

## 1: Lion - Wikipedia

*The Lion and the Nurse (A CLEAN Greek Island Romance) - Kindle edition by Patty Apostolides. Download it once and read it on your Kindle device, PC, phones or tablets. Use features like bookmarks, note taking and highlighting while reading The Lion and the Nurse (A CLEAN Greek Island Romance).*

The western lowland gorilla lives in central Africa. Seal pups are born with fluffy white non-waterproof coats which they shed in their fourth week. The baby rhino was born on Sept. He is the first of the species ever born in Hungary and the fourth one born in Europe this year. A total of 12 cubs born in the base in met the public. Three young Cheetahs were born nine weeks ago at the Zoo in Opole. Long Long, the first giant panda which was born in Guangdong in , gave birth to a male giant cub on July 12 at the Chimelong Safari Park. Five white-nosed coati babies were born at the zoo on June 3, The baby porcupine, known as a porcupette, was born at the zoo on July 2, and is being hand-reared by staff when it became clear that his mom was not providing him proper maternal care, as she was not allowing him to nurse. The cub were born to mum Lilly on May 11 and today were spotted indulging in a spot of rough and tumble before being given a thorough clean by mum Lilly. The male lion cub called Thembi which means "Hope. The year-old Kwanza has an older male calf named Kito, born three years prior. She said that her dog became "fast friends" with the moose, nicknamed Miss Maggie - who followed them around begging for attention. Lugdon wrote that the animal was picked up by a biologist a day later and transferred to the Maine Wildlife Park and it was estimated to be just six days old. A baby panda born in a Malaysian zoo five months ago has made her first media appearance. The bears were found by the Bulgarian authorities in the wild in the Rhodope mountains and rescued from the Dancing Bears Park near the village of Belitsa. Okapis are native to the rain forests of the Democratic Republic of Congo where the endangered species faces numerous threats, including poaching and habitat loss. The zoo has a new inhabitant, a young Angola Giraffe that was born, Nov. Keepers are hand feeding the two chicks between 12 and 15 fish a day and getting them ready to join the Wild Sea Penguin colony. The two-toed sloth baby was born at the zoo, Aug. Mother Mariska gave birth to a tripling on June The desert fox was born on July 1, and belongs to the smallest species of wild dogs. The baby orangutan, whose sex is not yet known, was born on Aug. The baby was abandoned by its mother and has to be fed with a baby bottle. The animal welfare organization, Four Paws International, which rescued 13 animals from a zoo near Aleppo, reported the mother and her cub are in good condition, considering their circumstances. An ultrasound preformed during the trip from Syria to Lebanon showed she was pregnant with two cubs, but veterinarian Dr. Amir Khalil said there was little hope for the second cub to be born alive. Quintuplets of cheetah cubs were born on May 15, The cat was born in the Tiger House of the Zoo on June 22, and christened "Stormi" in remembrance of the storm front "Paul". Shire horses are on the rare breed watch list with only left in the United Kingdom. The zoo provided extra pools, air conditioning, fruits and ice cubes to help the animals cool off in the summer heat. The area is a wildlife paradise, with few humans, and is home to a variety of wildlife species and numerous lakes. More than 40 species of rare animals " including Tibetan antelopes, Tibetan wild donkeys, Tibetan yaks and black-necked cranes " live in the region. Hot weather has set in with temperatures rising up to Sandshrew was brought to the Wildlife Health and Research Centre on January 16, reportedly found stranded in the Upper Thomson area by a member of the public. The baby was born weighing 33 lbs. Unlike Arabian camels, which have a single hump, Bactrian camels have two humps and are endangered. The twin animals were born on April The stallion baby has been named after the white fur on his legs. He is the first Siberian tiger to be born in the Debrecen Zoo, June 13, Kitai was born last night. Forest officials on Sunday rescued the male baby rhino believed to have been abandoned by its mother at the Pobitora wildlife sanctuary. The zoo officials have named the calf Raja. The baby giraffe was born May 11th at the zoo farm in North Somerset. The baby lemur - probably born on 10 April, was abandoned by its mother and is now being taken care of by the head animal keeper, Silvio Dietzel, in an over-sized slipper and with a baby bottle. Her birth was broadcast to an online audience of more than a million viewers. The young orangutan was named after zoo officials received 6, suggestions in a monthlong contest. The orangutan, born

Feb.

