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Contributors

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BOROUGH OF BEXLEY

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Report on the School Health Service

For the Year 1950

JOHN LANDON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health





BOROUGH OF BEXLEY

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Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1950

JOHN LANDON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

Borough of Bexley.

Mayor: Councillor J. D. Vergette, J.P.

Deputy Mayor: Alderman Mrs. A. Welch, J.P.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Councillor J. M. Pawson.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor M. J. Corr.

Alderman R. G. Broomfield.	Councillor J. Duffus.
Alderman J. C. McLean, J.P.	Councillor J. W. Bateman.
Alderman H. P. Tanner, C.C.	Councillor H. C. Crawford.
Alderman Mrs. A. Welch, J.P.	Councillor J. D. Vergette, J.P.

**PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF,
1950.**

Medical Officer of Health ... John Landon, M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(Joint appointment with Borough of Erith and
U.D. Crayford).

Chief Sanitary Inspector, Public *† G. Hind, M.S.I.A.
Cleansing Officer and Shops
Acts Inspector.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector *† J. T. Boocock.

District Sanitary Inspectors ... *† F. W. Willington.
*† G. F. Lovegrove.
*† W. E. Moses

Chief Clerk G. A. Pearson.

Senior Clerk R. V. Hoad (from 31.1.50).

Clerks R. V. Hoad (to 30.1.50).
E. M. Pearmine (Miss)
(appointed 1.5.50).
M. E. Smith (Miss) (Shorthand
Typist).
E. M. Lawrence (Mrs.)
(temporary until 23.9.50).

Public Analyst M. E. Monk, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

* Certificate for Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

† Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors'
Joint Board.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Bexley.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my annual report for the year 1950.

The vital statistics of the Borough have again been satisfactory indicating that the health of the population has been well maintained. The birth rate during 1950 was 13.13 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.02 in 1949 and 15.36 in 1948. The birth rate for 1947 was 18.72 per thousand and it would appear that the increase in the birth rate at the end of the War has not been maintained and that there has been a reversal to the tendency of the birth rate to fall which has been noticed during the past 40 years. The birth rate for the Borough of Bexley corrected by the use of a comparability factor (0.94), supplied by the Registrar-General, was 12.3. The uncorrected birth rate for the country as a whole during 1950 was 15.8, so that the Bexley rate for the year is appreciably lower than the national rate. The death rate for the Borough during 1950 was 8.56 per thousand of the home population, or, after correction by means of the comparability factor for deaths (1.18), 10.10 compared with an uncorrected death rate for the country as a whole of 11.6 per thousand.

A new low record in the infant mortality rate was achieved during 1950, namely 14.48 infantile deaths during the first year of life for every thousand live births, compared with 24 per thousand in 1949, and a national rate for 1950 of 29.8 per 1,000. The infant mortality rate is perhaps the most sensitive index we possess of social conditions and the care afforded to young children by their parents and by the personal health services. The Medical Officer of Health recording, in 1945, a rate of 33.9 per thousand, commented that "a goal of 25 can be reached in this area". It would have been difficult to believe at that time that, in the course of 5 years, the infant mortality rate for the Borough would be halved, and there is no reason to believe that this improvement will not be maintained, given favourable and settled conditions. The best infant mortality

rate achieved prior to the 1950 rate was 19.03 per thousand live births during 1948 so that there has been a progressive fall which may be thought to be an encouraging feature of the statistics. Of the 17 infantile deaths which occurred there were 3 deaths from pneumonia and 1 from tuberculous meningitis, all of which are "prima facie" preventable, and the other deaths were due to prematurity and congenital malformation over which there is not, at the present time, any important degree of control. Prophecy in this matter is perhaps unwise, but who would be rash enough to say that we have now reached the irreducible minimum in regard to infant mortality? It would now seem that a rate of 10 per thousand may not be a Utopian idea but a practical possibility. The reduction in infant mortality, it must be remembered, is due "inter alia", to the fall in the birth rate as well as to improved conditions of life and health services but, even so, we are reaping the benefit of 40 years of welfare services and of continuous health education in infant welfare clinics and in the homes of the children. In this way the preventive services, when their results are reviewed over a period, afford some compensation to workers in the health field who may feel that their day to day work is unspectacular when compared with the curative services.

There was one death resulting from childbirth, giving a maternal mortality rate of 0.84 per thousand live and stillbirths compared with 0.78 in 1949 and nil in 1948.

The incidence of infectious disease was once again extremely low during 1950. No case of diphtheria was notified as compared with 1 during 1949. It would be safe to say that the three most important infectious diseases, apart from tuberculosis, which have now to be taken into account are measles (304 cases), whooping cough (281 cases) and acute anterior poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis (19 cases), which gives a good indication of the changes which have been brought about by improvements in environmental health during the past 75 years. Apart from sporadic cases and the small and controlled epidemic, gone, for all practical purposes, are such diseases as smallpox, typhoid fever, malignant scarlet fever, haemorrhagic diphtheria and cerebro-spinal fever, to name only the most important.

With regard to poliomyelitis, it was found, during the year, as the result of an investigation carried out at

the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, that there was some slight association between this disease and inoculation procedures carried out within one month of the onset of illness. The majority of the Borough cases occurred in the Welling area and, as one case had occurred where this association had been noted, immunisation was suspended at the Welling clinics for a period and resumed as soon as any possible danger had passed. Concurrently, arrangements were made through the Hospital Management Committees to suspend tonsils operations during the period of maximum incidence of this disease.

In regard to inoculation in relation to poliomyelitis, methods have now been found to diminish any risk to negligible proportions, and it is self-evident that nothing should be allowed to interfere with the successful prosecution of the diphtheria immunisation campaign which has been largely responsible for the freedom from this disease which we now enjoy.

On the 1st May, 1950, a Food Traders' Guild was set up, comprising representatives of the local authorities and food traders, with a view to the carrying out of a Clean Food Campaign for the area of Bexley, Erith and Crayford. The Guild has had several meetings and has now approved Codes of Practice for most of the food trades. Approval of the remaining Codes should be obtained in the near future when this work will enter a new and more strenuous phase of inviting applications from the food traders for membership of the Guild and the inspection of their premises to ensure that they comply, in all respects, with the requirements of the appropriate Codes. A programme of health education is also being arranged with the object of bringing home to food handlers, in the three districts, their responsibilities to the public in regard to the clean preparation and handling of food. A Clean Food Exhibition was planned during the latter part of the year and was successfully held in May, 1951. This work tends to be rather slow-moving but this is not necessarily a disadvantage. It enables due consideration to be given to important detail and allows for a closer co-operation with the food traders themselves who are invited to the meetings at which the Codes are considered. Looked at as a long term essay in health education the Clean Food Campaign, it is hoped, will, in time, result in the raising of standards of food hygiene in the districts concerned.

During the year, the welfare of old people came into prominence. Ministry of Health Circular 11/50 recognised the plight of old people living alone in circumstances, often, of extreme loneliness and isolation from their fellows. His Worship the Mayor accordingly called a towns'peoples' meeting and, as a result, an Old People's Welfare Committee was formed which has since done much good work in providing good-neighbourly services for many old people. I feel that a tribute should be paid to those good neighbours, both inside and outside the Old Peoples' Welfare Committee, who, voluntarily, undertake the care of old people living near them who are alone and uncared for. The number of such old people seems to be increasing and were it not for the good offices of well-disposed persons the plight of the old people concerned would be grim indeed. A case has occurred where the intelligent action of a milk roundsman who noticed that the milk on the doorstep of an old person living alone had not been taken in, led to the discovery, by the Health Department, to whom he reported the matter, that the old person was in a state of extreme collapse and it is certain that her life was saved by the action that was taken when her plight was discovered.

The investigation into the Incidence and Causation of Health among Bexley schoolchildren which is being undertaken by the Kent Paediatric Society is still proceeding and is now entering its final stages, although there is a lot of work still to be done before a Report can be made.

During the year, the Council approved a scheme for the rebuilding of the Borough Mortuary to provide improved facilities including refrigeration for six bodies. The Borough of Erith and the Urban District of Crayford have agreed to use the facilities provided on a basis to be agreed.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement and the Chief Sanitary Inspector, the Chief Clerk and all members of the Health Department for their devotion to duty at all times during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LANDON,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

Area.

4,869 acres.

Population.

Registrar General's
Estimate mid-
year, 1950 ... 89,410

New Dwellings Erected.

Houses ...	...	102
Demolished Houses		
Rebuilt ...		15

Relative figures for previous years.

Population—Mid-Year.

1931 (Census) ...	33,150
1939	80,110
1940	77,670
1941	72,080
1942	77,020
1943	76,740
1944	71,130
1945	75,040
1946	85,820
1947	87,670
1948	88,920
1949	89,270

New Houses Erected.

1,165
1,002
113
Nil
5
5
Nil
2
82 + 64 rebuilt.
199 + 216 rebuilt.
334 + 286 rebuilt.
138 + 73 rebuilt.

Number of inhabited houses at end of 1950

(according to Rate Books) approximately 25,772

Rateable Value £638,064

Sum represented by a penny rate £2,626

Unemployment.

	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
December 31st, 1949 ...	210	55	15	17	297
December 31st, 1950 ...	275	76	6	18	375

Social Conditions and Amenities.

The Borough of Bexley continues to be a healthy residential district and is specially favoured in that it has ample open spaces and recreational facilities for its inhabitants. Like other districts, however, that suffered severe bombing during the war, and whose population is tending all the time to increase, housing shortages, at present, constitute the main barrier to health for a relatively large number of its citizens. The housing programme is being accelerated as much as possible and it can only be hoped that, as the momentum increases, the housing position of the Borough will gradually reach the optimum standards for which the Council are striving.

