

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Croydon].

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Croydon (London, England). County Borough.

Publication/Creation

[1952?]

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County Borough of Croydon.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year 1951

S. L. WRIGHT, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

CROYDON :

PRINTED BY THE CROYDON TIMES LTD., 104 HIGH STREET, CROYDON

County Borough of Croydon

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Croydon



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1951.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**For the Year 1951.**

S. L. WRIGHT, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the 52nd Annual Report on the health of the people of Croydon and the relevant services of the Corporation for the year ending December 31st, 1951.

In the year under review there was carried out the first census to be taken since 1931. From the preliminary report issued by the Registrar-General, Croydon had a "de facto" population (the actual number counted in Croydon as present at midnight on 8-4-51) of 249,592. In due course when the analysis of all returns shows who normally lived elsewhere, and how many Croydon residents were counted at a place of temporary residence, a second total, the "de jure" population, will be available. This figure will probably be somewhat larger than the preliminary Croydon census figure and closer to the Registrar-General's estimate. During the interval 1921 to 1931, the census population of Croydon increased by 21.7 per cent. and between 1931 and 1951, by 7.1 per cent. The ratio of females to males remained relatively unchanged at 1,164 females to every 1,000 males. As counted on 8-4-51, there was an actual female excess of 18,958. Owing to the greater longevity of women, there is an overall female excess for the country as a whole, but the ratio is highest in London and Southern England. It is higher in Croydon than London. The Registrar-General suggests that these areas are more attractive to women because of opportunities for employment, and for those who have retired from work.

The birth rate in 1951 showed a further decline. The standardised death rate was higher due to an epidemic of influenza with fatalities amongst elderly persons. There was another sharp decline in the infant mortality rate from the record low figure of last year. The improvement in mortality from tuberculosis was also maintained.

As regards infectious diseases, the notifications of measles were exceptionally numerous. Some part of the increase no doubt relates to the readier availability of medical advice since 1948, but the large number of school entrants due to high post-war birth rates was also involved. All infectious diseases were mainly mild in character, and high incidence did not result in any similar increase in the number of fatal cases. Poliomyelitis cases were few compared with previous years. The absence of a single case of diphtheria is noteworthy.

The personal health services provided by the Corporation have continued with few changes. Demands on the Ambulance Service have maintained their tendency to increase despite all administrative measures to lessen the burden. Delays arose in taking non-urgent patients to and from hospital out-patient departments. These journeys involve not only local hospitals, but any within the Greater London area. The cost of providing an individual vehicle or an immediate response would be prohibitive. The essential need to maintain an irreproachable accident and emergency service means that rising costs must be met from the purely transport side of the work, if existing expenditure limits are to be observed.

The Council's policy of imposing an income limit for parents requesting admission of their children to a Corporation Day Nursery resulted in a marked fall in attendances and two nurseries were closed.

The report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector shows how this work of the Department, which relates to the earliest health duties imposed on local authorities, retains its paramount importance. Atmospheric pollution is not usually an outstanding problem in Croydon, but valid complaints were received of nuisances due to grit and water vapour from the electricity stations. The statutory powers of the Corporation are restricted to ensuring the taking of all practicable measures to abate such a nuisance and unquestionably this was being done by the British Electricity Authority. It was admitted that success had not been obtained, but further comprehensive alterations were being carried out, which could not be completed during the year under review.

There occurred one large-scale outbreak of mild food poisoning at a factory canteen. On investigation this was shown to be due to a disregard of one of the fundamental rules relating to the use of meals cooked and kept over-night. It emphasised the responsibility which rests upon the personnel, however modern the premises and adequate the equipment. Education of food handlers is the most important factor in any campaign to prevent food poisoning.

Close co-operation and cordial officer relationships continue between the three authorities responsible under the National Health Service Act for the carrying out in Croydon of the National Health Service.

I thank the Committee for their unfailing interest and encouragement in the work of the Department and the members of the staff for their usual high standard of courtesy and efficiency.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

S. L. WRIGHT,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1951.

Area, 12,672 acres.

Population (Census 1951), 249,592. Total Population (estimate of Registrar-General), 250,300 (Midsummer, 1951).

Number of Inhabited Houses : 67,268.

Rateable Value (1st April, 1951): £2,644,428.

Product of a Penny Rate (1950-1951) : £10,588.

Rate in the £ : 15s. 2d.

Live Births :		M.		F.		Total.
Legitimate	... ..	1,765	...	1,660	...	3,425
Illegitimate	... ..	101	...	93	...	194

						3,619

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 14.5 (England and Wales 15.5 : Great Towns 17.3).

Birth-rate (as adjusted by comparability factor, 0.96) : 13.9.

Still Births, 78. Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 21.1.

Deaths, 2,975. Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population, 11.9. (England and Wales 12.5 : Great Towns 13.4).

Death-rate (as adjusted by comparability factor, 0.93), 11.1.

Infant mortality rate, 19 per 1,000 live births. (England and Wales 30 : Great Towns 34).

Legitimate Infants (65 deaths), 19 per 1,000 live births.

Illegitimate Infants (4 deaths), 21 per 1,000 live births.

Principal Causes of Death in order of frequency (Registrar-General's Return).

	Rate per Population.
(1) All Ages.	
Deaths from diseases of Cardiac and Circulatory System	4.93
" " Cancer	1.96
" " diseases of the Respiratory System (excluding Tuberculosis) ...	1.30
" " diseases of Digestive System ...	0.21 [†]
" " Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.26*
" " Suicide and Violent Causes ...	0.36

* England and Wales 0.31 : Great Towns 0.37.

† ulcers of stomach, duodenum : gastritis and enteritis.

	Rate per 1,000 of age group.
(2) Ages 15-45 years.	
Deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.24
" " Cancer	0.30
" " Cardiac and Circulatory System ...	0.20

Marriages.

The number of marriages solemnised was 1,960, compared with 2,051 in 1950, 2,066 in 1949, 2,169 in 1948, 2,416 in 1947, 2,105 in 1946, 2,268 in 1945, and 1,578 in 1944. 956 were solemnised in Established Churches, 334 in other places of worship, and 668 in the Register Office. Apparently two were performed under Jewish ritual.

Births.

The live births registered were 3,425 legitimate and 194 illegitimate. The birth-rate consequently was 14.5. For England and Wales and in the Great Towns the rates were 15.5 and 17.3.

The illegitimate births in Croydon were 5.4 of the total compared with 5.0 in 1950, 4.9 in 1949, 6.0 in 1948, 5.5 in 1947, 6.5 in 1946 and 10.6 in 1945.

The live male births numbered 1,866, the female 1,753, being a proportion of 1,065 males to 1,000 females.

Deaths.

The deaths numbered 2,975, compared with 2,728 in 1950. For 1951 the death-rate was 11.9, for 1950 it was 10.8. The death-rate for England and Wales was 12.5, and for the Great Towns 13.4. For London the death-rate was 12.5.

There were 89 inquests held by Coroners in respect of Croydon residents during 1951 and 375 findings by Coroners after post-mortem examination without inquest.

Wards with the highest death-rate were East and Shirley (15.3), Central (14.2), and Bensham Manor (14.0). Lowest: Addington (3.0), Waddon (10.0), and West Thornton (10.6).

Still Births.

During 1951, 78 still births were registered in respect of Croydon. Of these, 46 were male babies and 32 females; 2 males and 2 females were illegitimate. The proportion of still births to living children was as 1 to 46. The still birth rate was 2.1 per cent. of the total births. The still birth rate, on the same basis as for Infant Mortality, was 21.1 per 1,000 births.

Notification of Births.

Notifications were received in respect of confinements conducted by:—

				Live Births.	Still Births.		Total.
Midwives	...	...	...	2,970	66	...	3,036
Doctors	...	...	...	943	20	...	963
				—	—		—
				3,913	86	...	3,999
				—	—		—

Accommodation for Confinement.

The following table gives information concerning the accommodation utilised for confinements:—

			Number.		Percentage.
In Private Houses	...	...	1,343	...	33.58
In Public Institutions	...	...	2,035	...	50.89
In Registered Maternity Homes			621	...	15.53
			—		—
			3,999		—

Maternal Mortality.

There were 3 deaths, compared with 2 in 1950. The maternal mortality rate was 0.81 per 1,000 births, compared with 0.53 in 1950. The deaths were caused by—

- (1) Pulmonary embolism, p.m.
- (2) Pulmonary embolism.
- (3) Toxæmia of pregnancy, p.m.

MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY FOR THE YEARS 1933—1951

Year	Births (Live and Still)	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1933	3,239	12	3.70	47
1934	3,304	13	3.93	46
1935	3,391	10	2.95	45
1936	3,373	13	3.85	41
1937	3,357	13	3.87	60
1938	3,430	3	0.87	40
1939	3,511	4	1.16	33
1940	3,031	5	1.65	39
1941	2,472	8	3.23	37
1942	3,579	12	3.35	39
1943	3,785	2	0.53	37
1944	3,680	8	2.17	44
1945	3,675	9	2.45	41
1946	4,937	3	0.61	31
1947	5,211	10	1.92	38
1948	4,597	2	0.44	27
1949	4102	5	1.22	29
1950	3787	2	0.53	26
1951	3,697	3	0.81	19

Infant Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 19 per 1,000 live births registered, being a considerable reduction on 1950, which was then the lowest previously recorded.

For the past 5 years the number of infant deaths has been 1947—194, 1948—120, 1949—116, 1950—96, and 1951—68.

Among the 68 deaths, 31 occurred in boy babies and 37 in girls. Of the births, 1,866 were males and 1,753 females. The infantile mortality rate for the two sexes was, therefore, Boys—17, Girls—21.

Sixty deaths of infants occurred in Institutions, including Registered Nursing Homes.

The following table gives the cause of death during the first month of life :—

(1) Complications of Labour—

Trauma at Birth	...	...	...	...	5
					— 5

(2) Foetal States—

Congenital Heart Malformation	...	...	...	...	2
Other Congenital Deformities	...	...	...	...	2
Atelectasis, etc.	...	...	...	...	4
Hæmorrhagic Disease of Newborn	...	...	...	...	5
					— 13

(3) Prematurity	...	...	...	...	25
					— 25

(4) Post-Natal Causes	...	...	...	...	4
					— 4
					—
					47
					—

	Percentage Deaths under 1 year per Total Infantile Deaths.		Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Premature Births	45.8	38.2	11.9	7.19
Respiratory Diseases	18.8	14.7	4.9	2.76
Infectious Diseases	1.1	1.5†	0.3	0.28
Atelectasis, Debility and Marasmus	6.3	7.4	1.6	1.38
Diseases of Digestion	10.4	2.9*	2.7	0.55
Injury at Birth and Congenital	9.4	25.0	2.4	4.70

†This was a death due to Whooping Cough

*These deaths were due to Diarrhoea 1 and Gastritis 1.

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR, ARRANGED IN DAYS, WEEKS AND MONTHS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1st day.	2nd day.	3rd day.	4th day.	5th day.	6th day.	7th day.	1st-2nd wk.	2nd-3rd wk.	3rd-4th wk.	Under 1 mth.	1-2 mths.	2-3 mths.	3-4 mths.	4-5 mths.	5-6 mths.	6-7 mths.	7-8 mths.	8-9 mths.	9-10 mths.	10-11 mths.	11-12 mths.	TOTAL.
All Causes	29	5	—	3	1	2	1	4	1	1	47	6	5	4	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	68
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	1	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	12
Premature Birth	20	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	25	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Atrophy, Atelectasis, Debility and Marasmus	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Injury at Birth	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals	29	5	—	3	1	2	1	4	1	1	47	6	5	4	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	68

The rate of infant mortality amongst legitimate children was 26 per 1,000 births. The rate in illegitimate children was 16 per 1,000 births.

WARD STATISTICS

WARDS.	Estimated Population	Births.	Deaths.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.	Death Rate from Six Zymotic Diseases (excluding Diarrhoea)	Death Rate from Diarrhoea.	Death Rate from Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Death Rate from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Death Rate from Heart and Circulation Diseases.	Death Rate from Cancer.	Natural Increase or Decrease of Population.
Upper Norwood ...	16862	228	199	13.5	11.8	22	0.06	—	0.77	0.24	0.18	5.75	1.96	+ 29
Norbury ...	15761	161	210	10.2	13.3	31	—	0.06	1.52	0.19	0.12	4.06	2.47	— 49
West Thornton ...	18840	221	199	11.7	10.6	18	—	—	0.85	0.21	0.05	4.62	1.59	+ 22
Bensham Manor	15751	208	221	13.2	14.0	15	—	—	1.21	0.19	—	6.66	2.98	— 13
Thornton Heath ...	17728	253	225	14.3	12.7	24	—	—	1.47	0.34	0.06	5.06	2.09	+ 28
South Norwood ...	16863	282	211	16.7	12.5	21	—	—	0.90	0.18	—	4.90	1.60	+ 71
Woodside ...	15847	222	195	14.0	12.3	23	—	0.06	2.02	0.38	—	6.44	1.96	+ 27
East and Shirley	17983	329	275	18.3	15.3	9	—	—	1.28	0.28	0.17	5.12	2.11	+ 54
Addiscombe ...	15753	224	210	14.2	13.3	13	—	—	1.40	0.06	—	5.46	2.79	+ 14
Whitehorse Manor	15946	266	217	16.7	13.6	8	—	—	1.63	0.25	0.06	4.64	2.19	+ 49
Broad Green ...	16817	250	191	14.9	11.4	20	0.06	—	0.89	0.30	0.06	4.40	1.84	+ 59
Central ...	11870	182	168	15.3	14.2	22	0.08	—	1.18	—	0.08	7.16	2.36	+ 14
Waddon ...	17491	201	178	11.5	10.2	30	0.06	—	1.14	0.29	0.06	3.95	1.20	+ 23
South ...	14778	213	192	14.4	13.0	14	—	—	0.81	0.07	—	5.21	1.97	+ 21
Addington ...	22010	379	67	17.2	3.0	21	0.05	—	0.27	—	0.05	0.86	0.41	+ 312
The Borough ...	250300	3619*	2975*	14.5	11.9	19	0.02	0.01	1.23	0.20	0.05	4.93	1.91	+ 644

* These are the corrected totals.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S TABLE OF DEATHS ACCORDING TO CAUSE, AGE AND SEX.

	Sex	0 -	1 -	5 -	15 -	25 -	45 -	65 -	75 -	Total
All Causes	M	31	15	5	12	67	359	445	499	1433
	F	38	12	8	9	60	274	394	747	1542
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	M	—	—	1	1	8	18	8	1	37
	F	—	—	—	1	7	5	2	—	15
Tuberculosis (other forms)	M	—	1	1	2	1	1	1	—	7
	F	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	5
Syphilitic diseases	M	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	9
	F	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	5
Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	M	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Meningococcal Infections	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	M	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	M	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	—	—	—	—	2	11	16	6	35
	F	—	—	—	—	—	7	15	14	36
„ „ lung, bronchus	M	—	—	—	—	4	39	21	8	72
	F	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	3	11
„ „ breast	M	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	8	20	17	8	53
„ „ uterus	F	—	—	—	—	2	12	8	1	23
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	—	—	—	—	7	30	50	37	124
	F	—	—	1	1	9	40	25	49	125
Leukaemia ; aleukaemia	M	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
	F	—	1	1	—	2	1	4	—	9
Diabetes	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	6
Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	—	—	—	1	3	28	40	57	129
	F	—	—	—	—	—	33	71	112	216
Coronary disease, angina	M	—	—	—	—	5	63	82	63	213
	F	—	—	—	—	—	32	48	53	133
Hypertension with heart disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	13	20	24	57
	F	—	—	—	—	—	8	14	23	45
Other heart diseases	M	—	—	—	2	5	27	70	159	263
	F	—	—	—	1	1	26	84	291	403
Other circulatory diseases	M	—	—	—	—	1	9	19	20	49
	F	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	44	72
Influenza	M	—	1	—	—	2	8	11	11	33
	F	—	1	—	—	—	6	9	13	29
Pneumonia	M	3	2	—	1	1	11	20	14	52
	F	7	1	—	—	2	1	13	35	59
Bronchitis	M	—	1	—	—	1	33	39	40	114
	F	—	—	1	—	2	13	23	43	82
Other diseases of respiratory system	M	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	3	11
	F	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	2	7
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	—	—	—	—	—	14	10	9	33
	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	6
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
	F	—	—	—	2	—	1	4	3	10
Nephritis and nephrosis	M	—	—	—	—	4	5	5	—	14
	F	—	—	—	1	4	3	5	3	16
Hyperplasia of prostate	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	15	21
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	F	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Congenital malformations	M	4	1	1	—	1	3	1	—	11
	F	4	1	1	—	3	4	—	—	13
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	22	2	2	3	6	24	9	17	85
	F	25	4	3	—	7	27	18	26	110
Motor vehicle accidents	M	—	1	—	1	4	3	—	—	9
	F	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	4
All Other accidents	M	—	3	—	—	3	4	2	6	18
	F	—	2	—	—	2	2	5	15	26
Suicide	M	—	—	—	1	5	7	3	1	17
	F	—	—	—	—	3	8	2	2	15
Homicide and operations of war	M	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS		69	27	13	21	127	633	839	1246	2975

Comparisons with 1950 (Registrar-General's Table).

There were three deaths from Whooping Cough (1950—2) and two from Measles (1950—2). There were again no deaths in the Typhoid group and none from Diphtheria.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis decreased by 6; those from Cancer decreased by 5; those from Pneumonia increased by 29; and an increase of 74 was also recorded in those caused by Bronchitis.

Deaths from suicide show an increase of 5, and motor vehicle accidents a decrease of 4.

The total number of deaths was 2,975 as compared with 2,728 in 1950.

The percentage of deaths under 1 year of age to the total deaths was 2.3 per cent.; deaths under 15 years, 3.7 per cent.; deaths under 65 years, 29.9 per cent.; and deaths over 65 years, 70.1 per cent. The corresponding figures for 1950 were 3.5 per cent., 4.8 per cent., 31.7 per cent., and 68.3 per cent. respectively.

The Registrar-General has continued to supply a comparability factor—0.93—by which the crude death-rate must be adjusted for comparison with other areas of the country as a whole. It will be observed that this factor is less than unity, so that the standardised, or corrected death-rate, is less than the crude death-rate. In other words, Croydon has a greater "weighting" of elderly persons than the average for the country.

CANCER.

Deaths from Cancer tabulated in the Department numbered 479 as compared with 501 in 1950; 481 in 1949; 510 in 1948; 492 in 1947; 451 in 1946; 470 in 1945; 420 in 1944; 456 in 1943; 405 in 1942 and 377 in 1941.

Death-rate per 1,000 of the population for the last 11 years are as follows:—

1941—2.04 (377)	1945—2.34 (470)	1949—1.93 (481)
1942—2.07 (405)	1946—1.93 (451)	1950—1.99 (501)
1943—2.28 (456)	1947—2.03 (492)	1951—1.91 (479)
1944—2.21 (420)	1948—2.06 (510)	

Deaths from Cancer occurred at the following Ages :—

Age period	Male	Female	Total
Under 25 years	—	4	4
25 and under 35 years ...	3	4	7
35 and under 45 years ...	10	15	25
45 and under 65 years ...	76	83	159
65 years and over	138	146	284
	227	252	479

Sites of Fatal Cancer.

Site	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of Total
Eye	1	1	2	0.417
Skin	—	2	2	0.417
Tongue and Mouth	7	—	7	1.461
Oesophagus	5	10	15	3.132
Stomach	33	35	68	14.196
Liver	2	3	5	1.044
Bowel	23	32	55	11.482
Rectum	15	14	29	6.054
Bladder	13	5	18	3.758
Prostate	19	—	19	8.370
Larynx and Pharynx	4	—	4	0.835
Uterus	—	22	22	8.730
Breast	1	53	54	21.032
Ovary	—	10	10	3.968
Pancreas	9	11	20	4.175
Gall Bladder and Duct	4	6	10	2.088
Circulatory System	—	1	1	0.209
Bones	2	4	6	1.253
Lungs	68	13	81	16.910
Kidney	3	2	5	1.044
Brain	4	2	6	1.253
Retroperitoneal	1	1	2	0.417
Thyroid Gland	—	3	3	0.626
Lymphatic Glands	1	—	1	0.209
Hodgkin's Disease	5	5	10	2.088
Leukaemia	2	9	11	2.295
Parotid Gland	1	—	1	0.209
Genital Organs	1	2	3	10.626
Undefined... ..	3	6	9	1.879
	227	252	479	

Comments on Foregoing Table.

The organs most often attacked in descending order of incidence are: In the males—the Lungs (30.0 per cent.), the Bowels and Rectum (16.7 per cent.), and the Stomach (14.5 per cent.); in females—the Breast (21.0 per cent.), the Bowels and Rectum (18.3 per cent.), the Stomach (13.9 per cent.), and the Uterus (8.7 per cent.).

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING YEAR 1951.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in the whole District.								Total cases notified in each Ward.																	Sex Distribution of Notified Cases, 1951.	
	At all Ages.	At ages—years.							Upper Norwood.	Norbury.	West Thornton.	Bensham Manor.	Thornton Heath.	South Norwood.	Woodside.	East.	Addiscombe.	Whitehorse Manor.	Broad Green.	Central.	Waddon.	South.	Addington.	Shirley			
		Under 1 year.	1—4.	5—14.	15—24.	25—44.	45—64.	65 and up.																			
Scarlet Fever	435	—	147	270	13	5	—	—	22	14	23	14	28	29	30	45	15	19	18	14	27	42	38	57	235	200	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	19	—	—	—	1	6	7	5	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	6	1	3	1	1	1	—	1	1	9	10	
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric & Paratyphoid ...	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	30	—	—	—	10	20	—	—	—	1	15	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	5	—	1	3	—	—	—	30	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Acute Poliomyelitis	9	—	2	2	1	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	5	4	
Dysentery	79	3	19	24	8	18	4	3	4	2	4	5	12	2	—	7	1	—	8	6	16	6	—	6	42	37	
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	62	2	3	7	4	14	15	17	1	—	9	4	8	—	2	5	1	4	7	2	6	5	1	7	29	33	
Food Poisoning	39	—	4	7	7	13	8	—	4	2	3	6	11	1	5	—	1	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	16	23	
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	4490	115	2421	1897	30	25	2	—	223	241	327	276	249	269	273	390	213	313	219	173	376	205	421	322	2250	2240	
Whooping Cough	699	63	368	257	4	6	—	1	17	27	49	27	25	35	43	79	24	48	41	23	59	30	134	38	344	355	
Totals	5868	186	2966	2464	78	112	36	26	272	288	433	335	336	338	354	532	258	390	300	220	488	295	597	432	2932	2936	

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[illegible]

WADDON (ISOLATION) HOSPITAL.

Report on Patients Admitted to Waddon Hospital in 1951

I am indebted to Dr. J. Linehan for the following report on infectious, etc., cases admitted to the Waddon Hospital during 1951:—

There were a total of 750 admissions of whom 78 patients were admitted as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and 672 from other infectious diseases. Where some patients were admitted from outside the Borough of Croydon, the number of patients admitted from Croydon is shown separately in brackets.

Admissions to the Tuberculosis Wards.—78 patients were admitted of whom 75 (70) were diagnosed as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. There was a total of four deaths during the year, two of whom were admitted in 1951 and two in the previous year. The average number of occupied beds in these wards was 37.

The following is a list of patients admitted to the other infectious disease wards, according to diagnosis, corrected where necessary, together with brief details relating to common infectious diseases:—

Scarlet Fever ...	328	(316)	Cervical Lymphadenitis ...	2
Measles ...	76	(73)	Gingivitis ...	1
Chicken-Pox ...	57	(47)	Ulcerative Stomatitis ...	1
Whooping Cough ...	28		Ulcerative Colitis ...	1
Mumps ...	27		Carcinoma of Cæcum ...	1
Dysentery ...	17		Intussusception ...	1
Gastro-Enteritis ...	16	(14)	Indigestion ...	1
Poliomyelitis ...	8	(7)	Teething ...	1
Food Poisoning ...	5		Tuberculous Peritonitis ...	1
Erysipelas ...	3		Cystitis ...	1
Infective Hepatitis ...	3		Cellulitis ...	1
Meningitis ...	2		Osteomyelitis ...	1
Typhoid Fever ...	1	(0)	Arthritis ...	1
Rubella ...	6		Impetigo ...	3
Malaria ...	1	(0)	Toxic Erythema ...	3
Pyrexia of Unknown Origin	1		Papular Urticaria ...	4
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1		Infectious Erythema ...	2
Tonsillitis ...	14	(13)	Purpura Simplex ...	1
Pharyngitis ...	7		Dermatitis ...	1
Pneumonia ...	7		Teething Rash ...	1
Streptococcal Sore Throat	3		Neuritis ...	1
Bronchitis ...	3		Paralytic Brachial Neuritis	1
Laryngitis ...	1		Disseminated Sclerosis ...	2
Sore Throat ...	2		Subarachnoid Hæmorrhage	1
Rheumatic Fever ...	2		Non-Patient Mothers ...	3
Influenza ...	3		Non-Patient Babies ...	1
Vincent's Angina ...	3		Sunstroke ...	1
Otitis Media ...	2			

Scarlet Fever.—Scarlet Fever remained a mild disease throughout the year. The only severe complications encountered were one case of nephritis and one of endocarditis. The incidence of otitis media was low—about 5 per cent. The total number of admissions was less than in any year since 1941, when the incidence was affected by large scale evacuation of children. The reduced number of admissions was in part due to the fact that a second ward could not be opened for these cases during the prevalent winter period, as had been done in previous years.

Measles.—1951 was a measles year. The disease became epidemic during the first five months of the year. Seventy-six cases were admitted but accommodation at the hospital unfortunately fell short of what was required. Interesting and unusual complications encountered were, one case of meningo-encephalitis, one case developing Haemophilis influenza meningitis, a case of hæmorrhagic measles in which a hæmorrhagic state was accompanied by severe renal hæmorrhage and a case of laryngeal obstruction requiring emergency tracheotomy. No fatal cases occurred.

Chicken-Pox.—Admissions were mainly from hospitals, institutions, rest centres and residential schools to control spread of infection. A few patients were severely ill. These were an adult with staphylococcal pneumonia, gangrenous chicken-pox in a child resulting in staphylococcal septicaemia and general peritonitis and chicken-pox occurring in a hydrocephalic infant in whom gangrene of the grossly distended scalp accelerated death. There was also one patient with complicating pleurisy.

