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GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

No. R. 825.] [11 June 1965.
THE SOUTH AFRICAN NURSING COUNCIL.

REGULATIONS FOR THE TRAINING AND EXAMINATION OF PSYCHIATRIC 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 psychiatric nurses, made by the South African Nursing Council in substitution for the regulations published under Government Notice No. R. 942 of the 28th June, 1963:—

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) the Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board, or a certificate of exemption issued by that Board. The person in charge of a training school may, at his discretion, admit a candidate who does not hold such a certificate; provided that if such a candidate does not hold a certificate of having satisfactorily completed the tenth standard of an education department in the Republic or South West Africa, or of the University of South Africa, the candidate shall, unless the council determines otherwise, satisfactorily complete a pre-admission course of training of at least six (6) months, conducted by the training school to the satisfaction of the council;

(2) proof of registration with the council as a general nurse, general nurse (male), mental nurse or nurse for mental defectives or as a midwife; provided

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING.

DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID.

No. R. 825.] [11 Junie 1965.
DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE VERPLEEGSTERSRAAD.

REGULASIES VIR DIE OPLEIDING EN EKSAMINEER VAN PSIGIATRIESE VERPLEEGSTERS/VERPLEËRS.

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 psigiatriese verpleegsters/verpleërs, wat deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Verpleegstersraad gemaak is ter vervanging van die regulasies gepubliseer ingevolge Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 942 van 28 Junie 1963:—

OPLEIDINGSKOLE EN VERPLEEGKOLLEGES.

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

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

TOELATING TOT OPLEIDING.

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

(1) Die Matrikulasiesertifikaat van die Gemeenskaplike Matrikulasieraad, of 'n vrystellingsertifikaat van daardie raad. Die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool mag, na goeddunke, 'n kandidaat wat nie so 'n sertifikaat besit nie, toelaat; met dien verstande dat indien so 'n kandidaat nie 'n sertifikaat besit dat hy minstens standerd tien van 'n onderwysdepartement in die Republiek of Suidwes-Afrika of van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, suksesvol afgeleë het nie, die kandidaat 'n voortolatingsopleidingskursus van minstens ses (6) maande, wat ter bevrediging van die raad deur die opleidingskool aangebied word, moet deurloop, tensy die raad anders bepaal;

(2) bewys van registrasie by die raad as 'n algemene verpleegster, algemene verpleër, verpleegster/verpleër vir sielsiekes of verpleegster/verpleër vir swaksinniges of as 'n vroedvrouw; met dien

that a candidate who is debarred from registration as a nurse or as a midwife only because the candidate 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) the Regulations regarding the Registers for Student Nurses and Student Midwives, 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 immediately 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) the Regulations regarding the Registers for Nurses and Midwives, 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 (4), (5), (6) and (7) training shall be continuous.

(2) (a) Except as otherwise prescribed in regulation 4, the period of training shall be three (3) years.

(b) The off-duty which shall be granted in terms of paragraph (4), the leave of absence which may be granted in terms of paragraph (5) and the sick leave (not additional sick leave) which may be granted in terms of paragraph (6) (a), are included in the period of training.

(3) A student shall undergo training for at least forty (40) hours per week.

(4) A student shall be 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.

(5) A student may be granted leave of absence as follows at such times during the prescribed period of training as the person in charge of the training school may decide upon:—

- (a) if the prescribed period of training extends over less than one (1) year—nil;
- (b) if the prescribed period of training extends over at least one (1) year but over less than two (2) years—not more than thirty (30) days in all;
- (c) if the prescribed period of training extends over at least two (2) years but over less than three (3) years—not more than sixty (60) days in all;
- (d) if the prescribed period of training extends over at least three (3) years but over less than four (4) years—not more than ninety (90) days in all.

(6) (a) A student may be granted sick leave calculated at the rate of twelve (12) days for each year of training, and a proportionate number of days in a lesser period of training. Sick leave may be granted at any time during the prescribed period of training.

(b) Additional sick leave may be granted, but each sick leave shall be made up so that the prescribed period of training is completed.

(c) If the sick leave granted in terms of sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) exceeds 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 [see also paragraph (8) below].

(7) (a) No recognition of previous 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.

verstande dat 'n kandidaat wat nie as 'n verpleegster/verpleër of as 'n vroedvrou geregistreer kan word nie slegs omdat die kandidaat minder as 21 jaar oud is, vir doeleindes van hierdie regulasies, as aldus geregistreerd beskou sal word.

(LET WEL.—Die aandag word gevestig op—

- (i) die Regulasies betreffende die Registers vir Leerlingverpleegsters en Leerlingvroedvroue, 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 aan '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 word, met inbegrip van 'n oorplasing na 'n ander opleidingskool en of onder behoorlike outoriteit al dan nie; en
- (ii) die regulasies betreffende die Registers vir Verpleegsters en Vroedvroue, ingevolge waarvan geen persoon onder die ouderdom van 21 jaar as 'n verpleegster/verpleër geregistreer mag word nie.)

OPLEIDINGSTYDPERK.

3. (1) Onderhewig aan die bepalings van paragrawe (4), (5), (6) en (7), is opleiding aaneenlopend.

(2) (a) Behoudens soos anders bepaal in regulasie 4, is die opleidingstydperk drie (3) jaar;

(b) Die diensvry-tyd wat ingevolge paragraaf (4) toegestaan moet word, die afwesigheidsverlof wat ingevolge paragraaf (5) toegestaan kan word en die siekteverlof (nie addisionele siekteverlof nie) wat ingevolge paragraaf (6) toegestaan kan word, word by die opleidingstydperk ingesluit.

(3) 'n Leerling moet minstens veertig (40) uur opleiding per week deurloop.

(4) Minstens een diensvry-dag per week moet aan 'n leerling toegestaan word wanneer sy opleiding op dagdiens deurloop, en minstens een diensvry-nag per week wanneer sy opleiding op nagdiens deurloop.

(5) Aan 'n leerling mag afwesigheidsverlof soos volg toegestaan word op sodanige tye gedurende die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk waarop die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool mag besluit:—

- (a) Indien die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk minder as een (1) jaar is—geen;
- (b) indien die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk minstens een (1) jaar is maar minder as twee (2) jaar—nie meer as dertig (30) dae allesinsluitend nie;
- (c) indien die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk minstens twee (2) jaar is maar minder as drie (3) jaar—nie meer as sestig (60) dae allesinsluitend nie;
- (d) indien die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk minstens drie (3) jaar is, maar minder as vier (4) jaar—nie meer as negentig (90) dae allesinsluitend nie.

(6) (a) Aan 'n leerling mag siekteverlof bereken te twaalf (12) dae vir elke jaar van opleiding, en 'n proporsionele aantal dae vir 'n korter opleidingstydperk, toegestaan word. Siekteverlof kan op enige tydtyd gedurende die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk toegestaan word.

(b) Addisionele siekteverlof mag toegestaan word, maa sodanige siekteverlof moet ingewerk word, sodat die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk voltooi word.

(c) Indien die siekteverlof wat ingevolge subparagraaf (a) en (b) toegestaan is, eenhonderd-en-tagtig (180) dae allesinsluitend, te bowe gaan, moet die leerling, benewer die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk, 'n verlenging van opleiding gelykstaande aan die helfte van sodanige tydperk deurloop, tensy die raad anders bepaal [kyk ook paragraaf (8) hieronder].

(7) (a) Geen erkenning word aan vorige 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) 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 [see also paragraph (8) below].

(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, supported by documentary evidence, shall be reported to the council immediately 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.

[NOTE.—Attention is directed to the Regulations regarding the Registers for Student Nurses and Student Midwives, which require 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 require a student to lodge an application for re-registration with the council within six (6) weeks of the date of resumption of training.]

(8) If the periods of sick leave granted to a student under paragraph (6), together with the period of a break in training, exceed 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 such period, unless the council determines otherwise.

(9) Simultaneously with the submission of the notification of completion of training prescribed in the Regulations regarding the Registers for Student Nurses and Student Midwives, the person in charge of the training school shall submit a record of training undergone by the student.

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;
- (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; and
- (d) shall, for the purposes of this regulation, be deemed to be registered if they are debarred from registration as nurses or as midwives only because they are under 21 years of age.

(2) 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 nine (9) months of training;
- (b) is exempted from the preliminary examination if the candidate has passed in the common preliminary examination for general nurses, psychiatric nurses and midwives; provided that a student who is required to take the preliminary examination may be admitted to the examination after completion of at least six (6) months of the prescribed period of training.

(b) Geen erkenning word aan vorige opleiding verleen indien daar meer as een onderbreking in die opleiding is nie, 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 opleidings-tydperk, 'n verlenging van opleiding gelykstaande aan die helfte van die duur van sodanige onderbreking, deurloop, tensy die raad anders bepaal [kyk ook paragraaf (8) hieronder].

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

- (i) enige afwesigheid van opleiding wat nie in hierdie regulasie gemagtig is nie. So 'n afwesigheid en die redes daarvoor, met dokumentêre staving, 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.

