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I Editorjal

II-Ferh tal-Milie

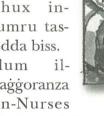
...Reģa wasal il-Milied bil-ferħ u l-affarijeit kollha li jģib mieghu. Ghalina n-Nurses u l-Midwives li nahdmu ta' kuljum ma' pazjenti bil-mard u l-problemi kollha li jingalghu naraw rejaltà ohra. Però fil-hin tax-xoghol lewwel dejjem jibqa il-pazjent sew jekk tarbija tat-twelid kif ukoll jekk xwejjah wahdu. Ma nistghu ninsew gatt li d-dmir tagħna fil-ħin tal-ħidma tagħna huma lejn dawn in-nies.

Wiehed jifhem ukoll li ahna m'ahniex magni u x'hin trid tixgħel jew titfi 'switch', imma noggħodu attenti li bl-ebda kelma żejda jew niegsa ma nweggthu lil dawk li qed nieħdu ħsieb. Forsi ħaġa kbira li ngħid 'bonġu', li nitkellem mal-pazjent waqt li qed nifrex is-sodod ma siehbi minflok nogghod nirrakonta fuq fejn mort lejliet? Kemm hu mportanti li wiehed isib ftit hin biex jieqaf u jisma lil pazjent!

Dawn iż-żminijiet tal-Milied huma ta' ferħ, però mhux għal kulħadd. Ma nistgħux inpoġġu lil kulħadd fl-istess sitwazzjoni. Kemm hi mportanti l-kommunikazzjoni bejn kulħadd, Nurses, Midwives, Tobba u fuq kollox mall-

tagħna! M'hemmx ghalfein siegħat twal biex turi pazjent li taf bih, u mhux innumru tassodda biss. Illum ilmaġġoranza tan-Nurses

pazjenti





jgħidu li m'għandhomx ħin biżżejjed biex jitkellemu malpazjent. U kulhadd iwahhal f'kollox; min f'nuggas ta' staff fil-wards u min b'xoghol amministrattiv. Kull ma hemm bżonn, ftit minuti prezzjużi biss. Kollha kemm aħna nafu li l-pazjent jista' jibbenifika jekk ikollna ftit mimenti biex nitkellmu mieghu. Hemm pazjenti li kull ma jridu hu li ahna nieqfu nitkellmu maghhom ghal ftit mumenti biss. Jekk dawn huma mumenti li nistghu nferrhuhom, allura huma mumenti li huma uzati tajjeb. Flimkien nistghu naghtu l-isbah rigal ghal dan il-Milied, lil xulxin u b'mod specjali lill-pazjent.



II Messaġġ mill-President

Għeżież Membri,

(Very Christmas

Żgur li ħadd ma jista jinnega li din is-sena kienet mimlija b'attivitajiet soċjali organizzati mill-Union. Kienet sena fejn iċċellebrajna il-ħames sena mit-twaqqif tal-Union tagħna. Ta' union li verament għandha l-interess ewlieni li tħares il-professjonijiet tan-Nursing u l-Midwifery f' pajjiżna.

Hames snin li nħarsu lura lejhom b' sodisfazzjon kbir għax kienu esperjenzi ta' suċċess, wieħed wara l-ieħor. Suċcess li seta' jseħħ biss bil-kollaborazzjoni sħiħa u l-appoġġ kbir tagħkom.

Illum l-MUMN hija stabbilita sew fil-qasam trejdunjonistiku kemm fil-kamp lokali kif ukoll dak internazzjonali.

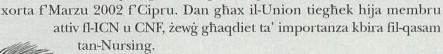
L-MUMN mhux ser toqgħod tiftaħar u toqgħod ċiċċi beqqi u toħlom fuq il-passat sabiħ tagħha, iżda bħalissa għaddejja ħidma intensiva fi ħdan il-Union sabiex il-proċess ta' avvanz fil-professjonijiet ma jieqaf qatt.

Barra l-avvanz fil-professjonijiet, l-MUMN qed tgħamel tibdil intern u dan jinkludi li issa l-Union għandha uffiċini ġodda u li huma propjetà assoluta tal-Union. Dawn l-uffiċini minbarra li huma moderni jinsabu ħafna qrib l-isptar l-ġdid f'tal -Qroqq. Bidla oħra li qed issir b'suċċess hija s-sistema ġdida introdotta ta' kif isir l-ġbir tal- menswalità tal-Union. Illum nistgħu ngħidu li l-fuq minn 65% tal-membri qed jgħamlu użu mis-sistema ta' 'Direct Debit' u l-menswalità qed tinġabar regolari mill-banek konċernati.

Sabiex naraw li l-professjonijiet tan-Nursing u Midwifery f'pajjiżna ikun fuq l-istess livelli ta' professjonijiet oħra, l-eżekuttiv tal-Union bhalissa għadejj f'negozjati intensivi mal-Gvern biex jiġi formulat ftehim kolletiv ġdid, bil-għan li jiġu ntrodotti kunċetti ġodda bħal dawk ta' gradi fuq binarji professjonali jiġifieri specjalizzazzjoni f'oqsma speċifiċi.

Barra min hekk qed jiğu konkuzi taħdidiet biex tiği mibdula l-liği li tirregolarizza l-professjonijiet tagħna u b'hekk tkun konformi ma' professjonisti oħra fil-qasam tas-saħħa.

Process ieħor li għaddej huwa l-preparamenti biex sentejn oħra issir Konferenza Internazzjonali f'Malta għan-Nurses li jaħdmu f'pajjizi tal- Commonwealth u dan seta jseħħ wara li l-MUMN qed tgħin fl-organizzazjoni tal-konferenza ta' din ix-



Kif żgur tistgħu tindunaw l-MUMN hija union dinamika, ħajja u l-attività li għaddejja hija kbira. L-eżekuttiv huwa kommess li jħares id-drittijiet tiegħek biex inti tkun tista tipprattika l-professjoni tiegħek b'dinjità.

Jiena f'ismi u f'isem l-eżekuttiv nixtieq nawgura lisbaħ xewqat lil membri kollha u lil familjari tagħkom u nwegħdkom sena

ġdida mimlija ħidma biex jitharsu l-interessi tiegħek.

Rudolph Cini





January 2000

To:

Presidents/Executive Directors/General Secretaries of

National Nurses Associations

From:

Mireiile Kingma, Nurse Consultant

Subject:

New ICN Strike Policy

Social dialogue is widely recognised as the principal and most effective means of resolving professional and workpiace-related problems. When negotiations are unsatisfactory, unsuccessful or refused, national nurses' associations have had to consider taking strong measures to bring about necessary change. The ICN Board of Directors approved the attached **Strike Policy** as a guide for possible future industrial action taken by nurses.

Strike Policy

ICN Position:

The International Council of Nurses (ICN) expects nurses to have equitable remuneration and acceptable working conditions, including a safe environment. As employees nurses have the right to organise, to bargain collectively, and to take strike action.\(^1\) ICN defines a strike as employees' cessation of work or a refusal to work or to continue to work for the purpose of compelling an employer to agree to conditions of work that could not be achieved through negotiation. Strike action is considered the measure of last resort; to be taken only after all other possible means to conclude an agreement have been explored and utilised.

Effective industrial action² is compatible with being a heaith professional so long as essential services are provided. Abandonment of ill patients is inconsistent with the purpose and philosophy of professional nurses and their professional organisations as reflected in ICN's Code of Ethics for Nurses.

