

## BOOKS AND REVIEWS

No one imagines that progress in Afghanistan will be rapid: the gap in technological years is too great to close overnight. But the first, and most painful, steps have certainly been taken. . . .

### **Changing Nursing Education in the USA, *International Nursing Review*, 1968, No. 1**

At present three distinct forms of nursing preparation exist in the USA: diploma programme (hospital); baccalaureate degree programme (college or university) and associate degree programme (junior college).

Nursing education in the USA is coming at the moment under intensive scrutiny, aimed at improving its quality by changing the present systems. An outline of the general education system in the USA emphasizes the upsurge of Junior Colleges. All three nursing education programmes have several common denominators: they prepare nurses for registration and are open only to high school graduates. The diploma programme is the traditional and still most common form of preparation. The cheap labour hospital school students provided in the past produced today's emphasis on separating service and education. Diploma courses cover nursing care, various science subjects, but not courses in the liberal arts.

Nursing courses are taught by nurses. Clinical experiences are carefully selected and controlled. The diploma course is more hospital oriented; the graduate is qualified for a beginning position in nursing. Fees are generally subsidized by the hospital and hence by the patient.

Baccalaureate degree programmes in nursing give the student a general college education and demand normal college admission qualifications. The student either starts nursing and general studies together, from the beginning, or completes one or two years general studies before beginning nursing studies. In some cases clinical experience must be gained in institutions at some distance from the college, but this is still under the control of the college faculty.

### **Medical Care Teaching in Latin American Schools of Public Health (Summary), *Boletín de la Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana*, 1968, No 3.**

A growing interest in the effective training of future health administrators and in the coordination of medical services to include both prevention and treatment has been evident in Latin America for a number of years.

In 1964 a study was made under PASB auspices on curriculum content in the field of medical and hospital administration in five public