



Buitengewone
Staatskoerant
Government Gazette
Extraordinary

(As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer)

(Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper)

(REGULASIEKOERANT No. 539)

Prys 10c Price
 Oorsee 15c Overseas
 POSVRY - POST FREE

(REGULATION GAZETTE No. 539)

Vol. 17.]

PRETORIA, 3 SEPTEMBER 1965.

[No. 1218.]

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING.**DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID.**

No. R. 1301.] [3 September 1965.
 DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE VERPLEEGSTERSRAAD.

REGULASIES VIR DIE OPLEIDING EN EKSAMINEER VAN ALGEMENE VERPLEEËRS.

Die Minister van Gesondheid het, in uitoefening van die bevoegdheid hom verleen by subartikel (1) van artikel elf van die Wet op Verpleging, 1957 (Wet No. 69 van 1957), sy goedkeuring geheg aan die volgende regulasies vir die opleiding en eksamineer van algemene verpleeërs, wat deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Verpleegstersraad gemaak is ter vervanging van die regulasies uitgevaardig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 941 van 28 Junie 1963:—

BEPERKING VAN OPLEIDING.

1. Leerlinge word slegs op volwasse manlike pasiënte opgelei.

OPLEIDINGSKOLE EN VERPLEEGKOLLEGES.

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

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

TOELATING TOT OPLEIDING.

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

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

(2) bewys van registrasie by die raad as 'n psigiatriese verpleër; met dien verstande dat 'n kandidaat wat nie as 'n psigiatriese verpleër geregistreer kan word nie slegs omdat hy minder as 21 jaar oud is, vir doeleindes van hierdie regulasie, as aldus geregistreer beskou sal word.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.**

No. R. 1301.] [3 September 1965.
 THE SOUTH AFRICAN NURSING COUNCIL.

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

The Minister of Health, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (1) of section eleven of the Nursing Act, 1957 (Act No. 69 of 1957), has approved of the following regulations for the training and examination of general nurses (males), made by the South African Nursing Council in substitution for the regulations published under Government Notice No. R. 941 of the 28th June, 1963:—

LIMITATION OF TRAINING.

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

TRAINING SCHOOLS AND NURSING COLLEGES.

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

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

ADMISSION TO TRAINING.

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

(1) 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 his discretion, admit a candidate who does not hold such a certificate; or

(2) proof of registration with the council as a psychiatric nurse; provided that a candidate who is debarred from registration as a psychiatric nurse only because he is under 21 years of age shall, for the purposes of this regulation, be deemed to be so registered.

[LET WEL.—Die aandag word gevestig op—

- (i) die Regulasies betreffende die Registers vir Leerlingverpleegsters en Leerlingvroedvroue, ingevolge waarvan 'n leerling binne vier (4) maande na die datum van aanvangs van opleiding [ses (6) maande in die geval van 'n Naturelle-leerling] en binne ses (6) weke na die datum van hervatting van opleiding aan 'n opleidingskool, by die raad aansoek om registrasie moet doen, en ingevolge waarvan die raad onmiddellik deur die persoon in beheer van 'n opleidingskool in kennis gestel moet word indien 'n leerling se opleiding om enige rede hoegenaamd by die opleidingskool gestaak word, met inbegrip van 'n oorplasing na 'n ander opleidingskool en of onder behoorlike outoriteit al dan nie; en
- (ii) die Regulasies betreffende die Registers vir Verpleegsters en Vroedvroue, ingevolge waarvan geen persoon onder die ouderdom van 21 jaar as 'n verpleër geregistreer mag word nie.]

OPLEIDINGSTYDPERK.

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

(2) (a) Behoudens soos anders bepaal in regulasie 5, is die opleidingstydperk drie (3) jaar; met dien verstande dat 'n Naturelle-leerling wat nie as 'n verpleër geregistreer is, of as 'n hulpverpleër ingeskryf is, op die datum van aanvangs van opleiding nie, drie (3) jaar en ses (6) maande opleiding moet deurloop. 'n Naturelle-leerling wat nie as 'n verpleër geregistreer kan word nie, slegs omdat hy minder as 21 jaar oud is, sal vir doeleindes van hierdie subparagraaf, as aldus geregistreerd beskou word.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Indien die siekteverlof wat ingevolge subparagrafe (a) en (b) toegestaan is, eenhonderd-en-tagtig (180) dae, allesinsluitend, 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 [kyk ook paragraaf (8) hieronder].

[NOTE.—Attention is directed to—

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

PERIOD OF TRAINING.

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

(2) (a) Except as otherwise provided in regulation 5, the period of training shall be three (3) 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 three (3) years and six (6) months of training. A Native student who is debarred from registration as a nurse only because he is under 21 years of age shall, for the purposes of this sub-paragraph, be deemed to be so registered.

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

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

(4) A student shall be allowed at least one day off-duty per week when in training on day duty and at least one night off-duty per week when in training on night duty.

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

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

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

(b) Additional sick leave may be granted, but 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 one hundred and eighty (180) days in all, the student shall, in addition to the prescribed period of training, undergo an extension of training equal to one half of such period, unless the council determines otherwise [see also paragraph (8) below].

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

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

(c) Die duur van enige onderbreking in die opleiding moet ingewerk word sodat die voorgeskrewe opleidings-tydperk voltooi word. Indien 'n onderbreking 'n tydperk van eenhonderd-en-tagtig (180) dae te bowe gaan, moet die leerling, benewens die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk, 'n verlenging van opleiding gelykstaande aan die helfte van die duur van sodanige onderbreking, deurloop, tensy die raad anders bepaal [kyk ook paragraaf (8) hieronder].

