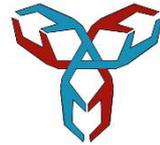


**SPECIAL EDITION OF NZFCNA NEWSLETTER FOR
INTERNATIONAL NURSES DAY, 12 MAY 2020**

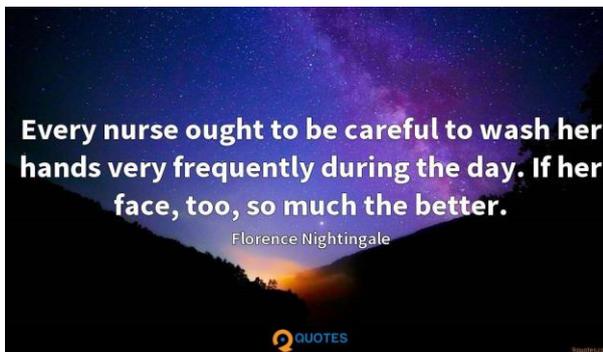


The first Florence.....

Her parents chose her name from the city she was born in, two hundred years ago. She was a privileged child receiving an education unusual for women at that time. By her late thirties, she was bedridden but working as a statistician. With her upper class links she influenced the British government of the day, basing her reforms of healthcare upon facts. She is the source of great debate being both authoritarian and visionary. She was Florence Nightingale.



The rose named for her is pure white. Her faith led her to remain single and committed to Christ, like the nuns whose robes she emulated in her nurses' uniforms.



Much of her teaching is still relevant. Appropriate for dealing with Covid 19 or the diseases on the battlefield or in poverty-stricken housing.

**She is far more than the image she is often remembered as -
The Lady with the Lamp.**



Faye Davenport, our Chairperson, lecturer at UCOL, writes:

2020 is the International Year of the Nurse and Midwife

This year has been designated by the World Health Organization as the International Year of the Nurse and Midwife in honour of the 200th birth anniversary of Florence Nightingale.

What do we know about Florence?

Florence Nightingale, also known as the Lady with the Lamp, (born May 12, 1820, [Florence](#), Italy—died August 13, 1910), British nurse, statistician, and social reformer, far ahead of her time, who was the foundational philosopher of modern [nursing](#).

From a very young age, Florence Nightingale was active in philanthropy, ministering to the ill and poor people in the village neighboring her family's estate. By the time she was 16 years old, it was clear to her that nursing was her calling. She believed it to be her divine purpose. When Nightingale approached her parents and told them about her ambitions to become a nurse, they were not pleased. In fact, her parents forbade her to pursue nursing. During the Victorian Era, a young lady of Nightingale's social stature was expected to marry a man of means—not take up a job that was viewed as lowly menial labor by the upper social classes. She was fiercely determined and not to be deterred.

Nightingale was put in charge of nursing British and allied soldiers in Turkey during the [Crimean War](#). She spent many hours in the wards, and her night rounds giving personal care to the wounded established her image as the “Lady with the Lamp.” For years Florence acted as behind-the-scenes British secretary of war, managing to considerably better conditions for men in the armed services by setting up a system of health administration that was without precedent.

Suffering, wherever it existed, challenged her. She even set up a system for extending nursing care to the poor and the criminal underworld in the slums of English cities.

Her efforts to formalize nursing [education](#) led her to establish the first scientifically based nursing school—the Nightingale School of Nursing, at St. Thomas' Hospital in [London](#) (opened 1860). She also was instrumental in setting up training for midwives and nurses in [workhouse](#) infirmaries.



She was the first woman awarded the [Order of Merit](#) (1907).

While at Scutari, Nightingale had contracted “Crimean fever” and would never fully recover. By the time she was 38 years old, she was homebound and bedridden, and would be so for the remainder of her life. Fiercely determined, and dedicated as ever to improving health care and alleviating patients’ suffering, Nightingale continued her work from her bed.

[International Nurses Day](#), observed annually on May 12, [commemorates](#) Florence Nightingale’s birth and celebrates the important role of nurses in health care. She has been called the most extraordinary nurse in history.

What does all of this mean for us as individuals and as a parish? I believe that Florence Nightingale has something for all of us, not only nurses, in the way she advocated for others and sought to minimize suffering amid the most challenging situations.

Florence was a servant in Christ. She lived out her faith in action every day.



Janet Hogan, deputy chair and Clinical Nurse Manager on the West Coast shares:

Each year nurses throughout the world celebrate the profession of NURSING on May 12th, Florence Nightingale's birthday. This year we acknowledge the 200th anniversary of her birth.

In 2015 whilst in the United Kingdom attending The Salvation Army 150th Anniversary Conference, I had the privilege to visit the Florence Nightingale Museum in London. It was a deeply moving experience to reflect on the life / profession Florence was called too.



Florence was born into a wealthy family and with this came the education, women of the time were not normally privy too. However, she felt constrained by the expectations of society for a woman of means. Having a Christian faith and a calling for humanitarian causes, she felt the need to do more. Hospitals in the 19th century were a place of filth, not a place for a lady. Nevertheless, Florence was humble and submissive. It was not about having to be great for God to use her; it was about her being obedient to his calling.

The displays and dioramas I viewed, reminded me of those I had seen a few years before at the Canberra War Memorial Museum. War is not a place for the faint hearted; it is brutal and soul breaking. Yet Florence found her way to the battle fields of the Crimean War. She had the caring heart of a woman who lived a life, where putting the needs of others came first-before self. She may have not been a parent in a biological sense, but she was certainly a surrogate mother to thousands of men. This was at a time when they needed not only to have their wounds dressed, but to know someone cared (just as a mother would).

