MIDWIFE, ENGLAND

1955 No. 120

The Midwives Rules, Approval Instrument, 1955

Made - - - - 24th January, 1955

Whereas the Central Midwives Board have made rules under and by virtue of the Midwives Act, 1951(a), and the said rules are set out in the schedule to this instrument;

And Whereas the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council have not made any representations with respect to the said rules:

Now, therefore, the Minister of Health, in exercise of his powers under section 30 of the Midwives Act, 1951, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby approves the said rules.

This instrument may be cited as the Midwives Rules, Approval Instrument, 1955.

SCHEDULE

GENERAL

1. These Rules may be cited as the Midwives Rules, 1955, and subject as hereinafter provided, shall come into operation on the first day of February, 1955.

2.—(1) In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them:—

"the Act" means the Midwives Act, 1951 and any statutory modification or amendment thereof in force from time to time and any statute or statutes substituted therefor, and references in these Rules to particular provisions of the Act shall be read as including references to those provisions as modified or amended from time to time and to any other statutory provisions substituted therefor.

"the Board" means the Central Midwives Board established by the Act.

"local supervising authority" has the same meaning as in the Act.

"the Roll" means the roll of certified midwives kept by the Board in pursuance of the Act.

"Midwife" means a woman whose name is on the Roll.

"Secretary" means the Secretary of the Board.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889(b), applies to the interpretation of these Rules, as if these Rules were an Act of Parliament.

3. The Midwives Rules, 1949(c), are hereby revoked and Section 38 of the Interpretation Act, 1889, shall apply to this revocation as if such Rules were an Act of Parliament.

(a) 14 & 15 Geo. 6. c. 53. (b) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.
(c) Schedule to S.I. 1949/1800 (1949 I, p. 2521) as amended by schedules to S.I. 1949/2272, 1950/2011 (1949 I, p. 2563; 1950 I, p. 1271).

SECTION A

RULES REGULATING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD

Chairman and Deputy Chairman

1. A Chairman and Deputy Chairman shall be elected by ballot at the first ordinary meeting of the Board in the month of April in each year, and shall hold office until the first ordinary meeting in the month of April in the year following.

Casual Vacancies

2. Should the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman fall vacant during the year, it shall be filled by election at the next ordinary meeting of the Board, and the member so elected shall hold office for the remainder of the period for which his predecessor was elected.

Meetings

3. The Board shall meet in each month, unless otherwise decided at a previous meeting, on a day to be fixed to suit the convenience of the members of the Board, and at such other times as may be necessary. The Chairman or, if the Chairman shall be incapacitated or absent from the United Kingdom, the Deputy Chairman, may at any time convene a meeting of the Board, and the Secretary shall convene a meeting if required to do so by any three members of the Board by writing under their hands specifying the nature of the business to be discussed.

Notice

4. Not less than four days' notice of any meeting shall be given to each member of the Board directed to such address as he or she may from time to time furnish to the Secretary, and accompanied by an Agenda Paper for the meeting.

Quorum

5. The quorum at a meeting of the Board shall be four members of the Board present in person.

Order of Business

6. The order of business at a meeting of the Board shall be as follows:—

(1) Minutes of the last meeting.

(2) Correspondence.

(3) Reports of Committees.

(4) Notices of Motion.

(5) Business arising directly under the Act.

(6) Statement of Accounts.

(7) Bills and Claims.

(8) Any other business.

(9) Date of next meeting.

Provided that the Board may at any meeting vary the order of business on the ground of urgency or convenience.

ABSENCE OF CHAIRMAN AND DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

7. In the event of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman not being present at any meeting of the Board, the Board shall elect a presiding Chairman for that meeting.

AGENDA

8. No business which is not upon the Agenda Paper shall be discussed at any meeting of the Board (except routine business) unless the Chairman of the meeting shall declare such business to be of an urgent nature, and shall be supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting.

Voting

9. Every question, the manner of voting on which is not otherwise specified in these rules, shall be decided on a show of hands by a majority of members present and voting, but any member may, except when the Board are sitting in Penal Meeting, call for a division, in which case the names for and against shall be taken down in writing and entered on the Minutes. In the case of an equality of votes, the Chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

Motions

10. Every motion or amendment shall be moved and seconded, and shall (if the Chairman of the meeting shall so require) be reduced to writing and handed to him and read before it is further discussed or put to the meeting.

Notices of Motion

11. Every notice of motion shall be in writing, signed by the member giving the notice, and shall be given or sent to the Secretary, who shall insert in the Agenda Paper of the next ordinary meeting of the Board all notices of motion which he may have received, not less than one clear day 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.

Rescinding of Resolution

12. No resolution of the Board shall be altered or rescinded at a subsequent meeting except upon a notice of motion of which a copy has been sent out to members by the Secretary fourteen clear days before such meeting.

Committees

13. There shall be the following Committees of the Board:—

(1) A Standing Committee consisting of the whole Board.

(2) A Penal Cases Committee.

(3) A Finance Committee.

The two latter Committees shall be appointed annually at the first ordinary meeting in the month of April, and shall hold office until their successors are appointed. Other Committees may be appointed for special purposes from time to time.

Reports

14. Every Committee appointed by the Board shall make a report of their proceedings to the Board, and the recommendations of every Committee shall, so far as practicable, be in the form of resolutions, to be considered by the Board; and the acts and proceedings of every Committee shall be submitted to the Board for approval, unless the resolution of the Board appointing the Committee shall otherwise direct in respect of all or any of the matters referred to it.

Every report from a Committee shall be submitted by the Chairman of the Committee (if present) who shall move that it be received by the Board, and on the motion being carried, the Chairman, or any other member of the Committee, may move to agree with the resolutions of the Committee, and such resolutions shall be considered seriatim. And the question that the report (if necessary, as amended) be now approved shall be put from the Chair, but no debate shall be allowed thereon.

Bills and Claims

15. All bills and claims shall be examined by the Secretary, and laid by him before the Finance Committee, who shall report them to the Board.

Cheques

16. All cheques for the payment of money shall be signed by two members of the Board, and countersigned by the Secretary or by the Assistant Secretary in the absence of the former.

Financial Statement

17. At every Monthly Meeting of the Board the Secretary shall present a statement in writing showing the receipts and expenditure of the Board for the current year up to the date of such Meeting, and showing the existing balance, if any, to the credit of the Board.

Decision of Chairman

18. The Chairman of the meeting shall decide upon any point of order or procedure, and his decision shall be final.

SECTION B

RULES REGULATING THE COURSE OF TRAINING, THE CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS, THE REMUNERATION OF EXAMINERS, THE ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES, AND THE CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION TO THE ROLL.

General

1. In the Rules in Section B unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them:—

"approved training institution" means an institution or organisation approved by the Board in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained for the training of pupils, and in relation to either the first or second period of training means an institution approved in respect of that period;

"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;

"lying-in period" means a period being not less than 14 days nor more than 28 days after the end of the labour during which the continued attendance of a midwife on the mother and infant is requisite;

"teacher" means a person approved by the Board in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained as responsible for the teaching of pupils in an approved training institution;

"teaching district midwife" means a person approved by the Board in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained for teaching pupils during that part of their training that takes place in the patients' own homes;

"the prescribed form" means such form as may be prescribed by the Board from time to time.

2.—(*a*) Notwithstanding anything hereinafter contained, the Board may refuse to register as a pupil, or to admit to examination or to the Roll, or to issue a certificate to, any woman whom they consider to be physically, mentally or morally unfit to be a midwife.

(*b*) 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 Roll.

3. The Board may dispense with the requirements of the Rules of Section B in any case in which they think fit.

Registration of Pupils

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

(*a*) (i) if her name appears on the general part of the Register of the General Nursing Council for England and Wales, the General Nursing Council for Scotland, the Joint Nursing and Midwives Council for Northern Ireland, or

An Bord Altranais, Eire, or on the part thereof containing the names of nurses trained in the nursing of sick children, by virtue of having passed the Examination of one of those Bodies or some other Examination recognized by the General Nursing Council for England and Wales, and she has had at least three years' training or any equivalent therefor which may from time to time be recognized by the General Nursing Council for England and Wales, evidence, satisfactory to the Board, that she has fulfilled the foregoing requirements; or

(ii) in any other case, evidence, satisfactory to the Board, as to the general education which she has had;

(*b*) a certificate of birth or infant baptism, or such other evidence as to her age as is satisfactory to the Board; and

(*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 12 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. A woman shall not be registered as a pupil if she is under the age of 20 years or, save at the discretion of the Board, if she is over the age of 50 years.

6. The names of all pupils who have been on the Register of Pupils for 5 years and have not been admitted to the Roll shall be erased therefrom. The Board may, however, restore to the Register, for such period as they think fit, any name so erased.

7. A report from the approved training institution shall be made to the Board within 6 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.—(*a*) The training of a pupil shall comprise theoretical, practical and clinical instruction and attendance on, and the nursing of, cases. Such training shall be at approved training institutions and under lecturers and teachers and shall be in two periods:

(i) a first period, which the pupil shall complete before presenting herself for the First Examination, and

(ii) a second period, which the pupil shall complete before presenting herself for the Second Examination;

(*b*) All practical instruction shall be carried out under the supervision of a teacher or a teaching district midwife.

9. A pupil must, except during such holidays as may be approved by the Board, devote the whole of both periods of her training to preparation for her examinations, and must not be engaged on any other work of whatsoever nature.

10. A pupil shall not begin her training until she has been notified by the Secretary that her name has been entered on the Register of Pupils, and immediately she begins the first period of training she shall forward to the Board a certificate signed by a teacher as to the date of the beginning of training. The Board may, however, waive compliance with this Rule in such cases as they think proper.

11. The first period of training shall extend over 6 consecutive calendar months in the case of pupils to whom Rule B.4 (*a*) (i) applies and over 18 consecutive calendar months in all other cases.

12. A pupil whose first period of training extends over 6 consecutive calendar months shall during such period—

(*a*) attend a course of at least 38 lectures on the subjects enumerated in Rule B.36, such course to extend over the whole of the period of training and to be supplemented by practical demonstrations and tutorial classes; at least 5 of the lectures and some of the practical demonstrations must be on the infant;

(*b*) conduct antenatal examinations on not less than 50 pregnant women and receive instruction in the care and supervision of women during the course of pregnancy, including the booking of cases and the keeping of records;

(*c*) receive clinical instruction in the conduct of labour, including the witnessing of not less than 10 labours;

(*d*) attend not less than 10 labours within the approved training institution, making full examination during the course of labour and personally delivering the infant and afterbirth;

(*e*) attend and nurse not less than 20 lying-in women and their infants during the time the patients are in the approved training institution.