(LET WEL.—Die aandag word gevestig op die Regulasies betreffende die Registers vir Leerling-verpleegsters en Leerlingvroedvroue, 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 al dan nie, en wat van 'n leerling vereis om binne ses (6) weke na die datum van hervatting van opleiding, 'n aansoek om her-registrasie by die raad in te dien.)

(8) Indien die tydperke siekteverlof wat ingevolge paragraaf (6) aan 'n leerling toegestaan is, tesame met die duur van 'n onderbreking in die opleiding, 'n tydperk van eenhonderd-en-tagtig (180) dae, allesinsluitend, 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.

(9) Die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool dien gelyktydig met die indiening van die kennisgewing van voltooiing van opleiding voorgeskryf in die Regulasies betreffende die Registers vir Leerlingverpleegsters en Leerlingvroedvroue, 'n rekord van die opleiding wat deur die leerling deurloop is, in.

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;
- (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 eindexamen gepubliseer is, in stand hou, by gebreke waarvan die toegestane vrystellings teruggetrek sal word; en
- (d) word, vir doeleindes van hierdie regulasie, as geregistreerd beskou indien hulle nie as verpleegsters/verpleërs of as vroedvroue geregistreer kan word nie, bloot omdat hulle minder as 21 jaar oud is.

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

- (a) word van 'n opleidings-tydperk gelykstaande aan die helfte van die opleidings-tydperk wat vir registrasie as 'n vroedvrou deurloop is, vrygestel, met dien verstande dat so 'n leerling nie van meer as nege (9) maande opleiding vrygestel word nie;
- (b) word van die voorlopige eksamen vrygestel indien sy in die gesamentlike voorlopige eksamen vir algemene verpleegsters, psigiatrisse verpleegsters en vroedvroue geslaag het; met dien verstande dat 'n leerling van wie vereis word om die voorlopige eksamen af te lê, tot die eksamen toegelaat mag word na voltooiing van minstens ses (6) maande van die voorgeskrewe opleidings-tydperk.

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

- (a) is exempted from two (2) years and three (3) months of the prescribed period of training;
- (b) is exempted from the preliminary examination; and
- (c) is exempted from—

- (i) one half of the periods of practical training prescribed under regulation 5 (4) (a);
- (ii) the periods of practical training prescribed under regulation 5 (4) (b), except—
 - community services—four (4) weeks;
 - rehabilitative services—four (4) weeks;
 - occupational therapy—four (4) weeks;
 - recreational therapy—two (2) weeks.

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

- (a) is exempted from two (2) years of the prescribed period of training;
- (b) is exempted from the preliminary examination; and
- (c) is exempted—

- (i) from the periods of practical training prescribed under regulation 5 (4) (a), except—
 - rehabilitative services—four (4) weeks;
 - community services—four (4) weeks;
 - occupational therapy—four (4) weeks;
 - recreational therapy—four (4) weeks;
- (ii) under regulation 5 (4) (b), from sixteen (16) weeks of the period of practical training in the admission wards and from the complete periods of practical training in the long term wards, the geriatric wards and the wards for the physically sick.

(5) A student who is a registered general nurse or a registered general nurse (male) on the date of commencement of training—

- (a) is exempted from two (2) years of the prescribed period of training;
- (b) is exempted from the preliminary examination;
- (c) is exempted—

- (i) from one half of the periods of practical training prescribed under regulation 5 (4) (a);
- (ii) under regulation 5 (4) (b), from twenty-six (26) weeks of the period of training in the admission wards, fifteen (15) weeks of the period of training in the long term wards and three (3) weeks of each of the periods of training in the geriatric wards and the wards for the physically sick;
- (iii) from the training prescribed under regulation 5 (4) (c).

(6) A student who, on the date of commencement of training, is a registered general nurse or general nurse (male) and against whose name an additional qualification in psychiatric and neurological nursing is registered—

- (a) is exempted from two (2) years and three (3) months of the prescribed period of training;
- (b) is exempted from the preliminary examination;
- (c) is exempted—

- (i) from one half of the period of practical training prescribed under regulation 5 (4) (a);
- (ii) under regulations 5 (4) (b), from twenty-six (26) weeks of the period of training in the admission wards, fifteen (15) weeks of the period of training in the long term wards and three (3) weeks of each of the periods of training in the geriatric wards and the wards for the physically sick;
- (iii) from the training prescribed under regulation 5 (4) (c).

(3) 'n Leerling wat op die datum van aanvangs van opleiding 'n geregistreerde verpleegster/verpleër vir siel-siekes is—

- (a) word van twee (2) jaar en drie (3) maande van die voorgeskrywe opleidingstydperk vrygestel;
- (b) word van die voorlopige eksamen vrygestel; en
- (c) word vrygestel van—

- (i) die helfte van die tydperke van praktiese opleiding in regulasie 5 (4) (a) voorgeskryf;
- (ii) die tydperke van praktiese opleiding voorgeskryf in regulasie 5 (4) (b), behalwe—
 - gemeenskapsdienste—vier (4) weke;
 - rehabilitasiedienste—vier (4) weke;
 - beroepsterapie—vier (4) weke;
 - ontspanningsterapie—twee (2) weke.

(4) 'n Leerling wat op die datum van aanvangs van opleiding 'n geregistreerde verpleegster/verpleër van swak-sinniges is—

- (a) word van twee (2) jaar van die voorgeskrywe opleidingstydperk vrygestel;
- (b) word van die voorlopige eksamen vrygestel; en
- (c) word vrygestel—

- (i) van die tydperke van praktiese opleiding voorgeskryf in regulasie 5 (4) (a), behalwe—
 - rehabilitasiedienste—vier (4) weke;
 - gemeenskapsdienste—vier (4) weke;
 - beroepsterapie—vier (4) weke;
 - ontspanningsterapie—vier (4) weke;
- (ii) onder regulasie 5 (4) (b), van sestien (16) weke van die tydperke van praktiese opleiding in die toelatingsale en van die volle tydperke van praktiese opleiding in die lang-termynsale, die geriatriese sale en in die sale vir fisies-siek persone.

(5) 'n Leerling wat op die datum van aanvangs van opleiding as 'n algemene verpleegster of as 'n algemene verpleër geregistreer is—

- (a) word van twee (2) jaar van die voorgeskrywe opleidingstydperk vrygestel;
- (b) word van die voorlopige eksamen vrygestel;
- (c) word vrygestel—

- (i) van een helfte van die tydperke van praktiese opleiding voorgeskryf in regulasie 5 (4) (a);
- (ii) onder regulasie 5 (4) (b), van ses-en-twintig (26) weke van die opleidingstydperk in die toelatingsale, vyftien (15) weke van die opleidingstydperk in die lang-termynsale en drie (3) weke van elk van die tydperke van opleiding in die geriatriese sale en in die sale vir fisies-siek persone;
- (iii) van die opleidingstydperk voorgeskryf in regulasie 5 (4) (c).

(6) 'n Leerling wat op die datum van aanvangs van opleiding 'n geregistreerde algemene verpleegster of 'n geregistreerde algemene verpleër is teenoor wie se naam 'n addisionele kwalifikasie in psigiatriese en neurologiese verpleging geregistreer is—

- (a) word van twee (2) jaar en drie (3) maande van die voorgeskrywe opleidingstydperk vrygestel;
- (b) word van die voorlopige eksamen vrygestel;
- (c) word vrygestel—

- (i) van een helfte van die tydperke van praktiese opleiding voorgeskryf in regulasie 5 (4) (a);
- (ii) onder regulasie 5 (4) (b), van ses-en-twintig (26) weke van die opleidingstydperk in die toelatingsale, vyftien (15) weke van die opleidingstydperk in die lang-termynsale en drie (3) weke van elk van die tydperke van opleiding in die geriatriese sale en in die sale vir fisies-siek persone;
- (iii) van die opleidingstydperk voorgeskryf in regulasie 5 (4) (c).

(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 after completion of at least six (6) months of the prescribed period of training.

(8) A student, not being a registered general nurse or a registered general nurse (male) or a registered midwife, but who has, prior to commencement of training, passed in the common preliminary examination for general nurses, psychiatric nurses and midwives, as a registered student nurse or student midwife, is exempted from the preliminary examination, but shall attend the lectures and demonstrations and undergo the practical training prescribed for this examination.

(9) 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 in regulation 4, 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) A student registered at a training school recognised in association with a nursing college may attend at the nursing college for not more than ten (10) months in all during the prescribed period of training; provided that a student who is exempted from the preliminary examination, including the lectures, demonstrations and practical training prescribed for this examination, may not attend for more than six (6) months in all.

(3) A student registered at a training school applying the block system of training, may attend at block for not more than ten (10) months in all during the prescribed period of training; provided that a student who is exempted from the preliminary examination, including the lectures, demonstrations and practical training prescribed for this examination, may not attend for more than six (6) months in all.

