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GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING.

DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID.

No. R. 1300.] [3 September 1965.
DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE VERPLEEGSTERSRAAD.

**REGULASIES VIR DIE OPLEIDING EN
EKSAMINEER VAN VROEDVROUE.**

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 vroedvroue, opgestel deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Verpleegstersraad ter vervanging van die regulasies uitgevaardig ingevolge Goewermenskennisgewing No. R. 945 van 28 Junie 1963:—

OPLEIDINGSKOLE EN VERLOSKUNDEKOLLEGES.

1. (1) Geen hospitaal, of 'n hospitaal in assosiasie met 'n verloskundekollege, word as 'n opleidingskool goed-gekeur nie, tensy dit voldoen aan die vereistes aangedui in Bylae A.

(2) (a) 'n Goedgekeurde opleidingskool wat kan voldoen aan die vereistes in Bylae D aangedui, kan aansoek doen om goedkeuring om leerlingvroedvroue gedurende die opleidingskursus in die toediening van stikstofsoboksied- en luggynstilling, te onderrig. Die opleidingstydperk van leerlinge by opleidingskole wat ingevolge hierdie paragraaf goedgekeur is, word met veertien (14) dae verleng.

(b) 'n Bekwaamheidsertifikaat in die toediening van stikstofsoboksied- en luggynstilling, uitgereik deur 'n goed-gekeurde opleidingskool ooreenkomstig subparagraaf (2) van paragraaf 5 van Bylae D, word as 'n addisionele kwalifikasie geregistreer; met dien verstande dat die besitter daarvan aan die voorgeskrewe vereistes vir die registrasie van 'n addisionele kwalifikasie voldoen.

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

TOELATING TOT OPLEIDING.

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

(1) (a) Die Matrikulasiesertifikaat van die Gesamentlike Matrikulasieraad, of 'n vrystelling-sertifikaat uitgereik deur daardie Raad; met dien verstande dat die persoon in beheer van 'n opleidingskool na haar goeddunke, 'n kandidaat wat nie in besit van so 'n sertifikaat is nie, kan toelaat; of

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

No. R. 1300.] [3 September 1965.
THE SOUTH AFRICAN NURSING COUNCIL.

**REGULATIONS FOR THE TRAINING AND
EXAMINATION OF MIDWIVES.**

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 midwives, made by the South African Nursing Council in substitution for the regulations published under Government Notice No. R. 945 of the 28th June, 1963:—

TRAINING SCHOOLS AND MIDWIFERY COLLEGES.

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

(2) (a) An approved training school, which can conform with the requirements specified in Annexure D, may apply for approval to instruct student midwives during the course of training in the administration of nitrous oxide and air analgesia. The period of training of students at training schools approved of under this paragraph shall be extended by fourteen (14) days.

(b) A certificate of proficiency in the administration of nitrous oxide and air analgesia issued by an approved training school in terms of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 5 of Annexure D shall be registered as an additional qualification; provided the holder thereof complies with the prescribed requirements for the registration of an additional qualification.

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

ADMISSION TO TRAINING.

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

(1) (a) the Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board, or a certificate of exemption issued by the Board; provided that the person in charge of a training school may, at her discretion, admit a candidate who does not hold such a certificate; or

(b) bewys van registrasie by die raad as 'n algemene verpleegster of as 'n psigiatryse verpleegster; met dien verstande dat 'n kandidaat wat nie as 'n algemene verpleegster of as 'n psigiatryse verpleegster geregistreer kan word nie slegs omdat sy minder as een-en-twintig (21) jaar oud is, vir doeleindes van hierdie regulasie, as aldus geregistreerd beskou word;

(2) bewys dat sy minstens negentien (19) jaar oud is.

[LET WEL.—Die aandag word gevestig op die Regulasies betreffende die Registers vir Leerlingverpleegsters en Leerlingvroedvroue, ingevolge waarvan 'n leerling binne ses (6) weke na die datum van aanvang of hervatting van opleiding by 'n opleidingskool, by die raad 'n aansoek om registrasie moet indien, en ingevolge waarvan die raad onmiddellik deur die persoon in beheer van 'n opleidingskool in kennis gestel moet word indien 'n leerling se opleiding om enige rede hoegenaamd by die opleidingskool gestaak is, met inbegrip van 'n oorplasing na 'n ander opleidingskool en of onder behoorlike outoriteit al dan nie.]

OPLEIDINGSTYDPERK.

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

(2) (a) (i) Behoudens soos anders bepaal in regulasie 4, is die opleidingstydperk twee (2) jaar; met dien verstande dat 'n Naturelleleerling wat nie op die datum van aanvangs van opleiding as 'n verpleegster geregistreer of as 'n hulpverpleegster ingeskryf is nie, twee (2) jaar en ses (6) maande opleiding moet deurloop. 'n Naturelleleerling wat nie as 'n verpleegster geregistreer kan word nie slegs omdat sy minder as een-en-twintig (21) jaar oud is, word vir doeleindes van hierdie subparagraaf as aldus geregistreerd beskou.

(ii) Die opleidingstydperk by 'n opleidingskool waaraan goedkeuring verleen is om leerlinge gedurende die opleidingskursus in die toediening van stikstofsukoksied- en luggynstilling te onderrig, word met veertien (14) dae verleng.

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

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

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

(5) Afwesigheidsverlof kan soos volg aan 'n leerling 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 duur—geen;

(b) indien die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk minstens een (1) jaar maar minder as twee (2) jaar is—nie meer as dertig (30) dae allesinsluitend, nie;

(c) indien die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk minstens twee (2) jaar maar minder as drie (3) jaar is—nie meer as sestig (60) dae, allesinsluitend, nie.

(6) (a) Siekteverlof bereken teen twaalf (12) dae vir elke jaar van opleiding, en 'n proporsionele aantal dae vir 'n korter opleidingstydperk, kan aan 'n leerling toegestaan word. Siekteverlof kan op enige tydstop gedurende die opleidingstydperk toegestaan word.

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

(c) Indien die siekteverlof wat ooreenkomstig subparagrafe (a) en (b) toegestaan is, negentig (90) dae, allesinsluitend, te bowe gaan, moet die leerling, benewens die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk, 'n verlenging van opleiding gelyk aan die helfte van sodanige tydperk, deurloop, tensy die raad anders bepaal [kyk ook paragraaf (8) hieronder].

(b) proof of registration with the council as a general nurse or as a psychiatric nurse; provided that a candidate who is debarred from registration as a general nurse or as a psychiatric nurse only because she is under twenty-one (21) years of age shall, for the purpose of this regulation, be deemed to be so registered;

(2) proof that she is at least nineteen (19) years of age.

[NOTE.—Attention is directed to 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 six (6) weeks of the date of commencement or resumption of training at a training school and in terms of which the council shall be notified forthwith by the person in charge of a training school if a student's training at the training school is terminated for any reason whatsoever, including a transfer to another training school and whether under proper authority or not.]

PERIOD OF TRAINING.

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (4), (5), (6) and (7) training shall be continuous.

(2) (a) (i) Except as otherwise provided in regulation 4, the period of training shall be two (2) years; provided that a Native student who is not registered as a nurse, or enrolled as an auxiliary nurse, on the date of commencement of training shall undergo two (2) years and six (6) months of training. A Native student who is debarred from registration as a nurse only because she is under twenty-one (21) years of age shall, for the purposes of this sub-paragraph be deemed to be so registered.

(ii) The period of training at a training school which has been granted approval to instruct students during the course of training in the administration of nitrous oxide and air analgesia, shall be extended by fourteen (14) days.

(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.

(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 such 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 ninety (90) 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) Geen erkenning word aan opleiding verleen indien 'n onderbreking in die opleiding voor voltooiing van minstens ses (6) maande van die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk voorkom nie, tensy die raad anders bepaal.

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

(c) Die duur van enige onderbreking in opleiding moet ingewerk word sodat die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk voltooi word. Indien 'n onderbreking 'n tydperk van negentig (90) dae te bowe gaan, moet die leerling benewens die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk, 'n verlenging van opleiding gelyk 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 of wat nie in hierdie regulasie gemagtig is nie. So 'n afwesigheid, en die redes daarvoor, vergesel van stawende dokumente, moet onmiddellik deur die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool aan die raad rapporteer word;

(ii) 'n oorpasing van een opleidingskool na 'n ander, uitgesonderd 'n oorpasing onder behoorlike outoriteit, van een opleidingskool na 'n ander.

[LET WEL.—Die aandag word gevestig op die Regulasies betreffende die Registers vir Leerlingverpleegsters en Leerlingvroedvroue, wat van die persoon in beheer van 'n opleidingskool vereis om die raad onmiddellik in kennis te stel indien 'n leerling se opleiding by die opleidingskool om enige rede hoegenaamd gestaak word, met inbegrip van 'n oorpasing na 'n ander opleidingskool, en of onder behoorlike outoriteit al dan nie, en wat van 'n leerling vereis om binne ses (6) weke na die datum van hervatting van opleiding 'n aansoek om registrasie by die raad in te dien.]

(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 negentig (90) dae, allesinsluitende, te bowe gaan, moet die leerling, benewens die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk, '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 kennisgewing van voltooiing van opleiding wat in die Regulasies betreffende die Registers vir Leerlingverpleegsters en Leerlingvroedvroue voorgeskryf word, '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 bepalinge van regulasie 2 voldoen;

(b) kry nie ingevolge meer as een van die hieropvolgende paragrawe vrystelling nie;

(c) moet die registrasie wat in elke geval van toepassing is, dwarsdeur die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk en totdat die uitslae van die betrokke eindeksamen gepubliseer is, handhaaf, by gebreke waarvan die toegestane vrystellings teruggetrek sal word; en

(d) word, vir doeleindes van hierdie regulasie, as geregistreerd beskou indien hulle nie as verpleegsters geregistreer kan word nie slegs omdat hulle minder as een-en-twintig (21) jaar oud is.

(2) 'n Leerling wat op die datum van aanvangs van opleiding 'n geregistreerde algemene verpleegster of 'n geregistreerde psigiatriese verpleegster is, word—

(a) van een (1) jaar van die voorgeskrewe opleidings-tydperk vrygestel; en

(b) van die voorlopige eksamen vrygestel.

