

CHAPTER 214
NURSES AND MIDWIVES REGISTRATION ACT

• Act • Subsidiary Legislation •

ACT

Act No. 15 of 2003

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**CHAPTER 214
NURSES AND MIDWIVES REGISTRATION ACT**

An Act to make new provisions for the registration and regulation of nurses, midwives and nursing assistants, and for connected purposes.

[Act No. 15 of 2003.]

[31st October, 2003.]

PART I

Preliminary

1. Short title

This Act may be cited as the Nurses and Midwives Registration Act.

2. Interpretation

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

“Council” means the Nurses and Midwives Council of Grenada established by section 3;

“Minister” means the Minister responsible for health matters;

“nurse” includes a nurse practitioner;

“register” means the nurses register kept under section 10, the register of nursing assistants kept under section 11, or the midwives register kept under section 12, as the case may be;

“Secretary” means the Secretary of the Council appointed under section 8(1).

PART II

Nurses and Midwives Council of Grenada

3. Nurses and Midwives Council of Grenada

(1) This section establishes the Nurses and Midwives Council of Grenada as a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal.

(2) Sections 44 to 49 of the Interpretation and General Provisions Act, Chapter 153, apply to the Council.

(3) The Council may enter into any agreement and do any thing that a body corporate may lawfully do and that in the opinion of the Council is necessary or desirable for the performance of its functions under this Act.

4. Composition of the Council

(1) The Council consists of—

- (a) the Chief Nursing Officer as chairperson;
- (b) the Chief Medical Officer;
- (c) the Director of Nursing Services;
- (d) the Director of the Nursing School;
- (e) the Chief Community Health Nurse;
- (f) three members nominated by the Grenada Nursing Association;
- (g) one member nominated by psychiatric nurses;
- (h) one registered nursing assistant;
- (i) one registered midwife;
- (j) one registered medical practitioner.

(2) The members of the Council mentioned in subsection (1)(g) to (j) are appointed by the Minister and serve for three years but may be re-appointed.

5. Procedure of the Council

(1) The procedure of the Council shall be as set out in the Schedule.

(2) The Council may appoint committees and may delegate to a committee any of its powers.

(3) Subject to this Act and the Schedule, the Council may govern its own procedure.

6. Dissolution of existing Council and Board

(1) Upon the commencement of this Act, the General Nursing Council of Grenada established by the Nurses Registration Act, (“the existing Council”) and the Midwives Board established by section 2 of the Midwives Act, (“the existing Board”) are dissolved.

(2) Upon the commencement of this Act, the assets and liabilities of the existing Council and the existing Board become the assets and liabilities of the Council, with necessary modifications in respect of nomenclature and other matters.

(3) Upon the commencement of this Act, the members of the existing Council and of the existing Board cease to be members of either body but are eligible for membership of the Council as if they had not previously served on the Council.

(4) Section 32(1) of this Act applies with respect to nurses and nursing assistants registered or enrolled under the Nurses Registration Act.

(5) Section 32(1) of this Act applies in respect of midwives registered under the Midwives Act.

7. Functions of the Council

The functions of the Council are—

- (a) to maintain registers of nurses, nursing assistants and midwives, in accordance with this Act and the regulations;
- (b) to enter on the respective register the name of any person who is qualified and who applies in accordance with this Act and the regulations;
- (c) to remove from the respective register the name of any person whose name ought to be removed in accordance with this Act and the regulations;
- (d) to conduct examinations of persons who wish to be registered on a register and who do not have appropriate qualifications;
- (e) to conduct disciplinary enquiries in respect of any registered nurse, nursing assistant or midwife against whom a disciplinary allegation is made;
- (f) to advise the Minister on any matter relating to nursing and midwifery on which the Minister asks for advice or on which the Council wishes to give advice;
- (g) to liaise with counterpart bodies in member states of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM);
- (h) to verify overseas training institutions qualifications in nursing and midwifery that will be recognised for purposes of this Act;
- (i) to prescribe continuing professional education for nurses and midwives who are registered under this Act;
- (j) to specify the functions of different classes of nurses and midwives;
- (k) to prescribe qualifications for teachers of nursing and midwifery;
- (l) to certify suitable nursing schools in Grenada together with the buildings, teachers, facilities and curriculum;
- (m) generally, to ensure as far as possible maintenance of standards in the nursing and midwifery professions in Grenada.

8. Appointment of officers, and financial provisions

(1) The Council may, with the approval of the Minister, appoint a person to be Secretary of the Council and may employ, subject to the Minister's approval of the total number employed, such other officers as the Council considers necessary.

(2) Expenses incurred by the Council in carrying this Act into effect, including expenses in connection with examinations and registration required by the Council, are to be defrayed out of monies provided through a subvention from the Ministry and fees collected by the Council.

(3) The accounts of the Council must be audited in a manner, and by a person, that the Council, subject to the approval of the Minister, from time to time appoints, and copies of the accounts and of any report made on the accounts must be transmitted to all members of the Council and to any other persons as the Council directs.

9. Reports

(1) The Council must send to the Minister, within six months after the end of each financial year, a report of its activities for the previous financial year, together with a copy of the accounts referred to in section 8(4).

(2) The Minister must cause the report and accounts to be laid before Parliament as soon as practicable after receiving them.

PART III

Registration of Nurses, Nursing Assistants and Midwives

10. Register of nurses

(1) The Council must maintain a nurses register containing—

- (a) a general part, listing the names of all persons who satisfy the conditions for registration in that part;
- (b) a part listing the names of those nurses who are trained in the care of persons suffering from mental illness;
- (c) a part listing nurse practitioners;
- (d) a part listing nurse anaesthetists;
- (e) a part listing public health nurses;
- (f) other parts as may be determined by Council.

(2) If a person satisfies the conditions for registration in a part of the nurses register other than the general part, the name of that person may be included in other parts notwithstanding that it is also included in the general part.

11. Register of nursing assistants

The Council must maintain a register of nursing assistants in which must be entered such information as the Council determines.

12. Register of midwives

The Council must maintain a register of midwives in which must be entered such information as the Council determines.

13. Registration

(1) Any person who is appropriately qualified, whether or not he or she is a citizen of Grenada, may apply to the Secretary for registration in the appropriate register.

(2) An application must be in a form approved by the Council and be accompanied by evidence of payment of the prescribed fee.

(3) The application form and fees must be submitted to the Secretary.

(4) Upon receipt of an application duly completed, the Secretary must submit the application to the Council within fourteen days for consideration.

(5) The Council may request further evidence of qualifications.

14. Issue of certificate

(1) The Secretary must issue a certificate of registration to an applicant approved by the Council.

(2) Each entry in a register must include, with respect to the person to whom the entry relates, an indication of the manner in which he or she became entitled to be registered.

(3) A copy of a register printed by the authority of the Council is evidence that the persons specified in it are registered as nurses, nursing assistants or midwives, as the case

may be, and the absence of the name of a person from such a copy is evidence that the person is not so registered.

(4) A certificate signed by the Secretary that the name of a person whose name does not appear in a copy of the register is evidence that the person is registered.

(5) A certificate signed by the Secretary that the name of a person whose name appears in the register has been removed from it, and of the date of the removal, is evidence of the fact that the person is not registered and of the date as from which he or she ceased to be registered.

15. Duration of registration and certificate

(1) A registration under this Act remains unless and until person is struck off the register.

(2) A certificate issued under this Act is valid for three years but may be renewed on payment of renewal fee and evidence supplied of continuing education.

16. Rules relating to registration

Without prejudice to anything contained in section 27 the Council may, with the approval of the Minister, make rules for all or any of the following purposes—

- (a) prescribing the conditions for admission to the nurses register, the register of nursing assistants, and the midwives register;
- (b) prescribing for that purpose the required examinations, training and experience;
- (c) providing for the issue of certificates by or under the authority of the Council to persons whose names have been registered in a register;
- (d) providing for the suspension or removal of names of persons from a register and the circumstances justifying such removal;
- (e) prescribing the procedure, the requirements, and the fee to be paid for restoration to a register of names of persons after removal.

17. Keeping of the registers

(1) Copies of the registers must be kept at the office of the Council and must, without charge, be available for inspection by any member of the public during usual business hours.