(4) Except as may be otherwise prescribed in regulation 4, 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) the wards and departments of an institution for mental defectives. The training shall include at least the nursing of—

- low grade children—four (4) weeks,
- low grade adults—four (4) weeks,
- medium to high grade children—six (6) weeks,
- medium to high grade adults—six (6) weeks,
- rehabilitative services—four (4) weeks,
- community services—four (4) weeks,
- occupational therapy—four (4) weeks,
- recreational therapy—four (4) weeks,

(b) the wards and departments of a mental hospital. The training shall include at least the nursing of patients in—

- admission wards—thirty-two (32) weeks,
- long term wards—sixteen (16) weeks,
- geriatric wards—four (4) weeks,
- wards for physically sick—four (4) weeks,
- community services—four (4) weeks,
- rehabilitative services—four (4) weeks,
- occupational therapy—four (4) weeks,
- recreational therapy—two (2) weeks;

(c) in the wards and departments of a general hospital [the training shall included at least three (3) weeks in a surgical ward and at least two (2) weeks in a casualty department—eight (8) weeks,

(7) 'n Leerling wat op die datum van aanvangs van opleiding 'n ingeskrewe hulpverpleegster is—

- (a) word vrygestel van ses (6) maande van die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk; en
- (b) kan tot die voorlopige eksamen toegelaat word na voltooiing van minstens ses (6) maande van die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk.

(8) 'n Leerling wat nie op die datum van aanvangs van opleiding 'n geregistreerde algemene verpleegster of 'n geregistreerde algemene verpleër of 'n geregistreerde vroedvrou is nie, maar wat voor die datum van aanvangs van opleiding reeds in die voorlopige eksamen vir algemene verpleegsters, algemene verpleërs, psigiatrisse verpleegsters/verpleërs en vroedvroue geslaag het as 'n geregistreerde leerlingverpleegster/verpleër of leerlingvroedvrou, word van die voorlopige eksamen vrygestel, maar moet die lesings en demonstrasies bywoon en die praktiese opleiding deurloop, wat vir hierdie eksamen voorgeskryf word.

(9) Die raad kan sodanige ander vrystellings wat hy geskik mag ag, verleen.

LESINGS, DEMONSTRASIES EN PRAKTIESE OPLEIDING.

5. (1) Behoudens soos anders bepaal in regulasie 4, moet elke leerling 'n volledige kursus lesings 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) 'n Leerling geregistreer aan 'n opleidingskool wat in assosiasie met 'n verpleegkollege erken word, mag die verpleegkollege vir nie meer nie as tien (10) maande allesinsluitend, gedurende die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk, bywoon; met dien verstande dat 'n leerling wat van die voorlopige eksamen vrygestel word insluitende die lesings, demonstrasies en praktiese opleiding vir hierdie eksamen voorgeskryf, die kollege vir nie meer nie as ses (6) maande allesinsluitend, mag bywoon.

(3) 'n Leerling geregistreer aan 'n opleidingskool wat van die blok-opleidingstelsel gebruik maak, mag 'n blok vir nie meer nie as tien (10) maande, allesinsluitend, gedurende die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk bywoon; met dien verstande dat 'n leerling wat van die voorlopige eksamen vrygestel word insluitende die lesings, demonstrasies en praktiese opleiding vir hierdie eksamen voorgeskryf, 'n blok vir nie meer nie as ses (6) maande, allesinsluitend, mag bywoon.

(4) Behoudens soos anders bepaal in regulasie 4, moet elke leerling onderrig ontvang in al die verplegingsprosedures voorgeskryf in die leerplan in Bylae C en dit uitvoer, en moet praktiese opleiding in elk van die volgende afdelings vir minstens die volgende tydperke, wat nie aaneenlopend hoef te wees nie, deurloop:

(a) die sale en afdelings van 'n inrigting vir swak-sinniges. Die opleiding sluit minstens die verpleging in van—

- lae-graadse kinders—vier (4) weke,
- lae-graadse volwassenes—vier (4) weke,
- medium- tot hoë-graadse kinders—ses (6) weke,
- medium- tot hoë-graadse volwassenes—ses (6) weke,
- rehabilitasiedienste—vier (4) weke,
- gemeenskapdienste—vier (4) weke,
- beroepsterapie—vier (4) weke,
- ontspanningsterapie—vier (4) weke,

(b) die sale en afdelings van 'n hospitaal vir sielsiekes. Die opleiding sluit minstens die verpleging van pasiënte in—

- die toelatingsale—twee-en-dertig (32) weke,
- lang-termynsale—sestien (16) weke,
- geriatrisse sale—vier (4) weke,
- saal vir fisies-siek pasiënte—vier (4) weke,
- gemeenskapdienste—vier (4) weke,
- rehabilitasiedienste—vier (4) weke,
- beroepsterapie—vier (4) weke,
- ontspanningsterapie—twee (2) weke,

(c) die sale en afdelings van 'n algemene hospitaal [die opleiding moet minstens drie (3) weke in 'n chirurgiese saal en minstens twee (2) weke in 'n ongevalle-afdeling insluit]—agt (8) weke.

The balance of time required to make up the prescribed period of training shall be allocated at the discretion of the person in charge of the training school.

(5) A student shall undergo training on night duty for at least one sixth ($\frac{1}{6}$), but for not more than one quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$), of the prescribed period of training; provided that a student shall not be in training on night duty for more than two (2) months at a time. The periods of training on night duty need not be continuous.

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) first-aid;
- (c) hygiene;
- (d) nutrition;
- (e) elementary bacteriology.

(2) The final examination shall be set on the whole of the syllabus as prescribed in Annexure C and shall be a written examination consisting of three (3) papers of three (3) hours duration each.

ADMISSION TO THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

(Attention is directed to regulations 3, 4 and 12.)

8. A candidate shall—

- (1) lodge an application for admission in terms of regulation 12;
- (2) lodge with the application for admission, a certificate by the person in charge of the training school—

(a) that the candidate will complete:

- (i) at least nine (9) months of the prescribed period of training by the end of the month in which the examination concerned takes place;
- (ii) at least the period of training prescribed in regulation 4 by end of the month in which the examination concerned takes place.

In calculating the period of training under subparagraphs (i) and (ii), cognizance shall be taken of any period of training which has to be made up and of any extension in training;

- (b) that by the date of the examination concerned the candidate will have attended a complete course of lectures and practical classes in the subjects anatomy and physiology, first-aid, hygiene, nutrition and bacteriology, as prescribed in the syllabus in Annexure C.

ADMISSION TO THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

(Attention is directed to regulations 3, 4 and 12.)

9. (1) A candidate—

- (a) shall have passed in the preliminary examination, or shall have been exempted therefrom;
- (b) shall lodge an application for admission in terms of regulation 12;
- (c) shall lodge with the application for admission a certificate by the person in charge of the training school—

- (i) that the candidate will complete the prescribed period of training (including any periods of training which have to be made up and any extension in training) by the end of the month in which the examination concerned takes place;
- (ii) that, in addition to complying with the provisions of sub-paragraph (i), the candidate, unless exempted from the preliminary examination, will have undergone, by the end of the

Die balans van die tyd wat nodig is om die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk te voltooi, word na goeëdunke van die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool toegewys.

(5) 'n Leerling moet vir minstens een-sesde ($\frac{1}{6}$), maar hoogstens een-kwart ($\frac{1}{4}$) van die voorgeskrewe opleidings-tydperk, opleiding op nagdiens deurloop; met dien verstande dat 'n leerling nie vir langer as twee (2) maande aaneenlopend, opleiding op nagdiens moet deurloop nie. Die tydperk van opleiding op nagdiens hoef nie aaneenlopend te wees nie.

DIE 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) noodhulp;
- (c) higiëne;
- (d) voedingsleer;
- (e) elementêre bakteriologie.

(2) Die eindeksamen word oor die hele leerplan soos voorgeskryf in Bylae C, opgestel, en is 'n skriftelike eksamen bestaande uit drie (3) vraestelle wat elk drie (3) uur duur.

TOELATING TOT DIE VOORLOPIGE EKSAMEN.

(Die aandag word gevestig op regulasies 3, 4 en 12.)

8. 'n Kandidaat moet—

- (1) 'n aansoek om toelating ooreenkomstig regulasie 12 indien;
- (2) saam met die aansoek om toelating, 'n sertifikaat van die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool indien—

(a) dat die kandidaat—

- (i) minstens nege (9) maande van die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk sal voltooi hê teen die einde van die maand waarin die betrokke eksamen afgeneem word;
- (ii) minstens die opleidingstydperk in regulasie 4 voorgeskryf, teen die einde van die maand waarin die betrokke eksamen plaasvind, voltooi sal hê.

By berekening van die opleidingstydperk ingevolge subparagrafe (i) en (ii), moet enige tydperk van opleiding wat ingewerk moet word, en enige verlenging van opleiding, in aanmerking geneem word;

- (b) dat die kandidaat teen die datum van die betrokke eksamen, 'n volledige kursus van lesings en praktiese klasse oor die onderwerpe anatomie en fisiologie, noodhulp, higiëne, voedingsleer en bakteriologie, soos in die leerplan in Bylae C voorgeskryf, sal bygewoon het.

TOELATING TOT DIE EINDEKSAMEN.

(Die aandag word gevestig op regulasies 3, 4 en 12.)