Whooping Cough.—All 28 cases admitted were from the Croydon Borough. Seven patients had broncho-pneumonia and 2 had convulsions. This was the first year in which chloramphenicol was available for regular treatment of whooping cough and the results in this limited number of cases appeared to be good. It is probably significant in this connection that 1951 was the first year since 1940 in which no fatal case was encountered. In 1940, however, only 4 cases were admitted, due doubtless to the large scale evacuation of children from the Borough. As far as could be ascertained, the drug did not alter the infectivity of cases, as positive swabs could still be obtained after treatment.

Mumps.—Twenty-five of the 27 patients admitted were from residential schools, children's homes and hospitals. One patient developed pancreatitis and oophoritis while another developed mumps meningitis.

Dysentery.—Cases were, as in previous years, all of the mild Sonnè type.

Gastro-Enteritis.—There were only 16 cases admitted, mostly of a mild type. There has been a progressive decline in incidence and severity of this complaint since 1947, when there were 51 admissions and 9 deaths.

Poliomyelitis.—Only 8 patients were admitted, 4 being paralytic cases and 4 non-paralytic. In two of the paralytic cases, paralysis was transient with complete recovery. Both patients who suffered residual paralysis were adults. Of the four non-paralytic cases, two had benign lymphocytic meningitis. In one of these cases, benign lymphocytic chorio-meningitis, leptospiral infection and mumps were excluded by serological tests.

Meningitis.—Of the cases shown under this heading, one was pneumococcal and the other was secondary to an intracranial abscess, the organism not having been isolated. There were also two cases of benign lymphocytic meningitis regarded as poliomyelitis, one case of mumps meningitis, one case of measles meningo-encephalitis and one case of hæmophilis influenza meningitis complicating measles. All cases recovered.

Other Infections.—For the first year on record no case of diphtheria was admitted. Food poisoning cases were all due to *Salmonella typhi-murium* infections. The one case of typhoid fever—a man 48 years old—was admitted from Lambeth Borough. The attack was severe and despite chloramphenicol treatment continued as currently recommended for two weeks after the temperature became normal, a relapse of almost equal severity occurred requiring a second course of treatment.

The occurrence of only one fatal case in the fever wards was a record. The previous lowest number of deaths was eight in each of the years 1943 and 1944.

To this comprehensive report of Dr. Lineham, I would add that a mild type of dysentery (Sonnè dysentery) gave rise to difficulties during the year in all the Day Nurseries, and in one of the Corporation's Rest Centres. This infection may produce no signs, or very minor disturbance only in adults. In babies and young children the upset is usually of a few days duration only, but during that time the child may be quite ill. No serious or fatal cases occurred, and all responded quickly to chemotherapy.

In the Day Nurseries spread was rapid, and while strict hygienic discipline might confine the infection to one section of

a nursery, it was usually necessary to treat all staff and children with a prophylactic sulpha drug. This raised some administrative difficulties but was effective. Unfortunately, the drug of choice was in short supply and expensive. Follow-up of family contacts was effected as adult symptomless carriers tended to cause re-infection. Food handlers found infected were put off work until clear. The essential co-operation of family doctors was readily forthcoming, so that the whole family could be treated at the same time. It is probable that the infection was prevalent throughout the Borough, but it was only recognised when multiple simultaneous cases led to bacteriological examinations being performed. This is the usual history of present-day Sonn  Dysentery, and except when it occurs in closed, or semi-closed communities of young children the extent of the disability does not warrant strict control measures.

The following table shows the great improvement in mortality from tuberculosis over the last forty years.

<i>Tuberculosis (All Forms)</i> 0-15 years All ages					<i>Tuberculosis (All Forms)</i> 0-15 years All ages				
<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate per thou- sand of popula- tion</i>	<i>Number of Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate per thou- sand of popula- tion</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate per thou- sand of popula- tion</i>	<i>Number of Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate per thou- sand of popula- tion</i>
1912	33	0.66	181	1.04	1932	10	—	166	0.70
1913	48	—	202	1.13	1933	13	—	184	0.77
1914	35	—	192	1.06	1934	10	—	157	0.65
1915	46	—	245	1.38	1935	9	—	176	0.71
1916	43	—	223	1.27	1936	11	—	151	0.60
1917	50	—	256	1.37	1937	10	—	155	0.64
1918	58	—	283	1.68	1938	12	—	137	0.56
1919	38	—	217	1.18	1939	6	—	107	0.46
1920	39	—	195	1.02	1940	8	—	146	0.74
1921	29	0.57	184	0.96	1941	10	—	111	0.59
1922	30	—	209	1.09	1942	8	—	116	0.63
1923	25	—	190	0.98	1943	9	—	120	0.62
1924	18	—	188	0.96	1944	9	—	105	0.57
1925	27	—	181	0.91	1945	9	—	92	0.46
1926	27	—	208	1.01	1946	7	—	105	0.47
1927	15	—	203	0.96	1947	4	0.08	105	0.44
1928	24	—	206	0.96	1948	3	0.06	111	0.45
1929	21	—	178	0.80	1949	6	0.12	94	0.38
1930	15	—	175	0.79	1950	4	0.08	65	0.27
1931	18	0.36	177	0.75	1951	3	0.03	64	0.25

THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.

I am indebted to Dr. J. F. Heffernan, Acting Chest Physician, for the following section of the Report.

Although social conditions were different in 1951, a comparison with 1924 shows that in 1924, 96.9 per 100,000 of the population in Croydon died from all forms of tuberculosis; in 1951 the corresponding figure was 25. The years selected were six years after a major war.

The Chest Clinic, so far, has not moved and remains centrally situated in Katharine Street, where the work continues in the fields of prevention and control of tuberculosis, increasing a little each year in proportion with the rising population of the area served.

Methods of prevention and treatment move forward together, and, in fact, being interdependent, cannot be regarded separately. B.C.G. vaccination has been carried out regularly throughout the year for groups of persons at special risk; domiciliary treatment remains an important feature in the work, and chemo-therapy has been begun at home in suitable cases awaiting hospital and sanatorium beds. While at the present time the wait for a bed is considerably longer for men than for women, the position is reversed in the case of beds for major thoracic surgery, women patients having to wait four or five times as long as men.

At the time of writing the report arrangements have been nearly completed for the opening of 21 beds at Coombe Wood, for early non-infectious cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, needing observation and supervision, and for suitable cases of pleurisy.

Incidence.

183 cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis and 31 cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified on Form A during 1951 (Table I—Formal Notifications). Of these 116 males and 67 females were Respiratory cases and 15 males and 16 females were non-Respiratory. In addition, 89 Respiratory cases and 13 Non-Respiratory cases came to our notice as new cases otherwise than by notification (Table II—Supplemental Return).

The total number of new cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1951 by notification or otherwise was 316, as compared with 369 in 1950, 305 in 1949, 350 in 1948, and 354 in 1947.

272 of these were cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis; 171 in males and 101 in females. There were 23 fewer cases in males and 38 fewer in females than in 1950.

There were 9 cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis among children under 15 years as compared with 12 in 1950. The number of cases in adults was 35, compared with 24 in 1950.

Of the cases notified in 1951, 9 males died from the Respiratory form of the disease during the year, equal to 4.9 per cent. of those notified.

The incidence rate of Tuberculosis of all forms was 1.25 per 1,000 of the population; for Respiratory Tuberculosis 1.08, and for Non-Respiratory 0.17 per 1,000 population. The notification rate was 0.89 per 1,000. In 1950 the corresponding figures were 1.47, 1.32, 0.14 and 1.09 per 1,000.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

Summary of notifications during the period from 1st January, 1951, to 31st December, 1951:—

TABLE I. Formal Notifications.

AGE PERIODS	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis													
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total (all ages)
Respiratory, Males ...	1	3	1	3	1	8	11	16	18	22	17	14	1	116
Respiratory, Females ...	—	—	2	2	2	13	10	16	11	4	4	1	2	67
Non-Respiratory, Males ...	—	—	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	15
Non-Respiratory, Females	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	3	4	2	—	—	1	16

TABLE II. Supplemental Return

TOTALS	(A) 55	(B) 34	(C) 5	(D) 8
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Notification Register.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Notification Register on 31st December, 1951 :—

RESPIRATORY.			NON-RESPIRATORY.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1003	759	1762	134	120	254	2016

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW PATIENTS.**Respiratory Tuberculosis.**

During 1951, 172 of the new patients examined at the Clinic were found to be in the undermentioned stages of the disease on the first examination :—

T.B. minus (sputum negative or absent) ...	68 or 39.5%
T.B. plus 1 (early cases, sputum positive) ...	24 or 14.0%
T.B. plus 2 (intermediate cases, sputum positive)	73 or 42.4%
T.B. Plus 3 (advanced cases, sputum positive) ...	7 or 4.1%
	<hr/>
	172 100.0%
	<hr/>

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis.

There were 32 cases examined at the Clinic and found to have Non Respiratory Tuberculosis in the following forms :—

Bones and Joints	11
Abdominal	1
Other Organs	10
Peripheral Glands	10
	<hr/>
	32
	<hr/>

Ages at Death from Respiratory Tuberculosis.

Year	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	over 65	TOTAL
1945	—	1	17	28	23	6	75
1946	—	2	17	38	36	8	101
1947	—	1	14	34	31	12	92
1948	—	—	12	43	39	10	104
1949	—	2	11	38	23	15	89
1950	1	—	7	10	28	14	60
1951	—	—	2	15	21	13	51

Five cases were not notified during life. Of these, three were certified by the Coroner, after a post-mortem examination; one case died in a nursing home, and one in a fever hospital.

In 1951 the death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.25 per 1,000 population.

The rate for Respiratory Tuberculosis was 0.20 and the rate for Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis 0.05. Similar figures for 1950 were 0.24 and 0.03.

Respiratory Tuberculosis.

In 1951 the total number of deaths decreased by 13.3 per cent., compared with 1950, there being a decrease in males of 15 per cent. and in females of 10 per cent. 65.4 per cent. of the total deaths occurred in the age groups 45 and over, and 32.7 per cent. in the age groups 20—44 years. It is interesting to note that, for the first time since 1948, there was no death amongst children (1—15 years).

New cases show a decrease in males of 11.8 per cent. and of 27.3 per cent. in females, compared with 1950, that is a total decrease, compared with 1950, of 18.1 per cent. The total numbers of the new cases in 1950 were: Males 171, females 101; that is, approximately three new cases in men for every two new cases in women.

As the Mass Radiography Unit continues to visit Croydon at regular intervals and has a good response from the public, and all the facilities of the Chest Clinic have been used as much as in 1950 by the General Medical Practitioners, it can be fairly assumed that the decrease in new cases found to be suffering from Respiratory Tuberculosis is a real one.

The maintenance of the lower death rate at the low figure of 25 per 100,000 population continues to reflect the general modern advances in treatment, associated with necessary local measures to make available more beds and the rehousing of infectious cases by the Croydon Corporation.

Deaths from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis.

During 1951 thirteen deaths were certified to be due to Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis, compared with seven in 1950 and five in 1949.

Twelve of the patients died in Institutions. Eight of them were not notified during life.

The deaths were due to:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tuberculous Meningitis	3	2	5
Renal Tuberculosis	1	—	1
Tuberculous Peritonitis	2	1	3
Miliary Tuberculosis	2	1	3
Lupus Vulgaris of Mouth and Throat	—	1	1
Totals	8	5	13

Co-ordination with Medical Practitioners and the Health Department.

During the year 104 children were referred by the School Medical Service, and 37 cases from the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Public Health Department.

95 per cent. of all notified cases were examined at the Clinic or were seen at the request of the medical attendant at the patient's home, as compared with 92 per cent. in 1950 and 96 per cent. in 1949.

Extra Nourishment.

Provision of special nourishment in the form of milk was granted to 11 selected cases for varying periods during the year, and 6 cases were in receipt of extra nourishment at the end of the year.

Residential Treatment.

235 males, 216 females and 30 children were admitted to Residential Institutions during 1951.

At the end of the year there were 27 beds occupied in the Cheam Sanatorium, North Cheam, compared with 52 at the end of 1950 and the normal 94 beds pre-war.

The Regional Hospital Board has taken over a further number of beds in the Sanatorium for the use of patients from other areas.

The Chest Clinic and Home Visiting.

1,549 new cases were examined during the year. 195 were found to be definitely tuberculous.

The total number of attendances for examination at the Chest Clinic was 12,905. There were also 6,802 attendances by patients for collapse therapy.

The Clinic doctors paid 267 home visits and the Tuberculosis Visitors 3,851 visits for Clinic purposes. In addition, the Tuberculosis Visitors made 387 primary visits for the purposes of the Notification Register.

Patients requiring home nursing or surgical dressings are attended to by the nurses from the Croydon Nursing Service, by arrangement with that organisation. Their assistance is a valuable adjunct in the care of domiciliary cases.

Contact Examination.

The contacts of definite cases are urged to attend the Clinic for examination (and subsequent supervision). This is an important preventive measure. During the year 562 contacts were examined. Of these, 9 were considered to be tuberculous. This is equal to a tuberculosis rate per 1,000 contacts of 16 compared with 1.25 per 1,000 of the general population. In addition there were 8 found to be tuberculous who had been under observation from previous years.

The Clinic Register of Cases.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis under the supervision of the Clinic at the end of the year was 1,691. This is equivalent to 6.7 persons per 1,000 of the population.

During the year 58 Clinic cases died. Of this number ten or 17.2 per cent. were seen for the first time in 1951.

The following table gives a summary of the work done in connection with the Clinic:—

No. of persons on Clinic Register, January 1st, 1951	1,799
„ patients examined for the first time excluding 95 inward transfers, <i>i.e.</i> , patients removed from other areas	2,111
„ visits paid by Clinic doctors to homes of patients	267
„ visits paid by Clinic doctor to local Hospitals	312
„ patients examined by Clinic doctors in local Hospitals	1,552
„ visits paid to homes of patients by Tuber- culosis Visitors	4,238

Attendances of patients at the Clinic—

Men	4,992
Women	4,450
Children	3,463
Total	12,905

No of X-Ray films taken	7,542
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Number of persons on the Clinic Register on the 31st December, 1951:—

Cases of Tuberculosis	1,691
Cases under observation and not yet diagnosed	323

Re-Housing of Tuberculosis Patients.

Thirty-two families were re-housed specifically on the grounds of the presence of infective tuberculosis, so that the patient could have a separate bedroom.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

During 1951 a number of sessions were held for B.C.G. vaccination. 65 contacts were successfully vaccinated, also 68 nurses and three members of a hospital staff.

The response of parents of children who have been in contact with an infectious case, usually a member of the family, has been good. Only a few exceptional cases have turned down the offer of preventive vaccination.

Included in 1951 figures for successful B.C.G. vaccination were seven new born babies.

Switzerland.

So far, only two patients from the Croydon area have been sent to Switzerland under the scheme for the treatment of certain cases of respiratory tuberculosis in Swiss sanatoria.

X-Ray Service.

In addition to the routine work of the Chest Clinic, the facilities at the Clinic are used for X-ray examination of staff coming in contact with children, such as teachers, the staff at nursery schools, residential schools and homes, and also other staff on appointment, as requested by the Medical Officer of Health.

With the increasing work of the Chest Clinic, combined with these additional services, the number of X-ray films used will tend to increase correspondingly, although, in view of the shortage, every effort is made to economise in the use of films.

During the period under review, Dr. J. C. McMillan was the Chest Physician, and I record the loss suffered by his sudden and untimely death.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

I am also indebted to the Medical Director of the Surrey Area of the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board Mass Radiography Unit for the following particulars of persons examined and of abnormalities found:—

	No. of Persons examined.	Active Pulmonary Tuber- culosis.	Inactive Pulmonary Tuber- culosis.	Non- Tuberculous Conditions.
Croydon district ...	11,894 ...	14 ...	401 ...	410

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE FOR 1951

Report of After-Care Almoner (Miss Bridger).

Arrangements were basically the same as in 1950, statutory and voluntary services working in conjunction with each other.

Special grants continued to be paid through the National Assistance Board to patients who had lost income in order to undergo treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis. On December 31st, 1950, there were 189 patients in receipt of these grants which are arranged through co-operation between myself and the N.A.B. During 1951 161 new cases were referred and 146 cases ceased to need assistance, leaving a total of 204 receiving the allowances at December 31st, 1951. Of the cases ceasing to receive these grants, 19 died, 73 returned to work, 37 were no longer in need of assistance on admission to hospital, and 17 were either awarded pensions or left the district. In addition to these regular weekly allowances, special grants to cover unforeseen needs were obtained in 92 cases. These were mainly to enable relatives to visit patients in distant sanatoria, to help patients and their families with clothing or with removal expenses when they were re-housed.

Assistance in kind continued to be given by the After-Care Committee in the form of the loan of beds and bedding to 27 patients. This is particularly valuable in so far as it enables the patient to begin treatment immediately with a measure of isolation, and minimises the risk of infection on his return from Sanatorium. Free milk has also been supplied through the Council's scheme to those patients whose incomes fall below a certain level.

Voluntary agencies have continued their much valued co-operation in supplementing statutory relief. £130 was raised from voluntary sources, such as ex-Service funds, British Red Cross, trade and professional organisations and local charities, by appealing on individual cases. This money covered extra comforts for the patient, wireless licences, holidays for the family or help with furnishing the home after rehousing.

For the married women patients, their chief worry is the care of their children whilst they undergo a prolonged spell of treatment. In 42 cases home help was arranged to enable the mother of a family to have bed rest at home. Where children could not be cared for by relatives, arrangements have had to be made with

the Children's Officer for them to be boarded-out with foster parents or admitted to Residential Nurseries. In all, 17 children have been accommodated.

From the male patient's point of view, his biggest problem on his discharge from Sanatorium is often the difficulty of finding suitable employment. With co-operation from a man's employers it is often possible to secure sufficient adjustment in hours or working conditions to enable him to resume his former occupation. Where this is not possible, the Ministry of Labour gives help and advice under the Disabled Persons Act. 53 people were registered as disabled and for 29 of these, training in a different occupation was arranged. There are now three men working at the Bermondsey Remploy Factory for tuberculous patients and five at the Waddon Remploy Factory. These men are severely handicapped and unfit to work under normal industrial conditions.

Arising out of these activities, 428 home visits were paid.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Arrangements of the Occupational Therapy Scheme, inaugurated in 1949, continued unchanged. Number of attendances increased slightly, and many more people bought materials through the scheme for use at home.

Progress can be estimated by comparing the takings of 1950 (£41 18s. 0d.) with a total of £82 13s. 1d. payment received in 1951.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Special Clinic, General Hospital, Croydon, during the year ended the 31st December, 1951.

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Ttls.
1. Number of patients on 1st January under treatment or observation	49	84	1	—	18	46	68	130	198
2. Number of patients removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	—	—	—	—	20	18	20	18	38
3. Number of patients dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of those under Item 4) suffering from :—									
(a) Syphilis, primary	7	1	—	—	—	—	7	1	8
(b) „ secondary	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
(c) „ latent in 1st year of infection	5	4	—	—	—	—	5	4	9
(d) „ cardio-vascular	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
(e) „ of the nervous system	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4	8
(f) „ all other late or latent stages	9	6	—	—	—	—	9	6	15
(g) „ congenital (under 1 year)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(h) „ „ (over 1 year)	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
(i) Gonorrhoea	—	—	32	6	—	—	32	6	38
Other conditions :—									
(j) Chancroid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(k) Lymphogranuloma inguinale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(l) Granuloma venereum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(m) Non-gonococcal urethritis (males only)	—	—	—	—	51	—	51	—	51
(n) Any other conditions requiring treatment	—	—	—	—	25	81	25	81	106
(o) Conditions not requiring treatment	—	—	—	—	201	505	201	505	706
(p) Conditions remaining undiagnosed at 31st December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Number of patients dealt with for the first time who have been transferred from other Centres (civil or Service) or from practitioners approved under Ministry of Health Circular 2226	1	3	—	—	2	2	3	5	8
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4	77	109	33	6	317	652	427	767	1194
5. Number of patients suffering from syphilis and gonorrhoea discharged after completion of treatment and the final tests of cure, or who were diagnosed as "other conditions"	35	30	26	4	307	621	363	655	1023
6. Number of patients suffering from :—									
(a) Syphilis who defaulted after completion of treatment, but before final discharge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Gonorrhoea who defaulted before 3 months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Gonorrhoea who defaulted after 3 months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Number of patients who ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were suffering from :—									
(a) Acquired syphilis of less than 1 year's duration	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
(b) Acquired syphilis of more than 1 year's duration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Congenital syphilis (under 1 year)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) „ „ (over 1 year)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Gonorrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Number of patients under treatment or observation known to have died :—									
(a) From syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) From treatment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) From other causes	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7 AND 8	37	31	26	4	307	621	370	656	1026

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		TOTALS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7 AND 8 (brought forward)	37	31	26	4	307	621	370	656
9. Number of patients transferred to other Centres or Institutions or to private practitioners ...	7	7	7	2	6	4	20	13
10. Number of patients remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December ...	33	71	—	—	4	27	37	98
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 AND 10 ...	77	109	33	6	317	652	427	767
(These totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4)								
11. Number of patients included in Item 7 who failed to complete one course of treatment of either penicillin or of arsenic and bismuth and were suffering from :—								
(a) Acquired syphilis of less than 1 year's duration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Acquired syphilis of more than 1 year's duration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Congenital syphilis of less than 1 year's duration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Congenital syphilis of more than 1 year's duration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Number of attendances :—								
(a) for individual attention by the medical officers ...	2109	2249	382	87	2891	2616	5382	4952
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., dressings, etc. ...	862	1481	—	21	807	1391	1669	2893
TOTAL ATTENDANCES ...	2971	3730	382	108	3698	4007	7051	7845
13. Number of patients suffering from congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age ...	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
14. Pathological Work :—	Microscopical		Cultural		Serum		Cerebro. Spinal Fluid	
	for Syphilis	for G'n'rh.			for Syphilis Wt. & Kahn	for G'n'rh.		
(a) Number of specimens examined at, and by the medical officer of, the Treatment Centre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Number of specimens from patients at the Treatment Centre sent to a pathological laboratory ...	5	685	739	724	294	59		
15. Contacts attending for examination through the agency of :—	Syphilis (less than 1 year)		Syphilis (more than 1 year)		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(a) Patients ...	4	1	1	1	3	—	51	—
(b) Health Visitor or Social Service Worker ...	9	5	4	7	10	3	54	—
TOTALS ...	13	6	5	8	13	3	105	—

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AREAS IN WHICH THE PATIENTS RESIDED.**

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings	Croydon	Surrey	Kent	London	Total
Number of cases from each area included under the following headings in Item 3:—					
Syphilis	35	6	5	3	49
Gonorrhoea	22	8	4	4	38
Other Conditions	655	105	65	38	863
TOTALS	712	119	74	45	950

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

During the year 3,572 cases were seen at the Ante-Natal Clinics, of which 2,853 were new cases. A total of 27,115 attendances was recorded, and 1,510 cases were seen at the Post-Natal Clinics (1,478 new cases) and 1,815 attendances recorded.

Every effort has been made to foster close co-operation between all concerned with maternal care as outlined in my report for last year.

Mothercraft instruction classes became firmly established, and at times more applications were outstanding than could be included in current lectures. Relaxation exercise sessions were also increased in response to demand.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

Premature Babies.

Arrangements have been made for premature infants born in Private Nursing Homes or at home to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health each week to enable the Health Visitors to follow them up when they return home.

(1) Number of premature babies notified during 1951 who were born—

(i) at home	66
(ii) in private nursing homes ...	7
(iii) in hospital	124

(2) The number of those born at home—

who were nursed entirely at home ...	65
who died during the first 24 hours ...	—
who survived at the end of one month ...	65

(3) The number of those born in private nursing homes—

who died during the first 24 hours ...	—
who survived at the end of one month ...	6

(4) Number of those born in hospital—

who died during the first 24 hours ...	15
who died before the 28th day	10
who survived at the end of one month ...	99

(The hospital statistics provide for the inclusion of out of the Borough cases).

CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER.

The Croydon Association for Moral Welfare continued to act for the Corporation and received payment on a capitation basis for cases dealt with by their Social Worker. The Corporation also paid hostel fees in respect of approved cases for whom such accommodation was required. During the year under review

90 cases were dealt with by the Social Worker.

14 cases were admitted to hostels.

21 cases were temporarily accommodated at Glazier House (the Croydon Home of the Moral Welfare Association).

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Their work continued unchanged and attendances were well maintained. It might be thought that with the fall in the infant mortality rate these centres had fulfilled the task they set out to perform. They are still essential to give advice on the upbringing of children, and all that is different is that emphasis can now be laid on promoting healthy minds and bodies, in place of dealing with the prevention of disease and death.

Some of the centres are held in buildings which are inconvenient and alternative premises were found for Spring Park. Some 200 Voluntary Workers continue to give invaluable help to the medical and health visitor staffs. It is a pleasing feature to be able to report on this continued combination of voluntary and municipal effort.

DAY NURSERIES.
Attendances at Day Nurseries, 1951.

	* Cold-harbour House.	White-horse Road.	† Mayday Road.	Morland Road.	Ritchie Road.	New Addington.	Euston Road.	Bensham Grove.
Date opened	23/2/42	1/6/42	1/6/42	8/3/43	23/11/43	28/3/44	15/5/44	21/3/45
Capacity	80	50	50	56	50	56	50	52
Number on books at end of year	47	47	—	32	43	25	30	40
Attendances : under 2	2608	2756	786	2262	1943	1151	1233	1184
over 2	11873	6035	1599	5431	7380	4858	6047	7771
TOTAL	14481	8791	2385	7693	9323	6009	7280	8955
Number of days opened	251	155	127	255	255	254	254	254
Average daily attendance (excluding Saturdays)	57	34	19	30	37	24	29	35

* Closed December, 1951.