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

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

[LET WEL.—Die aadag word gevestig op die Regulasies betreffende die Registers vir Leerlingverpleegsters en Leerlingvroedvroue, wat van die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool vereis om die raad onmiddellik in kennis te stel indien 'n leerling se opleiding by die opleidingskool om enige rede hoegenaamd gestaak word, met inbegrip van 'n 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 her-registrasie by die raad in te dien.]

(8) Indien die tydperke siekteverlof wat ingevolge paragraaf (6) aan 'n leerling toegestaan is, tesame met die duur van 'n onderbreking in die opleiding, 'n tydperk van eenhonderd-en-tagtig (180) dae, allesinsluitend, te bowe gaan, moet die leerling, benewens die voorgeskrewe 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 indiening van die kennisgewing van voltooiing van opleiding voorgeskryf in die Regulasies betreffende die Registers vir Leerlingverpleegsters en Leerlingvroedvroue, 'n rekord van die opleiding wat deur die leerling deurloop is, in.

VRYSTELLINGS VAN OPLEIDING EN EKSAMENS.

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

- (a) moet aan die bepalings van regulasie 3 voldoen;
- (b) kry nie ingevolge meer as een van die hieropvolgende paragrawe vrystellings nie;
- (c) moet die registrasie of inskrywing wat in elke geval van toepassing is, dwarsdeur die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk en totdat die uitslae van die betrokke indeksamen gepubliseer is, in stand hou, by gebreke waarvan die toegestane vrystellings teruggetrek sal word; en
- (d) word, vir doeleindes van hierdie regulasie, as geregistreerd beskou indien hulle nie as verpleërs geregistreer kan word nie, bloot omdat hulle minder as 21 jaar oud is.

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

- (a) word van een (1) jaar van die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk vrygestel; en
- (b) kan na voltooiing van minstens ses (6) maande opleiding tot die voorlopige eksamen toegelaat word.

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

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

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

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

EXEMPTIONS FROM TRAINING AND EXAMINATIONS.

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

- (a) shall comply with the provisions of regulation 3;
- (b) shall not be granted exemptions under more than one of the succeeding paragraphs;
- (c) shall maintain the registration or enrolment applicable in each case throughout the prescribed period of training, and until the results of the final examination concerned are published, failing which the exemptions granted shall be withdrawn; and
- (d) shall, for the purposes of this regulation, be deemed to be registered if they are debarred from registration as nurses only because they are under 21 years of age.

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

- (a) is exempted from one (1) year of this prescribed period of training; and
- (b) may be admitted to the preliminary examination after completion of at least six (6) months of training.

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

- (a) word van een (1) jaar van die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk vrygestel; en
- (b) kan na voltooiing van minstens ses (6) maande opleiding tot die voorlopige eksamen toegelaat word.

(4) 'n Leerling wat op die datum van aanvangs van opleiding 'n geregistreerde psigiatrisse verpleër is—

- (a) word van agtien (18) maande van die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk vrygestel;
- (b) word van die voorlopige eksamen vrygestel; en
- (c) word van drie (3) maande van die minimum opleidingstydperk wat in algemene geneeskundige verpleging deurloop moet word, soos voorgeskryf in regulasie 6 (4) (a), vrygestel.

(5) 'n Leerling wat op die datum van aanvangs van opleiding 'n ingeskrewe hulpverpleër is—

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

(6) 'n Leerling wat nie op die datum van aanvangs van opleiding 'n geregistreerde psigiatrisse verpleër is nie, maar wat voor die aanvangs van opleiding reeds in die voorlopige eksamen vir psigiatrisse verpleërs geslaag het as 'n geregistreerde psigiatrisse leerlingverpleër, word van die voorlopige eksamen vrygestel, maar moet die lesing en demonstrasies bywoon en die praktiese opleiding deurloop, wat vir hierdie eksamen voorgeskryf word.

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

LESINGS, DEMONSTRASIES EN PRAKTIESE OPLEIDING.

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

(2) (a) 'n Leerling geregistreer aan 'n opleidingskool wat in assosiasie met 'n verpleegkollege erken is, mag die verpleegkollege vir nie meer nie as tien (10) maande, allesinsluitend, gedurende die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk bywoon; met dien verstande dat 'n leerling wat van die voorlopige eksamen insluitende die lesings, demonstrasies en praktiese opleiding wat vir hierdie eksamen voorgeskryf word, vrygestel word, die kollege vir nie meer nie as ses (6) maande, allesinsluitend, mag bywoon;

(b) 'n Naturelle-leerling van wie vereis word om drie (3) jaar en ses (6) maande opleiding ooreenkomstig regulasie 4 (2) (a) te deurloop, kan, benewens die bywonings-tydperk in subparagraaf (a) bepaal, 'n verpleegkollege gedurende die eerste ses (6) maande van opleiding bywoon vir sodanige tydperke waarop die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool mag besluit.

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

(b) 'n Naturelle-leerling van wie vereis word om drie (3) jaar en ses (6) maande opleiding ooreenkomstig regulasie 4 (2) (a) te deurloop, kan, benewens die bywonings-tydperk in subparagraaf (a) bepaal, 'n blok gedurende die eerste ses (6) maande van opleiding bywoon vir sodanige tydperke waarop die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool mag besluit.

(4) Behoudens soos anders bepaal in regulasie 5, moet elke leerling onderrig ontvang in al die verplegings-prosedures voorgeskryf in die leerplan in Bylae C en dit

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

- (a) is exempted from one (1) year of the prescribed period of training; and
- (b) may be admitted to the preliminary examination after completion of at least six (6) months of training.