During a strike, the principles to be upheld include:

- The minimum level of disruption to the general public;
- The delivery of essential nursing services to a reduced patient population;
- Crisis intervention by nurses for the preservation of life;
- Ongoing nursing care to assure the survival of those unable to care for themselves;
- Nursing care required for therapeutic services without which life would be jeopardised;
- Nursing involvement necessary for urgent diagnostic procedures required to obtain information on potentially life-threatening conditions;
- Compliance with national/regional legislation as to procedure for implementation of strike action.



Nurses' right to take industrial action in the case of a breakdown of negotiations may only be curtailed if independent and impartial machinery such as mediation, conciliation and arbitration is established.³ National nurses' associations are responsible social partners and must develop training programmes that adequately prepare their representatives, nursing leaders and nurse employees in the practice of the various methods of negotiation as a means for resolving their employment concerns - i.e. conciliation, arbitration, collective bargaining - as appropriate in each country/province.⁴

ICN provides technical support to NNAs addressing labour issues. National nurses' associations, as professional associations and/or trade unions, are affected by health sector strike action. They must therefore develop proactive policies and contingency processes as well as structures to guide their members' professional attitude and behaviour in such situations. Evaluations of strike actions (including the responsibility of main stakeholders) must be undertaken so that lessons learned may improve future negotiations. Furthermore, counselling services need to be available to address any strikerelated post-traumatic stress among the nurses involved.

ICN and NNAs recognise the potential strength of interdisciplinary partnerships within the health and social sectors during negotiations with public and private employers.

ICN and NNAs oppose the deliberate use of strike breakers,⁵ a practice that weakens the pressure for credible social dialogue.

Background

The fundamental responsibility of the nurse is fourfold: to promote health, to prevent illness, to restore health and to alleviate suffering.⁶ In certain cases, nurses may find themselves in situations where strike action is necessary to ensure the future delivery of quality care by qualified personnel.

While social dialogue is widely recognised as the principal and most effective means of resolving professional and workplace-related problems, frustrated employees may take industrial action in cases where the option of employer/employee negotiation has been unsatisfactory, unsuccessful or refused. Where deficiencies in the quality of working life and the economic rewards of nurses have become so serious as to affect the long-range prospects for maintaining high standards of nursing care, nurses may choose to take industrial action to bring about needed changes. In extreme situations, strikes have occurred and on occasion have resulted in wide public and intraprofessional debate.

Strike action maintaining essential services has been used successfully by professional trade unions in the past to initiate social dialogue, improve the



quality of care provided as well as the working conditions of nurses/health workers. A range of strike action is possible. "Selective strikes" have provided the necessary impact to advance negotiations while generating less disruption to patient care. In certain cases, token strikes (e.g. one hour demonstrations) may generate the impetus to initiate social dialogue. As an initial or complementary measure, strike action may include the cancellation of all elective interventions, a work-to-rule policy and/or the withdrawal of services involving non-nursing duties, e.g. domestic, clerical, portenng, catering.

The negotiation and strike process needs to be evaluated in terms of its implementation and results, including the impact on stakeholders and social outcomes. Support required for the parties involved in each step of the action taken must be identified and provided (e.g. financial, emotional).

If strike action is taken, national/provincial legislation may determine the conditions under which such measures are implemented. Essential services are often based on evening/night shifts and weekend staffing ratios and protocols, commonly accepted levels of service.

Adopted in 1999 Related ICN Position:

Socio-economic Welfare of nurses

Footnotes and References

- ILO Convention 87 Freedorn of Association; ILO Convention 98 Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining; ILO Convention 154 Collective Bargaining; ILO Convention 149 on Nursing Personnel.
- ² Workpiace-related demonstration, manifestation or strike.
- ³ ILO Convention 151 Labour Relations (Public Service).
- ⁴ ICN Position Statement on Soclo-economic Welfare of Nurses.
- Individuals hired specifically to replace striking employees with a view to weakening the strike action.
- ⁶ ICN Code for Nurses.
- A selective strike where nurses from a determined number of hospitals/health services or departments within health care facilities stop working.

International Council of Nurses

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The International Council of Nurses is a federation of more than 120 national nurses' associations representing the millions of nurses worldwide. Operated by nurses for nurses, ICN is the international voice of nursing and works to ensure quality care for all and sound health policies globally.



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FROM VISION TO ACTION

Last June, more than 4600 nurses from every region of the world gathered in Copenhagen -Denmark to participate during the International Council of Nurses (ICN) 22nd Quadrennial Congress. The theme for the congress was Nursing - A New Era For Action. Proudly, the MUMN represented Malta for the first time as an ICN member country during this amazing and unforgettable Congress. As well this year, the MUMN attended the Council of National Representatives (CNR) business sessions that involves the decision making body of the ICN. It is good to know that the ICN has 124 members countries on 5 continents. The ICN works mainly focus on 3 directions that are to bring nursing together world wide, to advance nursing and nurses worldwide and to influence health policy. In fact, the ICN is recognized as a valued partner on a global level by governments and international agencies such as the WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, World Medical Association, International Pharmaceutical Federation and International Labour Organization.

Since the era of worldwide changes are having an impact on the profession of nurses and midwives, our Union should think holistically and act by viewing the whole picture. These changes should be seen as challenge or opportunity rather than threat. Examples of these worldwide changes mainly are: the world



wide health care sector reforms that are resulting in increased professional accountability and participation; increasing use of technology such as through telehealth and telemedicine; increasing ethical issues; increasing awareness of gender issues in health care and new health problems such as HIV/ AIDS. As professionals, we should lead these changes rather than resist them. During the ICN Congress, Dr Bertrand Piccard (the first round the world balloonist) stated that part of the science of life is based on drifting with the wind and accept the unknown rather than fight against it. Therefore, there is the need to think positively and creatively, learn new skills and set new goals to influence change correspondingly.

At the ICN Congress, nurses shared their knowledge and experience in more than 700 concurrent sessions with colleagues. Other highlights of the Congress included 90 symposia given by international health care experts and more than 650 posters were presented whereby two of the posters were presented by Maltese colleagues namely, Ms. Rose Spiteri and Ms. Donia Baldacchino.

This experience helped the MUMN to achieve two important elements. The first one is that nurses representing different countries have common needs/challenges and goals. Such as: the impact of the demographical changes on the health care services; the nursing shortage; the improvement of the socio-economic welfare of nurses and the recognition of nursing specializations. Secondarily, through sharing of knowledge and experiences our Union can learn from other countries as well can teach other countries even though we are small. For instance, during a CNR session, Malta was mentioned by Ms. Judith Oulton (ICN - Chief Executive Officer) as an example where joint venture strategy was attained by the ICN, PSI and MUMN to solve Mount Carmel Hospital industrial dispute related to staff deployment exercise.

To conclude, the MUMN congratulates to the new elected 24th ICN President - Ms. Christine Hancock a high success and achievement for the benefit of the world wide nursing.

More relevant information can be attained from the ICN website - **www.icn.ch**

Mary Ann Bugeja Financial Secretary - MUMN

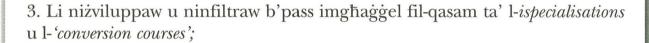


II Kelmtejn mis-Segretarju Ġenerali

Bdejna nirrankaw għall-ħames snin oħra. Aħna bħala Uffiċjali u Attivisti tal-Union ma għandna nkunu kuntenti qatt, għaliex dejjem hemm x'takwista aktar u x'tirranġa.