(3) 'n Leerling wat op die datum van aanvangs van opleiding nie 'n geregistreerde algemene verpleegster of 'n geregistreerde psigiatriese verpleegster is nie, maar wat voor aanvangs van opleiding reeds as 'n geregistreerde algemene leerlingverpleegster of as 'n geregistreerde leerling psigiatriese verpleegster in die voorlopige eksamen vir

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

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

(c) The period of any break in training shall be made up so that the prescribed period of training is completed. If a break exceeds a period of ninety (90) 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 immediately if a student's training at the training school is terminated for any reason whatsoever, including a transfer to another training school and whether under proper authority or not, and which requires a student to lodge an application for registration with the council within six (6) weeks of the date of resumption of training.]

(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 ninety (90) 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.

(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 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 only because they are under 21 years of age.

(2) A student who is a registered general nurse or a registered psychiatric nurse on the date of commencement of training is exempted—

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

(b) from the preliminary examination.

(3) A student, not being a registered general nurse or a registered psychiatric nurse on the date of commencement of training, but who has, prior to commencement of training, passed in the preliminary examination for general nurses and psychiatric nurses as a registered student

algemene verpleegsters en psigiatrisse verpleegsters geslaag het, word van die voorlopige eksamen vrygestel, maar moet die lesings en demonstrasies bywoon en die praktiese opleiding deurloop, wat vir hierdie eksamen voorgeskryf word.

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

LESINGS EN DEMONSTRASIES.

5. (1) Behoudens soos anders bepaal in regulasie 4, moet elke leerling 'n volledige kursus lesings en demonstrasies bywoon oor die onderwerpe voorgeskryf in die leerplan in Bylae C. Alle dosente en demonstrateurs moet in besit wees van kwalifikasies deur die raad goedgekeur; met dien verstande dat daar oor die onderwerpe in paragrawe (10) tot (38) van Bylae C voorgeskryf, minstens twintig (20) lesings deur geneeshere, verkieslik spesialiste, en minstens vyftig (50) lesings en twintig (20) demonstrasies deur geregistreerde vroedvroue, gegee word. Hierbenewens, moet kliniese onderrig dwarsdeur die voorgeskryfde opleidingstydperk deur geneeshere en geregistreerde vroedvroue gegee word.

(2) (a) 'n Leerling geregistreer aan 'n opleidingskool wat in assosiasie met 'n verloskundekollege erken is, kan die verloskundekollege vir nie meer as dertig (30) weke, allesinsluitend, gedurende die voorgeskryfde opleidingstydperk bywoon; met dien verstande dat 'n leerling wat van die voorlopige eksamen vrygestel is, 'n kollege vir nie meer as tien (10) weke, allesinsluitend, mag bywoon nie.

(b) 'n Naturelleleerling van wie vereis word om twee (2) jaar en ses (6) maande opleiding ooreenkomstig regulasie 3 (2) (a) (i), te deurloop, kan, benewens die bywoningstydperk in subparagraaf (a) bepaal, 'n verloskundekollege vir sodanige tydperk of tydperke waarop die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool mag besluit, gedurende die eerste ses (6) maande van opleiding bywoon.

(3) (a) 'n Leerling geregistreer aan 'n opleidingskool wat van die blokstelsel van opleiding gebruik maak, kan 'n blok vir nie meer as dertig (30) weke, allesinsluitend, gedurende die voorgeskryfde opleidingstydperk bywoon; met dien verstande dat 'n leerling wat van die voorlopige eksamen vrygestel is, 'n blok vir nie meer as tien (10) weke, allesinsluitend, mag bywoon nie.

(b) 'n Naturelleleerling van wie vereis word om twee (2) jaar en ses (6) maande van opleiding ooreenkomstig regulasie 3 (2) (a) (i) te deurloop, kan, benewens die bywoningstydperk in subparagraaf (a) bepaal, 'n blok vir sodanige tydperk of tydperke waarop die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool mag besluit, gedurende die eerste ses (6) maande van opleiding bywoon.

(4) Gedurende die eerste ses (6) maande van opleiding moet 'n Naturelleleerling van wie vereis word om twee (2) jaar en ses (6) maande opleiding ooreenkomstig regulasie 3 (2) (a) (i) te deurloop, benewens 'n teoretiese sowel as praktiese inleiding tot die leerplan in Bylae C voorgeskryf ook onderrig ontvang in—

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

PRAKTIESE OPLEIDING.

6. (1) Behoudens soos anders bepaal in regulasie 4, moet elke leerling gedurende haar opleidingskursus onderrig ontvang in al die verplegings- en verloskundige prosedures voorgeskryf in die leerplanne in Bylae C en dit uitvoer.

(2) Elke leerling—

- (a) moet vir minstens sestig (60) uur, allesinsluitende, opleiding in 'n voorgeboorte-afdeling of -klinik ontvang en moet minstens dertig (30) swanger vroue ondersoek en leer om toesig oor hulle te hou. Die leerling mag swanger vroue aan huis besoek, op 'n distrik wat deur die raad goedgekeur is. Sy moet leer om plekbesprekings te doen en rekords te hou, en onderrig ontvang in die gebruik van die bekkenmeter, bloeddrukapparaat en fetale stetoskoop;

general nurse or as a registered student psychiatric nurse, is exempted from the preliminary examination, but shall attend the lectures and demonstrations and undergo the practical training prescribed for this examination.

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

LECTURES AND DEMONSTRATIONS.

5. (1) Except as otherwise prescribed in regulation 4, every student shall attend a complete course of lectures and demonstrations in the subjects prescribed in the syllabus in Annexure C. All lecturers and demonstrators shall hold qualifications approved of by the council; provided that in the subjects prescribed in paragraphs (10) to (38) of Annexure C at least twenty (20) lectures shall be given by medical practitioners, preferably specialists, and at least fifty (50) lectures and twenty (20) demonstration shall be given by registered midwives. In addition thereto clinical instruction shall be given throughout the prescribed period of training by medical practitioners and registered midwives.

(2) (a) A student registered at a training school recognised in association with a midwifery college, may attend at the midwifery college for not more than thirty (30) weeks in all during the prescribed period of training; provided that a student who is exempted from the preliminary examination may not attend for more than ten (10) weeks in all.

(b) A Native student who is required to undergo two (2) years and six (6) months of training in terms of regulation 3 (2) (a) (i) may, in addition to the period of attendance provided for in sub-paragraph (a), attend at the midwifery college for such period or periods during the first six (6) months of training as the person in charge of the training school may decide upon.

(3) (a) A student registered at a training school applying the block system of training, may attend at block for not more than thirty (30) weeks in all during the prescribed period of training; provided that a student who is exempted from the preliminary examination may not attend for more than ten (10) weeks in all.

(b) A Native student who is required to undergo two (2) years and six (6) months of training in terms of regulation 3 (2) (a) (i) may, in addition to the period of attendance provided for in sub-paragraph (a), attend at block for such period or periods during the first six (6) months of training as the person in charge of the training school may decide upon.

(4) During the first six (6) months of training a Native student who is required to undergo two (2) years and six (6) months of training in terms of regulation 3 (2) (a) (i) shall, in addition to being introduced both theoretically and practically to the syllabus prescribed in Annexure C, be instructed in—

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

PRACTICAL TRAINING.

6. (1) Except as otherwise prescribed in regulation 4, every student shall during the course of her training receive instruction in, and carry out, all the nursing and midwifery procedures prescribed in the syllabus in Annexure C.

(2) Every student—

- (a) shall receive training in an ante-natal department or clinic for at least sixty (60) hours in all, and shall examine and receive instruction in the supervision of at least thirty (30) pregnant women. The student may visit pregnant women in their homes, on a district approved of by the council. She shall receive instruction in the booking of cases and the keeping of records and in the use of the pelvimeter, blood pressure apparatus and foetal stethoscope;

- (b) moet minstens vyf (5) bevallings bywoon en onder-
rig daarvoor ontvang, voordat sy toegelaat word om
self gevalle waar te neem;
 - (c) moet vir minstens vier (4) weke in 'n kraamsaal
opleiding ontvang. Hierdie tydperk hoef nie aan-
eenlopend te wees nie;
 - (d) (i) moet persoonlik dertig (30) pasiënte verlos.
Van die dertig (30) verlossings moet minstens
die eerste tien (10) in die opleidingskool uit-
gevoer word en die oorblywende twintig (20)
gevalle mag in die opleidingskool of op 'n dist-
rik wat deur die raad goedgekeur is, uitgevoer
word. Van die laaste vyf (5) verlossings moet
minstens twee (2) sonder direkte instruksie
gedoen word;
 - (ii) moet minstens twintig (20) vaginale ondersoeke,
insluitende die skatting van die bekken, uit-
voer. Die bevindings van die twintig (20)
vaginale ondersoeke moet deur 'n geneesheer
of 'n vroedvrou nagegaan word;
 - (iii) moet minstens tien (10) rektale ondersoeke
uitvoer. Die bevindings van die tien (10)
rektale ondersoeke moet deur 'n geneesheer of
'n vroedvrou nagegaan word;
 - (e) mag opleiding deurloop op 'n distrik deur die raad
goedgekeur;
 - (f) moet minstens dertig (30) kraamvroue en hulle babas
vir minstens sewe (7) dae na die geboorte verpleeg;
 - (g) moet rekord hou van die gevalle wat persoonlik
deur haar verlos is;
 - (h) moet elke moontlike geleentheid gebied word om
onder geneeskundige toesig stuitliggings waar te
neem, alhoewel 'n vroedvrou slegs in 'n noodgeval
toegelaat word om 'n stuitligginggeboorte sonder
geneeskundige hulp waar te neem;
 - (i) moet voorgeboorte-pasiënte wat aan abnormale toe-
stande ly, verpleeg.
- (3) 'n Leerling deurloop nie meer as drie (3) maande
opleiding op nagdiens in elke jaar van opleiding nie.

LEERPLAN.

7. Die leerplan is soos voorgeskryf in Bylae C.

EKSAMENS.