13. A pupil whose first period of training extends over 18 consecutive calendar months shall—

(*a*) during a period extending over not less than the first 6 months of her training—

(i) 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

(ii) attend a course of theoretical and practical instruction in general anatomy, and in the physiology and hygiene of the mother and infant;

(*b*) during the succeeding months of her training—

(i) attend a course of at least 38 lectures extending over a period of not less than 6 calendar months and otherwise complying with Rule B.12 (*a*); such lectures to be supplemented by practical demonstrations and tutorial classes;

(ii) conduct antenatal examinations and receive instruction in accordance with Rule B.12 (*b*);

(iii) receive clinical instruction in the conduct of labour, including the witnessing of not less than 20 labours;

(iv) attend not less than 10 labours in accordance with the provisions of Rule B.12 (*d*);

(v) attend and nurse not less than 40 lying-in women and their infants during the time the patients are in the approved training institution.

14. On beginning her second period of training a pupil shall forward to the Board a certificate, signed by a teacher, giving the name of the approved training institution at which the training will be received and the date of the beginning of training.

A pupil may begin the second period of training after completing the first period and prior to passing the First Examination, but, if she is not successful at the First Examination on the first occasion on which she is entitled to enter for it, any part of the second period of training which she may have completed before passing the First Examination shall not be counted towards the period prescribed in Rule B.16. Instruction received in the administration of analgesia may, however, be counted towards that prescribed in Rule B.17 (*b*).

15. A pupil who does not begin the second period of training within 6 months of passing the First Examination may be required by the Board to receive such further instruction, prior to beginning the second period, as the Board may prescribe.

16. The second period of training shall extend over not less than 6 consecutive calendar months, not less than 3 months of which must be spent in domiciliary practice, in all cases and the pupil shall during such period—

(*a*) attend not less than 5 lectures delivered by one or more lecturers on the subjects enumerated in Rule B.37;

(*b*) attend and take responsibility for the antenatal care of not less than 20 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 20 women during labour. Some of these cases may be taken at an approved training institution, but at least 10 must be attended in the patients' own homes;

(*d*) attend and nurse not less than 20 lying-in women and their infants. At least 10 of these must be attended and nursed in the patients' own homes during the lying-in period. A case attended and nursed in the approved training institution must be attended and nursed during the time the patient remains in such institution;

(*e*) attend at least 5 sessions at a Child Welfare Centre approved by the Board for the purpose, and receive, at the centre or elsewhere, practical instruction in the care and management of infants, with special reference to the first month of life;

(*f*) attend clinical demonstrations on venereal diseases or lecture demonstrations on this subject which must be illustrated, including instruction in the facilities provided for treatment.

17.—(*a*) During the second period of training the pupil must keep careful and detailed records, in such form as the Board may prescribe from time to time, of all work done and training received (including full notes on mother and infant). Such records shall be signed by a teacher as the Board may require.

(*b*) During either the first or second period of training a pupil-midwife shall receive theoretical and practical instruction in anaesthesia and analgesia in midwifery practice as follows—

(i) 3 lecture demonstrations by a specialist anaesthetist;

(ii) the administration of an analgesic to at least 15 patients in labour by means of an apparatus or method approved by the Board under the general supervision of a specialist anaesthetist and under the detailed supervision of a midwife who is experienced in the use of the apparatus or method or of a resident medical officer who is similarly experienced.

It shall be the responsibility of the institution approved to provide the second period of training to ensure that a pupil-midwife has in fact received this instruction prior to entering for the Second Examination, and that certificates to this effect are submitted in accordance with Rule B.32.

18. If in either the first or second period a pupil's training is interrupted for a period of more than three consecutive working days owing to her own illness or other 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 towards the prescribed period of training, provided that such period of absence is made up at the end of the period of training. Every application must be accompanied by a medical certificate or other evidence satisfactory to the Board according to the nature of the emergency. Any such interruptions of three consecutive working days or less which, when added together, amount to more than four days in any period of 6 months shall likewise be notified to the Board and made up at the end of the period of training.

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

Approval of Training Institutions

19. Applications for the approval of institutions for the training of pupils shall be submitted to the Board in the prescribed form.

20. An institution shall not be approved in respect of the first period of training unless—

(*a*) at least 500 confinements take place in it annually;

(*b*) it has antenatal beds and associated with it an antenatal clinic and a post natal department;

(*c*) the medical staff includes a medical practitioner with special experience, satisfactory to the Board, in obstetric work, and a medical officer with special experience, satisfactory to the Board, in paediatric work; and

(*d*) there is a resident medical officer (who may be one of such persons as are mentioned in para. (*c*) of this Rule) approved by the Board as of sufficient seniority and experience;

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.

21.—(*a*) An institution shall not be approved in respect of the second period of training unless the number of confinements dealt with annually in association with it for training purposes is at least 300, of which at least 100 are domiciliary cases; provided that the Board may approve an institution which does not satisfy these requirements if such action appears to the Board to be desirable in the interests of the training of pupils.

(*b*) An institution shall not be approved in respect of instruction in analgesia unless—

(i) the institution is one training pupils or medical students or is providing post-certificate courses for midwives or holding postgraduate courses for medical practitioners, or is otherwise considered by the Board as suitable for approval;

(ii) the institution has attached to it a specialist anaesthetist;

(iii) the resident medical officer or the midwife who would undertake the detailed supervision of the practical work is experienced in the use of the apparatus or method on which the instruction at the institution will be based.

22. The Board in approving institutions shall take into consideration the number and the qualifications of the members of the permanent medical and midwifery 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 facilities for training therein to be inspected by a member or an officer of the Board or other competent person, whose report shall be considered when the question of approval is determined.

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

Approval of Lecturers and Teachers

24. Applications for the approval of persons as lecturers, as teachers, and as teaching district midwives shall be submitted to the Board in the prescribed form.

25. The lectures on the subjects of Rule B.36 must be delivered by persons who have been approved for the purpose by the Board as having qualifications and experience satisfactory to the Board in the subjects upon which they will lecture.

26. The lectures on the subjects of Rule B.37 must be delivered by the medical officer of health of a local supervising authority or by a medical practitioner who is a member of the staff of such officer, or, by permission of the Board, by a medical practitioner who has had experience, satisfactory to the Board, in the subjects in question. Such persons shall be deemed to be persons approved by the Board as lecturers in the said subjects.

27. Unless the Board otherwise determine in any particular case, a person shall not be approved as a teacher unless she has practised as a midwife for at least three years and produces evidence, satisfactory to the Board, that she is competent to be responsible for the teaching of pupils.

28. Unless the Board otherwise determine in any particular case, a person shall not be approved as a teaching district midwife unless she produces evidence, satisfactory to the Board, that she is competent to teach pupils.

29. The Board shall limit the number of pupils received at any one time by a teacher.

30. The Board reserve the right to review the approval of persons as lecturers, teachers, or teaching district midwives at any time.

Conduct of Examinations

31. A pupil shall present herself for the First Examination within 6 months of the date on which she completes her first period of training and shall present herself for the Second Examination within 6 months of the date on which she completes her second period of training.

A pupil who does not sit for examination in accordance with this Rule 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 cases of illness of the pupil or other emergency.

32. 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 the teacher and, in the case of second period training, by the teaching district midwife from whom the pupil has received her practical teaching.

33. A pupil who intends to present herself for either examination must send notice of such intention and such fee as may be determined by the Board with the approval of the Minister of Health to the Secretary at least 4 weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination. The certificates of training required by Rule B.32 shall be sent to the Secretary at the same time or at any subsequent date, not being less than 7 days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination. Until such certificates have been received and accepted by the Secretary a pupil shall not be deemed to have entered for the examination.

34. If a pupil who has paid the fee for entry to an examination is prevented by illness from completing her entry, or attending at or completing her examination, and she produces a medical certificate or other evidence of illness satisfactory to the Board, the fee payable by her for admission to one subsequent examination shall, if the Board so determine, be half the appropriate fee.

35. The Secretary shall send to each pupil accepted for the First Examination, at the address furnished by her for the purpose, a card of admission to the written part of the examination, and shall personally or by deputy hand to each pupil attending the written part of the examination a card of admission to the oral part of the examination. The Secretary shall send to each pupil accepted for the Second Examination, at the address furnished by her for the purpose, a card of admission to that examination.

Any pupil presenting herself at either part of the First Examination, or at the Second Examination, without her card of admission will be liable to exclusion.

36. The First Examination shall be partly written and partly oral, and shall comprise the following subjects:—

(*a*) general physiology; the principles of hygiene and sanitation as regards home, diet and person; the midwife's part in the health education of the women she attends;

(*b*) infection; its causes and the means taken to prevent it; asepsis; the preparation and use of antiseptics in midwifery; the disinfection of the person, clothing and appliances; the use of rubber gloves and masks;

(*c*) the anatomy and physiology of the female pelvis and its organs, and of the breasts;

(*d*) the physiology, diagnosis and management of normal pregnancy; the hygiene and care of the pregnant woman and the unborn infant; examination of the urine and estimation of blood-pressure;

(*e*) the symptoms and signs suggesting departure from the normal in pregnancy;

(*f*) the physiology, mechanism and management of normal labour;

(*g*) the symptoms and signs suggesting departure from the normal in labour;

(*h*) the physiology and management of the puerperium, including the taking and recording of the pulse-rate, the temperature and respiration-rate; the use of nursing appliances;

(*i*) the symptoms and signs suggesting departure from the normal in the puerperium;

(*j*) puerperal pyrexia, including puerperal sepsis; causes, prevention, symptoms and signs;

(*k*) toxaemia, haemorrhage and other obstetric complications; their causes, prevention and treatment and the part played by the midwife in their management;

(*l*) the care of the breasts under both normal and pathological conditions; the recognition of disturbance of their function;

(*m*) the physiology and care of the infant, including the establishment and maintenance of breast feeding and, when necessary, artificial feeding, with special reference to the first month of life, and the management of the prematurely born infant;

(*n*) resuscitation of the newborn infant when required and the recognition of congenital abnormalities and of disorders occurring during the first month of life, with special reference to those in which skilled medical or surgical treatment may be necessary;

(*o*) ophthalmia neonatorum and other infections in the infant, with special reference to the responsibilities of the midwife in connexion therewith;

(*p*) the venereal diseases in women and young infants; their symptoms, signs and dangers, and the risk of contagion; the midwife's responsibility for advocating early and continued treatment;

(*q*) the use of such drugs and solutions as may be required in practice; the conditions which call for their use; their dosage and strength; the mode of administration or application and their dangers;

(*r*) maternal mortality, neonatal mortality and stillbirths; the meaning of these terms and the steps taken to reduce such mortalities.

