

3. 質問調査結果

High Institute of Nursing
Cairo University

Cairo, Ougust 30, 1989 .

Mr. Keiji IIMURA ,
Resident Representative ,
Japan International Cooperation
Agency (JICA) , Cairo .

Dear Mr. IIMURA ,

In connection with your letter dated July 30, 1989 and the attached questionnaire . Herewith is the available answer . I hope that it will fullfil the purpose of the technical cooperation project requested by our institute in the field of nursing education .

Whilst thanking you for your kind cooperation,
Please accept my best regards .

Sincerely Yours,

Eman Mourad

Dr. Eman Mourad,
Director,
High Institute of Nursing,
Cairo University,
Cairo .

High Institute of Nursing
Cairo University

List of attached information :-

1. Back ground information about nursing in Egypt .
2. A copy of the curriculum.
(the internal policy)
3. The proposed site for H.I.N.
4. Data proposed number of students & hours .
5. Staff of the High Institute of Nursing & academic departments.
6. Proposed site of facilities .
7. Proposed plan of H.I.N. project .
8. Data about H.I.N. (Alexandria UN.)

High Institute of Nursing
Cairo University

Background information about nursing in Egypt:

Recently Egypt has done tremendous efforts to improve quality of care through the development, training and increase in the number of health manpower needed at the different levels of the health care system. The state assumes the responsibility for ensuring quality health services for all citizens. The following policies have been established to meet the desired goal:

1. The extension of health services to the rural areas and the development of special programs to prevent infectious diseases.
2. The extension of free health services in rural and urban areas.
3. The establishment of children and mothers welfare centres.
4. Provision of medical services to all citizens in government hospitals.
5. Protection of citizens from exploitation by the private medical services by the construction of government treatment institutions.
6. The establishment of fully equipped training centres to provide the required skilled personnel.

All these policies require that nursing among the other professions be upgraded and well trained to meet with the demands of the country. There is a serious gap between the number of physicians enrolling in Egyptian Universities and the number of highly qualified nurses, i.e. B.Sc.N., as shown below for the past five years:

Students	School Year			Percent of changes 83/84- 87/88
	85/86	86/87	87/88	
Medical	30027	29138	27013	- 14.4
Nursing	1742	2295	2353	85.9

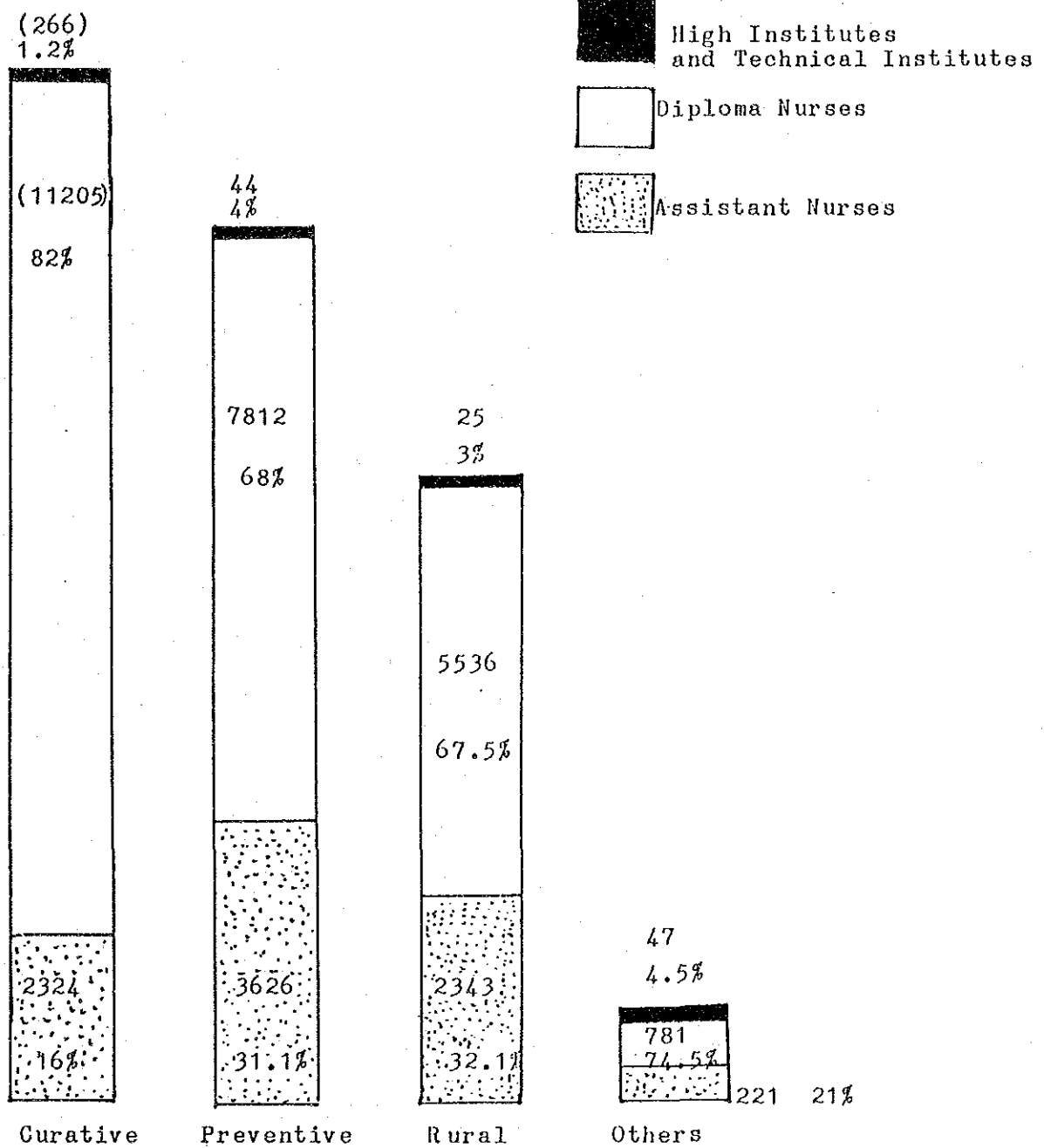
Ref. Central agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics

If we consider now the number of graduates in each discipline we find the following for the past five years:

Students	School Year			Percent of changes 83/84-87/88
	85/86	86/87	87/88	
Medical	5047	4569	4086	- 21.3
Nursing	248	293	324	95.2

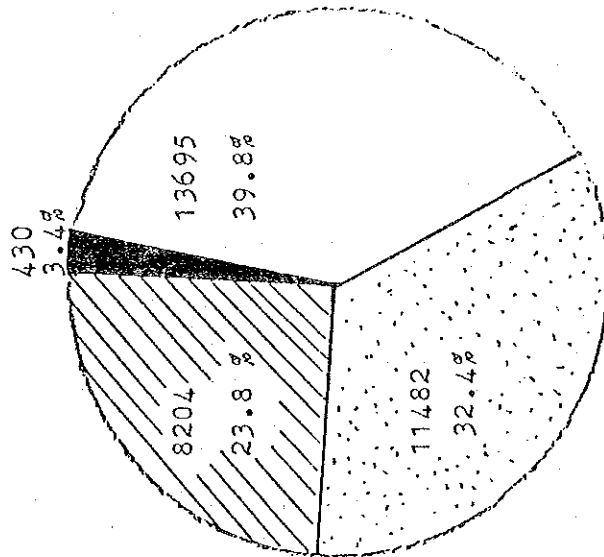
This census gives a ratio for the year 87/88 of 1 nurse for each 12.6 nurses which is defeating the required numbers of nurses for each physician, thus creating a series of problems in the working situation because of the absence of qualified nurse leaders. The number of diploma nurses or technical nurses as compared to the B.SC. graduate is 1:11, which again will result in problems in the working situation. The following charts give a description of nurses in the different sectors of the Ministry of Health, as well as the number of beds and the different types of nurses working in the different sectors and the distribution of Nurses for every 10,000 inhabitants. It is obvious that there is a need for an increase in the number of nurses especially at the higher levels of qualification.

As well the following diagrams give an overview of related institutions which contribute to the nurse education and their numbers.



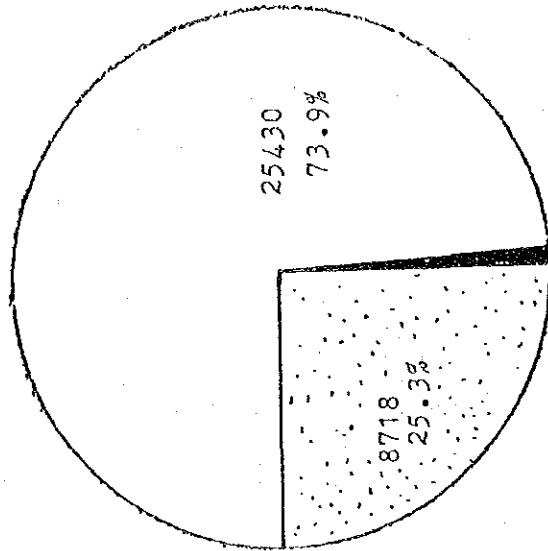
Distribution of Nurses Among the Different sectors at The Ministry Health

Distribution of Nurses according to Sectors of Work



- curative
- preventive
- rural
- others

Distribution of Nurses according to Categories



- High Institutes and Technical Institutes
- Nursing Diploma
- Assistant Nurses

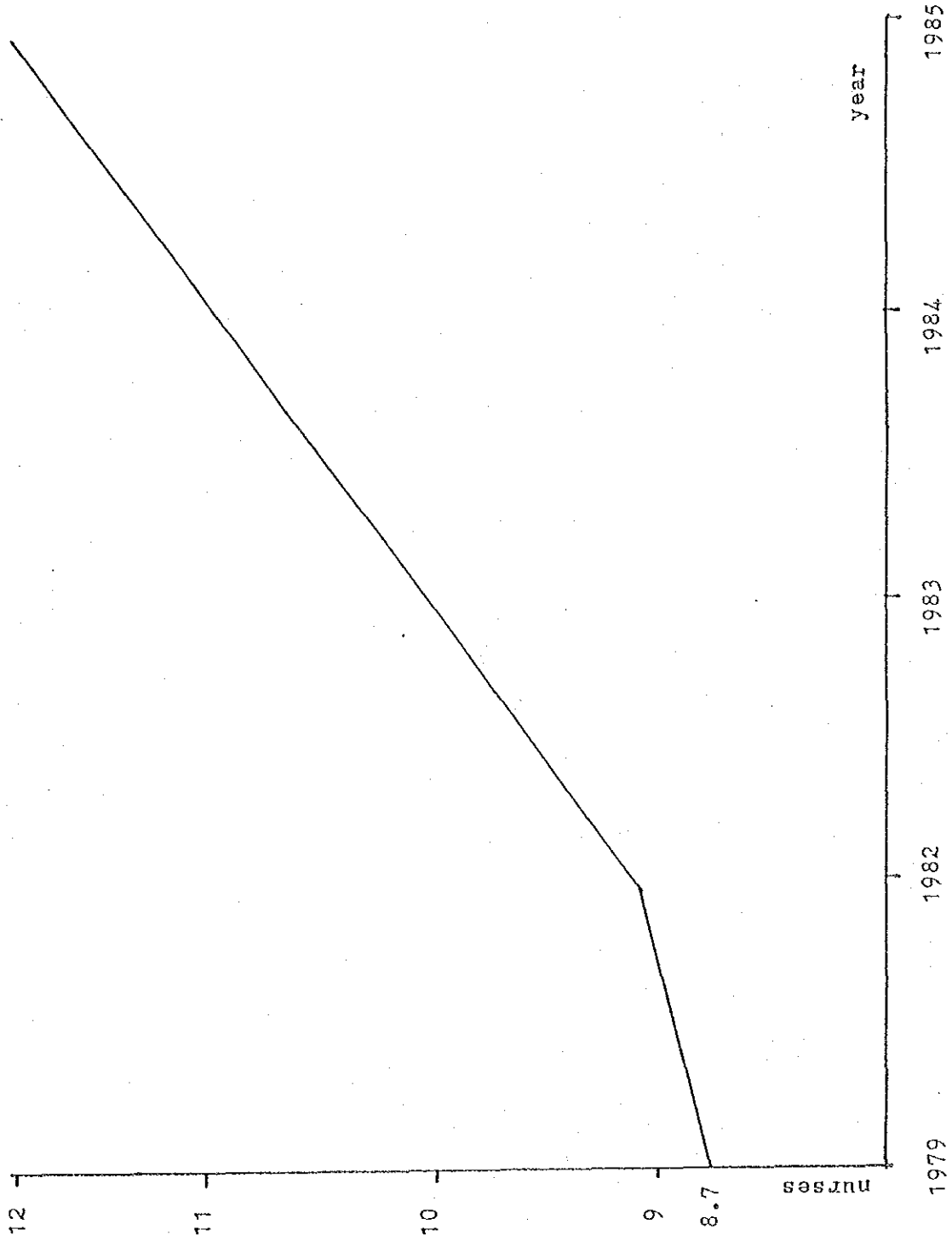
(MOH, 1983)

Health Care Professionals working in the Different Sectors
of the A.R.E for the Year 1987

Sector	Number of Beds	H.I.N.	Technical Nurse	Diploma Nurse	Assistant Nurse	Health Visitor	Total
Ministry of Health	57208	226	120	23 268	6 803	3626	37 143
University Hospitals	13041	160	12	6 314	540	1	6 729
Teaching Organization	4048	35	70	1 619	85	23	1 832
Curative Organization	4061	107	36	1 463	155	-	1 781
Health Insurance	2533	23	47	1 640	244	-	1 966
External Organizations	2377	29	26	696	34	-	785
Total	83267	580	311	38 132	7 626	3650	50 299

* This category includes nurses with five years of study, 3 years of studies, speciality nurses, male nurses, and nuns.

Distribution of Nurses for Every 10,000 inhabitants.



The following diagrams give an overview of the development of nursing education in Egypt as well as the different programs and the number of diploma schools in Egypt. There are actually 154 schools as compared to 6 High Institutes which are established and two under planning.

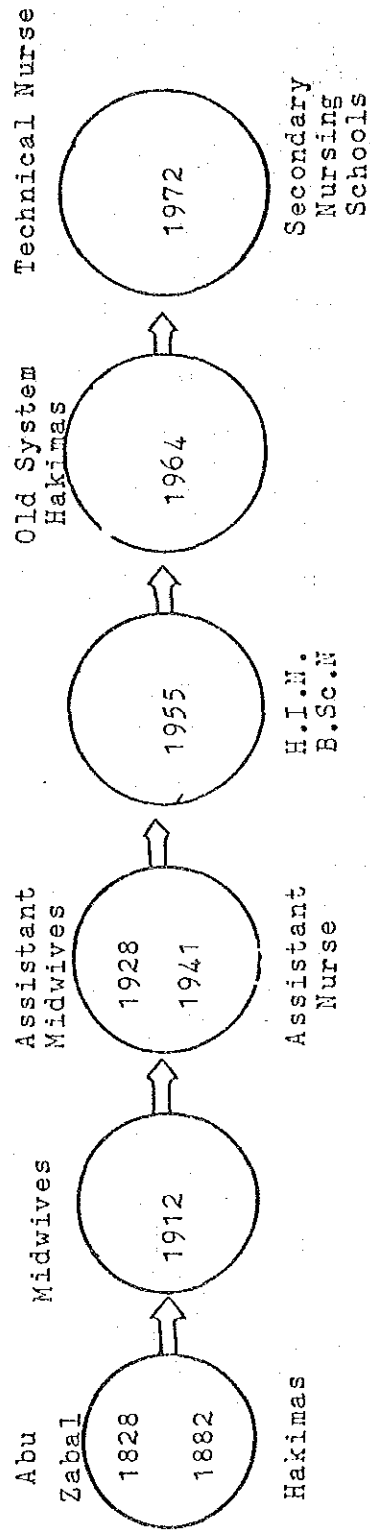
The curriculum of the institute is also herewith enclosed. The management of the Institute follows the same system as the all other Egyptian Faculties.

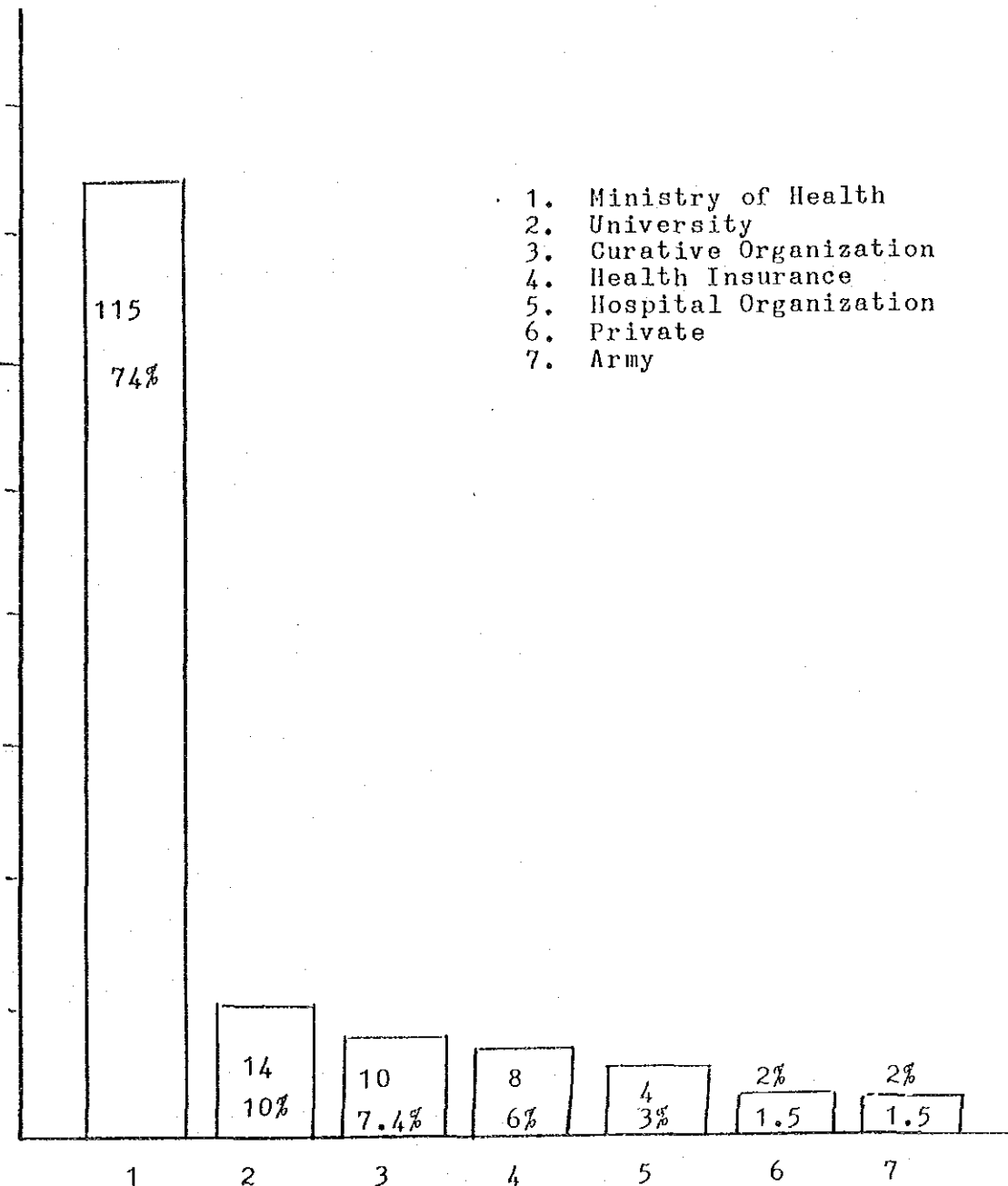
Actually the High Institute of Nursing at Cairo University has very limited facilities because of the destruction of the old site at the expense of the building of a new University Hospital with 1 000 beds, which will require a tremendous number of nursing graduates. Thus, the actual facilities are limited and inconvenient. There is only one main auditorium that is for the Institute and two small classrooms. All other facilities are borrowed from the College of Medicine when they are available. Equipment available for training is quite sufficient and is provided for the training of students in the clinical areas and for the development of cognitive skills.