### 2: Book Release for The Lion and the Nurse--by Patty Apostolides

*The Lion and the Nurse has 16 ratings and 1 review. Patty said: I worked on this book for two years. It turned out to be comparable to My Big Fat Greek.*

Elusive, like a deer in hiding, it waits, revealing itself only when the beholder stands still, ready to accept it unconditionally. Such a moment of truth exposed itself on this spring afternoon to Cassiani, but was she ready for it? Cassiani stepped out on to the sunlit balcony carrying a bucket of dirty soap water in one hand and a wet mop in the other. Her mind was miles away at the University Hospital in Cleveland, Ohio, where she worked the past five months as a registered nurse. Or she would have been reading charts and administering medications. Instead, she was here on the Greek Island of Kos, mopping Mrs. A week ago, when she and her sister received the telephone call from the doctor at Kos Hospital telling them that her mother experienced a heart attack, it had come as a shock. Cassiani rushed to get here, dropping everything she was doing with no other thought but to nurse her mother. Cassiani lifted the bucket and poured the soapy water over the side of the balcony, watching the water disappear down the slope of the lime-green hill below. Further observation revealed flecks of color among the hill; clusters of white cyclamen, bunches of daisies, and bright red poppies that swayed with each caress of the wind. She took a deep breath, enjoying the fresh mountain air. Two wooden chairs and a small square table sat on the balcony. She sank into one chair, plopping her slender legs up on the other chair, enjoying the sun-drenched panoramic view of Kos Island below. She could see far on this clear day; the whitewashed houses scattered here and there, the sandy beach of Tigaki with its salt lake, and in the horizon, the small island of Pserimos. She remembered the walk she had with her mother years ago down that very same road. It was dusty and half the width; suited more for pedestrians and donkeys than for cars. It was done two years ago when Mrs. Lukas bought a new Mercedes. She yawned, rubbing her eyes, enjoying the feel of the warm sun on her face. Her eyes fluttered shut as she fell into a light sleep. Cassiani jumped up from her chair, knocking it over, her heart beating wildly. Could it be that Mrs. Lukas had walked up the stairs looking for her and had slipped on the newly mopped floor? Then she caught sight of the man. His movements were slow and cautious, as if he had sensed another presence—her presence. She quickly made the sign of the cross. Just as he was about to reach the balcony he slipped on the wet floor and landed on his back. At that very same moment Cassiani sprinted past him, then slid on the wet floor, her arms flailing about her until she regained her momentum. In her haste to leave, she blindly ran into the luggage lined up at the door. She lost her balance and grabbed the doorframe managing to keep from falling. She shakily pulled the two large suitcases upright. Were these the cause of the sound she heard from the balcony? She glanced at the nametag. Why did the name sound familiar? Her eyes flew open. How could it be? He was supposed to arrive tomorrow. Ashamed at her behavior, Cassiani turned around and stared at the fallen man. She inched her way towards him, careful not to slip on the wet floor. Although his eyes were shut, to her relief she could make out the faint movement of his chest rising and falling rhythmically. Yes, he was alive—and undeniably handsome. His tanned face was lean, with a strong chin and a prominent, straight nose. She bent down, ready to check his head for bumps when his eyes fluttered open, staring upwards to gaze at the ceiling. She caught her breath when his eyes settled on her. It was unnerving, the intent way he studied her. Apparently satisfied with the result, he raised himself in a sitting position. He studied her once more. She could feel the warm rush of his breath against her face. Suddenly aware of how physically close he was to her, Cassiani moved back, trembling. A minute ago she was nursing a vulnerable, weak patient. Instead, she stood up and pointed towards the balcony where she had left the bucket and mop. She made the motion of mopping. In one swift movement he was up on his feet, his agile body moving cautiously to the balcony. She turned her head to hear better. Cassiani flew down the steps. This time there was no turning back. She sprinted through the large kitchen door with the peppermint tea scent, across the narrow hallway with its paintings, and into the bedroom. She found Soula Lukas sitting upright in her bed, propped up by several large pillows. The pink satin robe covering her thin frame, meant for a much younger woman, captured the eye first before settling on her olive-skinned, wrinkled face. Her fluffy white hair circled her head like a misplaced halo. Maybe it was