† Closed June, 1951

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT CENTRES—1951

	Bensham Manor, Monday, a.m.	Bensham Manor, Monday, p.m.	Boston Road, Thursday, p.m.	Brighton Road, Wednesday, p.m.	East Croydon Tuesday, p.m.	East Croydon, Friday, p.m.	Monks Hill, Tuesday, p.m.	Municipal Monday, p.m.	Municipal, Thursday, a.m.	Municipal, Thursday, p.m.	New Addington, Wednesday a.m.	New Addington, Wednesday, p.m.	Norbury, Wednesday, a.m.	Norbury, Wednesday, p.m.	St. Albans, Wednesday, p.m.	St. Albans, Friday, p.m.	St. Andrews, Monday, p.m.	St. Jude's Hall, Tuesday, a.m.	St. Jude's Hall, Tuesday, p.m.	St. Oswald, Thursday, a.m.	St. Oswalds, Thursday, p.m.	Selhurst, Wednesday, p.m.	Shirley, Thursday, p.m.	South Croydon, Thursday, p.m.	South Norwood, Tuesday, p.m.	South Norwood, Friday, p.m.	Spring Park Monday, p.m.	Upper Norwood, Monday, p.m.	Waddon, Wednesday, p.m.	West Croydon, Friday, p.m.	Woodside, Friday a.m.	Woodside, Friday, p.m.	TOTAL, 1951	TOTAL, 1950	
New cases under 1 year ...	60	113	104	84	34	118	54	145	72	131	78	200	70	110	114	74	112	51	84	57	98	65	81	96	141	150	86	200	84	72	67	119	3124	3098	
No. of Re-attendances ...	1187	1714	1654	1437	1741	1663	609	1613	1069	1928	902	1900	1235	1971	1971	1156	1836	1381	1773	1076	1572	1031	1280	1534	1784	1881	1395	2185	1190	975	1141	1538	47342	46992	
New cases over 1 year ...	11	22	19	12	17	20	41	23	16	19	45	118	15	23	15	16	17	6	4	3	19	23	24	24	20	27	34	38	30	14	8	15	735	714	
No. of Re-attendances ...	1026	1317	1175	634	1156	995	588	869	454	740	698	1376	1071	1608	1027	953	932	921	1284	808	1302	921	759	1040	1057	894	763	1405	849	797	684	967	31091	30121	
Attendances of Children 0-5	2284	3166	2952	2167	2948	2787	1292	2650	1611	2818	1723	3594	2391	3712	3127	2199	2897	2359	3145	1944	2991	2037	2144	2694	3002	2952	2278	3828	2153	1858	1900	2989	82292	80925	
Consultations with Doctor ...	849	1093	966	600	706	717	547	932	664	1036	421	1072	794	991	968	762	874	691	747	727	875	723	547	904	919	936	763	915	815	921	555	791	25898	23358	
No. of sessions ...	49	49	48	48	48	48	48	49	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	49	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	49	49	48	48	48	48	1542	1440	
EXPECTANT MOTHERS :																																			
No. of new cases ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	16	17
No. of Re-attendances ...	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	59	85
Total attendances of Expectant Mothers ...	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	75	102
Total Attendances ...	2284	3167	2955	2167	2948	2787	1292	2650	1611	2818	1723	3594	2391	3713	3127	2199	2897	2359	3148	1944	2991	2037	2144	2694	3002	2952	2278	3828	2220	1858	1900	2989	82367	81027	
Average per Session, 1951 ...	46.6	64.6	61.6	45.1	61.4	58.1	26.9	54.1	33.6	58.7	35.9	72.9	49.8	77.4	65.1	45.8	59.1	49.1	65.6	40.5	62.3	42.4	44.7	56.1	62.5	61.5	46.5	78.1	46.3	38.7	39.6	56.0	53.4	—	
Average for Session, 1950 ...	43.9	74.7	57.4	26.3	72.5	61.8	21.1	63.4	40.9	56.3	—	67.0	55.7	74.2	71.9	54.6	63.6	43.1	79.8	50.5	59.3	41.4	45.1	79.3	65.5	61.0	—	80.9	42.8	46.9	42.6	57.7	—	56.3	



DENTAL TREATMENT

Maternity and Child Welfare Patients.

Expectant and nursing mothers requiring dental attention are referred by Medical Officers attending Municipal Ante- and Post-Natal Clinics. In the case of children below school age reference comes chiefly from Infant Welfare Centres; an appreciable number of applications continue, however, to be received from Day Nurseries and similar institutions still in operation.

Since the commencement of the National Health Service all those attending ante-natal clinics are automatically referred for a routine dental examination, unless they are in the habit of attending their own dental practitioner. Though as yet not all those referred avail themselves of this opportunity, it is felt that the practice is a good one and should be adhered to as far as possible.

For the third year in succession there has been a reduction in the number of expectant and nursing mothers undergoing attention at the Local Authority's Dental Clinics. This has come about partly as a result of the continued fall in the birth-rate since the post-war peak period, and also on account of the introduction of alternate sources of treatment by the Health Act of 1946. Whilst it is too early to assess whether these effects will be permanent, it seems likely that, provided reasonable priority can be given by private practitioners the major part of this work will continue to be dealt with outside the Municipal schemes.

In contrast with the ante-natal work recent legislation has done little to diminish the responsibilities of the local services in respect to the pre-school child, and attendances on this side have continued to show a healthy upward trend. A contributing cause in this respect is the fact that the majority of private practitioners are already fully occupied in dealing with adult require-

ments, and find difficulty to offer adequate facilities for patients of this type. In addition to this due credit should be accorded to those officiating at Welfare Centres for their continued efforts in bringing defects to the notice of parents and arranging for subsequent visits to the clinic.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

The total number of expectant and nursing mothers referred from all sources was 393 compared with 570 in 1950. For the first time fewer cases were notified from ante-natal clinics than by the Municipal Midwives Service. With certain limited exceptions

fewer cases were also referred from Welfare Centres. Though all those applying for treatment received appointments to attend the Dental Clinic, absenteeism continues to be rather high and some 30 per cent. failed to appear for their oral examination.

Expectant mothers examined for the first time numbered 268 against 424 last year. Of these, 75.4 per cent. were seen during the first six months of pregnancy, compared with 84.7 per cent. previously recorded. Despite this slight decline the year's figures are still substantially high, and have no doubt to some extent been influenced by failure in keeping "initial" appointments. It is also significant that certain of those attending at later stages of their confinements did so as the result of pain or discomfort, which might have been avoided had treatment been sought at an earlier date.

There has been a further decrease in the amount of work carried out for nursing mothers. To a certain extent this is the outcome of the steady emphasis on the importance of treatment being carried out during the ante-natal period; in this respect a limited decline may be regarded as a measure of the success of the scheme. In the case of recent returns, figures are too low to afford any reasonable assessment of present requirements; it would appear, however, that such patients are adequately "served" in other quarters.

Only 13 nursing mothers visited the clinic during the current year, compared with 17 in 1950.

Treatment.

Including those continuing treatment from the previous year, 297 mothers were dealt with, compared with 476 in 1950. Though the volume of work decreased, appointments were well kept, and there would appear to be a greater appreciation of the importance of preserving the natural dentition.

As in the previous year there has also been a noticeable decrease in the need for wholesale removal of teeth; though it is unlikely that this represents a universal picture, it seems probable that a great many previously suffering from chronic oral sepsis have already received attention through the General Practitioners Dental Service and thus do not come the way of the Clinic.

The Pre-School Child.

The total number of children referred from all sources during the year was 862, compared with 641 in 1950. The fact that this increase was achieved despite the closure of certain Day Nurseries which to date have provided a useful "field" of supervision, reflects great credit on all concerned in this work, and it is hoped that the present position can be maintained. Though the "passing" of these Nurseries is to be regretted, it is possible that the inauguration of further Nursery Classes at Primary Schools will to some extent offset these effects until the introduction of permanent Nursery Schools.

As stated previously, the major problem in this branch of dentistry is to gain access to these children during the critical three to four-year period when systematic inspection should be commenced. In practice it is found that even "enlightened" parents are too prone to be guided by their own visual observations, with the inevitable result that many cavities are found to be beyond repair when eventually brought to notice. The condition in the mouths of certain children at their first school inspection is a constant reminder of the fact that until a far greater degree of supervision can be exercised during the pre-school period, there can be no satisfactory solution to the problem of safeguarding the foundation teeth.

Treatment

The following summary shows particulars of the work accomplished :—

	Expectant Mothers.	Nursing Mothers.	Total.	Young Children.
New Cases Examined	268	13	281	743
Re-treated	16	—	16	119
Total	284	13	297	862

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Young Children
Attendances	633	1103
Fillings	161	327
Extractions	337	570
Gas Cases	67	234
Local Anaesthesia	129	40
Scaling and Gum Treatment	99	10
Dressings	170	368
Denture Dressings... ..	164	—
Silver Nitrate	—	456
Treatments Completed	174	469

Number of Sessions (treatment) 169

Dentures Fitted 35

Dentures Repaired 11

The Centres at which patients were examined, or from which they were referred, are given in the following list:—

		Mothers	Young Children			Mothers	Young Children
Ante-Natal Clinic ...	...	177	—	Bensham Manor ...	...	—	23
Municipal Midwives ...	...	216	—	St. Andrew's ...	...	—	14
Welfare Centres :				Waddon ...	...	—	23
Municipal ...	...	—	35	Shirley ...	...	—	3
East Croydon ...	...	—	6	Boston Road ...	...	—	13
Upper Norwood ...	...	—	11	Norbury ...	...	—	7
West Croydon ...	...	—	22	Holy Trinity ...	...	—	8
South Norwood ...	...	—	9	Addington ...	...	—	38
South Croydon ...	...	—	15	Sussex Rd., West			
St. Alban's ...	...	—	19	Wickham ...	...	—	1
Woodside ...	...	—	23	Spring Park ...	...	—	4
St. Oswald's ...	...	—	20	Day Nurseries ...	...	—	62
St. Jude's ...	...	—	20	Referred by Dental			
Monks Hill Estate ...	...	—	5	Officers ...	...	—	481

Mothers : 393. Young Children : 862. Total : 1,255

Special Table for the Ministry of Health (See Circular 42/51).

(a) Numbers provided with Dental Care

	Examined.	Needing Treatment.	Treated.	Made Dentally Fit.
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	297	297	292	174
Children under Five ...	862	795	795	469

(b) Forms of Dental Treatment provided :

	Ex-trac-tions.	Anaesthetics.		Fill-ings.	Scalings or Scaling and gum treat-ment.	Silver Nitrate treat-ment.	Dress-ings.	Radio-graphs	Dentures provided.	
		Local	Gen-eral.						Com-plete.	Par-tial.
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	337	129	67	161	99	—	170	6	12	23
Children under Five	570	40	234	327	10	456	368	—	—	—

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The Corporation employ directly 1 Superintendent and 19 Domiciliary Midwives. 10 Midwives are recognised by the Central Midwives' Board to have pupils for the second three months of their Part II C.M.B. training. The work of the Municipal Midwives was as follows:—

- 1.—The number of maternity deliveries by Municipal Midwives on the district that attended the Lodge Road Ante-Natal Clinic in the year 1951 ... 1,322
- 2.—The number of spontaneous deliveries ... 1,303
- 3.—The number of forceps deliveries ... 19
- 4.—The number of live births ... 1,313
- 5.—The number of stillbirths ... 9 (7+1 set of twins)
- 6.—The number of neo-natal deaths ... 2
- 7.—and the weight of each baby ... (1)—6 lbs. 8 ozs.
Found dead in bed.
(2)—8 lbs.
Found dead in bed.
- 8.—The number of premature live born infants treated in their own homes, and their weights and ultimate result ... 15+3 sets of twins.
 - (1) 36 weeks—4 lbs. 8 ozs. ... 14th day—4 lbs. 12 ozs.
 - (2) 38 weeks—4 lbs. ... Transferred Mayday.
 - (3) 36 weeks—5 lbs. 8 ozs. ... Transferred Mayday, died later.
 - (4) 36 weeks—4 lbs. 12 ozs. ... 14th day—4 lbs. 4 ozs., Transferred H.V.
 - (5) 38 weeks—4 lbs. 8 ozs. ... 14th day—5 lbs. 4 ozs.
 - (6) 35 weeks—4 lbs. 6 ozs. ... 14th day—5 lbs. 8 ozs.
 - (7) 34 weeks—4 lbs. 8 ozs. ... Transferred Mayday, died.
 - (8) 37 weeks—5 lbs. 8 ozs. ... 14th day—6 lbs.
 - (9) 36 weeks—5 lbs. ... 14th day—6 lbs.
 - (10) 32 weeks—4 lbs. 4 ozs. ... Transferred Mayday.
 - (11) 36 weeks—4 lbs. 4 ozs. ... 14th day—5 lbs. 4 ozs.
 - (12) 27 weeks—not weighed ... Transferred Mayday.
 - (13) 36 weeks—4 lbs. ... 14th day—4 lbs. 6 ozs.
 - (14) 36 weeks—3 lbs. 8 ozs. ... Transferred Mayday.
 - (15) 28 weeks—3 lbs. 8 ozs. ... Transferred Mayday.
- Twins:—
 - (1) 34 weeks—4 lbs. 4 ozs. ... Transferred Mayday, one died.
5 lbs.
 - (2) 38 weeks—6 lbs. ... 14th day—6 lbs. 4 ozs.
5 lbs. ... 14th day—5 lbs. 8 ozs.
 - (3) 36 weeks—5 lbs. ... 14th day—5 lbs. 8 ozs.
5 lbs. 12 ozs. ... 14th day—6 lbs. 12 ozs.
- 9.—The number who received Gas and Analgesia 1,235
- 10.—The number of cases of P.P.H. ... 14
6 remained at home
8 transferred Mayday
- 11.—The number of cases of manual removal of placenta ... None.
- 12.—The number who received blood transfusion ... 4
- 13.—The number of cases to which the Emergency Obstetric Service was called ... 5
- 14.—The number of patients sent into Mayday Hospital ... 183 transferred during the A.N. period.
79 sent in during and after delivery.

- | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------|
| 15.—The number of cases of toxæmia of pregnancy treated at home | ... | ... | ... | ... | No Midwifery cases. |
| 16.—The number of cases of prolonged labour (over 24 hours) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| 17.—The number of breech deliveries:— | | | | | |
| In primipara | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 (1 Midwifery, 2 Maternity). |
| In multipara | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 (4 Maternity). |
| 18.—The number of twins delivered in their own homes and the weights of the babies | ... | | | | 4 sets. |
| (1) 34 weeks—4 lbs. 4 ozs. and 5 lbs. | | | | | |
| (2) 38 weeks—6 lbs. and 5 lbs. | | | | | |
| (3) 36 weeks—5 lbs. and 5 lbs. 12 ozs. | | | | | |
| (4) 36 weeks—4 lbs. 8 ozs. and 4 lbs. S.B. | | | | | |
| 19.—The number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia.— | | | | | |
| Genital | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Extra-Genital | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| 20.—The number of congenital malformation | | | | | 6 |

One Maternal death, 10th day.—Pulmonary Embolism (Maternity case).

Number of Stillbirths 9 (7 + 1 set of twins) Number of Premature births 15 + 3 sets of twins

Ante-Natal Clinic Attendances (Lodge Road)—

January ...	548	May ...	529	September ...	446
February ...	520	June ...	644	October ...	522
March ...	660	July ...	489	November ...	650
April ...	552	August ...	545	December ...	451

6556

Addington 1979 + 124 Post Natal = Total 2103

Midwife	Mileage	Deliveries	Midwifery		Maternity		Gas and Air	Ante-Natal Visits		Post-Natal Visits		Bookings	Office Booking	Home Visits
			Normal	Abnormal	Normal	Abnormal		Midwives	Pupils	Midwives	Pupils			
1	1833	3	—	1	2	—	3	15	—	173	—	—	—	14
2*	3340	83	47	2	33	1	65	607	465	772	1141	160	144	52
3	Bicycle	45	17	—	26	2	44	326	—	748	—	58	36	42
4*	2290	75	53	7	13	2	73	370	287	962	905	99	88	28
5*	4534	94	61	1	31	1	93	455	326	1277	1001	90	45	36
6	Bicycle	24	13	—	10	1	23	107	—	357	—	—	25	—
7*	1671	93	90	—	3	—	88	243	77	1212	1044	150	116	4
8*	5507	122	86	3	29	4	118	1015	67	1567	447	127	121	19
9*	5284	71	44	3	22	2	65	519	267	1126	982	111	105	52
10*	1883	28	18	1	9	—	22	185	234	404	512	43	44	19
11	Bicycle	59	31	3	24	1	57	248	—	1171	—	79	62	62
12	Bicycle	54	26	—	26	2	50	257	—	861	—	—	40	39
13*	3895	102	67	1	34	—	92	304	311	1127	1064	124	136	91
14	1183	79	46	2	26	5	74	242	—	825	—	77	78	47
15*	Bicycle	84	62	2	19	1	76	493	207	1137	1033	123	100	42
16	Bicycle	47	31	1	13	2	44	239	—	729	—	65	55	65
17*	Bicycle	69	52	1	16	—	69	263	245	990	1084	112	104	37
18	Bicycle	71	48	1	22	—	67	157	—	823	—	60	59	63
19*	Bicycle	65	41	1	23	—	60	351	154	1009	893	75	63	66
20	Bicycle	32	24	—	6	2	30	161	—	510	—	48	37	46
21	Bicycle	22	17	—	5	—	22	126	—	345	—	15	14	5
Total	31420	1322	874	30	392	26	1235	6683	2640	18125	10106	1616	1472	829

* Midwives with Pupil Midwives.

1. Asst. Superintendent. 6. Left 5/51 10. On sick leave since 6/51. 21. Commenced 8/51.

The following table gives the details of the reasons for Midwives summoning medical aid:—

FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY.

Abortion	12	Other Causes	12
			<hr/> 24

FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING LABOUR.

Breech	3	Premature Labour	4
Foetal Distress	3	Malpresentation	3
			<hr/> 13

Delayed Labour.

Prolonged and obstructed			25
---------------------------------	--	--	----

Hæmorrhage.

Ante-partum	4	Post-partum	6
			<hr/> 10

Other Causes.

Adherent and Retained Placenta	7	Torn Perineum	104
			<hr/> 111

FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING PUERPERIUM.

Pyrexia	17	Pain in Breasts	4
Pain in Legs	14	Other causes	36
			<hr/> 71

FOR COMPLICATIONS IN REGARD TO THE BABY.

Inflammation of Eyes	37	Still Birth	1
Feebleness	1	Other causes	31
Premature Birth	5		<hr/> 75

329

In accordance with Rule 33 of The Central Midwives' Board the following reasons for the discontinuance of breast feeding were received:—

Illness of Mother	19
Defects of lactation	177
Other causes	34

Total ... 230

Midwives Acts, 1902-51.

The number of Midwives who notified their intention to practise as midwives or maternity nurses, within the Borough (including those in hospitals) and who were practising at the end of the year was 80. All these were trained and held the certificate of the Central Midwives' Board. The Medical Supervisor of Midwives visits midwives in private practice and nursing homes.

SUPPLY OF MATERNITY OUTFITS

Cases dealt with by the Midwifery Service were supplied with Maternity Outfits and a few sets were issued to cases under the care of independent midwives, giving a total of 1,450 issued during the year.

Visits Re	Asher Left, 31/5/51	Baker	Beaumont Left 21/6/51	E. Biggs	H. Biggs Left 20/6/51	Bird	Bliet	Devaney	Early	Eldridge	Elliot	Emms Comm. 13/8/51	Griggs	Hall	Hinton	Johns	Lucy	Morton Comm. 1/6/51	Muirre Left 19/5/51	Partridge	Rowlings Comm. 7/5/51	Treadle Left 31/5/51	Thelton	Thompson	Toner	Toripet Comm. 1/6/51	Vince	Warman	Webb	Weller	Weston	Wilson	Wybrow	Total, 1951	Total, 1950	
Infants under 1 year—																																				
First Visits	54	92	31	114	67	109	147	206	101	134	139	58	120	180	168	35	116	86	45	126	82	77	119	99	139	76	114	156	145	141	152	114	150	3692	3888	
Re-visits	172	473	173	532	361	691	440	728	845	788	534	244	524	874	1922	254	699	357	170	322	322	230	565	610	513	895	554	443	835	660	406	836	624	18605	18607	
Children 1—2 years—																																				
First Visits	—	4	—	7	—	15	14	108	3	5	3	4	—	1	1	2	2	8	4	14	10	2	—	3	5	9	3	2	4	4	1	4	6	248	245	
Re-visits	104	238	168	303	234	440	288	672	615	452	168	130	313	543	838	156	526	214	93	266	170	158	305	515	385	681	509	309	480	174	366	385	460	11667	12631	
Children 2—5 years—																																				
First Visits	—	5	—	5	—	1	20	134	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	6	14	13	9	2	1	1	6	6	6	12	8	3	1	3	14	275	314	
Re-visits	229	749	252	437	301	311	764	770	814	1294	398	344	699	1266	549	227	908	402	142	511	348	325	357	997	896	1147	1016	675	1055	504	883	873	1316	21759	21593	
Expectant Mothers—																																				
First Visits	3	40	5	12	1	1	16	—	20	6	19	7	8	37	7	—	1	1	1	22	15	1	2	25	54	106	30	69	38	31	17	2	7	604	1719	
Re-visits	—	2	2	5	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	36	—	143	8	—	—	4	1	2	—	262	161	
Still Births	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	13
Deaths under 1 year	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	20	32
Miscellaneous Visits	—	42	2	59	4	3	8	64	4	113	22	16	46	4	13	4	—	30	—	20	27	1	9	64	9	75	—	10	30	59	33	25	15	811	618	
Ineffective Visits	90	376	110	821	271	416	234	444	528	321	299	308	296	545	217	236	350	508	169	192	363	158	385	668	420	236	257	649	775	332	900	366	465	12705	14268	
TOTALS : 1951	653	2022	744	2295	1239	1996	1931	3126	2973	3119	1583	1113	2010	3465	3715	915	2602	1616	638	1486	1351	965	1747	3019	2430	3376	2499	2326	3370	1912	2761	2610	3057	70664		
1950	1631	2138	2886	1409	3050	2205	2356	3553	2491	2890	1826	—	2185	3495	3665	624	3111	—	2273	1508	—	2635	1397	2304	3006	—	954	1963	4003	1672	2901	3150	2441	—	*74069	

* Including Health Visitors who left in 1950.



THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS

The health of a family largely depends upon the wisdom and care of the mother. When Health Visitors were first employed by local authorities they were concerned with families where ignorance and neglect brought infant and child deaths. That they have been most successful in their efforts is unquestionable. The need today may not be so apparent or pressing as crudities have generally been removed, and it is the more insidious causes of ill-health, or maldevelopment, emotional and physical, which remain.

While variations in emphasis and training are required to deal with changing demands, the fundamental basis of the Health Visitor being first a nurse does not seem to need alteration. When, as in Croydon, the work of the Health Visitor is combined with School Nursing, the suggestion of her being only a social worker is obviously untenable.

The Health Visitor as at present trained has proved herself a most important and competent health worker, and one sees no valid reason to anticipate that she will be less effective in the future.

HOME NURSING

This service is carried out by the Croydon District Nursing Association, acting as agents of the Corporation. I am indebted to the Superintendent for the following information:—

Staff at 31-12-51

Superintendent.

2 Assistant Superintendents.

36 whole time Nurses (State Registered Enrolled assistants).

Summary of work carried out during the year under review. :—

Patients remaining on books from 1950...	...	586
New patients	... ..	4,263
		<hr/>
Total ...	...	4,849
		<hr/>

New Patients :—

Medical	... ..	2,612
Surgical	... ..	1,506
Gynaecological	... ..	97
Obstetric	... ..	48
		<hr/>
Total ...	...	4,263
		<hr/>

Specially classified :—

	Cases	Visits
Tuberculosis	113	18,190
Pneumonia	257	3,124
Maternity Complications	56	524
Infectious Diseases	17	134
Children under five years...	192	1,320

Visits :—

Termination of Cases :—

Convalescent	...	...	...	...	...	2,556
Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	622
Died	...	...	...	...	...	491
Removed for other causes	...	...	...	...	...	520
Still on books	...	...	...	...	...	660
Total						4,849

January	...	...	...	...	...	9,879
February	...	...	...	...	...	9,924
March	...	...	...	...	...	9,861
April	...	...	...	...	...	9,574
May	...	...	...	...	...	9,916
June	...	...	...	...	...	8,970
July	...	...	...	...	...	8,666
August	...	...	...	...	...	9,398
September	...	...	...	...	...	9,289
October	...	...	...	...	...	9,870
November	...	...	...	...	...	11,138
December	...	...	...	...	...	11,327

Total						117,812
-------	--	--	--	--	--	---------

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

A total of 3,459 new cases came from the following sources :—

Of these, 23 failed to return for completion of the course.

School Children 312

Children under 5 3,147

Reinforcing injections are now being recommended, just before the child starts school, and again at 10 years of age, *i.e.*, at about 5-yearly intervals. The number of such injections given during the year was 2,921.

The ensuing comparative tables give some further details :—

Year	New Cases	Completed Treatment	Failed to attend for completion of Course	Reinforcing Injections
1937	1286	1222	—	—
1938	1541	1152	—	—
1939	1020	1201	—	—
1940	428	419	—	—
1941	6639	5833	—	—
1942	6133	5511	—	—
1943	5200	4854	—	—
1944	2482	1851	—	—
1945	3174	2707	—	—
1946	3935	3934	386	32
1947	3638	3516	266	641
1948	3799	3704	95	1667
1949	4299	4216	83	2898
1950	3089	3014	75	4512
1951	3459	3436	23	2921

Origin and Source of New Cases attending.

Year	School		Pre-school	
	Total	Per cent.	Total	Per cent.
1937	928	72.2	358	27.8
1938	1179	76.5	332	23.5
1939	704	69.0	316	31.0
1940	216	50.0	212	50.0
1941	4477	67.4	2162	32.6
1942	2660	48.3	2851	51.7
1943	2818	48.1	3036	51.9
1944	531	28.7	1320	71.3
1945	281	9.4	2698	90.6
1946	789	20.0	3146	80.0
1947	588	16.2	3050	83.8
1948	334	8.8	3465	91.2
1949	548	12.7	3751	87.3
1950	587	19.0	2502	81.0
1951	312	9.0	3147	91.0

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

A total of 2,448 children were immunised against whooping cough, comprising 2,381 under school age and 67 school children.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALL-POX

A total of 4,226 persons were vaccinated against Small-pox.