A copy of the curriculum is herewith included.

For the new Institute, recruitment of necessary staff and teachers is planned as usual, i.e. according to the needs of the Institute, the number of students and the positions available at the level of the university, as well as the budget distribution.

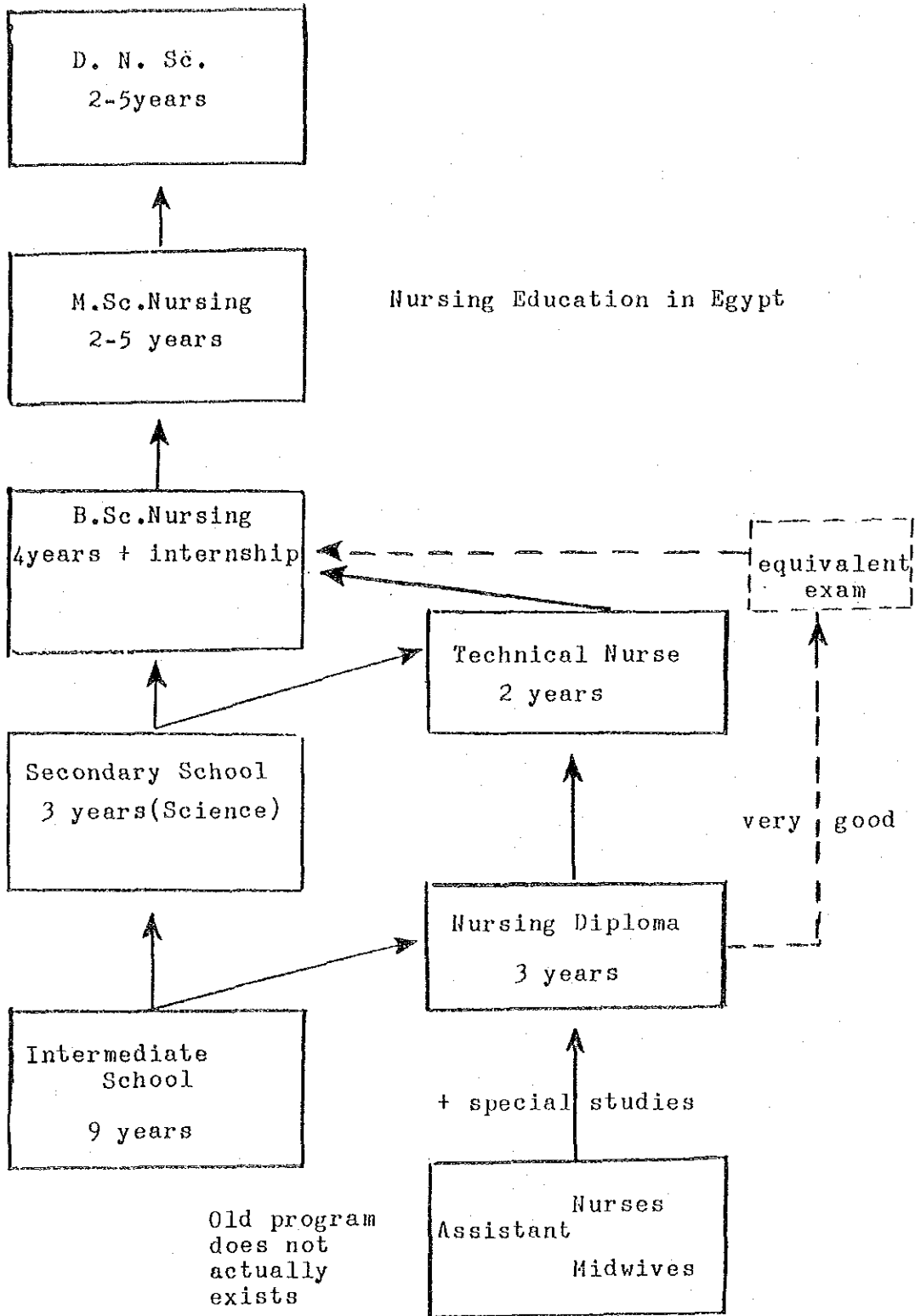
Development of Nursing Education in Egypt





Number of Nursing Schools Available in the ARE (1985/86)

Nursing Education in Egypt



Old program
does not
actually
exists

Cairo University
High Institute of Nursing

Internal Policy
Of the High Institute of Nursing
Cairo University as issued by the
Ministerial Decree no. dated / /198

First Paragraph

Departments of the Institute and scientific degrees awarded

Art.1: The Institute is formed of the following departments:

1. Fundamentals of Nursing Department
2. Medical-Surgical Nursing Department
3. Pediatric Nursing Department
4. Maternal and Infant Care Nursing Department
5. Community Health Nursing Department
6. Mental Health Nursing Department
7. Nursing Service Administration Department

Art.2: The administrative council of the Institute is composed of:

1. The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, President
2. The Dean of the High Institute of Nursing
3. One of the Vice Deans of the Faculty of Medicine
4. The Director General of Cairo University Hospitals
5. The Vice Dean of the High Institute of Nursing
6. The Head of Each of the departments mentioned in Art.1
7. A maximum of three extra-university members, related to the nursing profession and designed by the President of the University under the recommendation of the Institute administrative council, for a period of one renewable year.

Art.3: Cairo University will award the following degrees upon the request of the Institute administrative council:

- a. Bachelor degree in Nursing Science (B.Sc.N.)
- b. Masters degree in Nursing Science (M.Sc.N.)
in either of the two main branches Education or Administration in
the following specialities:
 1. Medical-Surgical Nursing
 2. Gynaecological and Obstetrical Nursing
 3. Pediatric Nursing
 4. Community Health Nursing
 5. Mental Health Nursing
 6. Nursing Service Administration
- c. Doctorate Degree in Nursing Science (D.N.Sc.)

Second Paragraph

Art.4: Requirements for Registration in the B.Sc.N. programme:

- a. That the student has obtained the terminal secondary school certificate (Science major) or an equivalent degree recognized by the Egyptian government
- b. That the first foreign language studied at school is the English language except for those graduated from a language secondary school
- c. Also could be admitted to the second year of the Institute, students who have obtained the Technical Secondary School certificate with a total grade point average of at least 75%. The University Council will specify the number to be admitted each year under the recommendation of the Institute administrative council
- d. Also could be admitted to the Institute, graduates from the secondary Nursing schools or equivalent schools with a total grade point average of 70%.

The student should sit a complementary exam at the level of the general secondary school certificate (Science department) in the following subjects: (Chemistry, Physics, Arabic language and English language) under the supervision of the Higher University Council. The Institute offers courses every year in the above mentioned subjects and the minimum pass mark is 50%. Students will be chosen for admission according to their total grade in the Nursing certificate, grades obtained in the complementary exam and the personal interview. The University Council will specify the number to be admitted each year upon the recommendation of

the Institute Administrative Council.

e. The student should be a full time student

Art.5: The B.Sc.N. degree is obtained after four years of academic study followed by an internship year which is obligatory in the University Hospitals and under the supervision of the Institute

Art.6: The following tables show the subjects studied for the obtention of the B.Sc.N. degree and the hours for each subject. The Institute Council specifies the contents of each subject:

First Year:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Number of Hours</u>	
	<u>Theory</u>	<u>Practical</u>
English Language	168	
General Psychology	24	
Sociology	24	
Anatomy	36	
Physiology	36	
Bacteriology	24	
Parasitology	24	
Pathology	24	
Introduction to Nursing	144	312
	<u>504</u>	<u>312</u>

The period of study is 30 weeks for 5 days a week

Second Year:

<u>First Term (15 weeks)</u>			<u>Second Term (15 weeks)</u>		
<u>Subject</u>	<u>Hours</u>		<u>Subject</u>	<u>Hours</u>	
	<u>Theo</u>	<u>Pract</u>		<u>Theo</u>	<u>Pract</u>
English Language	30		English Language	30	
Nutrition and Biochemistry	30		Anthropology	30	
Pharmacology	30		Educational Psychology	30	
Medicine	30		Surgical Specialities	30	
General Surgery	30		10 hrs for each of oph., orthop., chest		
Medical-Surgical Nursing including 10 hrs of ENT and 6 hours of Dental Nursing	<u>60</u>	<u>270</u>	Medical-Surgical Nursing Including 10 hrs of applied nutrition and 20 hours of applied pharmacology and 20 hours of Diagnostic tests and X-rays	<u>90</u>	<u>270</u>
	210	270		210	270

The number of hours per week are 32 hours for five days a week

Third Year:

First Term (15 weeks)

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Hours</u>	
	Theo.	Pract.
English Language	30	
Developmental Psychology	30	
Medical and Surgical Pediat.	30	
Applied Nutrition	30	
Methods of Teaching	30	
Pediatric Nursing	<u>60</u>	<u>270</u>
	210	270

Second Term (15 weeks)

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Hours</u>	
	Theo.	Pract.
English Language	30	
Sociology	30	
Obst. and Gynec. Medicine	30	
Health Education	30	
Basic Statistics	30	
Maternal and Infant Care Nursing	<u>60</u>	<u>270</u>
	210	270

The number of Hours per week are 32 hours for five days a week

N.B.: The students are divided into two groups one group studying Medical and Surgical Pediatrics as well as Pediatric Nursing in the first term and the other group studying Obstetrical and Gynaecological Medicine and Maternal and Infant Care and vice-versa in the second term.

Fourth Year:

First Term (15 weeks)

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Hours</u>	
	Theo.	Pract.
English Language	30	
Public Health Administration	30	
Nursing Service Administ.	30	
Epidemiology	30	
Human Relations	30	
Community Health Nursing including 10 hours of applied nutrition	<u>60</u>	<u>270</u>
	210	270

Second Term (15 weeks)

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Hours</u>	
	Theo.	Pract.
English Language	30	
Psychiatric Medicine	30	
Nursing Service Admin.	30	
Methods of Research in Nursing	30	
Preparation of In-service Training Programmes	30	
Mental Health Nursing	<u>60</u>	<u>270</u>
	210	270

The number of Hours per week are 32 hours for five days a week

N.B.: The students are divided into two groups, one group studying Community Health Nursing and Public Health Administration in the first term and the second group studying Mental Health Nursing and Psychiatric Medicine and vice-versa in the second term.

- Art.7: 1. To be registered in the Internship year, the student should pass all the fourth year subjects.
2. The Internship year will start in the following periods:
- a. The Beginning of September for successful students in the June exams
 - b. The Beginning of December for successful students in the re-write exams (September)

Art.8: During the Internship year the student rotate in the different departments designed by the Institute administrative council under the supervision of the Nursing Service Administration department at the Institute for a period of one year according to the regulations emitted by the Institute administrative council areas of training are designated in University Hospitals under the suggestion of the Nursing Service department at the Institute and the approval of the Institute Administrative Council.

Art.9: Evaluation:

- a. All areas of training will be evaluated theoretically and practically at the end of each rotation and the student will be informed.
- b. The passing grade is 60%
- c. If the student fails a rotation she will repeat it at the end of the year.

Third Paragraph

Art.10: The following tables specify the type of exams for the different subjects.

First Year

Subject	Type of exam	Period	Distribution of Grades			Total
			writ.	Oral	Practical	
English Language	Written Oral Practical	3 hours	50	30	20	100
		(work through the year)				
Sociology	Written Practical	2 hours	80	-	20	100
		(work through the year)				
Psychology	Written Practical	2 hours	80	-	20	100
		(work through the year)				
Anatomy	Written Practical	2 hours	80	-	20	100
		(work through the year)				
Physiology	Written Practical	2 hours	80	-	20	100
		(work through the year)				
Bacteriology	Written Practical	2 hours	80	-	20	100
		(work through the year)				
Parasitology	Written Practical	2 hours	80	-	20	100
		(work through the year)				
Pathology	Written	2 hours	80	-	20	100
Introduction to Nursing	Written Practical	3 hours	100	-	200	300
		(work through the year)				
						1100

All subjects are examined at the end of the academic year.

Second Year

Subject	Time of Exam	Type of Exam	Period	Distribution of Grades			Total
				Writ.	Oral	Practical	
English Language	End of 2nd Term	Written Oral Work through year	3 hours	50	30	20	100
Nutrition and Biochem.	End of 1st term	written	2 hours	100	-	-	100
Pharmacology	End of 1st term	written	2 hours	100	-	-	100
Medecine	End of 1st term	written	2 hours	100	-	-	100
General Surgery	End of 1st term	written	2 hours	100	-	-	100
Anthropology	End of 2nd term	written	2 hours	100	-	-	100
Educational Psychology	End of 2nd term	written	2 hours	100	-	-	100
Surgical Specialities	End of 2nd term	written	2 hours	100	-	-	100
Medical-Surgical Nursing	End of 2nd term	written Work through the year	5 hours	100	-	200	300
							<u>1100</u>

Third Year

Subject	Time of Exam	Type of Exam	Period	Distribution of Grades			Total
				Writ.	Oral	Practical	
English language	End of 2nd Term	written Oral Work through the year	3 hours	50	30	20	100
Developmental Psychology	End of 1st term	written	2 hours	100	-	-	100
Surgical and Medical Pediatrics	End of 1st and 2nd term	written	2 hours	100	-	-	100
Applied Nutrition	End of 1st term	written	2 hours	100	-	-	100
Methods of Teaching	End of 1st term	written work through year	2 hours	70	-	30	100
Pediatric Nursing	End of 1st and 2nd term	written work through the year	3 hours	100	-	200	300
Sociology	End of 2nd term	written	2 hours	100	-	-	100
Obstetric and Gynaec.	End of 1st and 2nd term	written	2 hours	100	-	-	100
Health Education	End of 2nd term	written	2 hours	70	-	30	100
Statistics	End of 2nd term	written	2 hours	100	-	-	100
Maternal and Infant Nursing Care	End of 1st and 2nd term	written work through the year	3 hours	100	-	200	300

Fourth Year

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Time of Exams</u>	<u>Type of exam</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Distribution of Grades</u>			<u>Total</u>
				<u>writ.</u>	<u>Oral</u>	<u>Practical</u>	
English Language	End of 2nd term	written oral work through the year	3 hours	50	30	20	100
Public Health Administration	End of 1st and 2nd term	written	2 hours	100	-	-	100
Nursing Service Administration	End of 2nd term	written work through the year	3 hours	140	-	60	100
Epidemiology	End of 1st term	written	2 hours	100	-	-	100
Human Relations	End of 1st term	written work through the year	2 hours	70	-	30	100
Community Health Nursing	End of 1st and 2nd term	written work through the year	3 hours	100	-	200	300
Psychiatric Medicine	End of 1st and 2nd term	written	2 hours	100	-	-	100
Research Methods	End of 2nd term	written work through the year	2 hours	70	-	30	100
Inservice Education	End of 2nd term	written work through the year	2 hours	70	-	30	100
Mental Health Nursing	End of 1st and 2nd term	written work through the year	3 hours	100	-	200	300

Art. 11: The student will take the required examinations at the end of the term when the subject has been taught, if a student fails or misses an exam in either the first or second term she can re-enter the september re-write in the failed subjects if she fails again she will repeat the academic year and will take again the exam of the subject failed either in the first or second term and if she fails again she retakes the exam in september if she fails again she is dismissed from the Institute.

Art. 12: If the student fails an exam of a subject with work through the year grades, the student is allowed to sit the re-write in september and the work through the year grade is added to the written grade. If she fails she has to repeat the year both theory and practice. If she fails in the English language she will repeat both the written and oral exam in september.

Art. 13: The student is not allowed to pass to the next year except after having passed all subjects of the previous academic year.

Art. 14: The student success is considered as follows in both nursing and medical subjects:

Excellent	from 85% and up to the total
Very Good	from 75% up to less than 85% from the total grade
Good	from 65% up to less than 75% from the total grade
Pass	from 60% up to less than 65% from the total grade
Weak	from 30% up to less than 60% from the total grade
Very Weak	less than 30% of the total grade

N.B.: The non-medical subjects (English language, Psychology, Sociology, Anthropology, Statistics) have a pass grade of 50% all other subjects are evaluated as mentioned above.

Art. 15: The student is allowed to take any subject exam if she has satisfactory attended the classes during the academic year. The Institute Administrative council specifies the ratio of presence needed.

Implementation Regulations

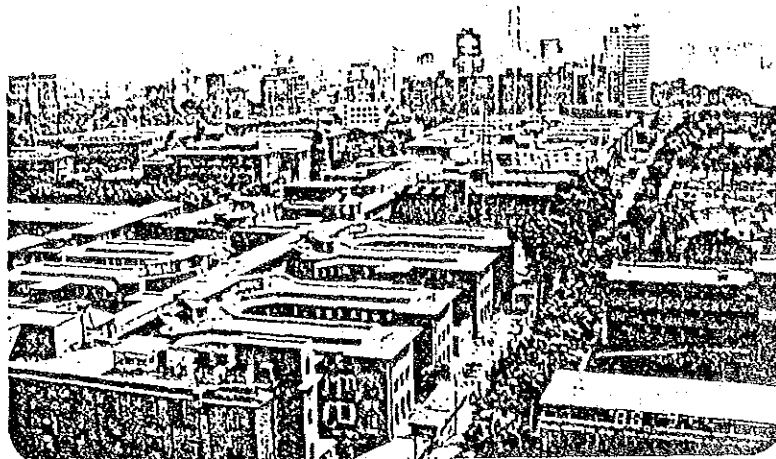
Art. 16: This Policy will be applied by the beginning of the academic year 1985/86

Art. 17: The implementation regulations will be applied as follows:

The actual regulations will be applied until the student succeeds than the the herewith mentioned regulations will be effective in the new academic year.

Training facilities available in
Cairo, without the Ministry of Health and
The curative organization and the Insurance
Hospitals which are also used for training
as well as the health centers and MCH centers.