(9) (1) 'n Kandidaat moet—

- (a) in die voorlopige eksamen geslaag het, of daarvan vrygestel wees;
- (b) 'n aansoek om toelating ooreenkomstig regulasie 12 indien;
- (c) saam met die aansoek om toelating, 'n sertifikaat van die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool indien—

- (i) dat die kandidaat teen die einde van die maand waarin die betrokke eksamen afgeneem word, die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk (insluitende enige tydperk van opleiding wat ingewerk moet word en enige verlenging in opleiding) sal voltooi;
- (ii) dat die kandidaat, benewens te voldoen aan die bepalings van subparagraaf (i), tensy van die voorlopige eksamen vrygestel, teen die einde van die maand waarin die betrokke

month in which the examination concerned takes place, at least eighteen (18) months of training subsequent to the date of the preliminary examination in which the candidate passed;

- (iii) that, except as otherwise prescribed in regulation 4, the candidate will comply with the provisions of regulation 5 by the date of the first question paper of the examination concerned;
- (iv) that the candidate has passed with an aggregate of at least fifty (50) per cent in an oral and practical examination, conducted by the training school, in each of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd years of training;
- (v) setting out all the leave and sick leave granted to the candidate during the prescribed period of training.

(2) A candidate who is debarred from admission to a final examination *only* because of sick leave which has to be made up may, at the discretion of the council and on the written application of the person in charge of the training school, lodged with the council not later than the prescribed closing date for the lodging of applications for admission to the examination concerned, 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 take the 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 AND FINAL EXAMINATION.

(Attention is directed to regulation 12.)

10. (1) A candidate who fails in an 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 the candidate failed.

(2) A candidate who fails in an examination at the second or at a subsequent attempt at such examination shall each time 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 candidate shall attend at least twenty-four (24) lectures and demonstrations in the subjects prescribed for the examination concerned. A candidate shall comply with these requirements and re-take the examination within one (1) year of the date of the publication of the results of the last examination in which the candidate was unsuccessful, failing which the candidate shall undergo such further training as the council may decide upon.

A candidate 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 the candidate has complied with these requirements, or that the candidate will have complied with them by the date of the examination concerned.

(3) A candidate who, at the first attempt, does not pass in an examination, shall re-take the examination within a period of one (1) year of the date of the publication of the results of such examination, failing which the candidate shall undergo such further training as the council may decide upon, before being re-admitted to the examination.

EXAMINATION MARKS.

11. (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 final examination a candidate shall obtain at least forty (40) per cent in the aggregate in each of the question papers and at least fifty (50) per cent in the aggregate in the examination. To pass with honours, a candidate shall obtain at least seventy-five (75) per cent in the aggregate in the examination.

eindeksamen plaasvind, minstens agtien (18) maande opleiding sal deurloop het na die datum van die voorlopige eksamen waarin die kandidaat geslaag het;

- (iii) dat, benewens soos anders bepaal in regulasie 4, die kandidaat teen die datum van die eerste vraestel van die betrokke eksamen, aan die bepaling van regulasie 5 sal voldoen;
- (iv) dat die kandidaat met 'n puntetal van minstens (50) persent in 'n mondelinge en praktiese eksamen wat deur die opleidingskool afgeneem is, in elk van die 1ste, 2de en 3de opleidingsjare geslaag het;
- (v) wat al die verlof en siekteverlof wat gedurende die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk aan die kandidaat toegestaan is, uiteensit.

(2) 'n Kandidaat wat nie tot 'n eksamen toegelaat kan word nie *bloot* omrede siekteverlof wat ingewerk moet word, kan, na goeddunke van die raad en by skriftelike aansoek deur die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool, by die raad ingedien nie later as die voorgeskrewe datum vir die indiening van aansoeke om toelating tot die betrokke eksamen nie, tot die eksamen toegelaat word en die siekteverlof kan na die eksamen ingewerk word; met dien verstande dat die tydperk van siekteverlof wat na die eksamen ingewerk moet word nie drie (3) maande te bowe gaan nie.

(3) 'n Kandidaat wat nie binne 'n tydperk van een (1) jaar na die datum van voltooiing van opleiding die eksamen aflê nie, kan versoek word om sodanige verdere opleiding waarop die raad mag besluit, te deurloop voor toelating tot die eksamen.

HERTOELATING TOT DIE VOORLOPIGE EN EINDEKSAMENS.

(Die aandag word gevestig op regulasie 12.)

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

(2) 'n Kandidaat wat by 'n tweede of daaropvolgende poging tot sodanige eksamen, in 'n eksamen druipe, moet elke keer drie (3) maande verdere *aaneenlopende* opleiding aan 'n opleidingskool deurloop, voordat die kandidaat weer tot die betrokke eksamen toegelaat word. Gedurende elke sodanige tydperk van drie (3) maande, moet die kandidaat minstens vier-en-twintig (24) lesings en demonstrasies oor die onderwerpe voorgeskryf vir die betrokke eksamen, bywoon. 'n Kandidaat moet aan die vereistes voldoen en weer die eksamen aflê binne een (1) jaar na die datum van bekendmaking van die uitslae van die laaste eksamen waarin die kandidaat onsuksesvol was, by gebreke waarvan daar van die kandidaat vereis sal word om sodanige verdere opleiding te deurloop waarop die raad mag besluit.

'n Kandidaat wat onder hierdie kategorie ressorteer, moet saam met die aansoek om hertoelating 'n sertifikaat van die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool ten effekte dat die kandidaat aan hierdie vereistes voldoen het, of dat die kandidaat teen die datum van die betrokke eksamen daaraan sal voldoen het, indien.

(3) 'n kandidaat wat by die eerste poging nie in 'n eksamen slaag nie, moet binne 'n tydperk van een (1) jaar na die datum van publikasie van die uitslae van so 'n eksamen, weer die eksamen aflê, by gebreke waarvan die kandidaat sodanige verdere opleiding waarop die raad mag besluit moet deurloop voor hertoelating tot die eksamen.

EKSAMENPUNTE.

11. (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 van die puntetal behaal. Om met lof te slaag, moet 'n kandidaat minstens vyf-en-sewentig (75) persent van die puntetal behaal.

(3) Om in die eindeksamen te slaag, moet 'n kandidaat minstens veertig (40) persent van die puntetal in elke van die vraestelle, en minstens vyftig (50) persent van die puntetal vir die eksamen, behaal. Om met lof te slaag, moet 'n kandidaat minstens vyf-en-sewentig (75) persent van die puntetal vir die eksamen, behaal.

(4) 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.

12. (1) The person in charge of a training school shall notify the council immediately, giving reasons, if a candidate 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 of 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 final examination shall be held three (3) times a year during the months of March, July and November 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.

(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 two rand (R2);

(b) on application for admission to the final examination, a fee of ten rand (R10). On application for re-admission, a fee of eight rand (R8).

If and when a candidate qualifies for registration the candidate 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 or application for admission and re-admission to an examination, shall be accepted only on payment of an additional fee of two rand ten cents (R2.10).

(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 readmission 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 an entry or is absent from an examination. This paragraph shall also apply to the fee referred to in paragraph (4).

EXAMINATION CENTRES.

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

MODERATORS AND EXAMINERS.

14. Moderators and examiners shall be appointed by the council.

RE-ASSESSMENT OF EXAMINATION ANSWERS.

15. (1) A candidate who has failed in an examination may, upon payment of a fee of four rand twenty cents (R4.20), apply to have the 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 TO THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

16. These regulations shall also apply in the territory.

(4) 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.

12. (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 eindeksamen word drie (3) keer per jaar gedurende die maande Maart, Julie en November gehou en aansoeke om toelating of hertoelating moet op of voor 7 Januarie, 7 Mei en 7 September, 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 twee rand (R2);

(b) by aansoek om toelating tot die eindeksamen, 'n bedrag van tien rand (R10). By aansoek om hertoelating, 'n bedrag van agt rand (R8).

Indien en wanneer 'n kandidaat kwalifiseer vir registrasie, word die kandidaat sonder die betaling van gelde tot die register toegelaat.

(4) 'n Aansoek nie langer as sewe (7) dae na die voorgeskrewe datum vir indiening van aansoeke om toelating of hertoelating tot 'n eksamen ingedien nie, word slegs by betaling van 'n bykomende bedrag van twee rand tien sent (R2.10) aangeneem.

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

(6) 'n Aansoek om toelating of hertoelating tot 'n eksamen word nie as "ingedien" beskou ooreenkomstig hierdie regulasie nie, tensy 'n aansoekvorm, behoorlik ingevul, tesame met die sertifikate wat van toepassing mag wees, die eksamengeld, en waar van toepassing, die bykomende 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 'n inskrywing kanselleer of van 'n eksamen afwesig is. Hierdie paragraaf is ook op die bedrag waarna in paragraaf (4) verwys word, van toepassing.

EKSAMENSENTRUMS.

13. Die eksamens word op plekke waarop die raad mag besluit, gehou.

MODERATORE EN EKSAMINATORE.

14. Moderatore en eksaminatore word deur die raad aangestel.

HERNASIENING VAN EKSAMENSKRIFTE.

15. (1) 'n Kandidaat wat in 'n eksamen gedruip het, kan by betaling van 'n bedrag van vier rand twintig sent (R4.20) aansoek doen om die antwoorde te laat hernasien.

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

(3) Die hernasiening van antwoorde word deur die moderator wat vir die eksamen aangestel is, of deur 'n ander persoon of persone wat deur die raad aangestel mag word, gedoen.