L-akbar tlett sfidi li nara llum quddiem kull Midwife u Nurse huma dawn:-

- 1. Li nżommu u nippriżervaw dak li f'dawn ilħames snin akkwistajna u rbaħna;
- 2. Li jkollna support staff adekwat f'kull ħin u livell;



Dawn għalija huma l-aktar tlett binarji li l-Kumitat Eżekuttiv tal-Union irid jaħdem fuqhom u jgħati prijorità. Però jistgħu jseħħu biss jekk ilkoll flimkien nibqgħu magħqudin kif aħna llum, b'oġġettiv wieħed, dak li naħdmu biss fl-interess tan-Nurses u l-Midwives. Dan flimkien mas-sinċerità u l-ġenwinità ta' l-attivisti kollha kienu l-fatturi ewlenin sabiex l-MUMN tikber u tespandi fi żmien daqshekk qasir.

Ma nistax ma nsemmix l-interess qawwi li din il-Union qed ikollha minn associations u unions tan-Nurses u Midwives barranin. Hafna qed isaqsu għall-informazzjoni fuq l-andament tal-professjonijiet f'pajjiżna u saħansitra hemm talbiet sabiex jigu organizzati konferenzi hawn Malta. Dan juri li l-MUMN mhux biss qed tikber f'pajjiżna iżda qed ikollha wkoll għarfien internazzjonali b'mod konsistenti.

Huwa mportanti ħafna li dejjem inżommu f'moħħna li ċ-ċentru tax-xogħol professjonali tagħna huwa l-pazjent u li kull ma ngħamlu dejjem ikun flinteress tiegħu. Għalhekk huwa mportanti li aħna ma niġġildux il-ġlidiet ta' ħaddieħor iżda noqgħodu dejjem fil-livelli tagħna. U dan jgħodd għal aktar minn kategorija waħda ta' ħaddiema. Iftħu għajnejkom għaliex mhux kull ma jleqq hu deheb.

Nixtieq nawgura Milied ħieni u Sena Ġdida mimlija b'dak kollu li tixtiequ, lilkom u 'l dawk viċin tagħkom.

Colin Galea



Brussels (2)

During our discussions in Brussels we tackled one of the main concerns for Nurses and Midwives and a concern which also effects directly mainly all workers on our Island. This is with what regards to chapter 2 regarding freedom of movement of workers in the member states of the European Union.

In all our meetings this point was discussed and we appreciated the comments shared and although it is most unlikely that migration of Nurses and Midwives will have a negative effect on our professions, no clear and definite answer was given. One has to keep in mind the size of our country, a country that has only 350,000 population. We were informed that in Luxembourg this migration of Nurses and Midwives did not create any problems.

Though at the Director General for social policy for the EU member states they do not deal with 'problems' but do answer questions, a common question was that of harmonisation of conditions for workers migrating from one member state to another. This Directorate is striving to see that all migrating workers get the same treatment when social status is concerned.

Back in Malta I happened to attend a meeting at the Foreign Affairs Ministry where the Minister for foreign affairs addressed MEUSAC participants (of which MUMN is a member) and tackled the negotiating position with regards to chapter 2. I have to admit, it was not of a surprise to hear that this issue is particularly sensitive, especially for a country whose gainfully occupied population totals just under 142,000 persons and that on accession, for a period of seven years Malta will put in place safeguard measures. Malta will retain its work permit system for EU nationals but shall issue permits automatically. Once again MUMN was concerned about an issue which the Maltese Government wants to safeguards.

When seven years pass, then Malta has to prepare itself, because directives like 68/360/EEC; 90/365/EEC; 74/194/EEC will have to be part of the regulations to be adopted. These give rights to all member states and vice versa. The EU member states have to abolish restrictions of movement and residence within the community for all Nurses/ Midwives and their families. Moreover co-ordination of special measures justified on grounds of public policy, public security and public health, right for residence, application of social security schemes for Nurses/Midwives and their families must be seen to.

With regards to Nurses and Midwives in Malta our Union urges the Division of Health (or the future autonomous body to be responsible), to take the opportunity and create the necessary framework, take note that we are already late, do not wait for any seven years and start creating specialisation fields and standards for our Nurses and Midwives. In this country we need a culture-oriented mentality towards a joint effective effort to obtain the desired results.

My humble advice to all involved is 'try to see things from the other person's point of view'. This is the only formula that is needed at this particular time, it can be effective.



MUMN delegation in Brussels at the Directorate for Social Policy





"Għandi Bżonnok!"

Darba fost l-oħrajn, waqt li kont qed indur mal-morda biex inżurhom u nismagħhom, iltqajt ma incident kurjuż ħafna. Forsi tgħiduli li qed naġġibhom iżżejjed jew qed nagħmilhom bil-kbir. Filfatt, meta tara l-inċident minn barra u ma tkunx int il-vittma, taħseb li kien xi inċident banali.

Dan gara hekk. Meta wasalt biex nersaq ħdejn pazjent, li kien raģel fejn kellu madwar segħbin sena, ma deherx li kien maghdur, innutajt li ghamel żewg reazzjonijiet kważi f'daqqa. Għall- ewwel kien irrabjat għal dak li ġralu, imbagħad infaqa' jibki għall-każ partikulari tiegħu. Ġara li dan ir-raġel ra 'Nurse' u talbu imħadda oħra għaliex l-imħadda li kellu kienet ċatta ħafna għalih. In-'Nurse'qallu li kien sa jgiblu u telaq minn ħdejh. Wara li għadda ftit tal-ħin mhux ħażin u ra li dak in-'Nurse' ma deherx, iddecieda li kif jara 'l xi 'Nurse' jgħidlu biex jģiblu mħadda. Ftit tal-ħin wara, kien għaddej 'Nurse' ieħor u staqsieh għal imħadda, billi n-'Nurse' l-ieħor kien għadu ma deherx. Ir-risposta tat-tieni 'Nurse' kienet, "Jekk ma ġablekx l-imħadda n-'Nurse' liehor, mela l-angas jiena ma nģiblek, għaliex in-'Nurse' l-ieħor kellu iġiblek limħadda." Hawn il-pazjent, wara li rrakkuntali l-inċident, infaqa' f'bikja u qalli li hu ma kienx jixraqlu hekk bħala persuna marida b'kanċer, u li n- 'Nurses' stess kienu jafu li hu kien jaf li kellu kanċer.

Kien incident li laqatni ħafna, mhux għaliex il-pazjent beda jibki, iżda minħabba li aħna li naħdmu mal-morda irridu nifhmuhom u nifhmu wkoll lill-kollegi sħabna l-ħaddiema. Ma nimpikawx bejnietna. Ma nitfgħux ix-xogħol, li suppost nagħmluh aħna, fuq sħabna. Irridu nkunu sensibbli għal xulxin u għall-morda. Fuq kollox, il-persuna marida sa tbati. Tassew li forsi ssibu morda li jitolbu żżejjed mingħand il-ħaddiema, iżda skond kif u meta ssir it-talba u xi tkun.

Ahna rridu nharsu, l-ewwelnett, lejn iddinjità taghna nfusna, ta' shabna kollegi taghna, u tal-pazjenti. Irridu nharsu w nghinu lill-pazjenti mhux biss bil-medicina iżda anke bil-kliem u l-imġieba taghna, fejn inkunu qed innaqsulhom aktar ittensjoni li jkunu qed ighixu ġewwa l-isptar.