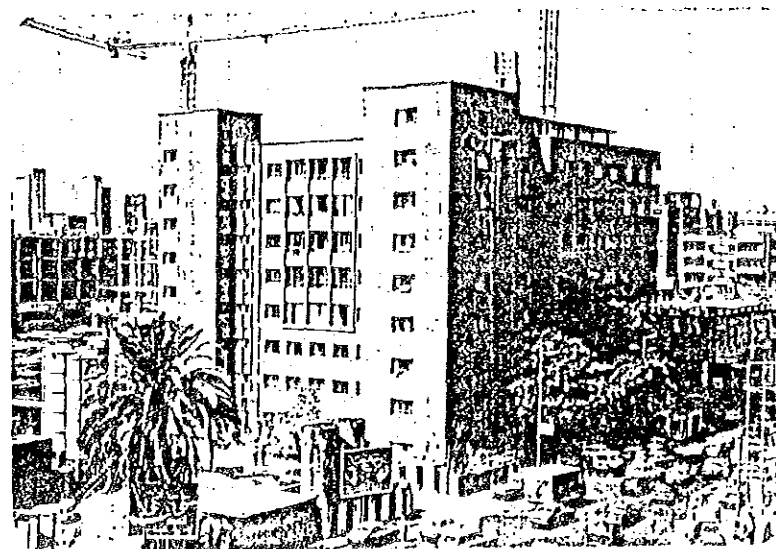
Manial Univ. Hospital



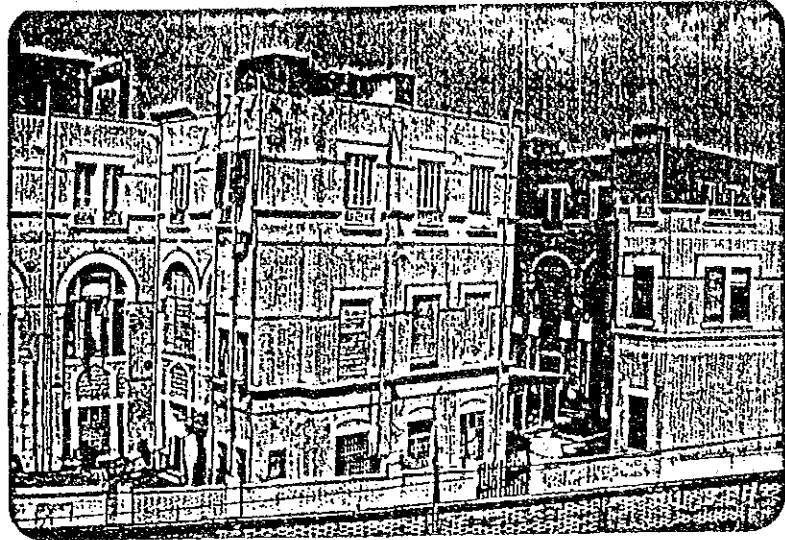
Kasr El-Ainy Teaching Hospital



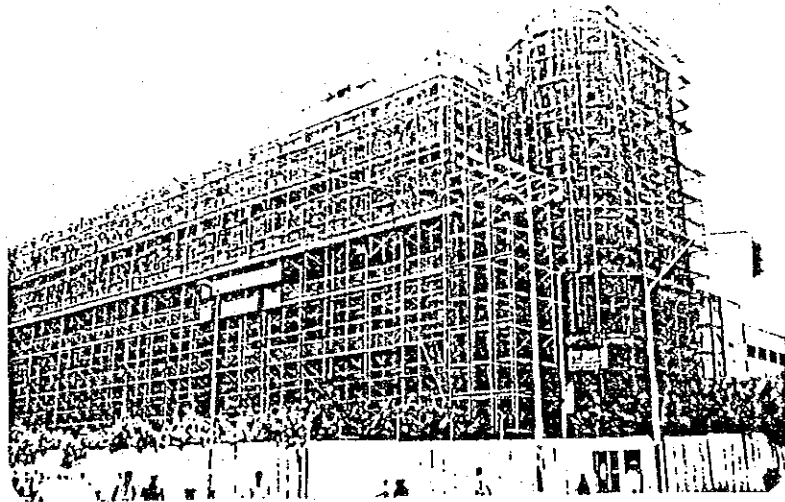
Medical Units Old Kasr El-Ainy Hospital



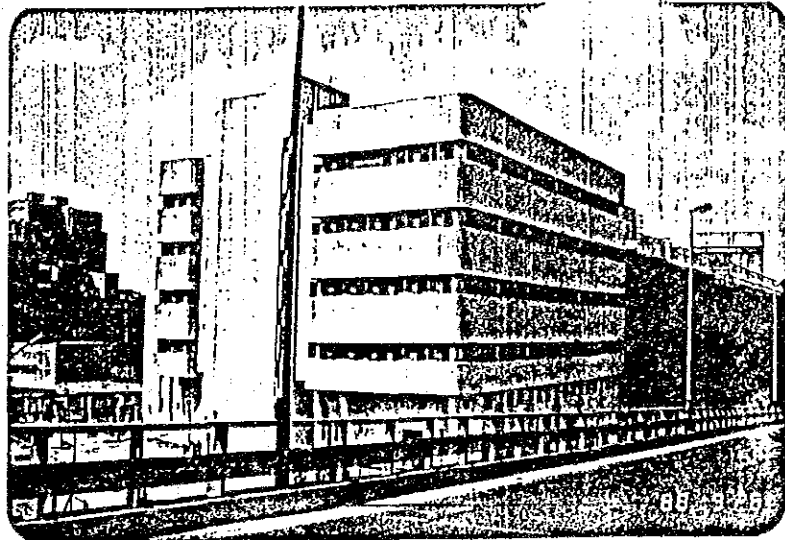
Abou El-Rish Paediatric Hospital



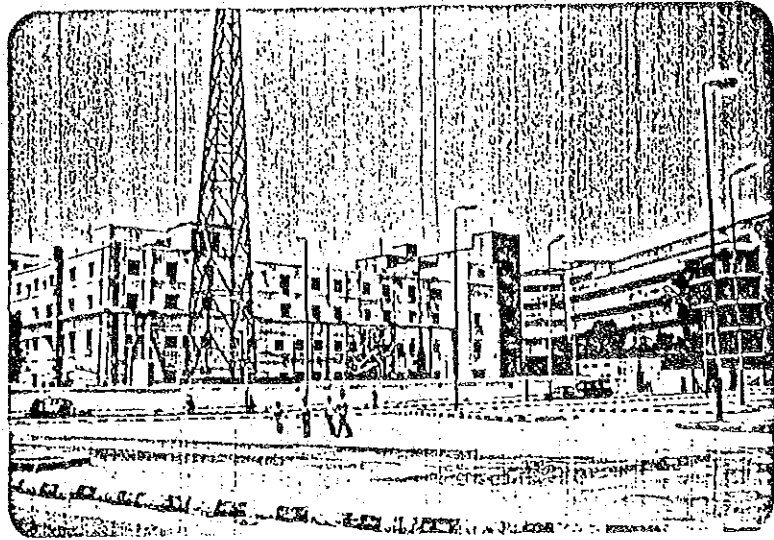
Cairo University
Paediatric Hospital



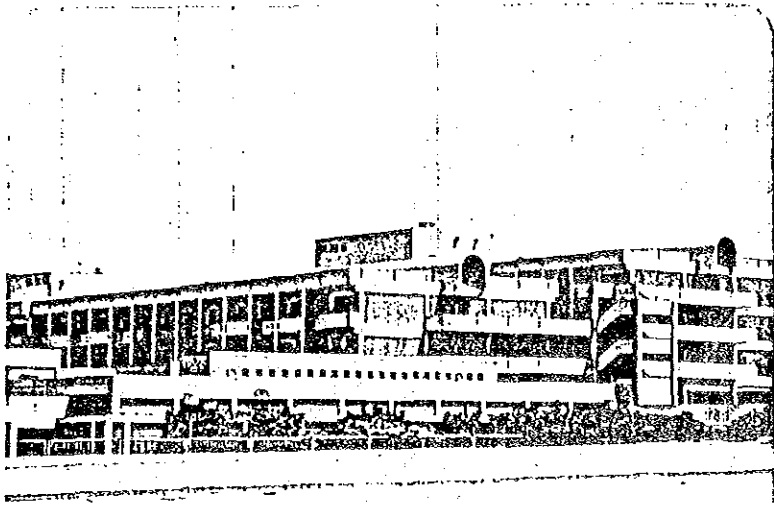
Center of Social Preven-
tive Medicine



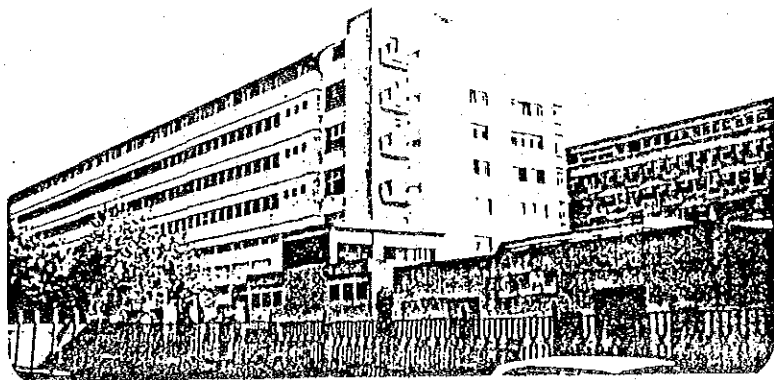
Ain Shams Univ. Hospital



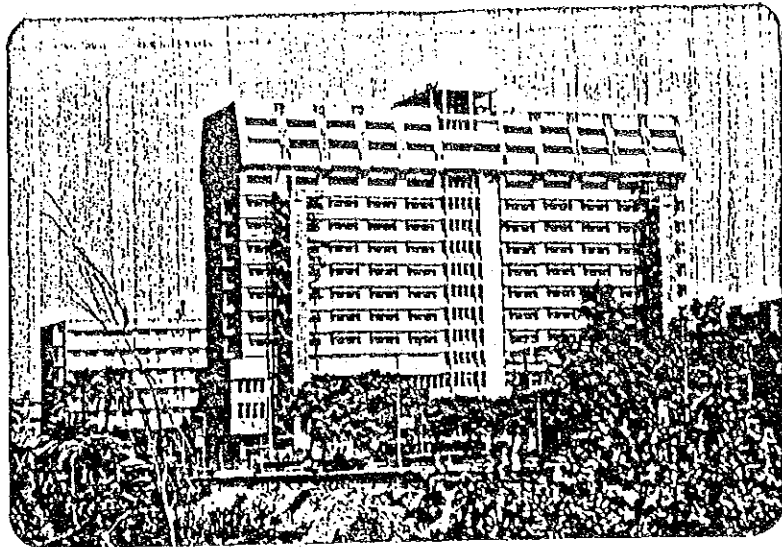
Ain Shams University
Specialized Hospital



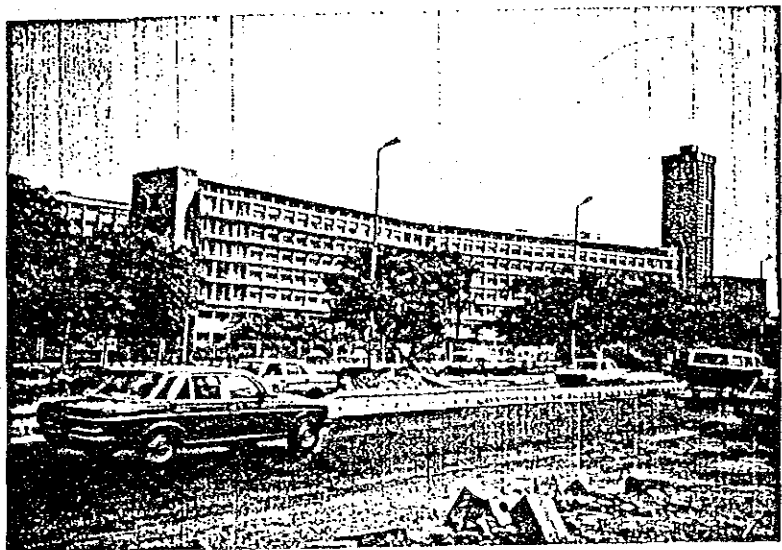
Al Azhar Univ. Hospital



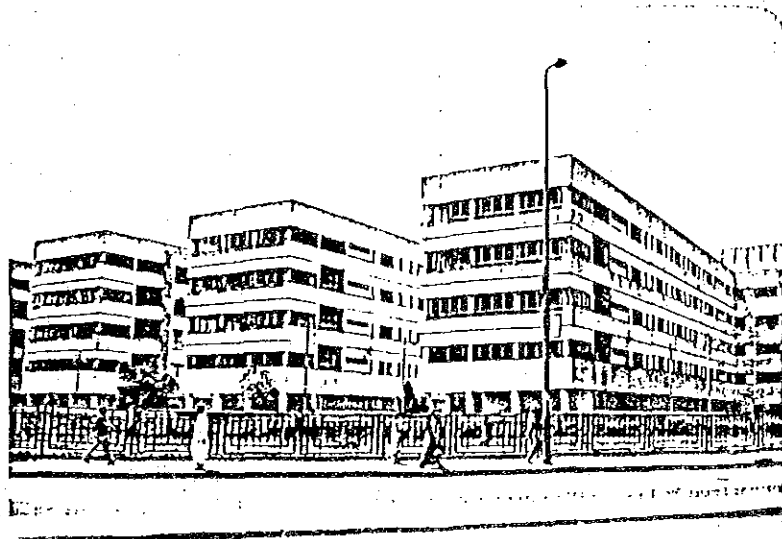
Cancer Institute
Hospital



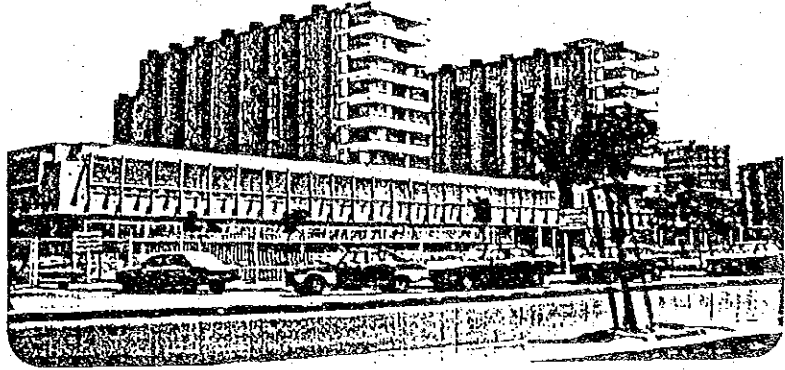
Army Hospital (Maadi)