The Corporation supplied the district with electricity until the date of transfer of this service to the London Electricity Board, and the South Eastern Gas Board supplies gas.

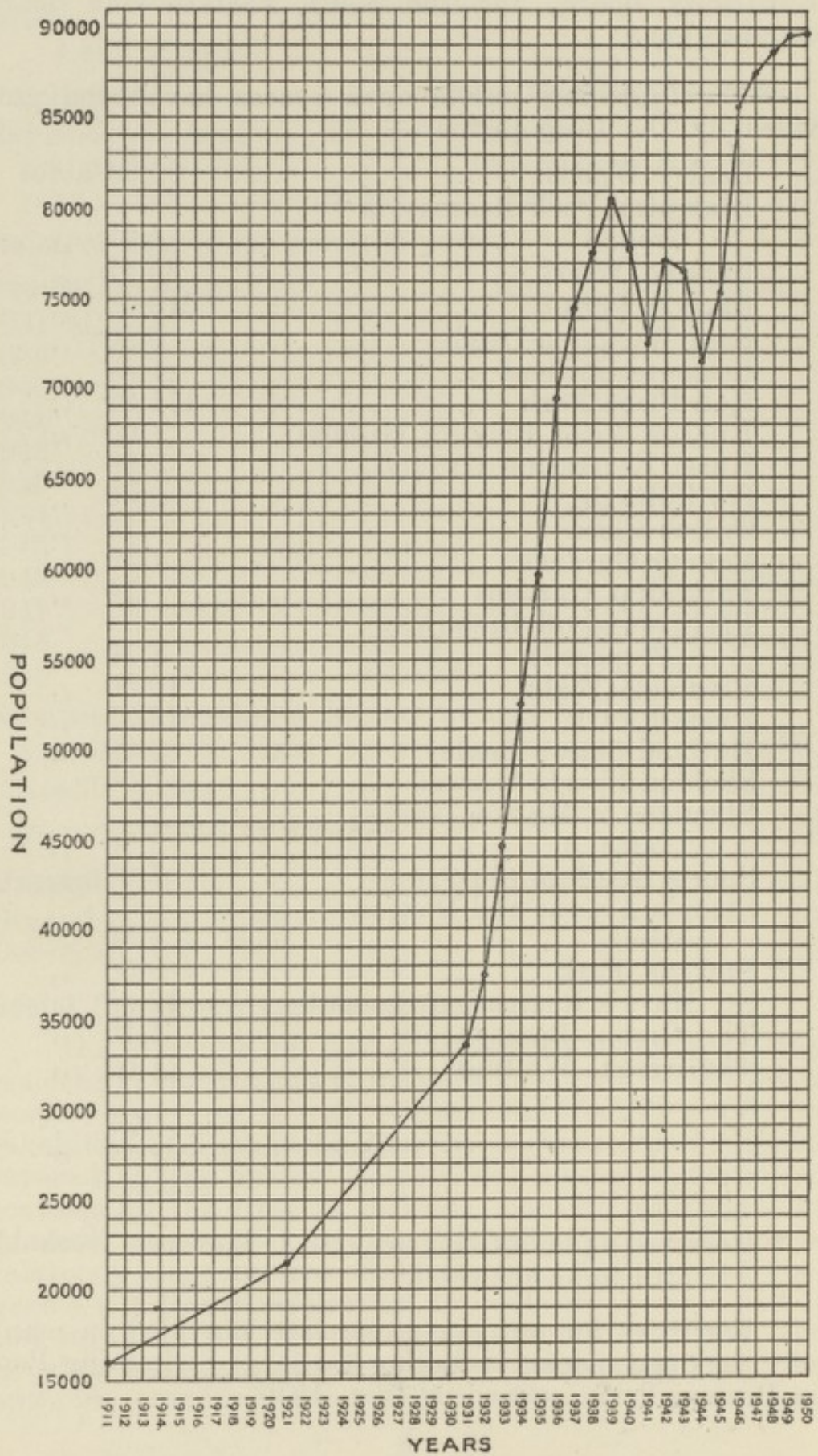
The following public open spaces have been provided by the Corporation:—

Bexley Woods	...	...	...	26.00	acres
Brampton Park Recreation Ground	...	...	...	4.21	„
Bursted Wood	...	...	...	30.47	„
Danson Park	...	...	...	210.00	„
East Wickham Land	...	...	...	6.80	„
Eastcote Gardens	...	...	...	1.00	„
Hall Place Park	...	...	...	171.32	„
Hudson Road Playing Ground	...	...	...	1.60	„
Hurst Recreation Ground	...	...	...	3.50	„
Ivy Cottage	...	...	...	6.50	„
Oxleas Close	...	...	...	.13	„
Palmar Gardens	...	...	...	1.30	„
Parkhurst Gardens	...	...	...	.70	„
Playground off Broadway (Proposed)	...	...	...	1.16	„
Riverside Walk	...	...	...	10.50	„
Russell Park	...	...	...	13.25	„
Rutland Shaw, Bexley	...	...	...	2.90	„
Sheldon Sports Ground	...	...	...	7.66	„
Shoulder of Mutton Green (L.C.C.)	...	...	...	3.86	„
Sports Stadium (Proposed)	...	...	...	7.03	„
Steeple Avenue and Danson Mead	...	...	...	1.50	„
* Stevens Park	...	...	...	9.55	„
St. Mary's Recreation Ground	...	...	...	12.86	„
The Green, Bexleyheath	...	...	...	1.10	„
The Green, Welling	...	...	...	1.80	„
				536.70	„

* Reserved under agreement with J. Stevens—freehold, still to be acquired.

Facilities for outdoor games are provided in many of these open spaces, including the large Swimming Pool in Danson Park, opened in July, 1936.

GRAPH SHOWING RISE IN POPULATION
SINCE 1911



SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

	England and Wales.	126 County Boro's and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census.	London Adminis- trative County.	Borough of Bexley.
Births—	Rates per 1,000 Home Population.				
Live	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8	13.13
Still	0.37	0.45	0.33	0.36	0.16
Deaths—					
All Causes... ..	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8	8.56
Typhoid and Para- typhoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough... ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Tuberculosis	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39	0.18
Influenza	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.01
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioenceph- alitis	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	—
Pneumonia	0.46	0.49	0.45	0.48	0.32
Notifications(corrected)					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01
Scarlet Fever	1.50	1.56	1.61	1.23	1.68
Whooping Cough... ..	3.60	3.97	3.15	3.21	3.14
Diphtheria	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	—
Erysipelas... ..	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17	0.25
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Measles	8.39	8.76	8.36	6.57	3.40
Pneumonia	0.70	0.77	0.61	0.50	0.36
Acute Poliomyelitis (Including Polioen- cephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.16
Non-Paralytic	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06
Food Poisoning	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.25	0.06
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths					
All causes under one year of age	29.8(a)	33.8	29.4	26.3	14.48
Enteritis and Diar- rhœa under two years of age	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0	—
	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.				
Notifications(corrected)					
Puerperal fever and Pvrexia	5.81	7.43	4.33	6.03	1.68

(a) Per 1,000 related live births.

A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths.

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.

International List No. and Cause	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	Rates per million Women aged 15 to 44
651 Abortion with Sepsis ...	0.09	7
650-652 Other Abortion ...	0.05	4
640-649, 670-678 Complication of Pregnancy and Delivery ...	0.54	—
681 Sepsis of Childbirth and the Puerperium ...	0.03	
680, 682-689 Other Complications of Puerperium ...	0.15	

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE Year 1950.

The Registrar General's Estimate of home population for the mid-year is 89,410 and this figure is assigned for the purpose of calculation of all rates.

Births.	Males	Females	Total
Live Births—Total ...	585	589	1,174
Legitimate ...	561	559	1,120
Illegitimate ...	24	30	54

Birth Rate.

Rate per 1,000 estimated home population 13.13

The following relates to the Birth Rate during the past ten years:—

1940	Birth Rate	16.46	per thousand
1941	„ „	15.88	„ „
1942	„ „	19.07	„ „
1943	„ „	18.03	„ „
1944	„ „	21.06	„ „
1945	„ „	18.81	„ „
1946	„ „	19.75	„ „
1947	„ „	18.72	„ „
1948	„ „	15.36	„ „
1949	„ „	14.02	„ „

Rate per 1,000 for England and Wales, 1950	15.8
„ „ „ „ County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	17.6
„ „ „ „ Smaller Towns (estimated population 25,000 to 50,000 at Census, 1931)	16.7
„ „ „ „ London Administrative County	17.8

54 illegitimate live births were registered against 30 in 1949.

The Registrar-General has supplied a comparability factor for 1950. The standardised birth rate which allows for comparison with other parts of the country is 12.3.

Stillbirths.	Males	Females	Total
Total	9	5	14
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births		11.78	

The following relates to the Stillbirth Rate during the past ten years:—

Year	Rate per Thousand	
	Total Live and Still Births	Population
1940	24.4	0.41
1941	29.6	0.48
1942	25.2	0.49
1943	20.5	0.37
1944	19.0	0.42
1945	21.4	0.41
1946	23.6	0.48
1947	21.5	0.41
1948	21.5	0.34
1949	31.01	0.45

14 Stillbirths were registered during the year. This represents a rate of 0.16 per 1,000 population against 0.45 per 1,000 population in 1949.

Rate per 1,000 for England and Wales, 1950	0.37
" " " " County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	0.45
" " " " Smaller Towns (estimated population 25,000 to 50,000 at Census, 1931)	0.38
" " " " London Administrative County	0.36

There were no Stillbirths registered as illegitimate.