Hekk, tassew iffisser li niftakru, almenu. Li aħna wkoll bnedmin umani. Nuru li aħna nies li għandna qalb ukoll. Meta nirrispettaw lil xulxin, inkunu nistgħu nistennew li nirċievu aktar rispett mingħand ħaddieħor. Dan kollu jgħin biex ikollna servizz ta' kwalità tajba u aħjar.

Fr. John Vella ofm Cap,

S.Th.Lic.(Pastorale Sanitaria)



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MID-DJARJU TAGHNA



Apprezzament misthogq

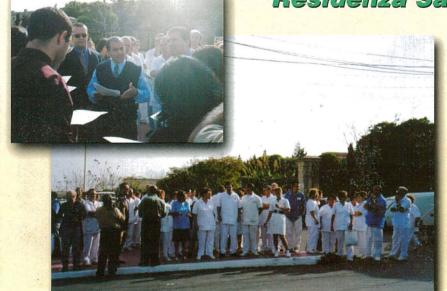
Membru fil-Kumitat Eżekuttiv tal-Union, is-Sur Frans Agius, irtira mix-xogħol minn mas-Servizz Pubbliku. Kien xieraq li I-MUMN turi I-apprezzament tagħha mas-Sur Agius fejn iddedika ħafna mill-ħin u I-enerġija tiegħu jistinka u jirsisti sabiex dejjem jakkwista kundizzjonijiet aħjar Iill-sħabu n-Nurses. Barra minn hekk s-Sur Agius illum jokkupa I-Kariga ta' Chairperson tal-Florence Nightingale MUMN Benevolent Fund.

'Courses' speċjalizzati

Barra li I-MUMN toffri assistenza trejdunjonistika issa wkoll qed torganizza 'courses' bil-għan li tkompli tħarreġ lill-membri tagħha. Għal dan il-għan flimkien ma I-Aġenzija Sedqa organizzat 'course' ta' kif għandhom jiġu ttratati pazjenti milquta mill-vizzji tax-xorb jew drogi. Dan il-course kien suċcess u diġa hemm diversi talbiet sabiex isir ieħor is-sena dieħla. kull minn hu interessat għandu jċempel in-numru l-gdid tal-Union, 448542 u jistaqsi għas-Sur Joe Zammit, Office Administrator tal-Union.



Azzjonijiet Industrijali fir-Residenza SanVincenz de Paule



Fir-Residenza SanVincenz de Paule, I-MUMN kellha tirrikorri għall-Azzjonijiet Industrijali sabiex jiżdied is-Support Staff f'dan I-Isptar. Is-sitwazzjoni hi talbiki fejn Nurse tkun ma 50 pazjent u sabiex tittieħed ġurnata 'vacation leave' qisu ser isir xi miraklu. Hija xi ħaġa regolari li I-istess ġurnata leave tintalab 12 - il darba u dejjem tiġi kkanċellata. Prosit u ġrazzi Kbira lin-Nurses ta' din ir-Residenza tal-fiduċja assoluta fl-MUMN.

DPH 39/2001





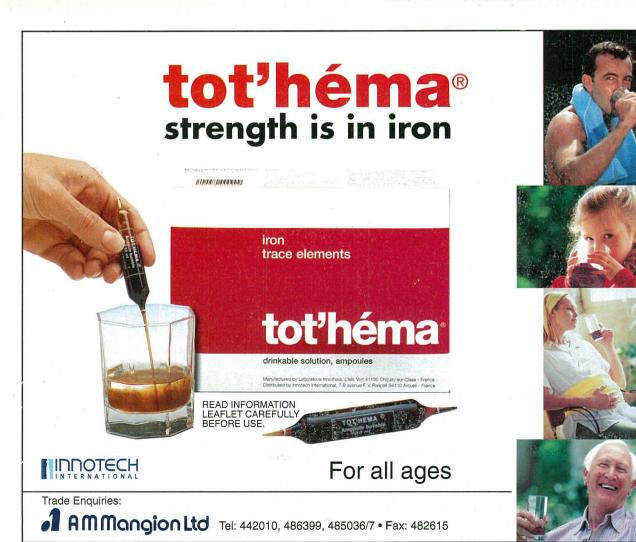
Elezzjoni

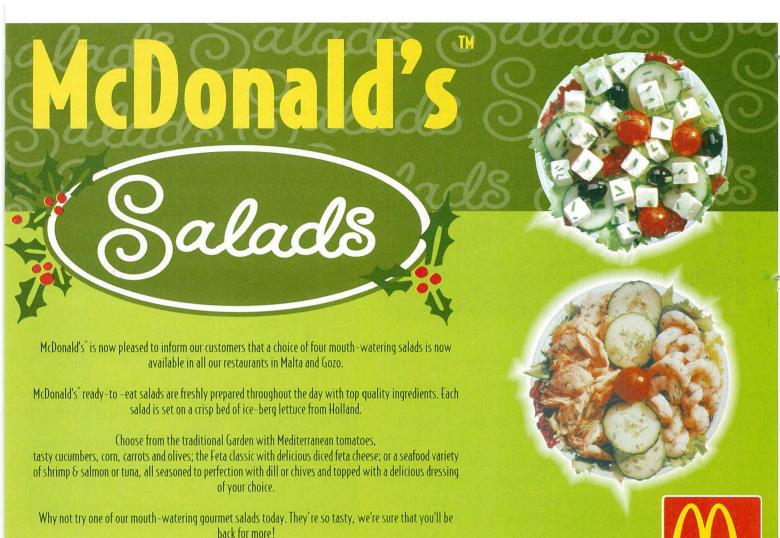
Għall-ewwel darba ġiet imsejjħa elezzjoni sabiex jiġi ffurmat il-Group Committee tal-Union, fl-isptar San Luqa. Riedu jiġu eletti 7 Membri u kontestanti kien hemm 13. Dan juri biċ-ċar l-entużjażmu li tgawdi l-MUMN fost in-Nurses. Minn hawn nixtieq nirringrazzja lill-Kummissjoni Elettorali tax-xogħol siewi li għamlet biex din l-elezzjoni setgħet tkun suċċess. filwaqt li ngħidu prosit lil dawk li ġew eletti, ngħidu ukoll grazzi kbira lil kontestanti kollha.

Konferenza

L-Education Group Committee immexxi micchairperson Corinne Scicluna organizza konferenza fil-Lukanda San Ġorġ Corinthia bit-tema, 'Moving Nursing & Midwifery Forward in Malta'. Din il-konferenza kienet suċċess kbir u kellhom jiġu rrifjutati numru ta' persuni minhabba li kienet 'fullybooked'. F'din il-konferenza ġew indirizzati ċertu suġġetti intersssanti bħal I-Unjoni Ewropeja u I-liġi I-ġdida tas-Saħħa. Apposta għal din il-konferenza ġie mistieden mill-Ingilterra, is-Sur Martin Ward, Independent Nurse Practioner. Prosit u keep it up.