	Under 1 year of age	1—4	5—14	15 or over	Total
Successful Vaccinations ...	1587	310	307	406	2610
„ Re-vaccinations ...	—	35	160	1336	1531
Insusceptible to Vaccination ...	40	4	5	36	85
					4226

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

I submit the Tenth Annual Report of the Croydon Ambulance Service, for the year ended 31st December, 1951.

During the year the Service was called upon to deal with 46,019 calls, an increase of 486 over the previous year. In this connection it should be noted that the calls for the year 1952 will be appreciably less in number, due to a standardised definition of "journey" as laid down in Ministry of Health circular 25/51, which requires a return to be submitted showing details of journeys, etc., but although the number of calls will be less the same amount of work will be carried out, and in fact, judging by the increase in the first five weeks of this year, the mileage covered will be greater.

During the year some difficulty was experienced in conveying all patients at the exact time, but the system was rearranged in order to overcome these difficulties satisfactorily.

A new Daimler was delivered to the Service in July and has proved satisfactory. Some of the ambulances are very old and uneconomical to run and in addition spares are difficult to obtain. It is hoped that these vehicles will be replaced in the near future.

In conclusion may I express my sincere thanks to the Members of the Ambulance Sub-Committee and to the Medical Officer of Health, for their help and encouragement which has been of great assistance to me in the administration of the duties of Chief Ambulance Officer.

A. L. HILL,
Chief Officer.

Calls were dealt with as follows :—

Headquarters Station, Stroud Green	...	...	29,958
No. 2 Station, Thornton Heath	...	...	5,106
No. 3 Station, South Croydon	...	...	4,854
No. 4 Station, Mayday Hospital	...	...	5,455
No. 5 Station, Waddon Hospital	...	...	646

Classification of Calls.

						Previous Year 1950
Home Accidents	...	...	...	...	531	508
Miscellaneous Accidents (Unclassifiable)					122	153
Recreational Accidents	...	...	...		142	99
School Accidents	...	...	...		134	101
Street Accidents	...	...	...		815	794
Work Accidents	...	...	...		233	284
Home Illness	...	...	...		151	160
Street Illness	...	...	...		477	484
Work Illness	...	...	...		65	73
Common Assault	...	...	...		25	25
Attempted Suicide	...	...	...		40	28
Suicide	...	...	...		20	14
Health Service Removals	...	...	...	42,401		41,706
Services refused or ambulance not required	...	...	...	217		204
					45,373	44,632

Calls taken by Waddon Hospital

(Infectious Diseases)	646	...	900
	46,019	...	45,533

The total mileage covered by ambulances and cars during the year was 366,095 miles, which is an increase of 11,074 miles over the previous year.

Analysis of Accidents, etc., for the year ended 31st December, 1951**STREET ACCIDENTS****PEDESTRIANS KNOCKED DOWN BY:—**

(1) Pedal Cycles (Adults)	...	...	...	...	...	25
" " (Children)	...	...	...	...	...	12
(2) Motor-Cycles (Adults)	...	...	...	...	...	22
" " (Children)	...	...	...	...	...	7
(3) Cars (Adults)	...	...	...	...	...	60
" (Children)	...	...	...	...	...	37
(4) Vans (Adults)	...	...	...	...	...	8
" (Children)	...	...	...	...	...	3
(5) Lorries (Adults)	...	...	...	...	...	9
" (Children)	...	...	...	...	...	5
(6) Buses (Adults)	...	...	...	...	...	8
" " (Children)	...	...	...	...	...	2
(7) Trams (Adults)	...	...	...	...	...	—
" (Children)	...	...	...	...	...	2
(8) Trade Vehicles (Adults)	...	...	...	...	...	—
" " (Children)	...	...	...	...	...	2
						202

FALLING—

(1) In the Street (Adults)	126
" " " (Children)	56
(2) Inside Buses (Adults)	8
" " (Children)	3
(3) From Pedal Cycles (Adults)	71
" " " (Children)	68
(4) From Motor-Cycles (Adults)	41
" " " (Children)	—
(5) From Cars (Adults)	3
" " (Children)	1
(6) From Lorries (Adults)	1
(7) From Buses (Adults)	33
" " (Children)	1
(8) From Taxis (Adults)	1
(9) From Trams (Adults)	1
(10) From Auto-Cycles (Adults)	2
(11) From Invalid Chairs (Adults)	1

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COLLISIONS BETWEEN VEHICLES—

(1) Cycle Crash (Adults)	9
" " (Children)	3
(2) Van Crash (Adults)	1
" " (Children)	1
(3) Car Crash (Adults)	27
(4) Motor-Cycle Crash (Adults)	18
(5) Cycle and Motor-Cycle (Adults)	15
" " " (Children)	2
(6) Cycle and Car (Adults)	30
" " " (Children)	14
(7) Cycle and Lorry (Adults)	10
" " " (Children)	4
(8) Cycle and Van (Adults)	12
" " " (Children)	3
(9) Cycle and Bus (Adults)	1
" " " (Children)	1
(10) Motor-Cycle and Car (Adults)	24
(11) Motor-Cycle and Van (Adults)	4
(12) Motor-Cycle and Bus (Adults)	3
(13) Motor-Cycle and Lorry (Adults)	9
(14) Car and Lorry (Adults)	3
(15) Car and Van (Adults)	2

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STREET ACCIDENTS TO ADULTS	589
" " " CHILDREN	226

 815

					531
HOME ACCIDENTS TO ADULTS	259
" " CHILDREN	...	...	...	...	272
					531

233

RECREATIONAL ACCIDENTS—

(1) Football (Adults)	34
" (Children)	10
(2) Rugby (Adults)	5
" (Children)	3
(3) Cricket (Adults)	6
" (Children)	4
(4) Swimming (Adults)	12
" (Children)	14
(5) Athletics (Adults)	4
" (Children)	1
(6) Squash (Adults)	1
" (Children)	1
(7) Horse Riding (Adults)	1
(8) Playing in Parks (Children)	39
(9) Boxing (Children)	1
(10) Tennis (Adults)	1
(11) Miscellaneous (Adults)	5
	<hr/>
	142

ATTEMPTED SUICIDES—

(1) Coal Gas Poisoning	13
(2) Cut Throat	5
(3) Poisoning	20
(4) Shooting	1
(5) Threw self under Car	1
	<hr/>
	40

SUICIDES—

(1) Coal Gas Poisoning	15
(2) Cut Throat	2
(3) Shooting	1
(4) Strangulation	2
	<hr/>
	20

FATAL ACCIDENTS AND ILLNESS—

(1) Certified dead at Hospital	63
(2) Certified dead at scene of Accident or Illness	17
	<hr/>
	80

ACCIDENT AND ILLNESS IN PUBLIC PLACES—

(1) Recreational Grounds (Adults)	53
" " (Children)	37
(2) Shops (Adults)	85
" (Children)	8
(3) Public Houses (Adults)	35
(4) Cinemas and Theatres (Adults)	35
" " (Children)	2
(5) Swimming Baths (Adults)	15
" " (Children)	10
(6) Railway Stations (Adults)	47
" " (Children)	4

ACCIDENTS AND ILLNESS TO ADULTS—

Home Accidents	259
Miscellaneous Accidents	73
Recreational Accidents	69
Street Accidents	589
Work Accidents	233
Home Illness	117
Street Illness	456
Works Illness	65
Common Assault	25
Attempted Suicide	40
Suicide	20
	<hr/>
	1946
	<hr/>

ACCIDENTS AND ILLNESS TO CHILDREN—

Home Accidents	272
Miscellaneous Accidents	49
Recreational Accidents	73
School Accidents	134
Street Accidents	226
Home Illness	34
Street Illness	21
	<hr/>
	809
	<hr/>

INFECTIOUS CASES CONVEYED BY WADDON HOSPITAL—

Chicken Pox	46
Diphtheria	5
Dysentery	13
Encephalitis	3
Erysipelas	4
Food Poisoning	1
Gastro-Enteritis	21
Jaundice	3
Laryngitis	1
Measles	81
Meningitis	15
Mumps	30
Pneumonia	4
Poliomyelitis	12
Puerperal Pyrexia	2
Rubella	2
Scarlet Fever	355
Septic Rash	2
Septic Throat	4
Stomatitis	1
Tonsillitis	1
Tuberculosis	8
Typhoid	1
Vincent's Angina	2
Whooping Cough	29
	<hr/>
	646
	<hr/>

HOW EMERGENCY CALLS WERE RECEIVED—

Doctor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
Passer By	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	619
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308
Householder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	641
Fire Brigade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227
Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	797
										<hr/> 2,755 <hr/>

The Gas and Air Apparatus was in demand 879 times, which necessitated vehicles travelling 44,885 miles.

316 calls were received to convey members of the Croydon Nursing Service, which entailed travelling 6,192 miles.

Conveying children to and from St. Margaret's School accounted for 4,429 miles.

CIVIL DEFENCE —Ambulance Section

Since its inception on October 5th, 1951, this Section has functioned smoothly and well, an average attendance of 16 Volunteers being maintained at each session.

Some difficulty regarding accommodation was experienced at first, but this problem has now been solved by utilising the whole of the basement at Stroud Green, for training purposes.

Lectures and practical demonstrations have been given at the weekly sessions, and in addition a number of Volunteers have been given driving tests by the Vehicle Maintenance Officer.

At the end of the year the total strength of Volunteers was 38, comprising 20 females and 18 males.

CONVALESCENCE.

The Corporation accept financial responsibility for convalescent treatment for approved cases, subject to recovery of cost according to the income of the patient. The conditions imposed are that convalescence must follow some definite illness or accident, must be recommended by a doctor, and taken at a recognised convalescent home. During the year, 92 cases were dealt with, 83 being adults (male, 25, female, 58) and 9 children. These figures do not include school children for whom arrangements are made by the Education Committee.

LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

The Corporation loan equipment and make a small weekly charge, with exemption for incomes below a certain figure. During the year the undermentioned loans were made :—

Bed Pans	211	Air Cushions	330
Bed Rests	153	Bed Cradles	23
Rubber Bed Pans ...	90	Urinals	109
Mackintosh Sheets	339	Air Beds	20
Feeding Cups	11	Dunlopillo Mattresses	2
Wheel Chairs	12	Kidney Dishes	4
Commodes	15	Bed Tables	7
Crutches ... pairs	2	Douche Can	3

DOMESTIC HELPS.

This service continued in great demand and an analysis of the work covered shows the following approximate percentages :—

Maternity Cases	37.5
Sickness	61.2
Sick Room Helpers	1.2

(1) Number of Home Helps—January 1st
and December 31st, 1951 :—

(A) Full-time	22
(B) Part-time	95

(2) Number of new applications—

(A) Maternity	625
(B) Sickness	950
(c) Sick Room Helpers ...	18

(3) Number of applications met—

(A) Maternity	...	...	564
(B) Sickness	...	...	920
(C) Sick Room Helpers	...	...	18

(4) Number of cases attended during year ... 2,020

(5) Average duration of services given—

(A) Maternity	...	...	12 days
(B) Sickness (acute cases)	...	...	10—21 days

(6) Amount recovered for services ... £4,842

(7) Rate of remuneration of "Helps " £4 18s. 5d. per week ;
 s u b s e q u e n t l y
 increased to £5 4s. 4d.
 later in the year.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

The usual continuous and detailed advice on health matters, which forms part of the daily duty for Doctors, Health Visitors, Midwives, Mental Health Workers and other Officers of the Department and certain general health propaganda features were continued. A well-constructed and attractive display panel continued on loan from the Central Council for Health Education, together with a series of topics dealing with such subjects as "Food Hygiene," "Diphtheria Immunisation," "Dental Hygiene," "Work of the Health Visitor," etc.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff have devoted much time to education on clean food handling to those concerned in canteens and the food trade, using material also prepared by the Central Council for Health Education. Two poster sites are retained in the Borough on which the Central Council's posters are also displayed.

Posters and pamphlets supplied by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, have been displayed in Infant Welfare Centres, emphasising the dangers from which babies and small children should be protected in the home.

The monthly journal, "Better Health," continued to be distributed and in great demand at Welfare Centres. Booklets and pamphlets on ante-natal care and parentcraft are supplied at the Ante-Natal Clinics.

MENTAL HEALTH.

As requested by the Ministry the following details of the service are set out :—

Administration.

The staff employed on this work comprised :— The Medical Officer of Health—in general administrative control. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health and one Assistant Medical Officer of Health (approved by the Ministry of Education for purposes of Section 53 of the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Services Regulations), as certifying Medical Officers for Mental Deficiency. 5 Duly Authorised Officers. 1 Occupation Centre Supervisor. 4 Assistant Occupation Centre Supervisors.

There is close personal contact with the Medical Officers and Social Workers of the Hospital Psychiatric O.P. Clinic, the Regional Hospital Board's O.P. Mental Deficiency Clinic and the Child Guidance Centre. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health continues to pay periodic visits to the Mental Deficiency Colony accepting the majority of Croydon cases.

Two Authorised Officers attended a nine weeks' course on "First Aid in Mental Health" arranged by the National Council of Social Services and sponsored by the National Provincial Council for Mental Welfare.

The only duty delegated to a voluntary association was the supervision of 15 mental defectives placed under guardianship in Brighton, by the Guardianship Society.

Work carried out in the Community.

On the recommendation of the Medical Staff of Warlingham Park Hospital, the Corporation accept financial responsibility for patients to stay at approved homes conducted by the Mental After-Care Association.

Four cases were so dealt with during the year.

Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

Patients dealt with under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts during 1951, are as follows :—

(a) Certified and admitted to Warlingham Park Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	50
(b) Admitted to Warlingham Park Hospital as voluntary patients	...	...	...	...	...	48

(c) Removed to Mayday Hospital under Detention Order	250
(d) Admitted to Warlingham Park Hospital as temporary patients	3
(e) Investigated and no action taken	130
(f) Urgency Orders	2
	<hr/>
	483
	<hr/>

Under the Mental Deficiency Act.

Number of known Mentally Defective Patients in the Borough :

	1950	1951
Under 5 years	46	56
Aged 5-16 years	94	108
Over 16 years	542	566
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	682	730
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Compared with 1950 the cases show an increase of 48.

Three Institution patients have died in hospital.

The cases are distributed as follows :—

	1951
In Certified Institutions	306
In Approved Homes	12
On Licence from Institutions	16
Under Statutory supervision at home ...	296
Under Guardianship	62
In Mental Hospitals	8
Observation cases	30
In "Place of Safety"	—
	<hr/>
	730
	<hr/>

During the year the Certifying Medical Officers made examinations and paid visits to the number of 120 cases. The Mental Deficiency Visitors paid 4,496 visits. 48 new cases were examined during 1951 and certified as mentally defective. 12 of these cases were recommended for the Occupation Centre and 20 were placed under statutory supervision. Eight were recommended for institutional care and eight for friendly supervision.

During 1951, 52 cases were dealt with as follows :—

	1950	1951
Sent to Certified Institutions ...	24	45
Placed under Guardianship ...	2	—
Sent to Warlingham Park Hospital	—	—

Varying Orders :

(a) Change of Guardian ...	2	2
(b) From one Institution to another ...	6	4
(c) From Guardianship to Institution ...	3	1
(d) Institution to Guardianship	1	—
(e) Orders closed ...	3	—

Thirty-four Orders were renewed during the year, six of which were Guardianship.

Seven children were admitted to the Occupation Centre during 1951. Five left or were excluded.

There were seven cases awaiting vacancies in Institutions on the 31st December, 1951.

Guardianship Cases.

There were 62 cases under Statutory Guardianship, 37 of these under the care of relatives, and 25 with Guardians who are not relatives. Two males and one female are at work.

659 visits have been paid to Guardianship cases during the year.

There are 16 cases on licence from Institutions (6 males and 10 females).

Report on the Occupation Centre, January-December, 1951.

Number on Register, January ...	43
" " December ...	41
Number of Admissions ...	7
Number of Exclusions ...	5
Average attendance per session ...	35
Times open, Morning-Afternoon ...	406
Total attendance for year ...	14,087

In January, we were again able to take most of the children attending the Centre to a Pantomime.

An official visit from Miss Crozier, B.O.C. Inspector, was made early in February. In May, we had a tea party to celebrate the Centre's third birthday.

In September, Miss Hensher returned to the Centre as Assistant Supervisor, having completed her training with the Mental Health Association.

The Norbury Methodist Church sent a box of fruit and vegetables for the children during the Harvest Festival season.

In November, we held our Open Day and Sale of Work. Almost every parent attended, and this again proved a great success. The Sale for the year amounted to £40 11s. 8d.

In December, we held the Children's Christmas Party, Dr. Fleming very kindly came along to tea and distributed the presents to the children.

Several D.P.H. Students visited the Centre during the year.

Instruction at the Centre consists of various activities, including cookery, laundry for the girls, stool seating, cane weaving, gardening for the boys, and singing, percussion band, P.T., Sense-Habit training for the younger children.

LILIAN B. COONEY, *Supervisor.*

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

To the Medical Officer of Health.

I beg to submit a report for the year ending 31st December, 1951, of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors and other officers under my supervision.

Housing has again occupied much of the time of the inspectorate. Whilst new house building is going on apace within the Borough, the list of those requiring homes of their own is still a long one and it is therefore essential that those houses which are now fit for occupation should be so maintained, as every house allowed to fall into disrepair and decay, so as to be suitable only for demolition, adds at least one family to such list. The powers given to Local Authorities under the Housing Act 1936 have been used judiciously to maintain dwelling houses in a reasonable state of repair and this, together with the repairs done following war damage, has given a new life to many hundreds of houses in the Borough.

All the unfit and substandard houses in the Leighton Street and Albion Street area have now been demolished, sites cleared and new homes built for the displaced tenants. Wilford Road and Forster Road is now in course of being re-developed and it is hoped, in the near future, that what is now one of the ugly spots of the Borough will present a new face of good homes and well kept open spaces.

More attention has been given to the routine inspection of factories, shops, offices and work places and the accompanying tables will show with what result. Improvements have been effected in many such premises and I have received ready co-operation from the Government departments responsible for the licensing of such works.

The year under review has been an eventful one in the field of food hygiene. The inspectorate in their personal contacts with business proprietors and householders have taken every opportunity to spread knowledge on this subject, and this form of approach will continue. It was, however, felt that a series of talks, augmented by films, given to those engaged in the food trades, showing the mistakes made by food handlers and the consequences of such errors and omissions and how, by simple precautions, such conditions can be prevented from arising, would stimulate interest and be of value. All proprietors of food businesses were invited, in writing, to co-operate by arranging for themselves and members of their staffs to attend such talks at times to suit their convenience. The response has been quite

good, and the time, mostly after normal hours, and effort given chiefly by my Deputy, has, I am sure, not been wasted. 41 such talks have been given during the year to some 1,700 people.

Sampling of food and drink has been carried out as a routine with a view to detecting adulterations and irregularities. The Ministry of Food have, through their Food Standards Orders, and Labelling of Food Orders, done much to improve the composition of foods. These Orders are welcomed by manufacturers and packers of repute and they are of great value to those who have to "watch over" the public's food supply. Irregularities are from time to time observed which are not of serious import, and these are readily put right by the packers. Wilful adulteration or acts of carelessness which may have serious consequences, have to be dealt with in a more summary manner. I would here like to thank our Public Analyst, Mr. Moir, for the help he gives me in this complicated side of food control.

The Municipal Slaughterhouse continues to be used to capacity by the Ministry of Food, and during the year, 23,000 animals were slaughtered and their carcasses and offals were inspected by the Meat Inspectors. Amongst the diseased conditions met with, tuberculosis is still very prevalent. In the future, with the progress of the tubercle free herd scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, one can hope for a reduction in the heavy losses from this disease. The "liver fluke" has been responsible for the condemnation of very many livers and it is pleasing to note that the same Ministry are taking steps to see that land heavily infested with the snail in which part of the life cycle of this parasite is spent, is disinfested. A few cases have been observed of "measly" beef—a condition which, if such meat was consumed without sufficient cooking, could give rise to the tapeworm of man. This infection of the beef animals has become much more prevalent in this country during and since the war.

The attack on rodents continues and in this connection it is interesting to note that in 1947, when the sewers of the Borough were first baited, "takes" of bait, signifying the presence of rats, were observed in 1,323 manholes, and since that time baiting and poisoning has gone on annually with a result that in 1951 the manholes showing the presence of rats had been reduced to 367.

The statistical tables and comments in the body of the report give some indication of the amount and variety of work which has been done in a loyal and satisfactory manner by those under my control.

GEO. GRIEVE,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Summary of Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors, and other Departmental Work.

Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	5,615
Number of houses inspected where symotic diseases have occurred ...	325
House drains tested	2,904
House drains tested on application	10
Number of smoke tests during repair	135
Inspection of drainage work during repair	4,270
Number of water tests during repair	277
Final tests of drains after repair	106
Final tests of drains when completely relaid	67
Inspection of yards, stables and manure pits	160
" passages	143
" public conveniences	238
" pigstyes and foodbins	112
" tents, vans and similar structures	108
" theatres, cinemas, halls, etc.	100
" ponds, ditches and watercourses	269
" schools and school sanitary conveniences	43
" verminous premises	126
" premises where offensive trades are conducted	16
" gipsy encampments, camps, fairs, etc.	38
" cesspools and earth closets	31
" gathering grounds of water supply	43
Number of visits re Rats and Mice Infestations	11,368
Smoke observations	231
Number of visits re Infectious Diseases... ..	1,570
Inspections of Shops (under Shops Acts)	1,243
Special Early Closing and Evening Patrols (Shop Hours Acts) ...	744
Overcrowding inspections	287
Inspections under Diseases of Animals Acts	104
Inspections under Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act... ..	45
" under Pharmacy and Poisons Act	135
" under Merchandise Marks Acts	3
Inspection of Dairies	116
" Milkshops	60
" Premises where food is prepared or sold	6,934
" Bakehouses	147
" School Kitchens and Services	68
" Imported Food at Aerodrome	142
" Factories without mechanical power	201
" Factories with mechanical power	612
" Workplaces (Public Health Act)	114
" Outworkers' premises	311
" Offices	48
Visits re Young Persons' Employment Act	7
Drinking water samples taken	326
Swimming bath waters: samples taken... ..	118
Food and Drugs Acts: milk samples taken	283
Food and Drugs Acts: other foods and drugs samples taken ...	454
Milk (Special Designations) Orders: samples taken	272
Ice Cream samples taken	244
Reinspections of work on outstanding notices	26,181
Sundry inspections and visits	2,530
Appointments kept with owners, builders, etc.	5,441

Complaints from public investigated (including those in regard to housing defects)	6,369
Informal notices outstanding 31-12-50	1,620
Informal notices served	5,179
Informal notices complied	4,335
Number of Informal Notices referred for Statutory Orders	860
Informal notices outstanding 31-12-51	1,604
Statutory notices outstanding 31-12-50	858
Statutory notices served	1,523
Statutory notices complied	1,779
Statutory notices outstanding 31-12-51	602
Total number of callers and complaints received at the office ...	10,671
Total number of letters received at the office	8,971

Nuisances, Infringements of Acts, Byelaws, Regulations or Orders, ascertained by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1951 and for which action was taken to enforce compliance :—

(1) NUISANCES AND HOUSING DEFECTS AT HOUSES, etc.

Insufficient means of ventilation :

Defective ventilators, windows and sashcords	814
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Conditions causing dampness :

Defective roofs	1,207
Defective window frames	378
Defective walls, etc.	533
Want of efficient damp-proof course	209
Defective gutters and downspouts	920

Other structural defects :

Defective plaster	1,138
Cleansing and redecoration required	1,146
Defective floors and stairs	543
Insufficient ventilation under floor	60
Defective brickwork, sills, lintels, chimneys	484
Defective stoves and fireplaces and flues	440

Defective drains, sanitary fittings, etc. :

Defective sinks and waste pipes	380
Defective w.c.'s	252
Defective drainage	498
Stoppages in drains	408
Defective water services and tanks	71

Domestic nuisances :

Want of cleanliness	11
Verminous conditions	56

Other nuisances and infringements :

Offensive accumulations	102
Overcrowding	84
Smoke nuisances	30
Sundry nuisances or defects	34
Particulars not inserted in Rent Book (Housing Act) ...	18
(Rent Restriction Act) ...	—

(2) FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Inadequate ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Insufficient drainage of floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abstract not exhibited	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Sundry nuisances or defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
W.C.'s—Insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
„ Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

(3) INFRINGEMENTS OF CROYDON CORPORATION ACT, 1924.

Food cupboards defective or required	7
--------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(4) INFRINGEMENTS OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938, AND FOOD BYELAWS.

Structural defects in shops and stores...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Cleansing or repair of walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Cleansing or repair of floors, utensils, fixtures, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Insufficient or defective sink accommodation and water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Insufficient lighting or ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Defective drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
W.C. accom.—Insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ „ Repair or cleansing required	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
„ „ Artificial light required	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ Want of intervening ventilated space	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cloakroom accommodation required or defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Overalls required or dirty	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ablutions—Wash basins required	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
„ Hot water supplies required	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
„ Soap and towels required	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Food improperly stored	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Food store—Required or defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ Animals kept in	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Household washing in	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulation in yards or stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Offal and refuse bins uncovered or defective...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Footpaths fouled by waste water	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Yard paving defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Vehicles—dirty or defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

(5) INFRINGEMENTS OF PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, PAVING, Etc.

Defective Yard Paving	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Want of a sanitary dustbin	...	...	...	...	...	...	125

(6) INFRINGEMENTS OF SHOPS ACT.

Shops Closing Hours	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Infringement in hours of employment and welfare provisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Notices to be exhibited or amended	...	...	...	...	...	...	222
Provision of means of heating	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Insufficient w.c. accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Want of washing facilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective w.c. accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Defective walls, floors, ceilings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Defective lighting	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Seating accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

(7) INSPECTION OF AMUSEMENT HOUSES.	
Defective sanitary fittings	6
W.C. defective and dirty	8
(8) KEEPING OF ANIMALS.	
Nuisances arising from the keeping of animals	8
(9) INSPECTION OF WATERCOURSES, Etc.	
Cleansing of watercourses and ponds	10
(10) INFRINGEMENTS OF OTHER BYELAWS.	
Noisy animals	6

HOUSING.