Deaths.	Males	Females	Total
All causes	410	355	765
Death rate per 1,000 of estimated home population		8.56	
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth:			
From Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis		—	
From other Puerperal Causes		1	
Death rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births		0.84	
Deaths of Infants under one year of age	7	10	17
Legitimate	6	8	14
Illegitimate	1	2	3
Death rate of Infants under one year of age:			
Total per 1,000 live births ...		14.48	
Legitimate per 1,000 legitimate live births		12.5	
Illegitimate per 1,000 illegitimate live births		55.5	
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—	—	—
" " Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	—	1	1
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	—	—	—
" " Cancer (all ages)	75	70	145

Death Rate of Country :—

Rate per 1,000 for England and Wales, 1950	11.6
„ „ „ „ County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	12.3
„ „ „ „ Smaller Towns (estimated population 25,000 to 50,000 at Census, 1931)	11.6
„ „ „ „ London Administrative County	11.8

Death Rate of Area during last ten years :—

1940	... ..	10.40 per thousand.
1941	... ..	9.68 „ „
1942	... ..	8.73 „ „
1943	... ..	9.21 „ „
1944	... ..	10.20 „ „
1945	... ..	9.28 „ „
1946	... ..	8.55 „ „
1947	... ..	9.17 „ „
1948	... ..	7.53 „ „
1949	... ..	8.15 „ „

The rate for Bexley compares favourably with that for other parts of the country. The Registrar-General has supplied a comparability factor for 1950. The standardised death rate which allows for comparison with other parts of the country is 10.10.

**CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH.
REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR 1950.**

Causes of Death.	M.	F.	Total
All Causes	410	355	765
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	9	6	15
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	1	1
3 Syphilitic disease	3	—	3
4 Diphtheria	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	—	1	1
6 Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—
7 Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8 Measles	—	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	2	4
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	12	10	22
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	24	2	26
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	15	15
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	3	3
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	39	40	79
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	1
16 Diabetes	6	—	6
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	55	55	110
18 Coronary disease, angina	67	35	102
19 Hypertension with heart disease	21	16	37
20 Other heart disease	54	58	112
21 Other circulatory disease	14	10	24
22 Influenza	—	1	1
23 Pneumonia	15	14	29
24 Bronchitis	23	17	40
25 Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	—	2
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6	3	9
27 Gastritis enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	7	5	12
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	6	—	6
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1	1
31 Congenital malformations	1	4	5
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	27	43	70
33 Motor vehicle accidents	5	1	6
34 All other accidents	9	5	14
35 Suicide	2	7	9
36 Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—

INFANT MORTALITY, 1950.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

These relate to deaths occurring in 1950 but not necessarily registered in that year.

CAUSES OF DEATH AS CERTIFIED.	DAYS												MONTHS											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	14	21	28	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Congenital Malformation, Premature Birth, Birth Injury, etc. ...	3	1	1	2					1					1										
Pneumonia ...									2				1											
Post Natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis ...		1						1																
T.B. Meningitis ...																			1					
Kernicterus E. nthroblastosis ...				1																				
Cerebral Softening secondary to Pinks Disease ...																					1			
Totals ...	3	2	1	3				1	3				1	1					1		1			

The number of infants under one year of age who died during the year 1950 as shown by the table is 17. 13 of these deaths, that is 76.47 per cent., occurred in the neonatal period (within one month of birth). In 1949 the corresponding figure was 80 per cent.

17 were registered during the year giving an infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births of 14.48.

Rates over previous years have been:—

1940	...	...	45.4	per 1,000 live births
1941	...	...	35.4	„ „ „ „
1942	...	...	32.7	„ „ „ „
1943	...	...	26.01	„ „ „ „
1944	...	...	31.37	„ „ „ „
1945	...	...	33.9	„ „ „ „
1946	...	...	29.5	„ „ „ „
1947	...	...	28.6	„ „ „ „
1948	...	...	19.03	„ „ „ „
1949	...	...	24.0	„ „ „ „

Maternal Deaths.

There was 1 maternal death during the year giving a maternal mortality rate of 0.84 per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

Rates over previous years have been:—

1940	...	...	0.79	per 1,000 live and stillbirths
1941	...	...	2.77	„ „ „ „
1942	...	...	1.32	„ „ „ „
1943	...	...	1.44	„ „ „ „
1944	...	...	1.30	„ „ „ „
1945	...	...	nil	„ „ „ „
1946	...	...	1.73	„ „ „ „
1947	...	...	1.19	„ „ „ „
1948	...	...	Nil	„ „ „ „
1949	...	...	0.78	„ „ „ „

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH.

Isolation Hospital Accommodation.

This had been available in the past at the Bow Arrow Hospital of the Dartford Joint Hospital Committee of which the Council was the largest contributing member. With the transfer of the Hospital to the Regional Hospital Board on 5th July, 1948, the Joint Hospital Committee became redundant and there is now no control of this Hospital by the Local Authority. Patients suffering from infectious disease are now admitted to hospitals controlled by the Woolwich and Dartford Hospital Management Committees.

General Hospitals.

Provisions made by S.E. Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The provision of these facilities now rest with the Kent County Council as Local Health Authority.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Action taken under Section 47.

It was not necessary during the year under review to take statutory action under this Section owing to the removal of patients by voluntary co-operation.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The Public Mortuary which is maintained by the Corporation, is situated on land at the south side of the Council Offices.

During the year it was used on 122 occasions and 122 post-mortem examinations were made. 29 inquests were held. The foreword to this Report contains a reference to the rebuilding of the Mortuary.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Pathological and bacteriological work for the area is carried out at the County Hall, Maidstone, through the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Registration of Nursing Homes, Public Health Act, 1936.

(Authority of Registration transferred from Kent County Council to the Bexley Borough Council—17.4.39).

No. of Homes on the Register at beginning of year	6
No. of patients provided for:—	
Maternity	6
Others	63
	<hr/>
Total ...	69
No. of Homes first registered during year	—
No. of patients provided for:—	
Maternity	—
Others	—
	<hr/>
Total ...	—
No. of Homes on the Register at end of year	5
No. of patients provided for:—	
Maternity	5
Others	63
	<hr/>
Total ...	68
No. of inspections made during year	12
No. cancelled on request of applicant	1

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH.

List of Adoptive Acts, etc., in force.

Acts.	Date Adopted.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890	
Parts 1, 2, 3 and 5	Apr. 1891
Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890	Apr. 1891
Public Libraries Act, 1892-1919	Oct 1893
Private Street Works Act, 1892	Jan. 1899
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907,	
Parts 8 and 9	Apr. 1909
Part 2—the whole	
,, 4—Secs. 53 and 54	
,, 6—the whole	
,, 10—Sec. 95	
	} May 1909
Public Health Act, 1925, Part 2	Jan. 1926
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933	Jan. 1934
Byelaws.	
Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones, etc.	Mar. 1939
Fouling by Dogs of Footways	July 1938
Baths, Wash-houses, Swimming Baths and Bathing Places	Aug. 1938
Parks and Pleasure Grounds	May 1939
Building	June 1939
Defacing of Pavements	Nov. 1939
Deposit of Litter to the Detriment of Public amenities	,,
Deposit of Dangerous Substances	,,
Organs	,,
Loitering at Church Doors	,,
Indecent Language, etc.	,,
Noisy Hawking	,,
Touting	,,
Noisy Animals	,,
Violent Behaviour, etc. on School Premises	,,
Nursing Homes	June 1940
Sale of Contraceptives in Slot Machines ...	Dec. 1949
Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air ...	May 1950

The Byelaws relating to: Cleansing of Earth Closets and Cesspools; Common Lodging Houses; Hop Pickers' and Fruit Pickers' Lodgings; Cleansing of Privies; Removal of Offensive and Noxious Matters; Nuisances; Offensive Trades (Fish Frying); Tents, Vans, Sheds, and Similar Structures; Lodging (Housing Act, 1925) Sec. 6; New Streets and Buildings adopted 1927; New Streets and Buildings adopted 1931 and Slaughterhouses; lapsed in 1940 as under the Borough Charter of 1937 all Byelaws then in existence had to be re-made within three years of October, 1937. Application was made to the Ministry of Health for renewal of certain of the lapsing Byelaws which it was deemed necessary to have in effect, but in view of the war the Minister refused to sanction the proposed Byelaws put forward.

No recent application has been made for renewal, but it may be necessary in the near future to endeavour to obtain the Ministry's approval to Byelaws with regard to nuisances.

1. (i) **Water Supply.**

The supply to Bexley district is derived from several sources, namely, Wilmington, Darent, Wansunt, Crayford, Bexley and Deptford wells, and Thames-derived filtered water. All the water is chlorinated as it leaves the works.

Bacteriological analyses are made five times per week of all supplies and, as in 1949 completely satisfactory results have been obtained. In the case of the well supplies the water is sampled both before and after chlorination. Water derived from the River Thames is sampled at each stage of the purification process. Tanks to provide an adequate period of contact of the chlorine with the water are now in operation at Wilmington, Crayford, Bexley and Deptford.

All new and repaired mains are chlorinated before being restored to use and samples of water from them are tested bacteriologically.

The examination of samples of water from piped supplies to houses at least monthly has given the following results:—

Bacteriological.

(Minimum and maximum numbers of organisms.)

No. of organisms per c.c. capable of growth on Agar at:		B. coli presumptive
37° C.	22° C.	Absent in 100 c.c
0-506	0-1,701	in all samples

(ii) **Drainage and Sewerage.**

The following foul and surface water sewers were laid during the year:—

Faygate Estate—

230 lin yards Foul Sewer.

250 lin yards S.W. Sewer.

Danson Park—

96 lin yards 18" and

120 yards 21" S.W. Sewer.

East Wickham Valley—

400 lin yards S.W. Sewer.

Glenmore Estate—

300 yards Foul Sewer.

321 yard S.W. Sewer.

Royal Park Estate—

81 yards Foul Sewer.

155 yards S.W. Sewer.