the way her brown eyes, clouded and unfocused, looked up at Cassiani, or the dazed look on her face, as if she had just seen a ghost; whatever it was, something had caused her to call out. Cassiani leaned over and touched her shoulder. Lukas, is everything all right? Her hand fluttering over her eyes. Yes, a dream—that Leo was here. Her face lit, Soula gripped his hand as if testing the reality of his presence. Captivated by this new development into Mrs. She paused at the door and looked at them. Leo told her about his fall. He chuckled gingerly, touching the back of his head. I need to be with her. The money is on the kitchen table. Lukas had just spoken. I helped because I wanted to help, not because of any payment. Instead of replying, she fled from the room. I wonder where she lives. Vera had a heart attack recently. I needed help, so she sent her in her place. This romance about Cassiani, a nurse who returns to Kos to help her ailing mother, is also about the triumph of eternal values, such as truth and caring, over materialism and deception. It is also about the loneliness and the struggles of two widows and about how love transcends all planes, even in modern times. This book is a real page-turner. I enjoyed reading it, and was pleased that the ending was happy.

### 3: How to Reduce Nursing Home Mortality by 50% -GymLion

*The Lion and the Nurse is a story in the tradition of My Big Fat Greek Wedding - a sweet love story replete with a matchmaking mother, intrigue, and humor.*

Lions have captured our imagination for centuries. The Swahili word for lion, simba, also means "king," "strong," and "aggressive. If you lionize someone, you treat that person with great interest or importance. Prime habitat for lions is open woodlands, thick grassland, and brush habitat, where there is enough cover for hunting and denning. Adult male lions are much larger than females and usually have an impressive mane of hair around the neck. The color, size, and abundance of the mane all vary among individuals and with age. The pride has a close bond and is not likely to accept a stranger. The unrelated males stay a few months or a few years, but the older lionesses stay together for life. In dry areas with less food, prides are smaller, with two lionesses in charge. In habitats with more food and water, prides can have four to six adult lionesses. Both males and females scent mark to define their territory. Living in a pride makes life easier. Hunting as a group means there is a better chance that the lions have food when they need it, and it is less likely that they will get injured while hunting. Lions and lionesses play different roles in the life of the pride. The lionesses work together to hunt and help rear the cubs. This allows them to get the most from their hard work, keeping them healthier and safer. Being smaller and lighter than males, lionesses are more agile and faster. During hunting, smaller females chase the prey toward the center of the hunting group. Lionesses are versatile and can switch hunting jobs depending on which females are hunting that day and what kind of prey it is. While it may look like the lionesses do all the work in the pride, the males play an important role. Males also guard the cubs while the lionesses are hunting, and they make sure the cubs get enough food. When a new male tries to join a pride, he has to fight the males already there. The new male is either driven off or succeeds in pushing out the existing males. Over the course of 24 hours, lions have short bursts of intense activity, followed by long bouts of lying around that total up to 21 hours! Lions are good climbers and often rest in trees, perhaps to catch a cool breeze or to get away from flies. Researchers have often noticed lions lying around in crazy poses, such as on their backs with their feet in the air or legs spread wide apart! Lions are famous for their sonorous roar. Males are able to roar when they are about one year old, and females can roar a few months later. Lions use their roar as one form of communication. Other sounds lions produce include growls, snarls, hisses, meows, grunts, and puffs, which sound like a stifled sneeze and is used in friendly situations. Lions have other forms of communication as well, mostly used to mark territory. They spread their scent by rubbing their muzzle on tufts of grass or shrubs, and they rake the earth with their hind paws, as the paws have scent glands, too. Adult males also spray urine—stand back! Lions usually hunt at night, particularly at dusk and dawn, with lionesses doing most of the work. A lion chasing down prey can run the length of a football field in six seconds. Their eyes have a horizontal streak of nerve cells, which improves their vision following prey across a plain. Lions have been spotted taking down animals as large as buffalo and giraffes! They may even drag this heavy prey into thickets of brush to keep other animals from getting to it. Lions hunt antelope and other hoofed animals, baby elephants or rhinos, rodents, reptiles, insects, and even crocodiles. They also scavenge or steal prey from leopards, cheetahs, hyenas, or wild dogs, even eating food that has spoiled. Lions digest their food quickly, which allows them to return soon for a second helping after gorging themselves the first time. Cubs remain hidden for four to six weeks as they gain strength, learn to walk, and play with one another and their mother. When they return to the pride, they can nurse from any adult lioness in the pride, not just their own mother. In fact, the females in a pride often give birth around the same time, which makes for lots of playmates! Cubs born in a pride are twice as likely to survive as those born to a lioness that is on her own. However, if a new adult male takes over the pride, he may kill cubs under one year old so that he can father new ones. Under favorable conditions, a lioness can produce cubs roughly every other year. From the time they are born, cubs have a lot to learn! At three months old, cubs are able to follow their mother wherever she goes, and they are weaned by the age of six months. At about one year old, males start to get fuzz around their neck that grows into the long mane adult male lions are famous for. How long a lion cub stays with Mom depends on the sex