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Benefits of a Healthy Nursing Workplace

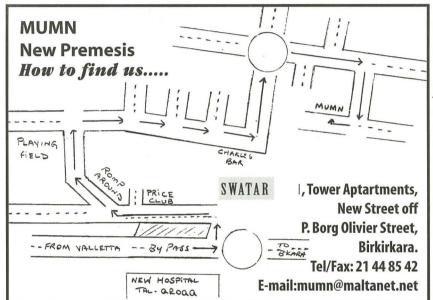
Research findings released in June confirm that Canada's nursing shortage is "at least in part due to a work environmentthat burns out the experienced and discourages newrecruits". The report Commitment and Care: The Benefits of a healthy workplace fornurses, their patients and the system was authored by Dr Andrea Baumann and Dr Linda O'Brien-Pallas. Some recommendation highlights:

- ☐ Job satisfaction of nursing staff is a strong determinant of overall client satisfaction. Nurses' job satisfaction can be improved through manageable workloads and opportunities for nurses to balance work and home life.
- □ Nurses' absentee and disability rate is higher than that of almost any other profession. There is almost a perfect correlation between overtime and sick time.
- Nurses work best and have more loyalty to their employers when their expertise is respected and they

are free to practice to the full scope of their education.

- ☐ Retaining staff is easier in a less stressful, more supportive workplace. Good relations on the care delivery team benefit patients and may even reduce death rates.
- ☐ Minimising staff turnover and letting nurses practice independently within a cooperative setting could go a long way to improving the work atmosphere.
- □ Nurses and employers need new ways of relating, including frequent, informal communication among hierarchical levels.

 SEW News



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Joe Camilleri jintervista lil Sr. Aldigonda Farrugia

■ X'kien l-ewwel xogħol tieghek?

L-ewwel xoghol tieghi kien l-Isptar San Luga fejn niftakar anke l-inawgurazzjoni tiegħu. Konna immorru fis-swali biex nghinu f'dak kollu li kien hemm bzonn peress li n-Nursing kien isir mis-sorijiet tal-Karità. Wara ftit mort nistudja Londra għal sentejn fejn kont studjajt għal SRN.

■ X'tiftakar mit-tieni gwerra dinjija?

Il-gwerra niftakarha sew u mhux l-ewwel darba li kien ikun hemm 'air raid' waqt li aħna konna nibqgħu nahdmu. Konna nibżghu iżda ix-xoghol kien jibqa' għaddej. Ġieli nżilna fix-'shelter li kellu St.Lukes' u maghna konna nniżlu xi morda.

■ Għidli xi ħaġa fuq 1-'iSchool for Nurses'?

Wara l-gwerra giet imwaqqfa din l-iskola u jien kont minn ta' l-ewwel biex norganizzha u mmexxiha wara li s-CGMO dan ix-xoghol. Niftakarni nghallem mhux biss l-iskola iżda anke fis-swali ghax li nghallem kienet dejjem ix-xewqa tiegħi. Dak iż-żmien kien hemm żewġ Ingliżi li kienu 'Tutors', Ms.Cuddy u Ms Doherty iżda dawn telqu waqt il-gwerra. Jien flimkien ma Sr.Federika konna ngħallmu numru sabiħ ta'studenti biex isiru SRNs.

■ X'kienet il-ħajja fl-iskola?

L-iskola fil-bidu tagħha kienet 'border school' u għalhekk listudenti kienu jorqdu hemm. Dak iż-żmien tfajliet biss kienu jitgħallmu. Jien kont inkun ngħix, niekol,



ngħallem u norqod fl-istess bini.

Kien importanti għalhekk li nżomm id-dixxiplina. Però dejjem kienu jirrispettawni. Fl-għaxija konna niltaggħu kollha flimkien, naraw ftit televisjoni, niċċajtaw u nitilgħu norqdu. It-tfajlet kollha kellhom il-kamra tagħhom iżda mhux l-ewwel darba li waqt ir-ronda nsib xi żewġt iħbieb reqdin fl-istess kamra.

Curriculum Vitae ta' Sister Aldegonda Farrugia, Soru tal-Karità

Twieldet il-Belt Valletta fil-21 ta' Settembru 1916 u mghammda bl-isem Rosaria. Kienet it-8 wild minn familja ta' 12 mill- ģenituri Vincent u Verģinia.

Tghallmet skola primarja f'Malta u sekondarja ģewwa New York fl-Istati Uniti.

FI-1935 inghaqdet mal-Ordni tas-Sorijiet tal-Karità u fl-1944 hadet il-Konsagrazzjoni Perpetwa bl-isem ta' Sister Aldegonda.

Bejn 1938 u 1945 segwiet 'Nursing Course' f'Malta filwaqt li bejn 1945 u 1947 segwiet 'Sister Tutor's Course' mill-Università ta' Londra b'esperjenzi ġewwa Middlesex Hospital, The Royal Infirmary ta' Leeds u Royal Northern Hospital f'Holborn, Londra.

Gabet I-Istate Registration Certificate of Nursing fl-1951 u State Registered Sister Tutor fl-1952

FI-1970 ghamlet 'In service training course' tal-WHO ġewwa Copenhagen u fl-1974 segwiet course iehor blisem 'Etica Morale Professionale'.

Irtirat minn mal-Gvern fl-1977.

Ghallmet il-Bijoloģija u r-Reliģjon fl-Immaculate Conception High School, Tarxien bein 1982 u 1983. Sister Aldegonda I-aktar li hi maghrufa hija bhala Ipijuniera u I-fondatrići tat-taghlim modern fin-Nursing

f'Malta u għalhekk bejn 1948 u 1977 kienet Principal Sister Tutor fl-iSchool for Nurses fl-Isptar San Luqa ġewwa G'Mangia. Fl-1962 organizzat għall-ewwel darba f'Malta il-Course ta' sentejn tal-Pupil Nurses ġewwa I-Isptar San Luqa.

Però Sister Aldegonda ghanda esperjenzi wkoll malmarid, specjalment fi źmien il-gwerra fejn hadmet bhala Nursing Sister u Ward Sister f'dawn I-Isptarijiet: Sptar Čentrali, Furjana; Sptar Bugeja, Santa Venera; Isolation Section, Sptar San Luga, G'Mangia; Sptar San Frangisk, B'Kara.

FI-1990 hadet il-Midalja "Ghall-qadi tar-Repubblika" u fl-2001 giet onorata bil-Master of Philosophie (Honoris Causa) mill-Università ta' Malta. (ara ritratt)





Ovvjament kien ikun hemm xi namrati li mhux l-ewwel darba li għidtilhom li se naqfilhom barra. Ġieli kont naqbad lil xi mqarbin li kienu jaħarbu bil-lejl billi jinżlu mal-istess bini. Lil dawn kont nistennihom jidħlu mill-bieb ta' barra u kont nispjegalhom li jien kont responsabbli għalihom ġaladarba qed jgħixu l-bogħod minn djarhom. Darba kien hemm inċident fejn waħda mit-tfajliet ħarbet u marret lejn l-Italja!

■ Kien hemm xi diffikultajiet?

Għall-Grazzja t'Alla qatt ma kien hemm affarijiet serji. Darba xi ħadd qal lil Madre li fl-uffiċju tiegħi kien jiġi Prof Coleiro biex jagħmel xi xogħol ta kitba. Din lil Madre ma għoġbitiex u qaltli li meta jidħol hu nitlaq jien. Jien hekk għamilt!

■ X'kien l-aktar li jtik sodisfazzjon?