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

(5) Die bedrag wat ten opsigte van 'n aansoek om hernasiening betaal word, word nie aan die kandidaat terugbetaal nie, wat die uitslag van hernasiening ook al mag wees.

TOEPASSING OP DIE GEBIED SUIDWES-AFRIKA.

16. Hierdie regulasies is in die gebied van toepassing.

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 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 psychiatric nurse is designated to the council as the person in charge of the training school. The person so designated 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. Where a registered male psychiatric nurse is designated as the person in charge of a training school which also trains female students, a registered female psychiatric nurse shall be designated to the council as the person in charge of the training of female students, and *vice versa*.
 - (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; and
 - (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;
 - (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 300 occupied beds is available for the training of students. Of these beds—
 - at least sixty (60) shall be for psychiatric or psychoneurotic patients, with provision for new admissions;
 - at least sixty (60) shall be for mentally defective patients;
 - (b) facilities are provided for a psychiatric out-patient service;
 - (6) facilities are available for students to visit departments and social agencies concerned with—
 - (i) the promotion of mental health, such as a community centre;
 - (ii) the prevention of mental illness, such as child guidance clinics, youth clubs;
 - (iii) the care of socially or psychiatrically handicapped persons, such as an institution for the deaf, for delinquents, for sheltered employment, for the aged;
 - (iv) the treatment and/or rehabilitation or after-care of psychiatric patients, such as rehabilitative units, psychiatric social clubs, clubs for the aged;
 - (7) facilities are available for the adequate training of students in all the subjects prescribed in the syllabus;

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 psigiatriese verpleegster/verpleër by die raad aangedui word as die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool. Die persoon wat aangedui is, 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. Waar 'n geregistreerde psigiatriese verpleër aangedui word as die persoon in beheer van 'n opleidingskool wat ook vroue-leerlinge oplei, moet 'n geregistreerde psigiatriese verpleegster by die raad aangedui word as die persoon in beheer van die opleiding van vroue-leerlinge, en andersom;
 - (2) waar 'n opleidingskool uit 'n groep hospitale bestaan, 'n skema wat die soort opleiding aandui wat by elke opleidingskool 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; en
 - (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;
 - (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 300 besette beddens beskikbaar is vir die opleiding van leerlinge. Van hierdie beddens moet—
 - minstens sestig (60) vir psigiatriese of psigoneurotiese pasiënte wees, met voorsiening vir nuwe toelatings;
 - minstens sestig (60) vir swaksinnige pasiënte wees;
 - (b) geriewe voorsien word vir 'n psigiatriese buite-pasiëntdiens;
 - (6) fasiliteite beskikbaar is vir leerlinge om departemente en maatskaplike instellings betrokke by—
 - (i) die bevordering van geestesgesondheid, soos 'n gemeenskapsentrum;
 - (ii) die voorkoming van sielsiekte, soos kindereidingsklinieke, jeugklubs;
 - (iii) die versorging van sosiaal- of psigiatriese-belemmerde persone, soos 'n inrigting vir dowes, vir jeugmisdadigers, vir beskermende werkverskaffing, vir bejaardes;
 - (iv) vir die behandeling van en/of rehabilitasie of nasorg van psigiatriese pasiënte, soos rehabiliterende eenhede, psigiatriese sosiale klubs, klubs vir bejaardes;
 - (7) fasiliteite beskikbaar is vir behoorlike opleiding van leerlinge in al die onderwerpe voorgeskryf in die leerplan;

- (8) all members of the nursing staff who take part in the practical psychiatric training of students are registered psychiatric nurses. Registered male psychiatric nurses may take part in the training of female students within the purview of their training;
- (9) students are medically examined upon admission to training;
- (10) 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;
- (11) 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;
- (12) the council, or any person deputed thereto by the council, shall have the right to inspect the oral and practical examinations referred to in regulation 9 (1) (c) (iv).

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 psychiatric nurse who is also registered as a tutor 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 1. 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.

- (8) al die lede van die verpleegpersoneel wat aan die praktiese psigiatrisie opleiding van leerlinge deelneem, geregistreeerde psigiatrisie verpleegsters/verpleërs is. Geregistreeerde psigiatrisie verpleërs mag binne die bestek van hulle opleiding, aan die opleiding van vroueleerlinge deelneem;
- (9) leerlinge by toelating geneeskundig ondersoek word;
- (10) die raad die reg het om sodanige inligting aan te vra 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;
- (11) 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 aan te vra wat nodig geag mag word;
- (12) die raad, of enige persoon daartoe afgevaardig deur die raad, die reg het om die mondelinge en praktiese eksamens waarna in regulasie 9 (1) (c) (iv) verwys word, te inspekteer.

3. Nieteenstaande die bepalings vervat in 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. Hierdie goedkeuring kan op die voorwaardes waarop die raad mag besluit, verleen word.

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 Geregistreeerde psigiatrisie verpleegster wat ook as 'n dosent 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 akkomodasie 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 aan te vra 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 aan te vra 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. Hierdie goedkeuring kan op sodanige voorwaardes wat die raad mag bepaal, verleen word.

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

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 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.]

(1) History of Nursing.

History.—A short outline of nursing history (with special emphasis on mental nursing) 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.—An overview of the development of nursing in South Africa, with special reference to Mental Nursing.

(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 elements of professional practice. 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) Elementary 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 functions.

(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, inter-costal and pelvic floor muscles.

BYLAE C.

DIE LEERPLAN.

[LET WEL.—(i) Die maatskaplike psigologiese en fisiese verwantskappe in siekte, sowel as die voorkomende, begunstigende, helende en rehabilitatiewe aspekte moet by die onderrig van die leerplan beklemtoon word.

(ii) Waar fasiliteite beskikbaar is, is dit wenslik dat alle leerlinge onder toesig die verskillende maatskaplike werksaamhede soos maatskaplike welvaartsentrums, kleuterskole, rehabilitatiewe en beroepsopleidingsentrums, werkloosheidshulpdienste, distrikverpleegdienste, sub-ekonomiese behuisingkemas, fabriekswelvaartsentrums en munisipale gesondheidsafdelings, moet besoek. Waar moontlik, moet reëlings getref word vir kort verduidelikende praatjies deur die persone in beheer van hierdie werksaamhede.]

(1) Geskiedenis van verpleging.

Geskiedenis.—'n kort oorsig van verplegingsgeskiedenis (met besondere klem op die verpleging van sielsiekes) vanaf die 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 godsdienste; die toordokter, die priester-geneeskundige; verpleging in primitiewe kulture en in ou beskawings; die invloed van die Christendom op verpleging; die godsdienstige en wêreldlike ordes; die Middeleeue; die verval van verpleging; Florence Nightingale en haar werk.

Verpleging in Suid-Afrika.—'n Oorsig van die ontwikkeling van verpleging in Suid-Afrika, met spesiale verwysing na die verpleging van sielsiekes.

(2) Etiek en beheer van Verplegingspraktijk.

Die betekenis van etiek. Die invloed van verplegings-geskiedenis en tradisie op professionele gedragstandaarde. Die grondbeginsels waarop alle goeie verpleging berus. Praktiese toepassing van hierdie beginsels op die verpleegsters se werk en professie. Die beginsels van professionele praktijk. Diensbelofte. 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, kristallisasie, diffusie en osmose.
- (b) Sure, bassisse 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) Gebruike en gevare van: Suurstof, koolsuurgas, stikstofsuboksied.
- (h) Mate en gewigte: Berekening en verdunning.

(4) Elementêre anatomie en Fisiologie.

Die doel van die kursus is om aan kandidate '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 skeletstelsel.*—Name en posisies van die groter beendere; name en posisies van groepe kleiner beentjies (bv. pols-, voet-, werwel-); die skedel; die bekken; gewrigte—soorte, geheelstruktuur en funksies.

(d) *Die spierstelsel.*—Soorte spiëre—willekeurige, onwillekeurige, hartspier; manier van werking, naam en ligging van die volgende:—

Trapezius, sternokleidomastoid, deltoid, biceps, trisept, diafragma, en as groepe: Latissimus dorsi, psoas, die borsspier, buikwand; sakrospinalis, glutei, quadriceps femoris, die skenkelseninge as 'n groep, gastrocnemius, soleus, kuitspier, tussenribspiere en spiëre van die bekkenbodum.

(e) *Circulatory System*.—The heart and its functions, 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, lymph 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.

(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 functions 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 oblongata, 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 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*.—The positions 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, antisepsis.

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-passages, oesophagus, ear, eye, nose.

Improvised methods of splinting, lifting and carrying the injured.

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

Bandaging—Application of triangular bandages 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

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

Groot bloedsomloop, longbloedsomloop en die poortaarbloedsomloop.

Bloed, die bestanddele en funksies daarvan.

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

(f) *Spysverteringstelsel*.—Eenvoudige anatomie en funksie van die spysverteringskanaal, mond, farinks, esofagus, maag, dunderm, lewer, alvleesklier, dikderm, borslimfbuis—alles in hooftrekke. Verteringsproses—meganies en chemies; absorpsie, assimilatie, ontlasting, stoelgange.

