veertig (45) persent gemiddeld in elk van die vraestelle, minstens vyftig (50) persent gemiddeld in die skriftelike gedeelte van die eksamen, en minstens vyftig (50) persent gemiddeld in die mondelinge gedeelte van die eksamen behaal. Vyftig (50) persent van die gemiddelde puntetal vir die eksamen word aan die skriftelike gedeelte, en vyftig (50) persent aan die mondelinge gedeelte toegeken. Om met lof te slaag, moet 'n kandidaat minstens vyf-en-sewentig (75) persent van die gemiddelde puntetal vir die eksamen behaal.

(5) Kandidate word nie in volgorde van verdienste geplaas nie en geen inligting aangaande punte of plekke van kandidate word verstrek nie, behalwe in verband met 'n prys of toekenning deur die raad goedgekeur.

#### DATUMS VAN EKSAMENS, AANSOEKE OM TOELATING EN HERTOELATING EN EKSAMENGELDE.

14. (1) Die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool moet die raad onmiddellik in kennis stel en redes verstrek indien 'n kandidaat nie meer na indiening van 'n aansoek ooreenkomstig hierdie regulasie tot 'n eksamen toegelaat of hertoegelat kan word nie.

(2) (a) Die voorlopige eksamen word drie (3) keer per jaar gedurende die maande Februarie, Junie en Oktober gehou, en aansoeke om toelating en hertoelating moet op of voor 7 Januarie, 7 Mei en 7 September, onderskeidelik, by die raad ingedien word.

(b) Die tusseneksamen word tweekeer per jaar gedurende die maande Januarie en Augustus gehou, en kan gedurende die maande Februarie en September voortgaan. Aansoeke om toelating en hertoelating moet op of voor 7 November en 7 Junie, onderskeidelik, by die raad ingedien word.

(c) Die eindeksamen word tweekeer per jaar gedurende die maande Maart en September gehou, en die mondelinge gedeelte kan gedurende die maande April en Oktober voortgaan. Aansoeke om toelating en hertoelating moet op of voor 7 Januarie en 7 Julie, onderskeidelik, by die raad ingedien word.

(3) Die volgende gelde moet aan die raad betaal word—

- (a) by aansoek om toelating of hertoelating tot die voorlopige eksamen, 'n bedrag van een pond (£1);
- (b) by aansoek om toelating of hertoelating tot die tusseneksamen, 'n bedrag van een pond (£1);
- (c) by aansoek om toelating tot die eindeksamen, 'n bedrag van vyf pond (£5). By aansoek om hertoelating, 'n bedrag van twee pond (£2) vir elke gedeelte van die eksamen.

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.

A student falling in this category shall lodge with the application for re-admission to an examination a certificate from the person in charge of the training school that he has complied with these requirements, or that he will have complied with them by the date of the examination concerned.

(5) A student who, at the first attempt, does not pass in the final examination as a whole, shall present himself for re-examination within a period of one (1) year of the date of the publication of the results of such examination, failing which he shall undergo such further training as the council may decide upon, before being re-admitted to the examination.

#### EXAMINATION MARKS.

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

(2) To pass in the preliminary examination a candidate shall obtain at least fifty (50) per cent in the aggregate. To pass with honours a candidate shall obtain at least seventy-five (75) per cent in the aggregate.

(3) To pass in the intermediate examination a candidate shall obtain at least fifty-five (55) per cent in the aggregate. To pass with honours a candidate shall obtain at least seventy-five (75) per cent in the aggregate.

(4) To pass in the final examination a candidate shall obtain at least forty-five (45) per cent in the aggregate in each of the question papers and at least fifty (50) per cent in the aggregate in the written portion of the examination and at least fifty (50) per cent in the aggregate in the oral portion of the examination. Fifty (50) per cent of the aggregate marks for the examination shall be allocated to the written portion and fifty (50) per cent to the oral portion. To pass with honours a candidate shall obtain at least seventy-five (75) per cent of the aggregate marks for the examination.

(5) Candidates shall 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.

#### DATES OF EXAMINATIONS, APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION AND RE-ADMISSION AND EXAMINATION FEES.

14. (1) The person in charge of a training school shall notify the council forthwith, giving reasons, if a student becomes ineligible for admission or re-admission to an examination subsequent to the lodging of an application in terms of this regulation.

(2) (a) The preliminary examination shall be held three (3) times a year during the months February, June and October and applications for admission and re-admission shall be lodged with the council on or before the 7th January, the 7th May and the 7th September respectively.

(b) The intermediate examination shall be held twice a year during the months of January and August and may continue during the months of February and September. Application for admission and re-admission shall be lodged with the council on or before the 7th November and the 7th June respectively.

(c) The final examination shall be held twice a year during the months of March and September and the oral portion may continue during the months of April and October. Applications for admission or re-admission shall be lodged with the council on or before the 7th January and the 7th July respectively.

(3) The following fees shall be paid to the council:—

- (a) On application for admission or re-admission to the preliminary examination, a fee of one pound (£1);
- (b) on application for admission or re-admission to the intermediate examination, a fee of one pound (£1);
- (c) on application for admission to the final examination, a fee of five pounds (£5). On application for re-admission, a fee of two pounds (£2) for each portion of the examination.

Indien en wanneer 'n kandidaat kwalifiseer vir registrasie, word hy sonder die betaling van 'n fooi in die register ingeskryf.

(4) 'n Aansoek nie langer as sewe (7) dae na die voorgeskrewe datum vir indiening van aansoeke om toelating en hertoelating tot 'n eksamen ingedien nie, word slegs by betaling van 'n bykomstige bedrag van een-ghienie (£1. 1s.) aangeneem.

(5) 'n Aansoek langer as sewe (7) dae na die voorgeskrewe datum vir indiening van aansoeke om toelating en hertoelating tot 'n eksamen ingedien, word nie aangeneem nie.

(6) 'n Aansoek om toelating en hertoelating tot 'n eksamen word nie as „ingedien” beskou ooreenkomstig hierdie regulasie nie, tensy 'n aansoekvorm behoorlik voltooi, saam met sodanige sertifikate as wat van toepassing mag wees, die eksamengeld en, waar van toepassing, die bykomstige bedrag waarna in paragraaf (4) verwys word, die raad bereik het.

(7) Behalwe waar anders deur die raad besluit, word eksamengelde aan die raad ingeboet indien 'n kandidaat sy inskrywing kanselleer of van 'n eksamen afwesig is. Hierdie paragraaf is ook op die bedrag waarna in paragraaf (4) verwys word, van toepassing.