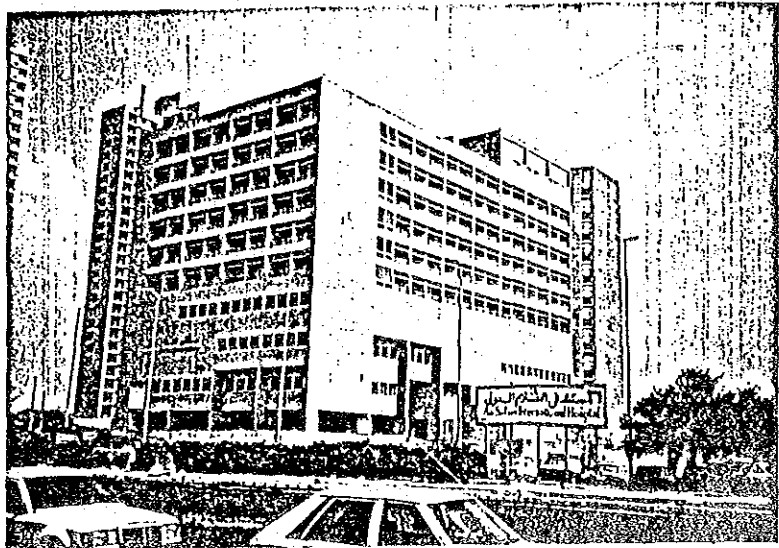
Al Marwa Hospital



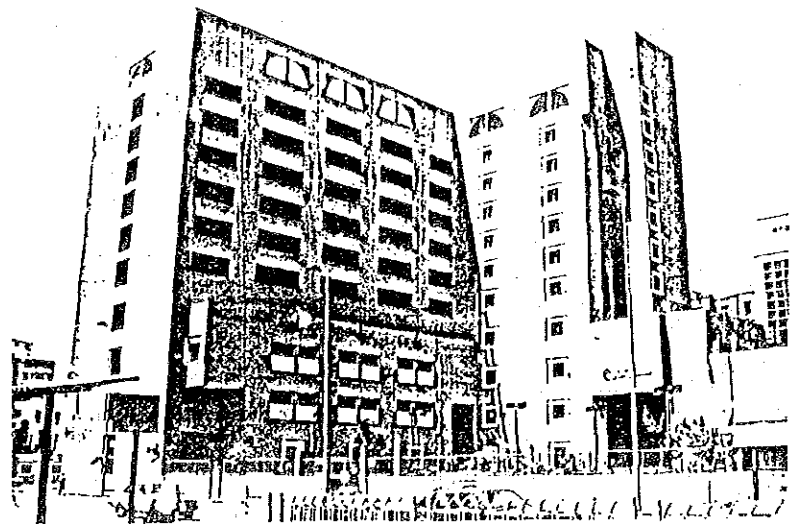
Nasser Institute
Hospital



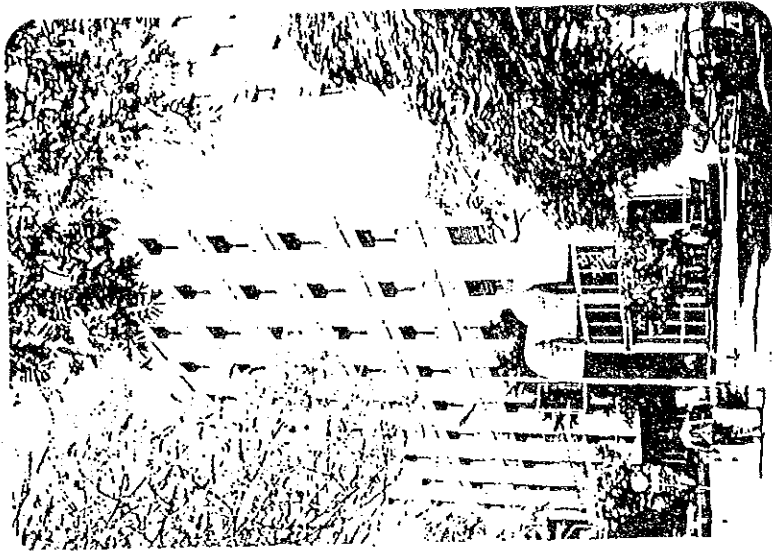
El-Salam International
Hospital



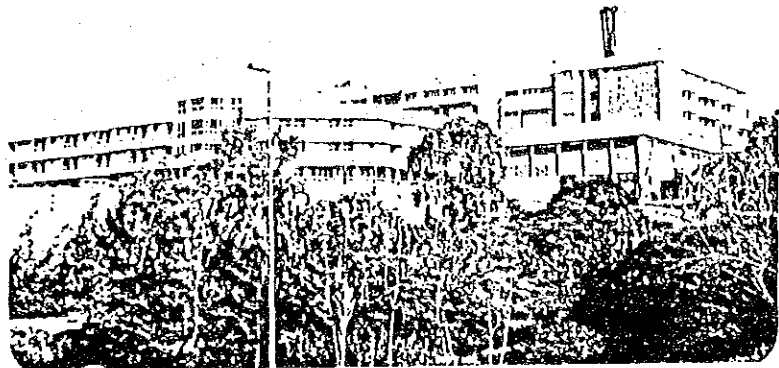
Red Crescent Hospital



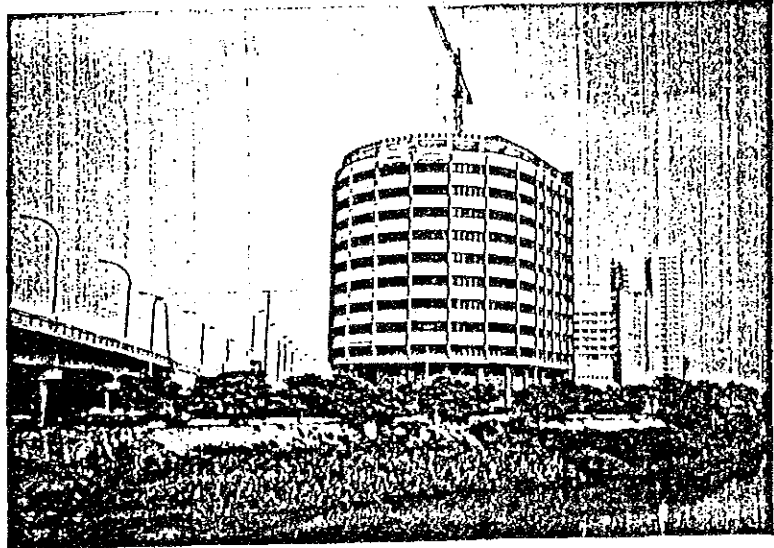
Misr International
Hospital



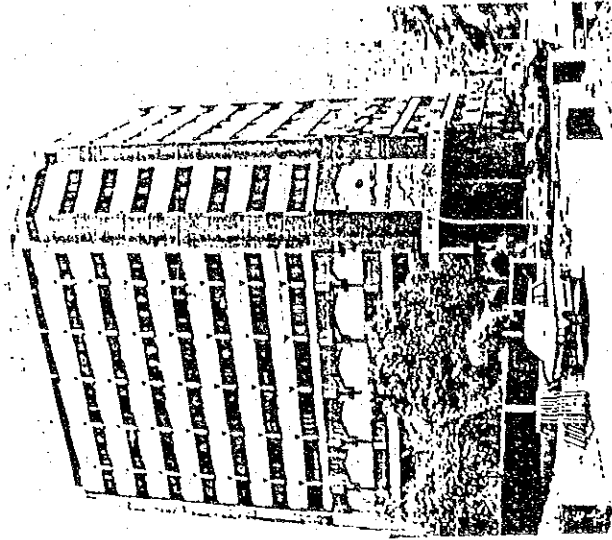
Arab Contractor Hospital



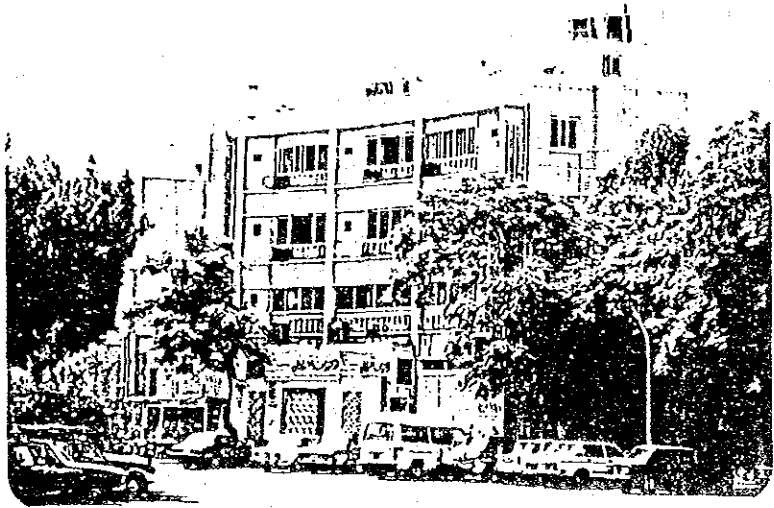
Nile Badrawi Hospital



Fairouz Hospital



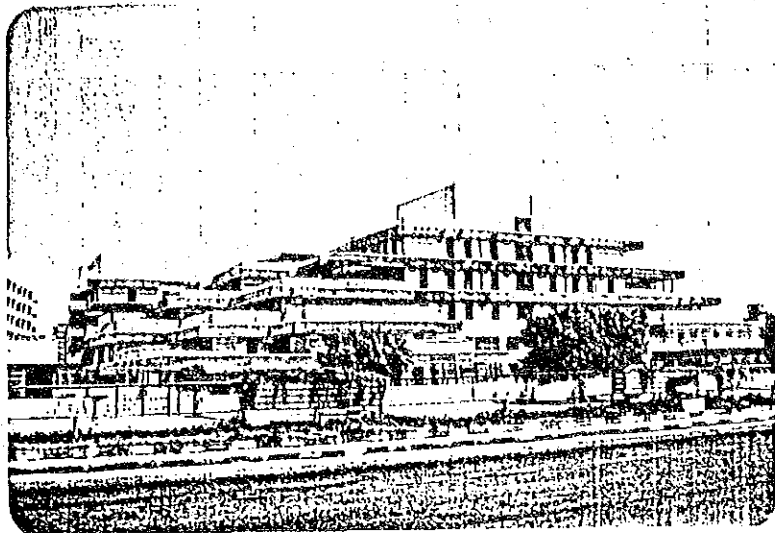
El-Chabrawichi Hospital



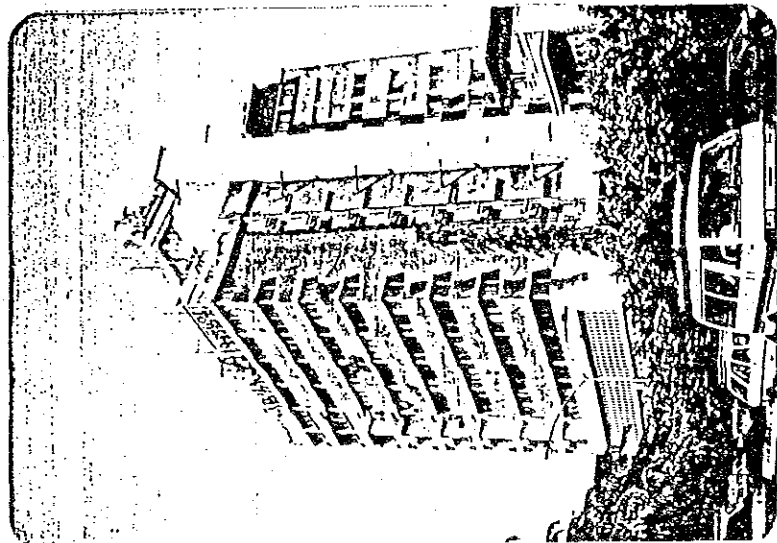
Badran Hospital



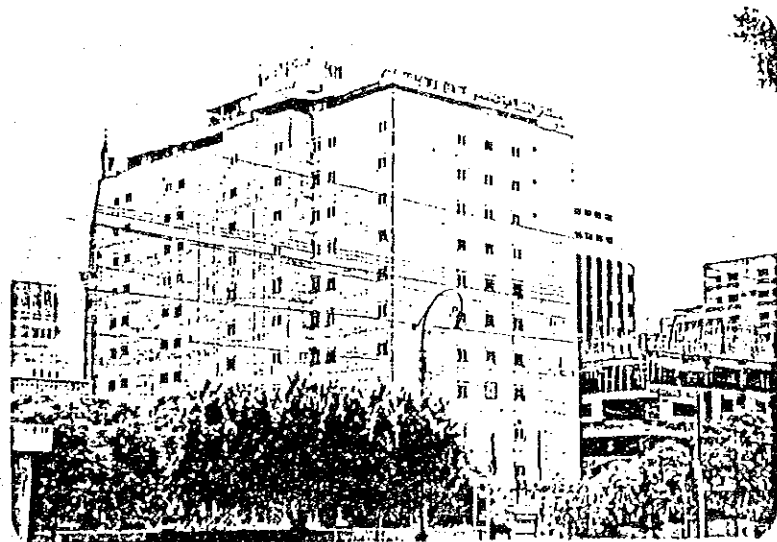
Pyramid Hospital



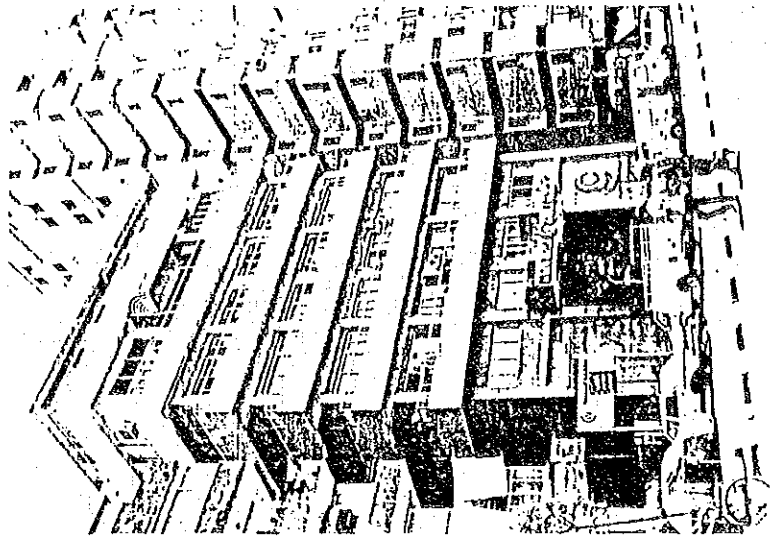
Al-Salam Hospital



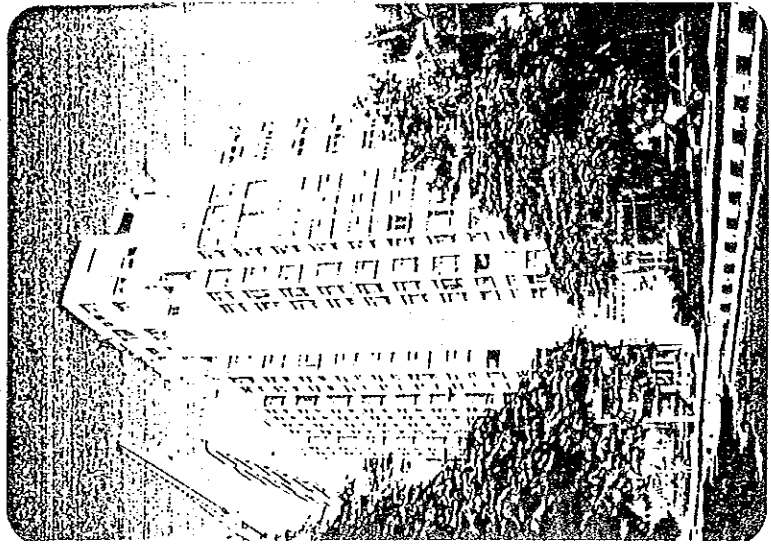
Cairo Medical Center



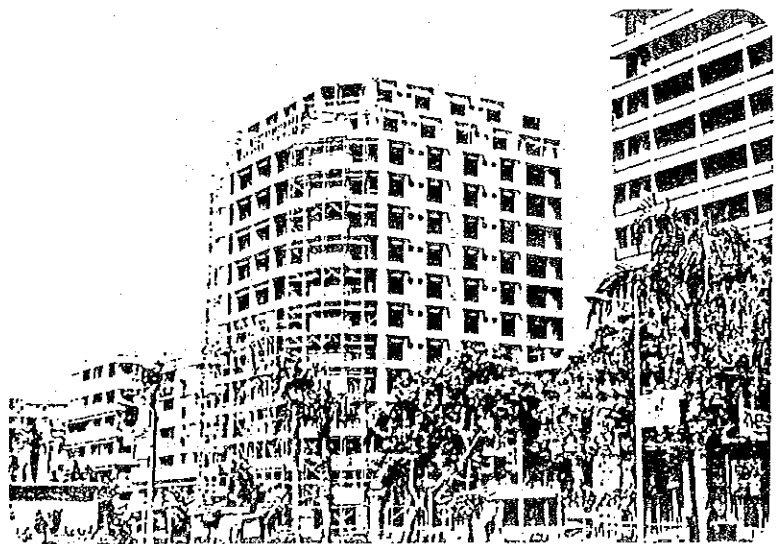
Mataria Hospital



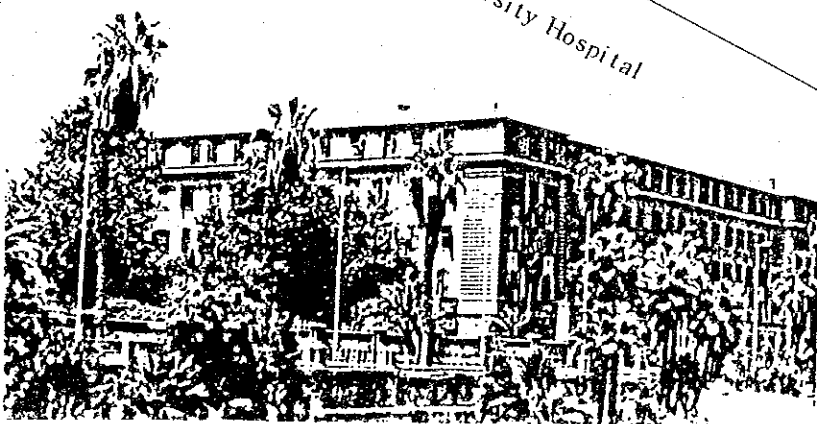
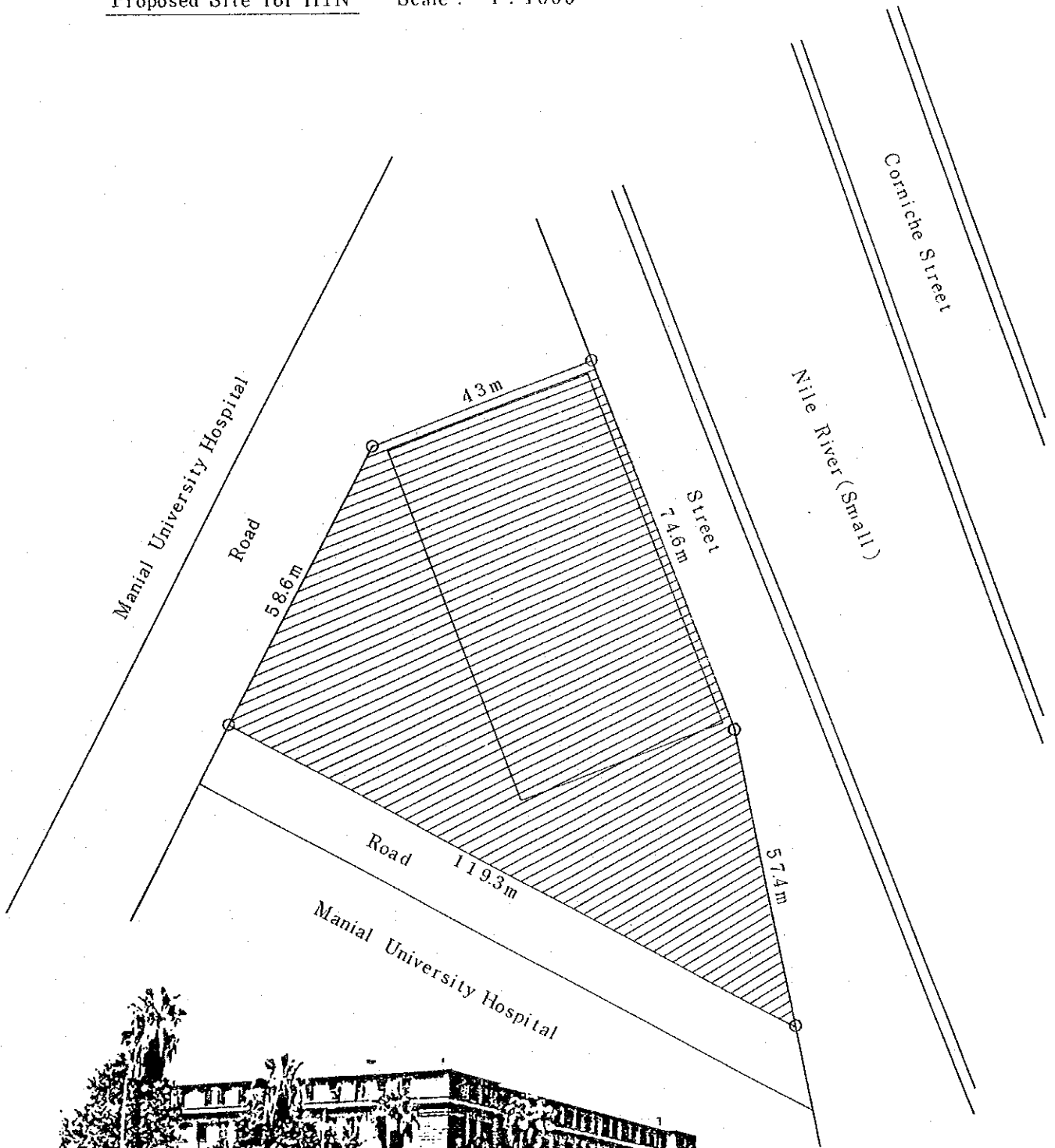
Ibn Sina Hospital



Dokki Emergency Hospital



Proposed Site for HIN Scale : 1 : 1000



(DATA)

1) Number of students & hours

	No. of student	Hours per year			
		Theory	Practice (at HHS)	Practice (at HOSPITAL)	
First Year	200 students	504	250	62	
Second Year	200 students	420	270	270	外科·内科
Third Year	200 students	420	120	420	女性·小兒
Fourth Year	200 students	420	60	480	重症·公衆衛生
Internship	200 students	-	-	960	
Master	60 students				
Doctor	40 students				

2) Curriculum for student (First Year to Fourth Year)

First Year	Theory	Video, Labo.	Hospital
English Language	168		
General Psychology	24		
Sociology	24		
Anatomy	36		
Physiology	36		
Bacteriology	24		
Parasitology	24		
Pathology	24		
Introduction to Nursing	144	250	62
	504	250	62
<u>Second Year</u>			
English Language	60		
Nutrition & Biochemistry	30		
Anthropology	30		
Pharmacology	30		
Educational Psychology	30		
Medicine	30		
General Surgery	30		
Surgical Specialities 10 hours for each of oph., orthop. & chest	30		
Medical-Surgical Nursing including 10 hours of EHT & 6 hours of Dental Nursing	60	135	135
Medical-Surgical Nursing including 10 hrs of applied nutrition & 20 hrs of applied pharmacology & 20 hrs of Diagnostic tests and X-rays	90	135	135
	420	270	270

<u>Third Year</u>	Theory	Video, Labo.	Hospital
English Language	60		
Developmental Psychology	30		
Sociology	30		
Medical and Surgical Pediatrics	30		
Obst. and Gynec. Medecine	30		
Applied Nutrition	30		
Health Education	30		
Methods of Teaching	30		
Basic Statistics	30		
Pediatric Nursing	60	60	210
Maternal and Infant Care Nursing	60	60	210
	420	120	420
<u>Fourth Year</u>			
English Language	60		
Public Health Administration	30		
Psychiatric Medicine	30		
Nursing Service Administration	60		
Epidemiology	30		
Methods of Research in Nursing	30		
Human Relations	30		
Preparation of In-Service Training Programmes	30		
Community Health Nursing including 10 hours of applied nutrition	60	30	240
Mental Health Nursing	60	30	240
	420	60	480

(DATA)

Hospitals for nursing educational training

- (main) * Manial University Hospital (3000 beds)
- Gynecology Hospital
 - East Hospital
 - West Hospital
- * Medical Units Old Kasr-El-Ainy Hospital (100 beds)
- * Abou El Rish Paediatric Hospital (100 beds)
- * New Japanese Paediatric Hospital (305 beds)
- * Cancer Institute (250 beds)
- * El Salam International Hospital (private)
-

- (sub) * Maadi Mental Clinic
- * Abbasia Mental Hospital
- * MOH Health Centers (urban)
- * Kerdasa Health Center (rural)
-

(near future)

- * Kasr El Ainy Teaching Hospital (1000 beds)
- * Center for Social Preventive Medicine
- * Cancer Institute Hospital (400 beds)
- * Nasr Institute Hospital
- * Red Crescent Hospital (Ramsis)

(DATA)