2. **Rivers and Streams.**

No serious case of pollution of rivers or streams was found during the year.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Health Department,
14, Brampton Road,
Bexleyheath.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Bexley.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report as Chief Sanitary Inspector and Public Cleansing Officer to your Council for the year 1950.

The report consists mainly of a tabulated record of work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors.

TABLE No. 1.

Details of Inspection Work Carried Out.

	Inspection tions	Re-in- spections
Houses inspected (all particulars recorded)	7	14
Houses inspected (defects only recorded)	339	1,267
Houses inspected (Housing Act, 1936, Overcrowding)	90	21
Houses inspected <i>re</i> Infectious Disease (including Scabies)	353	30
Factories with mechanical power	206	75
Factories without mechanical power	42	4
Schools	12	—
Refuse Tips	356	—
Bakehouses	101	34
Outworkers	85	—
Food shops and premises where food is prepared	1,618	33
Visits <i>re</i> Unsound Food	436	25
Dairies and Milkshops	89	—
Ice Cream Premises	215	4
Fried Fish Premises	197	17
Offensive Accumulations	60	25
Keeping of Animals	115	6
Rats	221	106
Verminous Premises	78	74
Insufficient Ashplace Accommodation	84	96
Drains Inspected	1,448	1,218
Drains Tested (water, smoke or colour)	150	9
Visits <i>re</i> Refuse Removal and Salvage	475	—
Public Conveniences	154	—
Food and Drugs Act <i>re</i> Samples	284	—
Water Samples	17	—
Shops Act, 1950	1,031	—
Miscellaneous Inspections	1,191	150

TABLE No. 2.**Improvements effected and defective sanitary conditions remedied.**

Houses—	No.
Provided with sufficient w.c. accommodation	52
Provided with sufficient ashplace accommodation	32
Provided with sufficient water supply ...	28
Houses Improved Internally—	
Dirty rooms cleansed	107
Walls and ceilings repaired	558
Dampness in rooms remedied	180
Defective floors repaired	51
Ventilation of rooms improved	34
Windows repaired	155
Coppers repaired	1
Stoves, fireplaces, etc., provided or repaired	30
Houses Improved Externally—	
Roofs repaired	77
Eaves, gutters and down spouts fixed or repaired	56
Yards paved or repaired	6
Chimney stacks repaired	9
Walls repointed or repaired	50
Miscellaneous repairs	84
Drainage—	
Drains cleansed or repaired	1,084
New drains constructed	4
New Gullies provided	3
Ventilation of drainage system improved ...	7
Inspection chambers built or improved ...	11
Waste pipes provided or improved	15
Offensive accumulation removed	8
Nuisances from animals abated	3
Other nuisances abated	10

TABLE No. 3.**Infectious Diseases.**

Cases removed to Isolation Hospitals	67
Houses visited including revisits	383
Rooms disinfected	30
Notices delivered to Education Authorities, etc.	535
Houses at which defective sanitary conditions were found	1

TABLE No. 4.

Food Inspection.

The following is a summary of unsound food surrendered.

Beef	...	...	...	...	...	lbs.	1,318
Mutton and Lamb	...	...	...	...	...	"	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	...	...	...	...	...	"	17
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	"	45
Liver	...	...	...	...	...	"	422
Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	...	"	342 $\frac{3}{4}$
Corned Mutton	...	...	...	...	...	"	30
Tinned Ham	...	...	...	...	...	"	52
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	"	90
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	"	112 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fats	...	...	...	...	...	"	233
Cake, Biscuits and Flour	...	...	...	...	...	"	30
Dried Peas	..	...	...	...	...	"	412
Soya Flour	...	...	...	...	...	"	112
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	"	1,330
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	Tins	192
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	"	224
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	"	426
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	"	567
Soups	...	...	...	...	...	"	174
Fruit and Fruit Juices	..	...	...	...	...	"	312
Puddings	...	...	...	...	...	"	11
Preserves	...	...	...	...	...	Tins and Jars	414
Pastes	...	...	...	...	...	"	638
Gravy Powder	...	...	...	...	...	Tins and Packets	218
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	lbs.	84
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	Boxes	25
Pickles and Sauces	...	...	...	...	...	Jars and Bottles	161
Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	Packets	339
Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	lbs.	50
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	"	156
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	Packets	56
Cake Mixtures and Puddings	...	...	...	...	...	"	19
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	Boxes	64
Fish Cakes	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
Miscellaneous items	...	...	...	...	...	...	91

TABLE No. 5.
Factories Act, 1937.

1. Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health. Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises. 1	Number of :—		
	Inspec- tions. 2	Written Notices. 3	Prose- cutions. 4
Factories with mechanical power	416	4	—
Factories without mechanical power	131	2	—
*Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	8	—	—
*Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.			
Total	555	6	—

2. Defects Found.

Particulars. * 1	Number of Defects.			Number of Prose- cutions. 5
	Found. 2	Remedied. 3	Referred to H.M. Inspector. 4	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	5	5	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)				
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)				
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)				
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)				
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—				
Insufficient				
Unsuitable or defective	18	18	—	—
Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
Other Offences	1	1	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)				
Total	25	25	—	—

During the year 5 Certificates were issued to factories under Section 34 of the Factories Act, 1937, with regard to adequate means of escape in case of fire.

Closet Accommodation.

With the exception of a few houses, all the closet accommodation in the Borough is on the water carriage system.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

The Health Committee is responsible for the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse, the collection and sale of salvageable materials, and the maintenance of Public Conveniences.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

A weekly collection of refuse was well maintained during the year with the exception of the Bank Holiday periods, when some delay occurred. The chief difficulty in this respect arises after the Christmas holiday, when refuse is at its heaviest. Temporary labour to clear arrears is almost impossible to obtain, and in addition, the sickness rate among the staff engaged on this work is higher after Christmas than at any other time during the year. For this reason it is generally several weeks before collections are back to their normal day.

During the year two old freighters were replaced with new S. & D. Dust Carts, and two further vehicles were ordered for delivery in 1951.

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at East Wickham. Further land adjoining the Ivy Cottage Site was acquired for refuse tipping after a Public Enquiry conducted by J. Sumner, Esq., A.M.I.Mech.E., of the Ministry of Health. Consent was also given for the stream running through this land to be culverted at a cost of some £12,000, and this work was commenced in November, 1950.

The muledozer has continued to prove its worth in dealing with house refuse, and the abolition of sleeper roads has resulted in a far better consolidation of the refuse.

The tip is kept under constant supervision, and it is worth recording that not a single complaint was received during the year, although at times refuse was being tipped very near to occupied houses.

Salvage.

In spite of the difficulty which was experienced early in 1950 of disposing of waste paper, the Council decided to continue collection, and this policy has since proved to be justified.

Kitchen waste is collected twice weekly from some 450 communal bins placed in the streets and sent to the Woolwich Borough Council's Concentrator Plant at White Hart Lane, Plumstead.

The revenue from salvage sales during the year was £5,900 18s. 0d. made up as follows:—

	Tons cwts. qrs.			£	s.	d.
Waste paper	426	14	0	3,382	10	5
Textiles	26	3	3	555	5	6
Bones		14	0	4	3	5
Kitchen Waste	660	1	0	1,810	5	10
Ferrous Metals	22	9	1	54	8	2
Non-Ferrous Metals	1	4	1	80	13	8
Bottles and Jars		8	3		14	8
Miscellaneous	1	18	3	12	16	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,139	13	3	5,900	18	0

Public Conveniences.

The public conveniences in the Borough are situated at the following sites:—

- Market Place, Bexleyheath.
- Townley Road, Bexleyheath.
- Danson Park, Welling.
- Library Building, Bellegrove Road, Welling.
- High Street, Bexley.
- St. Mary's Recreation Ground, Bexley.

Various other sites have been earmarked for additional small conveniences, which are badly needed in outlying parts of the area.

**RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.
INFESTATION ORDER, 1943.**

The Council employ one full-time Rodent Operative for the treatment of surface infestations, and the test baiting and maintenance treatment of sewers is carried out by men under the control of the Borough Engineer.

The cost of disinfestation work carried out at business premises is charged to the occupiers, but the Council give a free service to private dwelling houses.

Infestations found during the year were mostly of a minor character, and in a large number of cases were caused by the keeping of animals. The following table gives details of infestations found and dealt with by the Department for the period 1st April, to 31st December, 1950, as supplied to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries:—

Number of Properties Inspected	...	...	260
Number of Inspections	...	...	1,558
Number of Infestations Found—Major		...	2
		Minor	176
		Mice	32
Number of Treatments carried out		Rats	Mice
Local Authority's premises	...	2	—
Dwelling Houses	... ..	166	29
Business Premises	... ..	10	3

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The following Closing Orders are in operation in the area:—

Bexley Urban District (Butchers) No. 6 Order, 1920.

Bexley Urban District (Grocers and Provisions Merchants) No. 7 Order, 1923.

Bexley Urban District (Miscellaneous Trades) No. 8 Order, 1923.

The Bexley Hairdressers and Barbers Shops Closing Order, 1946.

There were approximately 740 shops on the Council's Register at the end of the year.

During the year 1,031 inspections were made under the Shops Act, 1950, and no legal proceedings were instituted.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

G. HIND,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Swimming Pool.

The only swimming pool in the Borough open to the public is in Danson Park and is owned by the Council. The layout includes three open-air pools, one large for adults and two small pools for children. Showers and foot baths are provided for the pre-cleansing of bathers. The water is kept pure by continuous filtration and sterilisation with chlorine and ammonia gases.

Samples of water have been taken by this department from time to time and the results of bacteriological examinations have been satisfactory on each occasion.

Results.