Individual Unfit Houses.

During the year action under the Housing Acts was mainly confined to the repair of houses. It was found necessary to apply Demolition Orders to 4 dwellings.

I.—Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) ...	5,615
(b) Number of inspections and re-inspections made for the purpose	28,299
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses included under the sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	—
(3) Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous and injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the previous sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	4,612

II.—Remedy of defects throughout the year without service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	4,231
--	-------

III.—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 during the year requiring repairs	828
--	-----

- (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—

(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	965
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...				87

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served during the year requiring defects to be remedied 604

- (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	420
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...				195

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 4

- (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 12

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

- (i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... —

- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit 3

West Croydon Men's Hostel.

This is situated at Pitlake and is available for use by "nightly lodgers." It has 104 cubicle beds, four of which are reserved for staff. The charge is 1s. 3d. per night or 7s. 6d. per week, and 1s. per night or 6s. per week for Old Age Pensioners. Cooking facilities are provided. Hot baths may be taken any time after 9 a.m. Clothes may be washed and dried in the wash-house provided. The average number of nightly lettings during the year was 100, and the number accommodated during the year 36,500. The receipts and expenditure for the past 5 years have been as follows :—

		Receipts.			Expenditure.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1947	.....	1,597	0	0	.....	2,450	0 0
1948	.....	1,907	0	0	.....	2,377	0 0
1949	.....	1,854	0	0	.....	3,169	0 0
1950	.....	1,844	0	0	.....	3,741	0 0
1951	.....	1,834	0	0	.....	3,062	0 0

Houses—Sanitary Certificates.

House drains and sanitary fittings are tested and examined on request, at a fee. During the year 10 such requests were made.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

During the year the under-mentioned inspections have been made and defects were found as set out:—

FACTORIES**Inspection**

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories :—			
With Mechanical Power	492	69	—
Without Mechanical Power	201	20	—
Other Premises	130	4	—
Outworkers and Employers of outworkers	311	—	—
Total	1134	93	—

Defects Found

Particulars.	Number of Defects.		Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.		
Want of Cleanliness	26	23	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	7	6	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors ...	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences.				
(a) Insufficient	13	9	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective ...	131	103	—	—
(c) Not Separate for Sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers)	63	49	9	—
Total	241	190	9	—

Home Work.

Lists of home workers, or outworkers as they are termed, are sent in twice yearly, and this year contained the names of 456 workers residing in the Borough. 311 visits were paid to outworkers.

Nature of Employment of Outworkers on the Register, 31st December, 1951

Nature of Work.	Number Employed.	Outwork in Infected Premises.	Outwork in Unsatisfactory Premises.	Remarks.
Making, Cleaning, Altering and Repairing Wearing Apparel	273	—	—	—
Upholstery Work	6	—	—	—
Other Classes of Work	177	—	—	—
Total	456	—	—	—

Inspection of Schools.

These are inspected with particular reference to sanitary accommodation including washing facilities. During the year 43 inspections were made and defects found were referred to the Education Officer.

SHOPS ACTS

The Shops Acts contain provisions for dealing with closing hours, the hours of work, and health and comfort of those employed. Closing hours have during the year given little cause for complaint. 11 infringements were found in regard to hours of work of assistants but these were amended forthwith. The health and comfort of those employed is safeguarded in the matter of shop ventilation, lighting, warming, washing facilities, facilities for taking meals and suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation, and action has been taken in the cases where these fell short of requirements. 1,243 inspections were made under the Shops Acts, and a number of infringements were found.

DRAINAGE

During the year there was no lessening of work in this branch of the department's duties. Some 4,270 visits of inspection were made to underground drains in course of repair. The labour and materials situation being somewhat easier it was not necessary to serve so many statutory orders as in previous post-war years. Of 592 Orders served, 195 had to be done in default of the owners.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS.

There was during the war a large increase in the number of pig and poultry keepers. Byelaws were relaxed by Government Order, but this did not relieve the keepers of providing against nuisance. Little complaint of nuisance has however arisen.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are but few registered, and during the year there has been no cause for complaint.

WATERCOURSES, PONDS AND DITCHES, Etc.

269 inspections were made and pollutions were found in 10 cases.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

During the year 231 observations were made of factory chimneys for the purpose of detecting offences. In those cases where nuisance occurred appropriate action was taken with a view to remedying the condition. Today there is little choice left to the factory owner regarding the fuel he uses and this creates a difficult problem in smoke abatement. The difficulty of renewals of plant has also to be overcome.

AMUSEMENT HOUSES.

100 inspections were made of Theatres, Music Halls, Cinemas, Dance Halls, and premises where stage plays are given. A report is submitted annually to the Licensing Authorities on the sanitary condition of these premises. Notices are issued to remedy any unsatisfactory conditions.

DISINFECTION.

The Borough Disinfecting Station is situated at Factory Lane. Two steam disinfectors are in use and are supplied with steam from the Electricity Works.

The following articles were disinfected at the Disinfecting Station during the year :—

By Steam	...	...	...	17,332	articles
„ Formalin Gas	...	...	...	5,025	„
„ „ Spray	...	...	...	101	„
Total ...				22,458	„

In addition 939 articles were destroyed on request.

Disinfection of bedding and upholstered articles is carried out for traders, who deliver them to, and collect them from, the Station. For this service a charge is made. During 1951, 863 articles were disinfected, the receipts amounting to £37 13s. 2d.

Disinfection was carried out after infectious or contagious disease at the following premises :—

905 rooms at 756 houses, hospital wards, clinics, and crèches.

4,251 library and other books were disinfected.

CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS, Etc., PERSONS.

A Cleansing Station consisting of a reception room, four bath rooms and a discharge room, is attached to the Disinfecting Station, and is used for dealing with verminous, etc., conditions in adults and children. A woman attendant deals with children and women. During the year 4 adults and 80 children were cleansed of verminous conditions and 6 adults and 10 children were treated for scabies.

DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES.

The new insecticides have provided a ready and easily applied remedy for vermin and pest infestation of premises, and occupiers are advised and instructed in their use by the Inspectors. The department assists in the more difficult cases either by spraying or fumigation.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

The object is to regulate the sale of certain poisonous substances and the Act contains important provisions.

During the year the number of applications granted for entry of names on the list of persons entitled to sell poisons under Part 2 of the Act was 29. In addition, 262 applications were made for the retention of names on the list for a further period of twelve months. 11 infringements of the Act were found.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

45 inspections of premises where fertilisers and feeding stuffs were sold were carried out during the year. Samples taken proved genuine.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

This Act is mainly concerned with the destruction of rats and mice and it places a duty on the occupier of any premises to report to the Local Authority any infestation by such rodents. Three ratcatchers, officially designated rodent operatives, are employed to deal with such complaints.

During the year, 1664 private dwellings were inspected following complaints and in 867 instances infestation was confirmed. The rodent operatives dealt with 735 of these infestations and the occupiers themselves, after being advised, dealt with 108. In 24 instances defective drainage was permitting the egress of rats from the sewers—appropriate action was taken to have the drains repaired and the adjacent sewers treated. 147 business premises were found to be infested with rats or mice and these were all disinfested during the year. Corporation owned premises including sewage works, refuse tips, depots, etc., are periodically inspected for the presence of rodents and if infested then action is taken by the department to eradicate the pests. 34 such premises were found to be infested during the year. Included in the Corporation's ownership are the sewers of the Borough and for some years now these have been systematically treated for rat infestation and the results have shown a steady decline in the rat population over the years. Originally each manhole on the foul water sewerage system was baited and takes of bait, proving the presence of rats, were observed in 1,323 manholes. During 1951 the manholes showing the presence of rats had been reduced to 367.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries through their pest control branch are constantly experimenting in the war against rodents and other pests, and are ready to pass on to Local Authorities any new findings which will be helpful in this essential public health function.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The supervision and inspection of the food supplies is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors who are all qualified in food inspection.

The following table shows the distribution of trades among the 2,811 premises in the Borough at which food is known to be sold, manufactured or stored :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	79
Bakers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	131
Sugar Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	474
Cafes, Restaurants, Snack Bars and Eating Houses	...	...	...	...	...	435
Kitchens of the School Meals Service and at Residential Hotels	...	...	...	...	...	71
Works and Club Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	313
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	163
Off Licences	...	...	...	...	...	44
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	651
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	202
Chemists	...	...	...	...	...	93
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	412
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	101
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	48
Milk Distributors and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	75
Premises from which Roundsmen and Mobile Shops operate	...	...	...	...	...	80
Stalls in Markets	...	...	...	...	...	91
Food Manufactories	...	...	...	...	...	19
Other food premises not enumerated above	...	...	...	...	...	21
						<hr/> 3,503 <hr/>

The following table gives a summary of the inspections made during the year, not including visits made to slaughterhouses or dairies :—

Butchers	...	...	1,134	Ice Cream Vendors and Manufacturers	...	536
Bakers and Bakehouses	...	...	354	Greengrocers	...	235
Confectioners	...	...	330	Grocers	...	1,689
Fishmongers	...	...	244	Stalls and Rounds other than in Markets	...	125
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	82	Catering Establishments	...	942
Poultry and Game Dealers	...	...	274	Miscellaneous	...	440
Cooked Meat Preparation Premises	...	...	248			<hr/> 6,633 <hr/>

In addition to the above, Croydon Airport was visited on 80 occasions to inspect foodstuffs arriving by air from the Continent. Such foodstuffs included Salami, Hams, Reindeer Meat, Brawn and Delicacies. Out of the 46 tons imported only 67 lbs. had to be condemned.

General Summary of meat and other articles of food found to be unfit and condemned by the Inspectors during 1951 :—

Articles.	Weight in lbs.		
	Diseased.	Unsound.	Total.
Beef	29960	2884	32844
Veal	—	13	13
Mutton	485	212	697
Pork	4151	356	4507
Offal	53478	74	53552
Sundry Foodstuffs ...	—	15608	15608
Canned, bottled and packeted goods ...	—	46964	46964
	88074	66111	154185

Disposal of Condemned Foodstuffs.

The Meat was condemned at either the Public Abattoir, the Ministry of Food Depot or at shops supplied therefrom and was disposed of by the Ministry.

A fair proportion of the other foods condemned was dealt with by firms who specialise in converting such into manures, animal feeding stuffs, oils, etc.

MEAT INSPECTION.

This is carried out at the Public Abattoir, and the Government Meat Depot from which all meat supplied to Croydon is distributed. Butchers' shops are visited by the Sanitary Inspectors to observe the condition of meat at time of sale.

The Public Abattoir was taken over by the Ministry of Food in November, 1946, for the slaughtering of livestock, and during

the year 1951 the following animals were slaughtered there and inspected by the Corporation's Meat Inspectors :—

Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Goats.	Pigs.	Total.
6,586	1,933	659	8,524	1,838	3,774	23,314

The result of these inspections was as follows :—

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	CATTLE EXCLUD- ING COWS	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP AND LAMBS	PIGS	GOATS
Number killed	6586	1933	659	8524	3774	1838
Number inspected	6586	1933	659	8524	3774	1838
All Diseases except Tuberculosis.						
Whole Carcases condemned ...	2	5	—	11	34	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2100	480	—	890	120	7
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	31.9	25.1	—	10.6	4.1	.4
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	16	20	—	—	3	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	465	460	1	—	49	—
Percentage inspected affected with Tuberculosis	7.3	24.8	.15	—	1.4	—

MILK SUPPLY.

During the year 176 inspections were made of dairies and milkshops.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

The following licences were granted during the year :—

Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Tuber-
culin Tested" 52

Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised"—

(a) Dealers' (Pasteurisers') Licences 2
(b) Dealers' Licences 58

Licences to use the designation "Sterilised"—

Dealers' Licences 69

Dealers' Supplementary Licences to use the designation—

(a) Tuberculin Tested 6

(b) Sterilised 4

(c) Pasteurised 6

Inspection of these licensed premises has been carried out during the year to see that the conditions of the licences were observed.

Bacteriological Examinations of Milk.

During the year the following samples of milk were examined :—

Tuberculin-Tested Milk 21

Pasteurised Milk 243

Sterilised Milk 8

The following table summarises the results of the bacteriological examinations of Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised milk samples during the year :—

TUBERCULIN-TESTED MILK.	METHYLENE BLUE TEST.	
	Not Satisfied.	Satisfied.
No. Samples Taken.		
21	1	20

Pasteurised Milk.				
No. Samples Taken.	METHYLENE BLUE TEST.		PHOSPHATASE TEST.	
	Not Satisfied.	Satisfied.	Not Satisfied.	Satisfied.
* 243	3	186	3	240

* 54 Methylene Blue Tests were Void Owing To Laboratory Temperature, but of these 51 showed a satisfactory result to the Test.

Sterilised Milk.			
No. Samples Taken.	TURBIDITY TEST.		
	Not Satisfied.	Satisfied.	
8	Nil	8	

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF ICE CREAM.

244 samples were taken, the results being as under :—

Grade.					No. of Samples.
1	...	...	...	...	166
2	...	...	...	...	63
3	...	...	...	...	10
4	...	...	...	...	5

Out of a total of 244 samples taken, 15 (6.1 per cent.) failed to reach a satisfactory standard of bacterial purity. This is an improvement on the previous year when 16.1 per cent. failed.

In all cases after the results of sampling are known, the vendors and/or manufacturers are made aware of the results, and where the Gradings are 3 or 4, then a visit is made, methods of service or manufacture are investigated, faults rectified and further samples taken.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS OF ICE CREAM.

During the year the Ministry of Food made a standard for Ice Cream viz :

5% Fat, 10% Sugar and $7\frac{1}{2}$ % Milk solids other than fat.

Twenty-two samples were taken and five failed to reach this standard. In the five cases it was the milk solids other than fat that was found to be deficient, all being well above the requirement regarding fat and sugar. The Manufactories were outside the Borough and expert advice was recommended and taken by the firms concerned and as a result further samples proved to be satisfactory and have remained so.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

During the year 296 samples of milk and 475 other samples were taken.

Summary of Samples.

During 1951 samples were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst as follows :—

Samples of	Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prose- cutions	Convic- tions
Aspirin Tablets	3	3	—	—	—
Barley Crystals	1	1	—	—	—
Batter Mixture	1	1	—	—	—
Beans, Cooked	1	1	—	—	—
Beans in Tomato Sauce	2	2	—	—	—
Beef, Minced	1	1	—	—	—
Beans, Green, Sliced	1	1	—	—	—
Beer	5	5	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	2	2	—	—	—
Biscuits	8	8	—	—	—
Black Pudding	4	4	—	—	—
Blancmange Powder	4	4	—	—	—
Boracic Ointment	1	—	1	—	—
Brawn	3	3	—	—	—
Brawn Pork	1	1	—	—	—
Bread	11	11	—	—	—
Bread Rolls	1	1	—	—	—
Buns, Cream	1	1	—	—	—
Butter	5	4	1	—	—
Cachous, Silver	1	1	—	—	—
Cake	6	6	—	—	—
Cake Flour Mixture	10	10	—	—	—
Cake, Fruit	2	2	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	2	2	—	—	—
Castor Oil	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese, Dutch	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese, Processed	2	1	1	—	—
Cheese Spread	3	3	—	—	—
Cherries, Glacé	1	1	—	—	—
Cherries, Tinned	1	1	—	—	—
Chocolate Spread	1	1	—	—	—
Cochineal	1	1	—	—	—
Cocoa	5	5	—	—	—
Coconut, Desiccated	4	4	—	—	—
Coconut Ice	1	1	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee	3	2	1	—	—
Coffee and Chicory	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Concentrated Orange Peel	1	1	—	—	—
Confectionery... ..	9	9	—	—	—
Cordial, Lime Juice	1	1	—	—	—
Cornflour	2	2	—	—	—
Cough Mixture	1	1	—	—	—
Cough Sweets... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Cornish Pasty	1	—	1	—	—
Crab Meat	1	1	—	—	—
Cream, Synthetic	7	6	1	—	—
Cream, Synthetic, Powder	1	1	—	—	—
Currants	1	1	—	—	—
Custard Powder	8	7	1	—	—
Dessert Powder	6	6	—	—	—
Curry Powder	1	1	—	—	—
Duck, Savoury	3	3	—	—	—
Carried forward	148	141	7		

Samples of					Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prose- cutions	Convic- tions
Brought forward					148	141	7		
Essence, Flavouring					2	2	—	—	—
Faggots					2	2	—	—	—
Fish Balls					1	1	—	—	—
Fish Cakes					5	5	—	—	—
Flour					3	3	—	—	—
Food Colourings					2	2	—	—	—
Galantine					3	3	—	—	—
Gelatine					1	1	—	—	—
Gin					5	5	—	—	—
Ginger					1	1	—	—	—
Ginger Beer					2	2	—	—	—
Gravy Cubes					1	1	—	—	—
Gravy Powder					5	4	1	—	—
Gravy, Thick					1	1	—	—	—
Ham Loaf					1	1	—	—	—
Herrings in Tomato					2	2	—	—	—
Herbs, Mixed					1	1	—	—	—
Honey					1	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream					22	17	5	—	—
Indigestion Tablets					2	2	—	—	—
Iodine, Tincture of					1	—	1	—	—
Jam					9	9	—	—	—
Jelly, Base					1	1	—	—	—
Jelly Crystals					3	3	—	—	—
Jelly, Table					8	5	3	—	—
Kippers, Tinned					1	1	—	—	—
Lemonade					1	1	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder					2	2	—	—	—
Lemon Curd					2	2	—	—	—
Lollies, Ice					2	—	2	—	—
Lolly Juice					1	—	1	—	—
Lozenges, Cough					1	1	—	—	—
Luncheon Meat					18	18	—	—	—
Marmalade					5	5	—	—	—
Meat Cubes					1	1	—	—	—
Meat Pie					4	3	1	—	—
Meat Roll					1	1	—	—	—
Meringue Mixture					1	—	1	—	—
Milk, Condensed					2	1	1	—	—
Milk					296	287	9	—	—
Milk Whipping Compound					1	1	—	—	—
Mincemeat					7	7	—	—	—
Mustard Mixture					3	3	—	—	—
Non-Brewed Condiment					1	1	—	—	—
Oatmeal					1	1	—	—	—
Onions, Pickled					1	1	—	—	—
Paraffin, Liquid					1	1	—	—	—
Paste, Cod Liver					1	1	—	—	—
Paste, Fish					6	6	—	—	—
Paste, Meat					3	3	—	—	—
Paste, Tomato					1	—	1	—	—
Pearl Barley					3	3	—	—	—
Pea Flour					1	1	—	—	—
Peas, Tinned					11	11	—	—	—
Peppermint Lozenges					1	1	—	—	—
Pepper, White					2	2	—	—	—
Pepper, Black					1	1	—	—	—
Carried forward					616	583	33	—	—

Samples of					Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prose- cutions	Convic- tions
Brought forward					616	583	33		
Pepper Flavoured Compound	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Piccalilli	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	—	—
Pickles	...	...	...	...	9	9	—	—	—
Pineapple Juice	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Plums in Syrup	...	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Powder, Orangeade	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Pudding, Fig	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Pudding Mixture	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Raising Powder	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Rissoles	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Rice	...	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Roes, Herring	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Rum	...	...	...	...	5	5	—	—	—
Salad Cream	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Salad Dressing	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Salt	...	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Sandwich Spread	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Sardines	...	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—
Sauce	...	...	...	...	6	6	—	—	—
Sauce, Fruit	...	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Sauce, Mint	...	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Sausage, Beef...	...	...	...	...	7	7	—	—	—
Sausage, Breakfast	...	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—
Sausage, Cocktail	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Sausage, Ham	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Sausage, Liver	...	...	...	...	5	5	—	—	—
Sausage, Luncheon	...	...	...	...	6	6	—	—	—
Sausage, Pork	...	...	...	...	10	10	—	—	—
Sausage, Salami	...	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Sausage Meat, Beef	...	...	...	...	6	6	—	—	—
Sausage Meat, Pork	...	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Saveloys	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Semolina	...	...	...	...	5	5	—	—	—
Senna, Confection of	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Sherry	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Shrimps, Peeled	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Sodium Citrate Tablets	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	1	1
Soft Drinks	...	...	...	...	10	10	—	—	—
Soup, Chicken Noodle	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Soup Powder	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Soup, Vegetable	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Spice, Mixed	...	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—
Sponge Mixture	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Steak Pie	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Stuffing	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Sugar	...	...	...	...	6	4	2	—	—
Sultanas	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Syrup of Figs	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Syrup, Golden	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Tapioca	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Throat Sweets	...	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Tomato Juice...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Tongue, Ox	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Treacle	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Tunny Fish	...	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Vegetables, Mixed	...	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—
Vinegar with Caramel	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Vinegar, Malt...	...	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—
Carried forward					757	720	37	1	1

Samples of					Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prose- cutions	Convic- tions
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	757	720			
Whiskey	...	...	...	...	6	6	—	—	—
Wine, Port Type	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Wine, Raisin	...	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Wine, Ruby	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Wine, White	...	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—
Yeast Tablets	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS					771	734	37	1	1

Result of Analysis of Milk Samples.

Solids not Fat (Legal standard is 8.5%)*

	8.3	8.4	8.45	8.5*	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1			
	1	2	1	6	52	111	69	20	3	1			
	Milk Fat (Legal standard is 3%)*												
2.7	3.0*	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.45	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2
1	—	11	12	54	53	1	48	35	23	20	5	1	2

Total samples of milk : 266

(Excluding South Devon and Channel Islands milks)

South Devon and Channel Islands Milks

Solids not Fat (Legal standard is 8.5%)*

8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2
3	3	5	3	9	7

Milk Fat (Legal standard is 4%)*

1.89	3.44	3.75	3.95	4.0*	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6
1	1	1	1	3	7	3	6	2	3	2

Average composition of Milk Samples

Milk (excluding South Devon and Channel Island Milks)

Solids not Fat	...	...	...	...	8.72%
Milk Fat	...	...	...	...	3.47%

South Devon and Channel Island Milk

Solids not Fat	...	...	...	...	9.0%
Milk Fat	...	...	...	...	4.1%

The samples of milk for analysis were obtained as follows :

Taken on Milk Rounds	...	...	...	196
„ at Dairies	...	...	...	47
„ at Institutions	...	...	...	46
„ at Local Farms	...	...	...	3
„ at Schools	...	...	...	4
				<hr/>
				296
				<hr/>

DETAILS OF NON-GENUINE SAMPLES TAKEN

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Nature of Adulteration or Deficiency</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
81	Boracic Ointment	Contained 1.55% of boric acid instead of the 1.0% (limits 0.9 to 1.1) of the British Pharmacopœia.	Vendor warned.
118	Cheese, processed	Consisted of processed cheese of the Gruyere variety and contained only 40.3% of fat, calculated on the dry matter.	Vendor warned.
134	Custard Powder	Contained a small piece of string and several hard granular or seed-like lumps. (The small lumps present were not of foreign material, but had apparently been formed by the wetting and subsequent drying of the powder with drops of water.)	This article was from a School Feeding Centre—stock was withdrawn.
135	Gravy Powder	Contained 6% of rust (iron oxide). Rust present was in the form of small flakes and would appear to have been derived from the rusty surface of a metal container.	Manufacturer informed—subsequent sample proved genuine.
112	Milk ...	Contained only 3.95% of butterfat instead of not less than 4%. (Channel Island Milk should show on analysis a butterfat content of not less than 4% (The Milk (Control and Maximum Prices) (Great Britain) Order, 1947.)	Dairyman interviewed and warned regarding proper mixing of milk.
161	Milk ...	1% deficient in milk solids other than milk fat.	Freezing test did not indicate added water. Dairyman informed.

Sample No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration or Deficiency	Action Taken						
83	Milk, condensed ...	Exhibited a brown discolouration throughout due to a fault in manufacture. Article pure and wholesome and fit for human consumption.	Manufacturer informed.						
70	Synthetic Cream	Specification of ingredients on the label not satisfactory.	Packer informed and the necessary alteration to the labels was made forthwith.						
363	Ice Cream	Contained only 4% of milk solids other than fat instead of not less than 7½%.	These three samples were from the same manufacturer, the samples were otherwise of good standard, containing an average of: <table><tr><td><i>Fat</i></td><td><i>Total Sugars</i></td><td><i>Sucrose</i></td></tr><tr><td>10.4%</td><td>18.8%</td><td>14.1%</td></tr></table> Enquiries from the responsible Local Authority revealed that the manufacturer was under a misapprehension regarding the required standard—further samples were taken and proved genuine.	<i>Fat</i>	<i>Total Sugars</i>	<i>Sucrose</i>	10.4%	18.8%	14.1%
<i>Fat</i>	<i>Total Sugars</i>	<i>Sucrose</i>							
10.4%	18.8%	14.1%							
341	Ice Cream	Contained only 5% of milk solids other than fat instead of not less than 7½%.							
311	Ice Cream	Contained only 5% of milk solids other than fat instead of not less than 7½%.							
397	Lollies, Ice	The ingredients were not specified on the label as is required by the Labelling of Food Order, 1950.	The Manufacturer was interviewed and undertook to have the ingredients overprinted on the Lolly Bags.						
470	Meringue Mixture	Possessed an objectionable odour due to partial decomposition as a result of bacterial growth.	The Local Authority for the area in which this article was manufactured was communicated with. Stock was withdrawn from sale.						
296	Milk ...	1% deficient in milk solids other than milk fat.	Subsequent samples proved genuine.						
304	Milk ...	Slightly deficient in milk solids other than milk fat.	Subsequent samples proved genuine.						
319	South Devon Milk	Contained only 3.75% of butter fat instead of not less than 4%.	Circumstance reported to Ministry of Food.						
330	Paste, Tomato, concentrated	Contained 4.0 grains of tin per pound.	Whole of wholesalers stock surrendered and destroyed.						
590	Milk ...	10% deficient in milk fat.	Official warning given by letter.						