Staff of the High Institute of Nursing

- a. Professor 2
- Dr. Eman Mourad (Director of HIN)
Head of Community Health Nursing Dept.
 - Dr. Cheherezade Ghazi (Vice Director of HIN)
Head of Medical-Surgical Nursing
- b. Assistant Professor 4
- Dr. Nilufer Chafik
Head of Fundamentals of Nursing
 - Dr. Leila Abdu
 - Dr. Hoda Zaki
 - Dr. Aisha Awad
- c. Lecturer 22
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| - Dr. Samira El Sharkawy | - Dr. Hoda |
| - Dr. Chadia Charaf | - Dr. Miret Darwish |
| - Dr. Suzan Atteya | - Dr. Neemat |
| - Dr. Nawal Ebeid | - Dr. Enayat |
| - Dr. Amal Fakry | - Dr. Sayeda |
| - Dr. Bassamat Omar | - Dr. Nelly |
| - Dr. Khayreya El Sawi | - Dr. Saneya |
| - Dr. Nagat El Morsy | - Dr. Hedeya |
| - Dr. Nageya Saleh | - Dr. Nagah |
| - Dr. Yousreya Ali | - Dr. Hawal |
| - Dr. Chadia | - Dr. Mahasen Ismail |
- d. Assistant Lecturer 12
- e. Demonstrator 10
- f. Administrator & Worker 60

Total number of staff 110

(DATA)

Academic Departments & Head of Department of HIN

1. Fundamentals of Nursing Department
Dr. Nilufer Chafik (Assistant Professor)
2. Medical-Surgical Nursing Department
Dr. Cheherezade Ghazi (Professor)
3. Paediatric Nursing Department
Supervised by Dr. Eman Mourad (Professor)
4. Maternal and Infant Care Nursing Department
Supervised by Dr. Eman Mourad (Professor)
5. Community Health Nursing Department
Dr. Eman Mourad (Professor)
6. Mental Health Nursing Department
Supervised by Dr. Cheherezade Ghazi (Professor)
7. Nursing Service Administration Department
Supervised by Dr. Cheherezade Ghazi (Professor)

High Institute of Nursing
Cairo University

The Project for the High Institute
of Nursing, Cairo University (HINC)

1. Facilities and equipment for Education Section:

(A) School Building:	Number	total Area	Remarks
- Auditorium (500 persons)	1	500m ²	A/V
- Meeting Rooms (20 parsons)	4	400	
- Classroom (100 students)	10	1500	A/V(4 rooms)
- Classroom (50 students)	2	150	
- Classroom (30 students)	4	250	A/V(2 rooms)
- Small classroom (12 students)	15	300	
- Skill laboratory	4	480	
- Language laboratory (25 students)	1	70	
- Library	2	500	
- Printing and copy room	1	100	
- Audio-visual production room	1	100	
- Dark room	1	20	
- Filing storage	4	120	
- Janitor room	4	120	
- students' lounge	1	200	
- Nursery (40 babies)	1	450	
- Primary Health Care unit	1	400	
- Student's lockers and change rooms	5	500	
(B) Facilities for Administrative Section:			
- Director's Office	1	70	incl. meeting
- Deputy Director's office	2	80	space
- Academic Departments	7	875	Head Teaching
- Meeting rooms (common)	4	100	staff
- Administration of Director	1	105	including
- Graduate students' Affairs	1	100	secretaries
- Undergraduate students' Affairs	1	100	
- Students' Union Administration	1	110	
- Financial Affairs	1	100	
- Administrative Affairs	1	190	
- Storage	1	290	
- Lounge for teaching staff	1	100	
- Lounge for administrative staff	1	50	
- Rest room for visitors	1	50	
- Printing facilities	1	50	
- Janitors' Room	2	60	
(C) Facilities for General Service Section:			
- Gymnasium	1	1,000	
- Auditorium	1	800	
- Conference rooms	4	400	
- Cafeteria	1	400	
- Open play grounds	1	1,000	
- Praying place	1	50	
- Exhibition Hall	1	200	
(D) Facilities For Hostel Section:			
- Guest House (500 beds)	1	3,000	
- Kitchen and Laundry	1	200	

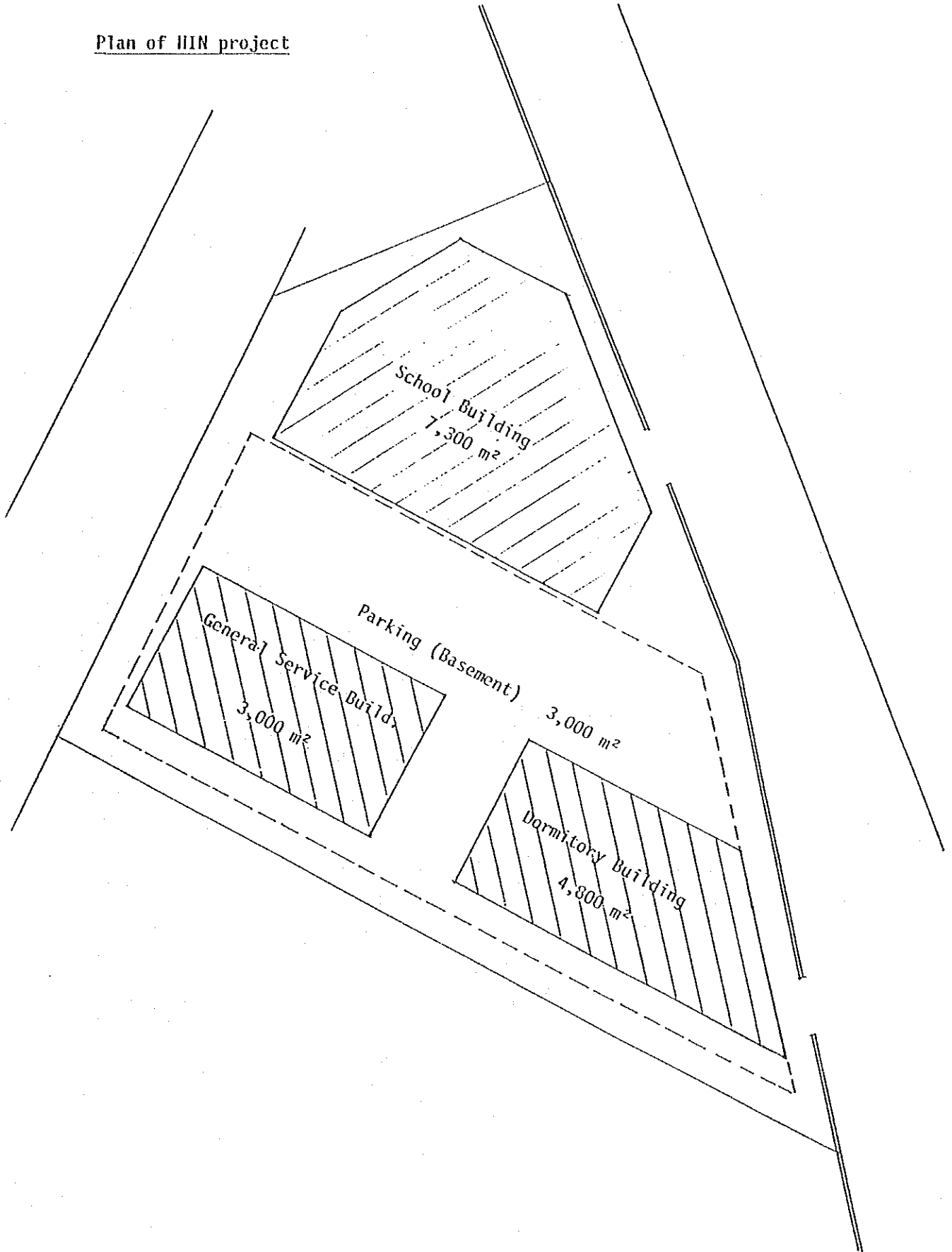
The Project for the High Institute of Nursing (con't)

-- Lounge	1	400
-- Parking (basement) (500 cars)	1	5,000

Total Floor Area:

Education section	6,160 m ²
Administrative section	2,430 m ²
General Service Section	3,850 m ²
Facilities for Hostel	8,400 m ²

Plan of IIN project



HIN (Alexandria University)

Established year: 1955 (by assistance of WHO)

Location: (old palace) 9, Tosson St., Bacos, Alexandria, A.R.E.

Site area: About 8,000 m²

Total floor area: About 5,000 m²

Telephone No. 5704678

Director of HIN: Dr. Ferial Abdel Aziz

Deputy Director of HIN: Dr. Laila I. Kamel

Number of students:

First Year	260
Second Year	230
Third Year	180
Fourth Year	180
Internship	180
Master	20
Doctor	7
<hr/>	
Total	1,057

Number of teaching staff:

Professor	17
Assist. Professor	20
Lecturer	35
Assist. Lecturer & Instructor	90
<hr/>	
Total	about 160

Academic departments:

Fundamentals of Nursing Dept.
Medical-Surgical Nursing Dept.
Maternity Nursing Dept.
Pediatric Nursing Dept.
Nursing Service Administration Dept.
Public Health Nursing Dept.
Psychiatric Nursing Dept.

Number of Administrative staff: about 150

Administrative departments:

Graduate student's office
Personnel affairs
Youth caring office
Student's affair

Library
Financial office
General affairs
Statistics office
Scientific publication
Public Relations office
Cultural Relations office
Citizen service office
Research office
Accounting office
Records archives office
Storage and purchasing office

Facilities of HIN:

1 Library + reading rooms
3 Laboratories: Chemistry 120 m²
 Physics 100 m²
 Nursing Labo. 150 m²
4 Classrooms + 1 Reading room (available as classroom)
2 Classrooms (Lental from Faculty of Medicine)

Practical training field:

* Alexandria Univ. Hospital (3,600 beds)
 - Main Hospital (2,400 beds)
 - Hadara Hospital (Orthopedics 320 beds, Neulorogy, Psychiatry 80 beds)
 - Shatpy Hospital (Gynacology, Obstetric 480 beds, Pediatric 288 beds)
* Abuqir Mental Hospital
* Maamura Hospital
* Fever Hospital

Previous Foreign Aids:

WHO (Expense for HIN's consulting work to Middle East countries)
HOPE (Short-term, 2 months scholarship)
US-Aids (Expense for attendance to international conference)
University of California (Gift of books, Dispatch of students)

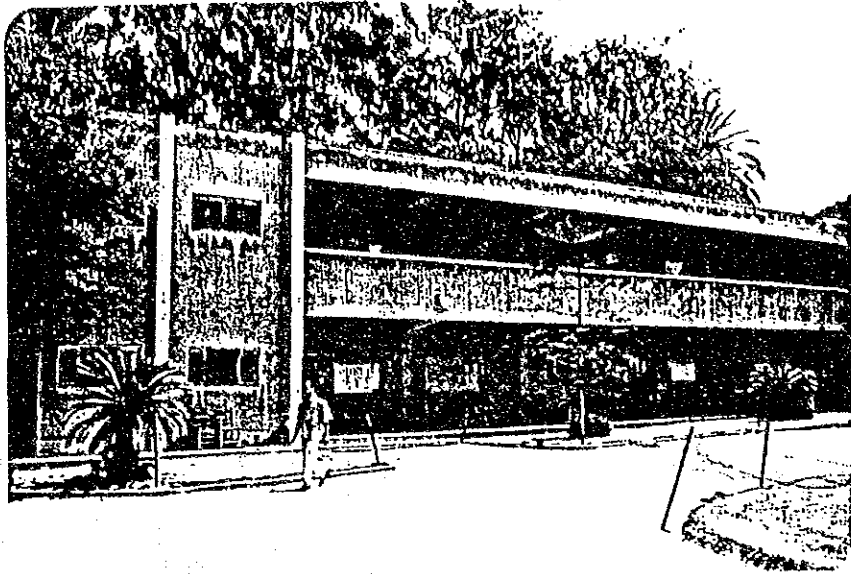
HIN (Alexandria)



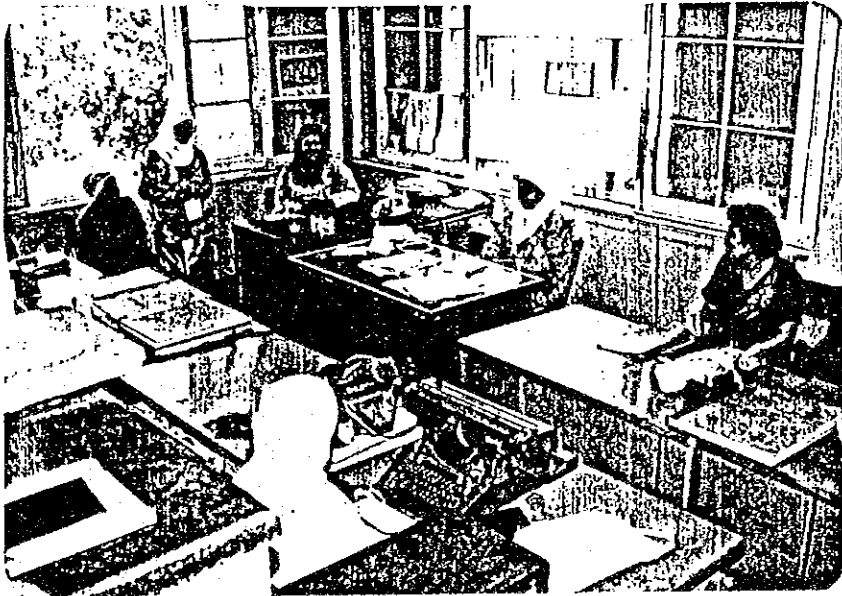
Administration, Academic dept., Library
Laboratory



Laboratories



Classrooms



Administration office



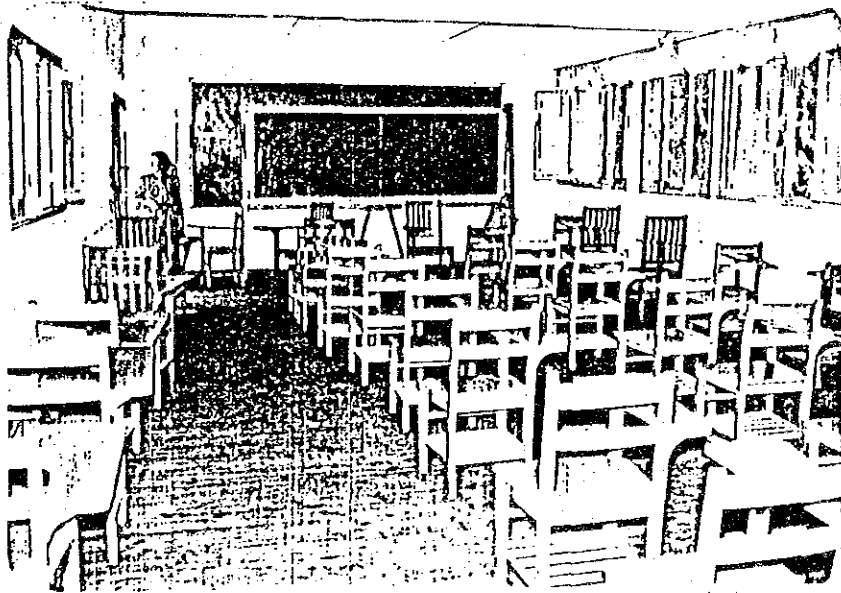
Library



Laboratory (chemical)



Nursing laboratory



Classroom

Size of Facilities

Floor Area of each Room

(1) School Building:	Number of room	Total room area	Remarks
Name of Room			
- Auditorium (250 pers.)	(1)	380 m ²	Audio-Visual
- Meeting room	(1)	100	
- Classroom (50 students)	(10)	750	A/V (2 rooms)
- Classroom (100 students)	(1)	150	
- Classroom (30 students)	(5)	250	A/V (2 rooms)
- Small Classroom (10 students)	(14)	280	
- Laboratory	(3)	360	
- Nursing laboratory	(1)	160	
- Language laboratory (20 students)	(1)	60	
- Library	(1)	250	
- Printing & Copy room	(1)	50	
- Audio-Visual Production room	(1)	50	
- Dark room	(1)	20	
- Filing Storage	(1)	30	
- Janitor room	(2)	60	
- Workshop	(1)	100	
- Director's office	(1)	70	incl. meeting space
- Deputy Director's office	(2)	80	
- Academic Departments	(7)	875	Head, Teaching staff
- Meeting room (common)	(3)	75	
- Administration of Director	(1)	105	incl. secretary
- Student Education	(1)	100	
- Student care	(1)	100	
- High studies affairs	(1)	110	
- Education aids	(1)	20	
- Financial affairs	(1)	60	
- Storage	(1)	290	
- Administrative affairs	(1)	190	
- Rest room for teaching staff	(1)	80	
- Rest room for student	(1)	80	
- Rest room for visitor	(1)	50	
- Coffee shop	(1)	120	

- Changing room	(1)	80 m ²
- Machine & Electrical space (common)		215
- Others (corridor, staircase, WC etc.)		1,550
		<hr/>
		7,300 m ²

(2) General Service Building:

Name of Room		
- Multi-purpose hall		1,300 m ²
- Primary Health Care Unit		200
- Museum (specimen)		250
- Praying place		50
- Nursery (30 babies)		400
- Guest house (20 beds)		300
- Others (corridor, staircase, WC etc.)		500
		<hr/>
		3,000 m ²

(3) Dormitory Building:

- 300 beds, Kitchen & Laundry		4,800 m ²
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(4) Parking Building (Basement):

- About 200 cars		3,000 m ²
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Total Floor Area:

(1) School Building:	7,300 m ²
(2) General Service Building:	3,000 m ²
(3) Dormitory Building:	4,800 m ²
(4) Parking Building:	3,000 m ²

18,100 m²

عنفاة ملكة محاضرات

مس دكتوريس

تقرير عن الاجتماع الذي عقدته
في القاهرة لبحث الحالة بالاسكندرية في 1960
C. (interCountry meeting on Nursing in EMRO Countries)

4. COUNTRY REPORT

ON

UTILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF NURSES & MIDWIVES IN PHC

IN EGYPT

PREPARED BY

Mrs. EFFAT I. KAMEL

DIRECTOR OF THE GENERAL NURSING DEPARTMENT

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

EGYPT

THE UTILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF NURSES AND MIDWIVES IN PHC

IN EGYPT

Egypt occupies a very important position in the North East of Africa. The Mediterranean Sea in the North border, the red sea in the east, Sudan in its south border and Libya in the west. The population in the last census 1987 is 50.5 million nearly. (Appendix No. 1) shows some vital statistics of the MOH 1986 that may give an indication of some of the health problems in Egypt.

I. The different categories of nursing and midwifery:

There are 3 levels of nursing education programmes in Egypt:-

- The Bachelor Degree Program
- The Technical Diploma program
- The Secondary Technical Program

These programmes graduate every year around 3500 nurses. Before 1972 there were other categories of nurses and auxiliaries among these there are some categories that still work in the different health settings inspite that there schools were closed.

Table (1) shows the distribution of all categories working in the different health services in the country. And Table (2) shows the number of nurses with a speciality diploma which covers all areas of nursing specialities.

The majority of nurses work in the MOH settings they represent 75 % of the total number of nurses in the country. Table (3) shows the distribution of nurses in the curative, preventive and rural health sectors in the MOH.

The Ministry Of Health is working very hard on improving the quality of the nursing education programmes as well as developing inservice training programmes to the nursing personnel who are working in-service or education settings especially in the field of PHC. These programmes covers the following:-

- Training of trainers in PHC field
- Maternal and child health

- Family Planning and Child Spacing
- Nutrition
- Vaccination and Immunization
- Treatment of Diarrhea in children
- Use of AVA equipment

The MOH is also interested in improving the outreach programme especially in the basic health units and centers in urban and rural health centers.

Development of training manuals for the health team personnel and AV Aids for teaching of the mothers and families.

II. Role of nursing and midwifery personnel in PHC:

Appendix (2) explains the efforts and progress made in Egypt in nursing and midwifery personnel to achieve the goal HFA/2000.