of the cub. Mothers generally raise males until they are just about two. Once they hit that stage in life, the mother usually runs them out of the group, and they are on their own. Sometimes the sub-adult males form bachelor groups and run together until they are big enough to start challenging older males in an attempt to take over a pride. If the cubs are female, Mom cares for them until about two years of age and they usually stay with the pride they were born into. A mother and daughter may live together for life. Lions that do not live in prides are called nomads, and they range far and wide while following migrating herds of large game. Nomads are generally young males, roaming in pairs or small groups and often related to one another. For reason not clearly understood, young females are sometimes driven from their pride just as are young males. Whenever people are asked to name animals that are in a zoo, lions are usually at the very top of the list. It was soon after the Exposition ended that Harry Wegeforth, M. The trio enjoyed the sun and fresh breezes blowing through the canyon. Lots of lion cubs were born in those early yearsâ€”Cleopatra had 33 babies over an 8-year period! In our nearly year-history, lions have been born at the Zoo. Lion Camp looks like a bit of African habitat, so guests get to see lots of natural lion behaviors, watching the cats as they romp in the grass, explore the logs and rocks, or sit and watch the antelope, giraffes, and rhinos in the nearby African Plains field enclosure. Guests can come right up to the large glass panels for some eye-to-eye moments with the beasts. There is even a safari vehicle, a favorite resting spot for our pride. Lion Camp is currently home to three of those original six cubs: Many of their 18 surviving cubs from over the years are now residing in other zoos, but 6 are still here, including a litter of 4 born in July We are so proud of our pride! Our lions survey territory that includes a foothill environment with rocky slopes, trees, grasses, and a stream. Specially heated rocks make the perfect lounging spot for the king of beasts. The lions at both the Zoo and the Safari Park have learned behaviors that help our keepers take care of them. The lions know their names, so when keepers need to look at a particular lion, they can call that cat. Special clickers and meat treats let the cats know when they have done what was asked, like stand up against the glass so the keeper can see their paws and belly. If a lion has an injury, the keepers can spot it right away. Keepers often place interesting scents in their exhibit, found in such items as wood shavings from our barns, herbs like cloves or cinnamon rubbed on a rock, or fox urine sprayed on a wall. Cardboard boxes, palm fronds, and feed sacks make great toys, too. And the lions love to play with large, heavy-duty plastic balls, rolling, tossing, and even pouncing on them, all in good fun. Thanks to their keepers and trainers, there is never a dull day. A foot-tall bronze sculpture of Rex, the lion whose roar inspired the creation of the San Diego Zoo in , stands at the Zoo entrance. Long may they reign! Due to many issues such as disease, hunting by humans, and loss of habitat, the population of lions in the wild is becoming very concerning to conservationists. Natural habitat for lions is now found only in protected reserves, and lion movement between prides is becoming more limited. While lion hunting is banned in many African countries, trophy hunting is still allowed in some places. In other areas, there are so many lions for so little space that rangers often put the females on birth control to reduce the number of cubs born. It is estimated that there are between 6, and 10, African lions in Africa. The Asian lion used to be found from the Middle East across to India. The remainder of this particular subspecies lives in zoos. San Diego Zoo Global supports lion conservation. We provide funds to two organizations in Africa that work to help lions and other wildlife: The conservation of lions has to be reconciled with the needs of humans. Some conflict may be unavoidable in areas where agriculture or livestock farming compete with cat habitats, but it can be minimized, and local people must feel that efforts are being made to protect their interests.