(2) The Secretary is responsible for the updating of the registers.

(3) It is the duty of the Council to publish at least annually, in such manner as the Minister directs, the names of any persons who have been included in, removed from or restored to a register.

PART IV

Qualifications and Duties

18. Qualifications of nurses

In order to be registered as a nurse, a person must successfully complete a prescribed programme of study in the theory and practice of nursing.

19. Qualifications of nursing assistants

In order to be registered as a nursing assistant a person must successfully complete a prescribed programme of study of not less than one year duration, in practical nursing.

20. Qualifications of midwives

In order to be qualified as a midwife a person must successfully complete a prescribed programme of studies in the theory and practice of midwifery, and in the care of the newborn.

21. Overseas qualifications

(1) A person who satisfies the Council that he or she has completed overseas training in accordance with a scheme of training recognised by the Council—

- (a) as a nurse generally;
- (b) as a nurse of some special class;
- (c) as a nursing assistant; or
- (d) as a midwife,

and that he or she underwent the training in an institution recognised by the Council and is of good character, is, on making application in the prescribed manner and on payment of the prescribed fee, entitled to be registered in the register appearing to the Council to be appropriate to the case.

(2) In the case of a person who satisfies the Council that he or she has successfully completed training overseas as a nurse generally, as a nurse of some special class, as a nursing assistant, or as a midwife, but who is unable to satisfy the Council that the training was in accordance with a scheme of training recognised by the Council and that he or she underwent the training in an institution recognised by the Council, the Council, if it is of the opinion that the person is of good character and could properly be registered after passing any examinations and completing any further training it may specify, may register the person after he or she has passed the examinations and completed the further training to the satisfaction of the Council, and upon payment of the prescribed fee.

22. Removal of nurses, etc., from the register

(1) The Council may take disciplinary action including removal from the register of a person who—

- (a) breaches any of the rules made under or by virtue of this Act by the Council;
- (b) found guilty of dishonesty, negligence or incompetence in the performance of his or her duties;
- (c) otherwise misconducts himself or herself as a nurse, nursing assistant or midwife; or
- (d) in the opinion of the Council is incapable, by reason of infirmity of mind or body of efficiently performing duties as a nurse, nursing assistant or midwife, as the case may be.

(2) If the Council removes the name of a person from a register it must forthwith cause a notice to that effect to be published in the *Gazette*.

(3) The Council may restore to a register the name of a person removed therefrom pursuant to subsection (1)(a), (b), (c) or (d).

(4) If the Council removes the name of a person from a register it may cancel the person's certificate, but may reissue it if it restores the person's name to the register.

Offences

23. Acting as nurse, etc., when not qualified

(1) A person who is not a registered nurse or nursing assistant and who performs the duties of a nurse or nursing assistant, unless he or she satisfies the court that the duties were performed in a case of sudden or urgent necessity, commits an offence.

(2) A person who is not a registered midwife and who attends a woman in childbirth otherwise than under the direction and personal supervision of a medical practitioner or a midwife, unless he or she satisfies the Court that the attention was given in a case of sudden or urgent necessity, commits an offence.

(3) Subsection (1) or (2) does not apply in the case of a person who, while undergoing training with a view to becoming a duly qualified medical practitioner or registered midwife, performs duties as a nurse or nursing assistant or attends a woman in childbirth as part of a course of practical instruction in nursing or midwifery recognised by the Council.

(4) A person who commits an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine of four thousand dollars and to imprisonment for twelve months.

24. Falsification of a register

A person who wilfully makes, or causes to be made, a falsification in a matter relating to a register commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of two thousand dollars and to imprisonment for six months.

25. Offences of unlawful assumption of title of nurse, etc.

(1) A person who—

- (a) not being a registered nurse, nursing assistant or midwife, takes or uses the name or title of registered nurse, nursing assistant or midwife, either alone or in combination with other words or letters, or any name, title, description, or badge, implying that he or she is registered under this Act, or is recognised by law as being registered as a nurse, nursing assistant or midwife;
- (b) being a person whose name is included in any part of the nurses register, takes or uses any name, title, addition, description, or badge, or otherwise does any act of any kind, implying that his or her name is included in some other part of the register; or
- (c) at any time, with intent to deceive, makes use of any certificate of registration issued under this Part to the person or to any other person,

commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction, in the case of a first offence, to a fine of one thousand dollars and, in the case of a second or subsequent offence, to a fine of two thousand dollars and to imprisonment for six months.

(2) A person who, knowing that some other person is not registered on the register, makes any statement or does any act calculated to suggest that that other person is registered, commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction, in the case of the first offence, to a fine of one thousand dollars, and, in the case of the second or any subsequent offence, to a fine of two thousand dollars and to imprisonment for six months.

(3) A person is not guilty of an offence under this section by reason only that, without objection by the person, other persons use the word “nurse” in addressing or referring to the person.

26. Rules relating to nurses, etc., generally

(1) Subject to subsection (3), the Council may make rules—

- (a) regulating, supervising and restricting within due limits the practice of nursing and midwifery;
- (b) prescribing the functions of nurse practitioners and nurse anaesthetists;
- (c) regulating disciplinary matters generally;
- (d) requiring nurses, nursing assistants and midwives to attend from time to time, in accordance with the provisions of the rules, courses of instruction approved by the Council;
- (e) prescribing the fees to be paid by candidates for examinations and application for registration.

(2) Examinations prescribed by rules made under subsection (1)(a) must be held at such times and places as the Council determines, and the Council may appoint examiners for the purpose of such examinations and may make rules regulating the conduct of such examinations and the remuneration of examiners appointed for the purposes thereof.

(3) Rules made by the Council under this Act do not have effect until they have been approved by the Minister and published in the *Gazette*.

27. Appeal to High Court

(1) A person aggrieved by the refusal of the Council to enter his or her name on a register or the removal of his or her name from a register may, within twenty-eight days after receiving notice from the Council of the refusal or that his or her name has been removed, appeal to the High Court against the refusal or removal.

(2) An appeal under this section must be in accordance with Part 60 of the Civil Procedure Rules, 2000, *mutatis mutandis*.

28. Regulations

The Minister may make regulations generally to give effect to the provisions of this Act.

29. Consolidated Fund

All fees collected by the Council under this Act shall be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

30. Repeals

The Midwives Act and the Nurses Registration Act are repealed.

31. Saving for Nurses Registration Act

(1) The repeal of the Nurses Registration Act shall not invalidate the registration of a nurse registered under it, or the entry in the roll of a nursing assistant enrolled under it, and any such nurse or nursing assistant is deemed to be registered under this Act.

(2) The Nurses (Registration) Rules and the Nurses (Training and Examination) Rules made under section 4 of the Nurses Registration Ordinance (Chapter 200 of the 1958 Revised Edition) and the Nurses (Practitioners and Public Health) Rules, 1980, made under section 5 of the Nurses Law, 1980, are deemed to have been made under sections

16 and 26 of this Act and remain in force, with necessary modifications, until repealed or amended by rules made under this Act.

32. Saving for Midwives Act

(1) The repeal of the Midwives Act does not invalidate the registration of a midwife registered under it and any such midwife is deemed to be a registered midwife under this Act.

(2) The Midwives Rules and the Midwives (Training and Examination) Rules made under section 5 of the Midwives Ordinance (Chapter 191 of the 1958 Revised Edition) are deemed to have been made under sections 16 and 26 of this Act and remain in force with necessary modifications until repealed or amended by rules made under this Act.

33. Commencement

This Act comes into force on a date to be appointed by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*.

Schedule

NURSES AND MIDWIVES REGISTRATION ACT

Procedure of the Nurses and Midwives Council of Grenada

[Section 5(1).]

1. In the absence of the chairperson, the members present may appoint another member to act as chairperson.
2. The powers of the Council may be exercised notwithstanding a vacancy in its membership.
3. (1) The Council shall meet at such times as may be necessary or expedient for the transaction of its business.