#### EKSAMENSENTRUMS.

15. Die eksamens word op sodanige plekke as wat die raad mag besluit, gehou.

#### EKSAMINATORE EN MODERATORE.

16. Eksaminatore word deur die raad aangestel. Die raad kan moderatore vir die skriftlike eksamen aanstel.

#### HER-NASIEN VAN EKSAMENSKRIFTE.

17. (1) 'n Kandidaat wat in 'n skriftlike eksamen gedruip het, kan by betaling van 'n bedrag van twee ghienies £2. 2s.) aansoek doen om sy antwoorde te laat her-nasien.

(2) 'n Aansoek om her-nasiening moet binne veertien (14) dae na die datum van publikasie van die uitslae van die betrokke eksamen by die raad ingedien word.

(3) Die her-nasiening van antwoorde word deur die moderator wat vir die eksamen aangestel is, of deur sodanige ander persoon of persone as wat deur die raad aangestel mag word, gedoen.

(4) Die punte wat by her-nasiening aan 'n kandidaat toegeken word, is finaal en bindend.

(5) Die bedrag wat ten opsigte van 'n aansoek om her-nasiening betaal word, word nie aan die kandidaat terug-betaal nie, wat die uitslag van die her-nasiening ookal mag wees.

#### TOEPASSING VAN HIERDIE REGULASIES.

18. Hierdie regulasies is slegs van toepassing op leerlinge wat op of na die datum van uitvaardiging as sulks geregistreer is; met dien verstande dat die raad, na goeddunke, 'n leerling wat voor daardie datum geregistreer is en wat aan die ander vereistes van hierdie regulasies kan voldoen, mag toelaat om sy opleiding ingevolge hierdie regulasies voort te sit.

#### TOEPASSING OP DIE GEBIED SUIDWES-AFRIKA.

19. Hierdie regulasies is in die gebied van toepassing.

#### BYLAE A.

#### VEREISTES EN VOORWAARDES VIR DIE GOEDKEURING VAN OPLEIDINGSKOLE.

1. 'n Opleidingskool bestaan uit 'n hospitaal, of 'n groep hospitale, of 'n hospitaal in assosiasie met 'n verpleegkollege, of 'n groep hospitale in assosiasie met 'n verpleegkollege.

If and when a candidate qualifies for registration he shall be admitted to the register without the payment of a fee.

(4) An application lodged not more than seven (7) days after the prescribed date for the lodging of applications for admission and re-admission to an examination, shall be accepted only on payment of an additional fee of one guinea (£1. 1s.).

(5) An application lodged more than seven (7) days after the prescribed date for the lodging of applications for admission and re-admission to an examination, shall not be accepted.

(6) An application for admission or re-admission to an examination shall not be deemed to have been "lodged" in terms of this regulation, unless an application form, duly completed, together with such certificates as may be applicable, the examination fee and, where applicable, the additional fee referred to in paragraph (4), shall have reached the council.

(7) Except as may be otherwise decided by the council, examination fees shall be forfeited to the council if a candidate cancels his entry or is absent from an examination. This paragraph shall also apply to the fee referred to in paragraph (4).

#### EXAMINATION CENTRES.

15. The examinations shall be held at such places as the council may determine.

#### EXAMINERS AND MODERATORS.

16. Examiners shall be appointed by the council. The council may appoint moderators for the written examinations.

#### RE-ASSESSMENT OF EXAMINATION ANSWERS.

17. (1) A candidate who has failed in a written examination may upon payment of a fee of two guineas (£2. 2s.) apply to have his answers re-assessed.

(2) An application for re-assessment shall be lodged with the council within fourteen (14) days of the date of the publication of the results of the examination concerned.

(3) The re-assessment of answers shall be done by the moderator appointed for the examination, or by such other person or persons as may be appointed by the council.

(4) The marks allocated to a candidate upon re-assessment shall be final and binding.

(5) The fee paid in respect of an application for re-assessment shall not be refunded to the candidate, whatever the result of the re-assessment may be.

#### APPLICATION OF THESE REGULATIONS.

18. These regulations shall apply only to students who are registered as such on or after the date of promulgation; provided that the Council may, in its discretion, permit a student registered prior to that date and who can satisfy the other requirements of these regulations, to continue his training in terms of these regulations.

#### APPLICATION TO THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

19. These regulations shall apply in the territory.

#### ANNEXURE A.

#### REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS FOR THE APPROVAL OF TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. A training school shall consist of a hospital, or of a group of hospitals, or of a hospital in association with a nursing college, or of a group of hospitals in association with a nursing college.

2. 'n Hospitaal, op 'n groep hospitale, of 'n hospitaal in assosiasie met 'n verpleegkollege, of 'n groep hospitale in assosiasie met 'n verpleegkollege kan as 'n opleidingskool goedgekeur word indien—

- (1) 'n geregistreerde algemene verpleger of geregistreerde algemene verpleegster by die raad aangedui staan as die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool. So 'n persoon is aan die raad verantwoordelik en moet die raad tevrede stel dat elke leerling behoorlike onderrig in die teoretiese en praktiese aspekte van die leerplan voorgeskryf in Bylae C ontvang;
- (2) in die geval waar 'n opleidingskool uit 'n groep hospitale bestaan, moet 'n skema, wat die soort opleiding wat by elke hospitaal deurloop moet word, vir die plasing van leerlinge in die verskillende hospitale gedurende hulle opleidingstydperk vir goedkeuring deur die raad voorgelê word;
- (3) in die geval van 'n opleidingskool wat uit 'n hospitaal of 'n groep hospitale in assosiasie met 'n verpleegkollege bestaan—
  - (a) 'n skema vir die korrelasie van teoretiese opleiding en praktiese opleiding vir die raad se goedkeuring ingedien word;
  - (b) 'n skema wat in die geval van 'n groep hospitale, die tydperke en soorte opleiding uiteensit wat by elke hospitaal deurloop gaan word vir die raad se goedkeuring voorgelê word; en
  - (c) elke leerling die verpleegkollege vir minstens vier (4) maande, en vir hoogstens ses (6) maande gedurende die eerste opleidingsjaar, en vir minstens drie (3) maande, en vir hoogstens vier (4) maande gedurende die tweede en derde opleidingsjare besoek; met dien verstande dat hy vir minstens een (1) maand gedurende die tweede opleidingsjaar die verpleegkollege moet besoek. Die tydperke voorgeskryf, hoef nie aaneenlopend te wees nie, maar moet nie meer as sewe (7) dae afwesigheid van opleiding af, deur die raad goedgekeur, insluit nie;
- (4) voorsiening gemaak word in 'n opleidingskool wat bestaan uit 'n hospitaal of 'n groep hospitale vir bevredigende akkomodasie vir lesings en demonstrasies, en die nodige toerusting, modelle en biblioteekfasiliteite vir behoorlike onderrig van leerlinge beskikbaar is;
- (5) bewys gelewer word tot tevredeheid van die raad dat in die hospitaal (hospitale)—
  - (a) 'n daaglikse gemiddeld van minstens vyftig (50) beddens, beset deur volwasse manlike pasiënte, waarvan minstens twintig (20) geneeskundige gevalle, en minstens twintig (20) chirurgiese gevalle moet wees, beskikbaar is vir die opleiding van leerlinge;
  - (b) fasiliteite beskikbaar is vir die behoorlike opleiding van leerlinge in al die onderwerpe voorgeskryf in die leerplan;
- (6) al die lede van die verpleegpersoneel wat deelneem aan die opleiding van leerlinge, geregistreerde algemene verplegers of algemene verpleegsters is;
- (7) van leerlinge vereis word om vir minstens veertig (40) uur per week opleiding te ontvang;
- (8) leerlinge minstens een dag per week vry gegee word wanneer opleiding op dagdiens deurloop word, en minstens een nag per week wanneer opleiding op nagdiens deurloop word;
- (9) van leerlinge vereis word om vir minstens ses (6) maande, allesinsluitende, en vir hoogstens nege (9) maande, allesinsluitende, gedurende hulle opleidingstydperk opleiding op nagdiens te deurloop; met dien verstande dat 'n leerling nie vir langer as drie (3) maande op 'n keer opleiding op nagdiens moet deurloop nie;