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

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

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

TOELATING TOT DIE VOORLOPIGE EKSAMEN.

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

9. 'n Kandidaat moet—

- (1) 'n aansoek om toelating ooreenkomstig regulasie 13
indien;
- (2) saam met die aansoek om toelating 'n sertifikaat
van die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool
indien—
- (a) dat die kandidaat teen die einde van die maand
waarin die betrokke eksamen gehou word,
minstens nege (9) maande van die voor-
geskrewe opleidingstydperk voltooi sal hê; met
dien verstande dat 'n Naturelleleerling van
wie vereis word om twee (2) jaar en ses (6)
maande opleiding ooreenkomstig regulasie
3 (2) (a) (i) te deurloop, minstens een (1) jaar
van die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk moet
voltooi. By berekening van die opleidings-
tydperk, moet enige opleidingstydperk wat
ingewerk moet word, en enige verlenging van
opleiding, in aanmerking geneem word;

- (b) shall witness under instruction at least five (5)
labours before being allowed to take cases;
- (c) shall receive training in a labour ward for at least
four (4) weeks. This period need not be continuous;
- (d) (i) shall personally deliver thirty (30) patients.
Of the thirty (30) deliveries at least the first
ten (10) shall be done in the training school
and the remaining twenty (20) cases may be
delivered in the training school or on a district
approved of by the council. Of the last five
(5) deliveries at least two (2) shall be done
without direct instruction;
- (ii) shall carry out at least twenty (20) vaginal
examinations, including the assessing of the
pelvis. The twenty (20) vaginal examination
findings shall be checked by a medical prac-
titioner or a midwife.
- (iii) shall carry out at least ten (10) rectal examina-
tions. The ten (10) rectal examination
findings shall be checked by a medical practi-
tioner or a midwife;
- (e) may undergo training on a district approved of by
the council;
- (f) shall nurse at least thirty (30) lying-in women and
their infants for at least seven (7) days after the
delivery;
- (g) shall keep records of the cases personally delivered
by her;
- (h) shall be given every opportunity to conduct breech
deliveries under medical supervision, although a
midwife is allowed to conduct a breech delivery
without medical assistance only in an emergency;
- (i) shall nurse ante-natal patients suffering from
abnormal conditions.

(3) A student shall not undergo training on night duty
for more than three (3) months per year of training.

SYLLABUS.

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

EXAMINATIONS.

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

- (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 two (2) question
papers of three (3) hours' duration each.

ADMISSION TO THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

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

9. A candidate shall—

- (1) lodge an application for admission in terms of
regulation 13;
- (2) lodge with the application for admission a certificate
by the person in charge of the training school—
- (a) that the candidate will complete at least nine
(9) months of the prescribed period of training
by the end of the month in which the examina-
tion concerned takes place; provided that a
Native student who is required to undergo
two (2) years and six (6) months of training in
terms of regulation (3) (2) (a) (i) shall com-
plete at least one (1) year of the prescribed
period of training. In calculating the period of
training, cognisance shall be taken of any
period of training which has to be made up
and of any extension in training;

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

TOELATING TOT DIE EINDEKSAMEN.

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

10. (1) 'n Kandidaat moet—

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

- (i) dat die kandidaat teen die einde van die maand waarin die betrokke eksamen gehou word, die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk [insluitende enige tydperk van opleiding wat ingewerk moet word en enige verlenging van opleiding, maar uitgesonderd die tydperk van veertien (14) dae in die geval van 'n opleidingskool wat goedgekeur is om aan leerlinge onderrig in die toediening van stikstof-suboksied- en luggynstilling te gee] sal voltooi het;

- (ii) dat die kandidaat, benewens te voldoen aan die bepalings van subparagraaf (i), tensy sy van die voorlopige eksamen vrygestel is, teen die einde van die maand waarin die betrokke eindeksamen gehou word, minstens een (1) jaar opleiding sal deurloop het vanaf 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 bepalings van regulasies 5 en 6 sal voldoen het;

- (iv) wat al die verlof en siekteverlof wat gedurende die opleidingstydperk aan die kandidaat toegestaan is, uiteensit;

(d) saam met die aansoek om toelating indien—

- (i) 'n sertifikaat deur 'n geneesheer wat sertifiseer dat die kandidaat bekwaam is om verlossings waar te neem;

- (ii) 'n sertifikaat deur 'n geneesheer of 'n vroedvrou verbonde aan die opleidingskool, wat sertifiseer dat die kandidaat bekwaam is in die volledige voororgeboorte-versorging van die pasiënt, met besondere klem op palpasië, die neem van bloeddruk en urine-toets;

- (iii) 'n sertifikaat deur 'n vroedvrou verbonde aan die opleidingskool, wat sertifiseer dat die kandidaat bekwaam is in die versorging van die pasgeborene en van voortydige suigeling.

(2) 'n Kandidaat wat nie tot 'n eindeksamen toegelaat kan word nie *bloot* omrede siekteverlof wat ingewerk moet word, kan na goedgekeurde van die raad en by skriftelike aansoek deur die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool, by die raad ingedien nie later nie as die voorgeskrewe sluitingsdatum vir die indiening van aansoeke om toelating tot die betrokke eksamen, tot die eksamen toegelaat word en die siekteverlof kan na die eksamen ingewerk word; met dien verstande dat die tydperk siekteverlof wat na die eksamen ingewerk moet word, nie ses (6) weke te bowe gaan nie.

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

- (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 13.)

10. (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 regulation 13;

- (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 period of training which has to be made up and any extension in training, but excluding the period of fourteen (14) days in the case of a training school approved of to instruct students in the administration of nitrous oxide and air analgesia] 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 she is exempted from the preliminary examination, will have undergone, by the end of the month in which the final examination concerned takes place, at least one (1) year of training subsequent to the date of the preliminary examination in which the candidate passed;

- (iii) that, except as otherwise provided in regulation 4, the candidate will comply with the provisions of regulations 5 and 6 by the date of the first question paper of the examination concerned;

- (iv) setting out all the leave and sick leave granted to the candidate during the prescribed period of training;

(d) shall lodge with the application for admission—

- (i) a certificate by a medical practitioner, certifying competency in the undertaking of deliveries;

- (ii) a certificate by a medical practitioner or a midwife, attached to the training school, certifying competency in the complete antenatal care of the patient, with special emphasis on palpation, taking of blood pressure and urine testing;

- (iii) a certificate by a midwife attached to the training school, certifying competency in the care of the new-born and of premature infants.

(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 six (6) weeks.

(3) A candidate who does not present herself for 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.

HERTOELATING TOT DIE VOORLOPIGE EN EINDEKSAMENS.

(Die aandag word gevestig op regulasie 13.)

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

(2) Van 'n leerling wat by die tweede of 'n daaropvolgende poging tot so 'n eksamen, in 'n eksamen druipe, word elke keer vereis om drie (3) maande verdere *aaneenlopende* opleiding aan 'n opleidingskool te deurloop, voordat sy tot die betrokke eksamen hertoegelaat word. Gedurende elke sodanige tydperk van drie (3) maande, moet die leerling minstens vier-en-twintig (24) lesings en demonstrasies oor die onderwerpe wat vir die betrokke eksamen voorgeskryf word, bywoon. 'n Leerling moet aan hierdie vereiste voldoen en moet haarself binne een (1) jaar vanaf die datum van publikasie van die uitslae van die laaste eksamen waarin sy onsuksesvol was, vir hereksaminering aanmeld, by gebreke waarvan daar van haar vereis sal word om sodanige verdere opleiding waarop die raad mag besluit, te deurloop. 'n Leerling wat onder hierdie kategorie ressorteer, moet saam met die aansoek om hertoelating tot 'n eksamen, 'n sertifikaat deur die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool indien dat sy aan hierdie vereistes voldoen het, of daaraan sal voldoen het teen die datum van die betrokke eksamen.

(3) 'n Leerling wat nie by die eerste poging in 'n eksamen slaag nie, moet haarself binne 'n tydperk van een (1) jaar vanaf die datum van publikasie van die uitslae van so 'n eksamen, vir hereksaminering aanmeld, by gebreke waarvan sy sodanige verdere opleiding waarop die raad mag besluit, moet deurloop voordat sy tot die eksamen hertoegelaat word.

EKSAMENPUNTE.

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

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

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

(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.

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

(2) 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.

(3) Die eindeksamen 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 Desember, 7 April en 7 Augustus, onderskeidelik, by die raad ingedien word.

(4) 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 ses rand (R6). By aansoek om hertoelating, 'n bedrag van vier rand (R4).

RE-ADMISSION TO THE PRELIMINARY AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS.

(Attention is directed to regulation 13.)

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

(2) A student who fails in an examination at the second or at a subsequent attempt at such examination shall each time be required to undergo three (3) months further *continuous* training at a training school before being re-admitted to the examination concerned. During each such period of three (3) months the student shall attend at least twenty-four (24) lectures and demonstrations in the subjects prescribed for the examination concerned. A student shall comply with this requirement and present herself for re-examination within one (1) year of the date of the publication of the results of the last examination in which she was unsuccessful, failing which she shall be required to undergo such further training as the council may decide upon. A student falling in this category shall lodge with the application for re-admission to an examination a certificate from the person in charge of the training school that she has complied with these requirements, or that she will comply with them by the date of the examination concerned.

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

EXAMINATION MARKS.

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

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

(3) To pass in the 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.

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

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

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

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

(3) The final examination shall be held three (3) times a year during the months February, June and October and applications for admission and re-admission shall be lodged with the council on or before the 7th December, the 7th April and the 7th August respectively.

(4) 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 six rand (R6). On application for re-admission, a fee of four rand (R4).

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

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

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

(7) 'n Aansoek om toelating of hertoelating tot 'n eksamen word nie as „ingedien” beskou ooreenkomstig hierdie regulasie nie, tensy 'n aansoekvorm, behoorlik ingevul, saam met die sertifikaat wat van toepassing mag wees, die eksamengeld en, waar van toepassing, die bykomstige bedrag waarna in paragraaf (5) verwys word, die raad bereik het.