(2) Meetings shall be held at such places and times and on such days as the Council may determine.
4. At meetings of the Council 5 members form a quorum for the transaction of business.
5. The decisions of the Council shall be by majority of votes and, in addition to an original vote, the person presiding at a meeting shall have a casting vote in any case in which the voting is equal.
6. The Common Seal of the Council must be authenticated by the signature of the chairperson, or some other member of the Council authorised by the Council so to act, and of the Secretary of the Council or some other person authorised by the Council so to act.
7. Until a seal is provided, a rubber stamp bearing the words “Nurses and Midwives Council of Grenada” may be used instead if authenticated as provided in paragraph (6).
8. Every document purporting to be a document duly executed under the seal of the Council and authenticated in the manner provided by paragraph (6), or issued on behalf of the Council and signed by the Secretary or a person authorised by the Council so to act is, unless the contrary is provided, deemed to be a document so executed or issued, as the case may be.
9. Minutes in proper form of each meeting of the Council shall be kept by the Secretary.
10. Where there is a declaration of interest, that person is excused until the matter is resolved.

11. There shall be paid from the funds of the Council to the members of the Council such remuneration whether by way of honorarium, salary or fees such allowances as may be determined by Council with the approval of the Minister.

CHAPTER 214
NURSES AND MIDWIVES REGISTRATION ACT

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

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MIDWIVES RULES

[Section 5.]

[23rd October, 1954.]

PART I

Preliminary and General

1. Citation

These Rules, may be cited as the Midwives Rules.

2. Definitions

In these Rules unless a contrary intention appears—

“authorised person” means any member of the Midwives Board, or any person authorised by them to act on their behalf;

“Lying-in period” means a period being not less than fourteen days nor more than twenty-eight days after the end of Labour, during which the continued attendance on mother and child is requisite;

“Midwife” means a woman whose name appears on the Register of Midwives.

3. Production of rules by midwife

Every midwife must possess and produce on request by any authorised person a copy of these Rules.

4. Record book of cases to be kept by midwife

Every midwife shall keep a record book of cases attended by her in the form and manner approved by the Board and such record book of cases shall be produced by the midwife for inspection when called upon by any authorised person.

5. Chief Medical Officer to be notified of infectious cases

When a midwife has been in attendance, whether as a midwife or as a nurse, upon a patient, or has been in contact with a person suffering from puerperal fever or from any communicable disease or is herself liable to be a source of infection, she shall immediately notify the Chief Medical Officer and shall not attend any other case of midwifery until she has disinfected herself, her clothing, her instruments and other appliances to the satisfaction of the Chief Medical Officer and has obtained written permission to resume her practice from him and has presented herself for medical examination when required to do so by the Chief Medical Officer.

6. Midwife not to undertake responsibility outside of district

(1) A midwife shall not, except in a case of grave emergency, undertake any treatment which is outside her district.

(2) A midwife shall not on her own responsibility use any drug unless in the course of her obstetric training, whether before or after enrolment, she has been thoroughly instructed in its use and is familiar with its dosage and methods of administration or application.

7. Administration of drugs to be noted in midwife’s record book

Except in the case of a simple aperients a midwife must note in her record book of cases each occasion on which she administers or applies in any way any drug, stating the name and dose of the drug and the time or times administered and the cause of its administration or application.

PART II

General Duties

8. Cleanliness of midwife to be strictly observed

The midwife shall be scrupulously clean in every way with respect to her person, clothing, appliances and house. She shall keep her nails cut short and clean and preserve the skin of her hands as far as possible from cracks and abrasions. She shall not wear any rings or wrist watch when in attendance on a patient. When attending to her patients she must wear a clean dress of washable material which can be boiled which has either short

sleeves reaching above the elbow or sleeves which can be detached from, or which can be easily rolled up above the elbow. She must also wear, when actually at work on a case, a clean washable apron or overall. Every midwife shall submit herself for inspection in these respects whenever called upon for the purpose by any authorised person.

9. Contents of midwifery bag

Every midwife shall keep and take with her on all occasions when attending a confinement, a case or bag, kept solely for the purpose and furnished with a removable lining which can be washed and boiled. At least two linings must be provided, the one in use must be clean, the other being washed immediately on removal and retained ready for use. The case or bag must at all times be ready, and be brought when requested for inspection by an authorised person. It must always contain—

- (a) a douche-can with necessary attachments or a Higginson's syringe for giving enemas only;
- (b) a roll-up instrument case containing—
 - (i) a dissecting forceps,
 - (ii) a pair of scissors,
 - (iii) rubber catheter,
 - (iv) clinical thermometer, (an extra roll-up case should be provided);
- (c) rectal tube;
- (d) a bottle of approved disinfectant;
- (e) a glass container of approved antiseptic powder;
- (f) a bottle of boracic solution for cleaning the child's eyelids;
- (g) a bottle of an approved silver preparation for the disinfection of the child's eyes;
- (h) cotton wool;
- (i) dressing for cord such as clean lint or clean cloth which has been boiled;
- (j) cord or tape for tying the cord;
- (k) an enamel bowl or kidney dish;
- (l) a graduated medicine glass;
- (m) six tablets of ergometrine or a small bottle of liquid extract of ergot;
- (n) a water-proof bag containing apron, soap, nail brush and towel in separate compartments.

10. Approval of drug, etc., in midwifery

The Midwives Board is the authority which approves of all drugs, disinfectants and articles for use in the practice of Midwifery.

11. Hands, etc., to be washed and sterilised

Before touching the genitals or their neighbourhood, the midwife shall, on each occasion, thoroughly wash in soap and water and then disinfect her hands and forearms in an efficient manner and all instruments and other appliances shall be disinfected by boiling before being brought into contact with the patient's genitals. The hands must also be sterilised as set out before performing an internal examination or passing a catheter.

12. Duty of midwife to send for medical practitioner when necessary

In all cases of illness of the patient or child or of any abnormality occurring during the pregnancy, labour or lying-in period, it shall be the duty of a midwife, as soon as she becomes aware thereof, to inform a medical practitioner, using when possible a form in accordance with the Schedule obtainable from the Chief Medical Officer, or by letter stating the nature of emergency. The message may be delivered by messenger or by telephone.

13. Medical aid

The foregoing rule particularly applies to the following list, but this list is not exhaustive and does not include all cases in which medical aid should be summoned—

- (a) In the case of the woman—
- (i) when a woman during pregnancy, labour or lying-in period appears to be dying or dead,
 - (ii) during pregnancy when there is any abnormality or complication, such as severe and continued headache, excessive vomiting, loss of blood, abortion or threatened abortion, fits or convulsions, albumen in the urine, puffiness of face, hands or feet, purulent discharges, sores of the genitals or other abnormalities or complications,
 - (iii) during labour when there is any abnormality or complication such as a presentation other than the uncomplicated head or breech, when no presentation can be made out, prolapse of the cord, no advance after full dilatation of the os in two hours in primiparae or one hour in multiparae, placenta and membrane not completely expelled two hours after the birth of child, rupture of the perineum or other injury to the soft parts, fits, convulsions, excessive bleeding,
 - (iv) during the lying-in period when there are fits or convulsions, excessive loss of blood, foul smelling lochia, rigors and fever, rise of temperature to 100.4F. for twenty-four hours or its recurrence on two successive days. Steadily rising pulse rate, white leg.

- (b) In the case of the child when—

There is any severe injury received during birth, malformation, deformity or abnormality endangering the child's life, unusual weakness, inflammation of/or discharge from the eyes however slight, any skin eruption especially those marked by watery blisters, inflammation about or haemorrhage from the navel.

PART IV

Duties to Patients

14. Midwife to interview patient

(1) When engaged to attend a case of labour the midwife shall interview her patient at the earliest opportunity to inquire as to the course of previous pregnancies, confinements and puerperia, both as regards mother and child, and to advise as to the personal and general arrangements for the confinement, and with the consent of the patient, visit the house.

(2) The midwife must see her patient during the pregnancy as often as is necessary, and must keep notes of her ante-natal observations in the form approved by the Midwives Board.

15. Comfort and proper dieting of mother

The midwife shall give general directions for securing the comfort and proper dieting of the mother and child during the lying-in period.

16. Temperature

If a rise of temperature (or any other condition requiring close supervision) be found at the morning visit, an evening visit must be paid.

17. Temperature and pulse to be taken

The midwife must take and record accurately the pulse rate and temperature of the patient at each visit, entering her records with dates and times in her register. The temperature should be taken by mouth whenever possible. If not taken by mouth the place where taken should be recorded.