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

- (a) is exempted from eighteen (18) months of the prescribed period of training;
- (b) is exempted from the preliminary examination; and
- (c) is exempted from three (3) months of the minimum period of training to be undergone in general medical nursing, as prescribed in regulation 6 (4) (a).

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

- (a) is exempted from six (6) months of the prescribed period of training; and
- (b) may be admitted to the preliminary examination after completion of at least six (6) months of training.

(6) A student, not being 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 psychiatric nurses 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.

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

LECTURES, DEMONSTRATIONS AND PRACTICAL TRAINING.

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

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

(b) A Native student who is required to undergo three (3) years and six (6) months of training in terms of regulation 4 (2) (a), may, in addition to the period of attendance provided for in sub-paragraph (a), attend at the nursing 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 ten (10) months in all during the prescribed period of training; provided that a student who is exempted from the preliminary examination including the lectures, demonstrations and practical training prescribed for this examination may not attend for more than six (6) months in all.

(b) A Native student who is required to undergo three (3) years and six (6) months of training in terms of regulation 4 (2) (a), 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) Except as otherwise provided in regulation 5, every student shall receive instruction in, and carry out, all the nursing procedures prescribed in the syllabus in Annexure

uitvoer, en moet praktiese opleiding in elk van die volgende afdelings vir minstens die volgende tydperke, wat nie aaneenlopend hoef te wees nie, deurloop:—

- (a) Algemene geneeskundige verpleging: 4 maande.
- (b) Algemene chirurgiese verpleging: 5 maande.
- (c) Ongevalle- en buitepatiëntafdeling: 1 maand.
- (d) Operasiesaal: 1 maand.

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

(5) 'n Leerling moet vir minstens een-sesde ($\frac{1}{6}$), maar hoogstens een-kwart ($\frac{1}{4}$) van die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk, opleiding op nagdiens deurloop; met dien verstande dat 'n leerling nie vir langer as drie (3) maande op een slag, opleiding op nagdiens moet deurloop nie.

(6) Waar moontlik, deurloop 'n leerling minstens een (1) maand, maar hoogstens drie (3) maande opleiding, aan 'n hospitaal vir pasiënte wat aan aansteeklike siektes ly (waarby pasiënte wat aan tuberkulose ly, ingesluit mag word); die hospitaal moet deur die raad goedgekeur word; met dien verstande dat hierdie paragraaf vir slegs een jaar vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie regulasies van toepassing is.

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

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

LEERPLAN.

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 soos voorgeskryf in Bylae C, opgestel, en is 'n skriftelike eksamen bestaande uit drie (3) vraestelle wat elk drie (3) uur duur.

TOELATING TOT DIE VOORLOPIGE EKSAMEN.

(Die aandag word gevestig op regulasies 4, 5 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 hy—

- (i) minstens nege (9) maande van die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk teen die einde van die maand waarin die betrokke eksamen afgeneem word, voltooi sal hê; met dien verstande dat 'n Naturelle-leerling van wie vereis word om drie (3) jaar en ses (6) maande opleiding ooreenkomstig regulasie 4 (2) (a) te deurloop, minstens een (1) jaar van die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk moet voltooi; of
- (ii) minstens die opleidingstydperk in regulasie 5 voorgeskryf, teen die einde van die maand waarin die betrokke eksamen plaasvind, voltooi sal hê.

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

C, and shall undergo practical training in each of the following departments for at least the following periods, which need not be continuous:—

- (a) General medical nursing: 4 months.
- (b) General surgical nursing: 5 months.
- (c) Casualty and Out-patients Department: 1 month.
- (d) Operating theatre: 1 month.

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

(5) A student shall undergo training on night duty for at least one-sixth ($\frac{1}{6}$), but for not more than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$), of the prescribed period of training; provided that a student shall not be in training on night duty for more than three (3) months at a time.

(6) Where possible, a student shall undergo at least one (1) month's training, but not more than three (3) months, in a hospital for patients suffering from communicable diseases (which may include patients suffering from tuberculosis), the hospital to be approved of by the council; provided that this paragraph shall apply only for one year as from the date of the publication of these regulations.

(7) During the first six (6) months of training a Native student who is required to undergo three (3) years and six (6) months of training in terms of regulation 4 (2) (a), 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.

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 three (3) papers of three (3) hours' duration each.

ADMISSION TO THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

(Attention is directed to regulations 4, 5 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 he will complete—

- (i) at least nine (9) months of the prescribed period of training by the end of the month in which the examination concerned takes place; provided that a Native student who is required to undergo three (3) years and six (6) months of training in terms of regulation 4 (2) (a), shall complete at least one (1) year of the prescribed period of training; or
- (ii) at least the period of training prescribed in regulation 5 by the end of the month in which the examination concerned takes place.

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

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

TOELATING TOT DIE EINDEKSAMEN.

(Die aandag word gevestig op regulasies 4, 5 en 13.)

10. (1) 'n Kandidaat moet—
- (a) in die voorlopige eksamen geslaag het, of daarvan vrygestel wees;
 - (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 afgeneem word, die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk (insluitende enige tydperk van opleiding wat ingewerk moet word en enige verlenging van opleiding) sal voltooi;
 - (ii) dat die kandidaat, benewens te voldoen aan die bepalings van subparagraaf (i), tensy hy van die voorlopige eksamen vrygestel was, teen die einde van die maand waarin die betrokke eindeksamen plaasvind, minstens agtien (18) maande opleiding sal deurloop het na die datum van die voorlopige eksamen waarin die kandidaat geslaag het;
 - (iii) dat, benewens soos anders bepaal in regulasie 5, die kandidaat teen die datum van die eerste vraestel van die betrokke eksamen, aan die bepalings van regulasie 6 sal voldoen;
 - (iv) dat die kandidaat met 'n puntetal van minstens vyftig (50) persent in 'n mondelinge en praktiese eksamen wat deur die opleidingskool afgeneem is, in elk van sy 1ste, 2de en 3de opleidingsjare geslaag het;
 - (v) wat al die verlof en siekteverlof wat gedurende die voorgeskrewe opleidingstydperk aan die kandidaat toegestaan is, uiteensit.