(Minimum and maximum numbers of organisms.)			B. coli presumptive
No. of organisms per c.c. capable of growth on Agar at:			
	37° C.	22° C.	
Deep end	0 - 2	0 - 16	Absent
Shallow end	0 - 24	0 - 30	Absent

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Number of houses found to be infested:—

(a) Corporation houses	...	...	15
(b) Other houses	...	...	15

All infestations were dealt with by the Department by spraying, etc., and the results obtained were satisfactory.

Camping Sites.

A camping site used by Rover Scouts and Woodcraft Folk in Hall Place was not used over such a period as to come within the operation of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Schools.

There are 24 County Modern and County Primary Schools, six non-provided schools and a Day Technical School for Girls in the Borough. Improvements were carried out to the sanitary conveniences at one school during the year.

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

The following particulars relate to the houses built by the Council on the various Estates and still occupiable:—

	Houses	Flats
Welling—		
Welling Estate	428	—
Westwood Lane Estate	126	—
Carlton Road	16	—
Dovedale Close	14	—
East Wickham—		
Glenmore Road No. 1	116	—
Glenmore Road No. 2	6	—
Bexleyheath—		
Highland Road Estate and Pickford Road Estate (including bungalows)	306	—
Cannon Road	—	28
Alers Road	84	—
Halcot Estate No. 1	200	—
Halcot Estate No. 2	8	—
Bexley—		
Hartford Road Estate and Victoria Road Estate	54	—
Royal Park Estate	58	—
Midhurst Hill	20	—
Newick Close	16	—
Henfield Close	8	—
Rye Close and Extension	38	—
Glenhurst Avenue	34	—
Merlin Road	1	—
S.D.A. Houses	9	—
	1,542	28

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... | 346 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose (including re-inspection) ... | 1,627 |

(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under subhead (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 to 1932	7
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose (including re-inspections)...	21
(3) Number of dwelling houses to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	3
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding subhead) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	319
2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice.	
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	258
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.	
A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	---
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	38

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(a) By owners	48
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—
C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of Housing Act, 1936—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	7
(3) Houses demolished as a result of informal procedure	5
D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
Number of Closing Orders made ...	—

Public Health Act, 1936. Section 75. Provision of Dustbins.

Notices served requiring provision of bins ...	6
Number complied with—	
(a) by Owners	5
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	3
Bins provided in consequence of informal action	24

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

The milk retailed for consumption in the area is all pasteurised and bottled, with the exception of a small quantity produced by a producer retailer.

Licences granted by the Council under the Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949:—

Dealers' Licences:—

Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	16
Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	15
Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	20

Supplementary Licences:—

Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	5
Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	4
Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	3

(b) Meat Inspection.

The slaughterhouses in the area remained closed during the year.

(c) Adulteration of Food. Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The following table summerises the 250 samples taken during the year.

	Formal	Informal
Milk	18	1
Soups, Meat Extracts, etc.	1	6
Fish Pastes	—	3
Pudding or Cake Mixture, Flour, etc.	8	8
Jellies, Custard Powders, etc.	4	11
Patent Medicines, etc.	6	11
Beverages	11	1
Sausages, Sausage Meat, etc.	14	—
Fruit, Fruit Juice and Fruit Puree	3	3
Malt and Chocolate Spread	3	3
Cereals	5	2
Sweets	6	4
Cake	7	2

	Formal	Informal
Pepper Flavoured Compound	1	4
Cocktail and Glace Cherries	2	1
Meat Pies	1	—
Minerals, etc.	5	5
Gelatine and Jelly Crystals	2	1
Condensed Milk	—	1
Beer, Wines and Spirits	7	—
Potato Crisps	2	1
Baking Powder	2	2
Cochineal Colouring	—	1
Condiments, Sauces, Pickles, Spices, etc.	12	14
Cheese	1	—
Peanut Butter	1	1
Haricot Beans	1	—
Pure Coffee, Coffee Extract and Coffee & Chicory	5	2
Flavouring Essence	—	2
Pate-de-foie	—	1
Preserves	3	4
Meat	4	2
Mussels	—	1
Arrowroot	1	—
Desiccated Coconut	2	1
Ovaltine Tablets	1	—
Margarine	1	—
Butter	1	—
Parsley	—	1
Frying Oil	1	1
Malt Milk	1	—
Fruit Pie	—	1
Suet with Flour and Shredded Suet ...	4	—
Fish and Vegetable Puree	—	1

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of a bottle of milk containing foreign matter, and the defendants were fined £10 0s. 0d. and £3 3s. 0d. costs.

(d) **Food Preparation Premises.**

During the year 1,651 visits were made to restaurants, food shops and premises where food is manufactured for sale. The following is a summary of various improvements carried out at these premises.

Hot water supply provided or improved	7
Sinks provided	2
Floors, walls, ceilings, etc., repaired	6
Rooms cleansed	8
Water closets cleansed or repaired	7
Drains cleansed or repaired	3
Dirty Yards cleansed or repaired	2
Accumulation of refuse removed	2
Accommodation for storage of refuse improved ...	5

Registration of Premises under Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

No. of premises registered for:—

Sale or Manufacture of Ice Cream	1
Sale of Ice Cream	136
Preparation of Sausages, etc.	42

24 samples of Ice Cream were submitted for examination under the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947.

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

During the year 150 cases were notified as compared with 135 the previous year. Of these 27 were isolated in hospitals and 123 were isolated at home.

No. of deaths	... ..	Nil
Return cases from Hospital cases	...	Nil
Return cases from home nursed cases	...	6

During the past 15 years the character of this disease has changed from one of considerable severity to one characterised by its extreme mildness. The acute stage is, nowadays, in most cases, short and unaccompanied by high pyrexia and complications are in most cases mild or completely absent. Scarlet fever can now be disregarded as an important cause of acute endocarditis and acute nephritis which, in the past, were frequently encountered.

Diphtheria.

No cases were notified as compared with one in the previous year.

The following figures on Immunisation and Vaccination have been supplied by the County Medical Officer:—

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Vaccination against Smallpox, 1950.

The following is a return of (A) the number of children resident in the Borough of Bexley who were immunised against diphtheria and (B) the number of persons who were vaccinated against smallpox, during the year ended 31st December, 1950:—

(A) Diphtheria Immunisation.

Year of Birth	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	Total
Primary Inoculations	92	809	73	20	21	32	34	8	6	3	1	2	—	—	—	1101
Immunised in 1949 and received in 1950	—	3	15	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Reinforcing Inoculations	—	—	2	1	26	322	146	37	19	11	6	11	16	7	12	610
Immunised in 1949 and received in 1950	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9

(B) Vaccination.

Age at 31st December, 1950	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	485	359	68	67	979
Number Re-Vaccinated	—	12	41	219	272

Immunisation against Diphtheria, 1950.

The following is a return of the number of children resident in the Borough of Bexley under the age of 15 years on 31st December, 1950, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1936).

Year of Birth	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	Total
	1080	1091	1189	1130	1025	1007	1107	1212	1431	1481	1120	1317	1231	957	92	16,470

Enteric Fever.

There were no cases notified during the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Two cases were notified during the year, from the Bexleyheath Maternity Hospital, where they were isolated and treated.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

One case was notified.

Measles.

304 cases were notified. Three cases were treated in hospital. There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough (Pertussis).

281 cases were notified, none of which was treated in hospital. There was 1 death but the case was not notified.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

19 Cases were notified and were treated in hospital, 14 Paralytic and 5 Non-Paralytic. There were no deaths.

Scabies.

Seven cases were notified.

Food Poisoning.

Five cases were notified.

The following table gives the particulars concerning the cases of Infectious Disease (other than Tuberculosis) notified in the area during the year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis) DURING THE YEAR 1950.

DISEASE.	Total cases notified	Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 & over	Age unknown	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	150	—	7	23	93	19	5	—	—	27	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	32	1	—	2	2	1	4	22	—	8	—
Acute Paralytic Poliomyelitis	14	—	—	3	7	2	2	—	—	14	—
Acute Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	5	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	5	—
Erysipelas	22	—	—	—	—	—	4	18	—	1	—
Food Poisoning	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Typhoid Fever... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Para-Typhoid Fever	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Measles	304	4	43	84	167	4	2	—	—	3	—
Whooping Cough	281	8	60	90	116	1	2	4	—	—	—
Scabies	7	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	—	—	—
Totals	829	15	110	203	390	31	25	55	—	67	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 128 new cases were notified.

Particulars relating to the same, and also to the deaths which occurred during 1950 are contained in the following table:—

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
1—5 ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 ...	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 ...	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 ...	10	7	—	1	—	1	—	—
20—25 ...	9	15	1	—	1	—	—	—
25—35 ...	12	12	—	4	3	2	—	—
35—45 ...	4	6	—	2	1	2	—	—
45—55 ...	17	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
55—65 ...	6	—	—	1	3	1	—	—
65 and upwards	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
Totals ...	69	47	3	9	11	6	—	1

The number of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths was 2.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total
	M	F	M	F	
No. on Register at commencement of year	454	329	68	69	920
No. on Register at end of year ...	511	362	70	73	1,016

Rehousing.

10 cases were referred to me by the Chest Physician for rehousing and in two cases the families were rehoused by the Housing Committee.



BOROUGH OF BEXLEY

COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION

Annual Report

on the

School Health Services

For the Year 1950

JOHN LANDON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

EXCEPTED DISTRICT OF BEXLEY WELFARE AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman R. G. Broomfield.

Vice-Chairman: Miss M. Woodward.

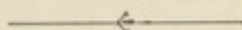
Alderman J. Cronin	Councillor Mrs. E. Boswell
Alderman Mrs. A. Welch	Councillor M. J. Corr
Councillor A. S. Masey	Councillor J. M. Pawson ●
Councillor W. G. Searle	

Co-opted Members:

Miss D. C. Collins	Revd. H. Charleston
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STAFF 1950

Borough Education Officer	...	W. E. D. Stephens, M.A.
Deputy Borough Education Officer	R. R. Sutton.
Education Welfare Officers	...	M. D. H. Garrett, R. W. Forbes, R. N. Harrison.



SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Medical Officer of Health	...	John Landon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers	...	Robert Bruce Killoh, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Part time). Nora Walter (née Kelly) M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.C.H. (Part time). Irene D. M. Hastilow, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G., D.C.H. (Whole time) Lucy M. C. Boyd, M.B., Ch.B., Appointed locum tenens 21.8.50 to 22.12.50 (Appointed per- manently 8.1.51).
Ophthalmic Surgeon	... ..	Roland M. Chambers, M.B., B.S., D.O.M.S.
Aural Surgeon	... ..	W. MacGregor, O.B.E., V.D., M.B.
Orthopædic Surgeon	... ..	K. F. Hulbert, F.R.C.S. B. Lawson, F.R.C.S., (from 9.10.50).

Dental Officers	H. Wade, L.D.S. T. A. Hall, L.D.S. (Part time). Elizabeth Francis, B.D.S., L.D.S. (Appointed 2.10.50).
Orthodontist	Gordon Charles Dickson, L.D.S., B.Ch.D., F.D.S., R.C.S. England.
Health Visitors	Mrs. E. A. Bowman, S.R.N., and Health Visitor's Certificate. (Retired 31.3.50). Miss K. P. Hart, S.R.N., S.C.M. and Health Visitor's Certificate. Mrs. V. Waters, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Temporary) (Resigned 15.4.50). Mrs. A. E. Matthews, S.R.N. (Temporary). Miss P. D. Martin, S.R.N., and Health Visitor's Certificate. (Part time from 1.5.50). Miss C. T. Heymann, S.R.N., and Health Visitor's Certificate. (Part time from 1.5.50). Miss L. G. Exley, S.R.N., and Health Visitor's Certificate. (Part time from 1.5.50). Miss D. Stanley, S.R.N., and Health Visitor's Certificate. (Part time from 1.5.50). Mrs. C. A. Tucker, S.R.N., and Health Visitor's Certificate. (Part time from 1.5.50). Mrs. M. T. Leyton, S.R.N., and Health Visitor's Certificate. (Part time from 1.5.50). Miss M. Beer, S.R.N., and Health Visitor's Certificate. (Part time from 1.5.50).
Physiotherapist	Miss R. Cheeseman, M.C.S.P., M.S.R.
Speech Therapist	Mrs. D. Rant, L.C.S.T.
Dental Attendants	Mrs. Ivy Birtchnell. Miss K. M. Dunkley.
School Health Service Clerk ...	Miss M. C. A. Smith.
General Clerks	Miss C. E. Anderson. Miss E. M. Pearmine (Resigned 1.5.50). Mrs. A. L. A. Baldry (Appointed 1.5.50).

REPORT ON THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE DURING THE YEAR 1950.

To the Chairman and Members of the Welfare and School Attendance Sub-Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my annual report for the year 1950.

The shortage of dental surgeons in the School Health Service was relieved, to some extent, during the year by the appointment of Mrs. E. Francis, L.D.S., to the Little Danson Dental Clinic for seven sessions per week. While it is fully appreciated that the shortage of dental officers is a difficulty experienced over the whole country it is, nevertheless, necessary to say that the dental services for schoolchildren in the Borough remain inadequate and that it has not been possible to maintain the high standards of dental care which have been provided, in the past. The effect of this, if continued indefinitely, can only be a serious deterioration in the dental health of the schoolchildren, and it is sincerely hoped that recruitment into this branch of the service will improve in the near future. It is encouraging to note that plans are being made for the provision of an additional dental clinic at Murchison Avenue and it is hoped that, in due course, the staff for this clinic will also be forthcoming.

To relieve the pressure on the Orthopaedic Centre at the Station Approach Clinic an additional Orthopaedic Clinic was provided at 315, The Broadway, Bexleyheath, and this has facilitated the treatment of many children suffering from orthopaedic defects.

During the year 19 cases of acute anterior poliomyelitis occurred in the Borough, mostly in the Welling area and immunisation was discontinued at the Clinics in this part of the Borough during the period of maximum incidence. Reference to this matter and also to the suspension of tonsillectomy are referred to in the foreword to the first part of the Annual Report.

The School Health Service has continued to operate with great activity during the year. Staff changes have necessitated a re-arrangement of clinic duties and steps were taken during the year to use the services, in the School Health work, of Health Visitors previously

engaged entirely on Maternity and Child Welfare duties. This is a desirable development and makes possible for the children a continuity of care from birth to school leaving age by the same health visitor; it is also desirable from the Health Visitor's point of view.

There were no serious epidemics during the year and the health of the schoolchildren has, on the whole, been satisfactory. The special needs of the many categories of handicapped children continues to be a major pre-occupation of the staff and reference to the statistical report will give some indication of the extent and scope of this work.

Once again, during the year, it was possible to admit a large number of children to Convalescent Homes and Open Air Schools, and for these valuable facilities I acknowledge with thanks the help which we have received from the Education Department.

The investigation into the health of schoolchildren which is proceeding in the Borough of Bexley under the aegis of the Kent Paediatric Society continues to make progress and a stage has now been reached when interviews are being arranged with approximately 200 families of Bexley schoolchildren. The first part of the investigation relating to the Incidence of Health has been completed and our enquiry into the Causation of Health is proving to be a very fascinating part of our work. A report will in due course be published which should be of great interest to all who are concerned with the health of schoolchildren and indeed with health in general.

Once again, I have to record the excellent team work of all members of the staff on which the success of the School Health Service so largely depends and finally, I wish to express my appreciation of the help and encouragement which I have received during the year from the Chairman and Members of the Committee, from Miss Smith, the Senior Clerk, and from the County Medical Officer and his staff, whose help and co-operation during the year have been a very valuable asset.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

John Landon,

Medical Officer of Health.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE EXCEPTED DISTRICT OF BEXLEY.

Schools.

Six County Secondary Schools with seven departments.

Average number on Roll at 31st December, 1950 3,106

Twenty-three County Primary Departments.

Average number on Roll at 31st December, 1950 7,341

One Nursery Class attached to Uplands Primary School.

Average number on Roll 53

Bexley County Technical School for Girls.

Average number on Roll: Bexley 817

Wilmington Annexe 191

Total ... 11,508

Clinics.

Minor Ailments.

Welling—Little Danson, Dansington Road.

Tuesday and Wednesday, 2-4 p.m.

Monday and Saturday, 9.30-11 a.m.

Doctor in attendance — Wednesday and Saturday.

Bexleyheath—315, Broadway.

Tuesday, 2-4 p.m.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday,
9.30-11 a.m.

Doctor in attendance—Tuesday and Saturday.

Bexley—Murchison Avenue.

Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 9.30-11 a.m.

Doctor in attendance—Friday.

Dental.

Welling—Little Danson, Dansington Road.

By appointment.

Bexleyheath—315, Broadway.

Thursday and Friday, 9.30-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m.

Saturday, 9.30-11 a.m.

Extraction Session—Friday morning.

Crayford—Woodside Road.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 9.30-11 a.m.,

2-4 p.m.

Sunlight Clinic.

Bexleyheath—315, Broadway.

Tuesday and Thursday, 10-12 noon.

Specialist's Clinics.

Ophthalmic.

Welling—Little Danson, Dansington Road.

Monday, 2-4 p.m.

Thursday and Friday, 9.30-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m.

Appointments made from Office.

Orthopædic.

Welling—Station Approach.

Wednesday, 9.30-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m.

Thursday and Saturday, 9.30-11 a.m.

Specialist in attendance 1st and 3rd Wednesday
at 10 a.m.

Appointments made through County Medical
Officer.

Bexleyheath—315, Broadway.

Monday, 2-5 p.m.

Specialist in attendance 1st and 3rd Monday,
10 a.m.-12.30 p.m.

(This clinic commenced on the 9th October,
1950.)

Aural.

Welling—Little Danson, Dansington Road.

Tuesday morning, 9.30-11 a.m.

Appointments made from Office.

(Discontinued 16.4.51.)

Speech.

Welling—Wrotham Road.

Friday, 9.30-12 noon, 2-4 p.m.

Appointments made through County Medical
Officer.

Child Guidance.

Crayford—Woodside Road.

Clinics held daily.

Appointments made through County Medical
Officer.

CO-ORDINATION.

In spite of the transfer of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services from the local Council to the Kent County Council, a satisfactory degree of co-ordination of effort between the School Health Service and the Infant Welfare Services has been maintained as a result of the co-operative attitude of all members of the Staff concerned.

Periodic Medical Inspections. See Table 1.

The successful carrying out of routine medical inspections was made possible by the excellent co-operation of Head Teachers and their staffs and it is true to say that this is now regarded as an integral part of the school curriculum. It is at these inspections that the greatest number of defects are discovered and where a great deal of information is obtained in regard to the school children by discussions with the parents.

Generally speaking, it was found that entrants, 8-year-olds and 11-year-olds showed a uniformly high standard of personal hygiene. Clothing was good and clean and the incidence of skin diseases very low. In only a few cases was it necessary to record a defect in clothing or of footwear.

The attendance of parents at routine medical inspections was good, being practically 100 per cent. in the case of entrants, but as might be expected there was a falling off in the case of senior children.

There is no great change in the findings at routine medical inspections in the schools and the proportion of children classified as A, B and C remains roughly the same. Dental caries constitutes the principal cause of defect with Ear, Nose and Throat conditions remaining second on the list. Of the deformities, flat feet and genu valgum are decreasing in frequency and scoliosis is hardly ever seen.

School Meals—1950.

