

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

**Contributors**

Croydon (London, England). County Borough.

**Publication/Creation**

[1953?]

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/jgfdnps5>

**License and attribution**

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

9/11/53

CRO 54

# County Borough of Croydon.



---

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year 1952

---

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.



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year 1952

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

CROYDON :

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

## HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1952.

Councillor J. Todd ( <i>Chairman</i> ).	Councillor A. Goodbun.
Councillor M. Davis ( <i>Vice-Chairman</i> ).	Councillor G. W. Hills.
Alderman H. Regan, J.P.	Councillor Mrs. E. M. Jenkins.
Councillor F. T. Adams.	Councillor C. E. Moyce.
Councillor H. A. Banks.	Councillor G. H. Ward, O.B.E.
Councillor J. D. Bell.	Councillor S. G. Wilkes.
Councillor Mrs. H. M. Bunning.	Miss Dorothy Day, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Councillor Mrs. V. L. Child.	R. N. Deane, Esq., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
Councillor J. J. Cooper.	O. E. Finch, Esq., M.C., M.D.
Councillor A. V. Dammarell.	T. P. Rees, Esq., O.B.E., B.Sc., M.D., B.Ch., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Councillor R. H. Davies.	
Councillor W. A. H. Gerlack.	

Members appointed to Sub-Committees on nomination  
of Outside Bodies as shown :—

S. A. Forbes, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	} <i>Croydon Local Medical Committee.</i>
J. Newton Hudson, Esq., M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	
D. F. Kanaar, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P.	
J. S. Lane, Esq., B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	
Miss K. C. Vost, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.	
A. F. Clift, Esq., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G.	<i>Croydon Group Hospital Management Committee.</i>
Miss M. M. Durrant, S.R.N., I.N.	- - - <i>Royal College of Nursing.</i>
Mrs. F. R. Mitchell, O.B.E.	- - - <i>Royal College of Midwives.</i>
Miss J. C. Dickinson	- - - <i>Croydon District Nursing Asso- ciation</i>
Mrs. H. Thatcher	- - - <i>Croydon Family Planning Association.</i>

**COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON.**

---

**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH****For the Year 1952.**

---

**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 Annual Report on the health of the people of Croydon and the relevant services of the Corporation for the year ending December 31st, 1952.

It will be noted that the birth rate continued to decline, but the estimated population still remained just over a quarter of a million. The standardised death rate was unaltered, in contrast to the much reduced figure for the whole country. The infant mortality rate showed a small rise over the record low figure of last year, and a further improvement in mortality from tuberculosis was achieved. The Chest Physician, however, draws attention to the rise in deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis amongst males over the age of 45 years.

Infectious diseases continued prevalent but generally mild in character.

In the statistical section are included extracts from tables issued by the Registrar-General of the 1 per cent. samples of the 1951 Census. It is of interest that an improvement is shown in the housing ratios, in comparison with those of the 1931 Census. The present housing shortage represents the failure to meet the demand due to the general rise in the standard of living. This problem continued to be aggravated by the difficulty of retaining privately owned properties as fit dwellings owing to the disparity between restricted rents and costs of essential repairs.

Atmospheric pollution, particularly in the western area of the borough, was constantly under review. Abnormal weather conditions in December emphasised by a marked increase in deaths the persistent threat to health from this theoretically preventable cause. Remembering that 50 per cent. of smoke pollution comes from domestic fires, it is a fair analogy to regard our present problem of smoke pollution as comparable with that of polluted water which confronted authorities 100 years ago. The complete solution probably implies a change of national habits and a capital investment programme equalling the sums expended in the past on drainage systems and sewage disposal schemes. Meanwhile the efforts of the department have necessarily to be limited to the strict application of existing powers and to advocating wherever possible the domestic employment of smokeless fuels. The example of other areas regarding smokeless zones has not been overlooked, nor the importance of urging the Corporation and other public bodies to replace smoke producing appliances used in their own buildings.

The Minister of Health requested local health authorities to obtain and forward early in the year as part of the annual report of their medical officer of health a review of their services under the National Health Service Act. The information so provided is now presented in the form suggested by the Minister.

## SURVEY OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CORPORATION UNDER PART III OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

### Administration

1.—(a) *Executive.* The Health Committee with 18 Council and 4 Co-opted Members has retained 3 sub-committees. One dealing mainly with duties under the Public Health Act, 1936, and allied matters, one with personal health services under the National Health Service Act, and the third with the Ambulance Service.

The Mental Welfare Sub-Committee business proved relatively small, and since 1951, such items have been considered by the main Committee.

(b) *Administrative.* Removal to new premises permitted a considerable degree of centralisation of all sections, including School Health, in a single building. This greatly increased the ease of co-operation between individual officers dealing with related problems.

### *Staff of the Department.*

Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Medical Officer of Health (also School Medical Officer and Deputy School Medical Officer).

#### General

Administration	...	Chief Clerk, 13 Clerks, 4 Typists.
Sanitary and Food Inspection	... ..	Chief Sanitary Inspector, Deputy, 18 Inspectors, 6 Assistants, 4 Disinfectors, 3 Rodent Operators, 9 Clerks, 2 Typists.
Maternity and Child Welfare	... ..	6 Clinic Medical Officers whole-time (but also School Health duties), 4 Part-time. Supt. Health Visitor, Deputy, and 28 Health Visitors (also School Nurses), Almoner (part-time), Assistant Almoner. Superintendent Midwife, Deputy, 17 Midwives, 2 Physiotherapists, 5 Clerks. (Dental Service as for School Health). Unmarried Mothers (Agency arrangements), 1 Moral Welfare Worker.
District Nursing	... (Agency arrangements)	Supervisor, 3 Assistants, 36 Nurses and 1 Clerk.
Domestic Help	...	Supervisor, Assistant, 2 Clerks, 17 Full-time, 117 Part-time Home Helps.
Day Nurseries	...	5 Nurseries with Matron, Deputy Matron, Wardens, Nurses, Students and Domestic staff.
Vaccination and Immunisation	...	1 Clerical Officer.
Ambulance Service	...	Ambulance Officer, Deputy, Second Officer, Maintenance Officer, 4 Leading Drivers, 57 Driver-Attendants, 3 Clerks, 1 Telephone Operator.
Prevention, Care and Aftercare	... ..	4 Tuberculosis Visitors, 2 Almoners, 1 Clerk, 1 Occupational Therapist (part-time).
Mental Health	...	5 Duly Authorised Officers, 1 Clerk, 1 Occupation Centre Supervisor, 3 Assistants.

## Co-Ordination with Other Parts of the National Health Service

2.—The Health Committee has arranged for co-opted members from other organisations to serve on the main Committee and its Sub-Committees. At the time of writing there is no formal co-ordinating machinery at member level, although individuals serve on more than one of the 3 sections of the service. Such machinery is now under consideration. With the boundaries of the County Borough approximating to those of the Executive Council and Hospital Management Committee, it seems unlikely that any elaborate administrative arrangements will be made.

A technical co-ordinating committee to deal with Maternity services convened by the Hospital Management Committee as required was set up in 1949 and has met on four occasions. The Medical Officer of Health is *ex-officio* a member of the Local Medical Committee, the Group Hospital Medical Advisory Committee, the Isolation and Maternity (Part II C.M.B. training) Hospitals House Committees.

Close co-operation at all levels between the personnel of all branches of the service has been maintained since the appointed day.

A joint pamphlet was produced in 1948 giving information of services available under the National Health Service Act.

### Joint Use of Staff

3.—General practitioners assist on a sessional basis at 3 Infant Welfare Centres, but this covers a minority of the clinics. At one outlying Ante-Natal Clinic a general practitioner acts as the local health authority clinic Medical Officer. To meet the criticism that this meant his dealing with mothers on the lists of other general practitioners, the clinic was made available for any doctor to attend to examine his own cases. The method works fairly well. In my view the fusion of local authority infant welfare and maternity services with general practice must, in large urban areas, await the development of a group practice system. Assistant Medical Officers of Health act as clinical assistants in Hospital out-patients departments, but as observers rather than active members of the hospital staff. In all arrangements for specialist services the principle of using hospital facilities and not creating separate local authority schemes has been observed.

## **Voluntary Organisations**

4.—The Corporation have where possible utilised the services of efficient voluntary organisations and retained agency arrangements, *e.g.*, Home Nursing, Care of the Unmarried Mother, Family Planning Clinics.

## **Particular Services**

### **Expectant and Nursing Mothers**

5.—Before 1948 a system of central combined ante and post-natal clinics for hospital and domiciliary cases had been developed in Croydon. This has been retained by agreement between the Hospital and Local Health Authority. The Senior Consultant Obstetrician is in clinical charge, and hospital staff attend for mothers booked for hospital confinement. Whole-time Assistant Medical Officers of Health function at the domiciliary midwives' sessions, except as previously mentioned in an outlying clinic in a new housing estate. Almoner and clerical staff are shared. Relaxation exercises and mothercraft classes are available for expectant mothers and blood groups, Rh. factor, W.R. and Khan reactions are ascertained for all who attend, or are referred by general practitioners for the purpose. Dental treatment is available through arrangements with the School Dental Service. Maternity outfits are supplied for domiciliary confinements from the antenatal clinic. Unmarried mothers are dealt with by the Croydon Association for Moral Welfare acting as agents of the Corporation. A capitation fee is paid for the case work of their Social Welfare Officer, and reimbursement on a case basis, of the cost of Mother and Baby Homes. The usual period of stay is 3 months. There was a considerable increase in the numbers referred during 1952, which, as far as can be judged in the absence of the Registrar-General's figures, arose from a greater use of the service, and not an increase in the illegitimate birth rate.

### **Child Welfare**

There were 19 premises providing 32 Infant Welfare sessions per week during the year under review. The figures are almost identical with previous years. No new buildings were provided, but minor exchanges of premises were effected where more suitable accommodation became available. Medical staffing is mainly by Assistant Medical Officers of Health and except for the Health Visitor in charge, the remaining staff is made up entirely of voluntary workers. This represents a continuation of the system operating before the appointed day when the Infant Welfare Centres in Croydon were conducted by a voluntary organisation. Their loyal and experienced assistance is of the

greatest value. There is no scheme for assisting with local authority staff any general practitioners holding clinics at their own surgeries.

#### **Premature Infants**

Outfits are available on loan at any time and delivered by the Ambulance Service (cots, blankets, hot-water bottles, Belcroy feeders, etc.). The co-ordination of the institutional and domiciliary obstetric service enables most expectant mothers who are likely to give birth to grossly premature babies being admitted for ante-natal care and hospital confinement. As a result it is unusual for infants below 4 lbs. in weight to be born on the district. There was no difficulty in obtaining the admission of a premature baby to hospital when this was necessary.

#### **Supply of Dried Foods, etc**

Ministry of Food Welfare Foods are available at all centres, but other supplies of dried milk and a limited number of simple medicaments are issued by arrangements with local pharmacists. No charge is made for medicaments or in the case of necessitous mothers for proprietary brands of dried milk.

#### **Dental Care**

This continued to be arranged through the School Dental Service under the direction of the Senior School Dental Officer and his detailed report will be included in the printed copy. 20 per cent. of the available dental resources were given to the Maternity and Child Welfare Service. The dental staff was strengthened during the year by the employment of part-time dental officers. A new surgery was also opened on an outlying housing estate. The Corporation resolved to anticipate their ability to recruit further staff, in excess of present surgery accommodation by asking authority to build a new twin dental surgery to serve the eastern portion of the Borough.

#### **Other Provision**

The physiotherapists continued remedial treatment for minor posture defects in the pre-school children. Owing to the falling birth rate this work has considerably diminished in amount, which allowed more of their time to be given to ante-natal relaxation classes. Arrangements for Recuperative Holidays for mothers with young babies continued. Authority for suitable cases to be sent for re-education at homes for neglectful or incompetent mothers was sought in connection with families referred through the Corporation's co-ordinating Committee for Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their own Homes.

### Day Nurseries

The policy of the Corporation has been to restrict the use of nurseries to mothers who are obliged to work because their earnings are the sole support of the family, or there are other exceptional home conditions. The numbers qualifying for admission have steadily diminished and nursery capacity has been reduced in step with the demand. 5 nurseries remained at the close of 1952.

### Midwifery

6.—The Corporation administers directly the domiciliary midwives service. A Superintendent Midwife acts as non-medical supervisor for this staff. Midwives employed in Maternity homes are supervised by one of the whole-time Assistant Medical Officers of Health who combines these visits with inspections of the Homes under the Public Health Act, 1936. Approximately two-thirds of the Midwives own their own motor-cars or autocycles and are paid travelling allowances. The remainder use bicycles, but a car is maintained by the Ambulance Service and is available for these Midwives when required. Accommodation has been provided for one Midwife who lives on an isolated housing estate. All Midwives are competent to administer and have available gas/air analgesia and pethidine. For those without motor-cars gas/air equipment is transported by the Ambulance Service. Midwives attend the Ante-natal sessions with the mothers for whom they are booked. If this care is being given by the family doctor, Midwives are required to visit independently. A form for interchange of information was drawn up by the Local Medical Committee and issued by the Executive Council. (It is now very little used, being replaced by direct contact between Midwife and Doctor). Midwives attend the surgeries of 10 family doctors who hold regular ante-natal sessions. Home visiting of mothers not qualifying for priority admission to hospital on medical grounds is carried out by the domiciliary midwives, who advise whether a home confinement is practicable. 3 or 4 Midwives each year are required to attend a two weeks' refresher course in London arranged by one of the professional organisations, so that each Midwife attends at intervals of 5 years. 10 Midwives have Part II C.M.B. pupils for three months' district training, the course being held in conjunction with St. Mary's Maternity Hospital Part II training school. Part I Pupil Midwives attend the Ante-natal clinic from Mayday Hospital. Post-natal clinics are held in the same premises as the Ante-natal clinics. Midwives follow-up their mothers who fail to attend. The Midwifery Service has recovered from the initial disturbance following the introduction of the National Health Service Act and is working smoothly with the general practitioner obstetricians and the hospital service.

### Health Visiting

7.—As with Midwifery and Home Nursing this is in Croydon a specialised service, except that all Health Visitors are also School Nurses, with the same areas for the two functions. Health Visitors are expected to meet the District Midwife at the home of a lying-in mother between the 10th-14th day, so that there is no sudden break in the advice being given. Visiting of old people, foster children, cases of minor notifiable infectious diseases and housing cases also come within her duties as do Mothercraft lectures to expectant mothers, to Parent-Teacher Associations and Women's organisations. There is close personal connection with the Almoners of local hospitals, and many reports are furnished for London Teaching Hospitals. Practical training of Health Visitor students is performed for the Royal College of Nursing. All Croydon Health Visitors have the necessary certificate on appointment and special training facilities for appointed staff has not been required. Vacancies have always, so far, been satisfactorily filled. Refresher courses are arranged as for Midwives, but special local lecture courses on "Mental Health" and "Health Education" have been held. The general problem of integration with the general practitioner service has not been solved, but recognition of its importance has not been overlooked.

### Home Nursing

8.—The Corporation have maintained their agency arrangement with the Croydon District Nursing Association subject "to the Medical Officer of Health supervising the services so provided." The service operates from a central hostel, although the majority of the staff are non-resident. The direct availability of the Supervisor and her Assistants makes co-operation with general practitioners simple and effective. The hospital requests for services discharge form used throughout the London area is employed in Croydon and works well. The details of actual cases nursed are given in later tables, but the chronic sick and aged constitute the major type of patient. The Corporation have supplied approximately 25 per cent. of the nurses with small vans and motor-cycles, these being allocated to the male nurses and those with scattered or hilly districts. A rota for night duty gives each nurse about one night on call per month. An Ambulance Service car takes nurses without their own transport for these emergency night visits. The Association is recognised for practical District Nurse training, lectures being taken through the Headquarters of the Queen's Institute. Refresher courses are arranged for trained staff as for other nursing officers.

### Vaccination and Immunisation

9.—It is the duty of the Health Visitor to visit the parents of every child aged 2—3 months to urge vaccination. A special form is supplied by the Clerical Officer which serves as a reminder to the Health Visitor and as a record of the result. Similarly she is required to visit again at 6—9 months specifically to urge immunisation against Diphtheria. Immunisation against Whooping Cough is given if requested but not advocated in the same manner as vaccination and diphtheria immunisation. It is normally given as a mixed Diphtheria/Whooping Cough reagent. A reminder is sent to parents of school entrants which also advises " booster " doses at 5 years and 10 years of age. These forms are distributed through the schools, and injections given in the schools.

### Ambulance Service

10.—The three divisions of a modern Ambulance Service which have developed since the appointed day are evident in Croydon :—

- (a) The emergency and accident calls.
- (b) The less urgent but priority hospital admissions.
- (c) The out-patient clinic appointments.

The first group comprises the oldest ambulance duty and has produced no special difficulty. The second group has been complicated by the new availability of hospitals irrespective of borough boundaries. It is usually when the pressure of work is heaviest that vacant beds cannot be obtained in local hospitals, and ambulances are required to transport patients anywhere in the Greater London area. It is, however, the demands of the third group which seem insatiable, despite the application of the measures suggested by Ministry of Health Circular 30/51. Patients are quite properly discharged home from hospitals at the earliest opportunity both for their own benefit and to achieve a high usage rate for expensive in-patient hospital beds. Frequently this can be done only if they are brought to and from the hospital by ambulance transport for a period for routine clinic treatment. Family doctors have been asked to limit requests for domiciliary consultations, *e.g.*, by referring appropriate patients to an out-patient department. Again, this is often possible only if ambulance transport is provided. These treatment and consultation journeys involve in Croydon not only local institutions, but also all the London Teaching Hospitals, as the

Corporation have not thought it reasonable to apply the suggestion of Circular 30/51 regarding the use of local hospitals only, to imply the exclusion of Croydon practitioners sending cases by ambulance transport to the Out-patient departments of London Teaching Hospitals. It is not thought that radio control will be of material assistance in the better deployment of the services especially vehicles operating outside the borough. No particular design of stretcher case ambulance has been found necessary, but special 10-seater "clinic" ambulances have proved of great value. Transport Officers at busy hospitals are essential if patients are not to be overlooked and vehicle space wasted. Long distance journeys by ambulances are now uncommon, as almost all patients can be dealt with satisfactorily by ambulance and rail transport.