37. The Second Examination shall be oral, clinical and practical. A candidate may be required to answer questions on the following subjects:—

(*a*) practical midwifery;

(*b*) analgesia in childbirth;

(*c*) the records kept by her in compliance with Rule B.17;

(*d*) social legislation, national insurance and social conditions;

(*e*) public health and preventive aspects of antenatal care;

(*f*) mothercraft, infant care and the principles of nutrition, including the methods of teaching these subjects;

(*g*) the duties of the midwife as described in the rules and notices of the Board, and her relationship with the local health authorities and other authorities and organisations by whom she may be employed or with whom she may come into contact.

38. 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.

39. A pupil who has failed either examination of the Board 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.

Scale of Remuneration of Examiners

40. 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 Minister of Health.

Issue of Certificates: Admission to Roll

41. The name of a candidate successful at the First Examination shall be entered on the record maintained by the Board of all pupils who have passed that examination. A Certificate, to be known as the First Certificate, in the form set out in the Schedule to Section B, shall be awarded to each candidate successful at the First Examination whose first period of training has extended over 6 consecutive calendar months in accordance with the terms of Rule B. 11. The entry of a pupil's name on such record or the award of such First Certificate shall not entitle a pupil to admission to the Roll or authorise her to hold herself out to be certified under the Act.

42. A Certificate, in the form set out in the Schedule to Section B, shall be awarded to each candidate successful at the Second Examination, and every such candidate shall be admitted to the Roll.

43. The names of all women admitted to the Roll shall appear on the Roll (or, if the Roll be divided into two parts, on the appropriate part thereof) in alphabetical order.

44. Any person whose name appears on the Roll of Midwives kept by the Central Midwives Board for Scotland, or by the Joint Nursing and Midwives Council, Northern Ireland, shall, on making application on a form supplied by the Board for the purpose, and paying such fee as may be determined by the Board with the approval of the Minister of Health and producing a certificate by the Board or Council to whose Roll she has been admitted, to the effect that her name appears on such Roll, be entitled to be admitted to the Roll.

SCHEDULE TO SECTION B.

Certificates awarded by the Board

The First Certificate. (See Rule B. 41)

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD

Date.....

We hereby certify that.....has completed the first period of training prescribed for pupil-midwives and has passed the First Examination of the Central Midwives Board.

.....Chairman

.....Secretary.

Note:—This Certificate does not entitle the pupil whose name is inscribed hereon to admission to the Roll of Midwives or authorize her to hold herself out as certified under the Midwives Act, 1951.

Certificate of Enrolment as a Midwife

(See Rule B. 42)

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD

No..... Date.....

We hereby certify that.....having passed the First and Second Examinations of the Central Midwives Board, and having otherwise complied with the rules made in pursuance of the Midwives Act, 1951, is entitled by law to practise as a Midwife in accordance with the provisions of the said Act and subject to the said rules.

.....Chairman

.....Secretary.

SECTION C

RULES REGULATING THE GRANT BY THE BOARD OF DIPLOMAS IN THE TEACHING OF MIDWIFERY FOR MIDWIVES PRESENTING THEMSELVES FOR EXAMINATION FOR SUCH DIPLOMAS.

1. A diploma to be known as the Midwife Teachers Diploma shall be awarded by the Board to any midwife who has been successful at the Midwife Teachers Diploma Examination, referred to hereinafter as the examination.

2. A candidate for the examination must satisfy the following requirements:—

(*a*) that she is a midwife certified under the Act;

(*b*) that she has been actively engaged in the practice of midwifery to the satisfaction of the Board for at least one year before commencing an approved course of instruction for the examination;

(*c*) that within the period of 2 years immediately prior to the date of Part I of the examination at which she presents herself she has undertaken a course of instruction approved by the Board, in the subjects included in the syllabus of the examination: provided that—

(i) the Board may exempt a candidate from this requirement on the grounds that no institution conducting an approved course of instruction in preparation for the examination is reasonably accessible to her;

(ii) a candidate who within the period of 3 years immediately prior to the examination at which she presents herself has attended a course of lectures in Public Health and Hygiene in preparation for the examination for the Health Visitors Certificate may be excused, at the discretion of the Board, from undertaking that part of the course of instruction which consists of lectures on Public Health and Social Service.

(*d*) prior to the date of Part II of the examination for which she presents herself she has completed a course of instruction approved by the Board in the administration of analgesia.

3. The examination shall be held in two Parts at such times and at such places as the Board may determine, and shall cover the subjects of anatomy and physiology, midwifery, the care of the newborn infant and public health and social services. Part I of the examination shall be partly written and partly oral; Part II of the examination shall be oral and practical and shall include the conduct of a clinical demonstration and of a tutorial class for pupil-midwives. At each part of the examination candidates shall be examined with a view to testing their knowledge of midwifery and their ability to teach pupil-midwives.

4. (i) Application for admission to each part of the examination shall be made on the forms prescribed by the Board. The completed forms, together with the fee for examination, must be received by the Secretary in the case of an entry to Part I of the examination at least 21 days before the beginning of that part of the examination, and in the case of an entry to Part II of the examination, at least 14 days before the beginning of that part of the examination. A candidate must send with the form of application for admission to Part I of the examination the names of two referees who can give the Board such information as they may desire as to the candidate's experience in midwifery and in the teaching of pupil-midwives and as to her general fitness for the examination. Until the Board have received such information from the referees they shall not be under any obligation to admit the candidate to the examination.

(ii) A candidate shall not be admitted to Part II of the examination until she has satisfied the examiners at Part I of the examination.

5. The fee for examination shall be such as shall be prescribed from time to time by the Board with the approval of the Minister of Health.

6. If a candidate who has been accepted for admission to either part of the examination is prevented by her own illness or other emergency from attending at or completing her examination she may be permitted to re-enter for the same part of the examination on one occasion only without payment of any further fee.

7. (i) An unsuccessful candidate at either part of the examination may, at the discretion of the examiners, be required to attend a course of instruction approved by the Board, or to obtain further experience, before presenting herself again for examination.

(ii) If a candidate fails on 3 occasions at either part of the examination she may, at the discretion of the Board, be refused admission to such part at any future examination.

8. A successful candidate shall not be entitled to receive the Midwife Teachers Diploma until she has been certified as a midwife for a period of three years, and has either spent two of these years in an approved training institution or has obtained other teaching experience approved by the Board for the purpose of this rule.

9. The examiners may award a mark of distinction to any candidate who has shown exceptional merit in both parts of the examination.

10. The Board may dispense with the requirements of the foregoing rules in any case in which they think fit.

11. The scale of remuneration of the examiners shall be such as may from time to time be determined by the Board and approved by the Minister of Health.

SECTION D

RULES REGULATING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD ON COMPLAINTS MADE TO THE BOARD RELATING TO THE CONDUCT OF A MIDWIFE AND ON THE RESTORATION TO THE ROLL OF A NAME REMOVED.

Procedure on complaints made to the Board relating to the conduct of a Midwife

1. When it is alleged to the Board that a midwife has disobeyed any of the Rules from time to time laid down under the Act by the Board or has otherwise been guilty of misconduct:—

(*a*) The Board shall, when such allegation is made by a person other than a local supervising authority, notify any local supervising authority who appear to be concerned; and

(*b*) if the case is one in which investigation by a local supervising authority is required the Board shall request the local supervising authority to investigate the case and to report whether in their opinion a prima facie case of disobedience or misconduct has been made out;

(*c*) the Secretary shall lay every such allegation before the Penal Cases Committee (hereinafter called "the Committee") for consideration, as required by Rule D.2.

Such alleged disobedience or misconduct is hereinafter referred to as "the alleged offence".

2.—(*a*) The Secretary shall so soon as reasonably practicable lay before the Committee all information in his possession relating to the alleged offence including any report of the local supervising authority which he may have received.

(*b*) The Committee may, if they think fit, direct investigations to be made by the Secretary or a Solicitor or any other person, and may inquire of the midwife what explanation she has to offer. The results of any such investigation or inquiry shall (unless the Committee is of opinion that there is good reason for not so doing) be communicated to any local supervising authority concerned.

(*c*) After consideration of the information before them, including the results of any investigation or inquiry directed by them, the Committee shall report to the Board whether the case is one in which proceedings ought to be commenced for the removal of the name of the midwife from the Roll.

(*d*) In making such report the Committee may take into consideration matter which would not be admissible as evidence at the hearing before the Board, but may, if they think fit, decline to take into consideration matter not verified by statutory declaration.

(*e*) If the Committee report that proceedings ought not to be commenced the case shall not proceed further unless the Board otherwise direct. Before so reporting the Committee shall give to any local supervising authority concerned the opportunity of submitting further observations thereon.

(*f*) When it has been decided that proceedings shall not be commenced the Board shall notify the fact to the midwife and any local supervising authority concerned and may notify any other person who has complained.

3.—(*a*) If the Committee report, or the Board direct, that proceedings should be commenced the Secretary shall, in a case in which the alleged offence has been brought to the notice of the Board by a local supervising authority or in which a local supervising authority have, at the request of the Secretary or the Committee, made a report, and in any other case in which the Committee so direct, forthwith send to the local supervising authority a notice asking whether the local supervising authority desire to undertake the conduct of the case.

(*b*) If within 7 days after receipt of such notice or such further time as the Committee may allow the local supervising authority give notice that they desire so to do they shall undertake the conduct of the case.

(*c*) In any other case the conduct of the case shall be undertaken by the Secretary or such other person as the Committee may direct.

(*d*) Provided always that if a local supervising authority having given notice of their wish to undertake the conduct of the case shall subsequently at any stage in the proceedings decline to continue the conduct of the case the Committee may themselves direct the Secretary or such other person as the Committee may appoint to conduct the case and in that event the conduct of the case shall be continued by the Secretary or other person appointed as though the local supervising authority had not originally undertaken the conduct thereof.

(*e*) The Authority or person for the time being undertaking the conduct of the case is hereinafter referred to as the Complainant.

4.—(*a*) A local supervising authority, if they are the Complainant, shall forthwith furnish the Board with a statement specifying the nature and particulars of the alleged offence and shall send to the Board copies of any statutory declaration, any certificate of conviction, and any other documentary evidence intended to be used as evidence against the midwife.