(8) Behalwe soos anders deur die raad besluit, word eksamengelde aan die raad ingeboet indien 'n kandidaat haar inskrywing kanselleer of van 'n eksamen afwesig is. Hierdie paragraaf is ook op die bedrag waarna in paragraaf (5) verwys word, van toepassing.

EKSAMENSENTRUMS.

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

EKSAMINATORE EN MODERATORE.

15. Eksaminatore en moderatore word deur die raad aangestel.

HERNASIEN VAN EKSAMENSKRIFTE.

16. (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 haar 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 sodanige 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 die hernasiening ook al mag wees.

TOEPASSING VAN HIERDIE REGULASIES.

17. Hierdie regulasies is van toepassing op leerlinge wat op of na die datum van publikasie met opleiding begin; met dien verstande dat die raad na goedgekeurde, en onderhewig aan sodanige voorwaardes waarop hy mag besluit, leerlinge wat voor daardie datum met hulle opleiding begin het, kan toelaat om hulle opleiding ingevolge hierdie regulasies voort te sit.

TOEPASSING OP DIE GEBIED SUIDWES-AFRIKA.

18. Hierdie regulasies is in die gebied van toepassing.

BYLAE A.

VEREISTES EN VOORWAARDES VIR DIE GOEDKEURING VAN OPLEIDINGSKOLE.

1. 'n Opleidingskool bestaan uit 'n hospitaal, of uit 'n hospitaal in assosiasie met 'n verloskundekollege. 'n Hospitaal of 'n hospitaal in assosiasie met 'n verloskundekollege, kan as 'n opleidingskool goedgekeur word indien dit aan die volgende vereistes voldoen:—

(1) Leerlingvroedvroue word as leerlinge beskou en hulle opleiding moet normaalweg voorkeur geniet bo enige ander pligte wat van hulle vereis mag word.

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

(5) An application lodged not more than seven (7) days after the prescribed date for the lodging of applications for admission and re-admission to an examination, shall be accepted only on payment of an additional fee of two rand ten cents (R2.10).

(6) 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.

(7) An application for admission or re-admission to an examination shall not be deemed to have been “lodged” in terms of this regulation, unless an application form, duly completed, together with such certificates as may be applicable, the examination fee and, where applicable, the additional fee referred to in paragraph (5), shall have reached the council.

(8) Except as may be otherwise decided by the council, examination fees shall be forfeited to the council if a candidate cancels her entry or is absent from an examination. This paragraph shall apply also to the fee referred to in paragraph (5).

EXAMINATIONS CENTRES.

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

EXAMINERS AND MODERATORS.

15. Examiners and moderators shall be appointed by the council.

RE-ASSESSMENT OF EXAMINATION ANSWERS.

16. (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 her answers re-assessed.

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

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

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

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

APPLICATION OF THESE REGULATIONS.

17. These regulations shall apply to students who commence training on or after the date of publication; provided that the council may, in its discretion and subject to such conditions as it may decide upon, permit students who commenced training prior to that date to continue their training in terms of these regulations.

APPLICATION TO THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

18. These regulations shall apply in the territory.

ANNEXURE A.

REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS FOR THE APPROVAL OF TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1. A training school consists of a hospital, or of a hospital in association with a midwifery college. A hospital, or a hospital in association with a midwifery college, may be approved of as a training school if it complies with the following requirements:—

(1) Student midwives shall be treated as students and their training shall normally receive precedence over any other duties that may be required to be performed by them.

- (2) 'n Persoon wat as 'n vroedvrou sowel as 'n algemene verpleegster geregistreer is, moet by die raad aangedui staan as die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool. Die aangeduide persoon is aan die raad verantwoordelik en moet die raad tevrede stel dat elke leerling behoorlike onderrig in die teoretiese en praktiese aspekte van die leerplan, soos in hierdie regulasies voorgeskryf, ontvang.
 - (3) Voorsiening moet gemaak word vir bevredigende akkommodasie vir lesings en demonstrasies en die nodige toerusting, modelle en biblioteekfasiliteite vir behoorlike onderrig van leerlinge moet beskikbaar wees.
 - (4) In die geval van 'n opleidingskool wat uit 'n hospitaal in assosiasie met 'n verloskundekollege bestaan, moet 'n skema vir die korrelasie van teoretiese en praktiese opleiding, vir goedkeuring deur die raad ingedien word.
 - (5) Bewys moet tot tevredeheid van die raad gelewer word dat—
 - (a) die aantal en klas pasiënte wat in die hospitaal behandel word, toereikend is vir die opleiding van leerlinge;
 - (b) fasiliteite beskikbaar is vir die behoorlike opleiding van leerlinge in al die onderwerpe in die leerplan voorgeskryf.
 - (6) Die persone wat deelneem aan die opleiding van leerlinge moet geregistreerde geneeshere, geregistreerde vroedvroue en persone wees wat sodanige kwalifikasies besit wat die raad mag goedkeur.
 - (7) Leerlinge moet geneeskundig ondersoek word by toelating tot opleiding.
 - (8) Nie meer as drie (3) leerlinge moet vir elke geregistreerde vroedvrou wat normaalweg op die personeel van die hospitaal is, toegelaat word nie.
 - (9) Die raad het te alle tye die reg om van 'n opleidingskool sodanige inligting 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.
 - (10) Die raad of enige persoon daartoe afgevaardig deur die raad, het die reg om te eniger tyd 'n opleidingskool te inspekteer en om sodanige inligting wat nodig geag mag word, te vra.
2. Nieteenstaande die bepalinge hierin vervat, kan die raad na goeddunke, 'n hospitaal as 'n opleidingskool goedkeur indien daar nie aan een of meer van die voorwaardes of vereistes voldoen kan word nie. Hierdie goedkeuring kan vir sodanige tydperk en op sodanige voorwaardes wat die raad mag besluit, verleen word.
3. Enige goedkeuring deur die raad verleen, kan na sy goeddunke, verander of gewysig word.

BYLAE B.

VEREISTES EN VOORWAARDES VIR GOEDKEURING VAN VERLOSKUNDEKOLLEGES.

1. 'n Inrigting kan as 'n verloskundekollege goed-gekeur word indien dit aan die volgende vereistes voldoen:—
- (1) 'n Kollege moet geassosieer wees met 'n hospitaal wat deur die raad vir praktiese opleiding goed-gekeur is.
 - (2) 'n Persoon wat as 'n vroedvrou sowel as 'n algemene verpleegster geregistreer is en teenoor wie se naam 'n addisionele kwalifikasie van dosent (verloskunde) of dosent (algemene verpleging) geregistreer is, moet in beheer van die kollege wees en is aan die raad verantwoordelik vir die reëling van die opleiding wat aan die kollege gegee word.
 - (3) Voorsiening moet in 'n kollege gemaak word vir bevredigende akkommodasie vir lesings en demonstrasies, en die nodige toerusting, modelle en biblioteekfasiliteite vir behoorlike onderrig van leerlinge moet beskikbaar wees.

- (2) A person who is registered both as a midwife and as a general nurse shall be designated to the council as the person in charge of the training school. The person 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, as prescribed by these regulations.
- (3) Provision shall be made 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) In the case of a training school consisting of a hospital in association with a midwifery college, a scheme for the correlation of theoretical and practical training is submitted for the council's approval.
- (5) Proof shall be furnished to the satisfaction of the Council that—
 - (a) the number and class of patients dealt with in the hospital are adequate for the training of students;
 - (b) facilities are available for the adequate training of students in all the subjects prescribed in the syllabus.
- (6) The persons who take part in the training of students shall be registered medical practitioners, registered midwives and persons holding such qualifications as the Council may approve of.
- (7) Students shall be medically examined upon admission to training.
- (8) Not more than three (3) students shall be admitted for each registered midwife normally employed on the staff of the hospital.
- (9) The Council shall at all times have the right to call for such information from a training school 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.
- (10) The Council or any person deputed thereto by the Council shall have the right to inspect a training school at any time and to call for such information as may be deemed necessary.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions contained herein, the Council may, in its discretion, approve of a hospital as a training school if one or more of the conditions or requirements cannot be complied with. Any such approval may be granted for such period and upon such conditions as the Council may determine.

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

ANNEXURE B.

REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS FOR THE APPROVAL OF MIDWIFERY COLLEGES.

1. An institution may be approved of as a midwifery college if it complies with the following requirements:—
- (1) A college shall be associated with a hospital approved of by the Council for practical training.
 - (2) A person who is registered both as a midwife and as a general nurse and against whose name an additional qualification of tutor (midwifery) or tutor (general nursing) is registered, shall be in charge of the college and shall be responsible to the Council for the conduct of the training given at the 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) Die raad het die reg om die inligting 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 kollege te inspekteer en om die inligting 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 kollege goedkeur indien so 'n inrigting nie aan een of meer van genoemde voorwaardes en vereistes voldoen nie. Hierdie goedkeuring kan op sodanige voorwaardes verleen word wat die raad mag bepaal.

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

BYLAE C.

LEERPLAN.

(1) Kort geskiedenis van verloskunde en verpleging.

(2) *Etië en uitoeffening van verplegingspraktijk.*—Die betekenis van etië. Die invloed van verplegingsgeskiedenis en tradisie op professionele gedragstandaarde. Die grondbeginsels waarop alle goeie verpleging berus. Praktiese toepassing van hierdie beginsels op die verpleegster se werk en haar professie. Die verskillende wetlike verpligtinge wat op die verpleegster rus. Die Handelinge of Versuime wat deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Verpleegstersraad voorgeskryf word. Die „Nightingale Pledge of Service”; die Etiëse 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, osmose.

(b) Sure, basisse en soute. Neutralisasie.

(c) Water, permanente en tydelike hardheid.

(d) Die atmosfeer en atmosferiese druk. Die barometer.

(e) Digtheid.

(f) Hitte en temperatuur. Fahrenheit- en Celsiuskale.

(g) Gebruike en gevare van: Suurstof, koolsuurgas, stikstofsukoksied.

(h) Mate en gewigte: Berekenings en verdunning.

(4) *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) *Essensiële.*—Selle en weefsels, die rangskikking en elementêre geheel-struktuur van organe en hul funksies; die liggaam as geheel; die vernaamste holtes en hul inhoud.