Abuse of the service insofar as a breach of statutory provisions is concerned is rare but in division (c) the position is perhaps comparable with the demands which arose for other facilities under the National Health Service Act, and for which a suitable form of financial discouragement was ultimately imposed.

#### Prevention, Care and After-Care

##### Tuberculosis

11.—The Corporation reimburse to the Regional Hospital Board part of the salary of the Chest Physician and his deputy. Apart from this formal recognition of their dual capacity of preventing and treating tuberculosis, there is the important factor that they are concerned with the same population as the local health authority and that the latter is the housing, education and sanitary authority. In such circumstances, it is fair to observe that to produce an artificial division of the Croydon Tuberculosis service would be more difficult than the preservation of the unity which existed for over 30 years. In fact, no difficulties have been revealed and the integration of the treatment of tuberculosis within the general hospital system has undoubtedly been to its advantage. I believe the service has greater scope and facilities than before the appointed day. On the fundamental issue of housing, the Chest Physician advises the Department on every case, and the Corporation Housing Committee affords first priority to these applicants. The 4 Tuberculosis Visitors and the Almoners and Clerk who are employed by the Corporation work at the Chest Clinic under the day to day supervision of the Chest Physician. The Health Committee administers after-care functions through a section of one of its Sub-Committees, there being no voluntary after-care organisation. The usual loan of

beds, bedding and garden shelters, extra nourishment, advice and care of relatives, and home occupational therapy is available. The Corporation also pay for patients in the rehabilitation units of Village settlements. Liaison is maintained with the Ministry of Labour and advantage taken of nearby Remploi factories. The Health Committee deals with the arrangements for ensuring that all Corporation employees whose duties involve contact with children are free from infectious Tuberculosis.

There has been no extension of these services for other illnesses except that financial responsibility is accepted for recuperative holidays at approved voluntary homes, for suitable patients, subject to recovery of cost according to income. This service has had to be limited by the availability of the funds provided in the yearly estimates.

The loan of nursing requisites for domiciliary cases, on payment of a small charge has grown steadily since the inception of the service, but no special difficulties have arisen. A sick room helpers scheme is also operated under this section of the Act, but is administered as part of the Home Help service.

#### **Domestic Help Service**

12.—Since the appointed day the pattern of work has changed to the extent that full-time help for maternity cases has been overshadowed by the part-time assistance required for long term patients, and especially old persons. Again, demand has been heavy and limitations of financial estimates have to be considered when deciding how much help can be allocated for the old age pensioners to whom no charge is normally made. No special facilities have been provided for the training of the Home Helps. Night attendants are supplied in appropriate cases, to assist in the care of patients being nursed at home during periods when no relative or other person is available to be with an invalid who cannot be left alone. This service is limited to covering cases awaiting hospital admission or relieving relatives exhausted by continuous attention.

#### **Health Education**

13.—Experience has shown that intensive but brief composite functions while spectacular achieve little permanent result. The best medium is the personal advice and persuasion of doctors, health visitors, sanitary inspectors and other members of the department engaged in their daily tasks. The Health Committee makes an annual payment to the Central Council for Health

Education and use had been made of their posters, exhibition material, film strips, leaflets, etc. Every month 1,750 copies of "Better Health" are distributed through Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. The Health Committee also contributes to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents and their posters and leaflets are exhibited at Infant Welfare and School Clinics. Constant emphasis is made by Health Visitors during their district visiting on this question of safety in the home. The Sanitary Inspectors have conducted lecture courses for all personnel throughout the Borough concerned with food handling for commercial or canteen purposes.

### MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

#### (I) Administration

##### 14.—

(a) The Health Committee is directly responsible. The Medical Superintendent of the Mental Hospital serving Croydon is a co-opted member of the Committee.

(b) Staff employed comprise the Medical Officer of Health in general administrative control. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health and one Assistant Medical Officer of Health are approved as certifying Officers for Mental deficiency. Five Duly Authorised Officers deal with duties under The Lunacy and Mental Treatment, and The Mental Deficiency Acts. The Occupation Centre has a Supervisor, one qualified and 3 other assistants.

(c) There is close personal contact with Medical Officers and Social Workers of the Mental and Mental deficiency hospital service. The Mental Hospital had an established follow-up system which has been extended since the appointed day and duplication by the local health authority is clearly unnecessary. At the request of the institution concerned, supervision of patients on licence from mental defective colonies is carried out by the Authorised Officers, who supply the necessary reports.

(d) The Guardianship Society supervise a small number of Croydon patients placed in the Brighton area. Convalescent Homes of the Mental After-care Association are used for patients recommended for recuperative holidays.

(e) Since the appointed day, Authorised Officers have attended courses arranged by appropriate organisations in the London area. No local training scheme has been

necessary. One Occupation Centre assistant was given paid leave to attend the whole-time course of the National Association for Mental Health.

**(II) Work undertaken in the community**

(a) UNDER SECTION 28.—No special measures have been taken under this section. The Health Committee were advised that psycho-therapeutic group treatment facilities for out-patients were provided by the Hospital Board and no action was necessary by the local health authority. Measures for the direct prevention of mental ill-health are difficult to define. Emphasis by Doctors and Health Visitors on the emotional needs of babies and young children has continued at Infant Welfare Centres, as outlined in past reports. The services of the Child Guidance Clinic provided by the Hospital Board are freely invoked for later age groups. Medical certificates for rehousing on the grounds of mental ill-health due to home conditions are commonplace, but very infrequently is a psychiatrist able to certify that housing is the basic cause and alternative accommodation the only necessary treatment. Direct advice by Mental Health workers to prevent serious mental ill-health is therefore usually limited to that given for physical ailments, viz. to obtain treatment in the early stages when arrest and cure are possible. The Corporation have arrangements for recuperative holidays in selected voluntary homes for mentally ill patients for periods up to 3 months, subject to psychiatric recommendations.

(b) Under The Lunacy and Mental Treatment Act, the 5 Duly Authorised Officers are each responsible for an area of the borough. After office hours one is "on call," on a rota basis for any urgent cases. For such urgent cases requiring institutional care, admission is usually arranged to Mayday Hospital which is designated to receive 3-day observation cases. The psychiatric staff of the Mental Hospital visit the Observation Ward, and the only difficulty on the local health authority side has been on, occasions, the question of depleted hospital staffs providing escorts.

Since 1948, there have been only two formal complaints from relatives regarding measures taken by an Authorised Officer. In neither case was any breach of statutory powers disclosed, nor did serious consequences result. It is the policy

of the Authorised Officers to obtain whenever possible, written medical advice in support of the action they propose taking.

(c) UNDER THE MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913-1938.

i. *Ascertainment of mental defectives.*

Children are referred from Infant Welfare Centres, from the hospitals and by general practitioners. The certifying Medical Officers are also School Medical Officers approved by the Minister of Education for the ascertainment of Educationally Sub-normal Children, so that there is prior knowledge of any defectives notified by the Education Department as ineducable or leaving special schools. Supervision is carried out by each Authorised Officer in his own area.

ii. *Guardianship.*

Defectives under guardianship in Croydon are visited by the Authorised Officer of the area concerned and by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health. Those supervised by the Guardianship Society are visited by their visitors and their medical consultant. A small number in the areas of other local authorities have been visited by the Mental Deficiency visitors of the local health authority concerned, on a reciprocity basis.

The Corporation maintains an Occupation Centre with a total capacity of 90 places, but which is at present being restricted to 60 defectives. This Centre is held in a large building especially adapted for the purpose, with excellent playgrounds. A midday meal is provided (from the School Meals Service) and all children are brought to and from the Centre by coaches. Regular visits for health inspection are paid by the School Nurse/Health Visitor of the area, and by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

No home teaching facilities are considered necessary in view of this provision.

In conclusion, I have already mentioned the high mortality experienced in December and this reflected the heavy burden of work which fell upon the domiciliary health services, at a time when staffs were themselves depleted by sickness. These conditions continued with greater emphasis into 1953 and will be dealt with in

another report. It does, however, increase my debt to the Committee for their constant encouragement and support and to the members of the staff for the manner in which they meet such abnormal demands.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

S. L. WRIGHT,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

# STATISTICS

## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1952.

Area, 12,672 acres.

Population (Census 1951), 249,592. Total Population (estimate of Registrar-General), 250,500 (Midsummer, 1952).

Number of Inhabited Houses : 67,852.

Rateable Value (1st April, 1952) : £2,701,370.

Product of a Penny Rate (1951-1952) : £10,865.

Rate in the £ : 15s. 10d.

Live Births:	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate ... ..	1,695	1,588	3,283
Illegitimate ... ..	106	79	185
			—
			3,468
			—

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 13.8 (England and Wales 15.3 : Great Towns 16.9).

Birth-rate as adjusted by comparability factor, 0.96) : 13.2.

Still Births, 80. Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 22.5.

Deaths, 2,986. Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population, 11.9. (England and Wales 11.3 : Great Towns 12.1).

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

Infant mortality rate, 20 per 1,000 live births. (England and Wales 28 : Great Towns 31).

Legitimate Infants (68 deaths), 21 per 1,000 live births.

Illegitimate Infants (1 death), 5 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	...	...	...	4.67
"	"	Cancer	...	...	...	2.26
"	"	diseases of the Respiratory System				
		(excluding Tuberculosis)			...	1.39
"	"	Suicide and Violent Causes			...	0.27
"	"	Tuberculosis (all forms)	...		...	0.24*
"	"	diseases of Digestive System			...	0.17†

\* England and Wales 0.24: Great Towns 0.28

† ulcers of stomach, duodenum: gastritis and enteritis.

						Rate per 1,000 of age group.
(2) Ages 15-45 years.						
Deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms)						
		...	...	...	...	0.12
"	"	Cardiac and Circulatory System			...	0.22
"	"	Cancer	...	...	...	0.25

**Marrriages.**

The number of marriages solemnised was 1,993, compared with 1,960 in 1951, 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. 979 were solemnised in Established Churches, 336 in other places of worship, and 678 in the Register Office.

**Births.**

The live births registered were 3,283 legitimate and 185 illegitimate. The birth-rate consequently was 13.8. For England and Wales and in the Great Towns the rates were 15.3 and 16.9.

The illegitimate births in Croydon were 5.3 of the total compared with 5.4 in 1951, 5.0 in 1950, 4.9 in 1949, 6.0 in 1948, 5.5 in 1947 and 6.5 in 1946.

The live male births numbered 1,801, the female 1,667, being a proportion of 1,080 males to 1,000 females.

**Deaths.**

The deaths numbered 2,986, compared with 2,975 in 1951. For 1952 the death-rate was 11.9 as in 1951. The death-rate for England and Wales was 11.3, and for the Great Towns 12.1. For London the death-rate was 12.6.

There were 95 inquests held by Coroners in respect of Croydon residents during 1952 and 373 findings by Coroners after post-mortem without inquest.

Wards with the highest death-rate were Whitehorse Manor (15.1) and South (14.1). Lowest: Addington (4.0) and Shirley (7.7).

### Still Births.

During 1952, 80 still births were registered in respect of Croydon. Of these, 42 were male babies and 38 females; 2 males were illegitimate. The proportion of still births to living children was as 1 to 43. The still birth rate was 2.3 per cent. of the total births. The still birth rate, on the same basis as for Infant Mortality, was 22.5 per 1,000 births.

### Notification of Births.

Notifications were received in respect of confinements conducted by:—

				Live Births.	Still Births.		Total.
Midwives	...	...	...	2,973	66	...	3,039
Doctors	...	...	...	770	25	...	795
				—	—		—
				3,743	91	...	3,834
				—	—		—

### Accommodation for Confinement.

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

			Number.		Percentage.
In Private Houses	...	...	1,230	...	32.08
In Public Institutions	...	...	2,060	...	53.73
In Registered Maternity Homes	...	...	544	...	14.19
			—		—
			3,834		—
			—		—

**Maternal Mortality.**

There were 2 deaths, compared with 3 in 1951. The maternal mortality rate was 0.56 per 1,000 births, compared with 0.81 in 1951.

**MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY  
FOR THE YEARS 1933—1952**

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	38
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
1952	...	...	3,548	2	0.56	20

**Infant Mortality.**

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 20 per 1,000 live births.

For the past 5 years the number of infant deaths has been 1948—120, 1949—116, 1950—96, 1951—68, and 1952—69.

Among the 69 deaths, 41 occurred in boy babies and 28 in girls. Of the births, 1,801 were males and 1,667 females. The infantile mortality rate for the two sexes was, therefore, Boys—23, Girls—17.

Sixty-four 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	...	...	...	...	2
					— 2

(2) Foetal States—

Congenital Deformities	...	...	...	9
Atelectasis, etc.	...	...	...	3
Hæmorrhagic Disease of Newborn	...	...	...	4
				— 16

(3) Prematurity	...	...	...	...	27
					— 27

(4) Post-Natal Causes	...	...	...	...	3
					— 3

48

	Percentage Deaths under 1 year per Total Infantile Deaths.		Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births	
	1952	1951	1952	1951
Premature Births ... ..	39.1	38.2	7.80	7.19
Respiratory Diseases ... ..	15.9	14.7	3.17	2.76
Infectious Diseases ... ..	—	1.5	—	0.28
Atelectasis, Debility and Marasmus ... ..	4.3	7.4	0.87	1.38
Diseases of Digestion ... ..	2.9*	2.9	0.58	0.55
Injury at Birth and Congenital	15.9	25.0	4.90	4.70

\*These deaths were due to Diarrhoea

## 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 month.	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 ... ..	22	7	6	5	2	—	1	3	1	1	48	5	4	2	2	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	69
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	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	11
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Gastritis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations ... ..	2	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	9	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Premature Birth ... ..	16	3	3	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Atrophy, Atelectasis, Debility and Marasmus ... ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Injury at Birth ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn ... ..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other Causes ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	7
Totals ... ..	22	7	6	5	2	—	1	3	1	1	48	5	4	2	2	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	69

The rate of infant mortality amongst legitimate children was 21 per 1,000 births. The rate in illegitimate children was 5 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 ...	17,968	197	199	11.0	11.1	30	—	—	1.22	0.11	—	4.40	2.23	— 2
Norbury ...	16,777	167	200	10.0	11.9	12	—	—	1.55	0.30	—	4.11	2.98	— 33
West Thornton ...	16,325	214	201	13.1	12.3	23	—	0.12	1.22	0.37	—	4.66	1.84	+ 13
Bensham Manor	17,743	221	230	12.5	13.0	—	—	—	1.58	0.28	—	5.47	2.03	— 9
Thornton Heath ...	16,548	198	195	12.0	11.8	10	—	—	1.81	0.18	—	4.47	2.41	+ 3
South Norwood ...	16,740	250	230	14.9	13.7	20	—	0.06	1.25	0.18	—	4.36	2.51	+ 20
Woodside ...	15,173	225	168	14.8	11.1	13	—	—	1.65	—	—	5.80	1.98	+ 57
East ...	16,703	189	182	11.3	10.9	26	—	—	0.60	0.12	—	4.37	2.22	+ 7
Shirley ...	12,431	135	96	10.9	7.7	7	—	—	0.48	0.24	—	4.18	1.69	+ 39
Addiscombe ...	16,355	232	218	14.2	13.3	17	—	—	1.53	0.43	—	4.46	2.69	+ 14
Whitehorse Manor	14,002	263	211	18.8	15.1	23	—	—	2.14	0.28	—	3.99	2.57	+ 52
Broad Green ...	14,126	208	193	14.7	13.7	29	—	—	1.70	0.35	—	3.76	2.27	+ 15
Central ...	12,030	198	165	16.5	13.7	15	—	—	0.91	0.25	—	6.82	2.91	+ 33
Waddon ...	15,955	190	181	11.9	11.3	37	—	—	1.38	0.06	—	4.01	2.82	+ 9
South ...	17,221	212	242	12.3	14.1	9	—	—	1.51	0.06	0.12	4.30	2.26	— 30
Addington ...	14,403	369	58	25.6	4.0	33	—	—	0.49	0.14	—	1.31	0.69	+ 311
The Borough ...	250,500	3,468*	2,986*	13.8	11.9	20	—	0.01	1.33	0.21	0.01	4.67	2.26	+ 499

\* 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 -
All Causes ... ..	M	40	8	10	14	63	386	446	499
	F	28	7	7	9	54	258	366	791
Tuberculosis (respiratory ... ..)	M	—	—	—	—	5	18	13	5
	F	—	—	—	—	7	5	1	2
Tuberculosis (other forms) ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Syphilitic diseases ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Diphtheria ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ... ..	M	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1
	F	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	1	9	12	9
	F	—	—	—	—	—	8	19	20
„ „ lung, bronchus	M	—	—	—	—	2	34	28	8
	F	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	1
„ „ breast ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	6	18	17	10
„ „ uterus ... ..	F	—	—	—	—	1	16	7	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	—	—	1	—	11	56	47	49
	F	—	—	1	—	5	46	42	49
Leukaemia; aleukaemia ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	1
Diabetes ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	M	—	—	—	—	2	33	48	68
	F	—	—	—	—	3	49	71	124
Coronary disease, angina ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	9	68	86	58
	F	—	—	—	1	1	18	43	78
Hypertension with heart disease ...	M	—	—	—	—	1	12	13	21
	F	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	44
Other heart diseases ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	3	19	51	126
	F	—	—	—	1	5	21	61	275
Other circulatory diseases ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	18	27	23
	F	—	—	—	1	1	10	22	41
Influenza ..... ..	M	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Pneumonia ... ..	M	4	2	—	1	1	9	10	23
	F	4	1	—	—	4	4	12	40
Bronchitis ... ..	M	—	1	—	—	—	51	45	44
	F	—	1	—	1	—	8	19	46
Other diseases of respiratory system	M	—	1	—	—	2	2	3	4
	F	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	M	—	—	—	—	1	11	9	6
	F	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	1	—	—	1	4	1	—
Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	M	—	1	—	1	2	2	2	4
	F	—	—	1	—	3	1	5	3
Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	17
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion...	F	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Congenital malformations ... ..	M	9	—	—	3	3	1	—	—
	F	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	23	2	5	4	5	21	13	21
	F	17	3	2	3	9	21	19	37
Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	M	—	—	3	1	2	3	3	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Other accidents ... ..	M	2	—	1	2	8	—	—	3
	F	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	9
Suicide ... ..	M	—	—	—	1	—	7	6	1
	F	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	1
Homicide and operations of war ...	M	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ... ..		68	15	17	23	117	644	812	1,290

### Comparisons with 1951 (Registrar-General's Table).

There were again three deaths from Whooping Cough and none from Measles (1951—2). There were again no deaths in the Typhoid group and none from Diphtheria.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis increased by 4; those from Cancer increased by 88; those from Pneumonia increased by 4; and an increase of 20 was also recorded in those caused by Bronchitis.