Our country strongly believes that "the work with people and fore people in health development is the key to success", our health policy emphasises that:-

- Health care is the right of every citizen.
- Health care should be available to every individual.

The basic Health Services in urban areas provide primary health care through the following settings:-

- Health offices
- School health units
- Urban health centers or clinics
- Maternal and child health centers

The basic Health Services in rural areas provide primary health care through the following settings:-

- Rural health units
- Rural health centers
- Combined health centers
- Rural hospitals

The nursing personnel are covering the services in all these areas and they are composing the biggest number of the health team.

III. Involvement of nursing personnel in policy and planning of health system based on PHC:

The general nursing department at the central level is involved to some extent in planning and policy formulation or change of rules or policies concerning nursing profession or nursing personnel.

The change or formulation of policies can be made by submitting a request to the higher levels, then to the Minister of Health and if approved, the legal consultant formulate the final policy or act and lastly it is signed and published. Usually through the period of these steps a committee may be formulated to study the proposed policy and a representative of the nursing syndicate is invited to attend as a member in this committee beside other nursing representatives.

The main problem that I feel needs to be overcome in formulating or changing policies is to do it with the team concept especially the PHC team. Nurses should be involved with the other members of the health team especially doctors, when ever any change in policies, rules or laws is going to be made.

At the local level nurses are rarely involved in planning or policy formulation, efforts are made to strengthen the role of the nurses leaders and improve their capabilities of management.

IV. Regulatory mechanisms pertaining to nursing:

The nursing practice is regulated by a Ministerial act established in 1952, it was revised several times and several acts were added.

Appendix (3) is the ministerial act after the changes and the additions, which were in 1975 made by these ministerial acts. The law No. 115 was formulated for the establishment of the nursing syndicate.

The midwifery practice is regulated by the law No, 481 in 1954 and this law was revised and another law No. 140 in 1981 was established. The ministerial decree No. 480 / 1982 was published, which defined the qualifications of nurses personnel and the traditional birth attendants that can be licensed to practice Midwifery. This decree permitted all nursing categories to practice midwifery if they have the basic nursing education degree diploma with a post graduate programme in midwifery (master degree in midwifery or a diploma speciality in midwifery), also

the different categories can have the midwifery licence, if they pass a training programme in midwifery planned by the MOH or by the university.

This decree also gives the traditional birth attendants the right to have a licence if she pass the training programme, which is organized by the Ministry Of Health.

V. The standards of nursing care:

There are various standards of nursing care in the various health settings as mentioned before. The MOH Care Services starts from the PHC level, which is the health office, maternal and child health center, urban and rural health centers and units, rural hospitals, district hospitals and lastly the general hospitals. In each of these levels of care there is supposed to be certain levels of nursing categories providing the suitable care according to the standard of service provided.

VI. Management of nursing and midwifery:

The policies and rules of employment of all government employees are the same by the law No. 47/1978. Nurses working in the government have the same rights concerning working hours, career promotins, salaries etc... They have some previlages such as immediate appointment of graduates, incentives for extra working hours for shifts in evening and nights.

Fellowships and post graduate studies and in-service training and education is provided on the expenses of the government. Uniforms are provided by the employment settings. Career promotion permits the graduates to reach the highest level of employment grades.

The main problems that the nurses meet that may hinder nurse's involvement in PHC activities to the maximum level:

- Inadequate number of teaching staff
- Inadequate training
- Lack of supervision especially from nurses
- Shortage of auxilliary personnel
- Shortage of equipment and supplies
- Physical facilities are not prepared to provide some of the activities e.g. mother classes, health education etc...
- Lack of community participation

- Lack of transportation from the units to the homes of the individuals.
- Career structure is still not promising especially for nurses in PHC.
- Conditions of work needs in some areas to be improved to attract more nurses to work in PHC services.
- PHC services are underutilized.
- Referral system is not clear to the community.
- Lack of information to the nurses.
- Attitudes and beliefs makes change difficult.
- Health environment in some governorates is still not adequate.

APPENDIX (1)

5. VITAL STATISTICS

MINISTRY OF HEALTH - EGYPT 1986

1. POPULATION

1986: 50.000.000
[25.500.000 Females]
[24.500.000 Males]

[43.800.000 Urban] (146 urban centers)
[56.200.000 Rural] (4066 villages)

2. DEVELOPMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1000 OF POPULATION

<u>Y E A R</u>	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Birth Rate	37.5	36.8	36.2	37.6	38.6	37.5	38.0
Death Rate	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.4	9.1	8.5
Normal Increase Rate	27.5	26.8	26.2	27.6	29.2	28.4	29.5
Neonatal Death Rate	76.0	70.0	70.0	65.7	61.2	55.7	44.1
Maternal Mortality Rate	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0
Marriage Rate	9.4	9.4	10.3	10.5	9.9	9.1	0.0

3. LIFE EXPECTANCY

1984	1980	1987
55.9	54.1	41.4 Males
58.4	56.8	47.0 Females

6. Development of Nursing Manpower.

Mrs. Effat Kamel,
Director,
General Nursing Department,
Ministry of Health.

1987

THE EFFORTS AND PROGRESS
MADE IN NURSING AND MIDWIFERY PERSONNEL IN EGYPT
TO ACHIEVE THE GOAL OF HEALTH FOR ALL BY THE YEAR 2000

1. The efforts made towards re-orientation of basic nursing curricula to a community base concentration.

1.1 A research study was made for 2 year s to evaluate the Secondary Technical Nursing School Programme which graduates the biggest nursing manpower in the country.

The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between the curricula taught to students in this programme and the performance of new graduates of that programme in the various employment settings in Egypt. The study was conducted to reveal areas of likeness and differences between what was taught in that programme and the tasks performed by graduates of those schools in the various work settings.

Results of study were used in designing a new job description for the new graduate nurse as well as in the development of a new programme (community-oriented) which was implemented in all Secondary Technical Nursing Schools in the country. The first group will be graduated this year. The students are exposed early from the first year to the community health care. Their training is carried both in hospitals and basic health services rural and urban. The graduates will be able to manage normal deliveries and will be able to perform the nursing functions required especially in Primary Health Care Services.

1.2 The second achievement was made in Assiut University. They developed a Bachelor Degree Programme to prepare

professional nurses who can provide both hospital and community-based services to individuals and their families. The programme focuses on the preparation of nurses knowledgeable about community health problems. The programme is designed to prepare practitioners who also have skills in management, supervision and teaching. They will be also allowed to manage normal deliveries. The first group will be graduated this year.

1.3 The other Bachelor Degree Programmes are working towards evaluating their programmes to be able to do the required changes that is needed in the graduate role as a team leader both in service or education, to be able to lead the way both in promotion of health and the care of people wherever they exist, beside developing their skills in planning, management and execution of health programmes.

2. The efforts made towards reviewing the role and functions of the different nursing and midwifery personnel working in Basic Health Services

Several attempts were made in basic health services in sample governorates, to review the role and functions of the different nursing and midwifery personnel. The following activities were achieved :

- The role of the nurse was defined in these services.
- New job descriptions were designed which emphasized her role in delivery of primary health care activities both in homes and health services.

These activities are :

- a) antenatal and postnatal care,
- b) care of the mother during childbirth,
- c) care of the baby from birth to school age with emphasis on vaccination and follow up of growth chart, breast-feeding and nutrition,
- d) family planning, assessment of cases especially high risk, guidance, follow up and identifying side effects symptoms.

e) identifying and treatment of simple and mild diseases in children as :

- mild diarrhoea,
- mild upper respiratory infections,
- mild eye infections,
- mild skin infections,
- mainutrition.

Health education and home visiting programmes are carried through the execution of most of the above mentioned activities.

3. Development of training and continuing educational programmes for nursing and midwifery personnel consistent with the redefined and restructured roles and functions.

3.1 Training programmes were planned and carried in the above mentioned sample (II) of governorates to achieve the following objectives :

- Raising the standard of nursing performance in the basic health settings.
- Train the nursing personnel to be able to perform the new skills and activities included in her job description.
- Train nurse trainers and nurse teachers to be able to carry the responsibilities of training nurses on their new role in basic health care services.
- Train nursing and midwifery personnel on the use of audiovisual equipments.
- Train nurses on registration, reporting and recording activities and how to read and utilize data and statistics.

3.2 Development of teaching/learning materials including self-instructional and audiovisual materials for the use of nursing and midwifery personnel especially

supervisors, teachers and nurse trainers. Some of these materials are developed for teaching mothers.

3.4 Provide the basic health centers that are included in the sample governorates with equipment and supplies that is needed for the nurses work e.g. delivery bags and public health bags.

3.5 Several workshops and seminars were carried for nurses and midwifery personnel. All categories were involved. The main objectives of these workshops and seminars were :

- To define the role of the nurse in Primary Health Care System.
- To discuss the concept of primary health care from the health team point of view.
- To identify current trends in training of nursing and midwifery personnel in the area of primary health care.
- To review the different training programmes implemented in Egypt and how to improve them.
- To train nurse teachers on how to implement the changes in the new developed community oriented programme.
- To train trainers from nurses leaders and supervisors.
- To train nurses and midwives on the new skills and activities.

7.
DECREE OF
REGULATIONS OF PRACTICING NURSING PROFESSION

Minister of Health

After reviewing Article (13) of law No.142/1948 of practicing medicine profession amended by law No.67/1947 and decree issued in 12 December 1949 of forming Nursing Council and after the approval of the cabinet after reviewing the comments of State Council

DECIDED

Article (1) the conditions of those practicing nursing profession :

First : To bear one of the following certificates

- a. B.Sc. of nurisng of Higher Institute of Nursing
- b. Diploma of Nursing Schools in A.R.E.
- c. Diploma of Nurse assistant schools in A.R.E.
- d. Foreign certificat equivalent to any of the previous certificates if the bearer passed successfully the examination mentioned in item 2 of Article 3. The foreign certificate is considered equivalent to one of the mentioned certificates upon a decree issued by a committee formed as follows

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| - Undersecretary concerned | President |
| - Director General, Gen. Dept. of Training | Member |
| - Director of Nursing Staff in the Ministry | " |
| - Preident of Nursing staff in Cairo University | " |

Expertise nurses who can read and write provided that the age at the time of application is not less than 18 years, and pass successfully a theoretical and practical examination in front of a committee for this purpose in one of the public hospitals. The conditions and subjects of the examination will determined by the undersecretary concerned.

Second : His/her name should be registered in the record mentioned in Article (5)

Third : Age should be not less than 18

Article (2) It is possible that with a licence from the Ministry of Public Health and the approval of Nursing Council to establish free schools for nurses or nurse assistants. The course in these schools shall be the same as of the schools following the Ministry of Health and should be under the supervision of the Ministry otherwise the Minister can cancel the licence after the approval of the Nursing Council. The examination of the last year of these schools shall be with the students of Diploma of the Ministry of Health under the supervision of Ministry of Eductaion provided that it will receive technical assistance fom Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Health gives the successful students a Diploma in nursing or nursing assistance.

Article (3) The examination of the bearers of foreign certificates shall be according to the final examination of the Egyptian Diploma in front of a committee chosen by Nursing Committee. The members of this committee are assigned by a decree of the Minister of Health. The examination shall be held in Arabic language and it could be held in a foreign language with the approval of the Minister of Health. If the student failed in the examination, it is possible to apply more than once. The successful student shall be awarded a certificate. The Minister of Health can exempt those who are assigned in governmental jobs and private associations from the examination after the approval of Nursing Council. In order to get this exemption, the candidate shall bear the Primary School certificate in case of Egyptian and has a nursing practicing licence in their countries in case of foreigners.

Article (4) Those who are willing to attend the examination in the previous article shall submit an application to the Ministry of Public Health on the special Form attached to the certificate or an official copy of it.

Article (5) Ministry of Health prepares the following records.

1. Record of Nurses Supervisors for the graduates of Higher Institutes for Nursing or its equivalent.
2. Record of Nurses for bearers of Nursing Diploma from one of the schools in A.R.E. or equivalent.
3. Record of Nurse assistants for the graduates of Nurse assistance schools in A.R.E. or its equivalents.
4. Expertise Nurses Record (non-academic) for expertise mentioned in item 1 of Article (1) of this decree.

The application shall be submitted to the Ministry of Health determining the name, family name, nationality, residence and work address of the applicant. The Certificate whether local or foreigner of the applicant shall be attached unless the applicant is exempted. Registration fee is one pound. In the record name, family name, nationality and residence date and place of the successful certificate or date of exemption of the applicant is registered and a photo is attached against this information.

Article (6) A card with a photo is given to the registered applicant free of charge stamped by the Ministry issued by Medical Licence Dept. with a photo number and date of registration in the record, this card should be submitted upon request.

Article (7) Those who are registered in the record shall inform the Ministry of Health of the change of their permanent address within 15 days of this change to be changed in the record.

Article (8) Nurse and Assistant Nurse Disciplinary Board shall be formed as follows

In Cairo or Giza

Director General or his acting	President
Director of Public Hospitals in the Ministry	Member
One of the members of nursing staff in Ministry	„

In Alexandria

Director of of one of Health division or acting	President
Director of Hospitals of Alexandria University	Member
Chief Matron of this hospital	„

Other Governorates

Health Inspector of the governorate or acting	President
Senior Doctor of Public Hospital	Member
Chief Matron of this hospital	„

This board sew the nurses and assistant nurses of non-governmental empolyees who commit dishonourable acts or negleget their work as for governmental jobs, they are not sewed against this cout unless for they commitment of their practicing the profession outside their job.

Article (9) The disciplinary punishment applicable by the board are

1. Warning
2. Blaming
3. Seize of work for not more than one year.
4. Erasing the name from the record.

Article (10) The nurse or the assistant nurse can resume the dication of seize work or final erase from record within 15 days of the date of issue if the scentence was made in his attendance or within 20 days after his announcement of the scentence with a registered letter in case of his absence of the session. If it happened that his place of accommodation was not at reach, the date is considered as of the date of publishing in the gazzette.

The Resume Board shall be as follows

Chairman of Nursing Board in Ministry or acting	President
2 Directors General assigned by the Minister	Member
Vice Director of Dept. at the Ministry of Health	„
Chief Matron of University Hospitals or the Chief Matron of one of the major hospitals of the Ministry	„
selected by the Ministry and assigned by a ministerial decree	

Article (11) The Minister of Health can decide to erase the name of any nurse or assistant nurse if the Medical Commission proved the uncapability of practicing the profession. The nurse or assitant nurse shall be seized of work in case of having infectious disease.

Article (12) Those who are practicing this nursing at the time of issuing this decree who do not fulfil the conditions in Article (1) will continue practising nursing provided that they prove they have been working for three years and submit an

application for this within 6 months of the date of the start of this decree provided they will successfully pass an examination against a committee for this purpose with the approval of Nursing Committee and a decree of Minister of Health.

Article (13) All bearers of Nursing or Assistant Nursing Diploma from the schools of Ministry of Health or others before the start of this decree shall submit an application to Ministry of Health within 6 months to register his/her name in the record according to Article (5) and is exempted from submitting the Diploma certificate

Article (14) Will be punished by prison for a period not more than one month or fin not more than LE5 or one those punishments anyone who practice nursing violating Article (1), in case of repeating the 2 punishments shall be applied together

The violation of Article (7) consequences fin of LE1.-

Article (15) Every five years Ministry of Health publishes a list of the names of registered nurse and nurse assistants

Article (16) Nursing Council shall be reformulated as follows

1. Undersecretary of Health or the acting President
2. Director General University Hospitals or acting Member
3. Director General Curative medicine or acting "
4. Oldest Physician in Kasr El-Eini Faculty of Medicine "
5. Oldest gynecologist Kasr El-Eini Faculty of Medicine "
6. Oldest Surgeon Kasr El-Eini Faculty of Medicine "
7. Head of Nursing staff in University Hospitals or Chief Matron from major hospital of Ministry of Health selected by the Minister and assigned by ministerial decree "

The council handle the articles mentioned in this decree "

Article (17) The decree issued in 13, December 1949 to form the said Nursing Committee shall be abolished

Article (18) This decree is valid as dated and shall be issued in the gazette

3, December 1952

Nour El-Din Taraf

Appendix No (3)

قرار

بإلحاح تنظيم مزاولة مهنة التمريض

معد

وزير المحسنة العمومية

- بعد الاطلاع على المادة (١٢) من القانون رقم ١٤٢ لسنة ١٩٤٨ بمزاولة مهنة الطب المعدلة بالقانون رقم ٦٧ لسنة ١٩٤٩ .
وعلى القرار الصادر في ١٢ ديسمبر سنة ١٩٤٩ بتشكيل مجلس التمريض .
وبعد موافقة مجلس الوزراء .
وبعد الاطلاع على ما ارشاه مجلس الدولة .

قرار

(*)

مادة (١) يشترط ليمين مزاولة مهنة التمريض :

أولا : أن يكون حاصلًا على أحد المؤهلات الآتية :

- أ - بكالوريوس التمريض من المعاهد العليا للتمريض .
 - ب - دبلوم مدارس التمريض من الجمهورية العربية المتحدة .
 - ج - دبلوم مدارس مساعدي ومساعدات الممرضات من الجمهورية العربية المتحدة .
 - د - شهادة أجنبية معادلة لأي من المؤهلات السابقة إذا أدى حاملها بنجاح الامتحان المنصوص عليه في الفقرة الثانية من المادة الثالثة . وتعتبر الشهادة الأجنبية معادلة لأحد المؤهلات المذكورة بناءً على قرار يصدر من لجنة تشكل على الوجه التالي :
- ٤ - وكيل الوزارة المختص
- رئيسا
- اعضاء {
- مدير عام الادارة العامة للتدريب
 - مديرة هيئة التمريض بالوزارة
 - رئيس هيئة التمريض بمستشفيات جامعة القاهرة

ويستثنى من شرط الحصول على أحد المؤهلات السابقة الممرضون بالخبرة ممن يجيدون القراءة والكتابة بشرط أن لا يقل سن الطالب عن ثمانين سنة ميلادية وأن يؤدي بنجاح امتحانا عليها ونظريا أمام لجنة تؤلف لهذا الغرض في إحدى المستشفيات العامة وتحدد شروط ومواد الامتحان بقرار من وكيل الوزارة المختص .

- ثانيا : أن يكون اسمه مقيدا بالسجل المنصوص عليه في المادة الخامسة .
ثالثا : أن لا يقل سنه من ثمانين سنة عانا .

(*) معدلة بأكملها بالقرار الوزاري رقم (٢٢٢) لسنة ١٩٧١ (امضاة د . عبده محمود سلام)

(**) معدلة بالقرار الوزاري رقم ٤٢٥ لسنة ١٩٧٢ (امضاة د . محمود محمد محفوظ)

مادة (٢) يجوز بتربيتي من وزير الصحة العمومية بموافقة مجلس التمريرى استاء
مدارس حرة للممرضين أو مساعدى الممرضين .
وتكون الدراسة بها ولغا للتعنى المعور بالمدارس التابعة لـوزارة
الصحة العمومية وتخدم لتفتيش وتراقبة الوزارة . وإلا جاز للسوزير
الغاء التربيتي اداريا بعد موافقة مجلس التمريرى .
ويكون امتحان طلبية السنة النهائية لهذه العدارس مع طلبية فـيلوم وزارة
الصحة العمومية تحت اشراك وزارة المعارف العمومية على ان تستعين
بوزارة الصحة فـنيا لهما بتعلق بيته الامتحانات ، وتتمشج وزارة الصحة
الشاجع فى هذا الامتحان فـيلوم فى التمريرى أو فى مساعدة التمريرى حسب
الاحوال .