L-aktar li kont nieħu pjaċir hu meta numru ta'student kienu jgħaddu mill-eżamijiet u jsibu xogħol fl-Isptarijiet mal-morda. Jien nirringrazzja l-Alla tas-Saħħa li tagħni dak iż-żmien. ■

Spanish Nurses Suffering from Burnout

Public sector nurses are one of the professional groups most likely to be the victims of professional burnout. A recent study undertaken by the Institution of Administration has conferred that nurses are the most affected. This condition usually arises from a wide discrepancy individual's between an professional expectations or ideals and the daily realities of their work life. The specific causes of burnout included:

- Overload of work.
- Constant dealing with illness and death.
- Rotating shifts? night shifts disturbing biological rhythms.
- Fear of contagion or exposure due to poor occupational health and safety measures.
- Frequent use of casual or temporary work contracts.
- Stress dealing with family as well as professional responsibilities.
- Unhealthy work climate, e.g. bureaucracy, lack of autonomy, rigid management hierarchy.
- High technical competence while failing to provide training in psychosocial aspects of providing nursing care.





CONSTIPATION

Compiled by

JOE GARZIA STAFRACE

What is Constipation?

Constipation is passage of small amounts of hard, dry bowel movements, usually less than three times a week. People who are constipated may find it difficult and painful to have a bowel movement. Other symptoms of constipation include feeling bloated, uncomfortable, and sluggish.

Many people think they are constipated when, in fact, their bowel movements are regular. For example, some believe they are constipated, or irregular, if they do not have a bowel movement every day. However, there is no right number of daily or weekly bowel movements. Normal may be three times a day or three times a week depending on the person. In addition, some people naturally have firmer stools than others.

At one time or another almost

everyone gets constipated. Poor diet and lack of exercise are usually the causes. In most cases, constipation is temporary and not serious. Understanding causes, prevention, and treatment will help most people find relief.

What Causes Constipation?

To understand constipation, it helps to know how the colon (large intestine) works. As food moves through it, the colon absorbs water while forming waste products, or stool. Muscle contractions in the colon push the stool toward the rectum. By the time stool reaches the rectum, it is solid because most of the water has been absorbed. The hard and dry stools of constipation occur when the colon absorbs too much water. This happens because the colon's muscle contractions are slow or sluggish, causing the stool to move through the colon too slowly

Diet

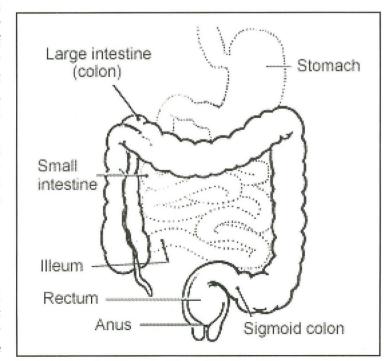
The most common cause of constipation is a diet low in fiber found in vegetables, fruits, and whole grains and high in fats found in cheese, eggs, and meats. People who eat plenty of high-fiber foods are less likely to become constipated.

Fiber - soluble and insoluble is the part of fruits, vegetables, and grains that the body cannot digest. Soluble fiber dissolves easily in water and takes on a soft, gel-like texture in the intestines. Insoluble fiber passes almost unchanged through the intestines. The bulk and soft texture of fiber helps prevent hard, dry stools that are difficult to pass. The American Dietetic Association recommends an average intake of 20 - 35 grams of fiber daily, however both children and adults eat many refined processed foods in which the natural fiber is removed.

Not Enough Liquids

Some gastroenterol-ogists believe that low fluid intake is the major cause of constipation and it's related consequences. Liquids like water and juice add fluid to

> the colon and bulk to stools, making bowel movements softer easier to and pass. People who have problems with constipation should drink enough of these liquids every day, a minimum of 2 litres. Other liquids, like coffee and soft drinks, which contain caffeine, seem to dehydration effect.





Lack of Exercise

This can also lead to constipation, and although doctors do not know precisely why, we know it occurs after accidents or during an illness when one must stay in bed and cannot exercise.

Medications

Pain medications (especially narcotics), antacids that contain aluminium, a n t i s p a s m o d i c s, antidepressants, iron supplements, diuretics, and anticonvulsants for epilepsy can slow passage of bowel movements.

Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS)

Some people with IBS, also known as spastic colon, have spasms in the colon that affects bowel movements. Constipation and diarrhoea often alternate, and abdominal cramping, gassiness, and bloating are other common complaints. It often worsens

with stress, but there is no specific cause or anything unusual that the doctor can see in the colon.

Other causes of constipation are changes in life or routine like pregnancy, aging and travelling. Abuse of laxatives ignoring bowel movement urges are also common causes that lead to constipation. Diabetes, under active or overactive thyroid gland, stroke, spinal cord injuries, parkinson's disease and multiple sclerosis are the most common disorders that have constipation as one of their side-effects.

What Diagnostic Tests are Used?

Most people do not need extensive testing and can be treated with changes in diet and exercise. The tests performed depend on the duration and severity of the constipation, the person's age, and whether there is blood in the stools, recent changes in bowel movements, or weight loss. A medical history is

always taken and a physical examination is performed. If not enough data is collected to confirm cause if constipation, extensive tests are always available; namely Barium Enema x-ray, colorectal transit studies, or better, a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy.

Can Constipation Be Serious?

Sometimes constipation can lead to complications, like haemorrhoids that are caused by the straining to have a bowel movement. Anal fissures (tears in the skin around the anus) are caused when hard stools stretch the sphincter muscle. Sometimes straining can be so extensive that a small amount of intestinal lining can prolapse and may lead to secretion of mucus and/or blood from the anus. Usually eliminating the cause is enough to treat the problem, however sometimes the prolapse would need surgical intervention to strengthen and tighten the anal sphincter muscle. •

Points to Remember

- The most common causes of constipation are poor diet, low fluid and lack of exercise.
- Additional causes include medications, irritable bowel syndrome, abuse of laxatives and specific diseases.
- A medical history and physical examination may be the only diagnostic tests needed before any treatment.
- In most cases: by eating a well-balanced, high fiber diet that includes beans, bran, whole
 grains, fresh fruits, and vegetables, drinking plenty of fluids and exercising regularly is
 enough.
- Set aside time(preferably after breakfast or dinner) for undisturbed visits to the toilet
- Do not ignore the urge to have a bowel movement.
- Understand that normal bowel habits vary.
- Whenever a significant or prolonged change in bowel habits occurs, do a medical checkup.
- Most people with mild constipation do not need laxatives. However, the doctors may recommend laxatives for a limited time for people with chronic constipation.



Antenatal Care – The Midwives Role?

A midwife is a person who is qualified to take professional responsibility and to provide care as an autonomous practitioner for the mother during antenatal, intranatal and postnatal periods and for the neonates. ENB cited by Jones (1994).

However, MacDonald (1991) said that there is no doubt that many midwives are under-utilised in relation to their clinical status, experience and competence. Many midwives question their currant role. Increasingly, there is an eagerness among midwives to adopt an active stance and reassert their traditional place in obstetric care.

An example is about the care given during the antenatal period. in the UK antenatal care is performed by a range of health professionals, but in many areas up to 70% of this care is given by midwives. Chamberlain(1992).

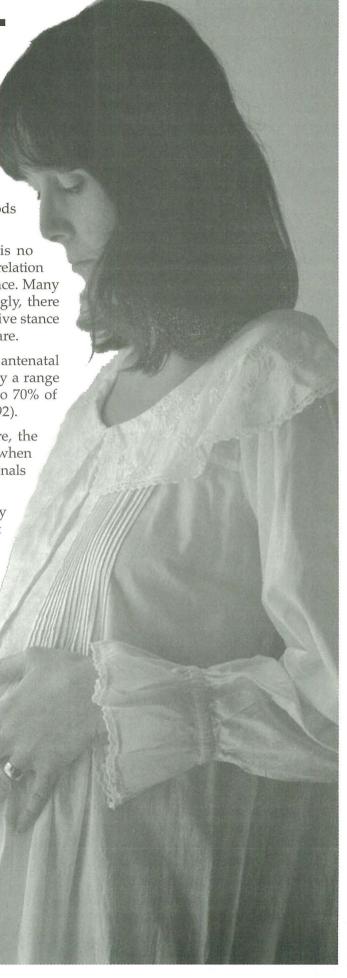
On reviewing the research about antenatal care, the need for change in our island is more obvious when obstetricians and doctors are the health professionals who provide total antenatal care.