2. A hospital, or a group of hospitals, or a hospital in association with a nursing college, or a group of hospitals in association with a nursing college, may be approved of as a training school if—

- (1) a registered general nurse (male) or registered general nurse is designated to the council as the person in charge of the training school. Such person shall be responsible to and shall satisfy the council that every student receives adequate instruction in the theoretical and practical aspects of the syllabus as prescribed in Annexure C;
- (2) in the case of a training school consisting of a group of hospitals, a scheme for the posting of students to the various hospitals during their period of training, indicating the type of training to be undergone at each hospital, is submitted for the council's approval;
- (3) in the case of a training school consisting of a hospital, or a group of hospitals, in association with a nursing college—
  - (a) a scheme for the correlation of theoretical training and practical training is submitted for the council's approval;
  - (b) a scheme setting out the periods and types of training to be undergone at each hospital, in the case of a group of hospitals, is submitted for the council's approval; and
  - (c) every student attends at the nursing college for not less than four (4) months and for not more than six (6) months during the first year of training and for not less than three (3) months and for not more than four (4) months during the second and third years of training; provided that he shall attend at the nursing college for at least one (1) month during the second year of training. The periods prescribed need not be continuous, but shall not include more than seven (7) days of absence from training, approved of by the council;
- (4) provision is made in a training school consisting of a hospital or a group of hospitals for satisfactory accommodation for lectures and demonstrations and the necessary equipment, models and library facilities for the proper instruction of students shall be available;
- (5) proof is furnished to the satisfaction of the council that in the hospital(s)—
  - (a) a daily average of at least fifty (50) beds occupied by adult male patients, of which at least twenty (20) shall be medical cases and at least twenty (20) shall be surgical cases, is available for the training of students;
  - (b) facilities are available for the adequate training of students in all the subjects prescribed in the syllabus;
- (6) all members of the nursing staff who take part in the training of students are registered general nurses (males) or general nurses;
- (7) students are required to be in training for at least forty (40) hours per week;
- (8) students are allowed at least one day off-duty per week when in training on day duty and at least one night off-duty per week when in training on night duty;
- (9) students are required to be in training on night duty for at least six (6) months in all and for not more than nine (9) months in all during their period of training; provided that a student shall not be in training on night duty for more than three (3) months at a time;

- (10) leerlinge by toelating tot opleiding geneeskundig ondersoek word;
- (11) 'n minimum van een leerling en 'n maksimum van vyf leerlinge toegelaat word vir elke geregistreerde algemene verpleger wat normaalweg op die personeel van die hospitaal werksaam is;
- (12) die raad die reg het om sodanige inligting te vra as wat hy nodig mag ag en om op enige saak waar sy vereistes blykbaar nie behoorlik nagekom word nie, of op enige saak wat na sy mening die opleiding van leerlinge benadeel, te wys en om in enige geval wat onbevredigend bly, sy goedkeuring te weerhou, op te hef of in te trek;
- (13) die raad, of enige persoon daartoe afgevaardig deur die raad, die reg het om te eniger tyd die opleidingskool te inspekteer en om sodanige inligting te vra as wat nodig geag mag word.

3. Nieteenstaande die bepalings vervat in die voorafgaande paragrawe, kan die raad, na goeddunke, 'n hospitaal of 'n groep hospitale of 'n hospitaal in assosiasie met 'n verpleegkollege of 'n groep hospitale in assosiasie met 'n verpleegkollege as 'n opleidingskool goedkeur indien daar nie aan een of meer van die voorgeskrewe voorwaardes of vereistes voldoen kan word nie. Sodanige goedkeuring kan op sodanige voorwaardes verleen word as wat die raad mag bepaal.

4. Enige goedkeuring deur die raad verleen, kan na sy goeddunke, verander of gewysig word.

#### BYLAE B.

#### VEREISTES EN VOORWAARDES VIR GOEDKEURING VAN VERPLEEGKOLLEGES.

1. 'n Inrigting kan as 'n verpleegkollege goedgekeur word indien dit aan die volgende vereistes voldoen:—

- (1) 'n Verpleegkollege moet geassosieer wees met 'n hospitaal of 'n groep hospitale wat deur die raad vir praktiese opleiding goedgekeur is.
- (2) 'n Geregistreerde algemene verpleger, wat ook as 'n dosent (algemene verpleging, verplegers) geregistreer is, of 'n geregistreerde algemene verpleegster wat ook as 'n dosent (algemene verpleging) geregistreer is, moet in beheer van die verpleegkollege wees en is aan die raad verantwoordelik vir die reëling van die opleiding wat aan die verpleegkollege gegee word.
- (3) Voorsiening moet in 'n kollege gemaak word vir bevredigende akkommodasie vir lesings en demonstrasies, en die nodige toerusting, modelle en biblioteekfasiliteite vir behoorlike onderrig van leerlinge moet beskikbaar wees.
- (4) Die raad het die reg om sodanige inligting te vra as wat hy nodig mag ag, en om op enige saak waar sy vereistes blykbaar nie behoorlik nagekom word nie, of op enige saak wat na sy mening die opleiding van leerlinge benadeel, te wys en om in enige geval wat onbevredigend bly sy goedkeuring te weerhou, op te hef of in te trek.
- (5) Die raad, of 'n persoon daartoe afgevaardig deur die raad, het die reg om te eniger tyd 'n verpleegkollege te inspekteer en om sodanige inligting te vra as wat nodig geag mag word.