### 4: Wild Lioness Nursing Baby Leopard Captured On Camera For First Time

*The Lion and the Nurse has 18 ratings and 1 review. Patty said: I worked on this book for two years. It turned out to be comparable to My Big Fat Greek.*

Mane colour varies and darkens with age; research shows its colour and size are influenced by environmental factors such as average ambient temperature. Mane length apparently signals fighting success in male-male relationships; darker-maned individuals may have longer reproductive lives and higher offspring survival, although they suffer in the hottest months of the year. The presence, absence, colour and size of the mane are associated with genetic precondition, sexual maturity, climate and testosterone production; the rule of thumb is that a darker, fuller mane indicates a healthier animal. In Serengeti National Park, female lions favour males with dense, dark manes as mates. The hormone testosterone has been linked to mane growth; castrated lions often have little to no mane because the removal of the gonads inhibits testosterone production. In the Chauvet Cave is a sketchy drawing of two maneless lions that appearing to be walking side-by-side. One lion is mostly obscured by the other; the obscuring lion is larger than the obscured one and is depicted with a scrotum. White lion White lions owe their colouring to a recessive allele The white lion is a rare morph with a genetic condition called leucism that is caused by a double recessive allele. It is not albino; it has normal pigmentation in the eyes and skin. They were removed from the wild in the s, thus decreasing the white lion gene pool. Nevertheless, 17 births have been recorded in five prides between and Intermittent bursts of activity continue until dawn, when hunting most often takes place. Such a group is called a "pride". Groups of male lions are called "coalitions". Large prides, consisting of up to 30 individuals, have been observed. A lion may switch lifestyles; nomads can become residents and vice versa. Females lions stay closer to their natal pride. Therefore, female lions in an area are more closely related to each other than male lions in the same area. The reasons for the development of sociality in lionesses - the most pronounced in any cat species - are the subject of much debate. Increased hunting success appears to be an obvious reason, but this is uncertain upon examination; coordinated hunting allows for more successful predation but also ensures non-hunting members reduce per capita calorific intake. Some females, however, take a role raising cubs that may be left alone for extended periods. Members of the pride tend to regularly play the same role in hunts and hone their skills. The health of the hunters is the primary need for the survival of the pride; hunters are the first to consume the prey at the site it is taken. Asiatic lion prides differ from African prides in group composition. Male Asiatic lions are solitary or associate with up to three males, forming a loose pride. Pairs of males rest and feed together, and display marking behaviour at the same sites. Females associate with up to 12 other females, forming a stronger pride together with their cubs. They share large carcasses with each other but seldom share food with males. Female and male lions associate only when mating. Males in coalitions of three or four individuals exhibit a pronounced hierarchy, in which one male dominates the others. Dominant males mate more frequently than their coalition partners; during a study carried out between December and December, three females were observed switching mating partners in favour of the dominant male. Lions kill other predators such as leopard, cheetah and spotted hyena but seldom consume them. The prey-to-predator weight ratio of 10 Cooperatively hunting lions are usually successful. Males attached to prides do not usually participate in group hunting. They take advantage of factors that reduce visibility; many kills take place near some form of cover or at night. To protect their cattle from such attacks with that knowledge in mind, farmers have found it effective to paint eyes on the hindquarters of each cow, which is usually enough to make hunting lions think they have been seen and select easier prey. They also kill prey by enclosing its mouth and nostrils in their jaws, which also results in asphyxia. Cubs suffer most when food is scarce but otherwise all pride members eat their fill, including old and crippled lions, which can live on leftovers. On hot days, the pride retreats to shade with one or two males standing guard. Scavenging lions keep a constant lookout for circling vultures, which indicate the death or distress of an animal. Lions seize the kills of spotted hyenas; in the Ngorongoro crater it is common for lions to subsist largely on kills stolen from hyenas, causing the hyenas to increase their kill rate. The two species attack one another even when there is no food involved for no apparent reason.