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

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

HERTOELATING TOT DIE VOORLOPIGE EN EINDEKSAMEN.

(Die aandag word gevestig op regulasie 13.)

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

(2) 'n Leerling wat by 'n tweede of daaropvolgende poging tot sodanige eksamen, in 'n eksamen druipe, moet elke keer drie (3) maande verdere *aaneenlopende* opleiding aan 'n opleidingskool deurloop, voordat hy weer tot die betrokke eksamen toegelaat word. Gedurende elke sodanige tydperk van drie (3) maande, moet die leerling minstens vier-en-twintig (24) lesings en demonstrasies oor die onderwerpe voorgeskryf vir die betrokke eksamen, bywoon. 'n Leerling moet aan hierdie vereistes voldoen en homself binne een (1) jaar na die datum van bekend-

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

ADMISSION TO THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

(Attention is directed to regulations 4, 5 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 of 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 periods of training which has to be made up and any extension in training) by the end of the month in which the examination concerned takes place;
 - (ii) that, in addition to complying with the provisions of sub-paragraph (i), the candidate, unless he 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 eighteen (18) months of training subsequent to the date of the preliminary examination in which the concerned;
 - (iii) that except as otherwise provided in regulation 5, the candidate will comply with the provisions of regulation 6 by the date of the first question paper of the examination concerned;
 - (iv) that the candidate has passed with an aggregate of at least fifty (50) per cent in an oral and practical examination, conducted by the training school, in each of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd years of training;
 - (v) setting out all the leave and sick leave granted to the candidate during the prescribed period of training.

(2) A candidate who is debarred from admission to a final examination *only* because of sick leave which has to be made up may, at the discretion of the council and on the written application of the person in charge of the training school, lodged with the council not later than the prescribed closing date for the lodging of applications for admission to the examination concerned, be admitted to the examination and the sick leave made up after the examination; provided that the period of sick leave to be made up after the examination shall not exceed three (3) months.

(3) A candidate who does not present himself 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.

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 shall not be admitted to the examination immediately following the one in which he failed.

(2) A student who fails in an examination at the second or at a subsequent attempt at such examination shall each time undergo three (3) months further *continuous* training at a training school before being re-admitted to the examination concerned. During each such period of three (3) months the student shall attend at least twenty-four (24) lectures and demonstrations in the subject prescribed for the examination concerned. A student

making van die uitslae van die laaste eksamen waarin hy onsuksesvol was, weer vir eksamen aanmeld, by gebreke waarvan daar van hom vereis sal word om sodanige verdere opleiding te deurloop waarop die raad mag besluit.

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

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

EKSAMENPUNTE.

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

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

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

(4) Kandidate word nie in volgorde van verdienste geplaas nie en geen inligting aangaande punte of plekke van kandidate word verstrek nie, bhalwe 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) (a) Die voorlopige eksamen word drie (3) keer per jaar gedurende die maande Februarie, Junie en Oktober gehou en aansoeke om toelating en hertoelating moet op of voor 7 Januarie, 7 Mei en 7 September, onderskeidelik, by die raad ingedien word.

(b) Die eindeksamen word drie (3) keer per jaar gedurende die maande Maart, Julie en November gehou en aansoeke om toelating en hertoelating moet op of voor 7 Januarie, 7 Mei en 7 September, onderskeidelik, by die raad ingedien word.

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

(a) by aansoek om toelating of hertoelating tot die voorlopige eksamen, 'n bedrag van twee rand (R2);

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

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

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

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

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

shall comply with these requirements and present himself for re-examination within one (1) year of the date of the publication of the results of the last examination in which he was unsuccessful, failing which he shall undergo such further training as the council may decide upon.

A student falling in this category shall lodge with the application for re-admission to an examination a certificate by the person in charge of the training school that he has complied with these requirements, or that he will have complied 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 himself for re-examination within a period of one (1) year of the date of the publication of the results of such examination, failing which he shall undergo such further training as the council may decide upon, before being re-admitted to the examination.

EXAMINATION MARKS.

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 the candidates shall be given, except in connection with a prize or award approved of by the council.

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

13. (1) The person in charge of a training school shall notify the council 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) (a) The preliminary examination shall be held three (3) times a year during the months of February, June and October and applications for admission and re-admission shall be lodged with the council on or before the 7th January, the 7th May and the 7th September, respectively.

(b) The final examination shall be held three (3) times a year during the months of March, July and November and applications for admission and re-admission shall be lodged with the council on or before the 7th January, the 7th May, and the 7th September, respectively.

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

(a) On application for admission or re-admission to the preliminary examination, a fee of two rand (R2);

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

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

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

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

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

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

EKSAMENSENTRUMS.

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

EKSAMINATORE EN MODERATORE.

15. Eksaminatore en moderatore word deur die raad aangestel.

HER-NASIEN 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 sy antwoorde te laat hernasien:

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

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

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

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

TOEPASSING VAN HIERDIE REGULASIES.

17. Hierdie regulasies is slegs van toepassing op leerlinge wat op of na die datum van uitvaardiging met opleiding begin; met dien verstande dat die raad na goeddunke, en onderhewig aan sodanige voorwaardes waarop hy mag besluit, leerlinge wat voor daardie datum geregistreer is, mag 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 'n groep hospitale, of 'n hospitaal in assosiasie met 'n verpleegkollege, of 'n groep hospitale in assosiasie met 'n verpleegkollege.