2. Nieteenstaande die voorwaardes en vereistes in paragraaf 1 uiteengesit, kan die raad na sy goeddunke 'n inrigting as 'n verpleegkollege goedkeur indien so 'n inrigting nie aan een of meer van genoemde voorwaardes en vereistes voldoen nie. Sodanige goedkeuring kan op sodanige voorwaardes verleen word as wat die raad mag bepaal.

3. Enige goedkeuring deur die raad verleen kan, na sy goeddunke, verander of gewysig word.

(10) students are medically examined upon admission to training;

(11) a minimum of one student and a maximum of five students are admitted for each registered general nurse normally employed on the staff of the hospital;

(12) the council shall have the right to call for such information as it may deem fit and to point out any matter in which its requirements appear to be insufficiently met, or any matter which in its opinion adversely affects the training of students, and to withhold, suspend or withdraw approval in any case which remains unsatisfactory;

(13) the council or any person deputed thereto by the council shall have the right to inspect the training school at any time and to call for such information as may be deemed necessary.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions contained in the preceding paragraphs, the council may, in its discretion, approve of a hospital, or of a group of hospitals, or of a hospital in association with a nursing college, or of a group of hospitals in association with a nursing college, as a training school if one or more of the conditions or requirements prescribed cannot be complied with. Any such approval may be granted upon such conditions as the council may determine.

4. Any approval given by the council may, at its discretion, be varied or amended.

#### ANNEXURE B.

#### REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS FOR THE APPROVAL OF NURSING COLLEGES.

1. An institution may be approved of as a nursing college if it complies with the following requirements:—

- (1) A nursing college shall be associated with a hospital or group of hospitals approved of by the council for practical training.
- (2) A registered general nurse (male) who is also registered as a tutor (general nursing male) or a registered general nurse who is also registered as a tutor (general nursing) shall be in charge of the nursing college and shall be responsible to the council for the conduct of the training given at the nursing college.
- (3) Provision shall be made in a college for satisfactory accommodation for lectures and demonstrations and the necessary equipment, models and library facilities for the proper instruction of students shall be available.
- (4) The council shall have the right to call for such information as it may deem fit, and to point out any matter in which its requirements appear to be insufficiently met, or any matter which in its opinion adversely affects the training of students, and to withhold, suspend or withdraw approval in any such case which remains unsatisfactory.
- (5) The council or a person deputed thereto by the council shall have the right to inspect a nursing college at any time and to call for such information as may be deemed necessary.

2. Notwithstanding the conditions and requirements set out in paragraph one, the council may, in its discretion, approve of an institution as a nursing college if such institution does not comply with one or more of the said conditions and requirements. Any such approval may be granted upon such conditions as the council may determine.

3. Any approval given by the council may, at its discretion, be varied or amended.

## BYLAE C.

### LEERPLAN.

[LET WEL.

- (i) Die maatskaplike, psigologiese en fisiese verwantskappe in siekte, sowel as die voorkomende, begunstigende, helende en rehabilitatiewe aspekte moet by die onderwys van die leerplan beklemtoon word.
- (ii) Waar die fasiliteite beskikbaar is, is dit wenslik dat alle leerlinge onder toesig die verskillende maatskaplike werksaamhede soos maatskaplike welvaartsentrums, rehabilitatiewe en beroepsopleidingsentrums, werkloosheidshulpdienste, distrikverpleegdienste, subekonomiese behuising-skemas, fabriekwelvaartsentrums en munisipale gesondheidsafdelings moet besoek. Waar moontlik, moet reëlings getref word vir kort verklarende praatjies deur die persone in beheer van hierdie werksaamhede.
- (iii) Waar fasiliteite beskikbaar is, is dit wenslik dat alle leerlinge 'n tydperk van hoogstens drie (3) maande, allesinsluitende, in 'n psigiatrisie eenheid deur die raad goedgekeur sal deurbring.]

#### (1) Geskiedenis van verpleging.

*Geskiedenis.*—'n Kort oorsig van verplegingsgeskiedenis vanaf primitiewe tye tot tans, met besondere verwysing na: Die primitiewe moeder as die eerste verpleegster, die evolusie van die versorging van siektes gekoppel aan die evolusie van godsdiens; die toordokter, die priester-geneeskundige; verpleging in primitiewe kulture en in ou beskawing; die invloed van die Christendom op verpleging; die godsdienstige en wêreldse ordes; die Middeleeue; die verval van verpleging; Florence Nightingale en haar werk.

*Verpleging in Suid-Afrika.*—Staatsregistrasie en die Suid-Afrikaanse Verpleegstersraad. Professionele organisasie en die Suid-Afrikaanse Verpleegstersvereniging. Internasionale liggame—die „International Council of Nurses”; die Wêreld-gesondheidsorganisasie. Die huidige status van verpleging en die leerlingverpleger se verantwoordelikheid vir die ontwikkeling daarvan.

#### (2) Etiek en beheer van verplegingspraktyk.

Die betekenis van Etiek. Die invloed van verplegingsgeskiedenis en tradisie op professionele beheerstandaarde. Die fundamentele beginsels waarop alle goeie verpleging rus. Praktiese toepassing van hierdie beginsels op die verpleger se werk en professie. Die verskillende wetlike verpligtinge wat op die verpleger rus. Die Handelings of Versuime wat deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Verpleegstersraad voorgeskryf is. Die „Nightingale Pledge of Service”; die Etiese Kode van die „International Council of Nurses”.

#### (3) Natuurkunde.

'n Elementêre inleiding tot die volgende:—

- (a) Gasse, vloeistowwe en vaste stowwe. Oplossings en suspensies, filtrasie, presipitasie, kristallasie, diffusie en osmose.
- (b) Sure, basisse en sout. Neutralisasie.
- (c) Water, permanente en tydelike hardheid.
- (d) Die atmosfeer en atmosferiese druk. Die Barometer.
- (e) Digtheid.
- (f) Hitte en temperatuur. Fahrenheit- en Celsius-skale.
- (g) Gebruik en gevare van: suurstof, koolstofsuiersgas, stikstofoksied.
- (h) Mate en gewigte: berekening en verdunning.

#### (4) Anatomie en Fisiologie.

Die doel van die kursus is om aan kandidaat 'n elementêre kennis te gee van die nageboortelike ontwikkeling, struktuur, posisie en funksies van die verskillende dele van die menslike liggaam, insluitende:—

- (a) Inleiding.
- (b) *Essensieel.*—Selle en weefsels, die rangskikking en elementêre geheel-struktuur van organe en hulle funksies; die liggaam as 'n geheel; die vernaamste holtes en hulle inhoud.