(*b*) The said statement shall be prepared in a form suitable to be sent to the midwife and, so far as possible, in accordance with the directions and in the form contained in the First Schedule to Section D.

5.—(*a*) So soon as practicable the Board shall send to the midwife a notice which shall contain the following particulars:—

(i) It shall state the date (which shall be not less than 21 days from the date of despatch of the said notice) on which the Board intend to hear the case and require her to attend before the Board on such date.

(ii) It shall require her to forward to the Secretary not less than 10 days before the day appointed for hearing the case her Certificate and such other documents kept or used by her in the course of her duties as may be specified in the notice.

(iii) It shall require her to send to the Secretary not less than 10 days before the day appointed for hearing the case an answer in writing to the charge brought against her, together with a copy of any statutory declaration or other documentary evidence which she intends to use in support of her answer.

(*b*) A copy of the Rules of Section D shall be enclosed with the notice, which shall call specific attention to Rule D.9 (*b*) and Rule D.10 (*e*).

(*c*) There shall also be enclosed with the said notice a copy of the statement of the nature and particulars of the alleged offence furnished by the local supervising authority under the last preceding Rule or in a case where the local supervising authority are not the Complainant a like statement prepared by the Secretary.

(*d*) There shall also be enclosed with the said notice copies of any statutory declaration, certificate of conviction or documentary evidence intended to be used against her.

6. The Secretary shall immediately upon receipt of the midwife's answer to the charge inform the Complainant, if a local supervising authority, of the substance of the answer to the charge furnished by the midwife, and shall supply the Complainant with copies of any statutory declaration or other documentary evidence upon which the midwife intends to rely.

7. Where such answer makes a charge against any local supervising authority, the local supervising authority charged, if not the Complainant, shall be informed of the nature of the charge made against them and be given the name of the Complainant.

8. The case shall be heard at a Special Meeting of the Board of which at least 4 days' notice shall be sent by the Secretary to every member of the Board and to the local supervising authority.

9.—(*a*) The Complainant, if a local supervising authority, shall be represented at the hearing by a barrister or solicitor, not being the medical officer of health or an assistant medical officer of health of the Complainant.

(*b*) The midwife may be represented or assisted at the hearing by a friend or adviser who may be a barrister or solicitor. Provided that the Board may decline to allow her to be so represented unless she has given 4 days' notice of her intention to be so represented.

10. The procedure at the hearing of the case shall be as follows:—

(*a*) The Complainant or his representative may shortly state to the Board the facts of the case and the charge alleged against the midwife and shall then submit to the Board the evidence which is offered in support of the charge.

(*b*) The midwife or her friend or adviser shall be entitled to cross-examine any witness called against her, which expression includes any person whose statutory declaration is used as evidence against her and who is present at the hearing. Any person who is cross-examined may be re-examined by the Complainant or his representative.

(*c*) The midwife or her friend or adviser shall then be invited by the Chairman to tender evidence in answer to the charge and to address the Board.

(*d*) The Complainant or his representative shall be entitled to cross-examine any witness called for the midwife, which expression includes the midwife (if she give evidence) and any person whose statutory declaration is used as evidence by the midwife and who is present at the hearing. Any person who is cross-examined may be re-examined by the midwife or her friend or adviser.

(*e*) All evidence, whether for the Complainant or the midwife, shall be given orally or by a statutory declaration, but no statutory declaration shall be admissible in evidence, unless the declarant is present at the hearing and available for cross-examination, if the party against whom such statutory declaration is sought to be used shall have given to the party seeking to rely upon such statutory declaration, and to the Secretary, not less than 4 days before the day appointed for hearing the case notice in writing of the desire of the party giving such notice to cross-examine the declarant.

(*f*) The Board, the Complainant or the midwife may, as part of the case, refer to any relevant matter contained in the midwife's register of cases or any other record kept by the midwife in the course of her duties.

(*g*) The Complainant and the midwife shall, subject to legal objection, produce before the Board all documents within their possession or power respectively which may be required or called for and do all other things which during the proceedings on the charge the Board may require.

(*h*) The witnesses called for or against the midwife shall, if the Board think fit, be examined on oath or affirmation.

(*i*) The Board shall have power to administer oaths to or take the affirmation of, the witnesses called for or against the midwife.

(*j*) The Complainant or the midwife may sue out a writ of subpoena ad testificandum or of subpoena duces tecum but no person shall be compelled under any such writ to produce any document which he could not be compelled to produce on the trial of an action.

(*k*) The Board may adjourn the hearing of the case from time to time as it may think fit, but at any adjournment (without prejudice to the power of the Board then to adjourn the hearing of the case further) the hearing of the case shall not (without the consent of the parties) proceed unless there are at least four members of the Board present who were present at the original hearing and no member of the Board who was not present at the original hearing shall (without the consent of the parties) take part in any adjourned hearing of the case.

11. If the midwife does not attend either personally or by a friend or adviser the Board may proceed to hear and decide upon the charge in her absence provided that upon a satisfactory explanation of her non-attendance being subsequently given the Board may, if they think fit, reopen her case.

12.—(*a*) If and when the Board have found the charge against the midwife to be proved either in whole or in part the Board may, if they think fit,

(i) require the Secretary to report whether the midwife has previously been censured, cautioned, suspended, or had her name removed from the Roll, or has been otherwise dealt with by the Board;

(ii) require any local supervising authority who may be in a position to provide information to report upon the conduct of the midwife prior to the date of conviction by the Board.

The midwife, if present, or, if he be present, her friend or adviser, shall be entitled to submit her observations thereon before the decision of the Board is announced.

(*b*) If the Board find the charge against the midwife to be proved either in whole or in part they may either censure or caution the midwife or direct that her name be removed from the Roll and cancel her Certificate, either with or without prohibiting her from attending women in childbirth in any other capacity, or may suspend her from practice as a midwife for such period as they think fit, or may postpone sentence on such conditions as they may think fit. The determination of the Board as to any of these matters may be made either at the time when a charge is proved or at any time thereafter.

13. If a Complainant fails to comply with any of the Rules or fails in the opinion of the Board to conduct the case with due diligence the Board may direct that the same shall be conducted by the Secretary or such other person as the Board may direct, or, if they think fit, summarily dismiss the charge.

14. Notice in writing of the removal of the name from the Roll and of the cancelling of the Certificate shall be sent by the Board by post in a registered letter to the midwife and to all local supervising authorities concerned.

15. Any notice or document required by these Rules to be sent to the midwife shall be sent by post in a registered letter to the last known address or to the enrolled address of the midwife.

16. The Board may excuse non-compliance with any of these Rules in any case in which injustice will not be caused by so doing, and shall do so when the interests of justice so require.

17. Subject to the provisions of these Rules the Board may adjourn and otherwise regulate their proceedings in such manner as they think proper.

Procedure on Restoration to the Roll of a Name removed under the foregoing provisions

18. Application for the restoration of a name to the Roll shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretary, and signed by the applicant, stating the grounds on which application is made.

19. The application must be accompanied by a declaration made by the applicant, setting forth the facts of the case and stating that she is the person originally enrolled. The declaration shall be in the form set out in Form (1) of the Second Schedule to Section D.

20. The statements in the application and declaration must also be supported by the certificate of the local supervising authority of the district in which the applicant was resident at the time when her name was removed from the Roll (and if at the time of her application she be resident in another district, then by the certificate of the local supervising authority of such district also). These certificates shall be in the form set out in Forms (2) and (3) of the Second Schedule to Section D. The statements in the application and declaration must also be supported by the certificates of at least two persons being Justices of the Peace, Ministers of Religion, or registered Medical Practitioners, or other persons of recognised standing, who were and are well acquainted with the applicant before and since the removal of her name. Each of these certificates must testify to the applicant's identity and present good character, and they shall be in the form set out in Form (4) of the Second Schedule to Section D. The Board may, in such cases as they think proper, dispense with the production of any of the certificates hereinbefore referred to.

21. The application, when duly supported by the declaration and certificates as hereinbefore provided, shall be considered at a special meeting of the Board convened for the purpose, of which at least 4 days' notice shall be sent by the Secretary to each member. The Board may adjourn the consideration to a future date or require further evidence or explanation from the applicant. They may also require her to undergo a further period of approved midwifery training before the restoration of her name to the Roll.

22. After consideration of all the circumstances of the case as submitted to them in accordance with the provisions of these Rules, the Board may, if they think fit, direct the Secretary to restore the name of the applicant to the Roll and to issue a new Certificate to her on payment of such fee as may from time to time be determined by the Board with the approval of the Minister of Health.

23. A copy of the Rules of Section D and of the Forms prescribed in the Second Schedule thereto shall be supplied by the Secretary to intending applicants on demand, free of charge.

FIRST SCHEDULE TO SECTION D

Directions as to the Statement to be furnished under Rule D.4

1. The statement should specify whether the alleged offence charged is disobedience to a Rule of the Central Midwives Board or is other misconduct, and in the case of disobedience to a Rule the particular Rule alleged to have been disobeyed should be referred to.

2. Full particulars should be given of

(*a*) the nature of the alleged offence charged;

(*b*) the relevant dates;

(*c*) the name and address of patient concerned, if any;

(*d*) any other relevant matter.

3. The statement should be as nearly as possible in the following form:—

IN THE MATTER of the Midwives Act, 1951.

and

IN THE MATTER of A.....B.....

State Certified Midwife, No.....

The following charge is made by the $\frac{\text{County}}{\text{County Borough}}$ Council of ..... being the Local Supervising Authority for the district of ..... (OR by the Secretary of the Central Midwives Board) against you A..... B..... State Certified Midwife, No. ....., viz.

(Here insert charge. Separate charges should be set out under separate counts.)

Signed:

Clerk of the $\frac{\text{County}}{\text{County Borough}}$ Council of .....

(OR Secretary of the Central Midwives Board.)

SECOND SCHEDULE TO SECTION D

Forms of Declaration and Certificate required upon an Application for Restoration of Name to the Roll of Midwives

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Form (1) Declaration by Applicant (See Rule D.19)

(1) Insert full name. (2) Insert address.

(1) I, the undersigned (1).....
of (2).....
HEREBY DECLARE that the following are the facts of my case and the grounds on which I seek the restoration of my name to the Roll of Midwives.

(3) Date of Certificate granted by Central Midwives Board. (4) Qualification appearing on Certificate. (5) Date of inquiry.

(2) On the (3)..... day of ....., 19....., my name was duly enrolled by virtue of the following qualification, viz. (4).....
.....
.....