18. Care of patient

The midwife must wash the patient's external parts with soap and water, and then swab them with an efficient antiseptic solution on the following occasions—

- (a) before making an internal examination;
- (b) after the termination of labour;
- (c) during the lying-in period;
- (d) before passing a catheter.

Before taking action as mentioned in (a) to (d) she shall again wash her hands as provided in rule 11.

The swabbing with antiseptic solution must be repeated before each further examination and before a catheter is passed. For this purpose the midwife must use material which has been boiled or otherwise disinfected before use.

19. Internal examinations

The midwife must not make more internal examinations than are absolutely necessary.

20. Patient to be notified of midwife's address

A midwife in charge of a case of labour must not leave the patient without giving an address at which she can be found without delay; and after the commencement of the second stage, she must stay with the patient until the expulsion of the placenta and membranes and at least for one hour thereafter. Before leaving she shall examine the dressing of the "umbilical cord".

21. Examination of placenta and membranes

The midwife in charge must in all cases of labour examine the placenta and membranes before they are destroyed and must satisfy herself that they are completely expelled.

22. Soiled linen, etc., to be removed

The midwife must remove soiled linen, blood, faeces, urine, placenta and membranes from the neighbourhood of the patient and from the lying-in room as soon as possible after the labour, and in any case before she leaves the patient's house.

PART V

Duties to Child

23. Duty of midwife if child appears dead

In the case of a child born apparently dead the midwife must carry out the methods of resuscitation which have been taught her.

24. Care of child's eyes

As soon as the child's head is born, and if possible before the eyes are opened, its eyelids must be carefully cleaned and drops of one per cent silver nitrate solution or other approved silver preparation instilled into the eyes.

25. Birth of child in danger of death

On the birth of a child which is in danger of death, the midwife must inform one of the parents or a responsible representative of the family of the child's condition.

26. Breast-feeding

The midwife must endeavour to promote breast-feeding and must, when breast-feeding cannot apparently be continued, urge medical aid.

27. Treatment of cord

It shall be the duty of a midwife to apply a sterile dressing to the cord after it has been cut. On no account shall any dressing be applied to the cord or anything used in dressing the cord which is not contained in the midwife's bag as mentioned in rule 9.

PART VI

Deaths and Still Births

28. Deaths

A midwife shall not lay out a dead body except in the case of a patient upon whom she has been in attendance at the time of death in the capacity of a nurse or midwife. After laying out a dead body the midwife must act in accordance with rule 5.

29. Registrar and Chief Medical Officer to be notified of death

When a child is still-born or when the mother or child dies the midwife must notify the Registrar of Deaths of the district and the Chief Medical Officer of the still-birth or death.

30. Definition of still-birth

A child is still-born when it has issued forth from its mother after the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy and has not at any time after being completely expelled from its mother, breathed or shown any other sign of life.

PART VII

Disciplinary

31. Disobedience or non-observance of Rules

If a midwife is reported to the Chief Medical Officer for any wilful disobedience or non-observance of any of these Rules, it shall be lawful for him to suspend her from practice, if he so considers necessary, until the charge is considered by the Midwives Board.

32. Midwives Board to consider charge

On receiving such a report the Chief Medical Officer shall summon a meeting of the Midwives Board as soon as possible, and not exceeding ten days from date of notification, to consider such charge.

33. Suspension or otherwise of midwife

If such charge as mentioned in the preceding rule, be proved to the satisfaction of the Board, the Board may order the midwife to be suspended for a period of time not exceeding one year, or if the offence warrants it may order that her name be removed from the Register and her certificate of registration cancelled.

34. Court conviction

A midwife who is convicted of a misdemeanour or felony is liable to suspension or to have her name removed from the Register.

Schedule

NURSES AND MIDWIVES REGISTRATION ACT

MIDWIVES RULES

Midwives' Form for Sending for Medical Aid

[Rule 12.]

Date:

(1) This notice is sent in respect of

Address

(2) Medical assistance is sought by

On account of

(3) The case is urgent

Sent to.....(name of Doctor or Institution)

at (address) telephone

Time of sending message messenger

Signed

Midwife

Notes—

(1) Fill in name of patient.

(2) "Me", "relative" or "friend" as the case may be.

(3) If the case is not urgent cross this out.

Midwives (Training and Examination) Rules

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MIDWIVES (TRAINING AND EXAMINATION) RULES

[Section 5.]

[23rd October, 1954.]

Preliminary and General

1. Citation

These Rules may be cited as the Midwives (Training and Examination) Rules.

2. Definitions

In these Rules, unless a contrary intention appears—

“approved training institution” means the Grenada General Hospital and any institution approved by the Board in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained for the training of pupils and in relation to either the first or the second training period means an institution approved in respect of that period;

“Board” means the Midwives Board;

“lecturer” means a person approved by the Board in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained as a lecturer in subjects in which instruction is required by these Rules;

“prescribed form” means such form as may be prescribed by the Board from time to time;

“teacher” means a person approved by the Board in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained as a teacher of pupils.

3. Board may refuse to register

(1) Notwithstanding anything hereinafter contained the Board may refuse to register as a pupil or to admit to the examination or to the Register of Midwives, or to issue a certificate to any woman whom it considers to be physically, mentally or morally unfit to be a midwife.

(2) In the event of a woman proposing to become a pupil or being a pupil presenting to the Board a birth, baptismal or other certificate required by these Rules, which has been altered or falsified in any way, the Board shall be entitled to postpone her registration as a pupil or her admission to examination, or to refuse to register her as a pupil or to admit her to examination or to the Register of Midwives.

Registration of Pupils

4. Registration

A woman proposing to become a pupil shall apply through the approved training institution at which she proposes to take her training to the Board, on the prescribed form and in her own handwriting, to have her name entered upon the register of pupils maintained by the Board and shall at the same time produce—

- (a) (i) If her name appears on the Register of Nurses or if she possesses such qualification as would entitle her to be admitted to the Register of Nurses, evidence satisfactory to the Board that she has fulfilled the foregoing requirements.
 - (ii) In the case of a senior student nurse undergoing training at the Grenada General Hospital, a certificate of recommendation signed by the Medical Superintendent and the Nursing Superintendent.
 - (iii) In any other case evidence, satisfactory to the Board, as to the general education which she has had.
- (b) A certificate of birth or of baptism or such other evidence as to her age as is satisfactory to the Board.
 - (c) Two certificates of good moral character from persons of responsible position to the effect that they have known the applicant for a period of at least twelve months immediately prior to the date of her application and that they are satisfied that she is trustworthy, sober and of good moral character.

5. Pupils not to be under twenty years

A woman shall not be registered as a pupil if she is under the age of twenty years, or save at the discretion of the Board in exceptional cases, if she is over the age of forty years.

6. Erasure of names

The names of all pupils who have been on the register of pupils for five years and have not been admitted to the Register of Midwives shall be erased therefrom. The Board may, however, restore to the register of pupils for such period as it thinks fit, any name so erased.

7. Report

A report from the approved training institution shall be made to the Board within three calendar months from the beginning of a pupil's first period of training, if the general education of the pupil is inadequate or she is otherwise unsuited to be a midwife. On consideration of such a report the Board may remove the name of the pupil from the register of pupils.

Course of Training

8. Two periods of training

(1) Subject to the provisions of rule 16 hereof the training of a pupil shall comprise theoretical, practical and clinical instruction and attendance on and nursing of cases. Such training shall be at approved training institutions and under lecturers and teachers and shall be in two periods—

- (a) a first period which the pupil shall complete before presenting herself for the first examination; and

- (b) a second period which the pupil shall complete before presenting herself for the second examination.

(2) All practical instruction shall be carried out under the supervision of a teacher.

9. Practical training

A pupil must satisfy the Board that she has had adequate practical training in preparation for her examinations.

10. Certificate of commencement

A pupil shall not begin her training until she has been entered on the register of pupils and immediately she begins the first period of her training she shall forward to the Board a certificate signed by a teacher as to the date of the beginning of her training. The Board may, however, waive compliance with this Rule in such cases as it thinks proper.

11. Extent of first period

The first period of training shall extend over six consecutive calendar months.