Average number of pupils in attendance:—

Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	7,341
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	3,106
					<hr/>
					10,447

Average number of pupils taking meals daily:—

	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>
(1) Free	120	162
(2) Payment	3,024	2,412
Total	<u>3,144</u>	<u>2,574</u>

Milk.

Average number of pupils taking milk daily:—

Primary	6,703
Secondary	2,834
Total	<u>9,537</u>

Work of the Ophthalmic Clinic.

I am indebted to Mr. R. M. Chambers, M.B., B.S., D.O.M.S., for the following report:—

During the year 2,697 examinations were made on 1,799 children from 0 to 16 years of age, an increase of ten per cent. on the previous year's figures.

A total of 588 new cases were seen and 549 prescriptions were dispensed (including old and new cases).

An analysis of the refractive errors in this community which required correction showed:—

Hypermetropia ...	12.5%	(237 cases).
Myopia	14.3%	(256 cases).
Mixed Astigmatism ...	2.2%	(39 cases).
Astigmatism	38.0%	(213 cases) in all corrected cases.

A survey of higher degrees of ametropia showed:—

Hypermetropia (Over 6 Dioptres) ...	13 cases.
Myopia (Over 5 Dioptres)	19 cases.
Astigmatism (4 Dioptres and over)	14 cases.

High astigmatic and myopic errors were twice as common in girls as in boys, but this sex ratio was reversed in high hypermetropia. These figures correspond closely with those obtained by other authorities working with larger numbers in different urban areas.

A number of circulars were printed dealing with the broad principles of treatment of myopes and appear to have been of some help to parents concerned.

The incidence of amblyopia and squint has not altered significantly (Squint 12%).

There is still a number of cases of squint, etc., that could be cured were it not for the difficulty of obtaining orthoptic treatment. I stressed the need in my report two years ago and again wish to draw attention to the desirability of an orthoptic clinic in this area.

A number of interesting cases presented themselves:

1. Three (unrelated) cases of arachnodactyly, oxycephaly, etc. Parents were warned of the ophthalmic complications that may develop.
2. Tay's Choroiditis.
3. Traumatic Horner's syndrome with contralateral anhydrosis.
4. Migraine associated with paroxysmal altitudinal hemianopia.
5. Binocular vision in presence of 5 dioptries of anisometropia.
6. Macular pigmentation with high hypermetropia.
7. Nystagmus and word blindness of cerebellar origin.
8. Early arcuate opacities in a Mongol.

Orthopædic Clinic.

I am indebted to Mr. K. F. Hulbert, F.R.C.S., for the following report on the Orthopædic Clinic:—

The Orthopaedic Clinic at Welling has been continued throughout the year on the first and second Wednesday mornings of the month and the waiting list has been considerably reduced by the running of a second Clinic in Bexleyheath under the direction of Mr. B. Lawson, F.R.C.S.

Our work is still severely cramped and hindered by the shortage of accommodation, which is totally inadequate for the number of cases with which we now have to deal, and it is impossible to undertake any more treatments than we now do, because the treatment rooms will not hold any more children.

There has been no marked change in the type of case coming for treatment, but the rising cost of shoes is

now becoming a serious problem for children who, because of some defect or other, wear their shoes out very rapidly.

Miss Cheeseman has carried out the Physiotherapy with keenness and efficiency throughout the year, for which we all should be very grateful.

Dental Treatment.

I am indebted to Mr. Dickson, L.D.S., Orthodontist, for the following report:—

An orthodontic clinic has been held for approximately one half day per week at Little Danson Clinic. 200 patients are now under treatment, the maximum number which can be dealt with in this time. The waiting list is increasing as new cases cannot be commenced until current ones are completed.

A greater number are now being treated by fixed appliances, thus extending the scope of the work, but for reasons of economy of surgery time the bulk of cases are treated by removable appliances, made in the Maidstone workshop.

Excellent lateral skull radiographs taken by the radiologist of the West Hill Hospital, Dartford, have greatly assisted in the diagnosis of difficult cases — a co-operation which is much appreciated.

In my opinion at least one and a half days a week would be necessary to satisfactorily keep up with the demand for orthodontic treatment at this clinic alone.

I am indebted to Mr. Wade, L.D.S., Dental Surgeon, for the following report:—

I have to submit my fourth annual short report upon the work of the Dental Clinics allotted to me. The year under review has been a very full one and the shortage of Dental Surgeons in the Borough is being felt more acutely year by year and there appears to be no prospect of this position improving.

Maternity and Child Welfare. The attendances by these classes of patient continues to grow and their treatment reflects adversely upon the school population.

Education. Once again I stress that, in my opinion, a few lectures arranged by the Senior County Dental Officer to parents and the older school age groups would do much towards the dental hygiene of your Borough.

Orthodontic Treatment. The treatments in this branch are behind hand, brought about chiefly by the County Dental Laboratory being unable, until recently, to cope with making the necessary appliances. Headway is again being made.

Cases of Interest. A child aged about five years presented a very thickened upper lip. On examination the upper aspect of the orbicularis oris was found to be adhering to the pre-maxilla area and the lower incisors biting into it. This appears to be a rare congenital condition and it was referred to hospital for surgical interference.

Many parents are bringing their children showing green pigmentation of the deciduous teeth and brown pigmentation of the dentine in permanent teeth. Recent investigation has been carried out upon the green pigmentation and it appears to have been established that the Rhesus factor is responsible. Of the brown staining, research appears to have established that fluorine in the water supply is responsible. No doubt the fluorine in the water supply of your Borough has already received your attention.

I have received every assistance in the running of the clinics and to you, personally, I express my thanks for the help you have given.

Cleanliness Inspections.

(See Table V.)

During the year the School Nurses carried out 15,921 examinations of children in Schools and 323 were found to have some infestation with vermin. In nearly all cases, the condition was cleared up by parents who were assisted, where necessary, by the School Nurses. The infestation rate is commendably low and speaks well for the standard of child care in the Borough.

Physical Education.

I am indebted to the Borough Education Officer for the following report.

In all the maintained schools in the Borough, the standards of physical education continue to rise, although the economy measures imposed by the County Council have made it difficult to ensure that all children change into rubber shoes and where appropriate, into shorts and singlets.

At a number of primary schools out-door climbing and agility apparatus has been installed and good use is being made of this. A number of schools have held displays of physical education and many parents and citizens of the Borough have had an opportunity of seeing the pleasing results of modern methods of physical education. Particular thanks are due to the efforts of the two physical training Advisers, Miss H. Foster and Mr. J. Loughran. They have held a number of courses for teachers in this and neighbouring areas, the results of which are becoming increasingly apparent.

Swimming.

During the year 1950, schools in the Borough again took advantage of the facilities available for swimming. Ten Primary Departments and six Secondary Departments used the Charlton Park, Eltham Park, Plumstead and Danson Baths. A total of 537 swimming certificates were issued during the year, compared with 300 in 1948 and 416 in 1949.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES.

Statistical Tables.

Table I — Medical Inspection of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools.

- A. Periodic Medical Inspections.
- B. Other Inspections.
- C. Pupils found to require Treatment.

Table II —

- A. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection.
- B. Classification of the General Condition of Pupils Inspected during the year in the Age Groups.

Table III —

- Group I. Minor Ailments.
- Group II. Defective Vision and Squint.
- Group III. Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.
- Group IV. Orthopædic and Postural Defects.

Table IV — Dental Inspection and Treatment including Orthodontics.

Table V — Infestation with Vermin.

Table VI — Handicapped Children.

- A. Children 5-16 years.
- B. Children 2 years-4 years 11 months.

TABLE I.

**Medical Inspection of Pupils Attending Maintained
Primary and Secondary Schools.**

A. — Periodic Medical Inspections.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :

Entrants	1,193
Second Age Group	1,120
Third Age Group	832
Total ...	<u>3,145</u>

Number of other Periodic Inspections 2,158

Grand Total ... 5,303

B. — Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections ... 5,157

Number of Re-inspections 5,011

Total ... 10,168

**C. — Pupils Found to Require Treatment at Periodic
Medical Inspections.**

Group (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
Entrants	34	694	453
Second Age Group	62	557	430
Third Age Group	82	660	415
Total (prescribed groups) ...	178	1,911	1,298
Other Periodic Inspections ...	229	1,562	1,016
Grand Total	407	3,473	2 314

TABLE II.

A. — Return of Defects Found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended the 31st December, 1950.

Defect Code Defect or Disease No.	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	No. of defects		No. of defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment
1	2	3	4	5
4. Skin	314	212	220	24
5. Eyes—				
a. Vision	407	389	253	3
b. Squint	38	65	14	—
c. Other	136	42	118	12
6. Ears—				
a. Hearing	73	62	29	9
b. Otitis Media	22	26	49	7
c. Other	37	94	26	4
7. Nose or Throat	414	723	363	88
8. Speech	20	49	9	3
9. Cervical Glands	26	457	12	5
10. Heart and Circulation	97	115	55	36
11. Lungs	101	265	123	74
12. Developmental—				
a. Hernia	21	55	1	7
b. Other	94	286	5	6
13. Orthopaedic—				
a. Posture	761	192	22	9
b. Flat-foot	558	148	27	4
c. Other	559	203	80	17
14. Nervous system—				
a. Epilepsy	3	12	1	3
b. Other	24	75	26	12
15. Psychological—				
a. Development	6	28	9	4
b. Stability	33	109	56	39
16. Other	302	345	340	202

B. — Classification of the General Condition of Pupils Inspected during the Year in the Age Groups.

Age Groups (1)	No. of Pupils Inspected (2)	A. (Good)		B. (Fair)		C. (Poor)	
		No. (3)	% of col. 2 (4)	No. (5)	% of col. 2 (6)	No. (7)	% of col. 2 (8)
Entrants	1193	404	33.86	673	56.41	116	9.73
Second Age Group ...	1120	350	31.25	669	59.73	101	9.02
Third Age Group ...	832	352	42.30	441	53.00	39	4.70
Other Periodic Inspections ...	2158	724	33.54	1238	57.37	196	9.09
Total	5303	1830	34.50	3021	56.96	452	8.52

TABLE III.—Treatment Tables.