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

(1) 'n geregistreerde algemene verpleër of geregistreerde algemene verpleegster by die raad aangedui staan as die persoon in beheer van die opleidingskool. So 'n persoon is aan die raad verantwoordelik en moet die raad tevrede stel dat elke leerling behoorlike onderrig in die teoretiese en praktiese aspekte van die leerplan voorgeskryf in Bylae C ontvang;

(2) waar 'n opleidingskool uit 'n groep hospitale bestaan, 'n skema, wat die soort opleiding aandui wat by elke hospitaal deurloop moet word, vir die plasing van leerlinge in die verskillende hospitale gedurende hulle opleidingstydperk vir goedkeuring deur die raad voorgelê word;

(3) in die geval van 'n opleidingskool wat uit 'n hospitaal of 'n groep hospitale in assosiasie met 'n verpleegkollege bestaan—

(a) 'n skema vir die korrelasie van teoretiese opleiding en praktiese opleiding vir die raad se goedkeuring ingedien word; en

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

EXAMINATION CENTRES.

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

MODERATORS AND EXAMINERS.

15. Moderators and examiners 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 his answers re-assessed.

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

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

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

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

APPLICATIONS 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 shall consist of a hospital, or of a group of hospitals, or of a hospital in association with a nursing college, or of a group of hospitals in association with a nursing college.

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

(1) a registered general nurse (male) or registered general nurse is designated to the council as the person in charge of the training school. Such person shall be responsible to and shall satisfy the council that every student receives adequate instruction in the theoretical and practical aspects of the syllabus prescribed in Annexure C;

(2) in the case of a training school consisting of a group of hospitals, a scheme for the posting of students to the various hospitals during their period of training, indicating the type of training to be undergone at each hospital, is submitted for the council's approval;

(3) in the case of a training school consisting of a hospital, or a group of hospitals, in association with a nursing college—

(a) a scheme for the correlation of theoretical training and practical training is submitted for the council's approval; and

- (b) 'n skema wat in die geval van 'n groep hospitale, die tydperke en soorte opleiding uiteensit wat by elke hospitaal deurloop gaan word vir die raad se goedkeuring voorgelê word;
- (4) voorsiening gemaak word in 'n opleidingskool wat bestaan uit 'n hospitaal of 'n groep hospitale vir bevredigende akkommodasie vir lesings en demonstrasies, en die nodige toerusting, modelle en biblioteekfasiliteite vir behoorlike onderrig van leerlinge beskikbaar is;
- (5) bewys gelewer word tot tevreidenheid van die raad dat in die hospitaal (hospitale)—
- (a) 'n daaglikse gemiddeld van minstens vyftig (50) beddens, beset deur volwasse manlike pasiënte, waarvan minstens twintig (20) geneeskundige gevalle, en minstens twintig (20) chirurgiese gevalle moet wees, beskikbaar is vir die opleiding van leerlinge;
- (b) fasiliteite beskikbaar is vir die behoorlike opleiding van leerlinge in al die onderwerpe voorgeskryf in die leerplan;
- (6) Al die lede van die verpleegpersoneel wat deelneem aan die opleiding van leerlinge, geregistreerde algemene verpleërs of geregistreerde algemene verpleegsters is;
- (7) leerlinge by toelating tot opleiding geneeskundig ondersoek word;
- (8) 'n minimum van een leerling en 'n maksimum van vyf leerlinge toegelaat word vir elke geregistreerde algemene verpleër of geregistreerde algemene verpleegster wat normaalweg op die personeel van die hospitaal werksaam is;
- (9) die raad die reg het om sodanige inligting te vra as wat hy nodig mag ag en om op enige saak waar sy vereistes blykbaar nie behoorlik nagekom word nie, of op enige saak wat na sy mening die opleiding van leerlinge benadeel, te wys en om in enige geval wat onbevredigend bly, sy goedkeuring te weerhou, op te hef of in te trek;
- (10) die raad, of enige persoon daartoe afgevaardig deur die raad, die reg het om te eniger tyd die opleidingskool te inspekteer en om sodanige inligting te vra as wat nodig geag mag word;
- (11) die raad, of enige persoon daartoe afgevaardig deur die raad, die reg het om die mondelinge en praktiese eksamens waarna in regulasie 10 (1) (c) (iv) verwys word, te inspekteer.

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

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

BYLAE B.

VEREISTES EN VOORWAARDES VIR GOEDKEURING VAN VERPLEEGKOLLEGES.

1. 'n Inrigting kan as 'n verpleegkollege goedgekeur word indien dit aan die volgende vereistes voldoen:—
- (1) 'n Verpleegkollege moet geassosieer wees met 'n hospitaal of 'n groep hospitale wat deur die raad vir praktiese opleiding goedgekeur is.
- (2) 'n Geregistreerde algemene verpleër, wat ook as 'n dosent (algemene verpleging, verpleër) geregistreer is, of 'n geregistreerde algemene verpleegster wat ook as 'n dosent (algemene verpleging) geregistreer is, moet in beheer van die verpleegkollege wees en is aan die raad verantwoordelik vir die reëling van die opleiding wat aan die verpleegkollege gegee word.