12. Syllabus for first period

A pupil undergoing the first period of training shall during such period—

- (a) receive theoretical and practical instruction in the elementary principles of general nursing, the use of nursing appliances and the methods of taking and recording the pulse rate, the temperature and the respiration rate and the examination of the urine;
- (b) attend a course of theoretical and practical instruction in—
 - (i) general anatomy,
 - (ii) general physiology; the principles of hygiene and sanitation as regards home, diet and person, the midwife's part in spreading a better knowledge of hygiene among the women she attends,
 - (iii) infection; its causes and the means taken to prevent it; asepsis; antiseptics in midwifery and the way to prepare and use them; the disinfection of the person, clothing, and appliances; the use of rubber gloves and masks and the conditions in which it is advisable to use them,
 - (iv) the anatomy and physiology of the female pelvis and its organs, and of the breasts,
 - (v) elementary instruction in the physiology and hygiene of the normal infant.

13. Extent of second period

The second period of training shall extend over not less than six consecutive calendar months.

14. Syllabus for second period

A pupil undergoing the second period of training shall, during such period—

- (a) attend a course of at least thirty lectures, which shall embrace the following subjects—

- (i) the physiology, diagnosis and management of normal pregnancy; the hygiene and care of the pregnant woman, and the unborn child. Examination of the urine and the significance of the findings,
 - (ii) symptoms and signs suggesting departure from the normal in pregnancy,
 - (iii) physiology, mechanism and management of normal labour,
 - (iv) symptoms and signs suggesting departure from the normal in labour,
 - (v) physiology and management of the puerperium, including the taking and recording of pulse rate, temperature and respiration and the use of nursing appliances,
 - (vi) haemorrhage complicating pregnancy, labour and puerperium. Emergency treatment of patients suffering from loss of blood,
 - (vii) other obstetric emergencies and their management by the midwife until the arrival of the doctor; preparation before the arrival of the doctor and assistance during his attendance,
 - (viii) complications of the puerperium, including puerperal fevers, their nature, cause, prevention, symptoms and signs. Precautions adopted to prevent spread to other patients,
 - (ix) care of the breasts under both normal and pathological conditions; the recognition of disturbance of their function,
 - (x) physiology, hygiene and management of the child (including the establishment and maintenance of breast feeding and artificial feeding) with special reference to first month of life,
 - (xi) care of the children born apparently lifeless, the management of premature, weakly and abnormal children,
 - (xii) signs of the diseases which may develop during the first month after birth, with special reference to tetanus neonatorum, ophthalmia neonatorum and the responsibilities of the midwife in connection therewith. Skin eruptions and in particular, congenital deformities for which immediate or early treatment may be necessary, for example imperforate anus or club foot,
 - (xiii) venereal diseases in women and young children, their symptoms, signs and dangers. Risks of contagion. Midwife's responsibility for advocating early and continued treatment,
 - (xiv) use of drugs and solutions commonly used in midwifery. The conditions which call for their use. Their dosage and strength; the mode of administration or application and their dangers,
 - (xv) maternal mortality, neonatal mortality and stillbirths. The meaning of these terms and steps taken to reduce such mortalities;
- (b) attend and take responsibility for the ante-natal care of not less than fifteen pregnant women, such responsibility including the booking of cases, the keeping of records and the reporting of cases;
 - (c) attend and take responsibility for not less than fifteen women during labour within the approved institution, making abdominal examination during the course of labour personally delivering these cases and following up the cases until discharged from the institution;
 - (d) attend and nurse not less than fifteen lying-in women and their children during such time as the patients remain in the institution;

- (e) making a written report on fifteen cases for submission later to the examiners, including full notes on mother and child. Such reports to be signed by teacher;
- (f) receive instruction in the prevention and treatment of ophthalmia neonatorum.

15. Interruption of training

If, during the first or the second period, a pupil's training is interrupted owing to her own illness or other grave emergency, the Board, on application made by the pupil through a teacher, may allow, subject to such conditions as they think fit, the training taken prior to the interruption to be counted toward the prescribed period of training provided such interruption does not exceed four months in duration. Every application must be accompanied by a medical certificate or other evidence satisfactory to the Board, according to the nature of the emergency.

In cases of interruption of training for reasons other than illness of the pupil, grave emergency or the holidays permitted by the Board, the training received prior to such interruption cannot be counted.

16. Dispensation

Notwithstanding any provision in these Rules, any registered nurse or woman possessing qualifications which would entitle her to be registered as a nurse in this State or as a senior student nurse undergoing training at the Grenada General Hospital shall not be required to comply with rule 8(1)(a) hereof.

Approval of Training Institutions

17. Application for approval

Applications for the approval of institutions for the training of pupils shall be submitted to the Board in the prescribed form and be signed by an officer of such institution, duly authorised by the institution in that behalf.

18. Conditions for approval

An institution shall not be approved in respect of training pupils unless such institution has—

- (a) at least fifteen beds entirely reserved for midwifery cases and accommodated in a separate ward and at least two hundred confinements take place in it annually;
- (b) associated with it an ante-natal clinic;
- (c) a resident or visiting obstetrician attached to the staff;
- (d) a teacher with experience in obstetric work satisfactory to the Board:

Provided that the Board may approve any institution which does not satisfy the foregoing requirements if such action appears to the Board to be desirable in the interests of the training of pupils.

19. Inspection of institution

The Board in approving institutions shall take into consideration the number and the qualifications of the members of the medical and nursing staff, the equipment for teaching purposes, the facilities for study by the pupils and all other matters having relation thereto. The Board may cause the institution and the training therein to be

inspected by a member or officer of the Board or other competent person whose report shall be considered when the question of approval is determined.

20. Limitation of pupils

The Board may at any time limit the number of pupils in training at any one time in an approved training institution.

21. Cancellation of approval

The Board may for any cause which to it may seem just at any time rescind, cancel or annul the approval granted to any institution under these Rules.

Approval of Lecturers and Teachers

22. Application to be submitted to Board

Applications for the approval of persons as lecturers and as teachers shall be submitted to the Board.

23. Qualification of lecturer

Unless the Board otherwise determines in any particular case, a person shall not be approved as a lecturer unless he is a qualified medical practitioner and registered in this State.

24. Qualification of teacher

Unless the Board otherwise determines in any particular case, a person shall not be approved as a teacher unless she is a general trained state registered nurse and also a state certified midwife of England or has similar qualifications of Canada or the United States of America. She must be registered on the Register of Nurses and Register of Midwives of this State.

Conduct of Examinations

25. Period within which examination must be taken

A pupil shall present herself for the first examination within three months of the date on which she completes her first period of training and shall present herself for the second examination within three months of the date on which she completes her second period of training:

Provided that pupils who have been exempted from the first part of the training under rule 16 shall also be exempted from the first examination.

26. Failure to sit for examination within period

A pupil who does not sit the examination in accordance with rule 25 may be required by the Board to undergo such further training as the Board may prescribe before presenting herself for examination. The Board may waive the observance of this Rule in case of illness of the pupil or other grave emergency.

27. Admission to examination

A pupil shall not be entitled to be admitted to an examination unless her name is on the register of pupils and she produces certificates to the effect that she has undergone the training prescribed in these Rules. Such certificates must be in the prescribed form and

must be signed by the lecturers and teachers and countersigned by the Matron or Superintendent of the approved training institution.

28. Date of examination to be notified

The date of the commencement of examinations shall be notified in writing by the Board to the Grenada General Hospital and to all approved training institutions at least one month before the actual date of such examination.

29. Notice of intention to sit examination

A pupil who intends to present herself for either examination must send notice of such intention to the secretary at least two weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination. The certificates of training required by rule 27 and in case of the second examination, the records kept by the pupil in compliance with rule 14(e) shall be sent to the secretary at the same time. Until such certificates and records have been received and accepted by the secretary a pupil shall not be deemed to have entered for the examination.

30. Resitting of examination

If a pupil has given notice of entry for an examination and is prevented by her own illness or other grave cause from attending or completing the examination and she produces a medical certificate or other evidence satisfactory to the Board she shall be allowed to sit the examination at a subsequent date.