Deaths from suicide show a decrease of 6, and motor vehicle accidents remain at 13.

The total number of deaths was 2,986 as compared with 2,975 in 1951.

The percentage of deaths under 1 year of age to the total deaths was 2.3 per cent.; deaths under 15 years, 3.4 per cent.; deaths under 65 years, 29.6 per cent.; and deaths over 65 years, 70.4 per cent. The corresponding figures for 1951 were 2.3 per cent., 3.7 per cent., 29.9 per cent., and 70.1 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 567 as compared with 479 in 1951; 501 in 1950; 481 in 1949; 510 in 1948; 492 in 1947; 451 in 1946; 470 in 1945; 420 in 1944; 456 in 1943 and 405 in 1942.

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

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)	1952—2.26 (567)
1945—2.34 (470)	1949—1.93 (481)	

Deaths from Cancer occurred at the following Ages :—

Age period	Male	Female	Total
Under 25 years ... ..	—	—	—
25 and under 35 years ...	1	3	4
35 and under 45 years ...	13	8	21
45 and under 65 years ...	103	104	207
65 years and over ... ..	161	174	335
	278	289	567

### Sites of Fatal Cancer.

Site	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of Total
Skin ... ..	4	4	8	1.411
Oesophagus ... ..	12	7	19	3.351
Stomach ... ..	32	47	79	13.933
Liver ... ..	1	1	2	0.353
Bowel ... ..	24	34	58	10.229
Rectum ... ..	27	18	45	7.936
Bladder ... ..	7	10	17	2.998
Prostate ... ..	26	—	26	9.353
Larynx and Pharynx ... ..	6	2	8	1.411
Uterus ... ..	—	26	26	8.997
Breast ... ..	—	50	50	17.301
Ovary ... ..	—	26	26	8.997
Pancreas ... ..	14	15	29	5.115
Gall Bladder and Duct ... ..	2	2	4	0.705
Tonsil ... ..	—	1	1	0.176
Bones ... ..	5	2	7	1.235
Lungs ... ..	71	14	85	14.991
Kidney ... ..	6	—	6	1.058
Brain ... ..	12	6	18	3.175
Thyroid Gland ... ..	2	2	4	0.705
Lymphatic Glands ... ..	2	4	6	1.058
Hodgkin's Disease ... ..	8	3	11	1.940
Leukaemia ... ..	11	9	20	3.527
Genital Organs ... ..	—	3	3	0.529
Undefined ... ..	6	3	9	1.587
	278	289	567	

### Comments on Foregoing Table.

The organs most often attacked in descending order of incidence are: In the males—the Lungs (25.5 per cent.), the Bowels and Rectum (18.3 per cent.), and the Stomach (11.5 per cent.); in females—the Bowels and Rectum (18.0 per cent.), the Breast (17.3 per cent.), the Stomach (16.3 per cent.), the Uterus (9.0 per cent.), and the Ovary (9.0 per cent.).

## Census, 1951

Preparing detailed tables for individual areas of the country is a lengthy process. The Registrar General has therefore analysed a 1% sample of the total returns obtained from the 1951 census survey and issued these as an indication of the probable findings to be available in due course (Census 1951, One per cent. Sample Tables, Part I). Those relating to Croydon show for example that the total excess of females over males is due to a preponderance of women over 34 years of age. Up to 35 there is an excess of males.

That of the total males aged 15 years and over, both occupied and retired, the occupational group distribution is :—

## OCCUPATIONAL GROUP DISTRIBUTION OF MALES

	Total Males	Occupational Group				
		I	II	III	IV	V
England and Wales ... ..	15,467,700	3.3%	15.0%	52.7%	16.2%	12.8%
Greater London ... ..	2,906,000	4.9%	16.6%	54.7%	10.7%	13.2%
Croydon ... ..	88,600	4.5%	18.4%	55.2%	9.1%	12.8%

The occupational groups of the Registrar General are Group I—Professional, etc. occupations. Group II—Intermediate occupations. Group III—Skilled occupations. Group IV—Partly skilled occupations. Group V—Unskilled occupations.

Summary of Private Households, Rooms Occupied, Densities of Occupation and Household Arrangements  
Actual figures converted to percentages for purposes of comparison.

Area	House-holds	Households of successive densities of occupation (persons per room)					Households without exclusive use of:		
	In Shared Dwell-ings	over 3	3 and over 2	2 and over 1½	1½ and over 1	1 or less	Water Closet	Fixed Bath	Both Stove and Sink
(a)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(j)	(k)	(l)
Croydon ... ..	25%	Nil	1.02%	2.04%	8.56%	88.38%	18.3%	40.4%	11.6%
England and Wales	15%	0.18%	0.96%	3.89%	10.81%	84.15%	21.4%	44.6%	13.7%
Greater London ...	36%	0.13%	0.83%	4.58%	11.51%	82.95%	24.5%	45.6%	12.8%

	Persons per Household	Persons per Room	% of Persons living more than Two per Room
CROYDON ... ..	2.98	0.67	1.72
ENGLAND AND WALES	3.19	0.73	2.16
GREATER LONDON ...	3.01	0.77	1.71
at 1931 Census : CROYDON	3.62	0.75	3.35

# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING YEAR 1952.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in the whole District.								Total cases notified in each Ward.																Sex Distribution of Notified Cases, 1952.	
	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 ... ..	401	—	88	299	10	3	1	—	25	23	28	48	46	51	20	17	13	15	9	12	18	10	22	44	204	197
Diphtheria ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas ... ..	27	—	—	—	—	2	19	6	2	1	1	3	7	1	3	—	3	—	1	2	1	—	—	2	10	17
Meningococcal Infection ...	5	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	3
*Enteric & Paratyphoid...	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Small Pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	75	—	—	—	27	48	—	—	1	—	62	—	1	3	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	75
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	27	1	6	10	1	8	1	—	—	2	1	1	2	3	—	1	3	1	4	1	3	—	5	—	16	11
Dysentery ... ..	48	3	15	24	3	2	—	1	21	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	1	3	—	2	—	1	4	10	26	22
Malaria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	56	4	6	7	1	14	12	12	5	—	7	1	10	1	—	4	1	—	4	7	9	2	1	4	25	31
Food Poisoning ... ..	41	1	7	6	9	13	4	1	1	1	1	2	15	—	3	2	—	5	1	1	—	5	—	4	21	20
Acute Encephalitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	1235	27	501	688	13	6	—	—	119	94	55	55	112	50	45	74	59	124	43	97	117	31	44	116	633	602
Whooping Cough ... ..	466	27	244	192	1	2	—	—	27	8	36	42	34	28	7	17	22	15	17	30	20	43	102	18	213	253
Totals ... ..	2387	69	869	1227	67	98	37	20	202	129	193	153	230	139	79	118	102	165	85	152	168	93	179	200	1152	1235

\*Both cases, not connected, were Paratyphoid, one patient contracted infection abroad, but the source in the second case could not be found.

## 29

[illegible]

## WADDON (ISOLATION) HOSPITAL.

### Report on Patients Admitted to Waddon Hospital in 1952

I am indebted to Dr. J. Linehan for the following report on infectious, etc., cases admitted to the Waddon Hospital during 1952:—

There was a total of 828 admissions, comprised of 646 acute infectious cases, 153 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 29 chronic sick. In the latter two categories are included patients admitted to wards temporarily opened in September, 1952 in substitution for wards under repair at Mayday Hospital. Where patients were admitted from outside the Borough of Croydon, the number of patients admitted from Croydon is shown separately in brackets. The average number of occupied beds was 98, the bed occupancy varying from 54 to 151.

*Admissions to Tuberculosis Wards.*— 153 (145) patients were admitted and there were 7 deaths. All fatal cases were in the older age groups (youngest 49 years). The average stay in hospital of all tuberculosis patients discharged during the year was 140 days. The corresponding figure for fatal cases was 40 days.

The following are the diagnoses, corrected where necessary, of patients admitted to the acute infectious diseases wards, together with brief details relating to the common infectious diseases. The average stay in hospital of these cases was 23 days.

Scarlet Fever ... ..	262	(246)	Indigestion ... ..	1
Measles ... ..	43	(39)	Appendicitis ... ..	1
Chicken-pox ... ..	42		Colitis ... ..	1
Rubella ... ..	36		Congenital Pyloric	
Gastro-enteritis ... ..	34	(31)	Stenosis	1
Whooping Cough ... ..	33	(32)	Carcinoma of Rectum ...	1
Poliomyelitis and			Toxic Erythema ... ..	2
Encephalitis	24		Purpura Simplex ... ..	1
Dysentery ... ..	14	(13)	Pityriasis Rosea ... ..	2
Food Poisoning ... ..	7	(5)	Papular Urticaria ... ..	5
Mumps ... ..	6	(5)	Herpes Zoster ... ..	1
Erysipelas ... ..	3		Erythema Multiforme ...	2
Meningitis ... ..	3		Dermatitis ... ..	1
Influenza ... ..	6	(5)	Vaccinia ... ..	1
Infective Hepatitis ...	3		Peripheral Neuritis ...	1
Malaria ... ..	1		Tuberosc Sclerosis ...	1
Tonsillitis ... ..	20	(19)	Narcotic Poisoning ...	1
Vincent's Angina ... ..	1		Transverse Myelitis ...	1
Quinsy ... ..	1		Nervous Debility ... ..	2
Streptococcal Sore			Heat Stroke ... ..	1
Throat	12		Acidosis ... ..	3
Pharyngitis ... ..	12		Anaemia ... ..	1
Coryza ... ..	1		Acute Rheumatism ...	1
Otitis Media ... ..	3		Nephritis ... ..	1
Sinusitis ... ..	1		Thrombo-Phlebitis ...	1
Laryngitis ... ..	3		Pyrexia of Unknown	
Bronchitis ... ..	13		Origin	4
Pneumonia ... ..	16		Fractured Sacrum ...	1
Pleurisy ... ..	1		Nil Abnormal ... ..	3
Gastritis ... ..	1		Non-Patient Babies ...	2

*Scarlet Fever.*—The number of admissions continued to decline and was the lowest since 1941. This was to some extent due to admissions refused during the peak periods but also to an exceptionally low demand for admissions during the late summer and autumn. There was nothing unusual to note. Four cases of nephritis were encountered but there was no ascertainable case of cardiac involvement. The incidence of otitis media was 5.7 per cent.

*Measles.*—As the disease was not epidemic, admissions were comparatively few. They occurred mainly in June, July and August and again in December as a prelude to the present epidemic.

*Chicken-Pox.*—Of the patients admitted, 15 were undergoing treatment in general hospitals and 19 were from Children's Homes, Rest Centres and residential schools. Three were admitted for complicating pneumonia, one for concurrent whooping cough and four for domestic reasons.

*Rubella.*—The disease was exceptionally prevalent in the early part of the year. Half the admissions shown were due to confusion with scarlet fever. The majority of the remaining cases were

admitted in circumstances similar to the chicken-pox admissions. A few were admitted to avoid contact with pregnancy.

*Gastro-Enteritis.*—The 34 cases shown in the table were comprised of 2 adults and 32 infants. Only four cases could be classified as severe and there were no deaths.

*Whooping Cough.*—Experience supported the impression of the previous year that chloramphenicol treatment was beneficial. Grave complications were rare e.g. only one case of convulsions was encountered.

*Poliomyelitis and Encephalitis.*—The disease showed its usual seasonal incidence and 21 of the 24 patients were admitted in the months July-November inclusive. Of the total admissions, 19 were paralytic, 2 were cases of meningo-encephalitis and 3 were purely meningitic. There was one death among the paralytic cases—a man aged 40 years who developed bulbar and respiratory paralysis. One of the meningo-encephalitis cases—a boy aged 4 years—died after transfer to Atkinson Morley Hospital. 13 patients had residual limb paralysis on discharge or transfer.

The age incidence of all cases was as follows:—

Under 5 years—6; 5-10 years—8; 10-15 years—1; 15-25 years—3; 25-35 years—4; 35-45 years—2.

The incidence and severity, though greater than in the previous year, was not exceptional. It was the only notifiable infectious disease, tuberculosis excepted, in which a fatal case occurred.

*Other Infections.*—Dysentery remained a mild disease. Bacteriologically, ten were cases of Sonne dysentery, two Flexner and two unascertained.

Of the food poisoning cases, 5 were *Salmonella typhi-murium* infections, one *Salmonella enteritidis* and one unascertained. Persistent *Salmonella* carriers continued to give rise to difficulty.

Meningitis cases consisted of one meningococcal and one pneumococcal case, both of whom recovered and one pyogenic meningitis of unascertained type in which the patient, a child suffering from congenital heart disease, died a few hours after admission.

Other deaths not already referred to, were one from bronchopneumonia and myocardiac degeneration and one from narcotic poisoning.

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

<i>Tuberculosis (All Forms)</i>					<i>Tuberculosis (All Forms)</i>				
<i>0-15 years</i>					<i>0-15 years</i>				
<i>All ages</i>					<i>All ages</i>				
<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate per thousand of population</i>	<i>Number of Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate per thousand of population</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate per thousand of population</i>	<i>Number of Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate per thousand of population</i>
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	0.06	64	0.25
1932	10	—	166	0.70	1952	—	—	54	0.22

## THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.

I am indebted to Dr. R. H. J. Fanthorpe, Chest Physician, for the following section of the Report.

Although social conditions were different in 1952, a comparison with 1925 shows that in 1925, 92 per 100,000 of the population in Croydon died from all forms of tuberculosis; in 1952 the corresponding figure was 21.6. The years selected were seven years after a major war.

It is now certain that the Chest Clinic will be moved from its existing centrally situated premises in Katharine Street. The new Clinic will be housed on the ground floor of the Mayday Road Offices, and although this accommodation may offer some advantage in terms of working facilities, the site is far less accessible to patients. This is likely to throw a further burden on the ambulance and car service.

In March, 1952, Coombe Wood Hospital was opened, and its use for the treatment of early non-infectious cases of minimal tuberculosis and pleural effusions has helped markedly to reduce the waiting period for patients for admission to hospital. In addition, it has been used for the convalescence of post-operative surgical patients.

In 1952 there was a general reduction in the waiting period for patients for admission to hospital. Patients recommended for major thoracic surgery still have to wait either in hospital locally or at home, but the position was considerably better in 1952, when compared with the previous year. As more surgical beds become available it is hoped that the situation will improve still further.

Early in 1952 Isoniazide became available for use in this country and, together with Streptomycin and Para-amino-salicylic acid, it is proving a most valuable chemotherapeutic agent.

### **Incidence.**

224 cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis and 19 cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified on Form A during 1952 (Table I—Formal Notifications). Of these 135 males and 89 females were Respiratory cases and 7 males and 12 females were Non-Respiratory. In addition, 82 Respiratory cases and 6 Non-Respiratory cases came to our notice as new cases otherwise than by notification (Table II—Supplemental Return).

Of the 135 new cases of male Respiratory Tuberculosis notified on Form A during the year, 59 were over the age of 45. This represents 43.7 per cent. of male formal notifications. A

comparison with the year 1947 shows 143 new cases of male Respiratory Tuberculosis notified on Form A, with 48 occurring in patients over 45 years of age. During that year this represented 33.5 per cent. of male formal notifications. The increased male incidence in the over 45 age groups in the past few years presents a problem both from the point of view of spread of infection and of treatment.

The total number of new cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1952 by notification or otherwise was 331, as compared with 316 in 1951, 369 in 1950, 305 in 1949, and 350 in 1948.

306 of these were cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis; 190 in males and 116 in females. There were 34 more cases in males and 15 more in females than in 1951.

There were 5 cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis among children under 15 years as compared with 9 in 1951. The number of cases in adults was 20, compared with 35 in 1951.

Of the cases notified in 1952, 8 males and 1 female died from the Respiratory form of the disease during the year, equal to 3.6 per cent. of those notified.

The incidence rate of Tuberculosis of all forms was 1.32 per 1,000 of the population; for Respiratory Tuberculosis 1.22, and for Non-Respiratory 0.10 per 1,000 population. The notification rate was 0.97 per 1,000. In 1951 the corresponding figures were 1.25, 1.08, 0.17 and 0.89 per 1,000.

#### Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952.

Summary of notifications during the period from 1st January, 1952, to 31st December, 1952 :—

**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 ...	—	—	—	6	—	8	13	22	27	24	21	12	2	135
Respiratory, Females ...	—	—	1	5	4	13	13	27	9	5	6	5	1	89
Non-Respiratory, Males...	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	7
Non-Respiratory, Females	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	—	12

TABLE II. Supplemental Return.

TABLE II. Supplemental Return.

**Notification Register.**

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Notification Register on 31st December, 1952 :—

RESPIRATORY.			NON-RESPIRATORY.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1058	793	1851	126	126	252	2103

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

During 1952, 193 of the new patients examined at the Clinic were found to be in the undermentioned stages of the disease on the first examination :—

A, or T.B. minus (sputum negative or absent)	96 or 49.8%
B, or T.B. plus 1 (early cases sputum positive)	19 or 9.8%
B, or T.B. plus 2 (intermediate cases, sputum positive) ... ..	70 or 36.2%
B, or T.B. plus 3 (advanced cases, sputum positive) ... ..	8 or 4.2%
	<hr/>
	193 100.0%
	<hr/>

**Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis.**

There were 18 cases examined at the Clinic and found to have Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis in the following forms :—

Bones and Joints ... ..	7
Abdominal ... ..	—
Other Organs ... ..	6
Peripheral Glands ... ..	5
	<hr/>
	18
	<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
1952	—	—	—	10	22	20	52

Nine cases were not notified during life. Of these, six were certified by the Coroner, after a post-mortem examination; three cases died in hospital.