(c) *Die skeletstelsel.*—Name en posisies van groter beendere; name en posisies van groepe kleiner beentjies (bv. pols-, voet-, werwel-); die skedel; die bekken; gewigte—soorte, geheel-struktuur en funksies.

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

Trapezius, sternokleidomastoïd, deltoïd biceps, triceps, diafragma, en as groepe: Latissimus dorsi, psoas, die borsspier, buikwand; sakrospinalis, glutei, quadriceps femoris, die skenkelsenings as 'n groep, gastrocnemius, soleus, kuitspier, tussenribspiere en spiere van die bekkenbodem.

(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 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 college if such institution does not comply with one or more of the said conditions and requirements. Any such approval may be granted upon such conditions as the Council may determine.

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

ANNEXURE C.

SYLLABUS.

(1) Short history of midwifery and 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 underline all good nursing. Practical application of these principles to the nurse's work and her profession. The various legal obligations placed upon the nurse. The Acts and Omissions prescribed by the South African Nursing Council. The Nightingale Pledge of Service; the Code of Ethics of the International Council of Nurses.

(3) *Physical Science.*—An elementary introduction of the following:—

(a) Gases, liquids and solids. Solutions and suspensions, filtration, precipitation, crystallisation, diffusion, osmosis.

(b) Acids, bases and salts. Neutralisation.

(c) Water, permanent and temporary hardness.

(d) The atmosphere and atmospheric pressure. The Barometer.

(e) Density.

(f) Heat and temperature. Fahrenheit and Centigrade scales.

(g) Uses and dangers of: oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide.

(h) Weights and measures: calculation and dilution.

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

(a) *Introduction.*

(b) *Essentials.*—Cells and tissues, the arrangements 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 the groups of smaller bones (e.g. carpal, tarsal, vertebrae); the skull; the pelvis; joints—types, gross structure and function.

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

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

- (e) *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 poortarbloedsomloop. 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, alveesklier, dikderm, borslimfbuis—alles in hooftrekke. Verteringsproses—meganies en chemies; absorpsie, assimilasie, ontlasting, stoelgange.
- (g) *Asemhalingstelsel*.—Eenvoudige anatomie van die lugweë—neus, neuskeelholte; larinks; lugpyp en bronchi; longe; borsvlies; diafragma. Meganisme prosesse van asemhaling—in hooftrekke.
- (h) *Urienstelsel*.—Eenvoudige struktuur en funksies van die niere, ureters, blaas en uretra. Urine—normale bestanddele, soortlike gewig, reaksie en volume.
- (i) *Huidstelsel*.—Kort verwysing na die vel en sy funksies; hare en naels.
- (j) *Senustelsel*.—Oorsig van die skedel en die werwelkolom: Oorsig van die inhoud: Grootharsings, serebellum, medulla oblongata, rugmurg, harsing-en rugmurgvlieë en serebro-spinaalvog; hulle verwantskap en hoof funksies (besonderhede van struktuur nie verlang nie). Kort verwysing na spesiale sintuie; motoriese, sensoriese en outonome senuwees; 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*.—Kort oorsig van 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; asepse, antisepte.
 Beenbreuke, ontwrigtings en verstuitings; hulle tekens, simptome; soorte en behandeling.
 Noodbehandeling vir skok, ineenstorting en bewusteloosheid.
 Besering aan die brein; ineenstorting as bevolg van sterk drank; floute; histerie; hittestraal en uitputting as gevolg van hitte.
 Noodhulp in gevalle van droë en nat brandwonde; bevriesing; wonde; byte van diere; insektesteke; slangbyt.
Noodgevalle.—Wat om te doen in gevalle van noodkindergeboorte, ophang, verstikking, verwurgings, keelafsnij, verdrinkings, vergiftiging, giftige gasse, brand.
 Metodes van kunsmatige asemhaling. Algemene vergifte en teëgifte daarvoor.
 Vreemde voorwerpe in die lugweë, slukderm, oor, oog, neus.
 Noodmetodes van spalke aanwend, ophang en dra van beseerdes.
 Voorbereiding vir ontvangs van ongeluk-gevalle; bedopmaak; uittrek van klere.
Aanwend van verbande.—Aanwend van driehoek-verbande en hangverbande; aanwend van rolverbande.
- (6) *Higiëne*.—
- (a) *Bakteriële*.—Toestand gunstig vir groei; verspreiding van infeksie; metodes van beheer.

- (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 and an elementary outline of the structure of the eye and the ear.
- (k) *Reproductive System*.
Male.—Brief outline of structure and functions.
Female.—Arrangement, simple structure and functions of the internal and external organs and breasts.
- (l) *Endocrine System*.—Brief outline of the 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, antiseptics.
 Fractures, dislocations and sprains; their signs, symptoms; varieties and treatment.
 Emergency treatment of shock, collapse and unconsciousness.
 Injury to the brain; alcoholic collapse; faintings; hysteria; heat stroke and heat exhaustion.
 First aid in cases of burns and scalds; frost bite; wounds; bites of animals; stings of insects; snake bite.
Emergencies.—What to do in cases of emergency child birth, hanging, choking, strangulation, cut throat, drowning, poisoning, poisonous gases, fire.
 Methods of artificial respiration. Common poisons and their antidotes.
 Foreign bodies in the air-passage, oesophagus, ear, eye, nose.
 Improvised methods of splinting, lifting and carrying the injured.
 Preparation for reception of accident cases; bedmaking removal of clothes.
Bandaging.—Application of triangular bandage and slings; application of roller bandages.
- (6) *Hygiene*.—
- (a) *Bacteria*.—Conditions favourable to growth; spread of infection; methods of control.

- (b) *Persoonlike higiëne*.—Die betekenis van gesondheid; fisiese aspekte—die waarde van voedsel, vars lug, sonlig, oefening, ontspanning, houding, rus, sindelikhed; die uitskeiding van afvalprodukte; kler; die versorging van hande, voete, tande, hare, c.s., geestes-aspek—die aanpassing by die omgewing en die maatskappy (veral medewerkers); onderlinge afhanklikheid van fisiese en geestesgesondheid.
- (c) *Higiëne in die huis*.—Sindelikhed; beheer oor 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 disinfestasiestasies; 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 grondbewaring.
- (8) *Teorie en praktyk van elementêre verpleging*.—
- (a) *Menseverhoudings*.—Die grondslag van geestesgesondheid; moeder en kind; verhouding tot vader en gesin; die skoolkind; puberteit en adolessensie; die jong volwassene; die middeljarige; ouderdom. (Moet op elementêre vlak geleer word.)
- (b) *Die Pasiënt*.
- (i) *Toelating en waarneming van pasiënt*.—Voorbereiding vir ontvangs; toelating; bewaring van besittings; waarnemings van fisiese abnormaleite. Temperatuur; pols; asemhaling; urine; stoelgange, vaginale afskeidings; braaksels; sputum; hoë; slaap; eetlus; vel; kleur; mond; posisie; geestestoestand en bewussyn.
- (ii) *Algemene versorging van pasiënt (suigeling inbegrepe)*.—Bad—bed, badkamer, afspoon, bad van babas. Versorging van—mond, neus, oë, ore, hare, naels, drukplekke en drukere. Opmaak van beddens en die gebruik van alle bykomstighede. Gebruik van warmwatersakke en ander maniere om 'n bed te verwarm en die gevare daaraan verbonde. Pasiënte in posisie plaas. Diëte voorskryf. Opdis van maaltye, voer van die hulpelose pasiënt, voer van babas. Om die pasiënt te laat opstaan. Ontslag van pasiënt. Uittê van oorledenes.
- (iii) *Spesiale behandelings en prosedures*.—Lawemente; insit van flatusbuis; afdep van die vulva; vaginale uitspoelings; bespoelings; suurstofterapie; warm omslae; warm pappes; plaaslike aanwendings; versorging van wonde en droë en nat brandwonde; behandeling vir skok en bloeding. Neem van bloeddruk; kate-terisasie; aanwend van verbande; verwydering van stopsels en buise; kunsmatige voeding.
- (iv) *Verpleginstegnieke ten opsigte van*.—Bloed-oortappings en binnearsse terapie; suiging en dreinerig; lendeunksies.
- (v) *Versorging voor en na 'n operasie*.
- (vi) *Voorbereiding vir ondersoek van pasiënt*.—Algemeen; vaginaal; rektaal.
- (vii) *Versamel van monsters vir ondersoek*.—Proefpluisies en smere; bloed; sputum; urine; maaginhoud; stoelgange.
- (b) *Personal Hygiene*.—The meaning of health; physical aspects—the value of food, fresh air, sunlight, exercise, relaxation, posture, rest, cleanliness; the excretion of waste products; clothing; the care of hands, feet, teeth, hair, eyes; mental aspect—the adjustment to surroundings and society (particularly fellow workers); inter-dependence of physical and mental health.
- (c) *Hygiene in the Home*.—Cleanliness; the control of pests and parasites; ventilation; lighting; heating. The care of food, especially milk and water; mention of food-borne diseases. Disposal of household refuse (on domestic scale).
- (d) *Public Hygiene* (in outline only).—The need for organised services in the community—good water supply; lighting; disposal of refuse; dairies; abattoirs; the prevention of infection; the provision of clinics, fever hospitals (including tuberculosis and venereal diseases) and disinfecting stations; the control of pests; the provision of recreation grounds; the education of the public in healthy living.
- (7) *Nutrition*.—Food requirements of the body; proteins; 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) *Theory and Practice of Elementary Nursing*.—
- (a) *Human Relations*.—The basis of mental health; mother and child; relationship with father and family; the school child; puberty and adolescence; the young adult; middle age; old age. (To be taught on an elementary level.)
- (b) *The Patient*.
- (i) *Admission and Observation of Patient*.—Preparation for reception; admission; care of effects; observation of physical abnormalities. Temperature; pulse; respiration; urine; stools; vaginal discharges; vomitus; sputum; cough; sleep; appetite; skin; colour; mouth; position; state of mind and consciousness.
- (ii) *General Care of Patient (including Infants)*.—Bathing—bed, bathroom, sponging, bathing of infants. Care of—mouth, nose, eyes, ears, hair, nails, pressure parts and pressure sores. Bedmaking and use of all accessories. Use of hot water bottles and other means of warming a bed and their dangers. Positioning of patients. Ordering of diets. Serving of meals, feeding the helpless patient, feeding of infants. Getting patient up. Discharge of patient. Laying out the dead.
- (iii) *Special Treatment and Procedures*.—Enemata; passing of flatus tube; vulval swabbing; vaginal douching; irrigation; oxygen therapy; fomentations; poultices; local applications; care of wounds, burns and scalds; treatment of shock and haemorrhage. Taking of blood pressure; catheterisation; bandaging; removal of plugs and tubes; artificial feeding.
- (iv) *Nursing Techniques in respect of*.—Blood transfusion and intravenous therapy; suction and drainage; lumbar punctures.
- (v) *Pre- and Post-operative Care*.
- (vi) *Preparation for Examination of Patient*.—General; vaginal; rectal.
- (vii) *Collection of Specimens for Examination*.—Swabs and smears; blood; sputum; urine; gastric contents; faeces.