31. Card of admission to examination

(1) The secretary shall send to each pupil accepted for either the first or the second examination, at the address furnished by her for that purpose, a card of admission to the written part of the examination and shall personally or by her deputy hand to each pupil attending the written part of the examination a card of admission to the oral part of the examination.

(2) Any pupil presenting herself at either of the first or second examination without a card of admission shall be liable to exclusion.

32. First examination

The first examination shall be partly written and partly oral and practical and shall comprise the subjects set out in rule 12.

33. Second examination

The second examination shall be partly written and partly oral, clinical and practical, and shall comprise the subjects set out in rule 14. A candidate shall be required to answer questions on the records kept by her in compliance with rule 14(e).

34. Cheating at examination

A candidate detected copying from another candidate's paper or from a book or other document may be required to leave the examination room by the person in charge of the examination. Such candidate will not be allowed to complete the examination and will be liable to exclusion from all future examinations.

35. Percentage of marks for pass

In order to secure a pass a candidate must secure at least fifty per cent of possible marks in each subject.

36. Further period of training

A pupil who has failed at either examination and has not succeeded in passing the examination immediately following the one at which she has failed may be called upon to undergo such further training as the Board may prescribe before again presenting herself for examination. The Board may waive the observance of these Rules in cases of illness of the pupil or other grave emergency.

Appointment and Remuneration of Examiners

37. Board of examiners

The Board shall from time to time appoint a board of examiners which shall consist of two medical practitioners and two registered midwives under the Chairpersonship of a member of the Cabinet. The scale of remuneration of the examiners shall be such as may from time to time be recommended by the Board, and approved by the Cabinet.

Issue of Certificates: Admission to Register of Midwives

38. Pass list to be recorded

The name of the pupil successful at the first examination shall be entered on the record maintained by the Board of all pupils who have passed that examination. The entry of a pupil's name on such a record shall not entitle a pupil to admission to the Register of Midwives or authorise her to hold herself out to be certified under the Act.

39. Admission to Register

The names of all women admitted to the Register of Midwives shall appear thereon in alphabetical order.

40. Certificates of proficiency

The Board is hereby authorised to issue to each candidate who successfully passes the Second Examination a certificate of proficiency in midwifery in the form set out in the Schedule to these Rules and such certificate shall be signed by the Chairperson, a member and the secretary.

41. Nurses at Grenada General Hospital

Notwithstanding the provisions of any rule herein contained all nurses who have completed a course of training in midwifery at the Grenada General Hospital shall be entitled to be admitted to the Register of Midwives, if approved by the Board.

Schedule

NURSES AND MIDWIVES REGISTRATION ACT

MIDWIVES (TRAINING AND EXAMINATION) RULES

Certificate of Competency for Registration as Midwife

[Rule 40.]

..... Grenada,

..... Date, 20

We do hereby certify that
has been examined by us in accordance with the rules made under the Midwives Act, and has satisfied us that she is competent to perform the duties of a Midwife in accordance with the provisions of the said Act and subject to the said Rules.

.....
Chairperson

.....
Member

.....
Secretary

Nurses (Practitioners and Public Health) Rules

SRO 4 of 1980

ARRANGEMENT OF RULES

1. Citation.
2. Definitions.
3. Registration of nurse practitioners and public health nurses.

NURSES (PRACTITIONERS AND PUBLIC HEALTH) RULES

[Section 5. SRO 4 of 1980.]

[23rd May, 1980.]

1. Citation

These Rules may be cited as the Nurses (Practitioners and Public Health) Rules.

2. Definitions

In these Rules—

“nurse practitioner” means a registered nurse midwife who has successfully completed a formal course for nurse practitioners at an institution approved by the Council;

“public health nurse” means a registered nurse midwife who has successfully undergone training as a public health nurse at an institution approved by the Council.

3. Registration of nurse practitioners and public health nurses

The register shall have a part containing the names of—

- (a) nurse practitioners, indicating whether they are—
 - (i) adult nurse practitioners,
 - (ii) family nurse practitioners,

- (iii) geriatric nurse practitioners,
 - (iv) midwifery nurse practitioners,
 - (v) paediatric nurse practitioners,
 - (vi) psychiatric nurse practitioners; and
- (b) public health nurses.
-

Nurses (Registration) Rules

ARRANGEMENT OF RULES

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3. Admission to Register.
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5. Publication of Register.

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NURSES (REGISTRATION) RULES

[Section 5.]

[10th September, 1955.]

PART I

Preliminary

1. Citation

These Rules may be cited as the Nurses (Registration) Rules.

2. Definitions

In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them—

“Act” means the Nurses Registration Act;

“Council” means the General Nursing Council established under the provisions of the Act;

“Register” means the Register of Nurses formed and kept by the Council under the Act;

“Registered Nurse” means a nurse who is for the time being registered in the general part of the Register;

“Secretary” means the person for the time being appointed to act as Secretary and Treasurer of the Council under section 5 of the Act.

3. Admission to Register

(1) Each person admitted to the Register shall be assigned a consecutive number in the part or parts of the Register in which her name is included.

(2) Every person who makes application to the Secretary for admission to a part of the Register in the manner set out in Part II of these Rules, and who complies with the conditions of admission prescribed in that part of the Rules, shall upon payment to the Secretary of the prescribed fee, be admitted to that part of the Register:

Provided that, in the case of a person who applies to be admitted to more than one part of the Register, or who, at the date on which she applies to be admitted to a part of the Register is registered in another part of the Register, the registration fee payable in respect of admission to any second, third or subsequent part of the Register shall be one-half the fee required by rule 7 in each case.

4. Address of nurse

A nurse whose name is included in the Register shall notify to the Secretary every permanent change of her address, and for the purposes of these Rules the address last so notified shall be deemed to be the registered address of the nurse.

5. Publication of Register

As soon as possible after the 1st January, 1955, and 1st January in each subsequent year, the Register containing the names of all persons and the particulars included in the Register, shall be printed and published in the *Gazette*.

PART II

6. Authority to register

The Council shall have authority to register persons of good character, who by proof of study and training, and by examination shall satisfy it that they possess the requisite knowledge and skill, and that they are fit and proper persons to act as nurses, on payment of a fee of two dollars and fifty cents.

7. Registration of U.K. Registered Nurses

Any person who shows to the satisfaction of the Council that she is of good character, and is entitled, by reason of registration to practise generally as a nurse for the sick in the United Kingdom shall be registered as a nurse for the sick under the Act on the payment of a fee of two dollars and fifty cents.

8. Registration of Commonwealth Registered Nurses

Any person who shows to the satisfaction of the Council that she is of good character, and is entitled by reason of registration to practise generally as a nurse for the sick in any part of the Commonwealth not mentioned in the preceding rule or in any foreign country, and that she has undergone a sufficient course of study and training similar to that for the

time being prescribed by the Council for such nurses in this State, may be admitted to the final examination for such nurses prescribed by the Council on the payment of a fee of two dollars and fifty cents and if she successfully passes such examination shall be entitled to be registered as a nurse for the sick under the Act on payment of the prescribed fee.

9. Saving for practising nurses

(1) Any person who at the commencement of the Act shows to the satisfaction of the Council that she is of good character and has been practising as a nurse for three years prior to the 1st September, 1954, and that she possesses a certificate as a nurse issued by a body which in the opinion of the Council is an authorised body, either in this State or in any part of the Commonwealth shall be entitled to be registered under the Act on the payment of a fee of one-half the fee required by rule 7.

(2) There shall be kept as part of the Register a list hereinafter referred to as the "Temporary Register" in which shall be included the names of all persons who are registered in their country of origin as nurses for the sick, who are serving in the employ of Government, whether by contract or otherwise, in the capacity of nurses for the sick at any hospital or institution approved by the Council, but who are not for the time being registered in any other part of the Register. The name of every person so included in the Temporary Register shall be removed from the Register on the termination of such employment.

10. Erasure from Register

Any nurse registered under this Act who—

- (a) is convicted of any felony or misdemeanour or of any offence under the Act; or
- (b) shall be guilty of malpractice, or of wilfully disobeying any of these Rules;
- (c) is shown to the satisfaction of the Council to be incompetent, addicted to habitual intemperance, or negligent in her professional duties,

shall be liable, after due inquiry by the Council, to have her name erased from the Register altogether or for such period as the Council may decide.