(g) *Asemhalingstelsel*.—Eenvoudige anatomie van die lugweë—neus, neuskeelholte; larinks; lugpyp en bronchi; longe; borsvlies; diafragma. Meganisme en prosesse van asemhaling—in hooftrekke.

(h) *Urienstelsel*.—Eenvoudige struktuur en funksies van die niere, ureters, blaas en uretra. Urine—normale bestanddele, soortelike 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 wervelkolom: Oorsig van die inhoud; grootharsings, serebellum, medulla oblongata, rugmurg, harsing en rugmurgvliese en serebro-spinaalvog: hulle verwantskap en hoof funksies (besonderhede van struktuur nie verlang nie). Kort verwysing na spesiale sintuie; motoriese, sensoriese en outonome sensuë; posisie van die bo-armsenuweevleg en heiligbeensenuweevleg, heupsenuwee; gesigs- en radiussenuwee; 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.—Plasing, eenvoudige struktuur en funksies van die inwendige en uitwendige organe en borste.

(l) *Endokriene Stelsel*.—Die posisies 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: Asepsie, antiseptiese.

Beenbreuke, ontwrigtings en verstuitings: Hulle tekens, simptome, soorte, behandeling.

Noodbehandeling vir skok, ineenstorting en bewuste-loosheid.

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

Noodhulp in gevalle van droë en nat brandwonde; bevriesing; wonde; bite van diere; insektesteke; slangbyt.

Noodgevalle: Wat om te doen in gevalle van noodkindergeboorte, ophang, verstikking, verwurgings, keelaf-sny, verdrinkings, vergiftigings, giftige gasse, brand.

Metodes van kunsmatige asemhaling. Algemene vergiftenis en die teëgifte daarvoor.

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

Nood-metodes van spalke aanwend, op lig en dra van beseerdes.

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

Aanwend van verbande: Aanwend van driehoekverbande en hangverbande; aanwending 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 uit-

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) Nutrition.

Food requirements of the body; protein; carbohydrates; cellulose; fats and water; mineral salts and vitamins; calorie 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) Elementary Bacteriology.

Brief history; classes and mode of reproduction of bacteria; bacteria 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.

(10) The Theory of Psychiatric Nursing.

(a) *Elementary Sociology and Psychology*.—Human development and human behaviour within the family and society.

The basis of mental health; constitution, emotional security.

Mother and child: Beginning of capacity to form human relationships.

Relationship between child and family: Rivalry, identification.

School age child: Social and intellectual development.

Puberty and adolescence: Physical and emotional change, growth of social and occupational interests, movement from parental dependence.

The young adult: Work and social contacts, courtship, marriage, parenthood.

Middle age: Physiological change.

Old age: Decline in physical and mental capacity, bereavements.

(b) Introduction to Psychological Concepts.

Concept of emotion and behaviour: Physiological reactions to emotion, reflex behaviour.

Concept of intelligence, temperament, character, personality: Physiological and psychological manifestations of these—

Learning; memory; reasoning.

Measuring and testing intelligence and personality.

Inter-relation of mental and bodily functions.

Common symptoms of emotional and mental disorder.

Psychopathology: Theory of the unconscious, mental mechanisms, adjustive techniques.

Sociological aspects of behaviour: Influence of social structure and culture on behaviour, group behaviour.

skeiding van afvalprodukte; klere; die versorging van hande, voete, tande, hare, oë; geestesaspek—die aanpassing by die omgewing en die maatskappy (veral mede-werkers); onderlinge afhanklikheid van fisiese en geestes-gesondheid.

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

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

(7) Voedingsleer.

Voedselvereistes van die liggaam; proteïene; koolhidrate; sellulose; vette en water; minerale soute en vitamines; kaloriewaardes; die samestelling van diëte, die voorbereiding van daaglikse spyskaarte; eenvoudige kookmetodes en die uitwerking van kook; dieetbeplanning met betrekking tot verskillende gemeenskappe; die invloed van sosiale 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) Elementêre 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: Hoë en lae temperatuur, klam en droë hitte, lig en chemikalieë; erobe en anerobe; uitwerking van chemikalieë op bakterieë; weerstand van liggaam teen bakterieë.

(10) Die teorie van psigiatriese verpleging.

(a) *Elementêre sosiologie en psigologie*.—Ontwikkeling en gedrag van die mens binne die familiekring en in die gemeenskap.

Die grondslag van geestesgesondheid; liggaamsgesteldheid, emosionele sekuriteit.

Moeder en kind: Begin van vermoë om mense-verhoudings aan te knoop.

Onderlinge verhouding tussen die kind en die gesin: Wedywering, identifikasie.

Kind van skoolgaande ouderdom: Sosiale en intellektuele ontwikkeling.

Puberteit en adolessensie: Fisiese en emosionele verandering, groei van sosiale en beroepsbelangstellings, wegbeweging van afhanklikheid aan ouers.

Die jong volwassene: Werk en sosiale kontakte, hof-makery, huwelik, ouerskap.

Middeljare: Fisiologiese verandering.

Ouderdom: Verval van fisiese en geestesvermoëns, verliese.

(b) Inleiding tot psigologiese konsepte.

Konsepte van emosie en gedrag; Fisiologiese reaksies op emosie, refleks-gedrag.

Konsep van intelligensie, temperament, karakter, persoonlikheid: Fisiologiese en psigologiese manifestasies hiervan.

Aanleer; geheue; redenering.

Meet en toets van intelligensie en persoonlikheid.

Onderlinge verhouding van geestes- en liggaamlike funksies.

Algemene simptome van emosionele en geestelike ongesteldheid.

Psigopatologie: Teorie van die onderbewuste, geestes-meganismes, aanpassingstegnieke.

Sosiologiese aspekte van gedrag: Invloed van sosiale struktuur en kultuur op gedrag, groeps-gedrag.

(c) Human Behaviour in Relation to Illness.

Effects of hospitalisation on the patient and his family; the reactivation of childish patterns of behaviour.

Reactions to illness: Apathy, anxiety, depression, regression, euphoria, hostility, paranoid feelings. The effect of emotion on physical states; the effect of an emotional state on functions of skin, muscles, heart, lungs, bladder, alimentary system; the nervous system; endocrine glands.

(d) Psychosomatic Conditions.**(11) Principles and Practice of Psychiatric Nursing.****(a) Introduction.**

The role of the nurse as a health educator in relation to all those sections of the syllabus which are applicable to the promotion of physical and mental health in the community.

The Mental Health Service: Departments, functions; special problems.

Objects of treatment: In hospital, home, out-patient department.

The therapeutic team: The role of the nurse.

The community mental hospital: The role of the nurse in meeting the patients' needs.

(b) General Care of the Patient.

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

(ii) *General Care of Patient.*—Bathing—bed, bathroom, sponging. 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 or resistive patients, refusal of food. Care of potentially dangerous items, e.g. razor blades. Night nursing: Sleeplessness, restlessness. Recording of weight.

(iii) *Special Treatments and Procedures.*—Enemata; passing of flatus tube; irrigation; oxygen therapy; fomentations; poultices; local applications; catheterisation; bandaging. Treatment of shock and haemorrhage.

(iv) *Nursing Techniques in Respect of.*—Blood pressure; blood transfusion; suction and drainage; lumbar punctures; use of plaster of paris; extension and splints; aspiration.

(v) *Preparation for Examination of Patient.*—General neurological; rectal; bladder; X-ray.

(vi) *Collection of Specimens for Examination.*—Swabs and smears; blood; sputum; urine; gastric contents; faeces.

(vii) *Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*—Medicines and habit-forming drugs—Rules regarding keeping and giving of habit-forming drugs, potentially harmful 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.

Special attention to be given to the dose, action and toxicity of drugs commonly used in psychiatry and neurology. Psychotropic drugs.

(c) General.

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

(c) *Gedrag van die mens met betrekking tot siekte.*—Uitwerking wat hospitalisasie het op die pasiënt en sy gesinslede; die heropvlaming van kinderlike gedragspatrone.

Reaksies op siekte: Onverskilligheid, angsvalligheid, neerslagtigheid, regressie, euforie, vyandigheid, paranoïe gevoelens. Die uitwerking van emosie op fisiese toestande; die uitwerking van 'n staat van emosionaliteit op die funksies van die vel, spiere, hart, longe, blaas, spysverteringstelsel; die senuweestelsel; endokriene klierne.

(d) Psigosomatiese toestande.**(11) Beginsels en praktyk van Psigiatriese verpleging.****(a) Inleiding.**

Die rol van die verpleegster as 'n gesondheidsopvoeder met betrekking tot al die dele van die leerplan wat in verband staan met die bevordering van fisiese en geestesgesondheid in die gemeenskap.

Die Geestesgesondheidsdiens: Departemente, funksies; besondere probleme.

Doelstellings van behandeling: In die hospitaal, tuis, buitë-pasiëntafdeling.

Die terapeutiese span: Die rol van die verpleegster.

Die gemeenskapshospitaal vir sielsiektes: Die rol van die verpleegster by voorsiening in die behoeftes van die pasiënt.

(b) Algemene versorging van die pasiënt.