مادة (٣) يكون امتحان حملة الشهادات الاجنبية ولغا للتعنى الامتحان الشهايسى
للفـيلوم التـمـزى امام لجنة يختار اعضاءها مجلس التمريرى ويصدر بتعيين
اعضاء اللجنة قرار من وزير الصحة العمومية . ويؤدى الامتحان باللغة
العربية . ويجوز بموافقة وزير الصحة العمومية تأديته بلغة اجنبية
فاذا رغب الطالب فى الامتحان جاز له ان يتقدم اليه أكثر من مرة .
ويعتمد مجلس التمريرى نتائج الامتحان . وتعطى وزارة الصحة العمومية
من يجوز الامتحان بنجاح شهادة بذلك ،
ولوزير الصحة ان يعلى من تأدية الامتحان ومن النجاح من يعينون فى وظائف
حكومية أو فى مؤسسات خاصة وذلك بعد موافقة مجلس التمريرى .
ويشترط للاعلاء ان يكون المراد اعلاؤه حاصل على شهادة اتمام الدراسة
الابتدائية اذا كان مغربيا أو ان يكون مرغما له فى التمريرى فى الدولة
التابع لها اذا كان اجنبيا .

مادة (٤) على من يرغب فى دخول الامتحان المضموس عليه فى المادة السابقة ان يقدم
طلبيا بذلك الى وزارة الصحة العمومية على النموذج الذى تعده لذلك ويشفع
بالتطلب الشهادة الحامل عليها أو صورة رسمية منها .

(*)
مادة (٥) تعد وزارة الصحة السجلات الاتى بيانها :
١= سجل مشرفات التمريرى ويقيده به خريجات المعاهد العليا للتمريرى أو
مايعادلها .
٢= سجل الممرضين ويقيده به الحاملون على فـيلوم التمريرى العام من احدى
مدارس التمريرى بالجمهورية العربية المتحدة أو مايعادلها .
٣= سجل مساعدى الممرضين ويقيده به خريجي وخريجات مدارس مساعدى الممرضين
ومدارس مساعداات الممرضات بالجمهورية العربية المتحدة أو مايعادلها .
٤= سجل الممرضين بالخبرة (من غير ذوى المؤهلات) ويقيده به فئة الممرضين
ذوى الخبرة المشار اليهم بالمادة الأولى فقرة (أولا) من هذا القرار
ويقدم طلب التقيده فى السجل الى وزارة الصحة موافقا به اسم الطالبين
ولقبه وجنسيته ومجل اقامته ومحل عمله . ويجب ان يرفق بالتطلب المؤهل

(*) معدلة باكملها بالقرار الوزارى رقم ٢٢٢ لسنة ١٩٧١ (امضاء د . عبده محمود ملام)

أو الشهادة الأجنبية وشهادة النجاح في الامتحان إذا لم يكن قد أُعطي منه
أو صورة رسمية منها .
وطلبه أن يؤدي رسماً للقيد في السجل قدره جنسها واحداً ويثبت في السجل
اسم الطالب ولقبه وجنسيته ومحل إقامته وتاريخ حصوله على المؤهل والجهة
المصدر منها وتاريخ النجاح في الامتحان أو تاريخ الاعتراف منه وتلحق صورته
الفوتوغرافية قرين اسمه في السجل .

مسألة (٦) تعلى لمن قيد اسمه فوراً من هذا القيد بغير رسوم مملقا عليها مورثسة
الفوتوغرافية وبمرفق له بغير مقابل بطاقة من مدير قسم الرخص الطبية مختومة
بخاتم الوزارة مثبتاً عليها صورته الفوتوغرافية ومبيناً فيها رقم وتاريخ
القيد في السجل ويجب تقديم هذه البطاقة عند الطلب .

مسألة (٧) على من قيد اسمه في السجل إبلاغ وزارة الصحة العمومية بكتاب موصى عليه من
تخفيض دائم لمحل إقامته خلال خمسة عشر يوماً من تاريخ هذا الترخيص لأشباته في
في السجل .

مسألة (٨) يرؤف مجلس تأديب المعرفين ومساعدى المعرفين على الوجه الآتى :

في محافظة القاهرة أو مديرية الجيزة :

مدير قام أو من يقوم مقامه طبقاً لنظام الجهة التى يتبعها
مدير قسم المستشفيات العمومية بالوزارة
أحد أعضاء هيئة التمرين بالوزارة
رئيساً
عضوين

في محافظة الإسكندرية :

مدير أحد أقسام الصحة أو من يقوم مقامه طبقاً لنظام الجهة
التي يتبعها
مدير مستشفيات جامعة فاروق الأول
رئيسة المعرفات بهذا المستشفى
رئيساً
عضوين

في باقي المحافظات :

مفتش صحة المحافظة أو المديرية أو من يقوم مقامه طبقاً لنظام
الجهة التي يتبعها
طبيب أول المستشفى العمومى
رئيسة المعرفات بهذا المستشفى المذكور
رئيساً
عضوين

وتختص هذه المجالس بمحاكمة المعرفين ومساعدى المعرفين من غير موظفى الحكومة
الذين يرتكبون أموراً مخالفة بالشرف والأمانة أو ماسة بكرامة مهنتهم أو يهملون
في تأدية واجباتهم أما وظائف الحكومة فلا يحاكمون أمام هذه المجالس إلا فيما
يلحق منهم بسبب مزاوله مهنتهم خارج أعمال وظيفتهم .

مسألة (٩) العقوبات التأديبية التي يجوز للمجلس توقيعها عليهم :

١- الاستصدار

٢- التوبيخ

٣- الوقف عن العمل لمدة لا تتجاوز سنة

٤- محو الاسم في السجل

ولرئيس مجلس التأديب وقف العمري أو مساعد العمري عن عمله مؤقتا حتى يهمل في أمره .

مسألة (١٠)

للمعمر أو مساعد المعمر استئناف القرار الصادر بالوقف أو محو الاسم نهائيا خلال خمسة عشر يوما من تاريخ صدوره اذا كان حضوريا وعشرون يوما من تاريخ ابلائه في محل اقامته بكتاب موسى عليه اذا كان القرار نهائيا فان تعذر معرفة محل الإقامة يترى الميعاد المتقدم من تاريخ نشر القرار في الجريدة الرسمية .
ويكون الاستئناف أمام مجلس يؤلف من :

رئيس مجلس التمريض بوزارة الصحة أو من يقوم مقامه
اثنين من مديري العموم بالوزارة يعينهما الوزير .
شائب من ادارة الرأي لوزارة الصحة .
كبيرة هيئة التمريض بالمستشفيات الجامعية او احدى رئيسات
الممرضات من المستشفيات الكبيرة بوزارة الصحة العمومية
تختارها الوزارة ويصدر قرار وزاري بتعيينها .

مسألة (١١)

لوزير الصحة العمومية أن يقرر لطلب اسم اي معمر أو مساعد معمر من السجل اذا ثبت للقومسيون الطبي العام أو قومسيون المحافظة أو السديرية الشايح له عجزه عن مزاوله المهنة .
ويجب وقف المعمر أو مساعد المعمر من مزاوله المهنة اثناء اصابته بمرض معد .

مسألة (١٢)

الاشخاص الذين يزاولون مهنة التمريض عند العمل بهذا القرار ممن لا تنطبق عليهم الشروط المنصوص عليها في المادة الاولى يستمرون في مزاوله المهنة بشرط ان يشيخوا اشهم أمضوا مدة ثلاث سنوات في مزاولتها وان يقدموا طلبا بذلك خلال ستة اشهر من تاريخ العمل بهذا القرار وان يؤدوا بشنجان امتحاننا امام لجنة تؤلف لهذا الغرض بموافقة مجلس التمريض ويصدر بهيها قرار من وزير الصحة العمومية .

مسألة (١٣)

على كل من حمل على دبلوم معمر ا و مساعد معمر من مدارس وزارة الصحة العمومية أو غيرها قبل العمل بهذا القرار أن يقدم طلبا الى وزارة الصحة خلال ستة اشهر من تاريخ العمل بهذا القرار لتفيد اسمه في السجل وفقا لاحكام المادة الخامسة .
ويعلق من تقديم الدبلوم .

مسألة (١٤) يعاقب بالحبس مدة لا تتجاوز شهرا واحدا أو بغرامة لا تزيد على خمسمائة قرش أو بإحدى هاتين العقوبتين كل من زاول مهنة التمريض بالمخالفة لحكم المادة الأولى .

وفي حالة العودة يحكم بالعقوبتين معا .
ويعاقب على مخالفة أحكام المادة السابقة بغرامة لا تتجاوز مائة قرش .

مسألة (١٥) تنشئ وزارة الصحة العمومية كل خمس سنوات جدولا بأسماء الممرضين ومساعدى الممرضين المعيّدين بالسجل .

مسألة (١٦) يعاد تشكيل مجلس التمريض على الوجه الآتى :

- رئيسا
- ١ = وكيل وزارة الصحة العمومية أو من يقوم مقامه
 - ٢ = مدير عام مملحة المستشفيات الجامعية أو من يقوم مقامه
 - ٣ = مدير عام مملحة الطب العلاجى أو من يقوم مقامه
 - ٤ = أستاذ لأمراض الباطنية بكلية طب قصر العيني أو من يقوم مقامه .
 - ٥ = أستاذ لأمراض النساء والولادة بكلية طب قصر العيني أو من يقوم مقامه .
 - ٦ = أستاذ للجراحة بكلية طب قصر العيني أو من يقوم مقامه .
 - ٧ = كبيرة هيئة التمريض بالمستشفيات الجامعية أو بإحدى رئيسات الممرضات من المستشفيات الكبيرة بوزارة الصحة تختارها الوزارة ويصدر قرار وزارى بتعيينها ففسوا بالمجلس .
- اعضاء

ويختص هذا المجلس بالنظر فى المسائل المنصوص عليها فى هذا القرار .

مسألة (١٧) يلقى القرار الصادر فى ١٢ ديسمبر سنة ١٩٤٩ بتشكيل مجلس التمريض المشار اليه .

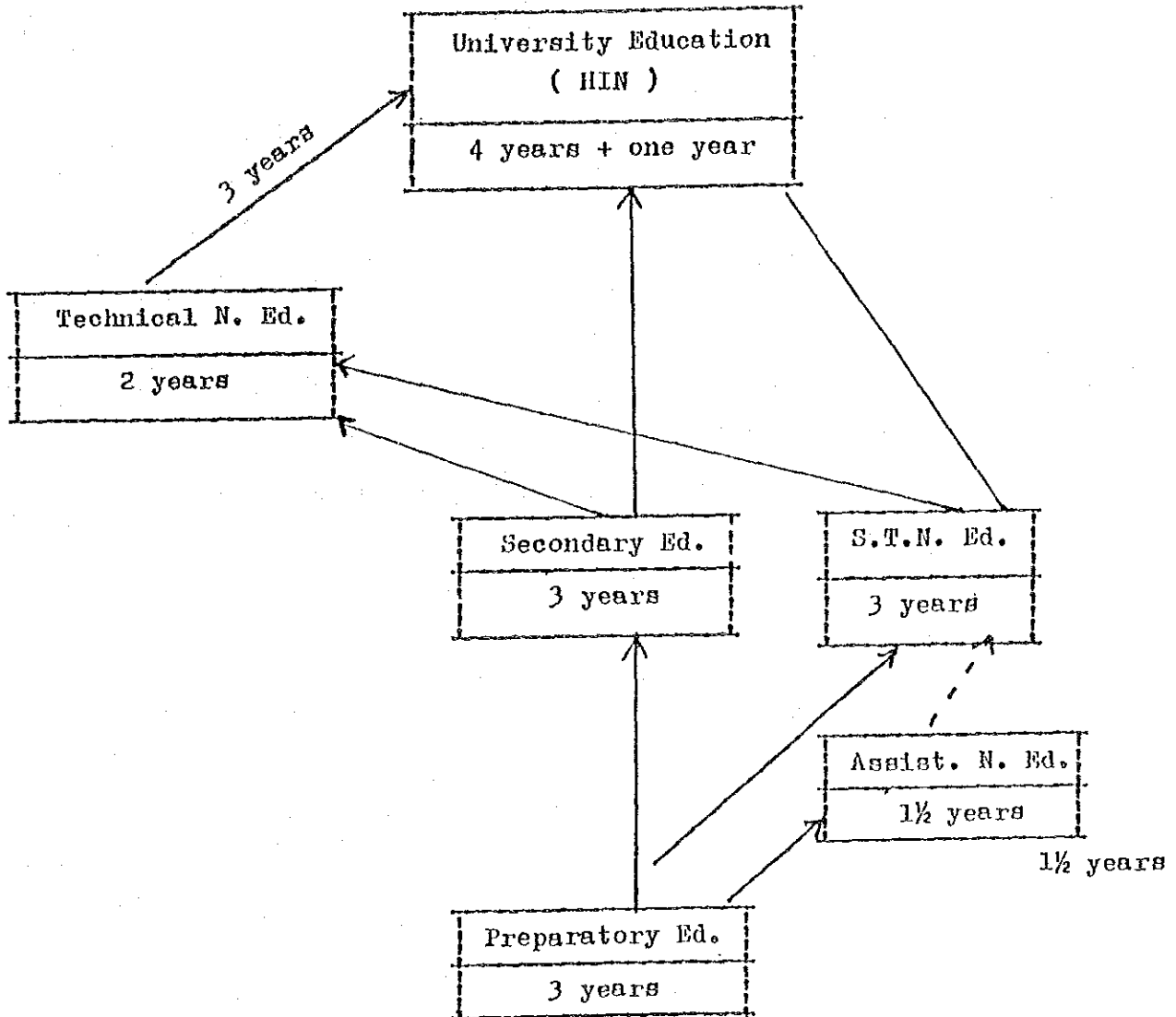
مسألة (١٨) يعقد بهذا القرار من تاريخ نشره فى الجريدة الرسمية .

تحريرا فى ٣ ديسمبر سنة ١٩٥٢

اعضاء

(نور الدين طسراک)

8. Nursing Education System
in Egypt



9. RECRUITMENT PLAN OF TEACHING STAFF & ADMINISTRATION
STAFF IN ACCORDANCE WITH NO. OF STUDENT IN HINC

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1st Year Admission	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Total Admission	380	550	690	810	930	980	1030
Expected Graduates Per Year	30 89/90	60 90/91	80 91/92	80 92/93	150 93/94	150 94/95	95/96
Teaching Staff	50	51	60	65	70	75	80
Employees & Wrokers	60	65	65	70	75	75	80

10. DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS OF 1/7/1988 INCLUDING 3% EMEGRANTS
TOTAL NUMBER OF NURSING STAFF FOR 1987/88
NUMBER OF NURSES/10,000 PERSON AS OF THE CENSUS EXCLUDING
EMEGRANTS IN EACH GOVERNORATE FOR 1987/88

Governorate	Popluation in thousand	3% emegr. in thousand	Population exclud. emg	Total No Nurse	Nurse /10,000	25Nurse /10,000	Need
Cairo	6369	191	6178	9141	15	15445	6304
Alexandria	3085	93	2992	4144	14	7480	3336
Port Said	424	13	411	742	18	1028	286
Suez	335	10	325	364	11	8130	449
Ismialia	583	17	566	598	11	1415	817
Damietta	804	24	780	1047	13	1950	903
Dakahilia	3735	112	3623	3689	10	9058	5369
Sharqia	3637	109	3528	3364	10	8820	5456
Kaliobia	2662	80	2582	2718	11	6455	3737
Kafr ElShik	1898	57	1841	1701	10	4603	2902
Gharbia	3026	91	2935	4893	17	7338	2445
Monofia	2365	71	2294	2333	10	5735	3402
Behira	3457	104	3353	3158	10	8383	5225
Giza	3929	118	3811	2426	6	9528	7102
Beni Suef	1537	46	1491	1445	10	3728	2283
Fayoum	1659	50	1609	1533	10	4023	2490
Menia	2841	85	2756	1678	6	6890	5212
Asiout	2365	71	2294	2866	12	5735	2869
Sohag	2595	78	2517	822	3	6293	5471
Kena	2420	73	2347	743	3	5868	5225
Awan	859	26	833	364	4	2083	1719
Matrouh	178	5	173	154	9	433	279
New Valley	104	3	101	179	18	253	74
Red Sea	96	3	93	121	13	233	112
North Sinai	171	5	166	176	11	415	239
South Sinai	51	2	49	17	3	123	106
Total	51,185	1,537	49,648	50,316	10	12,4128	

11. TOTAL NUMBER OF NURSING STAFF IN EACH GOVERNORATE
INCLUDING (MINISTRY - UNIVERSITY - INSURANCE - EDUCATION
EXTERNALS AND PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES FOR 1987/88

Governorate	Ministry +schools	University	Medical assoc.	Educational Institutes	Medical Insur.	External P. hosp.	Total
Cairo	4350	2168	1115	678	266	564	9141
Alexandria	1635	1312	666		531		4144
Port Said	657				85		742
Suez	343				21		364
Ismialia	462				19	117	598
Damietta	1000					47	1047
Dakahilia	3108	534			47		3689
Sharqia	2390	893			81		3364
Kaliobia	2258			261	199		2718
Kafr ElShik	1676				25		1701
Gharbia	3266	1253			307	57	4893
Monofia	1993			232	108		2333
Behira	2806			313	39		3158
Giza	2048			249	129		2426
Beni Suef	1426				19		1445
Fayoum	1513				20		1533
Menia	1603	35			40		1678
Asiout	2251	597			18		2866
Sohag	721			99	2		822
Kena	643						643
Awan	364						364
Matrouh	154						154
New Valley	179						179
Red Sea	121						121
North Sinai	176						176
South Sinai	17						17
Total	37160	6792	1781	1832	1966	785	50316

To calculate manpower of nursing for five years until the year 2000 the assumptions of population census of A.R.E. prepared by Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics in 1/10/1979 were used putting aside 3.5% for those living abroad, these assumptions are

First Assumption

The rate of death is constant until 2000 as it has been in 1979 (12.2 per thousand) and the max. children per family is two

Second Assumption

The rate of death is as above and the max. children per family is three

Third Assumption

The rate of death is as above and the max. children per family is four

To estimate the necessities of each governorate, the relative distribution of population among the governorates in 1979 were used to estimate the population in the five years until 2000 supposing the rate of immigration is constant.

12. NECESSITIES OF NURSE STAFF
FOR THE 5 YEARS ACCORDING TO
THE THREE ASSUMPTIONS
1980 - 2000

Assumption	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
<u>First Assumption</u>					
Population in thousand	41208	46206	50812	54641	57516
1st class nurse	8242	9241	10165	10128	11503
2nd class nurse	41208	46206	50812	54641	57516
T O T A L	49450	55447	60977	65569	69019
<u>Second Assumption</u>					
Population in thousand	41208	46681	52206	57681	62976
1st class nurse	8242	9337	10441	11536	12596
2nd class nurse	41208	46681	52206	57681	62976
T O T A L	49450	56018	62647	69217	75572
<u>Third Assumption</u>					
Population in thousand	41208	47140	53604	60644	68386
1st class nurse	8242	9428	10721	12130	13677
2nd class nurse	41208	47140	53604	60644	68386
T O T A L	49450	56568	64325	72774	82063

3.5% excluded for being outside Egypt
1st class nurse is High Institute + medical technical
2nd class nurse all other categories

13. Estimated No. of Nurses available in the 5 years according
to the three assumptions and rate of nurse/10,000 persons

Year	Expected No.	First Assumption		Second Assumption		Third Assumption	
		popul.	rate/10,000	popul.	rate/10,000	popul.	rate/10,000
1980	36,000	41,208	8.7	41,208	8.7	41,208	8.7
1985	51,000	46,206	11	46,681	11	47,140	10.8
1990	66,000	50,812	13	52,206	12.6	53,604	12.3
1995	81,000	54,641	14.8	57,681	14	60,644	13.4
2000	96,000	57,516	16.7	62,976	15.2	68,386	14

**14. Egypt's Second Five-Year Plan
For Socio-Economic Development
(1987/88-1991/92)
Plan For Year Two (1988/89)**

Volume One

*Primary Components
and Sectoral View*

A Professional Business Services, Ltd., Translation

By

Ronald G. Wolfe, Ph. D.