- (b) a scheme setting out the periods and types of training to be undergone at each hospital, in the case of a group of hospitals, is submitted for the council's approval;
- (4) provision is made in a training school consisting of a hospital or a group of hospitals for satisfactory accommodation for lectures and demonstrations and the necessary equipment, models and library facilities for the proper instruction of students shall be available;
- (5) proof is furnished to the satisfaction of the council that in the hospital(s)—
- (a) a daily average of at least fifty (50) beds occupied by adult male patients, of which at least twenty (20) shall be medical cases and at least twenty (20) shall be surgical cases, is available for the training of students;
- (b) facilities are available for the adequate training of students in all the subjects prescribed in the syllabus;
- (6) all members of the nursing staff who take part in the training of students are registered general nurses (male) or registered general nurses;
- (7) students are medically examined upon admission to training;
- (8) a minimum of one student and a maximum of five students are admitted for each registered general nurse (male) or registered general nurse normally employed on the staff of the hospital;
- (9) 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;
- (10) the council or any person deputed thereto by the council shall have the right to inspect the training school at any time and to call for such information as may be deemed necessary;
- (11) the council or any person deputed thereto by the council shall have the right to inspect the oral and practical examinations referred to in regulation 10 (1) (c) (iv).

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

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

ANNEXURE B.

REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS FOR THE APPROVAL OF NURSING COLLEGES.

1. An institution may be approved of as a nursing college if it complies with the following requirements:—
- (1) A nursing college shall be associated with a hospital or a group of hospitals approved of by the council for practical training.
- (2) A registered general nurse (male) who is also registered as a tutor (general nursing male) or a registered general nurse who is also registered as a tutor (general nursing) shall be in charge of the nursing college and shall be responsible to the council for the conduct of the training given at the nursing college.

- (3) Voorsiening moet in 'n kollege gemaak word vir bevredigende akkommodasie vir lesings en demonstrasies, en die nodige toerusting, modelle en biblioteekfasiliteite vir behoorlike onderrig van leerlinge moet beskikbaar wees.
- (4) Die raad het die reg om sodanige inligting te vra as wat hy nodig mag ag, en om op enige saak waar sy vereistes blykbaar nie behoorlik nagekom word nie, of op enige saak wat na sy mening die opleiding van leerlinge benadeel, te wys en om in enige geval wat onbevredigend blyk 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 enige tyd 'n verpleegkollege te inspekteer en om sodanige inligting te vra as wat nodig geag mag word.

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

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

BYLAE C.

LEERPLAN.

[LET WEL.

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

(ii) Waar fasiliteite beskikbaar is, is dit wenslik dat alle leerlinge onder toesig die verskillende maatskaplike werksaamhede soos maatskaplike welvaartsentrums, rehabilitatiewe en beroepsopleidingsentrums, werkloosheidshulpdienste, distriksverpleegdienste, subekonomiese behuisingskemas, fabriekwelvaartsentrums en munisipale gesondheidsafdelings, moet besoek. Waar moontlik, moet reëlins getref word vir kort verklarende praatjies deur die persone in beheer van hierdie werksaamhede.

(iii) Waar fasiliteite beskikbaar is, is dit wenslik dat alle leerlinge 'n tydperk van hoogstens drie (3) maande, allesinsluitende, in 'n psigiatrisse eenheid deur die raad goedgekeur, sal deurbring.]

(1) Geskiedenis van Verpleging.

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

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

(2) Etiek en beheer van verplegingspraktyk.

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

(3) Provision shall be made in a college for satisfactory accommodation for lectures and demonstrations and the necessary equipment, models and library facilities for the proper instruction of students shall be available.

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

(5) The council or a person deputed thereto by the council shall have the right to inspect a nursing college at any time and to call for such information as may be deemed necessary.

2. Notwithstanding the conditions and requirements set out in paragraph 1, the council may, in its discretion, approve of an institution as a nursing college of such institution does not comply with one or more of the said conditions and requirements. Any such approval may be granted upon such conditions as the council may determine.

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

ANNEXURE C.

SYLLABUS.

[NOTE.

(i) The social, psychological and physical relationships in disease as well as the preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative aspects must be emphasised in the teaching of the syllabus.

(ii) Wherever the facilities are available it is desirable that all students should visit under supervision the various social agencies such as social welfare centres, rehabilitative and vocational training centres, unemployment relief centres, district nursing services, sub-economic housing schemes, factory welfare centres and municipal health departments. Wherever possible arrangements should be made for short explanatory talks to be given by the persons in charge of these agencies.

(iii) Wherever facilities are available, it is desirable that all students spend a period of not more than three (3) months in all in a psychiatric unit approved by the council.]

(1) History of Nursing.

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

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

(2) Ethics and Conduct of Nursing Practice.

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

(3) *Natuurkunde.*

'n Elementêre inleiding tot die volgende:—

- (a) Gasse, vloeistowwe en vaste stowwe. Oplossings en suspensies, filtrasie, presipitasie, kristallasie, diffusie en osmose.
- (b) Sure, basisse en soute. Neutralisasie.
- (c) Water, permanente en tydelike hardheid.
- (d) Die atmosfeer en atmosferiese druk. Die Barometer.
- (e) Digtheid.
- (f) Hitte en temperatuur. Fahrenheit- en Celsius-skale.
- (g) Gebruike en gevare van: suurstof, koolstofsuiersgas, stikstofsuiersgas.
- (h) Mate en gewigte: Berekening 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) *Essensieel.*—Selle en weefsels, die rangskikking en elementêre geheel-struktuur van organe en hulle funksies; die liggaam as 'n geheel; die vernaamste holtes en hulle inhoud.
- (c) *Die skeletstelsel.*—Name en posisies van die groter beendere; name en posisies van groepe kleiner beentjies (bv. pols-, voet-, werwel-); die skedel; die bekken; gewigte-soorte, geheel-struktuur en funksie.
- (d) *Die spierstelsel.*—Soorte spiere—willekeurige, onwillekeurige, hartspiere; manier van werking; naam en ligging van die volgende:—

Trapezius, sternokleidomastoid, deltoïd, biceps, triceps, diafragma, en as groepe: latissimus dorsi, psoas, die borsspiere, buikwand; sakrospinalis, glutei, quadriceps femoris, die skenkel-senings as 'n groep, gastrocnemius, soleus, kuitspiere, tussenribspiere en spiere van die bekkenbodembodem.