(i) *Toelating en waarneming van pasiënt.*—Voorbereiding vir ontvangs, toelating; versorging van besittings; waarneming van fisiese abnormaliteite en gedrag. Temperatuur; pols; asemhaling; urien; stoelgange; braaksel; sputum; hoës; slaap; eetlus; vel; kleur; mond; posisie; geestesgesteldheid en bewustheid. Verhouding van verpleegster tot pasiënt, tussen pasiënt en familieleden.

(ii) *Algemene versorging van die pasiënt.*—Bad—in die bed, in die badkamer, afspoon. Versorging van die mond, neus, oë, ore, hare, naels, drukpunte en druksere. Bed-opmaak en gebruik van alle bykomstighede. Bestel van diëte. Bediening van maaltye, voer van hulpelose of weerstandbiedende pasiënte, weiering van voedsel. Versorging van potensieel-gevaarlike items, bv. skeermeslemme. Nagverpleging: Slapeloosheid, rusteloosheid. Aantekening van gewig.

(iii) *Spesiale behandelings en prosedures.*—Klismas; insit van flatus-buis; irrigasie; suurstofterapie; warm omslae; pappe; plaaslike toepassings; kateterisasie; verbinding. Behandeling van skok en bloeding.

(iv) *Verplegingstegnieke ten opsigte van.*—Bloeddruk; bloedoortapping; suiging en dreinerings; lende-punksies; gebruik van gips; rekverbande en spalke; aspirasie.

(v) *Voorbereiding vir ondersoek van pasiënt.*—Algemeen; neurologies; rektaal; blaas; X-straal.

(vi) *Versameling van monsters vir ondersoek.*—Proefpluies en smere; bloed; sputum; urien; maaginhoud; stoelgange.

(vii) *Materia medica en geneeskunde.*—Medisynes en gewoontevormende geneesmiddels—Reëls in verband met die aanhou en toediening van gewoontevormende geneesmiddels, potensieel-skadelike middels en vergifte. Reëls in verband met die aanhou en toediening van medisynes. Metodes van toediening—per mond, rektaal, inspuitings, infusies, indruppelings, insalwing, inasemings, steekpille. Waarneming van ongunstige uitwerking van geneesmiddels, wat algemeen gebruik word. Spesiale verplegingsorg van pasiënte aan wie middels met 'n spesifieke uitwerking toegedien is. Vergifte en teenmiddels.

Besondere aandag moet gegee word aan die dosis, werking en toksisiteit van geneesmiddels wat algemeen in psigiatrie en neurologie gebruik word. Psigotropiese middels.

(c) Algemeen.

(i) *Sterilisering*—Beginsels en metodes, met besondere aandag aan die sterilisering van instrumente, spuite, dromme en pakke.

Asepsie; antiseptiese. Ontsmettingsmiddels.

- (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; ordering of dispensary items.

The efficient use of time and materials.

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

Danger attached to the use of electrical equipment, heat and oxygen. Fire hazards.

(d) Nursing Care in Relation to Psychiatric Treatment.

(Includes physical treatments, psychological treatments, institutional care, out-patient care and domiciliary care.)

Investigation of the patient's mental state by—general observation, the art of listening, participant observation.

Methods of recording and communicating: Verbal, written, counselling, reassurance.

Nursing care and management of special cases: Depressed, suicidal, destructive, violent, overtly dependent, demanding, asocial, demented.

Nursing care in relation to psychological methods of treatment: Psychoanalysis, narcoanalysis, hypnosis, group therapy.

Nursing care in relation to physical methods of treatment: Chemotherapy, prolonged narcotics, electro-convulsive therapy (electroplexy).

(e) Principles and Practice of Psychiatric Nursing.

The more common mental illness: Their general symptoms, nursing treatment and care in hospital, clinic, home or place of work as they occur in childhood, the adult, the aged.

Causative factors of mental illness: Early influences, emotional stress, heredity, physical factors.

Early recognition and treatment.

Mental health education.

Method of examination: Observation of early symptoms and signs.

Special investigations: Intelligence and personality tests, electro-encephalography.

The psychoses: Depression, mania, schizophrenia and the paranoid group.

Psychoneuroses: Anxiety states, obsessional and hysterical reactions.

Psychopathic personality.

Organic mental disorder.

Disorder of the central nervous system related to psychiatric illness.

Psychosomatic conditions.

The mental hospital as a therapeutic community.

Psychotherapy by individual and group methods; family psychotherapy.

Physical methods of treatment.

(11) Ancillary Services.

The role of the nurse in the ancillary services and the contribution of such services to total patient care.

(a) Therapeutic Occupation.

- (i) The application of therapeutic occupation in—psychiatric disorders, mental deficiency.
- (ii) Therapeutic occupation—diagnostic, group, social, recreational; industrial.
- (iii) Vocational assessment and rehabilitation.

(b) Social Services.

- (i) Sociological introduction.
- (ii) Community facilities for the mentally handicapped.
- (iii) Home visiting and interview techniques.

- (ii) Uitskryf en gee van verslae.
- (iii) Hou van saalrekords en rekords van pasiënte.
- (iv) Neem, aanteken en uitvoer van dokters se bevels.
- (v) Saalbestuur—Skoonmaak van saal en meubels. Toesighou oor huispersoneel.

Bestel van toerusting, metode van hernuwing; bestel van items uit die apteek.

Die doeltreffende aanwending van tyd en materiale.

Die versorging van gewone instrumente, linne, beddegoed, meubels, rubber, glas en politeen-artikels en toerusting, elektriese toerusting.

Gevare verbonde aan die gebruik van elektriese toerusting, hitte en suurstof.

Risiko van vuur.

(d) Verplegingsorg met betrekking tot psigiatriese behandeling.

(Sluit in fisiese behandelings, sielkundige behandelings, versorging in inrigtings, versorging van buite-pasiënte en tuisversorging.)

Onderzoek van die geestestoestand van die pasiënt deur algemene observasie, die luisterkuns, deelnemende observasie.

Metodes van verslag en kommunikasie: Mondelings, skriftelik, oorlegpleging, gerusstelling. Verplegingsorg en beheer van spesiale gevalle: Neerslagtig, geneig tot selfmoord, destruktief, gewelddadig, oor-afhanklik, veeleisend, assosiaal, waansinnig.

Verplegingsorg met betrekking tot psigologiese behandelingsmetodes: Psigoanalise, narkoanalise, hipnose, groepsterapie.

Verplegingsorg met betrekking tot fisiese behandelingsmetodes: Chemoterapie, verlengde narkose, elektrokonvulsiewe terapie, elektropleksus).

(e) Beginsels en praktyk van psigiatriese verpleging.

Die meer algemene sielsiektes: Hulle algemene simptome, verplegingsorg en versorging in die hospitaal, kliniek, tuiste of werksplek soos hulle voorkom in—kinderjare, die volwassene, oumense.

Oorsakende faktore van sielsiekte: Vroeë invloede, emosionele spanning, erflikheid, fisiese faktore.

Vroeë uitkenning en behandeling.

Geestesgesondheidsopvoeding.

Onderzoekmetodes: Waarneming van vroeë simptome en tekens.

Spesiale ondersoeke: Intelligensie- en persoonlikheidstoetse, elektro-ensefalografie.

Die psigosos: Depressie, waansin, skisofrenie en die paranoïde groep.

Psigoneuroses: Toestande van angsvalligheid, obsessionele en histeriese reaksies.

Psigopatiese persoonlikheid.

Organiese geestessteurings.

Steurings van die sentrale senuweestelsel wat verband hou met psigitriese siekheid.

Psigosomatiese toestande.

Die hospitaal vir sielsiektes as 'n terapeutiese gemeenskap.

Psigoterapie deur individuele en groepsmetodes; gesinspsigoterapie.

Fisiese behandelingsmetodes.

(11) Hulpdienste.

Die rol van die verpleegster in die hulpdienste en die bydrae van hierdie dienste tot totale pasiëntersorg.

(a) Terapeutiese arbeid.

- (i) Die aanwending van beroepsterapie in gevalle van—psigiatriese steurings, swaksinnigheid.
- (ii) Terapeutiese arbeid—diagnosties, groeps-, sosiaal, ontspannend; industrieel.
- (iii) Skatting van bekwaamheid om te werk en rehabilitasie.

(b) Sosiale dienste.

- (i) Sosiologiese inleiding.
- (ii) Gemeenskapsfasiliteite vir die geestelik-belemmerdes.
- (iii) Huisbesoek en tegnieke van onderhoudsvoe-ring.

(c) Outdoor Therapeutic Recreation, Physical Education and Relaxation.

Diagnostic and therapeutic value of recreation, physical education and relaxation.

(12) Legal and Administrative Aspects.

The Mental Disorders Act.

Procedures for admission, discharge, leave.

Observation wards.

Laws and rules relating to patients in hospital in regard to sex, unauthorised absence, seclusion, restraint, ill treatment. State President's decision cases.

After-care: The contribution of other State Departments, e.g. Department of Social Welfare, voluntary organisations.

Liaison with State Departments: Prisons, Defence, Education, Arts and Science. Provincial psychiatric services. Hospital services. Educational services.

The Children's Act: The care of children during the illness of parents, children admitted to institutions for mental defectives. The health services: State, Provincial, Local Authority, Private Hospitals. The professional responsibility of the nurse.