1988

11. Social Services

a. Public Education

Table 16 shows that about 2,594,500 students were accepted into public education, not including the Azharite system or the experimental language schools, during 1987/88, compared to 2,404,700 the previous year, a growth of 7.9 percent. Enrollment of children of compulsory school-age rose to about 96.1% in 1987/88, compared to 95.8% the previous year, confirming the trend to maximize enrollment in basic elementary education.

The number of children accepted into the preparatory level rose nearly 12.4%, with 88,300 more students in 1987/88, while the number of students in general and technical secondary schools grew by 13.8% from about 478,800 to 545,000.

There was a higher growth rate for students accepted into technical secondary schools (14.9%) than for the general secondary schools (14.1%), as the number of technical students rose by 42,800 while only 23,900 new general secondary students were added. The largest number of students in technical education in 1987/88 were to be found in the commercial schools, followed by industrial and agricultural sections, where growth rates of 13.6%, 15% and 19%, respectively, were achieved.

The relative number of students in secondary school rose about 1.1%, with 0.7% of that increase in the technical schools and the remaining 0.4% in the general secondary system. The share increase for industrial and commercial technical students was slightly higher than that for agricultural students.

Provision for higher school enrollments was made by the building of 12,150 new classrooms in 1987/88 compared to the 11,441 new classrooms built the year before, an increase in classroom-building capability of 709 rooms, or 6.2 percent. New classroom growth was concentrated in the area of basic education (10.4%), primary and preparatory levels enjoying growth of 9.3% and 12.5%, respectively, with industrial technical secondary schoolrooms growing by 6.1 percent. The result was a rise in the relative share of new classrooms at the level of primary and preparatory basic education in pursuit of the goal of reducing the number of students per classroom.

Table 16: Number of Students Accepted in Public Education and New Classrooms Built in 1987/88 Compared to 1986/87 (In Thousands of Students and Actual Classrooms)

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	STUDENTS ACCEPTED (IN 1000'S)					NEW CLASSROOMS				
	1986/87	1987/88	GROWTH RATE %	SHARE %		1986/87	1987/88	GROWTH RATE %	SHARE %	
				1986/87	1987/88				1986/87	1987/88
QUOTED	1267.0	1300.0								
PRIMARY	1213.7	1249.0	2.9	50.5	48.1	5865	6413	9.3	51.3	52.8
ENROLLMENT RATE %	95.8	96.1								
PREPARATORY	712.2	800.5	12.4	29.6	30.9	2769	3116	12.5	24.2	25.6
SUBTOTAL BASIC EDUCATION	1925.9	2049.5	6.4	80.1	79.0	8634	9529	10.4	75.5	78.4
SUBTOTAL GENERAL SECONDARY	169.1	193.0	14.1	7.0	7.4	637	624	(2.0)	5.6	5.1
TECHNICAL SECONDARY										
INDUSTRIAL	108.3	124.5	15.0	4.5	4.8	1009	1070	6.1	8.8	8.8
AGRICULTURAL	35.9	43.0	19.8	1.5	1.7	282	232	(17.7)	2.5	1.9
COMMERCIAL	143.3	162.8	13.6	6.0	6.3	659	483	(26.7)	5.7	4.0
SUBTOTAL TECHNICAL SECONDARY	287.5	330.3	14.9	12.0	12.8	1950	1785	(8.5)	17.0	14.7
TEACHER TRAINING	22.2	21.7	(2.3)	0.9	0.8	220	212	(3.6)	1.9	1.8
SUBTOTAL SECONDARY LEVEL	478.8	545.0	13.8	19.9	21.0	2807	2621	(6.6)	24.5	21.6
AGGREGATE	2404.7	2594.5	7.9	100.0	100.0	11441	12150	6.2	100.0	100.0

The trend under the Plan to reduce classroom density is clearly shown in that nearly 67% of new classrooms at the basic education stage were at the primary level. Similarly, the trend towards industrial technical education, in particular, is marked by the allocation of nearly 59.9% of all new technical classrooms for that purpose.

Classroom density at the primary level dropped from about 46.8 students per room in 1986/87 to about 46.4 in 1987/88, due to the addition of about 6400 classrooms in the face of an enrollment increase of 239,700 pupils. At the preparatory and secondary levels, classroom density rose 1.3 and 3 students, respectively; and acceptance of greater numbers of students into technical education (42,800 more students) caused classroom density to rise 0.6, clearly indicating the need for additional classrooms to be built.

b. El-Azhar Public Education

167,800 students received acceptances at all levels of El-Azhar public education in 1987/88, as shown in Table 17, compared to 143,600 a year earlier, an increase of 24,200 students or 16.9 percent. In relative terms the greatest increase was at the primary level (19.9%), followed by the preparatory (15.2%) and secondary levels (15.0%). Primary school enrollment now accounts for 50.9% of all students in this system.

To meet the needs of increased enrollment, 1869 new classrooms were built during 1987/88, compared to 1352 new

classrooms added in 1986/87, or an increase of 517 rooms. Most were built for the preparatory stage, followed by classrooms for the primary schools. The 154 new secondary classrooms this year compares to 228 added in 1986/87.

Table 17: Number of Students Accepted in El-Azhar Education and New Classrooms Built in 1987/88 Compared to 1986/87 (In Thousands of Students and Actual Classrooms)

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	STUDENTS ACCEPTED (IN 1000'S)					NEW CLASSROOMS				
			GROWTH RATE %	SHARE %				GROWTH RATE %	SHARE %	
	1986/87	1987/88		1986/87	1987/88	1986/87	1987/88		1986/87	1987/88
PRIMARY	71.3	85.5	19.9	49.7	50.9	912.0	1195.0	31.0	67.5	64.0
PREPARATORY	47.3	54.5	15.2	32.9	32.5	198.0	516.0	160.6	14.6	27.6
SECONDARY	22.0	25.3	15.0	15.3	15.1	228.0	154.0	(32.5)	16.9	8.2
TEACHER TRAINING	1.4	1.6	14.3	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
KORANIC READINGS	1.6	0.9	(43.8)	1.1	0.5	14.0	2.0	(85.7)	1.0	0.1
TOTAL	143.6	167.8	16.9	100.0	100.0	1352.0	1869.0	38.2	100.0	100.0

The total number of classrooms belonging to El-Azhar schools in 1987/88 stands at 13,682 compared to 11,813 a year earlier, a 15.8% increase, while overall student enrollment in 1987/88 was 522,448 compared to 437,268 in 1986/87, a 19.5% increase.

c. Higher and University Education and Scientific Research

In Year One of the Plan, higher education and university acceptances reached about 145,200 students, against 137,900 the previous year, an increase of 7300 and a growth rate of 5.3%, as shown in Table 18. These figures do not include the 10,772 students accepted into El-Azhar University in 1987/88, a 2.2% increase over the 10,537 students taken in 1986/87.

Table 18: Number of Students Accepted in Universities and Higher Institutes in 1987/88 Compared to 1986/87

INSTITUTION	ACCEPTED (INITIAL)		GROWTH RATE %	SHARE %	
	1986/87	1987/88		1986/87	1987/88
UNIVERSITY					
THEORETICAL FACULTIES	40955	40240	(1.7)	29.7	27.7
APPLIED FACULTIES	37705	39210	4.0	27.3	27.0
SUBTOTAL UNIVERSITY	78660	79450	1.0	57.0	54.7
HIGHER TECH. INSTITUTES					
COMMERCIAL INSTITUTES	38322	41787	9.0	27.8	28.8
INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTES	20916	23926	14.4	15.2	16.5
SUBTOTAL HIGHER TECH. INSTITUTES	59238	65713	10.9	43.0	45.3
TOTAL UNIVERSITIES & INSTITUTES	137898	145163	5.3	100.0	100.0

As this table shows, most growth occurred in the industrial institutes (14.4%), followed by the commercial institutes ((9.0%) and the applied faculties (4.0%), while enrollment levels in the theoretical faculties fell (-1.7%). These trends were part of Plan goals to supply qualified manpower, particularly in the technical and vocational areas needed for development. The relative number of students accepted in universities dropped, especially at the theoretical faculties, but rose elsewhere, especially in the higher industrial institutes.

Scientific research continued to assist with the modern scientific resolution of problems facing the nation during 1987/88, directing research results to the production and services sectors. Examples include finding a substitute to Nile mud for brick-making, using remote sensing equipment to locate mineral resources and subterranean water, food studies related to develop fish and animal resources, energy studies, petroleum alternative research, solar energy, critical childhood diseases, urban problems and land-use planning research.

In the area of planning and organizing the use and vocational training of manpower to raise productivity, the Ministry of Manpower built 15 training centers of its own, apart from training centers built by other ministries and organizations. A total of 5641 trainees were enrolled in these centers in 1987/88, compared to 4253 the year before, an increase of 1388 or 33 percent.

d. Health

The Second Five-Year Plan seeks to provide health care, health insurance and medicine and fight endemic diseases. This year's accomplishments are listed below.

- o Upgrading of the following hospitals was completed: Umm El-Masriyeen, Atfeeh Central, Gumhouria at Karmouz, Damanhour Eye Hospital, Abu Hummos, Eitay El-Baroud, El-Mahalla Chest Hospital, El-Hamoul, Kafr Saad Central, Faraskour Central, Suez General, Tamia Central, El-Minya General, Mallawi Chest Hospital, El-Kharga General, Hurghada General and Mersa Matrouh General.
- o Four medical centers were completed at Hadiqat El-Khalideen in El-Darrasa, Amr Mosque, Zeinhom Gardens and Helwan Gardens; the construction works were completed for the Public Health Preventive Care Center; and upgrading of the Center for Maternal and Pediatric Care in Alexandria was completed.
- o Receiving sections at Ashmoun and Meet Ghamr hospitals were upgraded, 75 ambulances were purchased and distributed to the governorates and first aid posts were established at Kom Hamada and Abu Simbel.
- o Pharmaceutical preparation equipment at labs in Damanhour, Mansoura, Zaqaq, Fayoum, El-Minya and Sohag was upgraded.

- o Laboratories for monitoring and analyzing pollution at the Environmental Health Center at Embaba were furnished and programs to combat bilharzia in Upper Egypt were completed.
- o Production lines at some of the pharmaceutical companies were replaced and renovated and their transport fleets were strengthened. The new Memphis Chemical Company plant at El-Ameeria, warehouses and branches to hold raw materials and pharmaceutical product inventories were completed.

Table 19 gives an overall comparison of health care progress between 1986/87 and 1987/88. The number of hospital beds rose 2700, while four new general and central hospitals, 20 rural health units, seven village hospitals, 3800 doctors, 2100 pharmacists, 800 dentists and 4000 nurses were added.

Per thousand population share of health services improved in the following ways during the last year: doctors - 1.60 to 1.63; dentists - 0.22 to 0.23; pharmacists - 0.5 to 0.52; and nurses- 1.61 to 1.65. The number of beds per thousand population remained at about two in both years despite an expected population increase of 1,429,000 in 1987/88.

Table 19: Anticipated Major Health Care Accomplishments in 1987/88 Compared to 1986/87

DETAIL	BASE YEAR 1986/87	EXPECTED 1987/88	GROWTH
BEDS	96700	99400	2700
GENERAL CENTRAL HOSPITALS	190	194	4
BEDS-GENERAL CENTRAL HOSPITALS	26200	28000	1800
RURAL HEALTH UNITS	2082	2102	20
VILLAGE HOSPITALS	78	85	7
VILLAGE HOSPITAL BEDS	2020	2160	140
DOCTORS	77300	81100	3800
PHARMACISTS	24000	26100	2100
NURSES (ALL LEVELS)	78000	82000	4000
DENTISTS	10500	11300	800

e. Culture

- o Construction of the new Opera House was completed in March 1988 and the Museum of Modern Art is being completed in preparation for a grand opening in October 1988.
- o Eleven playhouses were opened and renovated, and a new playhouse is being constructed in Ras El-Barr at Damietta.
- o Seven art museums and six centers for the plastic arts were replaced and renovated.
- o Furnishings and equipment at the National Circus, the Balloon Theatre and the Muhammad Abdel Wahhab Theatre in Alexandria were renovated to make it possible to offer public folklore performances.

their youth, hence Egypt has paid special attention to updating and modernizing its educational system to conform to the spirit and demands of our time. The goal is to maximize the returns to society at the lowest possible cost due to the limited resources at the country's disposal.

The Plan for Year One allocated funds to raise the quantity and quality of all aspects of education, including teacher training. All levels of education were covered, primary school through university level. University acceptances were linked to specialization and technical needs in the labor market as spelled out by the Five-Year Plan. The principle of providing free education to every capable student despite increasing costs, especially at the university level, remained untouched.

Egyptian society is striving to achieve an ever higher standard of living for its population through education because of the enhanced social mobility it offers. The strategy, philosophy and programs designed to modernize education in the Second Five-Year Plan and the Plan for Year Two may be summarized in the following manner.

- o Achieving balanced quantitative and qualitative educational growth and raising the standard of education in keeping with social modernization and the demands of the age.
- o Adopting a comprehensive look at the development of education in light of social realities, needs and ambitions and a changing world, domestically and internationally.
- o Improving the existing educational system to produce real results.
- o Undertaking a comprehensive overhaul of education within the limited resources available.

In the Plan for Year Two, these principles have been translated into a concrete detailed program of action that provides additional schools and classrooms to absorb growing numbers of students at all levels as discussed below.

1. Basic Education

At the elementary level, 5600 new classrooms are scheduled to be built under the Plan for Year Two to enable the acceptance of 1,293,000 pupils of the 1,341,000 eligible, a 96.4% enrollment rate compared to 96.1% last year. At the preparatory level, the plan seeks to open 3500 new classrooms to provide space for all pupils who successfully pass the elementary stage, an estimated 755,000 children.

2. Secondary Education and Equivalent

The Plan for 1988/89 projects the opening of 1953 new secondary-level classrooms, 1553 for technical education programs where the emphasis is on industrial arts. Acceptances in the commercial program will be also restricted to help meet the higher demand for technically trained graduates in industry.

Pressure for university acceptances will drop by restricting the number of students allowed to enroll in general secondary school.

Table 101 gives projections for student enrollments and classrooms for the various levels of education.

Table 101: 1988/89 Projected Education Enrollments and New Classrooms by Level

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	ACCEPTED (1000'S)	NEW ROOMS
PRIMARY	1293	5600
PREPARATORY	755	3500
GENERAL SECONDARY	169	400
TECHNICAL	281	1553
TOTAL SECONDARY + TECHNICAL	450	1953

LE 159.7 million will be invested in public education and related services, not including USAID assistance of LE 58 million to expand the number of basic education classrooms.

3. Higher Education and Universities

Plans for higher education are to continue to improve its quality, raise acceptance rates at the practical faculties, lower the rate at theoretical faculties and encourage enrollment in the industrial technical institutes. The target is to accept 152,400 students for academic year 1988/89. Of this number, 72,200 (47.4%) will be accepted at technical institutes, with the remaining 80,200 (52.6%) sent to university (Table 102).

Table 102: 1988/89 University and Higher Technical Institute Acceptances

INSTITUTION	STUDENTS ACCEPTED 1988/89	SHARE %
INSTITUTES OF TRADE	45252	29.7
INSTITUTES OF INDUSTRY	26936	17.7
SUB-TOTAL TECHNICAL INST.	72188	47.4
THEORETICAL FACULTIES	39465	25.9
APPLIED FACULTIES	40780	26.8
SUB-TOTAL UNIVERSITY	80245	52.6
TOTAL	152433	100.0

During 1988/89, LE 164.9 million will be used to complete and furnish faculties and institutes currently being constructed.

4. El-Azhar and Affiliated Institutions

The Plan for Year Two seeks to support the Islamic mission and to purge it of destructive alien elements by focusing on Azharite education and expanding where necessary to meet popular needs. About 104,200 pupils will be accepted at Azharite elementary schools, 68,800 at the preparatory level and 28,100 in secondary education. 1285 students will be accepted in Azharite teacher colleges to meet needs in various religious institutes and 2189 students in Koranic reading will begin their studies.

El-Azhar University will accept 16,000 students in its practical and theoretical faculties to produce religious leaders and scientists who share a grounding in modern science and religious study alike. El-Azhar and related institutions will receive LE 25.7 million during 1988/89 to meet these goals.

5. Scientific Research

LE 26.4 million has been allocated to meet the scientific research goals summarized below.

- o Completion of studies and research applicable to national problems related to plant, animal and fish production, industry, petroleum, energy, housing, etc.
- o Investigating research projects related to food and farming using natural resources.
- o Directing laboratory research to industrial applications suited to the Egyptian environment to raise productivity and overcome production-related problems.

6. Vocational Training

Vocational training will receive LE 2.4 million in 1988/89 to complete one center in Giza and another in Alexandria; and build four Ministry of Manpower centers in the governorates, not including vocational training centers to be established by the Ministry of Defense for newly-discharged veterans.

B. Health

Health care is a basic public development task that affects the level and quality of production. Preventive health care and treatment services will receive LE 182 million in 1988/89 to be invested in the following major activities.

- o Developing new health groups and constructing and furnishing ten rural health units and five health centers.
- o Developing five new hospitals for organizations.
- o Completion of nine nursing schools and initiating construction of five new schools.
- o Completion of three technical health institutes and upgrading three others.

- o Completion and upgrading of 86 general and central hospitals.
- o Furnishing the Red Crescent and Pyramids Hospitals and completion of some sections of the Nasser Institute Hospital for Research and Treatment.
- o Completion and operation of the Nasr City Health Insurance Hospital, the Mubarra Hospital in Tanta and hospitals in Fayoum and Kafr El-Sheikh.
- o Completion of eight comprehensive health clinics.
- o Completion of the El-Gumhouria Company project at the Tenth of Ramadan City industrial complex; building branches, warehouses and pharmacies for the pharmaceutical companies; and building a plant for blood plasma, antibodies and liquid medicine at the El Nile Pharmaceutical Company.

C. Culture

Under the Plan for Year Two, Egypt will continue to invest in cultural activities in the fields of publishing, the performing arts, stage, cinema, television and the like. About LE 50 million has been allocated for this purpose to projects that include the following:

- o The new opera house to be opened in October 1988.
- o Construction of new specialized cultural palaces, including the drama palace in Giza, the cinema palace in Garden City, the heritage palace in El-Ghouria, the music palace in Koubri El-Qubba and the craftsmen's palace.
- o Replacing and renovating furnishings at 11 theaters for dramatic presentations.
- o Renovating furnishings at Gumhouria Theater and musical equipment needed for orchestras and operatic groups.
- o Replacing and renovating 12 museums and centers for the plastic arts and folklore.
- o Replacing and renovating the higher art institutes.
- o Completion of the Book Organization's press, the National Library, branch libraries and outfitting the National Archives.
- o Repair of Egyptian, Islamic and Coptic monuments and upgrading provincial and archeological museums.

D. Social Welfare

In the social welfare field, the Plan will complete six urban, rural and desert social units, replace and renovate two others and provide 40 new ones across the country on reclaimed land and in new desert, rural and urban communities. Each unit