- (e) *Bloedsomloopstelsel.*—Die hart en sy funksies, sy holtes, hartsak, groot bloedvate, posisie en rigting van die vernaamste bloedvate van die liggaam; slagare, haarvate en are. Groot bloedsomloop, longbloedsomloop en die poortaarbloedsomloop. Bloed, die bestanddele en funksies daarvan. Bloedvormende organe, beenmurg, milt, limfkliere; pols, bloeddruk, bloeding en fisiologiese reaksie daarop. Limfatiese stelsel. Kort verwysing na limfatiese dreinerings, limfkliere en hulle doel.
- (f) *Spysverteringstelsel.*—Eenvoudige anatomie en funksie van die spysverteringskanaal, mond, farinks, esofagus, maag, dunderm, lewer, 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 en 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 rugmurgvliese en serebrospinaalvloe; hulle verwantskap en hoof funksies (besonderhede van

(3) *Physical Science.*

An elementary introduction of the following:—

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

(4) *Anatomy and Physiology.*

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

- (a) *Introduction.*
- (b) *Essential.*—Cells and tissues, the arrangement and elementary gross structure of organs and their functions; the body as a whole; chief cavities and their contents.
- (c) *Skeletal System.*—Names and positions of the larger bones; names and positions of groups of smaller bones (e.g. carpal, tarsal, vertebrae); the skull; the pelvis; joints—types, gross structure and functions.
- (d) *Muscular System.*—Types of muscles—voluntary, involuntary, cardiac; mode of action, name and situation of the following:—

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

- (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

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*.—Kort oorsig van die struktuur en funksies.

(l) *Endokriene stelsel*.—Kort oorsig van die posisie en funksies van die buislose kliere.

(5) *Noodhulp*.

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

Beenbreuke, ontwrigtings en verstuiptings; hulle tekens, simptome, soorte en behandeling.

Noodbehandeling vir skok, ineenstorting en bewusteloosheid.

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

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

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

Metodes van kunsmatige asemhaling. Algemene vergifte en teëgifte daarvoor.

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

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

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

Aanwend van verbande.—Aanwend van driehoekverbande en hangverbande; aanwend van rolverbande.

(6) *Higiëne*.

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

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

(c) *Higiëne in die huis*.—Sindelikeit; 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 die bewaring van die grond.

(8) *Dieet terapie*.

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

required). Brief reference to organs of special senses; motor, sensory and autonomic nerves; position of brachial plexus and sacral plexus, sciatic nerve, facial and radial nerve; the functions of and an elementary outline of the structure of the eye and the ear.

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

(l) *Endocrine System*.—Brief outline of the 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 sprain; their signs, symptoms, varieties and treatment.

Emergency treatment of shock, collapse and unconsciousness.

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

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

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

Method 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; bed-making; removal of clothes.

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

(6) *Hygiene*.

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

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

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

(d) *Public Hygiene* (in outline only).—The need for organised services in the community—good water supply; lighting; disposal of refuse; dairies; abattoirs; the prevention of infection; the provision of clinics, fever hospitals (including tuberculoses 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) *Diet Therapy*.

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

(9) *Teorie en praktyk van Verpleging.*

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

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

(b) *Die pasiënt:—*

- (i) *Toelating en waarneming van pasiënt.*—Voorbereiding vir ontvangs; toelating; bewaring van besittings; waarneming van fisiese abnormaleite. Temperatuur; pols; asemhaling; urine; stoelgange; braaksel; sputum; hoës; slaap; eetlus; vel; kleur; mond; posisie; gemoedstemming en bewussyn.
- (ii) *Algemene versorging van pasiënt.*—Bad—bed, badkamer, afspensing. Versorging van mond, neus, oë, ore, hare, naels, drukplekke en drukere. Bedopmaak en gebruik van alle bykomstighede. Voorskryf van diëte. Opdis van maaltye, voed van die hulpelose pasiënt. Om die pasiënt te laat opstaan. Ontslag van pasiënt. Uitle van oordenedes.
- (iii) *Spesiale behandelings en prosedures.*—Lawemente; insit van flatusbuis; irrigasie; suurstofterapie; warm omslae; warm pappe; plaaslike aanwendings; versorging van wonde, droë en nat brandwonde; behandeling vir skok en bloeding; kateterisasie; aanwend van verbande; verwydering van stoppels en buise; kunsmatige voeding.
- (iv) *Verplegingstegnieke ten opsigte van.*—Bloeddruk; bloedoortapping; suiging en dreinerings; lumbale en sisternale punksies; gebruik van gips; rekverbande en spalke; kunsmatige pneumotoraks; insnuwing.
- (v) *Versorging voor en na 'n operasie.*
- (vi) *Voorbereiding vir ondersoek van pasiënt.*—Algemeen; rektaal; blaas; X-straal.
- (vii) *Verkryging van monsters vir ondersoek.*—Proefpluise en smere; bloed; sputum; urine; maaginhoud; stoelgange.
- (viii) *Materia Medica en Geneeskunde.*

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

(c) *Algemeen:—*

- (i) *Sterilisasie.*—Beginsels en metodes, met besondere aandag aan die sterieleer van instrumente, spuite, trommels en pakke. Asepsie; antiseptiese; ontsmettingsmiddels.
 - (ii) *Verslae uitskryf en verslag doen.*
 - (iii) *Hou van saal en pasiëntrekords.*
 - (iv) *Neem, aanteken en uitvoer van geneeshere se bevels.*
 - (v) *Saalbeheer.*—Skoopmaak van saal en meubels. Toesig oor bediendes.
- Bestel van toerusting, metodes van aanvulling, apteek.
- Die doeltreffende gebruik van tyd en materiaal.