(viii) *Urinetoetse.*

- (ix) *Medisyne en gewoontevormende middels.*—Reëls betreffende die hou en gee van gewoontevormende middels en vergifte. Reëls betreffende die hou en gee van medisynes. Metodes van toediening—per mond, per rektum, inspuitings, infusies, instillasies, insmerings, inasemings, steekpille. Berekening van geneesmiddels en bereiding van oplossings. Waarneming van ongunstige uitwerking van geneesmiddels in algemene gebruik; spesiale verplegingsversorging van pasiënte aan wie geneesmiddels met 'n spesifieke uitwerking toegedien is; vergifte en teenmiddels.

(c) *Algemeen.*

- (i) *Sterilisasie.*—Beginnels en metodes, met besondere aandag aan die steriliseer van instrumente, spuite en trommels. Asepsie, insluitend die versorging en dra van gummihandskoene; antiseptiese middels; ontsmettingsmiddels.
- (ii) *Verslae uitskryf en verslag doen.*
- (iii) *Hou van saal- en pasiënterekords.*
- (iv) *Neem, aanteken en uitvoer van geneeshere se bevels.*
- (v) *Saalbestuur.*—Skoonmaak van saal en meubels. Toesig oor bediendes. Bestel van toerusting, metode van aanvulling, apteek. Die doeltreffende gebruik van tyd en materiaal. Die versorging van—gewone instrumente, linne beddegoed, meubels, gummi-, glas-, en politeenartikels en—toerusting, elektriese toerusting. Gevare verbonde aan die gebruik van elektriese toerusting, hitte en suurstof en brandgevaar.

(9) *Bakteriologie.*—Kort geskiedenis; soorte en manier van voortplanting van bakterieë; bakteriese toksiene; hoe hulle toegang tot die liggaam verkry en uitgeskei word; skadelike en onskadelike bakterieë; werk van nuttige bakterieë, toestand wat groei beïnvloed; hoë en lae temperatuur, klam en droë hitte, lig en chemikalieë; erobe en anerobe; uitwerking van chemikalieë op bakterieë; weerstand van liggaam teen bakterieë.

(10) Die geskiedenis, en etiek van verloskunde; die rol van die vroedvrou as 'n leermeesteres; die regulasies betreffende die handelinge en versuime deur geregistreerde verpleegsters en geregistreerde vroedvroue waarvan die raad kennis mag neem.

(11) Die betekenis van moedersterftesyfer, siekheidssyfer van moeders, sterftesyfer van die pasgeborene, suigelingsterfte, doodgeboorte, aborsie; registrasie van geboortes, doodgeboortes en sterfgevälle ingevolge die Wet op die Registrasie van Geboortes, Huwelike en Sterfgevälle; kennisgewing van geboortes en doodgeboortes ooreenkomstig die Volksgesondheidswet, 1919, soos gewysig.

(12) Die belangrikheid daarvan om behoorlike rekords ten opsigte van sowel die moeder as die kind te hou.

(13) Anatomie en fisiologie in verhouding tot verloskunde—die vroulike bekken; die voortplantingsstelsel; die urienstelsel.

(14) *Die fetus.*—Die ontwikkeling van die fetus; die fetale bloedsomloop; die fetale skedel.

(15) Die fisiologie, diagnose en beheer van normale swangerskap. Hoe om die pasiënt te ondervra; die belangrikheid van die verhouding tussen die vroedvrou en die pasiënt; die vroedvrou as moeder-figuur; die behoefte aan 'n simpatieke benadering, die erkenning van die pasiënt as 'n individu en dat aan haar die geleentheid gebied word om probleme te bespreek. Onderrig van die verwagte moeder om die vrees vir die onbekende te verminder, insluitende 'n eenvoudige verduideliking van swangerskap en baring en eenvoudige onderrig in babaversorging. Die belangrikheid van die liefde en belangstelling van albei die ouers vir die welvaart van die kind; die nodigheid daarvan om die vader waar moontlik, in te sluit. Die higiëne van swangerskap; ontspanning en eenvoudige voorkeboorte oefeninge. Die versorging en ondersoek van die swanger vrou, insluitende die ondersoek van urine; die bepaling van die bloeddruk en toename in gewig, die belangrikheid van bloettoetse en die betekenis van die bevindings.

(viii) *Urine Testing.*

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

(c) *General.*

- (i) *Sterilisation.*—Principles and methods, with special attention to the sterilisation of instruments, syringes and drums. Asepsis, including the care of, and wearing of rubber gloves; antiseptics; disinfectants.

- (ii) *Writing and Giving Reports.*

- (iii) *Keeping of Ward and Patient's Records.*

- (iv) *Taking, Recording and Carrying Out of Doctors' Orders.*

- (v) *Ward Management.*—Cleaning of ward and furniture. Supervision of domestic staff. Ordering of equipment, method of renewal, dispensary. The efficient use of time and materials. The care of—common instruments, linen, bedding, furniture, rubber, glass and polythene articles and equipment, electrical equipment. Dangers attached to the use of electrical equipment, heat and oxygen and fire hazards.

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

(10) The history and ethics of midwifery; the role of the midwife as an educator; the regulations regarding the acts and omissions by registered nurses and registered midwives of which the Council may take cognisance.

(11) The meaning of maternal mortality, maternal morbidity, neo-natal mortality, infant mortality, still-birth, abortion; registration of births, still-births and deaths under the Births, Marriages and Deaths Registration Act; notification of births and still-births in terms of the Public Health Act, 1919, as amended.

(12) The importance of keeping proper records in relation to both mother and child.

(13) Anatomy and physiology in relation to midwifery—the female pelvis; the reproductive system; the urinary system.

(14) *The Foetus.*—The foetal development; the foetal circulation; the foetal skull.

(15) The physiology, diagnosis and management of normal pregnancy. How to interview the patient; the importance of the relationship between the midwife and the patient; the midwife as the mother figure; the need for a sympathetic approach, the recognition of the patient as an individual and for her to be given the opportunity of discussing problems. Education of the expectant mother to allay the fear of the unknown, including a simple explanation of pregnancy and labour and the simple instruction in baby care. The importance of the love and interest of both parents to the well-being of the child; the need to include the father wherever possible. The hygiene of pregnancy; relaxation and simple ante-natal exercises. The care and examination of the pregnant woman, including the examination of urine, the estimation of the blood pressure and increase in weight, the importance of blood tests and the significance of the findings.

(16) Voedingsvereistes gedurende swangerskap en die soogtydperk.

(17) Die tekens en simptome van die siektes en komplikasies van swangerskap; die voorkoming, versorging en behandeling daarvan, insluitende die spesiale verplegingsversorging benodig vir pasiënte wat aan suikersiekte, hartkwale, tuberkulose en nefritis ly.

(18) Die oorsake van infeksie en die voorkoming daarvan; asepsie; antiseptiese middels in verloskunde en die voorbereiding en gebruik daarvan; ontsmetting van die persoon; klere en instrumente.

(19) Die fisiologie, meganisme en behartiging van normale baring; die belangrikheid van die moeder se moraal; die belangrikheid van die verhouding tussen die vroedvrou en die pasiënt en die nodigheid van gedurige geruststelling en aanmoediging, met spesiale verwysing na die ongehude moeder; die nodigheid daarvan dat iemand gedurende die bevalling by die pasiënt moet wees en dat aan haar verduidelik moet word dat die bevalling bevredigende vordering maak en hoekom die prosedures nodig is; die emosionele toestand van 'n vrou in kraam—hipersensitief, pas alles wat gesê word op haarself toe en is maklik 'n prooi vir vrees; hoe skuldgevoelens veroorsaak kan word, bv. abortsies, doodgeboortes, abnormaliteite by die kind, afkeer in die kind.

(20) Die versorging van die pasiënt voor, gedurende en na narkose; versorging voor en na operasie.

(21) Vroeë uitkenning van komplikasies en behartiging van die abnormale bevalling.

(22) Verloskundige noodgevalle—die behartiging daarvan deur die vroedvrou totdat die geneesheer opdaag en die behartiging daarvan deur die vroedvrou wanneer dit onmoontlik is om die dienste van 'n geneesheer te verkry.

(23) Die verskeidenheid en behandeling van bloeding wat swangerskap, geboorte en die puerperium bemoeilik.

(24) Die fisiologie en behartiging van die puerperium, insluitende die uitwerking van die veranderinge in die endokriene stelsel.

(25) Komplikasies van die puerperium—die aard, oorsake, uitkenning, voorkoming en behandeling daarvan, insluitende die verpleging van die pasiënt na 'n keisersnee.

(26) Nageboortelike versorging; nageboorte-klinieke.

(27) Vermindering van die sterftesyfer van pasgeborenes en suigeling as gevolg van die instelling van onderrig in kinderwelvaart en verbeterde verloskundedienste volharding van relatief hoë sterftesyfers van pasgeborenes—rol wat deur voortydigheid en infeksie gespeel word die belangrikheid van waarneming, vroeë uitkenning van abnormaliteite en die onmiddellike ontbieding van geneeskundige hulp.