### 5: Photos: In Wildlife First, Lioness Nurses Leopard Cub

*"The Lion and the Nurse" by Patty Apostolides This love story begins on the beautiful Greek Island of Kos, where Hippocrates, the father of medicine, used to live and teach. Intelligent, beautiful Cassiani has just returned to the island to nurse her ailing mother.*

Early life Embley Park in Hampshire, now a school, was one of the family homes of William Nightingale. Florence Nightingale was born on 12 May into a rich, upper-class, well-connected British family at the Villa Colombaia, [7] in Florence, Tuscany, Italy, and was named after the city of her birth. She recorded that "Clarkey" was a stimulating hostess who did not care for her appearance, and while her ideas did not always agree with those of her guests, "she was incapable of boring anyone. She said that if given the choice between being a woman or a galley slave, then she would choose the freedom of the galleys. She generally rejected female company and spent her time with male intellectuals. However, Clarkey made an exception in the case of the Nightingale family and Florence in particular. She and Florence were to remain close friends for 40 years despite their year age difference. Clarke demonstrated that women could be equals to men, an idea that Florence had not obtained from her mother. Despite the intense anger and distress of her mother and sister, she rebelled against the expected role for a woman of her status to become a wife and mother. Nightingale worked hard to educate herself in the art and science of nursing, in the face of opposition from her family and the restrictive social code for affluent young English women. While her demeanour was often severe, she was said to be very charming and possess a radiant smile. Her most persistent suitor was the politician and poet Richard Monckton Milnes, but after a nine-year courtship she rejected him, convinced that marriage would interfere with her ability to follow her calling to nursing. He and Nightingale became lifelong close friends. Nightingale also much later had strong relations with academic Benjamin Jowett, who may have wanted to marry her. Her writings on Egypt in particular are testimony to her learning, literary skill and philosophy of life. Sailing up the Nile as far as Abu Simbel in January, she wrote of the Abu Simbel temples, "Sublime in the highest style of intellectual beauty, intellect without effort, without suffering — not a feature is correct" but the whole effect is more expressive of spiritual grandeur than anything I could have imagined. It makes the impression upon one that thousands of voices do, uniting in one unanimous simultaneous feeling of enthusiasm or emotion, which is said to overcome the strongest man. She regarded the experience as a turning point in her life, and issued her findings anonymously in ; The Institution of Kaiserswerth on the Rhine, for the Practical Training of Deaconesses, etc. On 21 October, she and the staff of 38 women volunteer nurses that she trained, including her aunt Mai Smith, [17] and 15 Catholic nuns mobilised by Henry Edward Manning [18] were sent under the authorisation of Sidney Herbert to the Ottoman Empire. Nightingale was assisted in Paris by her friend Mary Clarke. Her team found that poor care for wounded soldiers was being delivered by overworked medical staff in the face of official indifference. Medicines were in short supply, hygiene was being neglected, and mass infections were common, many of them fatal. There was no equipment to process food for the patients. During her first winter at Scutari, 4, soldiers died there. Ten times more soldiers died from illnesses such as typhus, typhoid, cholera and dysentery than from battle wounds. With overcrowding, defective sewers and lack of ventilation, the Sanitary Commission had to be sent out by the British government to Scutari in March, almost six months after Nightingale had arrived. The commission flushed out the sewers and improved ventilation. Nightingale scholar Lynn McDonald has dismissed these criticisms as "often preposterous", arguing they are not supported by the primary sources. After she returned to Britain and began collecting evidence before the Royal Commission on the Health of the Army, she came to believe that most of the soldiers at the hospital were killed by poor living conditions. This experience influenced her later career, when she advocated sanitary living conditions as of great importance. Consequently, she reduced peacetime deaths in the army and turned her attention to the sanitary design of hospitals and the introduction of sanitation in working-class homes see Statistics and Sanitary Reform, below. Popular lithograph reproduction of a painting of Nightingale by Henrietta Rae, When all the medical officers have retired for the night and silence and darkness have settled down upon those miles of prostrate sick, she may be observed alone, with a little