(9) *Theory and Practice of Nursing.*

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

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

(b) *The Patient:—*

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

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, instillations, inunctions, inhalations, suppositories. Observation of untoward effects of drugs in common use; special nursing care of patients to whom drugs with specific action have been administered; poisons and antidotes.

(c) *General:—*

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

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

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

(10) Bakteriologie.

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

(11) Geneeskundige verpleging (insluitende geriatriese verpleging).

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

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

Bloedvormende stelsel.—Anemieë, milt, beenmurg.

Endokriene stelsel.—Siektes van die skildklier, hipofise, binnere en geslagskliere.

Bloedsomloopstelsel.—Hart- en bloedvatsiektes; kenmerke van hartversakking; pols—spoed, aard en ritme; bloeddruk, ateroos; aneurisma; gangreen; edeem; watersug; anasarka; sianose; effusies.

Asemhalingstelsel.—Asemhalingsiektes; verskillende soorte asemhaling; hoë; sianose; aard van hoëspuug en pyn.

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

Huidstelsel.—Velsiektes.

Senustelsel.—Organiese en funksioneel; akute en kroniese siektes van die senustelsel.

Manlike voortplantingstelsel.—Siektes van die manlike voortplantingstelsel.

Algemene en Metabole siektes.—Rumatiek; gewrigsontsteking; suikersiekte; jig; wanvoeding en gebreksiektes.

Aansteeklike siektes (insluitende aangeebare siektes).—Manier van infeksie en verspreiding; inkubasie- en isolasietydperke; voorsorgmaatreëls teen verspreiding.

Parasitiese siektes.

Siektes van die oog, oor, neus, keel.

(12) Chirurgiese verpleging.

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

Inflammasie.

Wonde.

Brandwonde en sere.

Gewasse en siste.

Beenbreuke en ontwigtings.

Bloeding.

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

(c) *Asepsie en antiseptiese.*—Algemene beginsels, metodes van sterilisasie, chirurgiese reinheid.

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

Behandeling—helend en versagend.

(e) *Oogheekkundige toestande.*—Oogtoestande te wyte aan algemene en plaaslike sieketoeestande en aan abnormaleite en besering van die visuele organe.

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

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

(10) Bacteriology.

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

(11) Medical Nursing (Including Geriatric Nursing).

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

Alimentary System.—Appetite, nausea, vomiting, character of vomit, pain, indigestion; state of bowels; character of stools; jaundice; disease of gastro-intestinal tract, including liver and pancreas.

Haemopoietic System.—Anaemias, spleen, marrow.

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

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

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

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

Integumentary System.—Skin diseases.

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

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

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

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

Parasitic Diseases.

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat.

(12) Surgical Nursing.

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

Inflammation.

Wounds.

Burns and Ulcers.

Tumours and Cysts.

Fractures and Dislocations.

Haemorrhage.

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

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

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

Treatment—curative and palliative.

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

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

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

(h) *Operasiesaaltegniek.*

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

(13) *Narkosemiddels.*

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

(14) *Spesiale onderwerpe.*

(a) *Versorging van die bewustelose pasiënt.*—Floute; stuip trekking; koma.

(b) Die rol van die verpleër as 'n gesondheidsopvoeder met betrekking tot al die gedeeltes van die leerplan wat in verband staan met die bevordering van liggaamlike en geestesgesondheid in die gemeenskap.

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

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

(h) *Operating Theatre Technique.*

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

(13) *Anaesthetics.*

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

(14) *Special Subjects.*

(a) *Care of the Unconscious Patient.*—Faint, convulsion, coma.

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

INHOUD.

No.	BLADSY
Departement van Gesondheid. GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING.	
R.1301. Die Suid-Afrikaanse Verpleegstersraad: Regulasies vir die Opleiding en Eksamineer van Algemene Verpleërs ...	1

CONTENTS.

No.	PAGE
Department of Health. GOVERNMENT NOTICE.	
R.1301. The South African Nursing Council: Regulations for the Training and Examination of General Nurses (Males) ...	1

Die Delfstowwe van Suid-Afrika

Die vierde uitgawe van *Die Delfstowwe van Suid-Afrika*

is nou beskikbaar

Prys R3.33

VERKRYGBAAR VAN DIE STAATSDRUKKER, PRETORIA EN KAAPSTAD

The Mineral Resources of South Africa

The fourth edition of *The Mineral Resources in South Africa*

is now available

Price R3.33

OBTAINABLE FROM THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PRETORIA AND CAPE TOWN

Maak gebruik van die . . .

Posspaarbank!

wat

'n staatswaarborg, strenge geheimhouding en ongeëwenaarde fasiliteite in verband met inlaes en opvragings verskaf.

Die rentekoers op inlaes in gewone rekenings is $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ per jaar.

Op bedrae wat in Spaarbanksertifikate belê word, is die rente $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ per jaar.

R20,000 kan in Spaarbanksertifikate belê word.

OPEN VANDAG 'N REKENING!

Use the . . .

Post Office Savings Bank

which provides

state security; strict secrecy and unrivalled facilities for deposits and withdrawals.

Deposits in ordinary accounts earn interest at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum.

Amounts invested in Savings Bank Certificates earn interest at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum.

R20,000 may be invested in Savings Bank Certificates.

OPEN AN ACCOUNT TODAY!