## ANNEXURE C.

### SYLLABUS.

[NOTE:

- (i) The social, psychological and physical relationships in disease as well as the preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative aspects must be emphasised in the teaching of the syllabus.
- (ii) Wherever the facilities are available it is desirable that all students should visit under supervision, the various social agencies such as social welfare centres, rehabilitative and vocational training centres, unemployment relief centres, district nursing services, sub-economic 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.
- (iii) Wherever facilities are available, it is desirable that all students spend a period of not more than three (3) months in all in a psychiatric unit approved by the council.]

#### (1) History of Nursing.

*History.*—A short outline of nursing history from primitive times to the present day, with special reference to primitive mother as the first nurse, the evolution of the care of the sick linked with the evolution of religion; the medicine man, the priest-physician; nursing in primitive cultures and in ancient civilisations; the influence of Christianity on nursing; the religious and secular orders; the Middle Ages; the decline of nursing; Florence Nightingale and her work.

*Nursing in South Africa.*—State registration and the South African Nursing Council. Professional organisation and the South African Nursing Association. International bodies—the International Council of Nurses; the World Health Organisation. The present status of nursing and the student nurse's responsibility for its development.

#### (2) Ethics and Conduct of Nursing Practice.

The meaning of Ethics. The influence of nursing history and tradition on professional standards of conduct. The fundamental principles which underlie all good nursing. Practical application of these principles to the nurse's work and profession. The various legal obligations placed upon the nurse. The Acts and Omissions prescribed by the South African Nursing Council. The Nightingale Pledge of Service; the Code of Ethics of the International Council of Nurses.

#### (3) Physical Science.

An elementary introduction of the following:—

- (a) Gases, liquids and solids. Solutions and suspensions, filtration, precipitation, crystallisation, diffusion and osmosis.
- (b) Acids, bases and salts. Neutralisation.
- (c) Water, permanent and temporary hardness.
- (d) The atmosphere and atmospheric pressure. The Barometer.
- (e) Density.
- (f) Heat and temperature. Fahrenheit and Centigrade scales.
- (g) Uses and dangers of: Oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide.
- (h) Weights and measures; calculation and dilution.

#### (4) Anatomy and Physiology.

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

- (a) *Introduction.*
- (b) *Essential.*—Cells and tissues, the arrangement and elementary gross structure of organs and their functions; the body as a whole; chief cavities and their contents.

- (c) *Die geraamte*.—Name en posisies van die groter bene; name en posisies van groepe kleiner beentjies (bv. pols-, voet-, werwel-); die skedel; die bekken; gewrigte—soorte, geheel-struktuur en funksie.
- (d) *Die spierstelsel*.—Soorte spiere—willekeurige, onwillekeurige, hartspiere; manier van werking, naam en ligging van die volgende:—  
Trapezius, sternokleidomastoid, deltoïd, biceps, trisept, diafragma, en as groepe: latissimus dorsi, psoas, die borsspiere, buikwand; sacrospinalis, glutei, quadriceps femoris, die skenkelseninge as 'n groep, gastrocnemius, soleus, kuitspiere, tussenribspiere en spiere van die bekkenbodem.
- (e) *Bloedsomloopstelsel*.—Die hart en sy funksie, sy holtes, hartsak, groot bloedvate, posisie en rigting van die vernaamste bloedvate van die liggaam; slagare, haarvate en are. Groot bloedsomloop, longbloedsomloop en die poortaarstelsel. Bloed, die bestanddele en funksies daarvan. Bloedvormende organe, beenmurg, milt, limfatiese kliere; pols, bloeddruk, bloeding en fisiologiese reaksie daarop. Limfstelsel. Kort verwysing na limfatiese dreinerings, limfkliere en hulle doel.
- (f) *Spysverteringstelsel*.—Eenvoudige anatomie en funksie van die spysverteringskanaal, mond, fariks, esofagus, maag, kleindarm, lewer, pankreas, grootdarm, borslimfbuis—alles in hooftrekke. Verteeringsproses—meganies en chemies; absorpsie, assimilasie, ontlasting, die fekalië. (Ensiemwerking in besonderhede nie verlang nie.)
- (g) *Asemhalingstelsel*.—Eenvoudige anatomie van die lugweë—neus, neuskeelholte; larinks; lugpyp en bronchi; longe; borsvlies; diafragma. Meganismes en stelsels van asemhaling—in hooftrekke.
- (h) *Urinestelsel*.—Eenvoudige struktuur en funksie van die niere, ureters, blaas en uretra. Urine—normale bestanddele, soortlike gewig, reaksie en volume.
- (i) *Huidstelsel*.—Kort verwysing na die vel en sy funksies; hare en naels.
- (j) *Senustelsel*.—Oorsig van die skedel en die ruggraat; Oorsig van die inhoud: serebrum, cerebellum, murg, rugstring, harsing- en rugmurgvliese en cerebrospinale vloeistof; hulle verwantskap en hoof funksies (besonderhede van struktuur nie verlang nie). Kort verwysing na spesiale gevoelsorgane; motoriese, sensoriese en outonadiese sensuë; posisie van die bo-armseuë, gesig en radiusseuë; die funksies en 'n elementêre oorsig van die struktuur van die oog en die oor.
- (k) *Voortplantingstelsel*.—Kort oorsig van die struktuur en funksies.
- (l) *Buislose stelsel*.—Kort oorsig van die posisie en funksies van die buislose kliere.

#### (5) Noodhulp.

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

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

Noodbehandeling vir skok, instorting en bewusteloosheid.

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

Noodhulp in gevalle van brand- en skroeiwonde; bevriesing; wonde; bite van diere; steke van insekte, slangbyt.

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

Metodes van kunsmatige asemhaling. Algemene vergifte en teëgifte daarvoor.

Vreemde voorwerpe in die lugweë, slukderm, oor, oog, neus.

Nood-metodes van spalke aanwend, ophang en dra van bescedes.

(c) *Skeletal System*.—Names and positions of the larger bones; names and positions of groups of smaller bones (e.g. carpal, tarsal, vertebrae); the skull; the pelvis; joints—types, gross structure and function.

(d) *Muscular System*.—Types of muscles—voluntary, involuntary, cardiac; mode of action, name and situation of the following:—

Trapezius, sternocleidomastoid, deltoid, biceps, triceps, diaphragm, and as groups: latissimus dorsi, psoas, the pectoral, abdominal wall; sacrospinalis, glutei, quadriceps femoris, hamstrings as a group, gastrocnemius, soleus, peroneal, intercostal and pelvic floor muscles.