In 1952 the death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.216 per 1,000 population.

The rate for Respiratory Tuberculosis was 0.208 and the rate for Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis 0.008. Similar figures for 1951 were 0.20 and 0.05.

**Respiratory Tuberculosis.**

In 1952 the total number of deaths increased by approximately 2.0 per cent., compared with 1951, there being an increase in males of 11.7 per cent. and a decrease in females of 17.6 per cent. 80 per cent. of the total deaths occurred in the age groups 45 and over, and the remainder in the age groups 20—44 years. There was again no death amongst children (1—15 years).

New cases show an increase in males of 11.1 per cent. and of 14.9 per cent. in females, compared with 1951, that is a total increase, compared with 1951, of 12.5 per cent. The total numbers of the new cases in 1952 were: Males 190, females 116; that is, approximately three new cases in men for every two new cases in women.

The maintenance of the death rate at the low figure of 21.5 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 1952 two deaths were certified to be due to Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis, compared with thirteen in 1951 and seven in 1950.

Both of the patients died in general hospitals. One of them was not notified during life.

The deaths were due to :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Miliary Tuberculosis & Tuberculous Meningitis ...	1	—	1
Tuberculosis of Both Suprarenal Glands ... Addison's Disease	—	1	1
Totals ... ..	1	1	2

### Co-ordination with the Health Department.

During the year 133 children were referred by the School Medical Service, and 16 cases from the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Public Health Department.

### Extra Nourishment.

Provision of special nourishment in the form of milk was granted to 15 selected cases for varying periods during the year, and 11 cases were in receipt of extra nourishment at the end of the year.

### Residential Treatment.

267 males, 221 females and 37 children were admitted to Residential Institutions during 1952.

### The Chest Clinic and Home Visiting.

1,565 new cases were examined during the year. 201 were found to be definitely tuberculous.

The total number of attendances for examination at the Chest Clinic was 13,266. There were also 8,949 attendances by patients for collapse therapy.

The Clinic doctors paid 252 home visits and the Tuberculosis Visitors 4,053 visits for Clinic purposes. In addition, the Tuberculosis Visitors made 429 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 661 contacts were examined. Of these, 10 were considered to be tuberculous. This is equal to a tuberculosis rate per 1,000 contacts of 15 compared with 1.32 per 1,000 of the general population. In addition there were 4 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 1,766. This is equivalent to 7 persons per 1,000 of the population.

During the year 51 Clinic cases died. Of this number six or 11.8 per cent. were seen for the first time in 1952.

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

No. of definite cases of Tuberculosis on Clinic Register, January 1st, 1952	...	...	1,691
„ patients examined for the first time excluding 79 inward transfers, <i>i.e.</i> , patients removed from other areas	...	...	2,226
„ visits paid by Clinic doctors to homes of patients	...	...	252
„ visits paid to homes of patients by Tuberculosis Visitors	...	...	4,482

## Attendances of patients at the Clinic—

Men	...	...	...	...	...	5,306
Women	...	...	...	...	...	4,601
Children	...	...	...	...	...	3,359
						<hr/>
Total						13,266
						<hr/>

No. of X-Ray films taken ... .. 10,642

No. of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Clinic

Register on the 31st December, 1952 ... .. 1,766

**Re-Housing of Tuberculosis Patients.**

Thirty-one 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 1952 a number of sessions were held for B.C.G. vaccination. 89 contacts were successfully vaccinated, also 22 nurses and 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.

**Switzerland.**

During 1952 one more patient from the Croydon area was sent to Switzerland under the scheme for the treatment of certain cases of respiratory tuberculosis in Swiss sanatoria.

**X-Ray Service.**

It is now necessary under the Ministry of Education scheme for all newly appointed school teachers to have an X-ray examination of the chest on their appointment and thereafter annually. In this connection 177 examinations were carried out in 1952 of staff coming into contact with children, such as teachers, the staff of nursery schools, residential schools and homes.

The work of the Chest Clinic has shown an overall increase when compared with previous years. As diagnostic facilities improve it is likely that the work will increase still further, particularly in the field of case finding.

## 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 ...	15,859	33	680	519

## TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE

I am indebted to Miss Bridger, Almoner of the Chest Clinic, for the following reports:—

“ During the year 1952, arrangements remained unchanged in principle; statutory and voluntary help being used to complement each other.

“ There was a slight decrease in the number of patients who received the special grants through the National Assistance Board payable to those who have lost income in order to undergo treatment for tuberculosis of the respiratory system. On December 31st, 1951, there were 204 patients in receipt of these grants which are arranged through co-operation between myself and the N.A.B. During 1952, 134 new cases were referred and 157 cases ceased to need assistance, leaving a total of 183 receiving the allowances at December 31st, 1952. Of the patients ceasing to receive these grants, 11 died, 99 returned to work, 21 were no longer in need of assistance upon admission to hospital, and 10 were either awarded pensions or left the district. In addition to these regular weekly allowances, special grants to cover particular needs were obtained in 89 cases. These were mainly to enable relatives to visit patients in hospitals a long way off, to replace worn-out clothing for patients and their families; or to cover removal expenses attendant upon rehousing.

“ Assistance in kind continued to be given by the Local Health Authority in the form of the loan of beds and bedding to 20 patients. This enabled them to start treatment at home whilst awaiting hospital admission or to continue to occupy a separate room, where advisable, after their discharge from Sanatorium. Free milk has also been provided in the few instances where a patient's income falls below a certain level. It has also been possible to obtain from the British Red Cross Society parcels of invalid foods for ex-Service pensioners who need them, and these have been much appreciated.

“ Voluntary societies have been extremely generous in making cash grants for individual patients whose needs have not been entirely met by statutory provisions. Just on £300 in cash was raised from such sources as ex-Service funds, British Red Cross, trade and professional organisations, Friends of the Poor, and local charities. This money has made all the difference to the patients' comfort and has filled such needs as wireless licences and repairs, an occasional outing, or such major items as help with private school fees or essential furniture after a patient has been rehoused.

" From the housewife's point of view, her chief worry is the care of the home, if she is being nursed at home, and the problem of seeing that the children are properly cared for while she is in hospital. Where relatives were unable to help, Home Help was arranged, and the children either placed in residential nurseries or boarded out, by arrangement with the Children's Department. These plans worked very well on the whole, with co-operation from all parties.

" The most difficult problem from a man's point of view is to find suitable employment, adapted to his disability. Some are fortunate enough to be able to return to their former work, perhaps with some slight adjustment in hours or working conditions. Others, however, are less fortunate, and we rely very much on the closest co-operation with the Disabled Resettlement Officer in trying to find suitable openings or a period of retraining for those who are sufficiently adaptable. The D.R.O. attends the Clinic for conferences with the Chest Physician and myself, and individual problems are discussed from all points of view, in an attempt to rehabilitate as many as possible.

" 88 visits in all were paid to Coombe Wood Hospital, Mayday, Waddon and Cheam Sanatorium, and these visits are invaluable in keeping in touch with the patient and his home worries throughout his treatment. In some instances, correspondence courses have been arranged through the British Council for Rehabilitation, with the joint aim of keeping the patient profitably occupied and of preparing the ground work for a better chance of employment on his discharge.

" Arising out of these activities, 443 home visits were paid."

### **OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY**

" A class continued to be held at the Chest Clinic on Friday afternoons for the benefit of those patients who are at home and able to get about, but who are not yet fit for work. Arrangements were the same as in previous years, and takings for the year for materials supplied to patients amounted to £71 10s. 11d."

# 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, 1952.

	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 ... ..	33	71	—	—	4	27	37	98	135
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 condition ... ..	2	2	—	—	32	7	34	9	43
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 ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
(b) „ secondary ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) „ latent in 1st year of infection ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
(d) „ cardio-vascular ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
(e) „ of the nervous system ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
(f) „ all other late or latent stages ... ..	12	6	—	—	—	—	12	6	18
(g) „ congenital (under 1 year) ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
(h) „ „ (over 1 year) ... ..	4	3	—	—	—	—	4	3	7
(i) Gonorrhoea ... ..	—	—	46	3	—	—	46	3	49
Other conditions :—									
(j) Chancroid ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(k) Lymphogranuloma inguinale ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(l) Granuloma venereum ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(m) Non-gonococcal urethritis (males only) ... ..	—	—	—	—	60	—	60	—	60
(n) Any other conditions requiring treatment ... ..	—	—	—	—	56	27	56	27	83
(o) Conditions not requiring treatment ... ..	—	—	—	—	268	185	268	185	453
(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	7	1	1	2	5	4	13	17
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4 ... ..	60	90	47	4	422	251	529	345	874
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" ... ..	20	21	19	2	409	218	448	241	689
6. Number of patients suffering from :—									
(a) Syphilis who defaulted after completion of treatment, but before final discharge ... ..	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
(b) Gonorrhoea who defaulted before 3 months ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Gonorrhoea who defaulted after 3 months ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
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 ... ..	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
(c) Congenital syphilis (under 1 year) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) „ „ (over 1 year) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Gonorrhoea ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
8. Number of patients under treatment or observation known to have died :—									
(a) From syphilis ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
(b) From treatment ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) From other causes ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7 AND 8 ... ..	22	36	21	2	409	218	452	256	708

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		TOTALS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7 AND 8 ( <i>brought forward</i> )	22	36	21	2	409	218	452	256
9. Number of patients transferred to other Centres or Institutions or to private practitioners ... ..	3	4	2	1	3	2	8	7
10. Number of patients remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December ...	35	50	24	1	10	31	69	82
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 AND 10 ...	60	90	47	4	422	251	529	345
(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 ... ..	887	408	313	12	1521	434	2721	854
(b) for intermediate treatment, <i>e.g.</i> , dressings, etc. ... ..	490	728	17	3	142	486	649	1217
TOTAL ATTENDANCES ... ..	1377	1136	330	15	1663	920	3370	2071
	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
13. Number of patients suffering from congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	3
	Microscopical				Serum			
	for Syphilis	for G'n'rh.	Cultural		for Syphilis Wr. & Kahn	for G'n'rh.	Cerebro. Spinal Fluid	
14. Pathological Work :—								
(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 ... ..	6	718	331	857	376	42	—	—
	Syphilis (less than 1 year)		Syphilis (more than 1 year)		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15. Contacts attending for examination through the agency of :—								
(a) Patients ... ..	—	—	6	1	1	—	28	—
(b) Health Visitor or Social Service Worker	1	—	5	3	4	—	72	—
TOTALS ... ..	1	—	11	4	5	—	100	—

**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 ... ..	20	10	3	1	34
Gonorrhoea ... ..	29	16	2	2	49
Other Conditions ... ..	391	117	54	34	596
<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>679</b>

## PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT

### ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

During the year 3,774 cases were seen at the Ante-Natal Clinics, of which 2,959 were new cases. A total of 27,490 attendances was recorded, and 1,663 cases were seen at the Post-Natal Clinics (1,635 new cases) and 1,910 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 1952 who were born—

(i) at home ... ..	41
(ii) in private nursing homes ...	1
(iii) in hospital ... ..	129

- (2) The number of those born at home—

who were nursed entirely at home ...	40
who died during the first 24 hours ...	—
who survived at the end of one month ...	40

- (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 ...	1

- (4) Number of those born in hospital—

who died during the first 24 hours ...	13
who died before the 28th day ... ..	15
who survived at the end of one month ...	129

## ATTENDANCES AT INFANT CENTRES — 1952

	Bunham Manor, Sunday, a.m.	Bunham 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, Mon. a.m. Closed Oct., 1952	Municipal, Monday, p.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, Tuesday, a.m.	St. Jude's, Tuesday, p.m.	St. Oswalds, Thursday, a.m.	St. Oswalds, Thursday, p.m.	Seahurst, 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, 1952	TOTAL, 1951	
New cases under 1 year ...	53	119	99	79	131	98	57	52	123	127	162	184	68	121	111	66	100	40	83	72	94	73	80	124	128	74	61	151	72	67	65	110	3044	3124	
No. of Re-attendances ...	1092	1892	1581	1697	1909	1657	868	655	1425	1641	2217	1606	1491	2066	1709	1234	1880	1064	1097	1105	1668	974	1032	1679	1675	2079	1199	1842	1030	1102	1280	1505	47641	47342	
New cases over 1 year ...	11	16	14	9	14	14	36	9	21	23	105	81	15	13	13	10	16	7	12	4	23	17	31	39	17	19	14	38	23	15	9	22	712	735	
No. of Re-attendances ...	926	1182	972	686	964	961	746	312	735	601	1483	1015	882	1628	978	701	747	868	1289	817	1274	1170	761	1200	915	823	888	1138	769	748	654	996	29829	31091	
Attendances of Children 0-5	2082	3239	2666	2471	3018	2730	1707	1028	2394	2392	3967	2886	2456	3628	2811	2011	2743	1979	3081	2088	3056	2234	1904	3042	2735	2995	2162	3169	1899	1932	2008	2633	81226	82292	
Consultations with Doctor ...	797	960	846	738	731	797	613	479	890	852	1028	854	766	1000	833	595	804	550	689	614	730	822	476	851	854	932	584	828	596	897	543	717	24255	25868	
No. of Sessions ...	48	48	48	49	49	48	49	41	48	48	49	49	49	49	49	48	48	49	49	48	48	47	48	48	49	48	48	48	48	49	45	48	48	1537	1542
EXPECTANT MOTHERS:																																			
No. of new cases ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	30	16
No. of Re-attendances ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	—	—	—	69	59
Total attendances of Expectant Mothers ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	99	75
Total Attendances ...	2084	3239	2666	2471	3018	2730	1719	1029	2398	2392	3967	2886	2456	3628	2812	2012	2743	1979	3081	2088	3056	2234	1904	3042	2735	2995	2162	3169	1977	1932	2008	2633	81325	82367	
Average per Session 1952 ...	43.4	66.9	55.5	51.4	61.6	56.9	35.1	25.1	48.1	49.8	81.0	58.9	50.1	78.1	57.4	41.9	57.1	40.4	62.9	43.5	63.7	47.5	39.7	63.4	55.8	62.4	45.0	66.0	40.3	42.8	41.8	54.9	52.9	—	
Average per Session 1951 ...	46.6	64.6	61.5	45.1	61.4	58.1	26.9	33.6	54.1	58.7	35.9	72.0	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	



## 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—

137 cases were dealt with by the Social Worker;

33 cases were admitted to Hostels;

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

## INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

These have continued basically unchanged. The provision of toddlers' rooms has been arranged wherever the premises afforded the necessary accommodation and in smaller halls play tables supplied. Such arrangements are nothing new, but have been emphasised because of the efforts now being made to encourage the attendance of the "toddler" group.

The critics of infant welfare centres have been prominent during recent years. The record low infant mortality rates are the latest reason put forward as indicating a need to transfer this work from local authorities, but no unanimity exists amongst those anxious for such a change. Some suggest transfer to the hospital service and others to the general practitioners. As regards the former, their bias is necessarily towards the treatment of established illness, this being their primary statutory duty. It is essential to have infant welfare centres within easy "pram pushing" distance of the homes of mothers concerned so that clinics outside hospital premises as at present would still be needed. I have always wished that hospital medical officers should give reciprocal sessions at infant welfare clinics and am still hopeful that such arrangements may be made in Croydon. This is surely the rational form that developments should take, insofar as full correlation of hospital and local authority services

are concerned. As regards general practitioners, while some do already assist in Croydon, there is the real difficulty that the mothers and children attending a typical urban centre are on the medical lists of a number of doctors practising in the area. However friendly their professional relationship to each other it is more difficult for them to reconcile the advising of their patients by another practitioner giving general medical services, than by a local authority medical officer. One thus fails to achieve the ideal of a single doctor dealing with both prevention and cure, and risks the creation of unnecessary discord. This is not a theoretical objection, the difficulty having already been met at an ante-natal clinic to which the Corporation appointed a general practitioner obstetrician. The solution there applied, of giving access to all general practitioner obstetricians in the area, is not feasible for infant welfare centres. For integration with the family doctor service, the development of group practice seems essential. Should this prove to be the future trend, the staffing of infant welfare centres would necessarily change. On balance however there seems no reason for radical changes at present. While ruling out therefore any drastic re-organisation in the source or quality of medical advice at infant welfare centres, possibly the quantity might be reduced without any loss of efficiency. At centres with relatively small attendances, frequent medical reviews of obviously healthy infants do occur. Reducing the attendance of the doctor at such centres to fortnightly intervals has resulted in a 50 per cent. saving without any apparent true weakening of the service.

### 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 31-12-52*

Superintendent.

Deputy Superintendent.

2 Assistant Superintendents.

35 whole time Nurses (State Registered Enrolled assistants).