(3) At an inquiry held on the (5)..... day of ....., 19....., the Central Midwives Board directed my name to be removed from the Roll of Midwives and my certificate to be cancelled.

(6) Insert place of residence. (7) Insert occupation.

(4) Since the removal of my name from the Roll I have been residing at (6)..... and my occupation has been (7) .....

(8) Insert proposed place of practice.

(5) It is my intention if my name is restored to the Roll to practise as a midwife at (8) .....

(9) All the facts and reasons in support of the application should be stated shortly and clearly.

(6) The grounds of my application are (9).....
.....

(Signed) .....

Date ....., 19.....

Certificates in Support of Application

Form (2). (See Rule D.20)

To be given by the Medical Officer of Health of the Local Supervising Authority of the Area in which the midwife was resident at the date of the removal of her name from the Roll, or other Officer or representative of the Local Supervising Authority duly authorized by resolution of the Authority or a Committee thereof.

I, ... of .....
certify as follows:—

(1) I am (Medical Officer of Health) (duly authorized by resolution dated .....) of the Local Supervising Authority within the area of ..... Alter as the case may be.

(2) A.....B..... the person whose name formerly appeared in the Roll of Midwives with the following address and qualification, viz.:—

Address .....

Qualification .....

was on the ..... day of ....., when her name was ordered to be removed from the Roll (and is now) resident in the said area*.

* In case the applicant is not now resident in the area in which she formerly resided the words within the brackets should be deleted and the Certificate of the Local Supervising Authority in whose area she formerly resided (Paragraph (2)) should continue as follows:—

"I am informed and believe that she now resides in the area of the Local Supervising Authority of the $\frac{\text{County of}}{\text{County Borough of}}$....."

(3) The Local Supervising Authority have caused inquiry to be made, and as the result of such inquiry I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said ..... is now trustworthy, sober and of good moral character.

(4) The Local Supervising Authority are aware that since the removal of her name from the Roll the said ..... has been residing at ..... and her occupation has been .....*

* In case the facts in regard to intermediate residence and occupation are within the knowledge of the Local Supervising Authority they may be stated. Otherwise the paragraph can be omitted.

(5) The Local Supervising Authority are aware of the circumstances in which the name of ..... was removed from the Roll of Midwives but see no objection to the restoration of her name to the Roll.

Signature .....

Position and authority for signing .....

Date ....., 19.....

Form (3). (See Rule D.20)

To be given by the Medical Officer of Health of the Local Supervising Authority of the area in which the midwife is residing if other than the one in which she resided at the date of the removal of her name from the Roll, or other Officer or representative of the Local Supervising Authority duly authorized by resolution of the Authority or a Committee thereof.

I, ... of .....
certify as follows:—

(1) I am (Medical Officer of Health) (duly authorized by resolution dated .....) of the Local Supervising Authority within the area of ..... Alter as the case may be.

(2) A.....B..... the person whose name formerly appeared in the Roll of Midwives with the following address and qualification, viz.:—

Address .....

Qualification .....

is, I am informed, the same person as ..... who is now resident at

Address .....

in the area of the said Local Supervising Authority.

(3) The Local Supervising Authority have caused inquiry to be made and as the result of such inquiry I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said ..... is now trustworthy, sober and of good moral character.

(4) The Local Supervising Authority are aware that since the removal of her name from the Roll the said ..... has been residing at ..... and her occupation has been .....*

* In case the facts in regard to intermediate residence and occupation are within the knowledge of the Local Supervising Authority they may be stated. Otherwise the paragraph can be omitted.

(5) The Local Supervising Authority are aware of the circumstances in which the name of ..... was removed from the Roll of Midwives but see no objection to the restoration of her name to the Roll.

Signature .....

Position and authority for signing

Date ....., 19.....

Form (4). (See Rule D.20)

I, ... of certify as follows:—

.....

(1) *I am .....

(2) I have been and am well acquainted with the said ..... both before and since her name was removed from the Roll of Midwives.

(3) The said ..... is the person whose name formerly appeared in the Roll of Midwives with the following address and qualification:—

Address* .....

Qualification* .....

(4) the said ..... is now trustworthy, sober and of good moral character.

(5) I have read paragraph (4) of the application (Form (1)) and the statements therein contained are to the best of my knowledge, information and belief true.

Signature .....

Address .....

Position and authority for signing .....

Date ....., 19.....

* State whether Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, or registered Medical Practitioner or other particulars of position entitling the signatory to give a Certificate under Rule D.20.

* Insert address and qualification as formerly given in Midwives Roll.

Section E.

Rules Regulating, Supervising, and restricting within due limits the Practice of Midwives.

Part I. Rules Applicable to all Midwives

Designation

1. The proper designation of a midwife is "State Certified Midwife" thus, e.g.,

Mary Smith,

, State Certified Midwife.

Such woman may, if she so desires, use the initial letters S.C.M. in place of the above description, but the use of any other initial letters indicating that she is certified under the Act, is not permitted. Provided that:—

(i) a midwife who has been successful at the examination for the Diploma in the teaching of midwifery may add the letters M.T.D. after the letters S.C.M.;

(ii) a midwife to whom the description is appropriate may add the words "Municipal Midwife" or "County Midwife" after the words "State Certified Midwife" or the initial letters "S.C.M." or "M.T.D." as the case may be.

Change of Name or Address

2. A midwife must notify:—

(*a*) any change of name to the Board, and, if she has given notice of intention to practise during the year, to every local supervising authority to which such notice has been given, and furnish the Board with such evidence verifying the change as in any particular case the Board may require;

(*b*) any change of address to the Board, and, if she has given notice of intention to practise during the year, within 7 days of such change, to every local supervising authority to which such notice has been given.

Part II. Rules relating to Midwives practising as such or acting as Maternity Nurses in Domiciliary Practice.

General

3. This Part of Section E. of the Rules relates to midwives practising as such, or acting as maternity nurses, in domiciliary practice.

4. In this Part of Section E. of the Rules, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them:—

"practising midwife" means a midwife who is practising as such;

"maternity nurse" means a midwife who in any maternity case is acting for the time being under the direction and personal supervision of a registered medical practitioner;

"lying-in period" means a period being not less than 14 days nor more than 28 days after the end of the labour during which the continued attendance of a midwife on the mother and infant is requisite;

"domiciliary practice" means professional attendance on a woman in her own home or in any place other than an institution to which Parts III and IV of this Section apply;

"Schedule" means the Schedule to Section E.

Notification of Intention to Practise as a Midwife

5. Whenever a midwife intends to practise as such she shall send to the local supervising authority the form prescribed in Form (*a*) of the Schedule duly completed and signed by her, and shall give a like notice in the month of January in every year thereafter during which she continues to practise in that area.

Notification of Intention to Act as a Maternity Nurse

6. A midwife before holding herself out as a maternity nurse or beginning to act as a maternity nurse in any area must give notice, on the form prescribed in Form (*g*) of the Schedule of her intention so to do to the local supervising authority and shall give a like notice in the month of January in every year thereafter during which she continues to act as a maternity nurse in such area. Such notice shall be given to the local supervising authority of the area within which such midwife usually resides or works, and a like notice, on the prescribed form shall be given to every local supervising authority within whose area such midwife at any time acts as a maternity nurse, within 48 hours at the latest after she begins so to act. But no such notice, whether original or subsequent, shall be necessary if, on any occasion when such notice is required under this Rule, such midwife has previously given notice to the appropriate local supervising authority of her intention to practise as a midwife in their area.

Instructions of Medical Practitioner in Charge of the Case

7. A midwife acting as a maternity nurse must obtain her instructions concerning the care of the patient from the registered medical practitioner in charge of and responsible for the case and must faithfully carry out such instructions.

Register of Cases

8. A practising midwife, or a midwife acting as a maternity nurse, must enter in a personal register of cases kept in a form approved by the Board every case at which she is in professional attendance in the capacity of midwife or as a maternity nurse.

Records of Pregnancy, Labour and Lying-in Period

9. A practising midwife, or a midwife acting as a maternity nurse, must keep records of her observations and treatment of her patient during pregnancy, labour and the lying-in period, using for such purpose either the form prescribed by the Board from time to time or a form in which such prescribed form is incorporated without amendment.

Preservation of Records

10. A midwife must not destroy or arrange for the destruction of official records made whilst she is acting as a practising midwife or a maternity nurse and required to be kept by these Rules. If she finds it impossible or inconvenient to preserve them, she must transfer them to the local supervising authority.

Facilities for Inspection

11. A practising midwife, or a midwife acting as a maternity nurse, must give the medical officer of health of the local supervising authority or any registered medical practitioner on the staff of such officer or any supervisor of midwives of the local supervising authority to which such midwife is required to send a notice in accordance with Rules E. 5 and 6, every reasonable facility for the inspection of her methods of practice, her personal register of cases and other records, her appliances and such part of her residence as is used for professional purposes. When the authority deem it necessary for preventing the spread of infection she must allow herself to be medically examined.

Treatment outside a Midwife's Province

12. (*a*) A practising midwife, or a midwife acting as a maternity nurse, must not, except in an emergency, undertake any treatment which is outside her normal province. The question whether in any particular case such treatment was justified will be judged on the facts and circumstances of the case.

(*b*) A practising midwife must not on her own responsibility use any drug, including an analgesic, unless in the course of her 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.

(*c*) A practising midwife must not on her own responsibility administer an inhalational analgesic, except by means of an apparatus which is of a type approved by the Board for use by midwives, and, where the Board so directs in relation to particular types of apparatus, has been inspected and approved by or on behalf of the Board as fit for use by midwives within such a period before the date of administration as the Board shall from time to time determine.

(*d*) A practising midwife must not on her own responsibility administer an inhalational analgesic by means of an apparatus which is required by this rule to have been inspected and approved within a specified period before the date of use unless there is in the possession of the body or person by whom the apparatus is held a certificate, signed on behalf of the Board, certifying that the apparatus was inspected and approved by or on behalf of the Board as fit for use by midwives on a date falling within the appropriate period.

(*e*) A practising midwife must not on her own responsibility administer an inhalational analgesic unless—

(i) she has, either before or after enrolment received at an institution approved by the Board for the purpose, special instruction in the essentials of obstetric analgesia and has satisfied the institution or the Board that she is thoroughly proficient in the use of the apparatus; and

(ii) the patient has at some time during the pregnancy been examined by a registered medical practitioner who has signed a certificate that he finds no contra-indication to the administration of the analgesic by a midwife and, if any illness which required medical attention subsequently developed during pregnancy, the midwife obtained confirmation from a medical practitioner that the certificate remained valid; and

(iii) one other person, being any person acceptable to the patient, who in the opinion of the midwife is suitable for the purpose, is present at the time of the administration in addition to the midwife.