(28) Die ontwikkeling en behartiging van normale babas tot die ouderdom van vyf jaar:—

(a) Die normale baba by geboorte; onmiddellike versorging na geboorte, insluitende die gebruike en misbruike van slymuittrekkers; die fisiologie van die baba gedurende die eerste paar dae; versorging van die oë en navelstring verniks; algemene hantering—posisie, klere, warmte en ventilasie; voorkoming van infeksie vanaf die geboorte insluitende korrekte reinigingsmetodes; emosionele onstabiliteit van die moeder, insluitende moontlike oorbewoording oor die toestand van die kind, en die nodigheid daarvan om hierdie emosionele onstabiliteit aan die vader te verduidelik; die wesenbelangrikheid van die moeder-kind-verhouding van geestesgesondheid en die nadelige uitwerking van die wegneem van die baba van die moeder af.

(b) Voeding van die suigeling.

Borsvoeding.—Die voordele daarvan, insluitende die instelling en bevordering van 'n goeie moeder-kind-verhouding; die fisiologie van melkafskeiding en faktore wat die hoeveelheid wat geproduseer word, beïnvloed; voorgeboortelike voorbereiding; tegniek en tyd van voeding, vaste patroon of „op versoek”; probleme in verband

(16) Nutritional requirements during pregnancy and lactation.

(17) The signs and symptoms of the diseases and complications of pregnancy; their prevention, care and treatment, including the special nursing care required by the patients suffering from diabetes, cardiac diseases, tuberculosis and nephritis.

(18) The causes of infection and its prevention; asepsis; antiseptics in midwifery and their preparation and use; disinfection of the person, clothing and appliances.

(19) The physiology, mechanism and management of normal labour; the importance of the mother's morale; the importance of the relationship between the midwife and the patient and the need for constant reassurance and encouragement, with special reference to the unmarried mother; the need for somebody to be with the patient during labour and for explaining to her that labour is progressing satisfactorily and why procedures are necessary; the emotional state of a woman in labour hypersensitive, applying everything said as relating to herself and easy prey to fear; how guilt complexes may be caused, e.g. abortions, still-births, abnormalities of the child, the rejection of the child.

(20) The care of a patient before, during and after anaesthesia; Pre-operative and Post-operative care.

(21) Early recognition of complications and management of abnormal labour.

(22) Obstetric emergencies—their management by the midwife until the arrival of the medical practitioner and their management by the midwife when it is impossible to procure the services of a medical practitioner.

(23) The varieties and treatment of haemorrhage complicating pregnancy, labour and the puerperium.

(24) The physiology and management of the puerperium including the effects of the changes in the endocrine system.

(25) Complications of the puerperium—their nature, causes, recognition, prevention and treatment, including nursing of the patient after caesarean section.

(26) Post-natal care; post-natal clinics.

(27) Fall in the neo-natal and infant mortality rates following introduction of education in child welfare and improved obstetrical services; persistence of relatively high neo-natal death rate—part played by prematurity and infection; the importance of observation, early recognition of abnormality and the prompt summoning of medical aid.

(28) The development and management of normal infants up to the age of five years:—

(a) The normal baby at birth; immediate care after birth, including the use and abuses of mucus extractors; the physiology of the baby in the first few days; care of the eyes and cord; vernix; general handling—position, clothing, warmth and ventilation; prevention of infection from the time of birth, including importance of correct methods of cleansing; emotional instability of the mother, including possible over-anxiety over the condition of the child, and the need to explain this emotional instability to the father; the vital importance of the mother/child relationship to mental health and the ill effects of maternal deprivation.

(b) Infant Feeding.

Breast Feeding.—Its advantages, including the establishment and promotion of a good mother/child relationship; the physiology of milk secretion and factors that influence the amount produced; ante-natal preparation; technique and time of feeding, fixed schedule or “on

met borsvoeding en die behartiging daarvan; aanduidings dat water aan die baba gegee moet word.

Speen.

Kunsmatige voeding.—Die belangrikheid daarvan dat die voeding deur die moeder self gegee moet word; vergelyking tussen moeders- en koeimelk; die wysiging van koeimelk vir babavoedsel; die tegniek van babavoeding, insluitende buisvoeding.

(29) Voortydige babas. Oorsake, voorkoming en omvang van voortydigheid.

Spesiale versorging—die instandhouding van asemhaling, suurstofterapie en die gevare daarvan; regulering van liggaamstemperatuur in hospitale en tuis; beskerming teen infeksie; hantering; voeding.

(30) Abnormaliteite by geboorte en die behandeling daarvan; verstikking—soorte, oorsake en behandeling; voorkoming van koue-vat en infeksie; geboortebeserings. Aangebore abnormaliteite—oorsake en behandeling—of die behandeling dringend is al dan nie, redes waarom behandeling vertraag mag word en die moontlike eindresultaat; optrede teenoor die ouers—moontlikheid van herhaling by toekomstige swangerskappe en die moontlike uitwerking van 'n abnormale kind op die huishouding.

(31) Abnormaliteite en siektes gedurende die neonatale tydperk—die oorsake, voorkoming en behandeling daarvan, bv. sianose; bleekheid; hipertrofie van die borste; edeem; hoofbloedgeswel; Rh. of ander hemolitiese geelsug, en geelsug van ander oorsake; bloeding by die pasgeborene; rukkings en stuiptrekkings, braking en die betekenis daarvan, insluitende verwysings na afwykings van die spysverteringskanaal; diaree en „hardlywigheid”; ophthalmia neonatorum; veluitslag, insluitende pemphigus neonatorum en spru; asemhalingsinfeksies—die voorkoming en bespeuring daarvan; aangebare siektes ingevolge die Volksgesondheidswet, 1919, soos gewysig; geneesmiddels—dosisse en toediening.

(32) Die geslagsiektes by swanger vroue en by suigeling; uitkenning; gevare; die risiko van besmetting; behandeling.

(33) Kanker van die baarmoeder en die borste; die tekens en simptome daarvan; die belangrikheid van vroegtydige geneeskundige behandeling.

(34) Verslae uitskryf, verslag doen en verslae ontvang.

(35) Die gebruik van geneesmiddels en oplossings nodig by die uitoefening van verloskunde; die toestande wat die gebruik daarvan nodig maak; die gebruiksmetodes of toediening; moontlike nadelige gevolge en gevare; die versorging, aantekening en kontroleer van geneesmiddels.

(36) Die voorwaardes waaronder 'n vroedvrou haar beroep mag uitoefen soos bepaal in die regulasies ingevolge die Wet op Verpleging en die Volksgesondheidswet gemaak.

(37) Die maatskaplike dienste en agentskappe vir hulpverlening (insluitende bystandsverlenings ooreenkomstig Die Werkloosheidsversekeringswet), met spesiale verwysing na die ongehuide moeder. Die Kinderwet, vir sover dit betrekking het op die uitoefening van verloskunde.

(38) Die rol van die vroedvrou as 'n gesondheidsopvoeder met betrekking tot al die gedeeltes van die leerplan wat in verband staan met die bevordering van liggaamlike en geestelike gesondheid in die gemeenskap.

BYLAE D.

BEKWAAMHEIDCERTIFIKATE IN DIE TOEDIENING VAN STIKSTOFSUBOKSID- EN LUGPYNSTILLING.

1. 'n Erkende opleidingskool kan goedgekeur word om die spesiale onderrig in die toediening van stikstofsuboksied- en lugpynstilling te verskaf, indien—

- (1) 'n spesialisiteit-narkotiseur of 'n spesialisiteit-verloskundige aan die opleidingskool verbonde is;
- (2) die geneesheer, waar 'n geneesheer verantwoordelik gaan wees vir toesig in besonderhede oor die praktiese opleiding, ondervinding het in die gebruik van die erkende stikstofsuboksied- en lugpynstillingsapparaat waarop die onderrig aan die opleidingskool gebaseer sal word;

demand”; difficulties with breast feeding and their management; indications for giving the baby water.

Weaning.

Artificial Feeding.—The importance of the feed being given by the mother herself; comparison of human and cow's milk; the modification of cow's milk for infant feeding; the technique of infant feeding, including tube feeds.

(29) *Premature Infants.*—Causes, prevention and incidence of prematurity.

Special care—the maintenance of respiration, oxygen therapy and its dangers; regulation of body temperature in hospitals and in home; protection against infection; handling; feeding.

(30) Abnormalities at birth and their treatment; asphyxia-types, causes and management; prevention of chilling and infection; birth injuries. Congenital abnormalities—causes and treatment—whether treatment is urgent or not, reasons why treatment may have to be delayed and possible ultimate result; handling of the parents—possibility of recurrence in future pregnancies and the possible effects of an abnormal child on the household.

(31) Abnormalities and illnesses in the neo-natal period—their causes, prevention and treatment, e.g. cyanosis; pallor; hypertrophy of the breasts; oedema; cephalhaematoma; Rh. or other haemolytic jaundice, and jaundice from other causes; haemorrhage of the new born; twitching and convulsions; vomiting and its significance, including reference to anomalies of the alimentary tract; diarrhoea and “constipation”; ophthalmia neonatorum; skin rashes, including pemphigus neonatorum and thrush; respiratory infections—their prevention and detection; notifiable diseases in terms of the Public Health Act, 1919, as amended; drugs—doses and administration.

(32) The venereal diseases in pregnant women and in infants; recognition; dangers; the risks of infection; treatment.

(33) Cancer of the uterus and the breasts; its signs and symptoms; the importance of early medical treatment.

(34) The writing, giving and receiving of reports.

(35) The use of such drugs and solutions as may be required in the practice of midwifery; the conditions which call for their use; the mode of use or administration; possible adverse effects and dangers; the care, recording and checking of drugs.

(36) The conditions under which a midwife may carry on her calling as laid down in the regulations made under the Nursing Act and the Public Health Act.

(37) The social services and agencies for obtaining assistance (including benefits in terms of the Unemployment Insurance Act), with special reference to the unmarried mother. The Children's Act, in so far as it affects the practice of midwifery.

(38) The role of the midwife 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.

ANNEXURE D.

CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF NITROUS OXIDE AND AIR ANALGESIA.

1. A recognised training school may be approved of for the purpose of providing the special instruction in the administration of nitrous oxide and air analgesia if—

- (1) the training school has a specialist anaesthetist or a specialist obstetrician attached to it;
- (2) the medical practitioner, if a medical practitioner will be responsible for the detailed supervision of the practical training, is experienced in the use of the recognised nitrous oxide and air analgesia apparatus on which the instruction at the training school will be based;

- (3) die vroedvrou, waar 'n vroedvrou verantwoordelik gaan wees vir toesig in besonderhede oor die praktiese opleiding, 'n addisionele kwalifikasie in die toediening van stikstofsuboksied- en lugpynstilling teenoor haar naam geregistreer het;
- (4) die opleidingskool oor geskikte fasiliteite en toerusting vir behoorlike onderrig van leerlinge in die toediening van stikstofsuboksied- en lugpynstilling beskik.

2. Die minimum onderrig wat deur 'n opleidingskool verskaf moet word, is soos volg:—

- (1) Aan elke leerling moet minstens ses (6) lesing-demonstrasies deur die spesialisiteit-narkotiseur of deur die spesialisiteit-verloskundige aan die goedgekeurde opleidingskool verbonde, gegee word; een van hierdie lesings moet gaan oor die noodtoestande by narkose en die versorging van die bewustelose pasiënt;
- (2) elke leerling moet stikstofsuboksied- en lugpynstilling aan minstens vyftien (15) pasiënte in kraam deur middel van 'n erkende apparaat onder algemene toesig van die spesialisiteit-narkotiseur of die spesialisiteit-verloskundige aan die goedgekeurde opleidingskool verbonde, en onder die besondere toesig van 'n vroedvrou teenoor wie se naam 'n addisionele kwalifikasie in die toediening van stikstofsuboksied- en lugpynstilling geregistreer is, of van 'n geneesheer wat ondervinding het in die gebruik van die apparaat, toedien.

3. Die benaming „erkende apparaat” beteken 'n apparaat wat deur die raad erken is as 'n apparaat wat deur vroedvroue gebruik mag word ooreenkomstig die regulasies betreffende die gedrag van geregistreerde vroedvroue wat onbetaamlike of skandelijke gedrag uitmaak en die voorwaardes waaronder hulle hul beroep mag uitoefen.*

4. Die volgende leerplan word voorgeskryf:—

- (1) Kort geskiedenis van die gebruik van pynstilling by geboorte vanaf Simpson (1847) tot by hedendaagse metodes.
- (2) Definisie van analgesie, amnesie, narkose.
- (3) Verskil tussen kalmerende en pynstillende geneesmiddels.
- (4) Geneesmiddels wat in die eerste stadium gebruik word, asook die manier van toediening, tydreëling en dosis.
- (5) Geneesmiddels en narkosemiddels wat by die einde van die eerste stadium, die tweede stadium en die derde stadium gebruik word.
- (6) Beginsels van gas-lug-masjiene en hoe om een daarvan te gebruik—met instruksies wat aan die pasiënte gegee word.
- (7) Die uitwerking en gevare van vlugtige narkosemiddels—veral chloroform—en voorsorgmaatreëls wat getref moet word by toediening daarvan. Toedieningsmetodes wat algemeen gebruik word.
- (8) Voordele vir sowel die moeder as die kind verbonde aan die gebruik van 'n narkosemiddel soos stikstofsuboksied.
- (9) Voordele verbonde aan die „pyngestilde” toestand in teenstelling met die toestand van „narkose”.
- (10) Uitwerking op die moeder en die kind waar stikstofsuboksied nie geskik mag wees nie, met redes.
- (11) Ineenstorting van pasiënt onder enige narkose en metodes van bybring. Belangrikheid daarvan om daarop voorbereid te wees om in so 'n noodgeval op te tree.
- (12) Die regulasies betreffende die toediening van narkosemiddels soos vervat in die regulasies betreffende die gedrag van geregistreerde vroedvroue wat onbetaamlike of skandelijke gedrag uitmaak en die voorwaardes waaronder hulle hul beroep mag uitoefen.

- (3) the midwife, if a midwife will be responsible for the detailed supervision of the practical training, has an additional qualification in the administration of nitrous oxide and air analgesia registered against her name;

- (4) the training school has suitable facilities and equipment for the proper instruction of students in the administration of nitrous oxide and air analgesia.

2. The minimum instruction which shall be provided by a training school shall be as follows:—

- (1) Every student shall be given at least six (6) lecture-demonstrations by the specialist anaesthetist or by the obstetrician attached to the approved training school, one of these lectures to deal with the emergencies of anaesthesia and the care of the unconscious patient;
- (2) every student shall administer nitrous oxide and air analgesia to at least fifteen (15) patients in labour by means of a recognised apparatus under the general supervision of the specialist anaesthetist or the specialist obstetrician attached to the approved training school and under the detailed supervision of a midwife against whose name an additional qualification in the administration of nitrous oxide and air analgesia is registered or of a medical practitioner who is experienced in the use of the apparatus.

3. The term “recognised apparatus” means an apparatus which has been recognised by the council as one which may be used by midwives in accordance with the regulations regarding the conduct of registered midwives which shall constitute improper or disgraceful conduct and the conditions under which they may carry on their calling.*

4. The following syllabus is prescribed:—

- (1) Short history of use of analgesia in labour from Simpson (1847) up to present day methods.
- (2) Definition of analgesia, amnesia, anaesthesia.
- (3) Difference between sedative and analgesic drugs.
- (4) Drugs used in first stage with manner of administration, timing and dosage.
- (5) Drugs and anaesthetics used for the end of first stage, second stage and third stage.
- (6) Principles of gas-air machines and how to use one of them—with directions given to the patients.
- (7) The effects and dangers of volatile anaesthetics—especially chloroform—and precautions to be taken when administering them. Methods of administration in common use.
- (8) Advantages to both mother and child in the use of an anaesthetic such as nitrous oxide.
- (9) Advantages of a state of analgesia as compared with a state of “anaesthesia”.
- (10) Effect on mother and child in cases where nitrous oxide might be unsuitable, with reasons.
- (11) Collapse of patient under any anaesthetic and methods of resuscitation. Importance of being prepared beforehand to deal with any such emergency.
- (12) The regulations regarding the administration of analgesia as contained in the regulations regarding the conduct of registered midwives which shall constitute improper or disgraceful conduct and the conditions under which they may carry on their calling.

* Die volgende word so erken:—

Minnit Gas-Lugpynstillingsapparaat.
Walton-Minnit Gas-Lugapparaat.
„Amwell” Gas-Lugpynstillingsapparaat.
„Jecta” Gas-Lugpynstillingsapparaat.

* The following are so recognised:—

Minnit Gas-Air Analgesia Apparatus.
Walton Minnit Gas-Air Apparatus.
“Amwell” Gas-Air Analgesia Apparatus.
“Jecta” Gas-Air Analgesia Apparatus.

(13) Voorligting van die pasiënt ten opsigte van verlossing onder narkose.

5. (1) By voltooiing van die voorgeskrewe kursus word 'n leerling getoets om haar standaard van bekwaamheid in die gebruik van die erkende apparaat te bepaal. Die toetse word afgeneem deur—

- (a) die spesialiteit-narkotiseur of die spesialiteit-verloskundige wat die lesings gegee het;
- (b) 'n lid van die verloskundepersoneel van die goedgekeurde opleidingskool;
- (c) 'n vroedvrou teenoor wie se naam die addisionele kwalifikasie van die sertifikaat van bekwaamheid in die toediening van stikstofsukoksied- en lugpynstilling, geregistreer is.

(2) Aan 'n suksesvolle leerling word 'n bekwaamheid-sertifikaat deur die goedgekeurde opleidingskool uitgereik; met dien verstande dat 'n bekwaamheid-sertifikaat onder geen omstandighede aan 'n leerling uitgereik word nie alvorens 'n registrasiesertifikaat as 'n vroedvrou deur die raad aan haar uitgereik is.

(13) Education of the patient in respect of delivery under analgesia.

5. (1) A student, on completing the prescribed course, shall be tested to ascertain her standard of proficiency in the use of the recognised apparatus. The tests shall be conducted by—

- (a) the specialist anaesthetist or the specialist obstetrician who has given the lectures;
- (b) a member of the obstetric staff of the approved training school;
- (c) a midwife against whose name an additional qualification of the certificate of competency in the administration of nitrous oxide and air analgesia is registered.

(2) A successful student shall be issued with a certificate of proficiency by the approved training school; provided that under no circumstances shall a certificate of proficiency be issued to a student until a certificate of registration as a midwife has been issued to her by the council.

INHOUD.

No.	Departement van Gesondheid. GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING.	BLADSY
R.1300.	Die Suid-Afrikaanse Verpleegstersraad: Regulasies vir die Opleiding en Eksamineer van Vroedvroue	1

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No.	Department of Health. GOVERNMENT NOTICE.	PAGE
R.1300.	The South African Nursing Council: Regulations for the Training and Examination of Midwives	1

Die Afrikaanse Woordeboek

DELE I, II, III en IV

Deel een, twee, drie en vier van die Afrikaanse Woordeboek bevattende die letters A, B, C; D, E, F; G, H en I respektiewelik, is van die Staatsdrukker teen die volgende pryse verkrygbaar:—

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⁽¹⁾ Minimum 12 words.⁽³⁾ Minimum 48 words.⁽²⁾ Minimum 6 words.⁽⁴⁾ Minimum 7 words.⁽⁵⁾ Minimum 96 words.

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--	---

(b) Pakkette (behalwe lugpakkette) gepos in Suid-Afrika vir aflewering in Suidwes-Afrika	Tot 8 onse..... 5c Bo 8 onse tot 1 lb. 7c Vir elke bykomende lb. of gedeelte daarvan tot 11 lb. 7c
--	--

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*'n K.B.A.-diens is ook beskikbaar na en van die volgende lande van die Posunie van Afrika: Malawi (voorheen Njassaland), Mosambiek, Rhodesië en Zambië (voorheen Noord-Rhodesië).

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