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

Patients remaining on books from 1951	...	660
---------------------------------------	-----	-----

New patients	... ..	4,952
--------------	--------	-------

Total	... ..	5,612
-------	--------	-------

*New Patients :—*

Medical	...	...	...	...	...	2,868
Surgical	...	...	...	...	...	1,966
Gynaecological	...	...	...	...	...	87
Obstetric	...	...	...	...	...	31
Total						4,952

*Specially classified :—*

	Cases	Visits
Tuberculosis	152	4,222
Pneumonia	222	2,587
Maternity Complications	51	474
Infectious Diseases	40	336
Children under five years...	224	1,376

*Visits :—**Termination of Cases :—*

Convalescent	...	...	...	...	...	3,133
Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	729
Died	...	...	...	...	...	475
Removed for other causes				...	...	569
Still on books	...	...	...	...	...	706
Total						5,612

January	...	...	...	...	...	12,617
February	...	...	...	...	...	12,205
March	...	...	...	...	...	11,849
April	...	...	...	...	...	10,869
May	...	...	...	...	...	11,387
June	...	...	...	...	...	9,610
July	...	...	...	...	...	10,983
August	...	...	...	...	...	9,502
September	...	...	...	...	...	9,741
October	...	...	...	...	...	11,351
November	...	...	...	...	...	11,343
December	...	...	...	...	...	13,281
Total						134,738

**DAY NURSERIES.**  
Attendances at Day Nurseries, 1952.

					White-horse Road.	Bramley Hill	Morland Road.	*Ritchie Road.	New Addington.	†Euston Road.	Bensham Grove.
Date opened	...	...	...	...	1/6/42	Re-opened 1/1/52	8/3/43	23/11/43	28/3/44	15/5/44	21/3/45
Capacity	...	...	...	...	50	50	56	—	56	—	52
Number on books at end of year	...	...	...	...	37	31	29	—	10	—	23
Attendances : under 2	...	...	...	...	2331	1416	2735	280	607	553	1294
over 2	...	...	...	...	6052	5820	6769	1078	3041	2477	5697
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	8383	7236	9504	1358	3648	3030	6991
Number of days opened	...	...	...	...	256	256	256	59	256	170	256
Average daily attendance (excluding Saturdays)	...	...	...	...	33	28	37	23	14	18	25

\* Closed March, 1952.

† Closed August, 1952

**M. and C.W. PHYSIO THERAPY CLINIC.**

The following figures relate to the work carried out at the above clinic during the year.

Complaint	No. of Cases		Total
	M.	F.	
Bow Legs ... ..	26	15	41
Knock-knees and Flat Feet ...	42	44	86
Chest Conditions: Post T.A. and Asthma ...	11	6	17
Cerebral palsy ... ..	4	1	5
Torti-collis ... ..	1	—	1
Posture ... ..	2	—	2
Valgus ankles ... ..	25	19	44
A.P.M. ... ..	2	—	2
Spina bifida ... ..	1	—	1
	114	85	199

Total Attendances: 2,434

**Ante-Natal Relaxation Attendances for 1952:**

Total number of Patients: 232

Total number of attendances: 1,093

## DENTAL TREATMENT

### Health, Maternity and Welfare Service

I am indebted to the Senior Dental Surgeon, Mr. P. G. Oliver, for the following report:—

Expectant and nursing mothers requiring dental treatment 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; a reduced number of applications continue 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.

After a decline of three successive years a rise is again shown in the total of expectant and nursing mothers referred for treatment. Whilst this increase is encouraging, an appreciable proportion of those referred via Ante Natal Clinics still fail to appear for their dental examination, and thus the volume of work handled by the dental section remains considerably less than in the period prior to the Health Act of 1946.

Though following the introduction of certain changes under the General Practitioners' Service there has been a lessening in the demand for dental appliances in private practices, no corresponding increase has been noticeable in Local Authority returns, and requirements in this respect remain if anything, below the average. If, as seems possible, many potential "denture" patients have been already rendered dentally fit during the previous "free treatment" period, this would account for the present hiatus, and little harm can result from the dearth of such cases.

The closure of certain Day Nurseries during the year has unfortunately had a prejudicial effect on the number of pre-school children sent for treatment, and has to some extent halted the progress made previously.

Whilst regretting the further curtailment, full credit should be given to Matrons and staff at these institutions for their able help in the dental field.

The development of alternative means of access to children of this age group is presenting a current administrative problem, discussed later in this Report.

### **Expectant and Nursing Mothers.**

The total number of expectant and nursing mothers referred from all sources was 426 compared with 393 in 1951. In contrast with the previous year the greater proportion of these were sent from the Ante-Natal Clinic, whilst those from the Municipal Midwives' Service were somewhat reduced in number. With certain exceptions fewer cases were again 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 329 against 268 last year. Of these, 75.6 per cent were seen during the first six months of pregnancy, compared with 75.4 per cent. previously recorded. Though a slight decline has been noticeable during recent years this figure continues to be reasonably high, and has 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 some increase in the amount of work carried out for nursing mothers. This has been caused by later dates of reference from the Ante-natal Department which did not permit of treatment until after the confinement; in other cases names were first received during the post natal period. 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.

21 nursing mothers were referred during the current year, compared with 13 in 1951.

### **Treatment.**

Including those continuing treatment from the previous year, 352 mothers were dealt with, compared with 297 in 1951. This increase is in no way sensational, but it may indicate a turning point in the future of the Service from which more results may

follow. 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 and 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' Service and thus do not come the way of the Clinic.

### **The Pre-School Child.**

The number of children referred from all sources during the year was 671, compared with 862 in 1951. Though this decrease is to a certain extent the result of the falling birth rate, an additional factor has been the progressive reduction in the number of Day Nurseries previously operating in the Borough. The presence of these institutions has provided a most useful field of supervision for children no longer attending Welfare Centres. In this respect it is hoped that the inauguration of further nursery classes at certain Primary Schools will help to make some redress until the programme for Nursery Schools can be put into effect. Though contacts obtained through the Welfare Centres themselves have in the past been disappointing, it is felt that increased publicity on the part of Health Visitors and voluntary workers would pay a worth while dividend by encouraging parents to seek earlier advice and treatment.

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 of many mouths at the 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 ... ..	319	21	340	530
Re-treated ... ..	10	2	12	141
Total ... ..	329	23	352	671

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Young Children
Attendances ... ..	755	1189
Fillings ... ..	215	390
Extractions ... ..	322	642
Gas Cases ... ..	58	257
Local Anaesthesia ... ..	134	32
Scaling and Gum Treatment ... ..	136	36
Dressings ... ..	231	119
Denture Dressings... ..	154	—
Silver Nitrate ... ..	—	678
Treatments Completed ... ..	173	463

Number of Sessions (treatment) ... .. 281

Dentures Fitted ... .. 32

Dentures Repaired ... .. 6

## MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The Corporation employ directly a Superintendent and 18 domiciliary midwives. Ten 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 1952	...	...	...	...	1,221
2.—The number of spontaneous deliveries	...	...	...	...	1,198
3.—The number of forceps deliveries	...	...	...	...	23
4.—The number of live births	...	...	...	...	1,207
5.—The number of stillbirths	...	...	...	...	14
6.—The number of neo-natal deaths	...	...	...	...	None
7.—The number of premature live born infants treated in their own homes, and their weights and ultimate result	...	...	...	...	17
(1) 38 weeks—4 lbs. 12 ozs.	...	14th day—6 lbs.			
(2) 37 weeks—4 lbs.	...	14th day—6 lbs. 4 ozs.			
(3) 38 weeks—5 lbs. 8 ozs.	...	14th day—5 lbs. 8 ozs.			
(4) 39 weeks—4 lbs.	...	14th day—4 lbs. 14 ozs.			
(5) 36 weeks—4 lbs. 6 ozs.	...	14th day—4 lbs. 8 ozs.			
(6) 37 weeks—5 lbs. 8 ozs.	...	14th day—6 lbs.			
(7) 38 weeks—4 lbs. 12 ozs.	...	14th day—5 lbs.			
(8) 38 weeks—5 lbs. 8 ozs.	...	14th day—6 lbs.			
(9) 36 weeks—5 lbs. 8 ozs.	...	14th day—5 lbs. 8 ozs.			
(10) 34 weeks—4 lbs. 8 ozs.	...	14th day—4 lbs. 12 ozs.			
(11) 37 weeks—5 lbs. 4 ozs.	...	14th day—6 lbs.			
(12) 37 weeks—4 lbs. 8 ozs.	...	Transferred Mayday			
(13) 38 weeks—4 lbs. 8 ozs.	...	Transferred Mayday			
(14) 36 weeks—4 lbs.	...	Transferred Mayday			
(15) 35 weeks—4 lbs.	...	Transferred Mayday			
(16) 28 weeks—3 lbs. 8 ozs.	...	Transferred Mayday			
(17) 36 weeks—4 lbs. 12 ozs.	...	Transferred Mayday			
8. The number who received Gas and Air Analgesia	...	...	...	...	1,147
9. The number of cases of P.P.H.	...	...	...	...	25
					(13 remained at home, 11 transferred Mayday)
10. The number of cases of manual removal of the placenta	...	...	...	...	None
11. The number who received blood transfusion	...				7
12. The number of cases to which the Emergency Obstetric Service was called	...	...	...	...	7
13. The number of patients sent into Mayday Hospital:					
During the A.N. period	...				225
During and after delivery	...				79
Sent home for nursing	...				80
14. The number of cases of toxæmia of pregnancy treated at home	...	...	...	...	1 (Maternity)
15. The number of cases of prolonged labour (over 24 hours)	...	...	...	...	30
16. The number of breech deliveries:					
In primipara	...	...	...	...	1 (Maternity)
In multipara	...	8 (Maternity);	1 (Midwifery);		Total 10

17. The number of twins delivered in their own homes  
and the weights of the babies ... One set (Maternity)  
6 lbs. 2 ozs.; 7 lbs. 2 ozs.
18. The number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia:  
Genital ... 3  
Extra-Genital ... 13 Total: 16
19. The number of congenital malformations ... 6

#### ANTE-NATAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES—

Number of Stillbirths: 14.

Number of Premature Births: 18.

January ...	559	May ...	564	September ...	477
February ...	585	June ...	442	October ...	503
March ...	534	July ...	444	November ...	434
April ...	533	August ...	467	December ...	340

5882

Addington: 2052+149 Post Natal.

Midwife	Mileage	Deliveries	Midwifery		Maternity		Gas and Air	Ante-Natal Visits		Post-Natal Visits		Bookings	Office Bookings	Home Visits
			Normal	Abnormal	Normal	Abnormal		Midwives	Pupils	Midwives	Pupils			
1	2504	7	4	—	3	—	6	46	—	209	—	—	—	—
2	Bicycle	67	51	2	12	2	65	306	—	902	—	60	—	46
3	Bicycle	49	23	—	19	7	46	227	—	825	—	72	—	45
4	2153	70	46	1	21	2	66	164	—	689	—	40	—	44
5	Bicycle	59	32	1	24	2	55	334	126	980	760	37	—	19
6	Bicycle	47	40	—	7	—	47	180	205	668	1058	74	—	24
7	4245	53	36	2	13	2	51	331	—	925	—	34	—	30
8	Bicycle	112	86	3	19	4	106	577	238	1128	1088	117	—	54
9	Bicycle	66	31	—	29	6	62	145	—	714	—	62	—	45
10	3860	96	47	1	47	1	82	370	308	1024	1051	130	—	71
11	5670	116	110	2	3	1	111	996	160	1504	1182	158	—	13
12	1599	97	97	—	—	—	96	317	112	1060	1290	135	—	3
13	2891	76	49	1	23	3	74	388	206	825	817	86	—	23
14	Bicycle	61	55	—	6	—	59	263	—	978	—	75	—	60
15	4744	81	56	2	19	4	68	567	346	1237	1054	117	—	40
16	Bicycle	32	18	—	13	1	31	212	—	494	—	39	—	19
17	2413	56	42	1	8	5	53	413	412	680	1096	102	—	36
18	4070	76	52	2	21	1	69	492	317	1074	1069	111	—	30
Total	34149	1221	875	18	287	41	1147	6328	2430	15916	10465	1449	—	602

1. Deputy Superintendent.
6. 3½ months sick leave.
17. 2½ months sick leave.
10. 1 month sick leave.
16. Left service August.

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 1,283 issued during the year.

*Gas and Air Analgesia.*

of the 1,221 births

Gas and Air was given to ... .. 1,147

Balance ... 74

*Reasons for Non-use of Gas and Air.*

Midwife summoned too late: baby born before  
arrival ... .. 45

Mother unfit ... .. 10

Other anesthetics (Chloroform 2) and Trilene (7) ) 9

Refusals (One husband refused) ... .. 8

Apparatus not obtainable (Fog) ... .. 2

74

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

FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY.

Abortion ... ..	8	Other Causes ... ..	8
			— 16

FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING LABOUR.

Breech ... ..	2	Malpresentation ... ..	3
Premature Labour ...	4		
			— 9

*Delayed Labour.*

Prolonged and Obstructed ... ..	22
---------------------------------	----

*Hæmorrhage.*

Ante-partum ... ..	14	Post-partum ... ..	8
			— 22

*Other Causes.*

Adherent and Retained Placenta	1	Torn Perineum ... ..	97
			— 98

FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING PUERPERIUM.

Pyrexia ... ..	18	Pain in Breasts ... ..	5
Pain in Legs ... ..	15	Other causes ... ..	18
			— 56

FOR COMPLICATIONS IN REGARD TO THE BABY.

Inflammation of Eyes ...	21	Still Birth ... ..	2
Feebleness ... ..	4	Other causes ... ..	21
Premature Birth ... ..	4		
			— 52

275

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

Illness of Mother	...	...	...	24	
Defects of lactation	...	...	...	216	
Other causes	...	...	...	27	
				<hr/>	
			Total	...	267
				<hr/>	

**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 79. 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, and the Superintendent Municipal Midwife carries out these duties for the domiciliary midwives.

## THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS

The recorded visits include 940 made for special purposes in connection with re-housing, day nurseries, follow up of hospital cases and aged persons. The practice of visiting foster children on behalf of the Children's Officer continued and numbered 812 during 1952. Health Visitors have also dealt with special survey visits for certain national investigations into child health. They have continued to demonstrate their complete ability to meet such varying health and social problems. Co-ordination with hospital staff was improved by arrangements to further personal contact between Health Visitors and Hospital Almoners and the extension of their work to assist directly general practitioners was under review. The Mothercraft classes commenced in 1951 proved in such demand that extra afternoon and evening sessions were required.

The strength of the staff is equivalent to 18 whole time health visitors. The average for the country of 9 per 100,000 of the population would give a staffing figure of 23 for Croydon. With the four whole time Tuberculosis Visitors, the establishment is in fact sufficient, but difficulties arise when absences through sickness coincide with interim periods between resignations and new appointments. Happily I am able to report that so far qualified applicants have always been forthcoming to meet vacancies and the need for special training schemes has not arisen.

Illness of Mother	21
Defects of lactation	216
Other causes	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>264</b>

*Midwives Act, 1902-51.*  
The number of Midwives who notified their intention to practice as midwives or maternity nurses within the Borough (including those in hospitals) and who were practising at the end of the year was 78. 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, and the Superintendent Midwife carries out these duties for the domiciliary midwives.

## The Work of the Health Visitors.—Maternity and Child Welfare Visits Only.

Visits Re			Baker	E. Biggs Left 30/4/52	Bird	Blackmore	Blest	Devaney	Early	Edridge	Elliot	Ennis Left 31/12/52	Griggs	Hall	Hinton	W. Johns Trans. 21/1/51	Lucy	Morton	Partridge	Pickering Comm. 28/1/52	Rawlings	Theson	Thompson	Toner	Tripet	Vince	Warman	Webb	Weller	Weston	Wilson	Wybrew	TOTAL, 1952	TOTAL, 1951
Infants under 1 year—																																		
First Visits	...	...	148	49	85	112	119	175	97	128	135	146	138	120	68	7	75	164	145	126	96	108	127	140	139	167	154	155	141	137	115	128	3644	3692
Re-visits	...	...	446	184	591	332	502	636	937	652	526	649	741	480	602	62	630	607	353	748	352	533	759	701	1197	854	544	915	640	562	837	514	18176	18650
Children 1—2 years—																																		
First Visits	...	...	7	1	16	6	6	76	2	7	4	—	1	1	3	—	—	4	12	2	15	—	—	5	8	4	5	4	4	—	5	8	206	248
Re-visits	...	...	267	120	519	256	341	634	735	434	205	327	417	294	418	29	457	431	240	388	244	357	685	449	886	893	258	678	193	468	408	387	12418	11667
Children 2—5 years—																																		
First Visits	...	...	12	2	4	19	13	97	3	5	6	1	—	2	4	—	—	9	12	—	29	—	4	1	12	1	22	12	2	—	8	19	299	275
Re-visits	...	...	773	171	514	412	843	732	946	1071	339	607	889	770	704	50	952	705	555	837	558	305	1081	1017	1811	1572	626	1265	541	1209	839	1027	23721	21759
Expectant Mothers—																																		
First Visits	...	...	70	2	—	35	8	—	18	18	30	6	43	38	1	—	18	38	19	3	20	4	25	43	82	58	51	28	16	7	42	26	749	604
Re-visits	...	...	6	1	—	5	3	—	44	2	7	—	11	14	—	—	—	6	1	—	2	1	25	—	89	26	—	2	3	1	1	—	250	262
Still Births	...	...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	16	16
Deaths under 1 year	...	...	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	19	20
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	67	9	8	125	15	45	9	100	22	4	115	6	11	1	5	12	50	11	28	15	59	16	36	1	37	43	74	46	53	35	1058	811
Ineffective Visits	...	...	373	355	575	380	311	613	551	201	465	450	509	352	113	23	337	920	169	534	445	355	592	506	306	396	631	740	324	822	405	396	13149	12705
TOTALS : 1952			2170	894	2312	1684	2253	3008	3343	2618	1739	2192	2865	2081	1924	172	2474	2898	1558	2650	1790	1678	3359	2878	4569	3975	2328	3845	1940	3254	2713	2541	73705	—
1951			2022	2295	1996	—	1931	3126	2973	3119	1583	1113	2010	3465	3715	915	2692	1616	1486	—	1351	1747	3019	2430	3376	2499	2326	3370	1912	2761	2610	3057	—	*70664

\* Including Health Visitors who left in 1951

# THE WORK OF THE HEALTH SERVICE

The health service in the United Kingdom has been developed since 1948, when the National Health Service Act was passed. The service is now a major part of the public sector and is responsible for the health of the population. The service is organized into three main branches: the medical branch, the nursing branch, and the health visitor branch. The medical branch is responsible for the diagnosis and treatment of disease, while the nursing branch is responsible for the care of patients. The health visitor branch is responsible for the promotion of health and the prevention of disease.