(*f*) Unless special exemption is given by the Board to enable particular institutions to investigate new methods, a midwife must not administer any anaesthetic otherwise than under the personal direction and supervision of a registered medical practitioner.

13. A practising midwife, or a midwife acting as a maternity nurse, must forthwith note in her personal register of cases each occasion on which she administers or applies in any way any drug, other than an aperient, the name and dose of the drug, and the date and time of its administration or application.

Calling in Medical Aid

14. A practising midwife must call in a registered medical practitioner in all cases of illness of the patient or infant or in the case of any abnormality becoming apparent in the patient or infant during pregnancy, labour or the lying-in period. She must also send or hand to the registered medical practitioner the form prescribed in Form (*b*) of the Schedule properly filled in and signed by her. The conditions referred to in this Rule shall be deemed to be emergencies for the purpose of Section 14 of the Act.

15. Whenever medical aid has been called in for the patient or infant whether by the midwife or by the patient or by the patient's friend or relative, the midwife must notify the local supervising authority of the area in which the patient is residing for the time being by sending to them forthwith a copy of the form prescribed in Form (*b*) of the Schedule.

16. (*a*) If a registered medical practitioner has been called in and attends on account of an emergency as defined in Rule E.14, the midwife must obtain her instructions direct from such practitioner and must carry out the instructions she receives. If the midwife receives only oral instructions she must keep a note of such instructions in her records.

(*b*) If the emergency for which medical aid has been called in threatens immediate danger to the life of the patient or infant, the midwife must remain with and do her best for the patient or infant until the crisis has passed.

17. Notwithstanding any previous compliance with Rule E.14 a midwife must again call in a registered medical practitioner if during pregnancy, labour or the lying-in period a new emergency arises, and fill in and sign in respect of the new emergency the form prescribed in Form (*b*) of the Schedule, following the procedure laid down in Rule E.14.

Disinfection

18. If a practising midwife, or a midwife acting as a maternity nurse, has been in contact with a person, whether or not a patient, suffering from any condition which is or may reasonably be suspected to be infectious, or if she herself is liable to be a source of infection, she must without delay notify the local supervising authority or authorities of the fact, using for the purpose the form prescribed in Form (*c*) of the Schedule, and before going to any maternity patient she must, unless the authority relieve her of the obligation, carry out or allow to be carried out to the satisfaction of the local supervising authority such measures of disinfection as the local supervising authority may prescribe.

Artificial Feeding

19. A practising midwife, or a midwife acting as a maternity nurse, must forthwith notify the local supervising authority of the area in which the patient has been attended of each case in which artificial feeding is adopted in addition to or in place of breast feeding and must use the form prescribed for the purpose in Form (*d*) of the Schedule.

Notification of Deaths and Stillbirths

20. If the patient or infant dies or if the infant is stillborn a practising midwife, or a midwife acting as a maternity nurse, who was in attendance at the time of death or stillbirth or who was called in immediately afterwards must, whether or not a registered medical practitioner was present at the same time, notify the local supervising authority of the death or stillbirth, using for the purpose the form prescribed in Form (*e*) of the Schedule.

Laying out a Dead Body

21. (*a*) A midwife must not lay out a dead body for burial except in the case of a patient upon whom she has been in attendance at the time of death in the capacity of a midwife, maternity nurse or nurse.

(*b*) After laying out a dead body for burial a midwife must notify the local supervising authority on the form prescribed in Form (*f*) of the Schedule, and if there are any grounds for suspecting that the person has died as the result of an infectious condition, the midwife must notify the local supervising authority and act in accordance with Rule E.18.

PART III. RULES RELATING TO MIDWIVES IN AN INSTITUTION WHICH HAS A RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER AND WHERE THE NUMBER OF MATERNITY BEDS IS 15 OR MORE

General

22. This Part of Section E of the Rules applies to all midwives in such institutions engaged on maternity work irrespective of the degree of direction and personal supervision exercised by the resident medical officer or other registered medical practitioner;

23. In this Part of Section E, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them:—

"practising midwife" means a midwife who is practising as such;

"maternity nurse" means a midwife who in any maternity case is for the time being acting under the direction and personal supervision of a registered medical practitioner;

"Schedule" means the Schedule to Section E.

Notification of Intention to Practise as a Midwife

24. Whenever a midwife intends to practise as such she shall send to the local supervising authority the form prescribed in Form (a) of the Schedule duly completed and signed by her, and shall give a like notice in the month of January in every year thereafter during which she continues to practise in that area.

Treatment Outside a Midwife's Province

25. (*a*) A practising midwife, or a midwife acting as a maternity nurse, must not, except in an emergency, undertake any treatment which is outside her normal province. The question whether in any particular case such treatment was justified will be judged on the facts and circumstances of the case.

(*b*) A practising midwife must not on her own responsibility use any drug, including an analgesic, unless in the course of her 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.

(*c*) A practising midwife must not on her own responsibility administer an inhalational analgesic, except by means of an apparatus which is of a type approved by the Board for use by midwives, and where the Board so directs in relation to particular types of apparatus has been inspected and approved by or on behalf of the Board as fit for use by midwives within such a period before the date of administration as the Board shall from time to time determine.

(*d*) A practising midwife must not on her own responsibility administer an inhalational analgesic by means of an apparatus which is required by this rule to have been inspected and approved within a specified period before the date of use unless there is in the possession of the body or person by whom the apparatus is held a certificate, signed on behalf of the Board, certifying that the apparatus was inspected and approved by or on behalf of the Board as fit for use by midwives on a date falling within the appropriate period.

(*e*) A practising midwife must not on her own responsibility administer an inhalational analgesic unless—

(i) she has, either before or after enrolment received at an institution approved by the Board for the purpose, special instruction in the essentials of obstetric analgesia and has satisfied the institution or the Board that she is thoroughly proficient in the use of the apparatus ; and

(ii) the patient has at some time during the pregnancy been examined by a registered medical practitioner who has signed a certificate that he finds no contra-indication to the administration of the analgesic by a midwife and, if any illness which required medical attention subsequently developed during pregnancy, the midwife obtained confirmation from a medical practitioner that the certficate remained valid ; and

(iii) one other person, being any person acceptable to the patient, who in the opinion of the midwife is suitable for the purpose, is present at the time of the administration in addition to the midwife.

(*f*) Unless special exemption is given by the Board to enable particular institutions to investigate new methods, a midwife must not administer any anaesthetic otherwise than under the personal direction and supervision of a registered medical practitioner.

26. When a practising midwife, or a midwife acting as a maternity nurse, administers or applies in any way any drug, other than an aperient, she must forthwith make a proper record of the name and dose of the drug and the date and time of its administration or application.

PART IV. RULES RELATING TO MIDWIVES PRACTISING AS SUCH OR ACTING AS MATERNITY NURSES IN AN INSTITUTION (INCLUDING A NURSING HOME) WHICH DOES NOT FULFIL THE REQUIREMENTS OF PART III OF SECTION E.

General

27. This Part of Section E of the Rules relates to midwives practising as such, or acting as maternity nurses, in an institution (including a nursing home) which does not fulfil the requirements of Part III of Section E.

28. In this Part of Section E, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them:—

"practising midwife" means a midwife who is practising as such;

"maternity nurse" means a midwife who in any maternity case is for the time being acting under the direction and personal supervision of a registered medical practitioner;

"lying-in period" means a period being not less than 14 days nor more than 28 days after the end of labour during which the continued attendance of the midwife on the mother and infant is requisite;

"Schedule" means the Schedule to Section E.

Notification of Intention to Practise as a Midwife

29. Whenever a midwife intends to practise as such she shall send to the local supervising authority the form prescribed in Form (*a*) of the Schedule duly completed and signed by her, and shall give a like notice in the month of January in every year thereafter during which she continues to practise in that area.

Notification of Intention to Act as a Maternity Nurse

30. A midwife before holding herself out as a maternity nurse or beginning to act as a maternity nurse in any area must give notice, on the form prescribed in Form (*g*) of the Schedule, of her intention so to do to the local supervising authority and shall give a like notice in the month of January in every year thereafter during which she continues to act as a maternity nurse in such area. Such notice shall be given to the local supervising authority of the area within which such midwife usually resides or works, and a like notice, on the prescribed form, shall be given to every other local supervising authority within whose area such midwife at any time acts as a maternity nurse within 48 hours at the latest after she begins so to act. But no such notice, whether original or subsequent, shall be necessary if on any occasion when such notice is required under this Rule, such midwife has previously given notice to the appropriate local supervising authority of her intention to practise as a midwife in their area.

Instructions of Medical Practitioner in Charge of Case

31. A midwife acting as a maternity nurse must obtain her instructions concerning the care of the patient from the registered medical practitioner in charge of and responsible for the case and must faithfully carry out such instructions.

Records of Pregnancy, Labour and Lying-in Period

32. A practising midwife, or a midwife acting as a maternity nurse, must keep notes of her observations and treatment of her patient during pregnancy, labour and the lying-in period, using for such purpose the form approved by the Board from time to time.

Provided that this rule shall not apply to a midwife in a hospital, nursing home or similar institution where a register or record is kept which incorporates the requirements prescribed in the approved form.

Register of Cases

33. A practising midwife, or a midwife acting as a maternity nurse, must enter in a personal register of cases kept in a form approved by the Board every case which is delivered by her in the capacity of a midwife, or which she attends as a maternity nurse at the time of labour.

Provided that this rule shall not apply to a midwife in a hospital, nursing home or similar instituton where a register is kept which incorporates the requirements prescribed in the approved form.

Preservation of Records

34. A midwife must not destroy, or arrange for the destruction of, official records made whilst she is acting as a practising midwife or as a maternity nurse, and required to be kept by these Rules. If she finds it impossible or inconvenient to preserve them she must transfer them to the local supervising authority or the institution for which she works.

Treatment Outside a Midwife's Province

35.—(*a*) A practising midwife, or a midwife acting as a maternity nurse must not, except in an emergency, undertake any treatment which is outside her normal province. The question whether in any particular case such treatment was justified will be judged on the facts and circumstances of the case.

(*b*) A practising midwife must not on her own responsibility use any drug, including an analgesic, unless in the course of her 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.