(13) Mental Deficiency.

Causes of mental defect.

Physical characteristics.

General indications of mental defect.

Degrees of mental defect: Feeble-mindedness, imbecility, idiocy.

Clinical varieties: Simple, microcephalic, mongolian, sclerotic, traumatic, hydrocephalic, epileptic, paralytic; syphilitic, encephalitic, cretinism.

Management and training of defectives: In wards, hostels and the home.

Care and training of special types of defectives: Mongols, epileptics, paralytics, nervous defectives, cretins, low-grade defectives, high-grade difficult defectives. Private care of defectives.

(14) Medical Nursing.

Causes of bodily disease: Infection by micro-organisms, congenital conditions, injury, parasites, metabolic and deficiency diseases, new growths, psychosomatic conditions, degenerative changes.

Medical diseases and disorders commonly met with amongst psychiatric patients or associated with the causation of psychiatric illness.

General principles of medical treatment in relation to:—

(a) Alimentary System: Appetite, nausea, vomiting, pain, state of bowels, character of stools, as they relate to physical and to mental diseases.

(b) Haemopoietic System: Anaemias; the RH factor in relation to mental deficiency; antibodies.

(c) Endocrine System: The effects of increased or reduced activity of pituitary, thyroid, suprarenals relating to cretinism; myxoedema; anxiety states.

(d) Circulatory System: Cardiac disease; vascular disease with special emphasis on cerebral diseases; features of heart failure; pulse, its rate, character, rhythm. Oedema; dropsy; anasarca; cyanosis.

(e) Urinary System: Diseases of kidneys, ureters, bladder, prostate.

(f) Integumentary System: Skin diseases relating to emotional factors; neuro-dermatitis.

(g) Nervous system: Organic conditions; meningitis; encephalitis; disseminated sclerosis—degenerative changes due to ageing, cerebral syphilis; general paralysis of the insane; epilepsy; trauma; parkinsonism; anencephalus; hydrocephalus; hemiplegia; paraplegia; polyneuritis; peripheral neuritis.

(c) Buitemuurse terapeutiese vermaak, liggaamlike opvoeding en ontspanning.

Diagnostiese en terapeutiese waarde van vermaaklikheid, liggaamsopvoeding en ontspanning.

(12) Wets- en Administratiewe aspekte.

Die Wet op Geestesgebreke.

Prosedures vir toelating, ontslag, verlof.

Observasiesale.

Wette en reëls in verband met pasiënte in hospitale met betrekking tot geslag, afwesigheid sonder verlof, afsondering, bedwang, mishandeling. Gevalle vir die Staatspresident se beslissing.

Nasorg: Die bydrae van ander Staatsdepartemente, bv. Departement van Volkswelsyn, vrywilliger-organisasies.

Skakeling met Staatsdepartemente: Gevangenis, Verdediging, Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap. Provinsiale psigiatriese dienste. Hospitaaldienste. Onderwysdienste.

Die Kinderwet: Die versorging van kinders gedurende die siekte van ouers, kinders wat tot inrigtings vir swaksinniges toegelaat is. Die Gesondheidsdienste: Staats, Provinsiaal, Plaaslike Owerhede, Privaathospitale. Die professionele verantwoordelikheid van die verpleegster.

(13) Swaksinnigheid.

Oorsake van geestesgebrekigheid.

Fisiese karakteristieke.

Algemene aanduidings van swaksinnigheid.

Grade van geestesgebrek: Swaksinnigheid, imbesiliteit, idiotisme.

Kliniese variëteite: Eenvoudig, mikrosefalies, mongools, skleroties, traumaties, hidrocefalies, epilepties, paralities, sifilities, ensefalities, kretinisme.

Beheer en onderrig van swaksinniges: In sale, koshuise en tuis.

Versorging van spesiale soorte swaksinniges: Mongole, epileptiese swaksinniges, verlamdes, senuwee-agtige swaksinniges, kretins, lae-gradse swaksinniges, hoë-gradse swaksinniges, moeilik-beheerbare hoë-gradse swaksinniges. Private sorg van swaksinniges.

(14) Geneeskundige verpleging.

Oorsake van liggaamlike ongesteldheid: Infeksie deur mikro-organismes, aangebore toestande, besering, parasiete, metaboliese en gebreksiektes, nuwe gewasse, psigosomatiese toestande, veragterende veranderinge.

Geneeskundige siektes en ongesteldhede wat dikwels by psigiatriese pasiënte aangetref word of wat in verband staan met die veroorsaking van psigiatriese siekheid.

Algemene beginsels van geneeskundige behandeling met betrekking tot:—

(a) Spysverteringstelsel: Eetlus, mislikheid, braking, pyn, toestand van ingewande, aard van stoelgange soos hulle in verband staan tot fisiese siektes en geestesiektes.

(b) Bloedvormende Stelsel: Anemieë; die RH-faktor met betrekking tot geestesgebrekigheid; teenliggaampies.

(c) Endokriene Stelsel: Die uitwerking van vermeerderde of verminderde aktiwiteit van hipofise, skilddklier, bynierkliere in verband met kretinisme; miksedeem; toestande van angsvalligheid.

(d) Bloedsomloopstelsel: Hartsiektes; siektes van die bloedvate met besondere klem op serebrale siektes; kenmerke van hartversaking; pols, sy spoed, aard, ritme. Edeem; watersug; anasarka; sianose.

(e) Urienstelsel: Siektes van die niere, ureters, blaas, prostaat.

(f) Huidstelsel: Velsiektes wat in verband staan met emosionele faktore; neuro-dermatitis.

(g) Senustelsel: Organiese toestande; hersenvliesontsteking; ensefalitis; veelvuldige sklerose—veragterende toestande as gevolg van oud word, serebrale sifilis; algemene verlamming van sielsiektes; epilepsie; trauma; parkinsonisme; anensefalus; hidrocefalus; hemiplegie; paraplegie; polineuritis; periferaal neuritis.

- (h) Functional disorders: Neuroses; anxiety states; conversion hysteria.
- (i) Male reproductive system.
- (j) Female reproductive system: Biology of reproduction; disorders of menstruation relating to mental illness; involutional melancholia; schizophrenia.
- (k) General metabolic diseases: Rheumatism; arthritis; diabetes; malnutrition and deficiency diseases. Diseases relating to mental illness; pellagra; phenylketonuria.
- (l) Infectious Diseases (including notifiable diseases): Mode of infection and spread; incubation and isolation; precautions against spread.
- (m) Parasitic Diseases: Intestinal parasites.
- (n) Common diseases of the eye: Trachoma.
- (o) Ear, nose and throat.

Special Subjects—

- Addiction to alcohol.
- Addiction to drugs.
- Overdependence on substances such as dagga and drugs.

(15) Surgical Nursing.

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

- Inflammation.
- Wounds.
- Burns, scalds and ulcers.
- Tumours and cysts.
- Fractures and dislocations.
- Haemorrhage.

- (b) Minor surgical operations: Preparation and after treatment of patient, complications during and after operation.

- (c) Asepsis and antisepsis: Practical application of basic principles.

- (d) Eye, ear, nose, throat conditions: Surgery resulting from a diseased condition, injury.

- (e) Care of the unconscious patient: Faint; convulsion; coma.

- (f) Preparation of an area for operation: Clinic, theatre.

- (h) Funksionele ongesteldhede: Neurose; toestande van angsvalligheid; konversiewe storie.
- (i) Manlike voorplantingsorgane.
- (j) Vroulike voorplantingsorgane: Biologie van voortplanting; menstruele afwykings wat in verband staan tot geestesongesteldhede; involusionele melankolie; skisofrenie.
- (k) Algemene metaboliese siektes: Rumatiek; gewrigsontsteking; suikersiekte; wanvoedings- en gebreksiektes. Siektes in verband met geestesongesteldhede; pellagra; fenilketonuria.
- (l) Aansteklike siektes (insluitende aangebare siektes): Manier van infeksie en verspreiding; inkubasie- en isolasietydperke; voorsorgsmaatreëls teen verspreiding.
- (m) Parasitiese siektes: Ingewandsparasiete.
- (n) Siektes wat algemeen aan die oë voorkom: Traoom.
- (o) Oor, neus en keel.

Spesiale onderwerpe:—

- Verslawing aan alkohol.
- Verdoofmiddelverslawing.
- Oor-afhanklikheid van middels soos dagga en geneesmiddels.

(15) Chirurgiese verpleging.

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

- Inflammasie.
- Wonde.
- Droë en nat brandwonde en sere.
- Gewasse en siste.
- Beenbreuke en ontwigtings.
- Bloeding.

- (b) Kleiner chirurgiese operasies: Voorbereiding en na-versorging van pasiënt, komplikasies gedurende en na die operasie.

- (c) Asepsie en antiseptiese: Praktiese toepassing van basiese beginsels.

- (d) Oog-, oor-, neus- en keeltoestande: Chirurgie wat voortspruit uit sieketoeestande, besering.

- (e) Versorging van die bewustelose pasiënt: Floute; stuip trekking; koma.

- (f) Voorbereiding van 'n gebied vir operasie: Kliniek, operasiesaal.

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