The health service is a complex organization, and its work is carried out in a variety of ways. The service is organized into a hierarchy, with the Minister of Health at the top, followed by the Secretary of State for Health, the Director General of Health Services, and the Regional Health Authorities. The Regional Health Authorities are responsible for the day-to-day running of the service, and they are divided into 10 regions. Each region is further divided into local health authorities, which are responsible for the health of the population in their area.

The health service is a major employer, and it employs a large number of people. In 1990, the health service employed over 1.5 million people, of whom about 1 million were in the medical branch, 400,000 in the nursing branch, and 100,000 in the health visitor branch. The health service is also a major spender, and it accounts for about 10% of the gross domestic product of the United Kingdom.

The health service is a complex organization, and its work is carried out in a variety of ways. The service is organized into a hierarchy, with the Minister of Health at the top, followed by the Secretary of State for Health, the Director General of Health Services, and the Regional Health Authorities. The Regional Health Authorities are responsible for the day-to-day running of the service, and they are divided into 10 regions. Each region is further divided into local health authorities, which are responsible for the health of the population in their area.

The health service is a major employer, and it employs a large number of people. In 1990, the health service employed over 1.5 million people, of whom about 1 million were in the medical branch, 400,000 in the nursing branch, and 100,000 in the health visitor branch. The health service is also a major spender, and it accounts for about 10% of the gross domestic product of the United Kingdom.

The health service is a complex organization, and its work is carried out in a variety of ways. The service is organized into a hierarchy, with the Minister of Health at the top, followed by the Secretary of State for Health, the Director General of Health Services, and the Regional Health Authorities. The Regional Health Authorities are responsible for the day-to-day running of the service, and they are divided into 10 regions. Each region is further divided into local health authorities, which are responsible for the health of the population in their area.

The health service is a major employer, and it employs a large number of people. In 1990, the health service employed over 1.5 million people, of whom about 1 million were in the medical branch, 400,000 in the nursing branch, and 100,000 in the health visitor branch. The health service is also a major spender, and it accounts for about 10% of the gross domestic product of the United Kingdom.

The health service is a complex organization, and its work is carried out in a variety of ways. The service is organized into a hierarchy, with the Minister of Health at the top, followed by the Secretary of State for Health, the Director General of Health Services, and the Regional Health Authorities. The Regional Health Authorities are responsible for the day-to-day running of the service, and they are divided into 10 regions. Each region is further divided into local health authorities, which are responsible for the health of the population in their area.

The health service is a major employer, and it employs a large number of people. In 1990, the health service employed over 1.5 million people, of whom about 1 million were in the medical branch, 400,000 in the nursing branch, and 100,000 in the health visitor branch. The health service is also a major spender, and it accounts for about 10% of the gross domestic product of the United Kingdom.

The health service is a complex organization, and its work is carried out in a variety of ways. The service is organized into a hierarchy, with the Minister of Health at the top, followed by the Secretary of State for Health, the Director General of Health Services, and the Regional Health Authorities. The Regional Health Authorities are responsible for the day-to-day running of the service, and they are divided into 10 regions. Each region is further divided into local health authorities, which are responsible for the health of the population in their area.

The health service is a major employer, and it employs a large number of people. In 1990, the health service employed over 1.5 million people, of whom about 1 million were in the medical branch, 400,000 in the nursing branch, and 100,000 in the health visitor branch. The health service is also a major spender, and it accounts for about 10% of the gross domestic product of the United Kingdom.

The health service is a complex organization, and its work is carried out in a variety of ways. The service is organized into a hierarchy, with the Minister of Health at the top, followed by the Secretary of State for Health, the Director General of Health Services, and the Regional Health Authorities. The Regional Health Authorities are responsible for the day-to-day running of the service, and they are divided into 10 regions. Each region is further divided into local health authorities, which are responsible for the health of the population in their area.

The health service is a major employer, and it employs a large number of people. In 1990, the health service employed over 1.5 million people, of whom about 1 million were in the medical branch, 400,000 in the nursing branch, and 100,000 in the health visitor branch. The health service is also a major spender, and it accounts for about 10% of the gross domestic product of the United Kingdom.

### IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

A total of 2,884 new cases came from the following sources :—

Of these, 51 failed to return for completion of the course.

School Children ... .. 385

Children under 5 ... .. 2,499

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 3,144.

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
1952	2884	2833	51	3144

#### *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	362	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
1952	385	13.4	2499	86.6

### IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

A total of 2,200 children were immunised against whooping cough, comprising 2,160 under school age and 40 school children. 179 children were given reinforcing injections.

### VACCINATION AGAINST SMALL-POX

A total of 2,526 persons were vaccinated against Small-pox.

	Under 1 year of age	1	2—4	5—14	15 or over	Total
Successful Vaccinations ...	1420	82	83	84	163	1832
„ Re-vaccinations	—	—	17	47	476	540
Insusceptible to Vaccination	103	3	5	7	36	154
						2526

## AMBULANCE SERVICE.

*To the Medical Officer of Health.*

I submit the Eleventh Annual Report of the Croydon Ambulance Service, for the year ended 31st December, 1952.

While the work carried out was greater than in any previous year this cannot be shown by the comparison of the number of calls. It will be remembered that commencing in 1952, the Ministry of Health requested all Ambulance Authorities to adopt a national unit for defining "calls", and this differed materially from the method previously used in Croydon. As judged by the number of miles travelled by vehicles—390,535 as against 366,095 in 1951—the increase in work was 6.7 per cent. On a similar basis of comparison the increase between 1950-1951 was 3.1 per cent.

Three Ex W.D. Albion Ambulances (FVB 570, GBY 515 and FOY 807) and one Armstrong Ambulance (BVB 1) were disposed of and in place of these two Bedford Sitting Case Ambulances (KBY 700 and KRK 563), one Bedford 32 Seater Coach (KRK 252—Mental Deficiency) and one Daimler Ambulance (KOY 800) were delivered. These new vehicles have proved very satisfactory.

The weather during 1952 has been exceptionally bad and as a result of this many extra emergency calls have been received to convey patients suffering from influenza and various chest complaints.

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	...	...	24,011
No. 2 Station, Thornton Heath	...	...	4,307
No. 3 Station, South Croydon	...	...	4,378
No. 4 Station, Mayday Hospital	...	...	2,232
No. 5 Station, Waddon Hospital	...	...	678

**Classification of Calls.**

Home Accidents ... ..	587
Miscellaneous Accidents (Unclassifiable) ... ..	168
Recreational Accidents ... ..	138
School Accidents ... ..	138
Street Accidents ... ..	792
Work Accidents ... ..	244
Home Illness ... ..	183
Street Illness ... ..	551
Work Illness ... ..	55
Common Assault ... ..	38
Attempted Suicide ... ..	31
Suicide ... ..	11
Attempted Murder ... ..	1
Murder ... ..	1
Health Service Removals ... ..	31,647
Services refused or Ambulance not required ... ..	343
	<hr/>
	34,928
Calls taken by Waddon Hospital (Infectious Diseases) ... ..	678
	<hr/>
	35,606
	<hr/>

The total mileage covered by ambulances and cars during the year was 390,535 miles, which is an increase of 24,440 miles over the previous year.

**Analysis of Accidents, etc.****STREET ACCIDENTS****PEDESTRIANS KNOCKED DOWN BY:—**

(1) Pedal Cycles (Adults) ... ..	35
"    "    (Children) ... ..	20
(2) Motorised Cycles (Adults) ... ..	1
(3) Auto Cycles (Adults) ... ..	1
(4) Motor-Cycles (Adults) ... ..	29
"    "    (Children) ... ..	6
(5) Cars (Adults) ... ..	67
"    (Children) ... ..	23
(6) Taxi (Adults) ... ..	1
"    (Children) ... ..	1
(7) Vans (Adults) ... ..	7
"    (Children) ... ..	1
(8) Lorries (Adults) ... ..	12
"    "    (Children) ... ..	5
(9) Buses (Adults) ... ..	7
"    (Children) ... ..	3
(10) Coach (Adults) ... ..	2
(11) Trade Vehicles (Adults) ... ..	2
	<hr/>
	223
	<hr/>

## FALLING—

(1) In the Street (Adults) ... ..	112
"    "    "    (Children) ... ..	50
(2) Inside Buses (Adults) ... ..	12
"    "    "    (Children) ... ..	1
(3) From Pedal Cycles (Adults) ... ..	81
"    "    "    (Children) ... ..	69
(4) From Motorised Cycles (Adults) ... ..	2
(5) From Auto-Cycles (Adults) ... ..	1
(6) From Motor-Cycles (Adults) ... ..	16
(7) From Invalid Chair (Adults) ... ..	1
(8) From Cars (Adults) ... ..	2
"    "    "    (Children) ... ..	1
(9) From Lorries (Adults) ... ..	5
(10) From Trolley Buses (Adults) ... ..	1
(11) From Buses (Adults) ... ..	35
"    "    "    (Children) ... ..	4
(12) From Coach (Adults) ... ..	1
	<hr/>
	374

## COLLISIONS BETWEEN VEHICLES—

(1) Cycle Crash (Adults) ... ..	5
"    "    "    (Children) ... ..	11
(2) Cycle and Motor-Cycle (Adults) ... ..	8
"    "    "    "    (Children) ... ..	2
(3) Cycle and Car (Adults) ... ..	27
"    "    "    "    (Children) ... ..	16
(4) Cycle and Van (Adults) ... ..	5
"    "    "    "    (Children) ... ..	1
(5) Cycle and Lorry (Adults) ... ..	10
"    "    "    "    (Children) ... ..	5
(6) Cycle and Bus (Adults) ... ..	3
"    "    "    "    (Children) ... ..	3
(7) Cycle and Coach (Adults) ... ..	1
"    "    "    "    (Children) ... ..	1
(8) Motor-Cycle Crash (Adults) ... ..	14
"    "    "    "    (Children) ... ..	1
(9) Motor-Cycle and Car (Adults) ... ..	26
"    "    "    "    (Children) ... ..	2
(10) Motor-Cycle and Van (Adults) ... ..	3
(11) Motor-Cycle and Bus (Adults) ... ..	4
(12) Motor-Cycle and Lorry (Adults) ... ..	9
(13) Motor-Cycle and Coach (Adults) ... ..	1
(14) Car Crash (Adults) ... ..	13
"    "    "    "    (Children) ... ..	7
(15) Car and Van (Adults) ... ..	5
(16) Car and Lorry (Adults) ... ..	8
(17) Van Crash (Adults) ... ..	1
(18) Car and Invalid Chair (Adults) ... ..	1
(19) Bus Crash (Adults) ... ..	1
(20) Coach Crash (Adults) ... ..	1
	<hr/>
	195

STREET ACCIDENTS TO ADULTS ... ..	585
"    "    "    "    CHILDREN ... ..	207
	<hr/>
	792

## HOME ACCIDENTS—

(1) Falling in the Home (Adults) ...	...	...	...	...	136
" " " (Children) ...	...	...	...	...	119
(2) Falling Down the Stairs (Adults) ...	...	...	...	...	29
" " " (Children) ...	...	...	...	...	7
(3) Burns and Scalds (Adults) ...	...	...	...	...	26
" " " (Children) ...	...	...	...	...	25
(4) Cuts by Broken Glass, Tools etc. (Adults) ...	...	...	...	...	35
" " " (Children) ...	...	...	...	...	59
(5) Falling from Heights (Adults) ...	...	...	...	...	15
" " " (Children) ...	...	...	...	...	27
(6) Injuries sustained by Falling Objects (Adults) ...	...	...	...	...	9
" " " (Children) ...	...	...	...	...	12
(7) Dog Bites (Adults) ...	...	...	...	...	1
" " (Children) ...	...	...	...	...	5
(8) Accidental Poisoning (Adults) ...	...	...	...	...	22
" " (Children) ...	...	...	...	...	13
(9) Falling from Bed (Adults) ...	...	...	...	...	7
" " (Children) ...	...	...	...	...	5
(10) Miscellaneous (Adults) ...	...	...	...	...	23
" (Children) ...	...	...	...	...	12
					587

HOME ACCIDENTS TO ADULTS ...	...	...	...	...	303
" " CHILDREN ...	...	...	...	...	284

## WORKS ACCIDENTS—

(1) Caused by Machinery or Tools ...	...	...	...	...	51
(2) Caused by Falling Objects ...	...	...	...	...	39
(3) Falling ...	...	...	...	...	50
(4) Falling from a Height ...	...	...	...	...	49
(5) Falling down Holes ...	...	...	...	...	5
(6) Knocked down by Vehicles ...	...	...	...	...	8
(7) Colliding with Objects ...	...	...	...	...	7
(8) Burns and Scalds ...	...	...	...	...	22
(9) Lifting ...	...	...	...	...	8
(10) Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	5
					244

## SCHOOL ACCIDENTS—

(1) In the Classroom ...	...	...	...	...	40
(2) In the Playground ...	...	...	...	...	56
(3) During P.T. ...	...	...	...	...	27
(4) Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	15
					138

## RECREATIONAL ACCIDENTS—

(1) Football (Adults) ... ..	28
"    (Children) ... ..	14
(2) Rugby (Adults) ... ..	9
"    (Children) ... ..	1
(3) Cricket (Adults) ... ..	2
"    (Children) ... ..	3
(4) Swimming (Adults) ... ..	5
"    (Children) ... ..	5
(5) Hockey (Adults) ... ..	1
"    (Children) ... ..	1
(6) Table-Tennis (Adults) ... ..	1
(7) Boxing (Adults) ... ..	1
(8) Tennis (Adults) ... ..	2
(9) Golf (Adults) ... ..	1
(10) Dancing (Adults) ... ..	5
(11) Weight Lifting (Adults) ... ..	1
(12) Judo (Adults) ... ..	1
(13) Miscellaneous in Parks (Adults) ... ..	6
"    "    "    (Children) ... ..	51
	<hr/>
	138

RECREATIONAL ACCIDENTS TO ADULTS ... ..	63
RECREATIONAL ACCIDENTS TO CHILDREN ... ..	75

## ATTEMPTED SUICIDES—

(1) Coal Gas Poisoning ... ..	12
(2) Cut Wrists ... ..	1
(3) Poisoning ... ..	16
(4) Jumped from Upstair Window ... ..	1
(5) Jumped from Top of Building ... ..	1
	<hr/>
	31

## SUICIDES—

(1) Coal Gas Poisoning ... ..	7
(2) Cut Throat ... ..	1
(3) Poisoning ... ..	1
(4) Strangulation ... ..	2
	<hr/>
	11

## FATAL ACCIDENTS AND ILLNESS—

(1) Certified dead at Hospital ... ..	50
(2) Certified dead at scene of Accident or Illness ... ..	18
	<hr/>
	68

3212,115 —823

10. *Phylogenetic relationships*

...	...	...	...	201
...	...	...	...	605
				<hr/>
				2,938

## INFECTIOUS CASES CONVEYED BY WADDON HOSPITAL—

Anthrax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gastro-Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Gastric-Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Quinsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rubella	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341
Septic Throat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
									678

The Gas and Air Apparatus was in demand 796 times, which necessitated vehicles travelling 5,972 miles.

314 calls were received to convey members of the Croydon Nursing Service, which entailed travelling 7,280 miles.

Conveying children to and from St. Margaret's School accounted for 3,504 miles.

7,178 cases were conveyed to Hospitals, etc., outside the Borough boundary, and on these journeys 114,546 miles were travelled.

## CIVIL DEFENCE—Ambulance Section

This Section continues to function smoothly. The number of personnel has increased to 128 and training classes are held on four nights every week.

Section Training is now being carried out by means of Lectures, Demonstrations and Practical Exercises. A Full First Aid Course has just been completed, and examinations will be held in January, 1953.

Driving Instruction is being given to a number of Volunteers, but owing to the fact that most of the lessons have to be given on a Sunday, these courses take a considerable time to complete.

During the year the Section has taken part in two combined Exercises at Beckenham, and in February is due to join in a large-scale Exercise arranged by the Wandsworth Civil Defence Corps.

### 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, 68 cases were dealt with, 61 being adults (male, 11, female, 50) and 7 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 ... ..	223	Air Cushions ... ..	308
Bed Rests ... ..	146	Bed Cradles ... ..	13
Rubber Bed Pans ... ..	107	Urinals ... ..	103
Mackintosh Sheets ... ..	284	Air Beds ... ..	22
Feeding Cups ... ..	14	Dunlopillo Mattresses ... ..	6
Wheel Chairs ... ..	17	Water Bed ... ..	1
Commodes ... ..	11	Bed Tables ... ..	2
Crutches ... pairs	2	Douche Can ... ..	1
Steam Kettles ... ..	2	Hot Water Bottles ... ..	2
Walking Machines ... ..	3	Draw Sheets ... ..	4
Sputum Mugs ... ..	4		

### DOMESTIC HELPS.

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

Maternity Cases ... ..	31.22
Sickness ... ..	67.75
Sick Room Helpers ... ..	1.03

(1) Number of Home Helps—January 1st  
and December 31st, 1952 :—

(A) Full-time ... ..	17
(B) Part-time ... ..	113

## (2) Number of new applications—

(A) Maternity	...	...	...	528
(B) Sickness	...	...	...	872
(C) Sick Room Helpers	...			13

## (3) Number of applications met—

(A) Maternity	...	...	...	394
(B) Sickness	...	...	...	855
(C) Sick Room Helpers	...			13

## (4) Number of cases attended during year ... 1,862

## (5) Average duration of services given—

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

## (6) Amount recovered for services ... £4,441

## (7) Rate of remuneration of "Helpers" 2s. 6½d. per hour

**HEALTH PROPAGANDA.**

This has continued to be regarded as part of the routine duty of all members of the department who come into contact with the general public. Food hygiene remained a subject of particular interest to the Sanitary Inspectors. Poster sites have been retained, display panels continued at appropriate clinics, and the distribution of "Better Health" and literature of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents maintained at Infant Welfare Centres. Booklets and pamphlets on ante-natal care and parentcraft are supplied at Ante-Natal clinics. Lectures have been given by members of the staff to various organisations in the Borough, including talks on "Cancer" to women's associations.

## 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.

The only duty delegated to a voluntary association was the supervision of 14 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.