(e) *Circulatory System*.—The heart and its function, its cavities, pericardial sac, great vessels, position and course of principal blood vessels of the body; arteries, capillaries and veins. Systemic pulmonary and portal circulation. Blood, its constituents and functions. Blood-forming organs, bone marrow, spleen, lymphatic glands; pulse, blood-pressure, haemorrhage and physiological reaction thereto. Lymphatic system. Brief reference to lymphatic drainage lymph glands and their purpose.

(f) *Alimentary System*.—Simple anatomy and function of the alimentary tract, mouth, pharynx, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, liver, pancreas, large intestine, thoracic duct—all in outline. Process of digestion—mechanical and chemical; absorption, assimilation, excretion, faeces. (Detailed enzyme action not required.)

(g) *Respiratory System*.—Simple anatomy of the respiratory tract—nose, nasopharynx; larynx; trachea and bronchi; lungs; pleura; diaphragm. Mechanism and processes of respiration—in outline.

(h) *Urinary System*.—Simple structure and function of kidneys, ureters, bladder and urethra. Urine—normal constituents, specific gravity, reaction and volume.

(i) *Integumentary System*.—Brief reference to the skin and its functions; hair and nails.

(j) *Nervous System*.—Outline of cranium and vertebra column: Outline of the contents: cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla, spinal cord, meninges and cerebrospinal fluid; their relationship and main functions (details of structure not required.) Brief reference to organs of special sense; motor, sensory and autonomic nerves; position of brachial plexus and sacral plexus, sciatic nerve, facial and radial nerve; the functions of and an elementary outline of the structure of the eye and the ear.

(k) *Reproductive System*.—Brief outline of structure and functions.

(l) *Endocrine System*.—Brief outline of the position and functions of the endocrine glands.

#### (5) First-Aid.

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

Emergency treatment of wounds; asepsis, antiseptis.

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

Emergency treatment of shock, collapse and unconsciousness.

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

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

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

Methods of artificial respiration. Common poisons and their antidotes.

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

Improvised methods of splinting, lifting and carrying the injured.

Voorbereiding vir ontvangs van ongeluk-gevalle; bed-opmaak; uittrek van klere.

*Aanwend van verbande.*—Aanwend van driehoek-verband en hangverbande; aanwend van rolverbande.

#### (6) Higiëne.

(a) *Bakterieë.*—Toestande gunstig vir groei; verspreiding van infeksie; metodes van beheer.

(b) *Persoonlike higiëne.*—Die betekenis van gesondheid; fisiese aspekte—die waarde van voedsel, vars lug, sonlig, oefening, ontspanning, houding, rus, sindelikheid; die uitskeiding van afvalprodukte; klere, die versorging van hande, voete, tande, hare, oë; geestelike aspek—die aanpassing by die omgewing en die maatskappy (veral medewerkers); onderlinge afhanklikheid van fisiese en geestelike gesondheid.

(c) *Higiëne in die huis.*—Sindelikheid; beheer oor plaë en parasiete; ventilasie; beligting; verwarming. Die versorging van voedsel veral melk en water; verwysing na siektes deur voedsel versprei. Verwydering van huishoudelike afvalstowwe (op huishoudelike skaal).

(d) *Volksgesondheid* (slegs in breë trekke).—Die behoefte aan georganiseerde dienste in die gemeenskap—goeie watervoorsiening; beligting; verwydering van afvalstowwe; melkerye; slagpale; die voorkoming van infeksie; die daartelling van klinieke, koorshospitale (insluitende tuberkulose en geslagsiektes) en disinfestasiestasies; die beheer van plaë; die verskaffing van-ontspanningsgronde; die onderrig van die publiek in gesonde leefwyses.

#### (7) Voedingsleer.

Voedselvereistes van die liggaam; proteïne; koolhidrate; sellulose; vette en water; minerale soute en vitamienes; kaloriewaardes; die samestelling van diëte; die voorbereiding van daaglikse spyskaarte; eenvoudige kookmetodes en die uitwerking van kook; dieetbeplanning in verhouding tot verskillende gemeenskappe; die invloed van maatskaplike en kulturele gewoontes; afhanklikheid van alle voeding van die bewaring van die grond.

#### (8) Dieet terapie.

In verhouding tot siektes met ondervinding in die bereiding van voorgeskrewe diëte.

#### (9) Teorie en Praktijk van Verpleging.

(a) *Menslike verhoudings.*—Die hoofbeginsels van persoonlikheidsontwikkeling en -werking om 'n begrip van die groot verskeidenheid individuele gedragsverskille te ontwikkel, en die plek en plig van die verpleger in die gemeenskap.

(i) *Persoonlikheidsontwikkeling.*—Persoonlikheidsontwikkeling en -werking ooreenkomstig die interaksie van biologiese, psigologiese en sosiologiese prosesse.

(ii) *Motivering.*

(iii) *Spanning.*

(iv) *Aanpassingsreaksies.*

(v) *Die Ontwikkeling van die Kind en Adolescent.*

(vi) *Interpersonale Verhoudings.*

(vii) *Die Organiese in verhouding tot Emosie.*

(viii) *Die Gebruike en Misbruike van Psigologie.*

#### (b) Die Pasiënt:

(i) *Toelating en waarneming van pasiënt.*—Voorbereiding vir ontvangs; toelating; bewaring van besittings; waarneming van fisiese abnormaliteite. Temperatuur; pols; asemhaling; urine; stoelgange; braaksels; speeksel; hoë; slaap; eetlus; vel; kleur; mond; posisie; gemoedstemming en bewussyn.

(ii) *Algemene versorging van pasiënt.*—Bad—bed, badkamer, afsporsing. Versorging van mond, neus, oë, ore, hare, naels, drukplekke en drukere. Bedopmaak en gebruik van alle bykomstighede. Voorskryf van diëte. Opdis van maaltye, voed van die hulpelose pasiënt. Om die pasiënt te laat opstaan. Ontslag van pasiënt. Uitle van dooies.

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

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

#### (6) Hygiene.

(a) *Bacteria.*—Conditions favourable to growth; spread of infection; methods of control.

(b) *Personal Hygiene.*—The meaning of health; physical aspects—the value of food, fresh air, sunlight, exercise, relaxation, posture, rest, cleanliness; the excretion of waste products; clothing, the care of hands, feet, teeth, hair, eyes; mental aspect—the adjustment of surroundings and society (particularly fellow workers); interdependence of physical and mental health.