lamp in her hand, making her solitary rounds. Later career In the Crimea on 29 November , the Nightingale Fund was established for the training of nurses during a public meeting to recognise Nightingale for her work in the war. There was an outpouring of generous donations. Sidney Herbert served as honorary secretary of the fund and the Duke of Cambridge was chairman. Nightingale was considered a pioneer in the concept of medical tourism as well, based on her letters describing spas in the Ottoman Empire. She detailed the health conditions, physical descriptions, dietary information, and other vital details of patients whom she directed there. The treatment there was significantly less expensive than in Switzerland. Nightingale wrote *Notes on Nursing* The book served as the cornerstone of the curriculum at the Nightingale School and other nursing schools, though it was written specifically for the education of those nursing at home. Nightingale wrote "Every day sanitary knowledge, or the knowledge of nursing, or in other words, of how to put the constitution in such a state as that it will have no disease, or that it can recover from disease, takes a higher place. It is recognised as the knowledge which every one ought to have" distinct from medical knowledge, which only a profession can have". Nightingale spent the rest of her life promoting and organising the nursing profession. It appeared at a time when the simple rules of health were only beginning to be known, when its topics were of vital importance not only for the well-being and recovery of patients, when hospitals were riddled with infection, when nurses were still mainly regarded as ignorant, uneducated persons. The book has, inevitably, its place in the history of nursing, for it was written by the founder of modern nursing". In the first half of the 19th century, nurses were usually former servants or widows who found no other job and therefore were forced to earn their living by this work. Charles Dickens caricatured the standard of care in his published novel *Martin Chuzzlewit* in the figure of Sarah Gamp as being incompetent, negligent, alcoholic and corrupt. The Dickens character Sarah Gamp, who was more interested in drinking gin than looking after her patients, was only a mild exaggeration. Hospitals were places of last resort where the floors were laid with straw to soak up the blood. Florence transformed nursing when she got back [from Crimea]. She had access to people in high places and she used it to get things done. Florence was stubborn, opinionated and forthright but she had to be those things in order to achieve all that she did. This theory held that diseases could only be transmitted by touch. Before the experiments of the mids by Pasteur and Lister , hardly anyone took germ theory seriously; even afterwards, many medical practitioners were unconvinced. Bostridge points out that in the early s Nightingale wrote an article for a textbook in which she advocated strict precautions designed, she said, to kill germs. The Union government approached her for advice in organising field medicine. Her ideas inspired the volunteer body of the United States Sanitary Commission. A recent biography cites brucellosis and associated spondylitis as the cause. Despite her symptoms, she remained phenomenally productive in social reform. During her bedridden years, she also did pioneering work in the field of hospital planning, and her work propagated quickly across Britain and the world. She wrote very little during that period due to blindness and declining mental abilities, though she still retained an interest in current affairs. Later in life, she kept up a prolonged correspondence with Irish nun Sister Mary Clare Moore, with whom she had worked in Crimea. While taken for granted now, it was at the time a relatively novel method of presenting data. Nightingale called a compilation of such diagrams a "coxcomb", but later that term would frequently be used for the individual diagrams. In , Nightingale was elected the first female member of the Royal Statistical Society. Her attention turned to the health of the British army in India and she demonstrated that bad drainage, contaminated water, overcrowding and poor ventilation were causing the high death rate. In and , she successfully lobbied for the establishment of a Royal Commission into the Indian situation. Two years later, she provided a report to the commission, which completed its own study in She lobbied the minister responsible, James Stansfeld , to strengthen the proposed Public Health Bill to require owners of existing properties to pay for connection to mains drainage. At the same time she combined with the retired sanitary reformer Edwin Chadwick to persuade Stansfeld to devolve powers to enforce the law to Local Authorities, eliminating central control by medical technocrats. Historians now believe that both drainage and devolved enforcement played a crucial role in increasing average national life expectancy by 20 years between and the mids during which time medical science made no impact on the most fatal epidemic diseases. Her father, William Edward Nightingale, was an extremely wealthy landowner, and the family moved in the highest