Two 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 1952, are as follows :—

(a) Certified and admitted to Warlingham Park Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
(b) Admitted to Warlingham Park Hospital as voluntary patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	46

(c) Removed to Mayday Hospital under Detention Order ... ..	248
(d) Admitted to Warlingham Park Hospital as temporary patients ... ..	10
(e) Investigated and no action taken ... ..	126
(f) Urgency Orders ... ..	6
	<hr/>
	488
	<hr/>

*Under the Mental Deficiency Act.*

Number of known Mentally Defective Patients in the Borough :

	1951	1952
Under 5 years ... ..	56	64
Aged 5-16 years ... ..	108	112
Over 16 years ... ..	566	569
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ... ..	730	745
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Compared with 1951 the cases show an increase of 15.

Six Institution patients have died in hospital.

The cases are distributed as follows :—

In Certified Institutions ... ..	326
In Approved Homes ... ..	15
On Licence from Institutions ... ..	20
Under Statutory supervision at home ... ..	282
Under Guardianship ... ..	63
In Mental Hospitals ... ..	8
Observation cases ... ..	31
In "Place of Safety" ... ..	—
	<hr/>
	745
	<hr/>

During the year the Certifying Medical Officers made examinations and paid visits to the number of 98 cases. The Mental Deficiency Visitors paid 4,492 visits. 46 new cases were examined during 1952 and certified as mentally defective. 10 of these cases were recommended for the Occupation Centre and 20 were placed under statutory supervision. 10 were recommended for institutional care and six for friendly supervision.



I am indebted to Miss Cooney, Supervisor of the Occupation Centre, for the following report :—

" The Occupation Centre is divided into Classes, according to age and ability. Handwork, P.T., Music and Movement, Hygiene and Household Training form the most important part of the daily routine.

In March, the Centre moved to larger premises and it was unfortunate that Miss Hensher was obliged to go into hospital for a long rest.

In June, the Parents' Association gave the children a day's outing to Sudbury Court.

In July, Mrs. Warner, untrained assistant, attended a week's refresher course for staffs of Centres.

Dr. Lilly, Commissioner, Board of Control, paid a routine visit in October.

Twenty-nine students from various areas visited the Centre.

The Sale of Work was held in November.

In December, the children had their Christmas Party. Dr. Wright kindly distributed the presents from the tree. As we now have a large hall it was possible to extend the time limit and the children stayed on till 5 p.m., finishing up with games and a sing-song."

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

*To the Medical Officer of Health.*

I beg to submit a report for the year ending 31st December, 1952 of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors and other officers under my supervision.

During the year every opportunity has been taken to emphasise the importance of cleanliness in the handling of food. Talks, augmented by films, have been given to some hundreds of food workers, housewives and schoolchildren on the subject of food hygiene. One large employer of labour arranges for all new entrants into the food trades section, to attend such talks etc. Bye-laws were made during the year in connection with the hygienic handling, wrapping and delivery of food and a copy, together with a letter explaining the purpose of the bye-laws, was sent to the proprietors of all food handling businesses. Already these bye-laws have proved of value and improvements are becoming more apparent in the display and handling of foods.

Housing, as usual, has occupied much of the time of the inspectorate, largely in following up complaints. The Wilford Road and Forster Road redevelopment scheme is progressing, new houses having been built on part of the site to house some of the occupants of the demolished houses.

Sampling of food and drink, including drinking water; drugs; fertilisers and feeding stuffs; rag flock and other upholstery fillings and swimming bath waters is constantly taking place. Some 1,600 such samples were taken during the year, all with a view to protecting consumer or user from health hazards, adulteration or misdescription.

A considerable amount of time of the inspectorate is spent in following up notifications of infectious disease with a view to preventing the spread of such diseases.

The new Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act has to be administered by the department and this has given additional work in the way of observing and sampling streams in the Borough for evidence of pollution. Any pollution found has to be traced to its source and stopped and this is not an easy task with intermittent discharges.

The administration of the Diseases of Animal Acts, whereby the spread of animal diseases is controlled, has been more onerous this year. In view of the country wide outbreaks of foot and mouth disease much attention has had to be given to licensing of animal movement into and out of the Borough. Fortunately no case of foot and mouth disease occurred locally although there were cases in the near vicinity. A case of Anthrax and three cases of swine fever notified to me proved to be positive.

The Statistical tables and comments in the body of the report give some indication of the amount and variety of work done in a loyal and conscientious 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) ... ..	4,074
Number of houses inspected where Zymotic diseases have occurred...	379
Inspection of underground rooms ... ..	39
Investigations into complaints other than Housing matters ... ..	2,963
House drains tested ... ..	2,529
House drains tested on application ... ..	18
Number of smoke tests during repair ... ..	105
Inspections of drainage work during repair ... ..	3,461
Number of water tests during repair ... ..	228
Final tests of drains after repair ... ..	61
Final tests of drains when completely relaid ... ..	52
Inspections of yards, stables and manure pits ... ..	235
"    passages ... ..	167
"    public conveniences ... ..	270
"    pigstyes ... ..	155
"    tents, vans and similar structures ... ..	86
"    theatres, cinemas, halls, etc. ... ..	135
"    ponds, ditches and watercourses ... ..	256
"    schools and school sanitary conveniences ... ..	73
"    verminous premises ... ..	151
"    premises where offensive trades are conducted ... ..	16
"    gipsy encampments, camps, fairs, etc. ... ..	33
"    cesspools and earth closets ... ..	83
"    gathering grounds of water supply ... ..	69
Inspections of Swimming Baths ... ..	25
"    "    Wells ... ..	57
Number of visits re Rats and Mice Infestations ... ..	3,481
"    "    "    Smoke Abatement ... ..	370
"    "    "    Infectious Diseases ... ..	1,704
Inspections of Shops (under Shops Acts) ... ..	2,121
Special Early Closing and Evening Patrols (Shop Hours Acts) ... ..	484
Overcrowding inspections ... ..	272
Inspections under Diseases of Animals Acts ... ..	118
Inspections under Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act... ..	14
"    under Pharmacy and Poisons Act ... ..	329
"    under Merchandise Marks Acts ... ..	254
Inspections under Pets Act ... ..	106
"    "    Rag Flock and other fillings materials Act... ..	48
"    "    Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act ... ..	123
Inspection of Dairies ... ..	77
"    Milkshops ... ..	120
"    Premises where food is prepared or sold ... ..	8,877
"    Bakehouses ... ..	150
"    School Kitchens and Services ... ..	155
"    Imported Food at Aerodrome ... ..	52
"    Factories without mechanical power ... ..	104
"    Factories with mechanical power ... ..	1,109
"    Workplaces (Public Health Act) ... ..	112
"    Outworkers' premises ... ..	284
"    Offices ... ..	79
Drinking water samples taken ... ..	326
Swimming bath waters: samples taken... ..	83
Food and Drugs Acts: milk samples taken ... ..	288
Food and Drugs Acts: other foods and drugs samples taken ... ..	406
Milk (Special Designations) Orders: samples taken ... ..	286

Ice Cream samples taken ... ..	222
Samples taken of Rag Flock and other filling materials ... ..	14
" " " Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs ... ..	9
Reinspections of work on outstanding notices ... ..	21,961
Sundry inspections and visits ... ..	2,522
Appointments kept with owners, builders, etc. ... ..	4,657
Complaints from public investigated (including those in regard to housing defects) ... ..	7,215
Informal notices outstanding 31-12-51 ... ..	1,604
Informal notices served .. ...	4,765
Informal notices complied ... ..	4,315
Number of Informal Notices referred for Statutory Orders ... ..	498
Informal notices outstanding 31-12-52 ... ..	1,556
Statutory notices outstanding 31-12-51 ... ..	602
Statutory notices served ... ..	892
Statutory notices complied ... ..	1,100
Statutory notices outstanding 31-12-52 ... ..	394
Total number of callers and complaints received at the office ... ..	8,095
Total number of letters received at the office ... ..	7,405

**Nuisances, Infringements of Acts, Byelaws, Regulations or Orders, ascertained by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1952 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 ... ..	610
---	-----

Conditions causing dampness :

Defective roofs ... ..	762
Defective window frames ... ..	242
Defective walls, etc. ... ..	385
Want of efficient damp-proof course ... ..	187
Defective gutters and downspouts ... ..	611

'Other structural defects :

Defective plaster ... ..	847
Cleansing and redecoration required ... ..	851
Defective floors and stairs ... ..	427
Insufficient ventilation under floor ... ..	96
Defective brickwork, sills, lintels, chimneys ... ..	279
Defective stoves and fireplaces and flues ... ..	388

Defective drains, sanitary fittings, etc. :

Defective sinks and waste pipes ... ..	229
Defective w.c.'s ... ..	209
Defective drainage ... ..	398
Stoppages in drains ... ..	290
Defective water services and tanks ... ..	81

Domestic nuisances :

Want of cleanliness ... ..	18
Verminous conditions ... ..	72
<b>Dirty W.C. pans</b> ... ..	5

Other nuisances and infringements :

Offensive accumulations ... ..	88
Overcrowding ... ..	70
Smoke nuisances ... ..	3
Sundry nuisances or defects ... ..	58
Particulars not inserted in Rent Book (Housing Act) ... ..	16

(2) INFRINGEMENTS OF CROYDON CORPORATION  
ACT, 1924.

Food cupboards defective or required ... ..	9
---	---

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

Structural defects in shops and stores... ..	67
Cleansing or repair of walls and ceilings ... ..	186
Cleansing or repair of floors, utensils, fixtures, etc. ...	134
Insufficient or defective sink accommodation and water supply ... ..	47
Insufficient lighting or ventilation ... ..	24
Defective drainage ... ..	26
W.C. accom.—Insufficient ... ..	5
"    "    Repair or cleansing required ... ..	73
"    "    Artificial light required ... ..	15
"    "    Want of intervening ventilated space ...	1
Cloakroom accommodation required or defective ... ..	12
Overalls required or dirty ... ..	8
Ablutions—Wash basins required ... ..	23
"    Hot water supplies required ... ..	88
"    Soap and towels required ... ..	17
Food improperly stored ... ..	46
Food store—Required or defective ... ..	17
"    Animals kept in ... ..	5
"    Household washing in ... ..	5
Accumulation in yards or stores ... ..	41
Offal and refuse bins uncovered or defective... ..	36
Yard paving defective ... ..	24
Vehicles—dirty or defective ... ..	10

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

Defective Yard Paving ... ..	84
Want of a sanitary dustbin ... ..	91

(5) INSPECTION OF AMUSEMENT HOUSES.

Defective sanitary fittings ... ..	7
W.C. defective and dirty ... ..	23

(6) KEEPING OF ANIMALS.

Nuisances arising from the keeping of animals ... ..	12
--	----

(7) SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Nuisances observed ... ..	3
---------------------------	---

## HOUSING.

### Individual Unfit Houses.

During the year action under the Housing Acts was mainly confined to the repair of houses.

#### 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) ...	4,074
(b) Number of inspections and re-inspections made for the purpose ... ..	23,501
(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 ... ..	1
(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 ...	3,331

#### 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 ... ..	2,650
--	-------

#### 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 ... ..	440
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
(a) By owners ... ..	653
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	64

##### 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 ... ..	380
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ... ..	224
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	147

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 ... ..	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	5

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

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

**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. 9d. per night or 11s. 6d. per week, and 1s. 9d. per night or 8s. 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 98, and the number accommodated during the year 35,770. The receipts and expenditure for the past 5 years have been as follows :—

		Receipts.			Expenditure.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
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
1952	.....	1,832	0	0	.....	3,289	0 0

### Houses—Sanitary Certificates.

House drains and sanitary fittings are tested and examined on request, at a fee. During the year 14 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.
<b>Factories :—</b>			
With Mechanical Power ... ..	1109	60	—
Without Mechanical Power ... ..	104	19	—
Other Premises ... ..	112	13	—
Outworkers and Employers of outworkers ... ..	284	—	—
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1609</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>—</b>

##### Defects Found

Particulars.	Number of Defects.		Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.		
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	19	17	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature ... ..	1	1	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation ... ..	2	2	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors ... ..	—	—	—	—
<b>Sanitary Conveniences.</b>				
(a) Insufficient ... ..	38	35	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective ... ..	155	143	—	—
(c) Not Separate for Sexes ... ..	10	8	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers) ... ..	56	51	15	—
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>—</b>

### Home Work.

Lists of home workers, or outworkers as they are termed, are sent in twice yearly, and this year contained the names of 387 workers residing in the Borough. 282 visits were paid to outworkers.

### Nature of Employment of Outworkers on the Register, 31st December, 1952

Nature of Work.	Number Employed.	Outwork in Infected Premises.	Outwork in Unsatisfactory Premises.	Remarks.
Making, Cleaning, Altering and Repairing Wearing Apparel	203	—	—	—
Upholstery Work ... ..	4	—	—	—
Other Classes of Work ... ..	180	—	—	—
Total ... ..	387	—	—	—

### Inspection of Schools.

These are inspected with particular reference to sanitary accommodation including washing facilities. During the year 73 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. 8 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. 2,121 inspections were made under the Shops Acts, and the infringements found were as follows:—

Hours of closing ... ..	15
Hours of employment of staff ... ..	8
Provision of means of heating ... ..	22
Insufficient W.C. accommodation ... ..	5
Want of washing facilities ... ..	2

Defective W.C. accommodation ... ..	41
Defective walls, floors, ceilings, etc. ... ..	28
Defective and insufficient lighting ... ..	27
Want of seating accommodation ... ..	3
Notices to be exhibited or amended ... ..	433

Two shopkeepers were fined during the year for contraventions of the provisions of the Shops Acts regarding closing hours.

### **DRAINAGE**

During the year there was no lessening of work in this branch of the department's duties. Some 3,461 visits of inspection were made to underground drains in course of repair. It was not necessary to serve so many statutory orders as in previous post-war years. Of 380 Orders served, 147 had to be done in default of the owners.

### **KEEPING OF ANIMALS.**

In spite of the large increase in the number of pig and poultry keepers during and since the war, there have been few complaints lodged regarding nuisance. Bye-law powers, relaxed by government order, during the war, have now been reinstated, and this will help to further control those who have given trouble in the past.

### **OFFENSIVE TRADES.**

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

### **POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS**

During the year 379 inspections were made to ascertain if any evidence of pollution or obstruction was apparent in the watercourses within the Borough and in addition samples of the waters were taken for analysis.

Oil was found to be the most frequent polluting material, and in those cases which were traced the offenders had little idea that in disposing of waste oil down the nearest drain, they had polluted a stream. Waste oil should not be disposed of by way of surface water drainage.

Another cause of pollution is the connection of sink, bath and lavatory basin waste pipes to the surface water drains.

It should be remembered that all surface water drainage in the Borough is discharged into streams, and it is an offence to permit a polluting material to enter surface water drainage systems.

### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The District Sanitary Inspectors observe the various factory chimneys in their respective areas with a view to detecting the discharge of smoke or grit such as to be a nuisance. Bye-laws are in force regarding the emission of "black" smoke, whereby it is an offence if such smoke is discharged for more than two minutes, in total, over a period of half an hour's observation.

Thirty such observations were carried out and in two instances black smoke was emitted for more than the statutory limit. The Managements were immediately interviewed and informed of the offence and advised. Further observations on the offending chimneys showed no contravention.

During the year complaint was received from the western part of the Borough of a particularly heavy grit deposit. This complaint was investigated and proved to be justified and the offending installation was amended thereby abating the nuisance.

It is not always possible for the factory owner to obtain the fuel best suited to his plant and in consequence this adds to the problem of smoke abatement.

### AMUSEMENT HOUSES.

135 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	...	...	...	16,344 articles
„ Formalin Gas	...	...	...	6,130 „
„ „ Spray	...	...	...	1,199 „
Total				23,673 „

In addition 426 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 1952, 1,570 articles were disinfected, the receipts amounting to £78 9s. 6d.

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

900 rooms at 750 houses, hospital wards, clinics and crèches.

2,943 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 1 adult and 64 children were cleansed of verminous conditions and 7 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 30. In addition, 289 applications were made for the retention of names on the list for a further period of twelve months. 19 infringements of the Act were found.

#### **FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.**

14 inspections of premises where fertilisers and feeding stuffs were sold, were carried out during 1952.

During the year the undermentioned samples were taken :—

Fertilisers	...	...	...	7
Feeding Stuffs	...	...	...	2

The undermentioned were found not to be in accordance with the requirements of the Act :—

- 1 Excess of Phosphoric Acid in Super Phosphate.
- 1 Excess of Phosphoric Acid in Bonemeal.
- 1 Deficiency of Fibre in Fine Millers Offals (Middlings).

In each case the manufacturer was informed of the result of the analysis and requested to take steps to comply with the requirements of the Act.

### **RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.**

This Act regulates the manufacture and sale of materials used as fillings for upholstery, bedding, toys, etc., with the object of compelling the use of clean fillings.

During 1952, 14 samples of various fillings, as listed below were taken. All of these samples conformed with the requirements of the Regulations made under the Act :—

<i>Article</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>
Rag Flock ... ..	4
Washed Flock ... ..	5
White Cotton Felt ... ..	1
Cotton Felt ... ..	1
Coir Fibre ... ..	1
Woollen Mixture Felt ... ..	1
Cotton Millpuff ... ..	1

### **PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.**

18 premises were licensed for the purpose of keeping Pet Shops. During the year there were no infringements of the conditions, specified in the licences.

### **DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.**

During the year I had notified to me as Inspector under the above Acts three cases of suspected Anthrax and four cases of suspected Swine Fever. Two of the Anthrax suspects proved to be negative and the positive case was in a pig at a local farm. The carcase and organs of the pig were destroyed on the site by burning and the infected premises were disinfected by my staff. No further case occurred in the contact pigs.

A notification was received from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries that a hide from an animal infected with Anthrax had been brought into Croydon. This hide was traced and destroyed by burning. All contact hides and the premises were disinfected, and those employees who handled the hide were given prophylactic treatment. No employees were infected.

Of the four notifications of suspected Swine Fever, three proved to be positive, two being found by the Meat Inspector at the slaughterhouses and the other being in pigs at a smallholding. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries dealt with the contact pigs.