(*c*) A practising midwife must not on her own responsibility administer an inhalational analgesic, except by means of an apparatus which is of a type approved by the Board for use by midwives, and where the Board so directs in relation to particular types of apparatus has been inspected and approved by or on behalf of the Board as fit for use by midwives within such a period before the date of administration as the Board shall from time to time determine.

(*d*) A practising midwife must not on her on responsibility administer an inhalational analgesic by means of an apparatus which is required by this rule to have been inspected and approved within a specified period before the date of use unless there is in the possession of the body or person by whom the apparatus is held a certificate, signed on behalf of the Board, certifying that the apparatus was inspected and approved by or on behalf of the Board as fit for use by midwives on a date falling within the appropriate period.

(*e*) A practising midwife must not on her own responsibility administer an inhalational analgesic unless—

(i) she has, either before or after enrolment received at an institution approved by the Board for the purpose, special instruction in the essentials of obstetric analgesia and has satisfied the institution or the Board that she is thoroughly proficient in the use of the apparatus ; and

(ii) the patient has at some time during the pregnancy been examined by a registered medical practitioner who has signed a certificate that he finds no contra-indication to the administration of the analgesic by a midwife and, if any illness which required medical attention subsequently developed during pregnancy, the midwife obtained confirmation from a medical practitioner that the certificate remained valid ; and

(iii) one other person, being any person acceptable to the patient, who in the opinion of the midwife is suitable for the purpose, is present at the time of the administration in addition to the midwife.

(*f*) Unless special exemption is given by the Board to enable particular institutions to investigate new methods, a midwife must not administer any anaesthetic otherwise than under the personal direction and supervision of a registered medical practitioner.

36. When a practising midwife, or a midwife acting as a maternity nurse, administers or applies in any way any drug, other than an aperient, she must forthwith make a proper record of the name and dose of the drug and the date and time of its administration or application.

Facilities for Inspection

37. A practising midwife, or a midwife acting as a maternity nurse, must give to the medical officer of health of the local supervising authority or any registered medical practitioner on the staff of such officer or any supervisor of midwives of the local supervising authority to which such midwife is required to send a notice in accordance with Rules E.29 and 30, every reasonable facility for the inspection of her methods of practice, her appliances and the records required to be kept by these Rules. When the authority deem it necessary for preventing the spread of infection she must allow herself to be medically examined.

Calling in Medical Aid

38. A practising midwife must call in a registered medical practitioner in all cases of illness of the patient or infant, or in the case of any abnormality

becoming apparent in the patient or infant during pregnancy, labour or the lying-in period. She must also send or hand to the registered medical practitioner the form prescribed in Form (*b*) of the Schedule properly filled in and signed by her. The conditions referred to in this Rule shall be deemed to be emergencies for the purpose of Section 14 of the Act.

39. Whenever medical aid has been called in for the patient or infant, whether by the midwife or by the patient or by the patient's friend or relative, the midwife must notify the local supervising authority of the area in which the institution is situated by sending to them forthwith a copy of the form prescribed in Form (*b*) of the Schedule.

40.—(*a*) If a registered medical practitioner has been called in and attends on account of an emergency as defined in Rule E.38, the midwife must obtain her instructions direct from such practitioner and must carry out the instructions she receives. If the midwife receives only oral instructions, she must keep a note of such instructions in her records.

(*b*) If the emergency on account of which medical aid has been called in is a condition which threatens immediate danger to the life of the patient or infant, the midwife must remain with and do her best for the patient or infant until the crisis has passed.

41. Notwithstanding any previous compliance with Rule E.38, a midwife must again call in a registered medical practitioner if during pregnancy, labour or the lying-in period a new emergency arises and fill in and sign in respect of the new emergency the form prescribed in Form (*b*) of the Schedule, following the procedure laid down in Rule E.38.

Disinfection

42. If a practising midwife, or a midwife acting as a maternity nurse, has been in contact with a person, whether or not a patient, suffering from any condition that is or may reasonably be suspected to be infectious, or if she herself is liable to be a source of infection, she must without delay notify the local supervising authority or authorities of the fact, using for the purpose the form prescribed in Form (*c*) of the Schedule, and before going to any patient she must, unless the authority relieve her of the obligation, carry out or allow to be carried out to the satisfaction of the local supervising authority such measures of disinfection as the local supervising authority may prescribe.

Artificial Feeding

43. A practising midwife, or a midwife acting as a maternity nurse, must forthwith notify the local supervising authority of the area in which the patient has been attended of each case in which artificial feeding is adopted in addition to or in place of breast feeding and must use the form prescribed for the purpose in Form (*d*) of the Schedule.

Notification of Deaths and Stillbirths

44. If the patient or infant dies, or if the infant is stillborn, a practising midwife, or a midwife acting as a maternity nurse, who was in attendance at the time of death or stillbirth or who was called in immediately afterwards must, whether or not a registered medical practitioner was present at the same time, notify the local supervising authority of the death or stillbirth using for the purpose the form prescribed in Form (*e*) of the Schedule.

Laying out a Dead Body

45.—(*a*) A midwife must not lay out a dead body for burial except in the case of a patient upon whom she has been in attendance at the time of death in the capacity of a midwife, maternity nurse or nurse.

(*b*) After laying out a dead body for burial a midwife must notify the local supervising authority on the form prescribed in Form (*f*) of the Schedule, and if there are any grounds for suspecting that the person has died as the result of an infectious condition the midwife must notify the local supervising authority and act in accordance with Rule E.42.

SCHEDULE TO SECTION E

Prescribed Forms

For the purpose of the preceding rules the use of the following forms shall be compulsory:—

Form (a): Notice of Intention to Practise

(See Rules E.5, 24 and 29)

To the Local Supervising Authority of .....

Part I

I, ...

(Full names in capitals)

present address .....
permanent address (if different from above) .....
.....
holding a Certificate of the Central Midwives Board, No. .....
Dated ..... 19..... hereby give you notice of my INTENTION TO PRACTISE as a midwife within your area during the year 19.....

Part II

(i) I last notified my intention to practise as a midwife on ..... 19..... to the Local Supervising Authority of .....

(ii) I attended a post-certificate course of instruction in accordance with the Rules in Section G of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board at:
.....
from ..... 19..... to ..... 19.....

* (iii) The number of cases I attended during the past year as a midwife or a maternity nurse was as follows:
In the area of the Authority to which this form is sent .....
In the areas of other Authorities .....

(iv)

** (*a*) I am in private practice.

** (*b*) I practise from a Nursing Employment Agency.

(*c*) I am employed by*** .....

Dated this ..... day of ..... 19.....
Signed ..... State Certified Midwife.

Part III

(Form of notice to be given within 48 hours of HAVING PRACTISED inside the area of any Local Supervising Authority not already notified as above.)

(i) I, ... No. .....
(Full names in capitals)
residing at ..... and
pursing my calling at .....HAVING ACTED AS A MIDWIFE at .....
within your area on the ..... day of 19
hereby give notice of my intention to practise.

(ii)

** (*a*) I am in private practice.

** (*b*) I practise from a Nursing Employment Agency.

(*c*) I am employed by*** .....

Dated this ..... day of ..... 19.....
Signed ..... State Certified Midwife.

* The information in Section (iii) of Part II is only required of midwives in domiciliary practice.

** Delete as appropriate.

*** Here state the hospital, nursing home, Local Authority District Nursing Association, Nursing Employment Agency, as the case may be.

Form (b): Form for sending for Medical Aid
(See Rules E.14, 15, 16, 17, 38, 39, 40 and 41)

No. ..... Date .....

This notice is in respect of* .....

Address .....

Medical Aid is sought by** .....
on account of .....

Date of confinement .....

*** The case is urgent.

Sent or handed to (name of doctor or institution)
.....

at (address) .....

Time of sending message { By telephone ..... / By messenger ..... }

Signed ..... State Certified Midwife.

Address .....

Note:—*Information as to state of labour and other particulars should be given.*

---

* Here fill in name of patient.
** Here insert "me", "patient", "patient's relative/friend" as the case may be.
*** If the case is not urgent, cross this out.

Form (c): Form for Notification of liability to be a source of infection
(See Rules E.18 and 42)

To the Local Supervising Authority of .....

I, the undersigned, being a midwife holding the Certificate No. .....
of the Central Midwives Board, hereby notify that on the ..... day of
..... 19..... I was *in attendance upon or *in contact with

Name .....

Address .....

a person suffering from a condition which is, or is suspected to be infectious, viz.,
.....

or I *am suffering from, or *have recently suffered from
.....

Signed ..... State Certified Midwife.

Address .....

Date .....

---

* Strike out the words not applicable.

Form (d): Form for Notification of Artificial Feeding.
(See Rules E.19 and 43, and Notice No. 9)

To the Local Supervising Authority of .....

I, the undersigned, being a midwife holding the Certificate No. .....
of the Central Midwives Board, and being in attendance on

Name .....

Address .....

hereby notify that on the ..... day of ..... 19.....
**..... was adopted $\frac{\text{*in addition to}}{\text{*in place of}}$ breast
feeding because ***.....

The infant was born on the ..... day of ..... 19.....

In cases where the patient was delivered in an Institution the following information should also be given, whenever possible:—

The patient is expecting to leave the institution on or about the ..... day of ..... 19..... and proposes to go to the following address .....

Signed ..... State Certified Midwife.

Address .....

Date .....

---

* Strike out the words not applicable.
** Name of food.
*** Give reasons.

Form (e): Form for Notification of Death or Stillbirth
(See Rules E.20 and 44)

To the Local Supervising Authority of .....

I, the undersigned, being a midwife holding the Certificate No. ..... of the Central Midwives Board, hereby notify that on the ..... day of ..... 19..... at $\frac{\text{*A.M.}}{\text{*P.M.}}$ the following death occurred in my practice $\frac{\text{*before}}{\text{*after}}$ the arrival of the registered medical practitioner.

Name of deceased ..... Age .....

Address .....

OR

Name .....

Address .....

was delivered $\frac{\text{*by me}}{\text{*before my arrival}}$ of a stillborn infant.

Signed ..... State Certified Midwife.

Address .....

Date .....

NOTE.—This form must not be used for burial purposes. The midwife can obtain a form of Certificate of Stillbirth from the Registrar of Births and Deaths.

---

* Strike out the words not applicable.

Form (f): Form for Notification of having laid out a Dead Body for Burial
(See Rules E.21 and 45)

To the Local Supervising Authority of .....

I, the undersigned, being a midwife holding the Certificate No. ..... of the Central Midwives Board hereby notify that on the ..... day of ..... 19..... I *prepared or *assisted to prepare the dead body of

Name of deceased ..... Age .....