The Royal college of Obstetrics and Gynaecology cited by Ranjan(1993) stated that if the best possible care is to be achieved, there should be a great involvement of consultant Obstetricians in pregnancy and childbirth.

In many studies done, it is found that even though practical guidelines at a local level are not impossible to achieve, the dividing line between obstetrics and midwifery will always be blurred and indistinct.

In other countries, the midwifery staff are fully autonomous in their job, as opposed to the Maltese counterparts. However according to Tawler& Bramall(1986), the midwives role changed, because they accepted doctors' involvement without protest. Midwives uncomplainingly accepted the subservient role alongside the doctors who supervised their practice.

There is a general assumption that women





benefit from receiving antenatal care, but currant service often fail to meet the women's real needs and is a waste of both human and financial resources.

Infact, expectant mothers are becoming more aware of the type and quality of care they need and therefore expect this care during pregnancy, delivery and pureperium. They have high expectations of receiving information, advice and reassurance, but in reality they frequently complain of lack of information, lack of or conflicting advice and anxiety.

Clients should be presented with a better type of midwifery service, than the fragmented type of care they have been given so far. (Ranjan 1993)

The potential for health care workers to make the childbearing experience a positive and enriching time for the women and their families is often nor realised.

A factor that inhibits change is that antenatally the health care team is made up of few midwives. This lack of midwifery staff is making it more unlikely that midwives take their role as lead professionals in normal pregnancy.

In a study done by Sikorski et al (1995) on professionals' views on changes in antenatal care, they found that midwives were the group most keen to see change whilst general practioners were the least.

This is also what has been happening in our island as the General practioner is the first health care professional, to be in contact with the pregnant women, and also the one who confirms the pregnancy. The latter worsens the situation as the general practioner is more

likely to reduce the primary care role achieved in provision of antenatal care. Also, he might refer the woman for the hospital booking visit much later in pregnancy, which even if continuity of carer can be provided, this will be restricted.

Team Midwifery is the solution which enhances continuity of carer. Team Midwifery is the only option for those Midwives who feel

increasingly powerless and demoralised in their profession because they have found it difficult to provide maternity care that women deserve. (EMG) The Expert Maternity Group (1993).

Team Midwifery was provided on our Island between 1996 till 1999 beside one year of the preliminary study. however this service was stopped suddenly without any valid reason whatsoever.

Women who were chosen were those of the low risk group, and the final decision of whether they were seen by this team was always that of the consultant obstetrician.

The latter happens because there are no protocols available show exactly what midwives can practice without obstetric help interventions. The only protocol available in the maternity units of Karen Grech Hospital, is at the delivery suite, where what is written and what is practised is very different.

If changes in providing care



are to be made, they have to be well planned so that when, implementing the necessary change, repercussions on both deliverers and consumers of health care are minimal. The need for change to be planned accurately is that the consequences will ultimately effect all the staff whether interested in change or not.

Luciana Xuereb Midwife

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It-Tfal, I-Isports u I-Basketball

Illum qed nghixu f'soċjetà fejn I-isports kiber flimportanza tieghu mmens. Ghax permezz ta' I-isport it-tfal u ż-żghżagh iżommu 'l boghod minn vizzji hżiena.

Sa minn età zghira, it-tfal juru l-potenzjal taghhom fl-isport. Mill-banda l-ohra, huwa mportanti li l-isport jigi pprattikat minn meta t-tfal ikunu ghadhom zghar. Minn din I-età trid tibda titrawwem il-pacenzja, iddixxiplina sportiva u fuq kollox tikber kultura sportiva li b'xorti tajba bhalissa f'pajjizna hawn ghatx ghaliha. Hawn ħafna dixxiplini sportivi li wieħed jista' jinkoraggixxi lit-tfal biex jipprattikaw. Illum ghazilt li nitkellem fuq il-loghba tal-basketball. Loghba li f'pajjiżna kisbet popolarita' kbira fost iż-żaghżagh, Iaktar minhabba s-sahha fiżika kemm fl-idejn u fissaqajn li tirrikjedi. Nisthajjel tghidu li I-basketball ighodd biss ghan-nies twal, però dan mhux il-kas. Hemm bżonn minn kollox : -plejers twal u plejers angas twal. forsi I-aktar popolari huma I-famużi 'Globe Trotters' ghall-abbilta' kbira li juru fuq il-ballun u d-dahk li jnisslu waqt xi esebizzjoni meta kienu jduru d-dinja. Iżda I-basketball hi loghba ta' natura ohra minn dik tal-'Globe Trotters', hija loghba ta' sahha fizika kbira u jekk tara loghba darba tibga' mpressjonat kif minn distanza, plejer jirnexxielu jiskorja fil-basket. Is-

m'hemmx draw- rebbieh jew tellief. Leċitament jikber ghax l-arloġġ jintlaghab kollu(40 minuta) jiġifieri sa l-ahhar sekonda kollox jghodd. Lakbar kompetizzjoni dinjija hija lverżjoni Amerikana NBA-(National Basketball Assosciation). Filkampjonat Amerikan naraw plejers

sabih tal- loghba jkompli billi fil-basketball

ta' livell eċċezzjonali bħal Shaquille O'Neil, Allen Iverson, Kobe Bryant, però Iaktar plejer popolari jibqa' I-leġġendarju Michael Jordan li dan I-ahħar reġa' beda jilgħab ma' Washington Wizards fl-età ta' 38 sena wara waqfa ta' madwar 3 snin. L-aktar kompetizzjoni popolari fl-Ewropa hija l-'Eurolega' ugwali ghaċ-champions League tal-futbol fejn l-aqwa timijiet ewropej jikkompetu kontra xulxin. L-istess pajjiżi li jiddominaw iċ-Champions League, huma l-istess pajjiżi li jiddominaw il-Eurolega. Fil-fatt ġieli anke l-isem huwa l-istess, kemm ghall-futbol u kemm ghall-basketball. Insibu Real Madrid, Barcellona, Majorca (Spanjoli) Panatinaikos, Olympiakos(Griegi), Red Star(Jugoslavi) fost lohrajn. Ir- rebbieha tal-Eurolega fl-ahhar edizzjoni kienu t-Taljani ta' Kinder Bologna.

Malta tiehu sehem fil-basketball fil-loghob tal-Pajjiżi Żghar. Kien hemm rebh ta' midalji tal- bronż f'San Marino fl'85 u f'Monaco fl'87. Fl-Islanda ntrebhet midalja tal-fidda f'din id-dixxiplina. Kull sentejn ukoll issir il-Promotion Cup ghall-pajjiżi Ewropej tat-tielet kategorija- Skozja, Wales, Gibilta', San Marino, Andorra, Lussemburgu, I-Islanda u Malta. Din issena ghall-ewwel darba Malta hadet sehem fir- 'round' ta' kwalifikazzjoni ghat-Tazza ta' I- Ewropa(bhall-futbol)li tlajna biex nilghabu kontra I- Ungerija, Rumanija (it-tnejn li kwalifikaw) u I- Awstrija.