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Nature of Adulteration or Deficiency</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
16	Milk	... 1% deficient in milk solids other than milk fat.	Vendor's explanation accepted—subsequent samples proved genuine.
400	Milk	... 52% deficient in butter fat.	This sample was submitted by a private purchaser on account of the "thin" appearance of the milk. The bottle was unopened to all appearances and was supplied by one of the large firms from whom very frequent samples are taken. The purchaser was satisfied that this was an isolated instance for which no explanation could be given and did not wish any further action to be taken. Subsequent samples have all proved genuine.
585	Ice Cream	Contained 6% of milk solids other than fat instead of not less than 7½%.	This result was due to a fault in the sampling technique.
13	Ice Cream	Contained 7¼% of milk solids other than fat instead of not less than 7½%.	The Manufacturers were working with a formula which they had been advised would comply with the Regulations, they immediately altered their formula and subsequent samples have proved genuine.
109	Butter (Informal)	Consisted of Margarine.	Vendor warned—subsequent formal samples proved genuine.
164	Coffee (Informal)	Contained 40% of Chicory.	This was the residue of a stock of loose coffee. Formal samples could not be taken as remainder of stock had been sold.
88	Cornish Pasty (Formal)	Pastry Crust 76%. Filling, comprising mixed vegetables and seasoning 21.4%. Meat 2.6%. The filling of the sample consisted of a mixture of potatoes, beans, carrots, onions and meat, in that order, the proportion of meat being only one eighth of the total filling. In the opinion of the Analyst, the proportion of meat is not of the standard of quality to be expected for Cornish Pasties prepared in the home or on a commercial scale.	There is no standard of meat content for Cornish Pasties, but the attention of the Manufacturer was drawn to analyst report.

57	Table Jelly (Informal)	Contaminated with mould growth and of low setting quality.	Manufacturers warned.
600	Table Jelly (Informal)	This jelly was of low setting quality.	
97	Table Jelly (Formal)	The article failed to comply with the setting test prescribed	
108	Lolly Fruit Ice (Informal)	Saccharin was not specified as one of the ingredients on the label printed on the container in which this article was sold.	Referred to Ministry. Manufacturers agreed to re-label article.
107	Lolly Juice (Informal)	The ingredients of this ice lolly liquor were stated to be sugars, real fruit juice and oil, flavouring and colouring, citric acid and stabiliser, but did not include saccharin.	
71	Meat Pie (Formal)	The lean meat of this sample is no more than one-thirty-third of the total weight of pastry plus filling, and the ratio of fat to lean meat is excessive. As a result, the filling of this pie is not recognisable as meat filling, but has the appearance of a semi-liquid light coloured pulp.	Whilst there is no standard for this article the manufacturers were interviewed and informed of the result of this sample.
139	Channel Island Milk (Formal)	Contained only 3.44% butter fat instead of not less than 4%.	Referred to Ministry of Food.
114	Piccalilli ... (Formal)	The ingredients of this article were not specified in the correct order in that the malt vinegar is included at the end of the list instead of at the beginning.	Referred to Ministry of Food.
58	Sodium Citrate Tablets (Informal)	These tablets consisted of $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. tablets of ephedrine hydrochloride.	Vendor prosecuted: pleaded warranty successfully — Manufacturers fined £10 with 20 guineas costs.
309	Sugar (Informal)	Contaminated with 1.0% of carbonate of soda. Unfit for human consumption.	Vendors warned. Repeat samples found to be satisfactory.
310	Sugar (Informal)	Contaminated with 1.6% of carbonate of soda. Unfit for human consumption.	
457	Iodine, Tincture of	Contained 14% excess of Iodine and 16% excess of Potassium Iodide.	Remainder of stock withdrawn from sale.

WATER.

I am indebted to the Water Engineer, W. C. Knill, Esq., B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.W.E., for the following data :—

“ The Water supply is drawn from deep wells in the chalk. These wells are situated at Surrey Street, Stroud Green, Waddon, Selhurst and Addington. The water from all of the wells is treated by the addition of chlorine and in the case of the water from Surrey Street and Waddon, ammonia is added after chlorination. Owing to the occasional occurrence of turbidity in the raw water from the Addington Well, this water is filtered before chlorination. A portion of the northern side of the Borough is supplied with water which is purchased in bulk from the Metropolitan Water Board.

The amount of water consumed during the year was—

Corporation's Wells	...	...	2,328,989,000
M.W.B. Bulk Supplies	...	...	723,031,000
Sutton District Water Company	...	...	7,286,000
East Surrey Water Company	...	...	3,079,000
			3,062,385,000

The water supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. The supply is piped throughout the area.

(a) Bacteriological Examinations.

Regular bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water going into supply after treatment.

388 raw water samples and 821 treated water samples were thus examined bacteriologically during the year by the Chemist and Bacteriologist on the staff of the Water Undertaking. In addition 17 samples of raw water and 54 samples of treated water were subjected to bacteriological examination by the Consultant Bacteriologist to the Water Undertaking. Further samples were submitted by the Medical Officer of Health for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

The results of the bacteriological examination of the raw waters were typical of waters pumped from the chalk, some of them showing the normal deterioration in quality which occurs

after heavy rain. In all cases the examinations showed that the raw water was suitable for treatment.

The bacteriological examinations of the treated waters showed that these waters were of uniformly excellent quality.

(b) Chemical Analyses.

The arrangements for chemical analyses are similar to those for bacteriological examinations. The total numbers of samples analysed in the Water Department's laboratory and by the Consultant were 112 of raw waters and 117 of treated waters going into supply.

The results of the chemical analyses were uniformly satisfactory.

The waters are not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

The whole of the population and dwelling-houses within the area of supply are supplied from public water mains direct to the houses."

Testing of Samples by the Health Department.

At least five samples each week have been submitted to the area Public Health Laboratory at Park Hospital, Lewisham, for bacteriological examination. The premises from which the samples are taken are selected to cover each week the different sources of supply of the several areas of the borough. In addition, a monthly chemical analysis is carried out by the Public Analyst, who is furnished with copies of the reports of the bacteriologist.

During the year under review the total number of examinations thus performed were :

Bacteriological	...	283
Chemical	... ..	10

All reports showed the samples to be "Class I," "Highly Satisfactory" in so far as bacteriological tests were concerned, and of excellent quality from the viewpoint of chemical analysis.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND REFUSE COLLECTION.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer, C. E. Boast, Esq., O.B.E., M.C., M.I.C.E., F.R.I.C.S., M.I.Mun.E., M.I.W.E., for the following information :—

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

58,957 tons of house refuse are collected annually in Croydon and disposed of by controlled tipping. This latter is being carried out at the present time at Mitcham Common and a further 15.1 acres of boggy water-logged common have been raised about six feet, covered with soil and partially levelled and a further 4.1 acres have been grassed down. Refuse not only from Croydon, but also from the Boroughs of Mitcham and Beddington and Wallington has been disposed of on this site.

Sewage Disposal.

The sewage of the Borough is dealt with at Beddington and South Norwood. The Addington area drains into the West Kent Drainage Board Works and a small part of Upper Norwood into the L.C.C. system.

The main works at Beddington deals not only with the sewage from the major part of the Borough, but takes the sewage under agreement from four outside authorities, viz., Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C., Caterham and Warlingham U.D.C., Bantstead U.D.C., and Carshalton U.D.C. The sewage flow from an estimated population of 333,000 is treated at the Beddington Works, the dry weather flow being about $10\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons per day.

The Works include a very modern sludge digestion plant, from which Methane Gas is evolved as a natural by-product of the process. This gas is used for generating all the electricity required for power and lighting of the Works, for maintaining temperature in the digestors, and, by compressing it, for use on vehicles as a fuel in lieu of petrol.

Some 60 vehicles, including the fleet of refuse collectors, have been converted to run on this gas, and by this means over 85,000 gallons of petrol are saved per annum.

MISCELLANEOUS

Nursing Homes—Public Health Act, 1936.

	Number of Homes.	Number of Beds provided for :—		
		Maternity.	Others.	Total.
Homes registered during the year	—	—	—	—
Homes on the Register at the end of the year	33	46	531	577

Premises in which it is proposed to establish new homes are visited as frequently as is necessary so that the appropriate recommendations can be made to the Health Committee. The Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade Department advises on essential fire precautions and these usually entail building alterations.

Established nursing homes were visited by a Medical Officer of the Department once every quarter and, except for some minor matters, were all satisfactory.

NURSES AGENCIES REGULATIONS, 1945.

No applications were received during the year. Three agencies remained on the register at the end of the year.

NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

The necessary preliminary inspections and routine re-inspections of Registered Minders and private Day Nurseries have been carried out in accordance with the above Act. There are no day nurseries which take children of all ages for the whole day. The accommodation provided is of the type classed as "part-time" nurseries during the war years, and toddlers only are received, for mornings only, or at two separate morning and afternoon sessions. In the latter case, a stipulation was made that the same children must not attend both sessions.

	Number registered at 31-12-5.	Number of children pro- vided for
Premises	4	75
Daily Minders	21	120

STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Eight hundred and sixty-four examinations were made during the year by the Medical Staff of the Department.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47).

Action was taken in two cases in accordance with procedure permitted by the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951. In both instances a letter was obtained from a hospital stating that a bed was available. This, and the necessary medical certificates were shown to a Justice of the Peace, who was then taken to see the case. His signature to the order being obtained forthwith, a waiting ambulance was able to remove the patient to hospital.

The first case, a man age 68, had for many years lived like a hermit, in a shed which had been condemned as unfit for habitation. There was no furniture and he lay on sacking, covered with an old coat, filthy, verminous and so ill that he was unable to get up. Nevertheless, he resolutely refused assistance or removal to hospital, and the order was essential. He died 48 hours later, the cause of death being broncho-pneumonia.

The second case was a woman of 84 living alone, without friends and relatives, who collapsed on various occasions to be found by a neighbour lying on the floor. Her room was filled with furniture, papers and other belongings, none of which the Home Help was allowed to move. Finally, the neighbour refused further attention and when she again collapsed an order was obtained for her removal to hospital. It was, in fact, not required, as she finally raised no objection, when the ambulance crew effected the removal. She died suddenly from heart failure 27 days after admission to hospital.

CREMATION ACT, 1902

During the year 1,967 Certificates were completed in the Department in the capacity of Medical Referee under the above Act. In one case of sudden death a post-mortem was carried out. Death was due to natural causes.

CROYDON AIRPORT—HEALTH CONTROL

With the partial withdrawal of Immigration Officers, the work formerly performed by the Medical Receptionists was placed upon the Customs Officers. The system of continuous "on call" manning by Medical Officers has continued. One medical examination was carried out under the Aliens Order. Other queries arose regarding passengers who were ill or who died whilst travelling. No cases of suspected infectious diseases were encountered.

Aircraft and Passenger Arrivals, Croydon Airport.

			Aircraft	British Passengers	Alien Passengers
"Excepted Area" ... ..	...	...	2,520	2,633	355
Europe outside Excepted Area			59	179	42
South Africa, Middle East ...	...	...	2	6	1
Far East, Persia ... ..	...	...	1	1	—
			—	—	—
			2,582	2,819	398
			—	—	—

County Borough of Croydon

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year ending December 31st, 1951.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present for your consideration the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer for the year ending December 31st, 1951.

The work of the service has continued without any major change. Routine medical inspections of the three statutory and one additional age groups covered over one-third of the total school population. These examinations are unique in the facility afforded for reviewing a large and representative sample of the child population. The percentage of parents attending with the younger age groups remains consistently high. A defect of routine school medical examinations lies in the unavoidable lack of knowledge by the school doctor of the home background. This is remedied to large extent by the School Nurse being also the district Health Visitor.

In addition, every effort is made to have the same Doctor and Health Visitor team serving the Infant Welfare Centre and the schools. A second defect is the division of medical advice between

the school and family doctor. This is inescapable if large numbers of children are to be surveyed by the same examiners, and cannot be remedied by any system of employing general practitioners.

In so far as health education is concerned, this division is not of great importance since the basic rules of health are generally agreed. If, however, a defect is found in an individual child, which is thought to need treatment, then clearly the family doctor must be consulted. We have, therefore, adopted the scheme suggested by the British Medical Association and the Society of Medical Officers of Health, whereby a note is sent to the family doctor stating the suggestion made to the parent, and giving him the opportunity to deal with the patient himself. The absence of a reply is the indication that he wishes action to be taken by the School Health Service, and a copy of any report is forwarded in due course. These arrangements are working smoothly.

The School Dental Service has been augmented by part-time dental officers, but remains far below effective strength. There are now no undue delays in the supply of spectacles, and their provision has become a direct function of the Group Hospital Management Committee. The co-operation between the Hospital and School Health Service remains close and cordial.

The incidence of infectious diseases was relatively high, especially Measles, and this must be related to the large intake of susceptible 5-year olds from small families, now reaching a peak figure. General hygienic measures, and the exclusion of cases, suspects and contacts have been applied. The stringency of the measures taken must be related to the severity of the illnesses concerned. There is clearly little advantage in excluding children for long periods for infections producing a few days of minor ill-health only. The reasons for the changes in the nature of the common infectious diseases of childhood are debatable, but it is a fact that at present most are consistently mild.

The difficulty of insufficient accommodation, both day and residential, for Educationally Sub-Normal children continued.

The former should be relieved by the classrooms which were being built at St. Christopher's School, but no early solution is likely for the problem of residential places. The demand for suitable vacancies for maladjusted and physically handicapped pupils was greater than could be met.

My thanks are due to the Members of the Education Committee, whose interest in the health and welfare of the children is, as always, their major concern, and to the Officers of the Department for their constant application to routine and special duties.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

*Medical Officers	...	...	10 (including 2 part-time)
*Dental Officers	...	...	9 (including 5 part-time)
*Physiotherapists	...	...	3
Speech Therapists	...	...	2 (part-time)
*School Nurses	...	...	30
*Dental Attendants	...	...	6

*Performing also duties in other sections of Public Health Department.

PARTICULARS OF CLINICS HELD

The following Clinics are provided by the Education Committee: attendance thereat, with the exception of the Minor Ailments Clinic, is by appointment arranged by the School Medical Officer:—

CLINIC	ADDRESS
Minor Ailments	Lodge Road, Broad Green, Croydon (Daily, Monday to Saturday, a.m.); Ashburton School (Mondays and Thursdays only, 9 a.m.); Rockmount School (Mondays and Thursdays only, 9 a.m.); Duppas School, Goodwin Road, Waddon (Daily, Monday to Friday, a.m.).
Dental	Lodge Road, Broad Green, Croydon; 206 Selhurst Road, South Norwood; Waldrons Hall, 55 Duppas Hill Lane, Croydon.
Inspection	Lodge Road, Broad Green, Croydon; Duppas School, Goodwin Road, Waddon.
Remedial Exercises and Massage ...	Waldrons Hall, 55 Duppas Hill Lane, Croydon.
Rheumatism	Lodge Road, Broad Green, Croydon.
Speech Defects	33 St. James' Road, Broad Green, Croydon.
Verruca clinic	Lodge Road, Broad Green, Croydon; Cypress School, Cypress Road, South Norwood (Weds. only, 9 a.m.).

**RETURN OF ATTENDANCE IN MAINTAINED PRIMARY, MODERN, CENTRAL, TECHNICAL
AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS FOR THE AUTUMN TERM, 1951**

School	Average No. on Registers	Average Attendance	Average Attendance per cent.	Average Attendance 1950 per cent.
COUNCIL PRIMARY SCHOOLS				
Ashburton Junior Mixed	497	465	93.5	92.6
Ashburton Infants	324	291	89.8	87.2
Benson Junior Mixed and Infants	494	462	93.5	92.7
Beulah Junior Boys	379	360	95.0	92.7
Beulah Junior Girls	310	293	94.5	91.9
Beulah Infants	340	300	88.2	78.8
Cypress Junior Mixed and Infants	399	342	85.6c.p.	91.9
Davidson Infants	268	242	90.2	91.1
Duppas Junior Mixed and Infants	362	331	91.4	87.6
Ecclesbourne Junior Boys ...	272	246	93.0	91.9
Ecclesbourne Infants	227	201	88.5	89.4
Elmwood Junior Boys	276	254	92.0	91.0
Elmwood Junior Girls	259	234	90.7	91.8
Elmwood Infants	267	238	89.1	83.7
Fairchildes Junior Mixed and Infants	151	133	88.0	—
Gilbert Scott Junior Mixed ...	363	340	93.7	90.7
Gilbert Scott Infants	279	249	88.2	85.4
Gonville Junior Mixed and Infants	422	394	93.4	91.3
Howard Junior Mixed and Infants	415	379	91.3	91.9
Ingram Infants	183	165	90.2	83.0
Kensington Avenue Junior Mixed and Infants	479	437	91.2	92.0
Kingsley Junior Mixed	389	354	91.0	89.9
Kingsley Infants	344	305	88.6	85.9
Monks Orchard Junior Mixed and Infants	432	399	92.4	92.9
Overbury Infants and Junior Mixed	310	279	90.0	82.9
Norbury Manor Junior Mixed ...	429	394	91.8	91.8
Norbury Manor Infants	236	206	86.9	82.8
Oval Junior Mixed	459	427	93.0	90.1
Oval Infants	207	183	88.4	86.5
Portland Infants	289	267	92.3	91.6
Purley Oaks Senior and Junior Mixed	562	521	92.7	91.2
Purley Oaks Infants	178	150	84.3 M. & G.I.	87.3
Rockmount Junior Mixed	332	314	94.6	92.3
Rockmount Infants	212	190	89.2	85.7
South Norwood Junior Boys ...	393	369	93.8	93.7
South Norwood Junior Girls and Infants	571	509	89.1	91.0
St. Peter's Junior Mixed and Infants	231	207	89.6	84.8
Spring Park Junior Mixed and Infants	599	537	89.6	90.8
Sydenham Junior Boys	281	255	90.7	90.5
Sydenham Junior Girls and Infants	383	311	81.2 c.p.	90.6
Waddon Junior Mixed and Infants	445	409	91.9	91.1
West Thornton Junior Boys ...	205	194	94.6	93.0
West Thornton Junior Girls ...	188	177	94.1	90.0
West Thornton Infants	237	222	93.3	85.8
Whitehorse Manor Junior Girls ...	227	210	92.5	92.3
Whitehorse Manor Infants	287	249	86.8	83.0
Winterbourne Junior Boys ...	322	306	95.0	94.0
Winterbourne Junior Girls ...	359	341	95.0	95.3
Winterbourne Infants	402	354	88.1	89.9
Wolsey Junior Mixed	493	461	93.5	92.3
Wolsey Infants	367	326	88.8	86.0
Woodside Junior Boys	403	385	95.5	95.6
Woodside Junior Girls	378	357	94.4	94.0
Woodside Infants	341	309	90.6	88.7
TOTAL	18,457	16,833	91.2	90.4

G.I. = General Illness.
C.P. = Chicken Pox.
S.F. = Scarlet Fever.

M. = Mumps.
M.E. = Measles.
W.C. = Whooping Cough.

School	Average No. on Registers	Average Attendance	Average Attendance per cent.	Average Attendance 1950 per cent.
COUNCIL SECONDARY MODERN SCHOOLS				
Ashburton Senior Mixed	801	736	91.8	91.7
Davidson Senior Boys	287	267	93.0	91.8
Davidson Senior Girls	169	152	90.0	89.2
Ecclesbourne Senior Girls	354	313	88.4	89.3
Fairchildes Senior Mixed	318	284	89.3	—
Ingram Senior Boys	346	320	92.5	90.9
Ingram Senior Girls	294	267	90.8	90.2
John Newnham Senior Mixed	173	159	91.9	—
Lanfranc Senior Boys	471	423	89.8	88.9
Lanfranc Senior Girls	480	441	91.8	89.8
Norbury Manor Senior Boys	351	325	92.5	92.3
Norbury Manor Senior Girls	294	276	93.9	92.7
Portland Senior Boys	190	180	94.7	93.1
Portland Senior Girls	259	238	91.8	92.0
Tavistock Senior Boys	399	360	90.2	90.0
Tavistock Senior Girls	418	363	86.8	88.3
Waddon Senior Mixed	437	369	84.4	83.8
Whitehorse Manor Senior Boys	217	194	89.4	89.0
TOTAL	6,258	5,667	90.6	89.0
Archbishop Tenison's Vol. Sec. Mod.	137	128	93.4	91.6
St. Andrew's Vol. Sec. Mod.	282	257	91.1	—
Our Lady's Vol. Sec. Mod.	135	118	87.4	—
TOTAL	554	503	90.8	—
SPECIAL SCHOOLS				
St. Christopher's (E.S.N.)	204	175	85.8	84.7
St. Giles' (P.H. & Delicate)	150	133	88.6	87.0
St. Luke's (Partially Sighted)	30	27	90.0	86.2
TOTAL	384	335	87.2	85.7
VOLUNTARY PRIMARY SCHOOLS				
All Saints' Mixed and Infants	290	253	87.2	86.6
Christ Church Junior Mixed and Infants	228	211	92.5	91.4
Parish Church Junior Girls and Infants	446	402	90.1	89.1
St. Joseph's Mixed and Infants	446	393	88.1	87.4
St. Mark's Junior Girls and Infants	125	113	90.4	89.5
St. Mary's (R.C.) Senior and Junior Mixed	380	347	91.3	89.3
St. Mary's Infants	82	70	85.5	87.6
St. Michael's Infants	163	143	87.7	80.2
Shirley Junior Mixed and Infants (St. John's)	187	175	93.6	94.4
TOTAL	2,347	2,107	90.3	89.0

School	Average No. on Registers	Average Attendance	Average Attendance per cent.	Average Attendance 1950 per cent.
SELECTIVE CENTRAL SCHOOLS				
Archbishop Tenison's Senior Boys	184	174	94.6	94.6
Heath Clark Mixed	295	279	94.6	94.2
TOTAL carried forward	479	453	94.6	94.3
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS				
Selhurst Boys	557	533	93.9	95.6
Selhurst Girls	542	515	95.0	94.4
John Ruskin Boys	364	346	95.1	94.3
Coloma Girls	515	476	92.4	92.8
Lady Edridge Girls	336	326	97.0	96.7
TOTAL	2,793	2,649	94.8	94.6
TECHNICAL SCHOOLS				
Stanley Technical Boys	234	230	98.3	95.3
School of Building	190	180	94.7	95.1
TOTAL	424	410	96.7	95.2

**SUMMARY OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE
for the Autumn Term, 1951**

Council Primary	18,457	16,833	91.2	90.4
Voluntary Primary	2,347	2,107	90.3	89.1
Council Secondary Modern	6,258	5,667	90.6	89.9
Voluntary Secondary Modern	554	503	90.8	—
Grammar, Central	2,793	2,649	94.8	94.6
Technical	424	410	93.7	95.2
Specials	384	335	87.2	84.2
TOTAL	31,217	23,504	91.3	90.5
Crosfield Nursery	43	40	94.0	88.0

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.

The system of routine medical inspection is now as follows—

A. Primary and Modern Secondary Schools.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| (1) <i>Entrants</i> | i.e., Children admitted for the first time to a Maintained School. |
| (2) <i>8-year-old Group</i> | i.e., Children who had attained their 8th birthday at the opening date of the Term but have not yet reached their 9th birthday and who have not been medically examined at the age 8 years. |
| (3) <i>Primary Leavers</i> | i.e., Children in their last year of attendance in a Maintained Primary School and who have not been medically examined in that year. |
| (4) <i>Leavers (Final)</i> | i.e., Children in their last year of attendance in a Maintained Secondary School who have not been medically examined in that year. |
| (5) <i>Special Cases (if any)</i> | i.e., Children of other ages who are apparently defective and whom the Head Teacher and parents wish the Medical Officer to see at his next visit. |

A total of 12,978 children were examined as compared with 11,102 in 1950, and 8,912 parents attended the examinations. The percentage attendance of parents in the Entrants' group was for boys 90.1 per cent. and girls 89.0 per cent.; in the Intermediate group, boys 58.9 per cent., girls 68.2 per cent. in the Leavers' group, boys 10.1 per cent., girls 33.2 per cent.; and in the Other Ages group, boys 74.8 per cent., girls 78.9 per cent.

The total percentage of parents attending was 68.7 as against 64.4 last year.

616 specials and 481 re-inspections of children were carried out.

