



THE LEAGUE
OF
RED CROSS SOCIETIES

2, AVENUE VELASQUEZ (PARC MONCEAU)

PARIS (VIII^E)

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13-99

15 Manchester Square, W.1.

8th May, 1928.

REFERENCE N°

Miss Monkhouse,
Bedford College,
Regent's Park,
W.1.

Dear Miss Monkhouse,

I am enclosing copies of the outlines received from Miss Hodgman and Miss Brown in which I thought you would be interested.

With my kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Nan L. Dorsey.
Superintendent.

NLD/wmg.

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Miss. Monahan

METHODS OF TEACHING IN NURSING SCHOOLS

Miss Hodgman.

- I. Introduction - Plan of course; subjects of discussion; assignments; bibliography.

Fundamental problems in nursing education as they relate to the historical background of nursing schools; the relation to hospitals; economic situations; apprenticeship methods; demand for nurses; the present enlarged fields of work with diverse aims.

- II. Present Aims and Developments in Nursing Education - Economic independence of schools; sound vocational education - methods; curriculum development in relation to changing needs; the educational background of students of nursing; length of course, etc; developments in various countries.
- III. The Curriculum - How developed; meaning of "job analysis"; content (nursing education as opposed to medical education); organisation and correlation of theory and practise; methods of teaching in general.
- IV. Theoretical Curriculum - Qualification of instructors; relation to practise; nursing courses as such; history of nursing; practical nurse; public health; content and method. Can nursing ethics be taught "theoretically"? Health education through health supervision.
- V. Practical Curriculum - Classroom teaching and demonstration. (Demonstration of). Content in practical nursing procedures.
- VI. Teaching through Practical Experience - Value as a method of instruction; relation to modern educational ideas; objectives; & relation to "ethics"; supervision of practical work; organisation of, in relation to hospital; problems of teaching in relation
- VII. to hours of duty; arrangement of experience; organisation of work; kind and amount of supervision needed; use of records of experience, case studies, bedside clinics, routines, efficiency reports.
- VIII. Teaching in Out Patient Clinics and in Public Health Nursing - Organisation, aims, content and method.

Miss. March 1911

OUTLINE OF COURSE ON "HEALTH EDUCATION" - Miss Browne.

1. Introduction - Ideal and practical aim of Health Education.
Analysis of groups to be taught.
Concentration on School Child.
Training of Normal Students in Health Education.
Outline of Course for Normal Students.
Discussion:- I understand that in France plans are being made for giving public health nurses a period of training in the principles and methods of teaching in Normal Schools and to give students in Normal School public health instruction. In Jugo-Slavia, Normal School students attend Child Clinics during the afternoons for a period of one month. I should like the representatives of other countries to discuss similar work being done or being planned in their countries.

2. Healthful conditions in schools.
Since it is obviously impossible to teach health in any school which breaks all or most of the laws of hygiene, teachers and public health nurses must be conversant with ideal conditions and should work to secure them.
Discussion:- School Site, Building, Lighting, Ventilating, Desks and Seats, Cleaning, Toilets, Water Supply.

3. Recognition of Physical Defects in children.
Since it is obviously impossible for a child who has physical defects to attain a full measure of health, it is necessary for results in health teaching that remediable defects be treated, and that teacher and public health nurse should have a sympathetic understanding of the handicaps from which such children suffer in school life.
Discussion:- The signs and symptoms of the commoner defects and diseases which teachers and public health nurses should be able to detect.

4. Teaching of health in Elementary and Secondary Schools - what to teach - how to teach it.
Discussion of outlines of health teaching for children from 5 to 10 years; from 10 to 14; from 14 to 17 years.
Demonstration of a Marionette Theatre.
" " " Health Play.

5. Motivation in Health Teaching.
Lantern Slides.
Discussion of Junior Red Cross as a powerful motive in the practice of the rules of healthy living.

6. (a) Health Instruction of Adolescents who have left School.
(b) Health instruction of the General Public.
Discussion of outlines and methods to be used for (1) Adolescents,

(2) the General Public.

Demonstration of Home Nursing procedure by a group of teen-age girls.

7. Instruction in the Home.

Outlines on (Ante-natal
(Maternal
(Infant Welfare.

Demonstration of Mother-Craft teaching.

Discussion of the Demonstration.

8. The Health of the Pre-School Child.

Group Instruction of mothers.

The Nursery School.

Demonstration of health teaching in the homes by Visiting Nurses
(Public Health Nurses who include bedside care in their
duties).

Discussion of habit formation and Behaviour Problems among Pre-
School children.