(c) *Hygiene in the Home.*—Cleanliness; the control of pests and parasites; ventilation; lighting; heating. The care of food, especially milk and water; mention of food-borne diseases. Disposal of household refuse (on domestic scale).

(d) *Public Hygiene* (in outline only).—The need for organised services in the community—good water supply; lighting; disposal of refuse; dairies; abattoirs; the prevention of infection; the provision of clinics, fever hospitals (including tuberculosis and venereal diseases) and disinfecting stations; the control of pests; the provision of recreation grounds; the education of the public in healthy living.

#### (7) Nutrition.

Food requirements of the body; proteins; carbohydrates; cellulose; fats and water; mineral salts and vitamins; calory values; the composition of diets; the preparation of daily menus; simple cooking methods and the effect of cooking; diet planning in relation to various communities; the effect of social and cultural customs; dependence of all nutrition on the preservation of the soil.

#### (8) Diet Therapy.

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

#### (9) Theory and Practice of Nursing.

(a) *Human Relations.*—The broad principles underlying personality developments and functioning to develop an understanding of the infinite range of individual differences in behaviour, and the place and duty of the nurse in society.

(i) *Personality Development.*—Personality development and functioning in terms of the interaction of biological, psychological and sociological processes.

(ii) *Motivation.*

(iii) *Stress.*

(iv) *Adjustive Reactions.*

(v) *The Development of the Child and Adolescent.*

(vi) *Interpersonal Relationships.*

(vii) *The Organic in Relation to Emotion.*

(viii) *The Uses and Abuses of Psychology.*

#### (b) The Patient.

(i) *Admission and Observation of Patient.*—Preparation for reception; admission; care of effects; observation of physical abnormalities. Temperature; pulse; respiration; urine; stools; vomitus; sputum; cough; sleep; appetite; skin; colour; mouth; position; state of mind and consciousness.

(ii) *General Care of Patient.*—Bathing—bed, bathroom, sponging. Care of—mouth, nose, eyes, ears, hair, nails, pressure parts and pressure sores. Bedmaking and use of all accessories. Ordering of diets. Serving of meals, feeding the helpless patient. Getting patient up. Discharge of patient. Laying out the dead.

- (iii) *Spesiale behandelings en prosedures.*—Lawemente; insit van flatusbuis; irrigasie; suurstofterapie; warm omslae; warm pappe; plaaslike aanwendings; versorging van wonde, brand- en skroeiwonde; behandeling van skok en bloeding; kateterisasie; aanwend van verbande; verwydering van proppe en buise; kunsmatige voeding.
- (iv) *Verplegingsteknieke ten opsigte van.*—Bloeddruk; bloedoortapping; suiging en dreinerings; lumbale en sisternale punksies; gebruik van gips; rekverbande en spalke; kunsmatige pneumotoraks; inaseming.
- (v) *Versorging voor en na 'n operasie.*
- (vi) *Voorbereiding vir ondersoek van pasiënt.*—Algemeen; rektaal; blaas; X-straal.
- (vii) *Verkryging van monsters vir ondersoek.*—Deppers en bloedsmeersels; bloed; speeksel; urine; maaginhoud; die fekalieë.
- (viii) *Materia Medica en Geneeskunde.*

*Gewoontevormende middels en medisynes.*—Reëls betreffende die hou en gee van gewoontevormende middels en vergifte. Reëls betreffende die hou en gee van medisynes. Maniere van toediening—per mond, per rektum, inspuitsings, infusies, instillasies, insmerings, inasemings, steekpille. Waarneming van ongunstige uitwerking van geneesmiddels in algemene gebruik; spesiale verplegingsversorging van pasiënte aan wie geneesmiddels met 'n spesifieke uitwerking toegedien is; vergifte en teëmiddels.

#### (c) *Algemeen.*

- (i) *Sterilasie.*—Beginsels en metodes, met besondere aandag aan die steriele van instrumente, spuite, trommels en pakke. Asepsie; antiseptie; ontsmettingsmiddels.
- (ii) *Verslae uitskryf en verslag doen.*
- (iii) *Hou van saal en pasiëntrekords.*
- (iv) *Neem, aanteken en uitvoer van geneeshere se bevels.*
- (v) *Saalbeheer.*—Schoonmaak van saal en meubels. Toesig oor bediendes. Bestel van toerusting, metodes van vernuwing, apteek. Die doeltreffende gebruik van tyd en materiaal. Die versorging van—gewone instrumente, linne, beddegoed, meubels, gummi-, glas- en politieartikels en -toerusting, elektriese toerusting. Gevare verbonde aan die gebruik van elektriese toerusting, hitte en suurstof en brandgevaar.

#### (10) *Bakteriologie.*

Kort geskiedenis; soorte en manier van voortplanting van bakterieë; bakteriële toksiene; hoe hulle toegang tot die liggaam verkry en uitgeskei word; skadelikes en onskadelikes; werk van nuttige bakterieë; toestande wat groei beïnvloed; hoe en lae temperatuur, klam en droë hitte, lig en chemikalieë; erobe en anerobe; uitwerking van chemikalieë op bakterieë; weerstand van liggaam teen bakterieë.

#### (11) *Geneeskundige verpleging (insluitende geriatriese verpleging).*

Die meer algemene geneeskundige siektes in elk van die volgende kategorieë, hulle algemene simptome en verplegingsbehandeling en -versorging. Die verpleger moet bewus wees van die aftakelende prosesse in oues van dae wat besondere aandag vereis;—

*Spysverteringstelsel.*—Eetlus, mislikheid, braking, aard van braaksel, pyn, slegte spysvertering; toestand van ingewande; aard van stoelgange; geelsug; siektes van die spysverteringskanaal insluitende die lewer en pankreas.

- (iii) *Special Treatments and Procedures.*—Enemata; passing of flatus tube; irrigation; oxygen therapy; fomentations; poultices; local applications; care of wounds, burns and scalds; treatment of shock and haemorrhage; catheterisation; bandaging; removal of plugs and tubes; artificial feeding.
- (iv) *Nursing techniques in respect of blood-pressure; blood transfusion; suction and drainage; lumbar and cisternal punctures; use of plaster of paris; extensions and splints; artificial pneumothorax; aspiration.*
- (v) *Pre- and Post-operative Care.*
- (vi) *Preparation for Examination of Patient.*—General; rectal; bladder; X-ray.
- (vii) *Collection of Specimens for Examination.*—Swabs and smears; blood; sputum; urine; gastric contents; faeces.
- (viii) *Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

*Habit-forming Drugs and Medicines.*—Rules regarding keeping and giving of habit-forming drugs and poisons. Rules regarding keeping and giving of medicines. Methods of administration—oral, rectal, injections, infusions, instillations, inunctions, inhalations, suppositories. Observation of untoward effects of drugs in common use; special nursing care of patients to whom drugs with specific action have been administered; poisons and antidotes.