PARENTS PRESENT 1951

	ENTRANTS				INTERMEDIATE				LEAVERS				OTHER AGES				TOTAL	
	Number Exmnd.		Parents Present		Number Exmnd.		Parents Present		Number Exmnd.		Parents Present		Number Exmnd.		Parents Present		Number Exmnd.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
All Saints ...	36	38	25	32	9	19	7	14	...	...	...	...	16	15	14	11	61	72
Arch.Tenison's Gs.	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	41	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	47
Ashburton ...	155	102	121	97	42	26	24	14	46	26	2	4	40	19	28	13	283	173
Benson ...	40	61	39	59	71	71	60	55	...	...	...	...	59	59	49	50	170	191
Beulah ...	85	78	81	75	85	146	43	109	...	...	...	...	67	104	44	66	237	323
Christ Church ...	18	20	17	16	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	7	10	30	31
Coloma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	123
Croydon British ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	43
Croydon Technol.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Cypress ...	38	19	34	14	46	17	28	16	...	...	...	...	21	48	15	4	105	84
Davidson ...	84	61	72	52	...	...	...	...	78	41	14	11	...	...	...	...	162	102
Duppas ...	30	37	22	28	27	36	12	20	...	...	...	...	20	22	10	12	77	95
Ecclesbourne ...	46	46	44	45	63	...	38	...	70	...	24	84	...	56	...	193	116	
Elmwood ...	75	84	66	71	47	76	34	41	...	...	...	...	37	75	31	60	159	235
Fairchildes ...	17	17	16	16	4	2	2	1	14	5	1	1	10	10	7	7	45	34
Gilbert Scott ...	67	106	61	94	...	22	...	13	...	...	...	...	58	32	43	28	125	160
Gonville ...	52	49	51	42	37	64	24	53	...	...	...	...	37	57	31	47	126	170
Heath Clark ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	24
Howard...	18	17	14	17	42	33	18	19	...	...	...	...	26	48	22	33	86	98
Ingram ...	54	43	50	42	...	...	...	...	110	56	16	14	...	...	...	...	164	99
John Newnham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	20
John Ruskin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Kensington Av.	26	12	25	12	76	81	53	56	...	...	...	...	72	66	65	57	174	159
Kingsley ...	122	118	111	104	47	78	24	47	...	...	...	...	84	68	54	57	253	264
Lady Edridge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	119
Lanfranc ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	132	9	68	...	...	...	...	...	68
Monks Orchard	20	12	18	11	5	43	4	35	...	...	...	...	54	24	48	21	79	79
Norbury Manor	89	79	83	74	58	70	45	54	94	94	14	33	18	61	13	55	259	310
Our Lady ...	...	21	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Overbury ...	71	77	62	67	15	5	6	5	10	9	2	1	46	53	38	40	142	144
Oval ...	59	44	42	40	43	80	21	62	...	...	...	...	94	107	60	84	196	231
Parish Church ...	52	36	47	34	26	32	13	18	...	...	...	...	9	7	7	5	87	75
Portland ...	27	38	26	34	13	6	5	5	43	78	4	32	40	63	28	57	123	185
Purley Oaks ...	46	52	42	38	36	34	19	23	25	28	5	7	41	21	32	15	148	135
Rockmount ...	86	65	84	62	38	19	35	15	...	...	...	...	44	46	39	39	168	130
St. Andrew's ...	15	9	15	9	15	11	10	8	10	9	...	...	7	2	4	...	47	31
St. Joseph's ...	44	26	40	16	40	32	14	10	...	...	...	...	4	22	2	11	88	80
St. Mark's ...	23	19	22	16	...	23	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	9	23	56
St. Mary's R.C.	10	14	10	10	25	2	5	13	23	21	5	3	14	8	3	4	73	71
St. Michael's ...	75	61	58	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	61
St. Peter's ...	22	17	19	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	27	6	19	31	44
Selhurst Gram.	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	79	69	27	...	12	...	...	...	...	69	128
Shirley ...	6	10	6	10	6	6	6	3	...	...	...	...	29	10	25	8	41	26
South Norwood	85	81	78	72	169	118	117	70	...	...	...	...	108	50	77	38	365	249
Spring Park ...	74	77	69	76	21	14	14	9	...	...	...	...	19	28	16	23	114	119
Stanley Tech ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Sydenham ...	42	43	40	39	67	97	46	58	...	...	...	...	37	33	28	23	147	173
Tavistock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	182	...	77	...	...	...	...	145	182
Waddon ...	44	47	42	42	13	10	11	5	63	61	6	21	22	44	13	36	142	162
West Thornton	63	84	62	71	47	37	24	19	...	...	...	...	37	71	28	50	147	192
Whitehorse ...	31	34	32	30	...	75	...	50	45	...	...	...	...	29	...	20	77	138
Winterbourne ...	91	91	89	88	101	175	37	140	...	...	...	...	38	106	32	98	234	372
Wolsey ...	41	61	44	58	97	67	48	43	...	...	...	...	45	46	37	35	187	174
Woodside ...	94	105	87	93	76	129	44	86	...	...	...	...	116	117	85	97	286	351
	2184	2111	1967	1879	1510	1301	890	1297	971	1206	98	400	1472	1623	1101	128	5137	6841
	4295		3846		3411		2187		2177		498		3095		2381		12978	

PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS PRESENT AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Entrants	...	...	Boys	90.1	} 89.5
"	...	...	Girls	89.0	
Intermediate	...	...	Boys	58.9	} 64.1
"	...	...	Girls	68.2	
Leavers	...	...	Boys	10.1	} 22.9
"	...	...	Girls	33.2	
Other Ages	...	...	Boys	74.8	} 76.9
8 to 9 years	...	...	Girls	78.9	

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS, 1951.

Age.	Number Exam- ined 1951	Average Height in inches.					Average Weight in lbs.				
		1951	1950	1949	1948	1939	1951	1950	1949	1948	1939
BOYS											
5 years	1325	43.0	43.4	43.2	43.4	41.8	42.8	43.7	43.4	44.0	41.5
6 "	648	44.3	44.2	44.2	44.7	43.8	45.4	45.1	45.5	46.2	43.4
7 "	204	47.4	48.2	46.7	46.9	45.3	51.7	53.8	50.5	51.1	47.9
8 "	723	50.3	50.0	50.1	48.7	49.5	59.4	58.2	58.0	54.1	55.5
9 "	594	51.3	51.9	51.2	50.5	51.2	61.7	61.0	62.1	60.1	58.8
10 "	583	54.7	54.9	54.2	53.9	52.7	72.6	74.0	71.7	70.1	62.9
11 "	778	55.5	55.2	55.6	55.6	53.7	74.7	75.4	75.2	73.7	68.7
12 "	258	56.6	56.6	56.4	56.5	55.7	78.6	79.2	77.1	78.2	79.9
13 "	—	—	59.3	57.3	60.4	58.4	—	91.8	82.9	93.0	81.6
14 "	372	62.7	62.7	62.8	61.7	59.0	106.2	106.5	105.8	98.4	90.8
15 "	495	64.4	63.8	63.6	63.1	—	115.5	113.7	113.1	109.8	—
16 "	73	67.6	66.9	66.4	67.2	—	134.9	127.7	125.1	120.9	—
17 "	33	69.8	68.8	68.3	68.7	—	146.1	140.5	132.6	134.3	—
GIRLS											
5 years	1258	42.6	43.1	43.5	42.9	41.2	41.5	42.3	42.9	42.5	39.7
6 "	647	44.1	43.6	44.2	44.0	42.7	43.8	43.7	44.2	44.3	41.4
7 "	173	47.5	47.3	47.1	46.1	44.1	52.7	51.3	49.9	49.5	43.6
8 "	790	49.9	49.5	49.8	49.7	49.9	56.8	56.0	57.5	54.8	54.7
9 "	696	50.8	50.6	51.3	52.4	50.9	59.5	59.5	60.7	62.3	57.6
10 "	574	54.5	54.7	53.3	53.8	52.1	72.7	72.5	70.7	69.2	62.9
11 "	981	55.8	55.6	56.1	55.8	53.6	76.2	76.6	76.6	75.1	68.3
12 "	370	56.9	56.7	57.5	57.1	56.6	81.5	80.8	81.6	79.3	77.2
13 "	31	60.6	59.3	59.7	61.0	58.8	96.6	91.5	92.8	98.4	85.3
14 "	595	62.4	62.2	62.3	62.6	60.3	110.0	109.2	106.4	107.3	97.9
15 "	488	62.7	62.6	62.6	62.6	62.0	111.3	113.3	111.2	110.6	105.5
16 "	114	64.4	64.4	—	—	—	125.0	123.4	—	—	—
17 "	61	64.5	65.6	—	—	—	125.5	130.7	—	—	—

**RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF ROUTINE MEDICAL
INSPECTION, 1951.**

Defects	Boys			Girls		
	No. requiring Treatment	No. referred for Observation	Percentage of total Examined	No. requiring Treatment	No. referred for Observation	Percentage of total Examined
MALNUTRITION	17	9	0.42	22	6	0.41
UNCLEANLINESS—						
Head	—	—		—	—	
Body						
SKIN DISEASE	10	4	0.23	15	6	0.31
EYE DISEASE—						
Defective Vision	277	27	4.96	426	32	6.68
Squint	46	13	0.96	34	17	0.75
External Eye Trouble	9	3	0.20	14	7	0.31
EAR DISEASE—						
Deafness	19	5	0.39	12	4	0.23
Otitis Media	4	3	0.11	10	4	0.23
Other Disease	3	3	0.10	3	8	0.16
NOSE AND THROAT—						
Enlarged Tonsils only	49	58	1.74	54	52	1.55
Adenoids only	17	5	0.36	18	8	0.38
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	170	91	4.25	156	66	3.25
Other Conditions	36	30	1.07	34	9	0.63
Enlarged Cervical Glands	1	20	0.34	4	5	0.13
(not T.B.)						
DENTAL DEFECTS	101	2	1.68	128	6	1.96
SPEECH DEFECTS	17	11	0.46	8	10	0.28
HEART AND CIRCULATION—						
Organic	5	9	0.23	12	12	0.35
Functional	3	6	0.14	7	10	0.25
Anaemia	4	8	0.20	8	4	0.18
BRONCHITIS	4	18	0.36	11	11	0.32
OTHER NON-T.B.	22	35	0.90	16	37	0.78
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	5	11	0.26	8	17	0.37
OTHER TUBERCULOSIS	4	7	0.18	2	1	0.04
NERVOUS SYSTEM DISORDERS (including Epilepsy, Chorea, etc.)	8	15	0.37	4	14	0.28
DEVELOPMENTAL—						
(a) Hernia	3	3	0.10	—	1	0.01
(b) Other	2	6	0.13	—	2	0.03
PSYCHOLOGICAL—						
(a) Development	2	4	0.10	1	1	0.03
(b) Stability	2	6	0.13	2	5	0.10
DEFORMITIES—						
Flat Feet	117	56	2.82	105	45	2.19
Posture	108	25	2.17	197	26	3.26
Others	79	33	1.83	107	36	2.09
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES	39	32	1.16	64	44	1.58
Totals	1183	558		1482	506	
Total Children Examined	6137			6841		

VISION.

Extent of Defect	Intermediate				Leavers				Other Ages				Total		
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys	Girls	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%	
Normal :	R	1477	97.8	1838	96.7	926	95.4	1146	95.0	1437	97.6	1563	96.3	97.2	96.1
6/6ths or 6/9ths	L	1468	97.2	1856	97.6	928	95.6	1149	95.3	1436	97.6	1563	96.3	96.9	96.6
6/12ths or 6/24ths	R	30	2.0	54	2.8	37	3.8	51	4.2	33	2.2	52	3.2	2.5	3.3
	L	37	2.5	37	2.0	32	3.3	45	3.7	33	2.2	52	3.2	2.6	2.8
6/36ths or worse	R	3	0.2	9	0.5	8	0.8	9	0.8	2	0.2	8	0.5	0.3	0.6
	L	5	0.3	8	0.4	11	1.1	12	1.0	3	0.2	8	0.5	0.5	0.6

Cost of the School Health Service.

The gross cost of the medical, dental and nursing services was £32,421. The expenditure is subject to Education grant.

Cost of Special Schools.

	£
Schools maintained by the Council	19,120
Other Schools (not maintained by local authorities)	7,824
Adjustments with other authorities in respect of Special Schools—	
Full cost	181
Rate cost	2,309
	<u>2,490</u>
	<u>£29,434</u>

With the exception of £2,309 calculated at Rate Cost, the above expenditure is subject to Education grant.

Cost of Milk and Meals.

Meals and Milk cost £147,944. Income from payment for meals was £68,485, making a net cost of £79,459, on which grant is paid of 100 per cent. on approved expenditure.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1951
(Percentages of Children examined)

Condition	Entrants		Inter-mediate		Leavers		Other Ages 8 to 9 years		All Groups	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Circulatory System	1.1	1.1	1.3	2.3	0.5	2.5	0.8	1.9	1.0	1.8
Pulmonary System	2.7	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Skin Disease	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0
Defects of Nose and Throat ...	17.5	14.1	4.7	4.8	1.9	2.4	8.4	7.6	9.6	7.9
Enlarged Cervical Glands ...	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	—	—	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.7
Squint	2.1	1.9	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.1
External Eye Disease	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
Defective Vision	0.5	0.7	7.4	8.8	6.7	8.5	5.2	8.5	4.3	6.2
Defective Hearing and other										
Ear Defects	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.5	—	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7
Speech Defects	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3
Dental Disease (more than four decayed)	2.4	2.8	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.7
Dull and Backward	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
Malnutrition	3.8	5.1	4.6	4.0	3.7	2.7	5.0	5.2	4.3	4.4
Deformities	10.3	8.2	9.8	12.0	6.6	15.6	9.6	10.2	9.4	11.1
Nervous System	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Developmental—										
Hernia	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—
Other... ..	0.5	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	0.7	—	0.4	—
Psychological—										
Developmental	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
Stability	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Other Defects	2.1	2.3	1.4	1.9	0.6	3.7	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.4

UNCLEANLINESS.

Cleanliness inspections are carried out by the School Nurses each term in every school, so that all pupils are brought under review. The finding of slight infestation in unexpected offenders leads to the issue of an informal letter to the parents, setting out a method of treatment and offering a supply of suitable emulsion. The appropriate formal notices are sent to the parents of children previously found verminous. Steel combs are sold or loaned where necessary. Endeavour is made to serve notices on the parents by the School Nurse personally, so that she has opportunity to emphasise that infestation may be a family complaint and not limited to the school child, and the need for constant cleanliness to prevent relapses. A cleansing station is provided for the treatment of scabies and very occasionally deals with other verminous conditions.

Number of children inspected for Cleanliness (first inspection)	66,703
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Number of children inspected (subsequent inspections)	3,598
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Number of children found unclean (first inspection) ... 582
(976 occasions of infestation).

Number of occasions in which children found unclean
(subsequent inspections) 1,116

At the primary inspections vermin were found in 50 and nits alone in 926 children. On these inspections 1.5 per cent. of the children showed evidence of infestation as against 1.7 in 1950.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

Contacts among school children kept under supervision during 1951 :—

Number of cases under observation at beginning of 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242
Number of cases added during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Number of cases discharged from observation during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Number of cases under observation at the end of 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279
Number of cases of Notified Tuberculosis—								
	Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Taking the total child population at 34,954, the pulmonary tuberculosis incident rate per 100,000 was 28.6, and the non-pulmonary incidence rate 17.2. There were no deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and two from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

Child population, 34,954.

Number of deaths 13, which is equal to a death-rate of 0.37 per 1,000.

The deaths were due to :

Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rheumatic Pancarditis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hodgkin's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leukæmia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hirschsprung's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1
Uræmia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Road Traffic Accident	...	...	...	...	...	1

TREATMENT.

The Work of the School Clinics.

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCES

	1951	1950	Increase or Decrease
Minor Ailments Clinic	9238	10736	— 1498
Inspection Clinic	2739	3573	— 834
Dental Clinics	27529	20434	+ 7095
Orthopaedic Clinic	434	512	— 78
Remedial Exercises Clinic	12608	11154	+ 1454
Nose and Throat Clinic	2721	1885	+ 836
Rheumatism Clinic	91	148	— 57
Verruca Clinic	3112	2867	+ 245
	58472	51309	

The Minor Ailments Clinics.

At the Lodge Road Clinic 1,460 defects involved 7,326 attendances, while at the subsidiary Clinics held at Ashburton School 149 defects, 746 attendances; at the Duppas School 581 defects, 3,125 attendances and at Rockmount School 166 defects, 985 attendances.

Complaint	1951			1950		
	Cases	Attendances	Average No. of Attendances per case	Cases	Attendances	Average No. of Attendances per case
Ringworm	15	59	3.9	16	80	5.0
Scabies	8	12	1.5	14	37	2.6
Impetigo	29	195	6.7	37	408	11.0
Other Skin Diseases	67	497	7.4	84	298	3.5
Otorrhoea and other Ear defects	131	610	4.7	225	1254	5.6
External Eye Disease	200	845	4.2	215	776	3.6
Miscellaneous	1428	7020	4.9	2032	10750	5.3
	1878	9238	4.9	2623	13603	5.2

Adenoids and Enlarged Tonsils.

During 1951, 831 children were operated upon for adenoids and enlarged tonsils, and 2,721 attendances were made at the Throat Clinic.

**CONDITIONS NOTIFIED BY TEACHERS AND SCHOOL ENQUIRY
OFFICERS AND CONFIRMED BY HEALTH VISITORS.**

NAME OF SCHOOL.	School Population.	Measles.	German Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Mumps.	Scabies.	Impetigo.	Body Scalp } Ringworm	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Polio-myelitis.	Jaundice.	Conjunctivitis.	Sore Throat.	Indefinite Sickness.	Paratyphoid	Erysipelas	Verruin	Meningococcal	Total	%	
All Saints ...	290	18	1	4	43	15	...	1	...	...	5	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	97	33.4
Arch. Ten.(Bys)	184	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.5
Arch. Ten. (Gls)	137	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	3.6
Ashburton ...	1622	24	2	1	12	25	...	2	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	79	4.9
Benson ...	494	39	...	13	13	19	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	94	19.0
Beulah ...	1029	42	1	11	44	18	1	2	1	...	13	1	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	10	...	151	14.7
Christchurch ...	228	6	1	15	7	2	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	38	16.7
Coloma ...	515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.8
Crossfield Nurs.	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.3
Croydon High	692	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Croydon Tech.	190	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2.6
Cypress ...	399	23	1	...	53	55	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	141	35.3
Davidson ...	724	35	1	...	84	25	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	9	...	164	22.7
Duppas ...	362	6	5	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	9.4
Ecclesbourne ...	853	61	2	...	6	16	1	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	99	11.6
Elmwood ...	802	27	1	5	47	5	...	6	...	...	14	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	7	...	117	14.6
Fairchildes	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.4
Gilbert Scott	642	60	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	12.5
Gonville ...	422	68	1	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	88	20.9
Heath Clark ...	295	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1.7
Howard ...	415	46	3	1	4	13	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	19.3
Ingram ...	823	20	1	1	6	40	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	82	10.0
John Ruskin ...	364	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.3
Kensington ...	479	3	...	1	46	9	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	13.2
Kingsley ...	733	78	9	16	75	45	...	1	2	...	11	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	17	...	263	35.9
Lady Edridge	336	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1.2
Lanfranc ...	951	1	1	...	5	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	18	1.9
Monks Orchard	432	3	1	8	...	12	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	6.0
New Addington	310	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2.3
Norbury Manor	1310	80	...	4	17	4	1	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	114	8.7
Old Palace ...	402	—	—
Oval ...	666	32	...	6	48	37	2	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	132	19.8
Parish Church	446	24	5	7	11	3	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	13.9
Portland ...	738	48	1	2	35	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	97	13.1
Purley Oaks ...	740	20	2	20	5	42	...	...	...	...	15	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	106	14.3
Rockmount ...	544	24	1	2	61	58	1	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	157	28.8
St. Andrew's ...	282	49	2	26	22	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	38.3
St. Christophers	204	4	...	3	2	2	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	8.8
St. Giles'	150	...	1	2	11	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	15.3
St. Joseph's ...	446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	0.4
St. Luke's ...	30	—	—
St. Mark's ...	125	9	...	1	6	6	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	27	21.6
St. Mary's R.C.	462	15	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	22	4.8
St. Michael's ...	163	28	1	8	19	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	70	42.9
St. Peter's ...	231	38	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	19.0
Selhurst Gram.	1099	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0.5
Shirley ...	187	20	...	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	21.4
South Norwood	964	36	...	17	23	13	...	1	3	...	15	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	116	12.0
Spring Park ...	599	7	...	7	2	33	...	...	...	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	11.4
Stanley Tech....	234	—	—
Sydenham ...	664	9	1	7	106	2	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	135	20.3
Tavistock ...	817	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	10	...	21	2.6
Waddon ...	882	79	3	13	5	5	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	123	13.8
W. Thornton ...	630	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	24	3.8
Whitehorse ...	731	29	...	1	3	5	1	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	...	68	9.3
Whitgift Gram.	794	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.3
Whitgift Middle	551	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.2
Winterbourne	1083	25	2	5	33	9	...	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	82	7.6
Wolsey ...	860	...	3	5	13	5	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	4.5
Woodside ...	1122	8	3	10	40	68	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	143	12.7
TOTALS ...		1148	56	233	971	635	8	32	13	1	271	34	3	9	20	4	42	...	...	121	...	3601	

CHIEF CAUSES OF EXCLUSIONS FROM SCHOOL

Condition	Exclusions during 1951	Percentage of total exclusions	Exclusions during 1950	Percentage of total exclusions
Ringworm	14	0.39	24	0.91
Verminous Conditions	121	3.36	128	4.87
Impetigo	32	0.89	88	3.35
Scabies	8	0.22	17	0.65
Scarlet Fever	271	7.53	390	14.84
Measles (inc. German)	1204	33.44	405	15.41
Diphtheria	—	—	1	0.04
Whooping Cough	233	6.47	553	21.04
Chicken Pox... ..	971	26.97	489	18.60
Mumps	635	17.63	336	12.78
External Eye Disease	20	0.55	41	1.56
Sore Throat	4	0.11	17	0.65
Other Causes	88	2.44	140	5.33
TOTAL ...	3601	—	2629	—

The figures for exclusions are not related in any way to the figures obtained in routine medical inspections.

These figures show an increase in Measles, Chicken Pox and Mumps, whilst the remainder all show a decrease. The elimination of Diphtheria as a cause of exclusion is notable. It is a pleasing commentary upon the effectiveness of the methods of immunisation employed.

School Visits.

Visits to School Departments re Cleanliness ...	528
Visits re Scabies	—
Visits re Infectious Disease	60
Visits re Medical Inspections	774
All other reasons	841

Home Visits.

Concerning defects found at routine medical inspections	1,819
Subsequent visits re defects found at routine medical inspections	415
Visits re special cases	741
Visits to dental cases	70
Visits other than infectious cases	1,221
Visits in connection with infectious cases (including 484 visits concerning uncleanliness) ...	5,730

Treatment of Visual Defects.

		Number of defects dealt with.			Spectacles prescribed	
		Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.	
Errors of Refraction	...	—	1433		1433	—
						957

This Clinic showed a decrease upon 1950 in numbers submitted to refraction. A total of 3,107 attendances was recorded.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

The above Service deals chiefly with the routine inspection and treatment of those attending Borough Primary, Secondary, Technical and Special Schools. "Free-place" scholars at certain non-maintained schools approved by the local Education Committee are also eligible for treatment.

In addition to the above, facilities are also provided for those referred under Maternity and Child Welfare and Mental Deficiency Schemes. Particulars of work carried out in connection with the former will be found in the appropriate Report.

Staffing.

Though there has been some improvement in the overall position during the past year, the work of the Sub-department continues to be handicapped by lack of professional staff, and in the face of a rapidly rising school population it was still impossible to carry out annual inspection and treatment for all within the scheme. Because of the dearth of applicants for full-time posts, the policy of supplementing permanent staff by additional sessions from part-time dental surgeons has been continued to good effect; with recent additions this help now represents the equivalent of two full-time dentists. The full complement of regular and part-time staff now amounts to six full-time officers.

Though arrangements of this kind raise certain administrative problems, part-timers have worked exceedingly well, and their efforts have assisted in appreciably reducing the time lag

between successive treatments. The fact that 78 per cent. of the Primary and Secondary Schools were visited during the year may be considered a very real achievement. On the debit side it should be realised that when allowance is made for M. & C. W. commitments, present staffing still entails a "panel" of approximately 6,000 children per full-time dentist, and except in certain areas where populations are numerically smaller, this ratio precludes an annual inspection and treatment. On an average this period still stands at between sixteen and eighteen months, but in some cases longer periods must elapse.

Because of successive delays in carrying out the post-war programme of clinic development, the recent introduction of numerous sessional workers has led to an acute shortage of surgery accommodation, resulting in considerable congestion at Lodge Road Clinic. The existence of this bottleneck precludes the introduction of any further part-time assistance, and is thus hampering certain important developments in the Service.

Amongst other difficulties encountered by staff are the very large number of children showing marked irregularities of the teeth and jaws. Certain of these cases would appear to be the direct result of inadequate attention during earlier years, and present exceedingly difficult problems in the realms of diagnosis and treatment. Because of the very limited time available for this work, special measures are needed to deal with these deformities. A fuller assessment of such requirements is given in the appropriate section of the Report.

Arrangements for Treatment.

In the absence of alternative clinic accommodation in the outlying parts of the Borough, the major portion of treatment continues to be performed at the Central Clinic, Lodge Road. Here five surgeries are called upon to function in premises originally planned for three dentists, and congestion is very severe especially when anæsthetic sessions are in progress. Whilst the opening of the New Addington Clinic will to some extent reduce the demands on the above premises, a far greater degree of decentralisation is called for as soon as present material and economic restrictions are removed. The provision of a further Dental Centre is urgently needed to serve the eastern portion of the Borough including the newly developed Ashburton Building Estate. In addition to giving added surgery accommodation such a project would assist in restoring the balance of the scheme and reducing the time now spent in travelling to and from the Lodge Road Clinic.

Dental Centres are already provided at Duppas Hill, South Croydon and at 206, Selhurst Road, South Norwood. In the case of the latter a major conversion has lately been carried out which has greatly improved facilities for treatment.

After many unsuccessful efforts to secure a site on the New Addington Building Estate, accommodation has at last been secured at the Overbury Primary School, where the work of adapting certain unused cloakrooms to serve as a Dental Clinic is expected to begin early in 1952.

The following Table illustrates the suggested "long term" plan of development drawn up in 1946, together with the increase in staff likely to be required:—

PRESENT AND FUTURE COMMITMENTS.

Year.	Estimated Increase in School Population.	Total.	Probable Increase in Dental Officers Required
1946	School Population	25,680	1 (Woodside)*
1947	Plus 14-15 age group 1,855	27,575	1 (Addington)*
1948-9	Plus 15-16 age group 1,855		
	Plus Housing Estate 5,260	34,690	2 (Lodge Rd. Extension)
1950	Plus County Colleges 7,000		
and	Plus Nursery Schools 800	42,490	1-2
onwards			—
		Total ;	5-6
			—

* Now behind schedule.

Inspections.

The number of children on the register at Primary and Secondary Schools within the Borough at the close of 1951 was 31,787. Including an additional 85 free-place scholars at non-maintained schools, this represents a sum total of 31,872.

Of these 24,961 were inspected and 12,920 (51.3 per cent.) referred for treatment, compared with 23,534 inspected and 11,716 (50 per cent.) referred in 1950.

Because of present limitations on the work which can be carried out on temporary teeth, the above figures should not be regarded as an index of the incidence of decay, which is naturally appreciably higher. For practical purposes mouths are classed as "healthy" unless the case is actually referred for treatment.

Owing to lack of staff eighteen departments (Primary and Secondary) comprising some 4,796 children, received no routine dental inspection during the year.

The results obtained from school inspections were as follows :—

Acceptance of Treatment ...	68.0%
Refused Treatment ...	18.5%
Forms Not Returned ...	13.5%

As indicated above a further decline of 3.9 per cent. is seen in the number accepting treatment, making a decrease of 6.4 per cent. since the peak of 1949. This reduction is chiefly related to the more understaffed areas where parental anxiety would seem to be reflected by action favouring treatment by private practitioners.