She sought to improve standards and she demonstrated the quality improvement cycle. This was evident in the large number of books / articles I saw. Florence went onto raise the profile of nursing as a profession through the establishment of nursing schools. A lot has changed in the last two hundred years. Still the caring heart which Florence had remains; I see it every day in my nursing colleagues. I certainly feel very proud to be a part of the wonderful world of nursing.

During the Service to commemorate the life of Florence Nightingale in Westminster Abbey, London, a lamp was carried and this prayer said:

O GOD, the Father of lights, from you comes every good and perfect gift: we thank you for Florence Nightingale and for her vision, courage, and compassion, of which this Lamp is the undying symbol. Kindle our hearts, we pray, by the fire of your Holy Spirit, so that we may shine for you in the darkness of human suffering and sorrow; through him who is the light of the world, our Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen.

Quiz on New Zealand Nursing History (*thanks to Faye*)

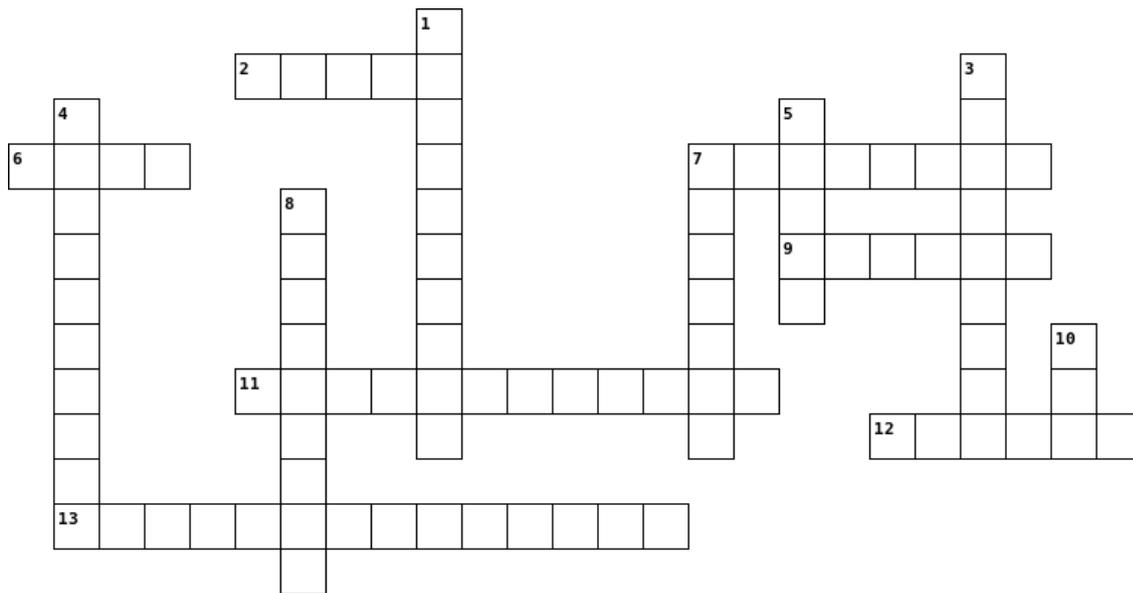
1. Who was the first Nurse Practitioner in NZ and when?
2. Who was Grace Neill?
3. What is the meaning behind the RN medal?
4. When was cultural safety training introduced in to nursing in NZ? Who was instrumental in the introduction of this?
5. What was the first hospital ship in NZ?
6. Who was the NZ Dame, who was the only pregnant woman in her community to survive the 1918 Influenza Pandemic and then went onto deliver a healthy baby girl in December 1918.
7. When was the first edition of KAI TIAKI published?
8. Who is currently the Chief Nursing Officer in NZ and what is her Whakapapa?
9. How is the Carpenter Report significant to NZ?
10. When and where was the first hospice opened in NZ?
11. In 2015, what percentage of nurses in NZ were overseas trained?
12. What was the death rate for Maori in the 1918 Influenza pandemic?

(Answers overleaf)

Answers to crossword available from Elaine. Email elaine@faithcommunitynursing.nz
First correct response earns small prize



Florence Nightingale Crossword (FN = Florence Nightingale)



Across

2. medal awarded to FN was the order of ---
6. FN known as Lady of the ----
7. where FN started first nursing school (2 words)
9. Location of FN museum
11. Designer of jewelled brooch given to FN by Queen Victoria (2 words)
12. FN asked God for this
13. In 1859 published her book (3 words)

Down

1. data system used by FN to demonstrate impact of change
3. FN trained in Kaiserwerth as a Protestant ...
4. basis of FN's view of nursing
5. country of FN's birth
7. hospital where FN took group of nurses during Crimean War
8. City where district nursing started, overseen by FN
10. number of centuries since FN born

Answers to NZ Nursing Quiz

1 Deborah Harris, 2001 2 Grace Neill, advocated state registration of trained nurses, which was introduced by the Nurses' Registration Act 1901. 3 The Medal was designed as a symbol of service in the alleviation of suffering. The points of the Star: the hand, foot, breast, knee and head. 4 1989. Dr. Irihapeti Ramsden. 5 The SS Marama was a hospital ship in WWI. 6 Dame Whina Cooper 7 1908 8 Margareth Broodkoorn, Maori and Dutch whakapapa 9 In 1971 the report recommended that nursing education take place in educational institutions. 10 Mary Potter hospice, Wellington, 1979. 11 26% 12 Māori suffered heavily: their overall rate of death was about 50 per thousand people, eight times that of Europeans.