#### (c) *General.*

- (i) *Sterilisation.*—Principles and methods, with special attention to the sterilisation of instruments, syringes, drums and packs. Asepsis; antiseptics; disinfectants.
- (ii) *Writing and Giving Reports.*
- (iii) *Keeping of Ward and Patients' Records.*
- (iv) *Taking, Recording and Carrying Out of Doctors' Orders.*
- (v) *Ward Management.*—Cleaning of ward and furniture. Supervision of domestic staff. Ordering of equipment, method of renewal, dispensary. The efficient use of time and materials. The care of common instruments, linen, bedding, furniture, rubber, glass and polythene articles and equipment, electrical equipment. Dangers attached to the use of electrical equipment, gas and oxygen and fire hazards.

#### (10) *Bacteriology.*

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.

#### (11) *Medical Nursing (including Geriatric Nursing).*

The more common medical diseases in each of the following categories, their general symptoms and nursing treatment and care. The nurse needs to be aware of the degenerative processes in the ageing which require special attention:—

*Alimentary System.*—Appetite, nausea, vomiting, character of vomit, pain, indigestion; state of bowels; character of stools; jaundice; diseases of gastrointestinal tract including liver and pancreas.

*Bloedvormende stelsel.*—Anemieë, milt, murg.

*Endokrienstelsel.*—Siektes van die skildklier, hipofese, byniere en geslagskliere.

*Bloedsomloopstelsel.*—Hart- en bloedvatsiektes; kenmerke van hartverlamming; pols—spoed, aard en ritme; bloeddruk; ateroos; aneurisme; ganggreen; edeem; watersug; anasarka; sianose; effusies.

*Asemhalingstelsel.*—Asemhalingsiektes; verskillende soorte asemhaling; hoes; sianose; aard van speeksel en pyn.

*Urienstelsel.*—Siektes van die niere, ureters, blaas prostaat.

*Huidstelsel.*—Velsiektes.

*Senustelsel.*—Organies en funksioneel; akute en kroniese siektes van die senuweestelsel.

*Manlike voortplantingstelsel.*—Siektes van die manlike voortplantingstelsel.

*Algemene en Metaboliese siektes.*—Rumatiek; gewrigsontsteking; suikersiekte; jig; ondervoeding en gebreksiektes.

*Aansteeklike siektes (insluitende aangifbare siektes).*—Manier van infeksie en verspreiding; inkubasie- en isolasietydperke; voorsorgsmaatreëls teen verspreiding.

*Parasitiese siektes.*

*Siektes van die oog, oor, neur, keel.*

#### (12) Chirurgiese verpleging.

(a) Die meer algemene chirurgiese toestande in elk van die volgende kategorieë, hulle verplegingsbehandeling en -versorging:—

*Inflamasie.*

*Wonde.*

*Brandwonde en sere.*

*Gewasse en siste.*

*Breuke en ontwrigtings.*

*Bloeding.*

(b) *Gewone chirurgiese operasies.*—Voorbereiding en agterna behandeling van die pasiënt, komplikasies gedurende en na operasies.

(c) *Asepsis en antiseptis.*—Algemene beginsels, metodes van sterilisasie, chirurgiese reinheid.

(d) *Kanker.*—Die omvang daarvan, soorte kanker; vel, lip, mond, larynx.  
Behandeling—helend en palliatief.

(e) *Oogheelkundige toestande.*—Oogtoestande te wyte aan algemene en plaaslike siektetoestande en aan abnormaliteit en besering van die visuele organe.

(f) *Oor, neus- en keeltoestande.*—Toestande te wyte aan algemene en plaaslike siektetoestande en aan abnormaliteit en besering van die organe.

(g) *Manlike geslags-uriniere toestande.*—Toestande te wyte aan algemene en plaaslike siektetoestande en aan abnormaliteite en besering van die organe.

(h) *Operasiesaaltegniek.*

(i) *Radium en alle Radio-aktiewe stowwe.*—Veilige bewaring en hantering, gebruike, uitwerking en gevare (met besondere verwysing na die pasiënt, ander pasiënte en alle personeellede).

#### (13) Narkosemiddels.

Bewaring en berging van narkosemiddels; toestelle vir toediening, toerusting van narkosekamer; soorte narkose; versorging van pasiënt voor, tydens en na toediening van narkose; nawerking van narkose; voorkoming van ongelukke.

#### (14) Spesiale Onderwerpe.

*Versorging van die bewustelose pasiënt.*—Floute; stuip-trekking; koma.

*Haemopoietic System.*—Anaemias, spleen, marrow.

*Endocrine System.*—Diseases of the thyroid, pituitary, suprarenals and gonads.

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

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

*Urinary System.*—Diseases of kidneys, ureters, bladder, prostate.

*Integumentary System.*—Skin diseases.

*Nervous System.*—Organic and functional; acute and chronic diseases of nervous system.

*Male Reproductive System.*—Disorders of the male generative system.

*General and Metabolic Diseases.*—Rheumatism, arthritis; diabetes; gout; malnutrition and deficiency diseases.

*Infectious Diseases (including Notifiable Diseases).*—Mode of infection and spread; incubation and isolation periods; precautions against spread.

*Parasitic Diseases.*

*Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat.*

#### (12) Surgical Nursing.

(a) The more common surgical conditions in each of the following categories, their nursing treatment and care:—

*Inflammation.*

*Wounds.*

*Burns and Ulcers.*

*Tumours and Cysts.*

*Fractures and Dislocations.*

*Haemorrhage.*

(b) *Common Surgical Operations.*—Preparation and after-treatment of patient, complications during and after operations.

(c) *Asepsis and Antiseptis.*—General principles, methods of sterilisation, surgical cleanliness.

(d) *Cancer.*—Its incidence, types of cancer; skin, lip, mouth, larynx.  
Treatment—curative and palliative.

(e) *Ophthalmological Conditions.*—Eye conditions due to general and local disease conditions and to abnormality and injury of the visual organs.

(f) *Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions.*—Conditions due to general and local disease conditions and to abnormality and injury of the organs.

(g) *Male Genito-urinary Conditions.*—Conditions due to general and local disease conditions and to abnormality and injury of the organs.

(h) *Operating Theatre Technique.*

(i) *Radium and all Radio-active Substances.*—Safe-keeping and handling, uses, effects and dangers (with particular reference to the patient, other patients and all personnel).

#### (13) Anaesthetics.

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

#### (14) Special Subjects.

*Care of the Unconscious Patient.*—Faint; convulsion; coma.

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