circles of English society. Her father believed women should be educated, and he personally taught her Italian, Latin, Greek, philosophy, history and – most unusual of all for women of the time – writing and mathematics. Nightingale gets a full chapter, but instead of debunking her, Strachey praised her in a way that raised her national reputation and made her an icon for English feminists of the 19th and 20th centuries. She wrote some books, pamphlets and articles throughout her life. As she sorted out her thoughts, she wrote *Suggestions for Thought to Searchers after Religious Truth*. This was an 800-page, three-volume work, which Nightingale had printed privately in 1859, but which until recently was never published in its entirety. Apparently, the writing served its original purpose of sorting out thoughts; Nightingale left soon after to train at the Institute for deaconesses at Kaiserswerth. She rejected their life of thoughtless comfort for the world of social service. Cassandra was a princess of Troy who served as a priestess in the temple of Apollo during the Trojan War. The god gave her the gift of prophecy; when she refused his advances, he cursed her so that her prophetic warnings would go unheeded. Eleanor Taylor has brought together the waste of women in society and the waste of men in wars and twisted them inseparably. She remained in the Church of England throughout her life, albeit with unorthodox views. Influenced from an early age by the Wesleyan tradition, Nightingale felt that genuine religion should manifest in active care and love for others. *Suggestions for Thought*, her own theodicy, which develops her heterodox ideas. Nightingale questioned the goodness of a God who would condemn souls to hell, and was a believer in universal reconciliation – the concept that even those who die without being saved will eventually make it to Heaven. For example, a dying young prostitute being tended by Nightingale was concerned she was going to hell, and said to her "Pray God, that you may never be in the despair I am in at this time". The nurse replied "Oh, my girl, are you not now more merciful than the God you think you are going to? Yet the real God is far more merciful than any human creature ever was or can ever imagine. She was a strong opponent of discrimination both against Christians of different denominations, and against those of non-Christian religions. Nightingale believed religion helped provide people with the fortitude for arduous good work, and would ensure the nurses in her care attended religious services. However she was often critical of organised religion. She disliked the role the 19th century Church of England would sometimes play in worsening the oppression of the poor. Nightingale argued that secular hospitals usually provided better care than their religious counterparts. While she held that the ideal health professional should be inspired by a religious as well as professional motive, she said that in practice many religiously motivated health workers were concerned chiefly in securing their own salvation, and that this motivation was inferior to the professional desire to deliver the best possible care. Created in 1983 and named after Nightingale as the founder of modern nursing, the pledge is a statement of the ethics and principles of the nursing profession. NIGH also works to rekindle awareness about the important issues highlighted by Florence Nightingale, such as preventive medicine and holistic health. As of 2018, the Florence Nightingale Declaration has been signed by over 25, signatories from countries.

### 6: [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com): The Lion and the Nurse (): Patty Apostolides: Books

*Chapter 1 The Lion and the Nurse - a sweet love story that takes place on a Greek island. Cassiani, a nurse, returns to Kos Island to take care of her ailing mother. While there, her matchmaking mother has asked to help her employer, a widow, prepare for her nephew's return.*

### 7: Lion Nurses Leopard Cub in Rare Wildlife Sight | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*Stephanie Silver's aim when she wrote The Monologues of a Tired Nurse was to give audiences "a brutally honest account of how it feels to work within the NHS in a understaffed, underpaid and emotionally draining time".*

### 8: Lion | San Diego Zoo Animals & Plants

*The Lion and the Nurse Patty Apostolides novel which takes place on a typical Greek Island Kos is truly a proper follow*

## THE LION AND THE NURSE pdf

*up to My Big Fat Greek Wedding although it.*

9: 'Truly unique': lioness adopts and nurses leopard cub | Environment | The Guardian

*caroline miner, r.n. school nurse. important points to remember from the school clinic. when your child needs to take medicine during school hours.*

*From Score To Screen New English and Italian pronouncing and explanatory dictionary Josh and Jennie and Georges Velocipede Censored Colin Edwards Perceiving the visual in cinema Our disappearing middle class Enchanted, Im sure, by J. R. Chisholm. Equity asset valuation 2nd edition solutions Clinical handbook of couple therapy Behaving as if the god in all life mattered The masterpieces of Metsu (1630 (? 1667) The Pressures Off Contemporary orthodontics 6th edition Principles of wheel alignment service Ministry of utmost happiness Designing interfaces 2nd edition River of mines, fortunes, and loves Law of business organizations Apple orchard cook book Amazing grace score Women, religion and HIV/AIDS in Africa Ministry of finance and economic development ethiopia Dictionary of tourism Jonathan tropper this is where i leave you Farther afield in the study of nature-oriented literature Percy jackson 5th book The smiling wilderness Stocking Stuffer New Testament Co-Operative Credit Unions as Instruments of Regional Development Students of Modern Times V. THE DEPARTURE FROM THE DEAD SEA, 68 Guide to Bible translations From Star to Leaf Immigration and Nationality Act (as amended through January 1, 1989 with notes and related laws Building little Christians The stations of the Cross for the new millennium Definitions for electricity and magnetism The extraterrestrial answer book Life of pi novel summary Location, location, location Shawnthea Monroe*