Address .....

on whom I was in attendance at the time of death

*(*a*) as a midwife, *(*b*) as a maternity nurse, *(*c*) as a nurse.

If the body is that of a stillborn infant, here state so .....

.....

If the body is that of a person suspected of having died as the result of an infectious condition, here state so .....

Signed ..... State Certified Midwife.

Address .....

Date .....

---

* Strike out the words not applicable.

Form (g): Notice of Intention to Act or of Having Acted as a Maternity Nurse
(See Rules E.6 and 30)

To the Local Supervising Authority of .....

Part I

I, ...

(Full names in capitals)

present address .....
permanent address (if different from above) .....
.....
being a State Certified Midwife holding a certificate of the Central Midwives Board No. ..... Dated ..... 19..... hereby give you notice of my INTENTION TO ACT AS A MATERNITY NURSE within your area during the year 19.....

Part II

(i) I last notified my intention to act as a maternity nurse on ..... 19..... to the Local Supervising Authority of .....

* (ii) The number of cases I attended during the past year as a midwife or a maternity nurse was as follows:—

In the area of the Authority to which this form is sent .....

In the areas of other Authorities

(iii)

** (*a*) I am in private practice.

** (*b*) I practise from a Nursing Employment Agency.

(*c*) I am employed by*** .....

Dated this ..... day of ..... 19.....

Signed ..... State Certified Midwife.

Part III

(Form of notice to be given within 48 hours of HAVING ACTED AS A MATERNITY NURSE inside the area of any Local Supervising Authority not already notified as above.)

(i) I, ... No. .....

(Full names in capitals)

residing at ..... and pursuing my calling at ..... HAVING ACTED AS A MATERNITY NURSE at ..... within your area on the ..... day of ..... 19..... hereby give notice of my intention to act as a maternity nurse.

(ii)

** (*a*) I am in private practice.

** (*b*) I practise from a Nursing Employment Agency.

(*c*) I am employed by ***.....

Dated this ..... day of ..... 19.....

Signed ..... State Certified Midwife.

---

* The information in Section (ii) of Part II is only required of midwives in domiciliary practice.

** Delete as appropriate.

*** Here state the hospital, nursing home, Local Authority, District Nursing Association, Nursing Employment Agency as the case may be.

SECTION F.

RULES DECIDING THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH MIDWIVES MAY BE SUSPENDED FROM PRACTICE

1. In carrying out the provisions of Section 17 of the Act, it shall be the duty of the local supervising authority to suspend a midwife from practice when necessary for the purpose of preventing the spread of infection, whether she has contravened any of the rules laid down by the Board or not. The decision to suspend a midwife must be communicated, in writing, by the local supervising authority to the midwife concerned.

2. The period of suspension under the foregoing Rule shall not be longer than is required by the midwife for the purpose of carrying out or allowing to be carried out, to the satisfaction of the local supervising authority, such measures of disinfection or necessary treatment as the local supervising authority have prescribed.

When the midwife has carried out the prescribed measures of disinfection and otherwise complied with the instructions communicated to her in writing by the local supervising authority, she may resume practice without awaiting authorisation from the local supervising authority unless the authority have otherwise directed.

3. The Board may

(*a*) suspend from practice for such period as they think fit in lieu of removing her name from the Roll any midwife who, after investigation by the Board in the manner prescribed by the Rules of Section D of the Rules of the Board, has been found guilty of disobeying the Rules of the Board, or of other misconduct;

(*b*) suspend from practice until the case has been decided by the Board, and, in the case of an appeal, until the appeal has been decided by the High Court, any midwife whose conduct is under investigation by the Board on a charge of disobeying the Rules or of other misconduct.

4. The local supervising authority may suspend from practice until the case has been decided—

(*a*) a midwife against whom they have taken proceedings before a Court of Justice;

(*b*) a midwife against whom they have reported a case for consideration by the Board.

The local supervising authority shall in each case communicate their decision in writing to the midwife concerned, and forthwith report the suspension (with the grounds thereof) to the Board.

SECTION G.

RULES REQUIRING MIDWIVES TO ATTEND FROM TIME TO TIME A COURSE OF INSTRUCTION APPROVED BY THE BOARD

1. Every midwife, except those referred to in Rules G.2 and 3, who at any time after 31st December, 1957, gives notice of intention to practise, shall, within 12 months of giving such notice, attend a course of instruction approved by the Board for the purposes of this Rule unless she has within the 5 years immediately preceding the date of giving such notice attended such a course or passed the examination or examinations for the time being prescribed by the Board for admission to the Roll.

2. Every midwife who was enrolled as a midwife before 1st January, 1939, and who has not practised as a midwife after that date, who in any year gives notice of her intention to practise shall within 12 months of the giving of such notice attend a refresher course approved by the Board for the purposes of this

Rule, unless she has within the 5 years immediately preceding the date of giving such notice attended such a course and shall not practise as a midwife without the consent of the local supervising authority until she has attended such a course.

3. Every midwife employed by a local supervising authority as a supervisor or assistant supervisor of midwives shall, within 5 years from the commencement of such employment, or, if she was so employed on the date from which these Rules come into operation, within 5 years from that date, attend a course of instruction approved by the Board for the purposes of this Rule and shall thereafter, so long as she continues to be so employed, attend a similar course at intervals of not more than 5 years.

4. In February of each year every local supervising authority shall report to the Board the names of the midwives working in their area who have attended during the preceding year ending 31st January, a course of instruction in accordance with the provisions of the Rules of Section G.

5. In any case where they think fit, having regard to the qualifications and experience of the midwife, the Board may exempt a midwife from taking a refresher course under the requirements of Rules G.1 to 3.

Section H

Rules Defining the Conditions under which the Approved Uniform and Badge may be Worn

1. The uniform and badge of a certified midwife shall be in accordance with the specification contained in the Schedule to this Section.

2. The metal badge shall be worn in brooch form or hung on a dark blue cord round the neck.

3. Outer garments which are not included in the Schedule may not be worn with any part of the uniform. The embroidered badge may be worn only with the uniform.

4. The embroidered badge shall be worn on hat, peaked cap or beret, and shall not be worn with the working dress.

5. The uniform and badge may not be acquired without the permission of the Board, who may refuse permission in any case if they think fit.

6. Application for permission to obtain the uniform or badge shall be made to the Secretary in writing.

7. A uniform or badge shall be obtained only from a supplier authorized by the Board, and only on production to the supplier of a permit issued by the Secretary.

8. A permit issued by the Secretary for the acquisition of the uniform or badge shall remain the property of the Board, and shall be returned on demand.

Schedule to Section H

Description of the Uniform for State Certified Midwives

A

General

The basic colours of the uniform shall be mid-grey and cornflower blue.

The items of the uniform shall be as follows:—

Fur felt hat; peaked cap; beret; indoor cap.

Overcoat (lightweight or heavyweight); raincoat; cloak.

Costume, worn with blouse or shirt; working dress; lightweight unlined jacket.

Shoes worn with the uniform shall be black; stockings and gloves shall be grey.

All buttons on overcoat, costume jacket and lightweight unlined jacket shall be embossed with the S.C.M. monogram.

B

Particulars of items of uniform.

Hat

Style: Gutter crown; blue showing ⅛ inch above band, and ¼ inch each side of centre bow.

Material: Grey fur felt or velour with cornflower blue facing cloth.

Peaked cap

Style: Service pattern; whole top; blue strap.

Material: Mid-grey worsted.

Beret

Style: Service pattern; ⅛ inch blue band.

Material: Mid-grey worsted or fur felt.

Indoor cap

Style: White square or Sister Dora or American type.

Material: Organdie or muslin.

Overcoat

Style: Double-breasted, lancer front 5 buttons 40 line. Two-way collar, edged ¼ inch blue. Two pockets with flaps. Centre seam back, vent or inverted pleat optional. Two-piece half-belt with 2 buttons. 2 buttons 22 line cuff.

Material: Lightweight mid-grey worsted. Heavyweight mid-grey cheviot.

Raincoat

Style: Double-breasted. Three-way collar. Belted. Buttons bone or horn to tone or metal with S.C.M. monogram.

Material: Mid-grey wool gaberdine.

Costume

Style: *Coat:* Single-breasted. 3 buttons 30 line. Overshoulder seam back and front. Two pockets. 2 buttons cuff 22 line. Edged ¼ inch blue at collar.

Skirt: Knife pleats back and front, or gored, or with inverted pleats.

Material: Lightweight mid-grey worsted.

Lightweight unlined jacket

Style: Single-breasted with rounded fronts. 3 buttons 30 line. Fitted (overshoulder seam back and front) or straight. Three patch pockets. 2 buttons cuff 22 line. Edged ¼ inch blue at collar. Embroidered badge optional.

Material: Lightweight mid-grey worsted.

Cloak

Material: Winter-weight coating, mid-grey with blue lining.

Blouse or shirt

Material: Mid-grey poplin, or fine mid-grey wool.

Tie (Optional): Blue to tone with collar edging.

Working dress

Style: Bodice and skirt. Centre front fastening. Box pleat. Detachable buttons. Watch and pen pocket. Two pockets in skirt. Short sleeves. Peter Pan shape collar.

Material: Cornflower blue gingham or poplin or regatta cloth. Collar, white poplin or permanent semi-stiff fabric. Cuffs, white poplin or permanent semi-stiff fabric.

Administrative dress

The approved dress for Matrons and administrative staff, including midwifery tutors, shall be grey, of style and material of their own choice.

C

Particulars of badge

Device: The figure of Juno Lucina holding a new-born child in the right hand and a staff in the left and encircled by the words "State Certified Midwife" on a dark blue background.

The badge shall be of metal or embroidered on fabric.

Given under the Seal of the Central Midwives Board this twentieth day of January, nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

ARNOLD WALKER,
Chairman.

Seal

R. J. FENNEY,
Secretary.

Given under the official seal of the Minister of Health this twenty-fourth day of January, nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

(L.S.)

Iain Macleod,
Minister of Health.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Instrument, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

The rules approved by this instrument supersede the Midwives Rules, 1949. The principal changes made by the new rules are—

(*a*) the terms of the rules concerning the administration of analgesia by midwives on their own responsibility (section E, rules 12, 25 and 35) have been widened by the substitution for references to "nitrous oxide and air" of references to "inhalational analgesic";

(*b*) the attendance of practising midwives at periodical refresher courses is made compulsory as from 1st January, 1958 (section G);

(*c*) the uniform and badges which may be worn by certified midwives are prescribed in section H.