Group I—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table V).

Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.

SKIN—

Ringworm—Scalp—

(i) X-Ray treatment —
(ii) Other treatment —

Ringworm—Body 21

Scabies 3

Impetigo 18

Other skin diseases 351

TOTAL 393

Group II—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Eye Disease treated as Minor Ailments—Group I).

	No. of defects dealt with
(1) Errors of Refraction (including squint)	1,797
(2) Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group 1)	12
Total ...	<u>1,809</u>
(3) No. of Pupils for whom spectacles were	
(a) Prescribed	455
(b) Obtained	383

Group III—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

	Total number treated
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	96
(b) for other nose and throat conditions	—
Received other forms of treatment	444
Total ...	<u>540</u>

Group IV—Orthopædic and Postural Defects.

(a) No. treated as in-patients in hospital	12
(b) No. treated otherwise <i>e.g.</i> in clinics or out-patient departments	629

TABLE IV.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—	
(a) Periodic age groups	2,165
(b) Specials	677
Total ...	<u>2,842</u>

(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	1,675	
(3) Number referred for treatment	...	...	...	1,675	
(4) Number actually treated	...	...	...	2,060	
(5) Attendances made by pupils for treatment				6,656	
(6) Half-days devoted to (a) Inspection	...			11	
	(b) Treatment	...		670	
	Total	...		681	
<hr/>					
(7) Fillings: Permanent Teeth	...	...		1,404	
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	275	
	Total	...		1,679	
<hr/>					
(8) Number of teeth filled: Permanent Teeth				1,368	
	Temporary Teeth			270	
	Total	...		1,638	
<hr/>					
(9) Extractions: Permanent Teeth	...	...		616	
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	3,501	
	Total	...		4,117	
<hr/>					
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	...	...	...	1,472	
<hr/>					
(11) Other operations: Permanent Teeth	...			561	
	Temporary Teeth	...		406	
	Total	...		967	
<hr/>					
Scalings	...	...	...	24	}
Cleaning	...	...	...	9	
Polishing	...	...	...	29	
Root Dressings	...	...	...	34	
Teeth Crowned	...	...	...	1	
Dressings:					
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	464	
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	406	967

Orthodontic.

Attendances for mechanical appliances	1,144
Completely Treated	5
Impressions	
Upper	126
Lower	106
Bites	5
Try-ins	9
Dentures Fitted—Upper	20
Dentures Repaired	1
Examination and Advice	305
Appliances Fitted—Upper	94
Lower	4
Remakes—Upper	5
Lower	2
Repairs	20
Adjustments	473

TABLE V.**Infestation with Vermin.**

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	15,921
(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	323
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) ...	—
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944) ...	—

TABLE VI.

Physically Handicapped Children.

Population: 5 yrs. to 16 yrs.

Table AI

No. of children ages 5 yrs. to 16 yrs.

Defects	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)				(5)		
	At Ordinary schools		At Day special schools		At Residential special schools including hospital schools		At Home				Totals		
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	(a) Having home teaching		(b) Not having home teaching		B.	G.	Total
Congenital Heart ...	1			1					1	1	2	2	4
Rheumatic Heart ...		2									—	2	2
Haemophilia ...			1								1	—	1
Cerebral Palsy (including athetosis)...			1	1	3		2	3	3		9	4	13
Poliomyelitis ...	3	1	1			1			1		5	2	7
Muscular Dystrophy ...							1				1	—	1
Muscular Atrophy ...											—	—	—
Spinabifida ...											—	—	—
Osteomyelitis ...			1								1	—	1
Hydrocephalus ...								1			—	1	1
Fragilitas Ossium ...		1									—	1	1
Achondroplasia ...			1								1	—	1
Arthrogryphosis ...											—	—	—
Perthe's Disease ...			1								1	—	1
Tb. joints ...	1			1					2		3	1	4
Talipes ...		1									—	1	1
Cong. Dislocation hips					1						1	—	1
Cong. deformities:													
(a) arms and hands	1	1									1	1	2
(b) legs and feet ...		1									—	1	1
Amputations:													
(a) legs ...	1										1	—	1
(b) arms ...	1										1	—	1
Rheumatoid arthritis including Still's disease ...											—	—	—
Septic arthritis ...											—	—	—
Fractured Skull ...											—	—	—
Brain Tumour ...					1						1	—	1
Friedrich's Ataxia ...											—	—	—
Others (specify) ...		1	1			2					1	3	4
TOTAL ...	8	8	6	3	5	3	3	4	7	1	30	19	49

Table AII

No. of P.H. children at home, or at Ordinary schools, who are waiting admission to:—						Totals		
(1)		(2) Residential P.H. schools						
* Day P.H. schools		(a) For seriously crippled children, e.g. Hinwick Hall		(b) For less seriously crippled children e.g. Victoria Home, Bournemouth		Boys	Girls	Total
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1

* P.H. children who are sent to day open air schools because there are no accessible day P.H. schools should be included under this heading.

Table AIII

No. of seriously P.H. children for whom home teaching is the best provision (excluding those who are waiting admission to special schools)	Totals		
	Boys	Girls	Total
—	1	1	

Table AIV

No. of P.H. children in bed at home	Totals		
	Boys	Girls	Total
—	—	—	

Table AV

	Already in Residential P.H. schools		Waiting admission to Residential schools		*For whom Home teaching is best provision		Totals		
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	Total
How many have incontinence of:—									
(1) Bladder							—	—	—
(2) Bowel							—	—	—
(3) Both... ..							—	—	—
How many are chair cases :									
(1) Self-propelled							—	—	—
(2) Push chairs... ..		1	1	1	1	2	2	4	6
How many with crutches or two sticks	3						3	—	3
How many are :									
P.H. + E.S.N.			1	1		1	1	2	3
P.H. + Epileptic							—	—	—
P.H. + Maladjusted							—	—	—
P.H. + Blind							—	—	—
P.H. + Pt. Sighted							—	—	—
P.H. + Deaf							—	—	—
P.H. + Pt. Deaf							—	—	—
P.H. + More than one other defect					2		2	—	2

* Excluding those who are waiting admission to special schools.

TABLE VI.

Physically Handicapped Children.

Population: 2 yrs. to 4 yrs. 11 mths.

Table BI

No. of children ages 2 yrs. to 4 yrs. 11 mths.

Defects	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)				(5)		
	At Ordinary schools		At Day special schools		At Residential special schools including hospital schools		At Home				Totals		
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	(a) Having home teaching		(b) Not having home teaching		B.	G.	Total
Congenital Heart ...										6	—	6	6
Rheumatic Heart ...											—	—	—
Haemophilia ...											—	—	—
Cerebral Palsy (including athetosis)...										2	—	2	2
Poliomyelitis ...								1		1	—	1	1
Muscular Dystrophy ...									1	1	—	1	1
Muscular Atrophy ...											—	—	—
Spinabifida ...											—	—	—
Osteomyelitis ...									1	1	—	1	1
Hydrocephalus ...								1	2	1	2	3	3
Fragilitas Ossium ...											—	—	—
Achondroplasia ...											—	—	—
Arthrogryphosis ...											—	—	—
Perthe's Disease ...								1	1	1	1	2	2
Tb. joints ...											—	—	—
Talipes ...								1		1	—	1	1
Cong. Dislocation hips										3	—	3	3
Cong. deformities:													
(a) arms and hands								1	1	1	1	2	2
(b) legs and feet ...											—	—	—
Amputations:													
(a) legs ...											—	—	—
(b) arms ...											—	—	—
Rheumatoid arthritis including Still's disease ...											—	—	—
Septic arthritis ...											—	—	—
Fractured Skull ...											—	—	—
Brain Tumour ...											—	—	—
Friedrich's Ataxia ...											—	—	—
Others (specify) ...										1	—	1	1
TOTAL ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	17	6	17	23

Table BII

No. of P.H. children at home, or at Ordinary schools, who are waiting admission to:—								
(1)		(2)				Totals		
* Day P.H. schools		Residential P.H. schools						
		(a)		(b)				
		For seriously crippled children, e.g. Hinwick Hall		For less seriously crippled children e.g. Victoria Home, Bournemouth				
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2

* P.H. children who are sent to day open air schools because there are no accessible day P.H. schools should be included under this heading.

Table BIII

No. of seriously P.H. children for whom home teaching is the best provision (excluding those who are waiting admission to special schools)	Totals		
	Boys	Girls	Total
	—	—	—

Table BIV

No. of P.H. children in bed at home	Totals		
	Boys	Girls	Total
	—	1	1

Table BV

	Already in Residential P.H. schools		Waiting admission to Residential schools		*For whom Home teaching is best provision		Totals		
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	Total
How many have incontinence of:—									
(1) Bladder							—	—	—
(2) Bowel							—	—	—
(3) Both... ..							—	—	—
How many are chair cases :									
(1) Self-propelled							—	—	—
(2) Push chairs... ..							—	—	—
How many with crutches or two sticks							—	—	—
How many are :									
P.H. + E.S.N.							—	—	—
P.H. + Epileptic							—	—	—
P.H. + Maladjusted							—	—	—
P.H. + Blind							—	—	—
P.H. + Pt. Sighted							—	—	—
P.H. + Deaf							—	—	—
P.H. + Pt. Deaf							—	—	—
P.H. + More than one other defect							—	—	—

* Excluding those who are waiting admission to special schools.

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