The following Table demonstrates the variation in the acceptance rate during recent years :—

RESULTS OF SCHOOL INSPECTIONS.

	1951.	1950.	1949.	1943.	1937.
No. referred for—					
Treatment ...	12920	11716	9404	9041	13498
Consents ...	8790 : 68%	8420 : 71.9%	6996 : 74.4%	5642 : 62.4%	7762 : 57.5%
(Total Consents					
Including Specials)* ...	(11358:73.3%)	(10817:76.6%)	(10098:80.7%)	(6814 : 67%)	(10146:63%)
Refusals ...	2390 : 18.5%	1757 : 15%	1213 : 12.9%	1519 : 16.8%	3242 : 24%
Forms Not Returned	1740 : 13.5%	1539 : 13.1%	1195 : 12.7%	1880 : 20.8%	2494 : 18.5%

* SPECIALS.—Those referred by Head Teachers with Emergency Forms.

Treatment.

Of 11,358 children consenting to treatment (including specials) 10,067 (88.6 per cent.) were treated and 8,353 (73.5 per cent.) cured (completely), compared with 10,817 consenting, 9,717 (89.8 per cent.) treated, and 8,220 (75.9 per cent.) cured in 1950.

As a result chiefly of increased sessions by part-time staff, operative sessions rose from 1,921 to 2,260. Assistance thus given has materially helped in reducing arrears of treatment, particularly for schools in outlying areas. An index of the improved position will be gained in noting that the ratio of fillings inserted per 100 children treated, which in more normal times stood at approximately 120 and fell in 1949 to 65.3, has now assumed the more substantial level of 107.7 for the current year.

Items of Treatment.

The ensuing Table gives particulars of the principal items of treatment compared with those obtained last year:—

	1951	1950
Attendances	22,234	20,434
Treated	10,067	9,717
Re-treated	5,329	5,304
Fillings—Permanent ...	8,191	8,129
Temporary ...	2,658	1,449
Extractions—Permanent ...	1,661	2,069
Temporary ...	10,116	9,444
Gas Administration ...	4,024	3,695
Local Anæsthetics	1,612	2,018
Other Operations—Permanent	6,827	5,929
Temporary	3,531	2,712
Cases Completed	8,353	8,220

Other Operations

These include:—

	1951	1950
Root treatment in anterior teeth	55	49
Removal of nerves under local anæsthetic	23	20
Gingivectomy	2	3
Removal of bone sequestra	10	4
Removal of gum flap	2	—
Splints for fractured incisors	11	17
Partial pulpotomy	5	—
Number of M.D.s treated	58	41
Dentures inserted	61	54
Irrigation of sockets	35	23
Removal of impacted and difficult teeth	29	28
Ulcerated Stomatitis (Vincent's infection)	26	18
Cleft Palate	—	—
Application of Penicillin "Cones" ...	28	49
Local application of Sulphonamides ...	15	—
Crowns for Incisor Teeth	1	2
Referred for X-Ray	155	165

Forms from Head Teachers.

The number of forms issued by Head Teachers for emergency treatment was 2,568 compared with 2,397 in 1950.

X-Ray Examinations.

The number of cases referred to Mayday Hospital for the above purpose was 155, compared with 165 in 1950.

Orthodontic Treatment.

Though in the past there has been a tendency to rate this branch of treatment at a purely æsthetic level, there is now much evidence to show that, far from being of a luxury character, this work has become an inseparable part of Children's Dentistry. In practice it is found that there are many mouths in which restoration of function cannot be achieved without adequate measures being taken to ensure a reasonable balance of articulation.

As previously stated the need for such measures has unfortunately become increasingly apparent at a time when owing to staff restrictions less time is available for treatment. Cases causing particular anxiety are those in which diagnosis is complicated by early loss of certain temporary and permanent teeth, and where urgent steps are necessary to correct jaw relationship before the discrepancies become too marked. Whilst every effort is made to deal with the simpler of these defects, many of a more complicated nature have to be left untreated, or if considered practical are referred to one or other of the Teaching Hospitals in the hope that help will be forthcoming.

Unfortunately at the present time most of these Institutions have already closed their waiting lists or cannot guarantee treatment for years to come.

Because of the lack of outside facilities a considerable extension in the "scope" of this treatment is called for, together with the introduction of a "Special Unit" staffed by a visiting Consultant to undertake certain of the more "advanced" work and generally advise on procedure. Such an arrangement would considerably increase the output of completed cases whilst at the same time conserving the energies of existing staff.

The number of sessions devoted to this work was 180 compared with 172 last year.

The following is a summary of treatment performed:—

	1951	1950
Cases under Treatment ...	320	256
New Cases	169	89
Cases Completed	99	93
Attendances	2,319	1,861
Appliances—Fixed	16	47
Removable	191	107
Treatment Sessions	180	172

Treatment of "Free-Place" Scholars.

As previously stated, all children in the Borough Secondary and Technical Schools, have now been included within the routine scheme of treatment. Pupils previously attending Primary Schools who enter certain non-maintained schools as "free-place" scholars are, however, eligible for attendance at the School Dental Clinic.

A summary of the treatment performed for the above children is given below:—

	1951	1950
Attendances	183	271
New Cases Treated	38	38
Re-treated	47	39
Fillings—Permanent	110	156
Extractions—Permanent	19	49
Temporary	16	23
Other Operations	38	69
"Gas" Cases	11	14
Local Anæsthesia	7	40
Cases Completed	68	73
Dentures Fitted	—	3
Referred X-Ray	2	4

Summary of Work Done at the Selhurst Road Clinic.

	1951	1950
Attendances	2,925	3,149
Extractions	1,582	1,478
Fillings	1,084	1,133
Other Operations	2,182	2,610
"Gas" Cases	411	357
Local Anæsthesia	481	508
Cases Completed	1,062	1,175

Sessions held : Inspection 44, Treatment 380, Gas 26.

The average attendance at this Clinic per session is 7.7.

Summary of Work Done at the Waldrons Clinic.

	1951	1950
Attendances	3,532	2,808
Extractions	1,781	1,303
Fillings	1,383	1,265
Other Operations	1,190	793
"Gas" Cases	646	526
Local Anæsthesia	109	120
Cases Completed	898	837

Sessions held : Inspection 12, Treatment 340, Gas 46.

The average attendance at this Clinic per session is 10.4.

DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of children who were :—

(a) Inspected by Dental Officer :

	Year 1951	Year 1950
Aged 5—6	2,008	1,181
„ 6—7	2,633	2,284
„ 7—8	2,817	2,227
„ 8—9	2,688	2,389
„ 9—10	2,709	2,354
„ 10—11	2,228	2,227
„ 11—12	2,097	2,089
„ 12—13	2,238	2,120
„ 13—14	1,995	2,332
„ 14—15	1,848	2,207
„ 15—16	1,255	1,376
„ 16 up	445	748
Specials	2,568	2,397
	<hr/> 27,529	<hr/> 25,931

		Year 1951	Year 1950
(b) Found to require treatment		15,488	14,113
(c) Actually treated ...	...	10,067	9,717
(2) Half-days devoted to			
Inspection ...	195	185	
Treatment ...	2,260	1,921	
		2,455	2,106
Number of Gas Sessions ...		257	243
Administrative Sessions ...		96	82
Orthodontic Sessions ...		180	172
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment ...	...	22,234	20,434
(4) Fillings—			
Permanent teeth ...	8,191	8,129	
Temporary teeth ...	2,658	1,449	
		10,849	9,578
(5) Extractions—			
Permanent teeth ...	1,661	2,069	
Temporary teeth ...	10,116	9,444	
		11,777	11,513
(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions		4,024	3,695
(7) Administrations of local anæsthetics for extractions		1,612	2,018
(8) Other Operations—			
Permanent teeth ...	6,827	5,929	
Temporary teeth ...	3,531	2,712	
		10,358	8,641
Attendances per sessions ...		9.8	10.6

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION.

Diphtheria Immunization has been carried out at the clinics and in the schools. The assistance of the teachers has been much appreciated. Inoculations were suspended during the period of incidence of poliomyelitis.

The number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years immunized against Diphtheria during the year was 312 together with 3,459 who were given re-inforcing injections.

ORTHOPAEDIC WORK.

Summary of Cases attending the Orthopaedic Clinic:—

Jan. 1st, 1951.	New Cases.	Cases Discharged.	Cases on Books 31st Dec., 1951.
451	201	169	483

257 children were seen by the Orthopaedic Surgeon and 434 attendances were made.

SPINAL AND OTHER REMEDIAL CLINICS.

	1951.			1950.		
	Attend- ances.	Sessions.	Av. att.	Attend- ances.	Sessions.	Av. att.
Spinal	5,527	976	5.7	4,448	793	5.6
Flat Feet	3,684	585	6.3	4,907	752	6.5
Breathing	1,913	369	5.2	1,799	260	6.9
	<hr/> 11,124	<hr/> 1,930		<hr/> 11,154	<hr/> 1,805	

376 individual cases were treated and 1,078 attendances were made to see doctor.

RHEUMATISM CLINIC.

The total number of children whose names were on the "live" register at the end of 1951 was 126 (males 52, females 74). Of this number, 75 attended the Rheumatism Clinic during the course of the year, either as new cases or re-examinations; the remaining 51 failed to keep their appointments.

Cases Examined at Rheumatism Clinic.

	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Primary	27	31	37	24	22
Re-exams.	75	27	76	84	53
Totals	<hr/> 102	<hr/> 58	<hr/> 113	<hr/> 108	<hr/> 75

Primary Cases.

Rheumatic	21	22	30	17	19 (86.4%)
Non-Rheumatic	6	4	3	7	1 (4.5%)
Doubtful Rheumatic	—	5	4	—	2 (9.1%)
Totals	<hr/> 27	<hr/> 31	<hr/> 37	<hr/> 24	<hr/> 22

Classification of Rheumatic Cases.

			Primary.	Re-examinations.	
Males	...	...	11	...	24
Females	...	...	8	...	25 (plus 4 non-rheumatic)
Totals ...			19...	49	(+4)

Ages: 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 Ttl.

Rheumatic :

Primary	...	1	1	1	4	4	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Re-exams	...	—	5	1	2	5	5	5	8	8	9	1	—	—	—	49
Others	...	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	7

The average age of primary cases of rheumatism, on first attendance at the clinic, was 9.2 years for both boys and girls.

Grouping of Cases.

	1949			1950			1951		
	Prim.	Re's.	Ttl.	Prim.	Re's.	Ttl.	Prim.	Re's.	Ttl.
Mild and Potential	24	32	56	5	52	59	15	20	35
Definitely Active	2	—	2	1	4	5	1	2	3
Quiescent ..	4	31	35	9	18	27	1	25	26
Doubtful or Non-Rheumatic	7	13	20	7	10	17	5	6	11

The Mild and Potential cases include those showing the first initial symptoms of "growing pains" in highly strung children.

The "Definitely Active" group included cases with physical signs of rheumatic fever or chorea.

"Quiescent Cases" are those which at a previous examination had shown signs of mild and potential rheumatism or of active rheumatism, but which had now settled down and were no longer active.

Primary Examinations.

Amongst the 19 new cases diagnosed as rheumatic the following manifestations were recorded :—

			Girls	Boys	Total
Rheumatic pains	...	...	7	10	17
Chorea (suspected)	...	...	—	—	—
Carditis (definite)	...	...	—	3	3
Carditis (suspected)	...	...	1	—	1
Tonsillitis and Infected Tonsils			—	—	—
Pyrexial attacks	...	...	—	—	—
Erythema Nodosum	...	...	—	—	—
Recent Rheumatic Fever	...		1	—	1

Family Histories.

Of the primary cases, 3 gave a history of rheumatism in parents.

Nervous Conditions.

				Girls	Boys	Total
Highly strung	...	...	...	1	4	5
Headaches	...	...	...	—	—	—
Night terrors	...	...	...	—	1	1
Enuresis	...	...	...	—	—	—
Minor degrees of nervous disorders				—	2	2

Often a combination of more than one of the above symptoms was manifested.

Disposal.

The following recommendations were made in respect of the 19 new cases :—

				Girls	Boys
Continue attendance at Rheumatic Clinic				8	9
Referred to Pædiatrician	...	...	...	1	—
„ „ Cardiologist	...	...	...	—	—
„ „ Psychiatrist	...	...	...	—	—
Restriction as to P.T. and games	...			4	3
For T. and A. operation	...	...	...	—	1
Convalescent Home	...	...	...	1	—
Remedial Exercises	...	...	...	—	—
For admisison to St. Giles'	...	...	...	—	—

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S SPECIAL EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL SCHOOL.

I am indebted to Mr. Ramsden, the Head Master, for the following observations:—

Festival year of 1951 saw the school celebrate with its own project on Croydon. Each class contributed to this project. In the various classes we covered the History, Industries, Health Services, 999 Services, Homes, the Clothes we Wear, Transport, the Toys we Play With and Nursery Rhymes. Each child made a booklet for itself during the course of this experiment. The whole was a great success and was shown to the parents on Open Day in July. The Mayor and Mayoress of Croydon, the Chief Education Officer, H.M. Inspectors and the local Inspectors, and friends from a fifty-mile radius visited the Exhibition. A film was made of many of the activities, the outstanding of which was the making by Class 1 Boys of a Plaque of the Croydon Coat of Arms, and at the request of the Mayor this was on view in the Mayor's Parlour.

In May, we were honoured in being selected by Mrs. Golden, H.M.I., to demonstrate physical training and folk dancing to a week-end course of Surrey teachers.

A new venture of 1951 has been the acquisition of a printing machine, which enables the boys to print school notices, etc.

Seven children took part in the Croydon Schools Sports for the first time: one boy reaching the sixth place for Putting the Weight, achieving a distance of 25 feet 5 inches.

The annual outing to Littlehampton was again, thanks to the weather and the arduous work put in by all the staff, a great success; 142 children with 26 staff taking part.

During the year, the Beddington Sewage Works, the South Kensington Museum, the Oliver Typewriter works, the Parish Church, the Old Palace, and Bowaters were visited by various classes.

The standard of health and cleanliness continues to improve in conjunction with the academic and social training.

We look forward to the completion of our new extension early in the new year.

Number attending January 1st, 1951 ...	...	...	200
„ „ December 31st, 1951 ...	...	...	202
„ referred to Public Elementary Schools ...			2

Number discharged:

(i) Ineducable and referred to Mental Health Committee ...				2
(ii) Unfit to work „ „ „ ...				—
(iii) Fit to work „ „ „ ...				10

CLINIC FOR EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL CHILDREN.

300 children were examined during 1951. The classifications arrived at, together with recommendations made, are as follows:—

(1) Found to be mentally defective :		
(a) Found to be mentally defective and referred to Local Authority and Occupation Centre ...	12	
(b) Found to be mentally defective and referred to Local Authority for Statutory Supervision ...	20	
(c) Recommended Institutional Care and referred to Local Authority	8	
(2) Found to be educationally sub-normal :		
(a) Recommended to St. Christopher's Special School	60	
(b) Recommended to Residential School	4	
(c) Referred to Special Class in Ordinary Elementary School	20	
(d) Recommended for re-test	50	
(e) Deferred for Medical Treatment	26	
(f) Recommended for St. Giles'	4	
(g) Recommended Epileptic Colony	1	
(h) Referred back to Ordinary Elementary School ...	10	
(3) Referred to Child Guidance Clinic	8	
(4) Examined for other Authorities	6	
		229
Mental Tests at St. Christopher's	12	
		241

760 home visits have been paid to Education cases.

**HANDICAPPED PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR
BOARDING IN BOARDING SCHOOLS.**

	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Deaf	Delicate	Physically Handicapped	Educationally Sub-normal	Maladjusted	Epiletic	TOTAL
In the Calendar year :—	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
A. Handicapped Pupils <i>newly placed</i> in Special Schools or Homes	—	4	2	1	38	27	26	3	—	101
B. Handicapped Pupils <i>newly ascertained</i> as requiring education at Special Schools or boarding in Homes ...	—	7	—	1	53	35	27	4	—	127
On or about December 1st :—										
C. Number of Handicapped Pupils from the area :										
(i) attending Special Schools as Day Pupils	—	30	4	9	65	89	205	—	—	402
Boarding Pupils ...	3	—	7	1	4	4	4	—	2	25
(ii) Boarded in Homes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) attending assisted schools (under approved arrangements) ...	—	—	3	2	—	2	—	7	—	14
TOTAL (C) ...	3	30	14	12	69	95	209	7	2	441
D. Number of Handicapped pupils being educated under arrangements made under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944—										
(a) in hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
(b) elsewhere	—	—	—	—	12	6	2	—	—	20
E. Number of Handicapped pupils from the area requiring places in special schools (including any such unplaced children who are temporarily receiving home tuition)	3	3	—	35	27	29	1	—	—	98

Number of children reported during the Calendar Year :

Under Section 57(3) of Education Act, 1944	...	15
" " 57(4)	" " "	—
" " 57(5)	" " "	6

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT RETURN.

The following numbers of children were examined by the medical officers during 1951 as to their fitness to following the part-time employment indicated :—

	1951.	1950.	1949.	1948.	1947.
Delivery of Goods for Shop-keepers	72	71	218	190	112
Delivery of Newspapers	225	323	283	375	151
Delivery of Milk	30	29	16	33	6
Shop Assistants	133	104	—	—	—
	<hr/> 460	<hr/> 527	<hr/> 517	<hr/> 598	<hr/> 269

THE PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK AND COD LIVER OIL AND MALT.

During 1951 all milk was supplied free of charge, and approximately 23,400 children per day received 1/3rd pint each. This was equal to 88 per cent. of the children attending schools.

All the milk supplied is pasteurised milk, and the sources of supply are subject to the approval and constant supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

The number of meals supplied daily during 1951 was approximately 13,300.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

Return of Cases referred by the School Medical Officer and the Education Department, from 1st January to 31st December, 1951.

	Boys.	Girls.
Total number referred	46	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Analysis of the above Cases :—		
Diagnostic only	8	8
Current Cases under treatment	27	12
Cases Closed—improved	6	7
Cases Closed—not improved	5	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	46	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Speech Defects Clinic.

Cases treated ...	118	Cleft palate and allied disorders ...	7
Cases discharged ...	47	Sigmatism ...	8
Cases still attending ...	71	Deafness ...	3
Cases referred for physical treatment ...	7	Dyslalia ...	45
Cases referred for residential treatment ...	3	Undeveloped speech ..	18
Cases referred to Child Guidance Clinic ...	2	Dyspituitary ...	1
Stammerers ...	25	Aphasia ...	2
		Post-Meningitis ...	1
		Dysarthria ...	7
		Mongolism ...	1

Attendance by the patients at the Speech Clinic throughout 1951 has been regular and continuous. This is largely accounted for by the number of severe speech cases referred, which makes patients realise the necessity for co-operation. There has been a corresponding decline in the number of less severe articulatory defects.

NON-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS.

The usual arrangements for the medical inspection of non-maintained school children were continued in 1951, 122 children were examined. Table II of Appendix B gives the detailed findings.

Yours faithfully,

S. L. WRIGHT,

School Medical Officer.

APPENDIX A.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.

Year ended 31st December, 1951.

TABLE I.
MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY
SCHOOLS.

A.—Periodic Medical Inspections.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :

Entrants	4,295
Second Age Group	3,411
Third Age Group	2,177

 Total 9,883

 Number of other Periodic Inspections 3,095
 (8-9 years).

 Grand Total ... 12,978

B.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections 2,929

Number of Re-Inspections 6,363

 Total 9,292

C.—Pupils found to require Treatment.

(Excluding Dental Disease and Infestation with Vermin).

Group (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA. (3)	Total individual pupils. (4)
Entrants	29	638	664
Second Age Group	284	383	641
Third Age Group	179	194	354
Total (prescribed groups)	492	1215	1659
Other Periodic Inspections	211	388	576
Grand Total	703	1603	2235

TABLE II.

A. RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Defect Code No.	DEFECT OR DISEASE	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	25	10	3	2
5	EYES—				
	(a) Vision	703	59	45	2
	(b) Squint	80	30	8	—
	(c) Other	23	10	8	—
6	EARS—				
	(a) Hearing	31	9	4	2
	(b) Otitis Media	14	7	5	—
	(c) Other	6	11	1	—
7	NOSE OR THROAT	534	319	26	4
8	SPEECH	25	21	8	2
9	CERVICAL GLANDS	5	25	—	—
10	HEART AND CIRCULATION	39	49	3	3
11	LUNGS	66	129	5	2
12	DEVELOPMENTAL—				
	(a) Hernia	3	4	—	—
	(b) Other	2	8	1	1
13	ORTHOPAEDIC—				
	(a) Posture	305	51	8	—
	(b) Flat foot	222	101	7	1
	(c) Other	186	69	8	3
14	NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
	(a) Epilepsy	4	11	—	—
	(b) Other	8	18	1	2
15	PSYCHOLOGICAL—				
	(a) Development	3	5	—	—
	(b) Stability	4	11	2	1
16	OTHER	103	76	18	9

* These figures refer to Special Inspection in school only.

**B. CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS
INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE AGE GROUPS.**

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	A. (Good)		B. (Fair)		C. (Poor)	
		No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants	4295	1227	28.6	2877	67.0	191	4.4
Second Age Group	3411	1130	33.1	2134	62.6	147	4.3
Third Age Group ...	2177	487	22.4	1621	74.5	69	3.1
Other Periodic Inspections ...	3095	1018	32.9	1918	62.0	159	5.1
TOTAL ...	12978	3862	29.9	8550	65.9	566	4.3

TABLE III.
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(i)	Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorized persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70301
(ii)	Total number of individual children examined (school population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31217
(iii)	Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be infested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	618
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
(v)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

TABLE IV.

GROUP 1.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanness, for which see Table III)

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Ringworm—(i) Scalp	4	—
(ii) Body	11	—
Scabies	8	—
Impetigo	29	—
Other Skin Diseases	67	—
TOTAL	119	—

GROUP 2.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of cases dealt with.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	200	—
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	—	1433
TOTAL	200	1433
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were		
(a) Prescribed	—	957
(b) Obtained	—	957

GROUP 3.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Number of cases treated.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Received operative treatment		
(a) for diseases of the ear	—	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	—	831
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—	—
Received other forms of treatment (Ear Minor Ailments Clinic)	131	—
TOTAL	131	831

GROUP 4.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) Number Treated as in-patients	13	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patients departments	195	257

GROUP 5.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of cases treated.	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics.	Elsewhere
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics... ..	—	76

GROUP 6.—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases treated.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists	118	—

GROUP 7.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Number of cases treated.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
(a) Miscellaneous minor ailments	1428	—
(b) Other (specify)		
1. Orthoptic	—	98
2. Sunlight	—	62
3. Verruca	501	—
TOTAL	1929	160

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—							
	(a)	Periodic age groups	...	...	...	...	...	24961
	(b)	Specials	...	...	...	...	...	2568
	(c)	TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)	...	TOTAL	1	...	...	27529
(2)	Number found to require treatment							15488
(3)	Number referred for treatment							15488
(4)	Number actually treated							10067
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment							22234
(6)	Half-days devoted to :							
	(a)	Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	195
	(b)	Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	2260
		TOTAL	6	...	...	...	...	2455
(7)	Fillings :	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	8191
		Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	2658
		TOTAL	7	...	...	...	...	10849
(8)	Number of Teeth filled:		Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	10350
			and Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...
(9)	Extractions :	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	1661
		Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	10116
		TOTAL	9	...	...	...	...	11777
(10)	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction							4024
11)	Other Operations :	(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	6827
		(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	3531
		TOTAL	11	...	...	...	...	10358

APPENDIX B.

NON-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS.

Year ended 31st December, 1951.

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A.—Routine Medical Inspections.

					Year 1950.		Year 1951.
Age 11 or under	...	...	...	...	35	...	—
12	...	...	...	...	16	...	25
13	...	...	...	...	4	...	9
14	...	...	...	...	35	...	35
15	...	...	...	...	6	...	17
16	...	...	...	...	24	...	32
17	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
18 or over	...	...	...	...	2	...	—
Total ...					123	...	122

B.—Other Inspections.

			Year 1950.	Year 1951.
Number of Special Inspections ...	...	—	...	8
Number of Re-inspections ...	...	3	...	7
		—		—
	Total ...	3	...	15
		—		—
Visits to Non-maintained Schools ...	...	7	...	5

TABLE II.—A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1951.

DEFECT OR DISEASE. (1)	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS. Number of defects.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS Number of defects.	
	Requiring treatment. (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment. (3)	Requiring treatment. (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment (5)
Malnutrition ... ..	...	...	...	...
Uncleanliness. (See Table IV.—Group V.)				
SKIN—				
Ringworm : Scalp ... ..	...	...	...	...
Body ... ..	...	...	...	...
Scabies ... ..	...	...	...	...
Impetigo ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other diseases (non-tuberculous)	1	...	...	...
EYE—				
Blepharitis	1	...	...	...
Conjunctivitis	1	...	...	...
Keratitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
Corneal opacities ... ..	...	...	...	...
Defective vision (excluding squint)	5	...	...	...
Squint ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other conditions ... ..	...	...	...	...
EAR—				
Defective hearing ... ..	...	1	...	...
Otitis media ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other ear diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...
NOSE AND THROAT—				
Enlarged tonsils only	1	1	...	...
Adenoids only ... ..	...	...	...	...
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other conditions ... ..	...	...	...	...
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS (Non-Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...
DEFECTIVE SPEECH ... ..	...	...	...	...
TEETH—DENTAL DISEASE	1	...	...	...
HEART AND CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease—				
Organic ... ..	...	...	...	...
Functional ... ..	...	...	...	...
Anaemia ... ..	...	...	...	...
LUNGS—				
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other non-tuberculous diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...
TUBERCULOSIS—				
Pulmonary—				
Definite ... ..	...	...	...	...
Suspected ... ..	...	...	...	...
Non-pulmonary—				
Glands ... ..	...	...	...	...
Spine ... ..	...	...	...	...
Hip ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other bones and joints ... ..	...	...	...	...
Skin ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other forms ... ..	...	...	...	...
NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
Epilepsy ... ..	...	...	...	...
Chorea ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other conditions ... ..	...	...	...	...
DEFORMITIES—				
Flat feet	1
Posture	2
Other forms	2
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES	2

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