F'Malta jintlaghbu 5 kompetizjonijiet lokali- Super Cup, MBA Shield, Louis Borg Cup, K.O. u I-kampjonat- I-ahhar tazza mportanti. Ghalhekk sabiex tara I-eċitament tal-loghba, waqt il-hin liberu tieghek tal-Hadd (sakemm ma tkunx xoghol,) wara nofsinhar asal wasla sal- Padiljun Nazzjonali f'Ta' Qali (hdejn il- 'ground' Nazzjonali) u segwi xi loghba li tkun ghaddejja.

Jekk għandek jew taf xi tfal li jixtiequ jilgħabu lbasketball (età bejn 8 u 14- il sena) għidilhom li għada kif twaqqfet skola 'XL Basketball School'.

Is-sessjonijiet isiru kull nhar ta' Sibt bejn I-10 am u nofsinhar gewwa I-Verdala International School-Pembroke. Din I-iskola toffri xejn aktar minn taghlim, divertiment u tahriġ dwar ilbasketball

Grazzi ghall-MUMN, fl-okkażjoni tal-5 anniversarju mit-twaqqif taghha minflok ilprezz ta' Lm25, it-tfal tal-membri jhallsu Lm20 kull term.

Ghal aktar taghrif cempel fuq 419436 jew 09466723.

Doreen Cassar - Midwife



Nurse Patient Ratios

California passed a law, the first in the USA, requiring minimum hospital staffing standards in 1999. The Department of Health Services is due to declare proposed ratios in September and be implemented by 1 January 2002.

In a landmark labour/management cooperation, Kaiser Permanente, the state's largest healthcare employer, has endorsed the nurseto-patient ratio plan proposed by a coalition of nurses' unions. The ratio proposed by the California Association Nurses medicallsurgical units is one nurse for every three patients. The Kaiser/ union proposal is one to four. Both of these ratios are far lower than those proposed by the hospital industry, i.e. 1 to 10! The negotiation will need to be closely monitored, as the final ratio may become a standard for other countries as well as other states. In 2000 the Victorian Branch of the

Australian Nursing Federation (ANF) was due to negotiate another Enterprise Agreement on behalf of the 20,000 equivalent full-time nurses working in the State's public hospitals. The ANF submitted a wage and conditions claim, which emphasised the need to control of patient workloads via mandated nurse-to patient ratios. As a consequence of the nurses' bans, over 1000 beds across the system closed. The Victorian Government requested arbitration by the Australian Industrial Relations Commission. Hospital management and the ANF agreed to this.

The Commissioner subsequently mandated the implementation of nurse patient ratios from 1 December 2000. Despite its initial concern, the Government provided approximately Aus\$ 7 million in support of implementation of the agreement, which also included measures to support recruitment and retention of nurses (e.g. increase in salary, more study leave, increase night

allowances, increased automatic increment, improved paid maternity/paternity leave, overtime and rostering patterns. Etc.). Anecdotal evidence shows a reduction in staff turnover, reduction in sick leave, increase in nurses' morale, and a potential for a Victorian nursing workforce that is stable and sufficient in numbers.

Examples of the nurse patient ratios applied on dayshifts are:

Medical/surgical wards: Group A hospitals 1:4+In charge Group B 1:5+In charge

Accident/Emergency 1:3 +In charge + Triage

Labour Wards 1:1

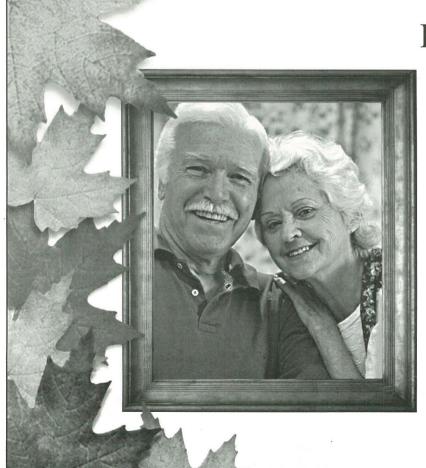
Ante/Post natal 1:5+In charge

Operating Rooms: General cases 3 nurses per theatre, Complex cases 4

High Dependency Unit 1:2+In Charge

Palliative Care 1:4+In Charge

SEW News



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Il-Bord Editorjali jixtiqilkom Milied Hieni u Sena Gdida mimlija Ferh u Paci

Jesus

The Almighty became a helpless child utterly dependent on a relationship with a woman, a relationship of love.

At birth

Jesus had no security but the arms of Mary and the presence of Joseph. He became a child refugee as the family fled into Egypt, encountering dangers and uncertainties.

And after their return

they settled in the village of Nazareth, in Galilee: a village of poor people, looked down upon by others, inhabiting caves in the hillside.

And there Jesus lived in simplicity for thirty years. He worked with his hands,

being the son of the carpenter, Joseph

Jean Vanier (The Broken Body)

God's Mercy

In the beginning God made man; But man could not live alone so God made him a mate.

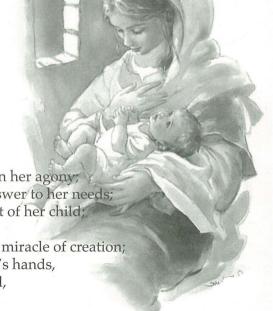
God blessed them both and saw that their needs were fulfilled.

Mankind was foolish and sinned against God. Now man must toil through life; he must taste the bitterness of life; he must see his woman suffer to bear his child and he will suffer with her.

But God was kind in his judgement.

He allowed that the woman would have help in her agony; that she would have someone beside her to answer to her needs; someone who would ensure her safety and that of her child, someone who would ensure the final triumph; someone who would be the first to witness the miracle of creation; someone who would be the instrument in God's hands, who would show His greatness to all the world, who would praise Him through her work.

Thus was the midwife conceived, and God was pleased with her and blessed her.



Marie-Louise Bugeja SRN,SCM

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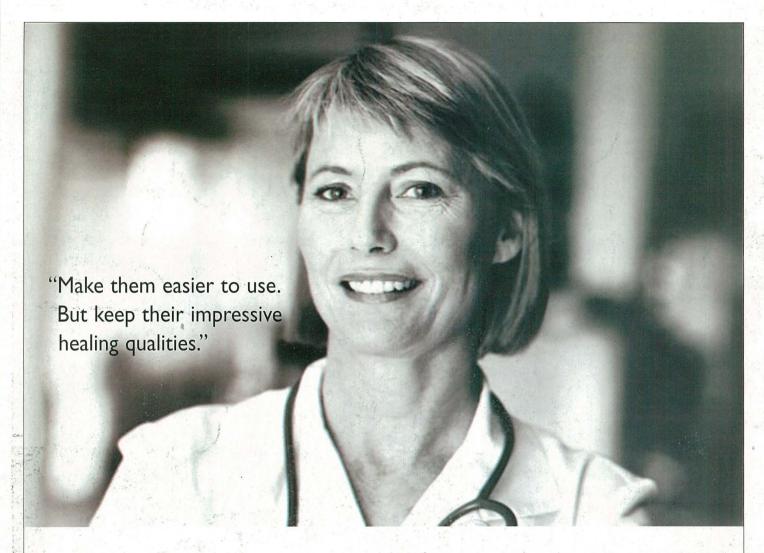
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