11. Application for admission to Register

Every person who desires to obtain admission to the Register or any supplementary part of the Register shall make application to the Secretary and shall furnish evidence to the satisfaction of the Council that she is of good character, that she is not less than twenty-one years of age and that she has adequate knowledge and experience in nursing of the sick and any other evidence which the Council may require.

Examinations

12. List of approved institutions

(1) The Council shall prepare and keep a list of institutions from time to time approved by the Council under the following heads – Complete Training Schools for Registered Nurses; Affiliated Training Schools for Registered Nurses.

(2) In this Rule—

"Affiliated Training School" means an institution which in the opinion of the Council is capable of providing, in affiliation to a complete training school, a part of such training as aforesaid;

“Complete Training School” means an institution which in the opinion of the Council is capable of providing a complete training for persons which will qualify them for admission to the Register.

13. Times of examinations

The Council shall hold the following examinations at such times and places and subject to such conditions as the Council may determine, that is to say—

- (a) a written examination—hereinafter referred to as the “test-examination”—for candidates not possessing a School Certificate or such other evidence of educational status as has been approved by the Council from time to time. The test-examination shall comprise simple questions on General Knowledge, English and Arithmetic;
- (b) preliminary and Final Examinations in the several subjects mentioned in the syllabuses for examinations at such places and subject to such provisions as the Council may from time to time determine;
- (c) the entrance fee for the final examination shall be two dollars and fifty cents. The fee for re-sitting the Final Examination shall be in the case of each re-sitting half the fee paid for the first or original sitting. The fee shall, in each case, be paid before the applicant’s name is entered for the examination.

14. Preliminary examination

The preliminary examination may be divided into two parts of which Part I shall include the subjects of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene and Part II shall include the subjects of First Aid and Nursing as laid down in the syllabus of subjects for this examination.

15. Qualification for entrance to preliminary examination

No person shall be entitled to enter for either part of the preliminary examination unless—

- (a) she has passed the test-examination; or
- (b) she holds a School Certificate of one of the following bodies – Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate; University of London; or
- (c) she has satisfied a Selection Committee appointed by the Council that she has attained a satisfactory standard of education; and
- (d) she has deposited with the Secretary a Certificate signed by the Medical Superintendent of the Institution in which her training or instruction was given and carried out, that she has completed one year of training, and that she has attended a course of lectures in the subjects prescribed for the preliminary examination in the syllabus for that examination, and has undergone practical instruction in the wards, in the subjects therein prescribed for this examination.

16. Qualifications for entrance to final examination

No person shall be entitled to enter for the final examination until she has attained the age of 21 years and has passed the preliminary examination and has deposited with the Secretary the following certificates signed by the Medical Superintendent in the Institutions or Institution in which her training or instruction was given and carried out—

- (a) a certificate that she has undergone the training specified as being necessary to qualify her for admission to the part of the Register to which the examination relates;

- (b) a certificate that she has undergone systematic instruction and attended at least the minimum number of lectures in each of the subjects prescribed in the syllabus of subjects for examination as being necessary for admission to the part of the Register to which she applies to be admitted;
- (c) a certificate of good conduct.

17. Exemption from preliminary examination

No nurse who is already registered in any part of the Register shall be required to pass the preliminary examination.

18. Refusal of admission to examination

Should it come to the notice of the Council that a candidate for entrance to any of the Council's examination has been convicted of a felony or misdemeanour or has been guilty of conduct which, had she been a registered nurse would in the opinion of the Council have rendered her liable to disciplinary action under the Rules of the Council and to removal of her name from the register, the Council may, after giving the candidate the opportunity of stating her case and after making such other reasonable investigations as may be necessary refuse to admit her to the examination in question.

19. Right to registration

No Nurse, unless exempted under the Act or these Rules, shall be entitled to have her name entered in the Register until she has passed the final examination applicable to the Part of the Register to which she seeks admission. The name of every nurse who has passed the final examination for the general part or any supplementary part of the Register shall be inserted in that part of the Register.

20. Admission to general part of Register

In the case of applicants for admission to the general part of the Register—

- (a) the applicant must be a female;
- (b) except as hereinafter provided, the applicant must furnish a certificate that she has completed a course of not less than three years' training in approved Training Schools for registered nurses.

21. Appointment of examiners

For the purposes of the examinations to be held under the provisions of the Act the Council shall appoint examiners, who shall hold such examinations as the Council may prescribe and shall examine all such persons as may tender themselves for examination under the provisions of the Act, and shall report on such examinations to the Council. The Council may from time to time appoint such other persons as it may deem necessary to assist the examiners.

PART III

Certificate of Admission to Register

22. Certificate of admission

Every nurse admitted to the Register shall be granted a certificate stating in which part the nurse's name has been registered. Such certificate shall be sealed with the seal of the

Council, and no document purporting to be a certificate of admission to the Register shall be valid unless it is sealed with the seal of the Council.

23. Loss of certificate

In the event of a certificate becoming lost or accidentally destroyed, the holder may apply to the Council for a fresh certificate, and the Council may, if they think fit, grant such fresh certificate upon payment by the applicant of a fee of twenty-five cents. A certificate issued under this Rule shall be marked "Duplicate".

24. Special certificate

Any person shall be entitled upon payment to the Secretary of a fee of twenty-five cents to be furnished with a certificate under the seal of the Council certifying that on a special date, or during a specified period, a nurse is or was or is not or was not included in the Register, as the case may be.

PART IV

Removal of Name from Register

25. Removal of name from Register

(1) When it is brought to the notice of the Council that a nurse who is included in the Register (in this part of these Rules referred to as "the Respondent") has been convicted of a felony or misdemeanour or has been guilty of any misconduct, the Secretary, after making such further inquiries relative thereto as she thinks necessary, shall lay the matter before the Disciplinary and Penal Cases Committee of the Council, which shall report thereon to the Council.

(2) The Committee may at any stage of the case take the advice of a Solicitor appointed by the Council, and may instruct him to obtain proofs of evidence in support of the allegations made against the Respondent, and may, in such cases as they think fit, decline to proceed with the matter unless the evidence in support of the charge (other than evidence of a conviction) is verified by statutory declaration.

(3) Before reporting on any case to the Council the Committee shall invite the Respondent to furnish any written statement or explanation which she may desire to offer.

(4) In any case in which it is proved to the Council by the certificate of the competent officer of the Court in which the proceedings took place that the Respondent has been convicted of any felony or misdemeanour, and has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and such conviction has not been subsequently quashed on appeal, the Council may forthwith and without further inquiry, remove the name of the nurse from the Register, and require her to surrender her certificate to the Council.

(5) In any other case in which the Council is satisfied upon the report to the Disciplinary and Penal cases Committee that a *prima facie* case has been made out for the removal of the name of the Respondent from the Register, the Council may direct its Solicitor to take all necessary steps for verifying the evidence to be submitted to the Council, and for obtaining the necessary documents and the attendance of witnesses.

(6) The Secretary shall send to the Respondent a notice in writing specifying the nature and particulars of the charge against her and informing her of the time and place of the meeting at which the case will be heard, (and may require her to send or deliver to the Secretary her certificate and badge, if any, not later than the date on which the hearing takes place). Such notice shall be sent to the registered address of the Respondent contained in the Register or to any later address known to the Secretary, and shall be

posted so as to allow at least twenty-eight days to elapse between the day on which the notice is posted and the date fixed for the hearing.

(7) The case shall be heard at a meeting of the Council of which at least seven days notice shall be sent by the Secretary to each member of the Council, and the Respondent shall be entitled to be represented by a friend or by Counsel or Solicitor:

Provided that if she intends to be represented by Counsel or Solicitor not less than ten days notice of such intention shall be given to the Secretary.

(8) At the hearing of the case, the Solicitor, Secretary or other person appointed by the Council for the purpose, shall first state to the Council the facts of the case and the charge alleged against the Respondent, and shall then submit to the Council the evidence received in support of the charge, and the Respondent or her representative shall be entitled to cross-examine any witness appearing against her on matters relevant to the charge.

(9) When the statement of the charge and the evidence in support thereof are concluded, the Respondent, or her representative, shall be invited by the Chairperson to address the Council and to tender evidence in answer to the charge, and the Solicitor, Secretary or other person appointed by the Council for the purpose, shall be entitled to cross-examine any witness tendered in answer to the charge, and to reply upon the whole case, after the Respondent or her representative has had an opportunity of tendering evidence and of addressing the Council.

(10) If the Respondent does not attend, either personally or by representative, the Council may proceed to hear and determine the case in her absence.

(11) Upon the conclusion of the case the Council shall, after consideration of the relevant evidence, whether oral or documentary, pronounce its decision either forthwith or at a later date in writing or at a subsequent meeting.

(12) If the Council find the charges against the Respondent to be proved either in whole or in part it may remove her name from the Register altogether or for such period as they may think fit.

(13) The Secretary shall forthwith communicate with the Respondent by registered letter informing her of the decision of the Council.

(14) In the case of a temporary removal of the Respondent from the Register, the Secretary shall retain the certificate and badge, if any, and shall delete her name from the part or parts of the Register in which it is included, during the period of removal, and in the case of complete removal shall delete the Respondent's name from the part or parts of the Register in which it is included, and cancel her certificate and retain the cancelled certificate and badge, if any.

(15) If any question or matter shall arise which is not provided for by this Rule, such question or matter shall be decided by the Council, and the decision of the Council shall be final.

PART V

Restoration of Name to Register

26. Restoration of name to Register

(1) When the name of a nurse has been removed from the Register altogether under Part IV of these Rules, application for restoration to the Register shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant, stating the grounds on which the application is made.

(2) The application shall contain the names and addresses of two or more persons of whom two shall be either Justices of the Peace, Ministers of Religion, registered medical practitioners or registered nurses able and willing to identify the applicant and give evidence as to her character and the nature of her employment both before and since the date of her removal, and such other evidence as the Council may require.

(3) The Council may require the applicant to verify by a statutory declaration any statement made in her application, or any further statement which it thinks necessary, and may, if it thinks fit, require the applicant to attend in person at a meeting of the Council, or of any Committee of the Council at which the matter is to be considered.

(4) If, upon consideration of the application and of the evidence furnished in support of it, the Council is satisfied that the name of the applicant should be restored to the register, it may direct the Secretary accordingly and upon payment by the applicant of a fee of one-half of the fee required by rule 7, her name shall be re-included in the appropriate part or parts of the Register and a new certificate shall be issued to her.

(5) If any question or matter shall arise which is not provided for by this Rule, such question or matter shall be decided by the Council, and the decision of the Council shall be final.

PART VI

Procedure of Council and Committee

27. Meetings

Unless and until the Council otherwise decide, meetings shall be held once in each quarter, and at such other times as may be necessary.

28. Power to convene a meeting

The Chairperson may at any time convene a meeting of the Council and the Secretary shall, within fourteen days, convene a meeting, if required to do so, by any three members of the Council by writing under their hands.

29. Notice of meeting

Not less than seven days notice of any meeting shall be given to each member of the Council, directed to such address as he or she shall from time to time furnish to the Secretary.

30. Quorum

The quorum of the Council shall be three of whom one shall be the Chairperson.

31. Minutes

Minutes of the proceedings of the Council shall be taken by the Secretary, and shall be duly entered in a book provided for the purpose. A draft of the minutes shall be circulated to the Members of the Council, together with the notice of the meeting at which they are to be submitted for confirmation.

32. Order of business

Except in cases where the presiding officer on the grounds of urgency or convenience otherwise directs, the following order of business shall be observed—

- (1) Minutes of the last meeting.

- (2) Adjourned business.
- (3) Correspondence.
- (4) Reports of Committees.
- (5) Notices of Motion.
- (6) Statement of Accounts.
- (7) Bills and Claims.
- (8) Any other business.
- (9) Date of next meeting.

33. Agenda

No business (other than routine business) which is not upon the Agenda paper shall be discussed at any meeting of the Council unless the presiding officer declares such business to be of an urgent nature and is supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting.

34. Voting

Unless otherwise specified, voting shall be decided on a show of hands by a majority of members present and voting, but any member may call for a division, in which case the names for and against and those who abstain from voting shall be taken down in writing and entered on the Minutes. In the case of an equality of votes the presiding officer shall have a second or casting vote.

35. Notice of motion

(a) Every notice of motion shall be in writing, signed by the member giving the notice, and shall be given or sent to the Secretary;

(b) The Secretary shall insert in the Agenda Paper of the next Ordinary Meeting of the Council all notices of motion which he may have received not less than three clear days prior to the day on which the Agenda Paper is sent out to Members, in the order in which they have been received by him.

36. Moving of motion

Every motion or amendment shall be moved and seconded, and shall be reduced to writing and handed to the presiding officer and shall be read before it is further discussed or put to the meeting.

37. Alteration of resolution

No resolution of the Council shall be altered or rescinded until a period of six months has elapsed since the passing of the resolution.

38. Committees

The Council shall have the power to appoint Committees which may be standing or *ad hoc* as occasion warrants.

39. Points of order

The presiding officer of the Council shall decide upon any point of order or procedure and his decision shall be final.

40. Inspection of documents

All minutes, registers and records shall be open to the inspection of members of the Council during the Secretary's business hours.

PART VII

Miscellaneous

41. Members of Council to explain Act

The Council shall be at liberty to request any member or members of the Council to visit any place or places for the purpose of explaining the Act and its purposes and these Rules, and to sanction the payment of all proper expenses incurred by such member or members in connection with such visit.

42. Authentication of seal

(1) The authentication of the seal of the Council shall be the signature of the Chairperson of the Council and of the Secretary. The seal shall be and remain in the custody of the Secretary who shall be responsible therefor.

(2) The Secretary shall have possession of one set of keys of the seal, and the Chairperson of the Council or a member of the Council nominated by the Chairperson shall have possession of the other set.

(3) A record shall be kept by the Secretary, and signed by the Chairperson, of the occasions on which, and the purposes for which, the seal of the Council has been affixed.

Rules with Respect to the Uniforms and Badges which may be Worn by Registered Nurses

43. Uniforms and badges

(1) In this part of these Rules, the expression "registered nurse" means a nurse registered in the general part or in any supplementary part of the Register.

(2) The uniforms and badges of registered nurses shall be such uniforms and badges as the Council may decide.

(3) The various uniforms in all their details must be strictly adhered to and no alteration or embellishment of any kind is permitted. A registered nurse wearing the uniform must wear the complete uniform and shall not wear any part of the uniform by itself.

(4) The uniforms must not be given away unless all registered braid, buttons and badges have been removed.

(5) The badge may be worn with or without the uniform and shall only be obtained from the Council. The badge must be worn on the right side.

Nurses (Training and Examination) Rules

ARRANGEMENT OF RULES

1. Citation.
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7. Cancellation of approval.
8. Refusal to register.

NURSES (TRAINING AND EXAMINATION) RULES

[Section 5.]

[10th October, 1954.]

1. Citation

These Rules may be cited as the Nurses (Training and Examination) Rules.

2. Definitions

In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

“Act” means the Nurses Registration Act;

“approved training institution” means the Grenada General Hospital and any institution approved by the Council for the training of pupils;

“Council” means the General Nursing Council established under the provisions of the Act;

“Register” means the register of nurses established under the provisions of the Act.

3. Pupil nurse

A woman proposing to become a pupil nurse shall take her training at an approved training institution.

4. Curriculum

The curriculum of training and subjects for examination shall be the same as those for the certificate of the General Nursing Council for England and Wales as modified by and in use at the Grenada General Hospital.

5. Admission to Register

At the conclusion of her course of training a candidate shall present to the Council a certificate from an approved training institution signed by the Nursing Superintendent that she has completed her course of training and passed her Final Examination and is a fit and proper person to be admitted to the Register. Such certificate shall entitle a candidate to be admitted to the Register.

6. Names on Register

The names of all women admitted to the Register shall appear in the Register in alphabetical order.

7. Cancellation of approval

The Council may for any cause which to them may seem just, at any time revoke, cancel or annul the approval granted to any institution under these Rules.

8. Refusal to register

Notwithstanding anything herein contained the Council may refuse to admit to the Register any woman whom it considers to be physically, mentally or morally unfit to be a nurse.