### **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, 1,660 private dwellings were inspected following complaints and in 924 instances infestation was confirmed. The rodent operatives dealt with 715 of these infestations and the occupiers themselves, after being advised, dealt with 147. In 41 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. 180 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. 11 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.

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.



In addition to the above, Croydon Airport was visited on 52 occasions to inspect foodstuffs arriving by air from the Continent. Such foodstuffs included Salami, Brawn and Delicacies. Out of the 10 tons imported it was not found necessary to condemn any article.

General Summary of meat and other articles of food found to be unfit and condemned by the Inspectors during 1952 :—

Articles.	Weight in lbs.		
	Diseased.	Unsound.	Total.
Beef ... ..	29582	7113	36695
Veal ... ..	182	38	220
Mutton ... ..	714	2360	3074
Pork ... ..	7285	704	7989
Offal ... ..	60264	572	60836
Sundry Foodstuffs ...	—	20064	20064
Canned, bottled and packeted goods ...	—	40272	40272
	98027	71123	169150

#### 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 1952 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.
5,918	1,589	953	13,298	663	4,474	26,895

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 ... ..	5918	1589	953	13298	4474	663
Number inspected ... ..	5918	1589	953	13298	4474	663
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</b>						
Whole Carcases condemned ...	—	11	1	13	46	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2316	447	2	1310	253	4
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	39.13	28.82	.31	10.09	6.86	.6
<b>Tuberculosis only.</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	9	21	1	—	4	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	337	320	1	—	74	—
Percentage inspected affected with Tuberculosis ... ..	5.84	21.46	.21	—	1.74	—

#### MILK SUPPLY.

During the year 197 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" ... .. 43

Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised"—

(a) Dealers' (Pasteurisers') Licences ... .. 2

(b) Dealers' Licences ... .. 57

## Licences to use the designation "Sterilised"—

Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	...	...	86
Dealers' Supplementary Licences to use the designation—						
(a) Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	9
(b) Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	5
(c) Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	9

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	...	...	...	...	13
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	246
Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	7

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.		
13	Nil	13

Pasteurised Milk.				
No. Samples Taken.	METHYLENE BLUE TEST.		PHOSPHATASE TEST.	
	Not Satisfied.	Satisfied.	Not Satisfied.	Satisfied.
246	6	240	Nil	246

Sterilised Milk.			
No. Samples Taken.	TURBIDITY TEST.		
	Not Satisfied.	Satisfied.	
7	Nil	7	

Milk.		
No. Samples Taken.	METHYLENE BLUE TEST.	
	Not Satisfied.	Satisfied.
18	Nil	18

- (a) Dealers' (Pasteurisers') Licences  
(b) Dealers' Licences

### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF ICE CREAM.

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

Grade.					No. of Samples.
1	...	...	...	...	136
2	...	...	...	...	71
3	...	...	...	...	23
4	...	...	...	...	—

Out of a total of 230 samples taken, 23 (10 per cent.) failed to reach a satisfactory standard of bacterial purity.

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.

8 samples taken from local manufacturers were found to comply with the standard made last year by the Ministry of Food.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

During the year 322 samples of milk and 389 other samples were taken.

## Summary of Samples.

During 1952 samples were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst as follows :—

Samples of	Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prosecutions	Convictions
Almonds, Ground ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Apricots, Crushed ... ..	1	—	1	—	—
Aspirin Tablets ... ..	2	2	—	—	—
Beans, Tinned ... ..	6	6	—	—	—
Beef, Pressed ... ..	2	2	—	—	—
Beef Loaf, Minced ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Beer ... ..	10	10	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Biscuits ... ..	3	3	—	—	—
Biscuits, Charcoal ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Black Pudding ... ..	2	2	—	—	—
Blancmange Powder ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Boracic Acid Ointment ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Brawn... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Brawn, Pork ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Brawn, Veal ... ..	1	—	1	—	—
Bread ... ..	7	7	—	—	—
Butter ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Butter, Peanut ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Cakes ... ..	8	8	—	—	—
Cake and Pudding Mixtures ... ..	9	9	—	—	—
Cake Decorations ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil ... ..	3	3	—	—	—
Carrots, Tinned ... ..	2	2	—	—	—
Castor Oil ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese, Processed ... ..	2	2	—	—	—
Cheese, Spread ... ..	3	2	1	—	—
Cherries in Syrup ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Chicken in Jelly ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Chocolates ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Christmas Pudding ... ..	3	3	—	—	—
Chutney ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Cider ... ..	2	2	—	—	—
Cocoa ... ..	3	3	—	—	—
Cocoanut ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Cod Roe ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee ... ..	6	6	—	—	—
Coffee Essence ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence... ..	5	5	—	—	—
Confectionery... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Cordials ... ..	8	8	—	—	—
Corn Flakes ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Cream, Synthetic ... ..	2	2	—	—	—
Curry Powder ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Custard Powder ... ..	9	9	—	—	—
Custard Tart ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Dates ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Dessert, Maple ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Dessert Powder ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Dessert Table Cream ... ..	1	—	1	—	—
Essences, Flavouring ... ..	2	2	—	—	—
Fish Cakes ... ..	3	3	—	—	—
Fish, Tinned ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Carried forward ... ..	132	128	4	—	—

Samples of						Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prose- cutions	Convic- tions
Brought forward ...						132	128	4	—	—
Flour ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit Pulp (Metz Fruit)	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Gelatine	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Gin	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	—	—	—
Ginger Beer	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Ginger, Preserved	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Golden Syrup...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Gooseberries in Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Gravy Powder	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Greengages	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Haggis...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Halibut Liver Oil Capsules	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Herrings in Sauce	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Honey	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	—	—	—
Ice Cream Lollie	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Ice Lollies	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	—	—	—
Indigestion Tablets	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Iodine	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Iodine, Tincture of	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	—	—
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—
Kidneys, Braised	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Liquid Paraffin	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Liver Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Lozenges, Throat	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	—	—	—
Luncheon Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Macaroni	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Mackerel in Tomato	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Malted Milk Tablets	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Marmalade	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—
Meat Cube	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Meat Roll	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Meat Rissoles	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Meat, Tinned	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	301	299	2	—	—
Milk, Channel Island	...	...	...	...	...	17	16	1	—	—
Milk, South Devon	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	—	—	—
Mincemeat	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—
Mineral Water	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Mint Sauce	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Oatmeal	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Onions, Pickled	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Paste	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—
Paste, Fish	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Paste, Chicken and Ham	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Paste, Meat	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	—	—	—
Pastilles, Throat	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Pearl Barley	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Pears in Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Peas, Tinned	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	1	—	—
Peel, Mixed	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—
Pickles	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	—	—	—
Carried forward ...						576	567	9	—	—

Samples of					Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prose- cutions	Convic- tions
Brought forward ... ..					576	567	9	—	—
Pineapple ... ..					2	2	—	—	—
Plums, Dried ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Plums, Tinned ... ..					5	5	—	—	—
Popcorn ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Porridge Oats... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Pork Brawn ... ..					2	2	—	—	—
Pork, Pressed... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Port ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Prunes... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Pudding, Fig ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Raisins ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Raspberries in Syrup					1	1	—	—	—
Rice ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Roes, Herring ... ..					2	2	—	—	—
Rum ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Rusk Crumbs ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Saccharin Tablets ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Salad Cream ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Salt ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Sandwich Spread ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Sardines ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Sauce ... ..					3	2	1	—	—
Sausage, Beef... ..					19	18	1	—	—
Sausage Chipolata ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Sausage, Ham ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Sausage, Liver ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Sausage, Pork ... ..					28	25	3	1	1
Sausagemeat ... ..					5	5	—	—	—
Semolina ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Soda Water ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Soup ... ..					4	4	—	—	—
Spice, Mixed ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Spread, Tomato ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Squash ... ..					2	2	—	—	—
Steak Pudding ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Steak, Stewed ... ..					2	2	—	—	—
Stuffing ... ..					3	3	—	—	—
Suet, Beef, Shredded					3	2	1	—	—
Syrup ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Syrup of Figs ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Tapioca ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Tea ... ..					4	4	—	—	—
Tomatoes, Peeled ... ..					3	3	—	—	—
Veal, Jellied ... ..					2	2	—	—	—
Veal Loaf ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Vegetables, Mixed ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Vegetables, Cooked ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Vegetable Salad ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Vinegar, Malt... ..					2	2	—	—	—
Vitamin Pellets (Multivite)					1	—	1	—	—
Welsh Rarebit ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Whisky ... ..					5	5	—	—	—
Wine, Cocktail ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Wine, Port Style ... ..					2	2	—	—	—
Wine, Raisin ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
Yeast Tablets ... ..					1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS					711	695	16	1	1

# Result of Analysis of Milk Samples.

Solids not Fat (Legal standard is 8.5%)\*

8.4	8.5*	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2
2	22	51	73	104	41	7	3	2

Milk Fat (Legal standard is 3%)\*

3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4
3	5	30	46	71	68	42	15	9	8	2	2	2	1	1

(Excluding South Devon and Channel Islands milks)

South Devon and Channel Islands Milks

Solids not Fat (Legal standard is 8.5%)\*

726*	8.8	9.0	9.2
1	4	7	5

Milk Fat (Legal standard is 4%)\*

3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.4
1	2	4	6	2	1	1

Average composition of Milk Samples

Milk (excluding South Devon and Channel Island Milks)

Solids not Fat	...	...	...	...	8.69%
Milk Fat	...	...	...	...	3.47%

South Devon and Channel Island Milk

Solid not Fat	...	...	...	...	8.9%
Milk Fat	...	...	...	...	4.3%

Total number Milk Samples 322.

The samples of milk for analysis were obtained as follows :

Taken on Milk Rounds ...	...	...	198
„ at Dairies ...	...	...	60
„ at Institutions ...	...	...	58
„ at Local Farms ...	...	...	3
„ at Schools ...	...	...	3
			<hr/>
			322
			<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>
247	Cheese— Spread...	Contained numerous large and small crystals of Sodium Phosphate rendering the article unfit for human consumption.	This was a sample of old stock, it was not possible to obtain a formal sample, the remainder of the stock having been sold.
365	Milk ...	Contained 16% added water.	Vendor warned.
472	Processed Canned Peas	The peas were infested with the pea weevil. Unfit for human consumption.	Stock surrendered and used for animal feeding.
287	Multivite Pellets	Deficient in Vitamin A. Contained not more than 1,250 International units of Vitamin A per pellet instead of the 2,500 specified on the label.	The manufacturer agreed to withdraw outstanding stocks from sale and to amend the labelling of the products with a recommendation regarding suitable storage and also giving a date up to which the Vitamin A activity may be expected to be retained.
540	Veal Brawn	Sample consisted of Jellied Veal. Not correctly described as veal brawn.	Manufacturer requested to describe article in future as Jellied Veal.
580	Pork Sausages	Meat, including fat, 35% instead of a minimum of 65%.	Vendor prosecuted. Fines:— Vendor ... £5 0 0 Manager ... £2 0 0 Costs ... £3 17 0
132	Apricots— Crushed	This article was in a highly fermented condition. The Kilner jar had not been sealed correctly. Unfit for consumption.	Stock withdrawn from sale.

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Nature of Adulteration or Deficiency</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
195	Dessert Table Cream	This article contained sugar, cornflour, cocoa, gelatine and salt, but the cocoa was not specified as an ingredient on the label.	Manufacturer has given instructions for labels to be altered.
198	Iodine—Tincture of	Contained only 1.80% of potassium iodide instead of 2.5% (limits 2.45 to 2.55%) as required by the British pharmacopoeia.	Stock withdrawn and packer warned.
47	Milk ...	1% deficient in milk solids other than milk fat.	Further samples proved genuine.
85	Sausage—Pork	Contained 3.5% of hard cartilaginous tissue.	Manufacturers warned.
222	Sausage—Pork	Contained only 52% of meat, including fat, instead of a minimum of 65%.	Referred to Ministry of Food.
446	Milk ...	Contained 8% of added water. Milk fat 3.52%. Milk solids other than milk fat, 7.96%. The freezing point (Hortvet) confirmed the presence of added water.	Pasteuriser-distributor warned and recommended to more regularly sample his incoming milk.
250	Sauce—Tomato	The ingredients of this tomato sauce were not specified on the label as is required by the Labelling of Food Order and the declaration as to the presence of preservative was not in its normal form. The sample contained 250 p.p.m. by weight of sulphur dioxide.	This was an imported product and the Vendor withdrew stock from sale.
314	Sausages—Beef	Contained 650 p.p.m. by weight of sulphur dioxide instead of a maximum of 450 parts, the limit of the Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations.	Vendor warned. Further samples proved satisfactory.
392	Suet—Beef, Shredded	Contained 79.5% by weight of fat instead of a minimum of 83%.	Manufacturer warned and will increase his fat ratio. Further samples to be taken.

## 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 Wells ... ..	2,379,270,000
M.W.B. Bulk Supplies ... ..	800,350,000
Sutton District Water Co. ... ..	328,000
East Surrey Water Company ... ..	297,000
<i>Total:</i>	<u>3,180,245,000</u>

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.

430 raw water samples and 952 treated water samples were thus examined bacteriologically during the year by the Chemist and Bacteriologist on the staff of the Water Undertaking. In addition 16 samples of raw water and 47 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 63 of raw waters and 109 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	...	274
Chemical	... ..	12

## 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.

58,888 tons of house refuse are collected annually in Croydon and disposed of by controlled tipping. This latter is being carried out at present at the East Surrey Gravel Pits to restore the level for eventual use as school playing fields.

3,950 tons of refuse are swept and collected from the streets annually in addition to 1,034 tons of market refuse which are disposed in a similar manner.

### 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., Banstead 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 45 vehicles, including part of the fleet of Refuse Collecting Vehicles, have been converted to run on this gas, and by this means about 60,000 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 ... ..	32	41	545	586

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. There are three Nurseries which take 2½ to 5-year-olds daily excepting Saturdays. One Nursery receives toddlers at two separate morning and afternoon sessions, the remainder being of the "part time" class receiving toddlers for mornings only.

The Registered Minders receive children for the day. They are not encouraged to take children under 2 years.

	Number registered at 31-12-52.	Number of children provided for
Premises ... ..	6	125
Daily Minders ... ..	28	196

### 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 whilst travelling. One case of suspected infectious disease was encountered and arrangements for subsequent admission to Waddon Hospital were made.

#### Aircraft and Passenger Arrivals, Croydon Airport.

		Aircraft	British Passengers	Alien Passengers
"Excepted Area"	... ..	1,544	1,004	295
Europe outside Excepted Area		232	80	17
South Africa, Middle East	... ..	—	—	—
Far East, Persia	... ..	—	—	—
		—	—	—
		1,776	1,084	312
		—	—	—

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47).

No cases dealt with during 1952.

#### CREMATION ACT, 1902

During the year 2,156 certificates were completed by the Medical Officer of Health in the capacity of Medical Referee under the above Act.

#### STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

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

# County Borough of Croydon

---

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

*For the Year ending December 31st, 1952.*

---

*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, 1952.

The work of the Department has continued without major changes. Owing to resignations of Medical Officers and the inevitable intervals before new members of staff commence duty, there was a fall, in comparison with last year, of the numbers of children seen at routine school medical inspections. It will be remembered, however, that in addition to the three statutory examinations, in Croydon a fourth medical inspection covers, roughly, the period of change from infant to junior departments. Despite the general availability of the general practitioner medical service since 1948, I am still satisfied that properly conducted routine inspection sessions give opportunities for the early detection of defects and for health education which are otherwise still unobtainable.

Infectious diseases, prevalent mainly in primary schools were usually mild in character. In two schools numerous cases of Sonné Dysentery occurred and required extensive follow-up of family contacts and the co-operation, most readily given, of family doctors.

The policy of providing subsidiary minor ailment clinics in conveniently situated schools continued, and arrangements were made for one to open in New Addington.

The ascertainment of handicapped pupils and their proper educational placement were assisted by extensions to local day special schools. The position regarding residential special school places was also easier. Recommendations for recuperative holidays increased, and since this is a permissive service, they were finally limited by financial consideration.

The Senior Dental Surgeon deals with the difficulties of the school dental service where merely to maintain the existing staff with an increasing school population has necessarily meant a relative weakening of the service.

Speech therapy is a duty which the present staff, giving part-time service only, cannot adequately cope.

However, the difficulties of the Education Committee in trying to meet greater demands from all sections with a limited budget are understood, and I must express my appreciation of their sympathetic endeavours to maintain and augment the School Health Service.

I thank also the members of the Education Department for their unfailing co-operation and the School Health staff for meeting the challenge of the increasing school population with resource and zeal.

## STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

*Medical Officers	...	9 (including 1 part-time)
*Dental Officers	...	8 (including 1 part-time)
*Physiotherapists	...	3
Speech Therapists	...	2 (part-time)
*School Nurses	...	31 (including S.H.V. and Deputy)
*Dental Attendants	...	7

\*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.); Wolsey Grove, New Addington (Monday and Thursday, a.m.).
Dental ... ..	Lodge Road, Broad Green, Croydon; 206 Selhurst Road, South Norwood; Waldrons Hall, 55 Duppas Hill Lane, Croydon, Overbury School, New Addington.
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 (Monday and Friday, p.m.).

**RETURN OF ATTENDANCE IN MAINTAINED PRIMARY, MODERN, CENTRAL,  
TECHNICAL AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS FOR THE AUTUMN TERM, 1952**

School	Average No. on Roll	Average Attendance	Average Attendance per cent.	Average 1951 Attendance per cent.
<b>COUNCIL PRIMARY SCHOOLS</b>				
Ashburton Junior Mixed ... ..	534	500	93.6	93.5
Ashburton Infants ... ..	349	314	90.0	89.8
Benson Junior Mixed and Infants	542	503	92.8	93.5
Beulah Junior Boys ... ..	395	368	93.2	95.0
Beulah Junior Girls ... ..	346	321	92.8	94.5
Beulah Infants ... ..	321	290	90.0	88.2
Cypress Junior Mixed and Infants	410	372	90.7	85.6
Davidson Infants ... ..	294	264	89.7	90.2
Duppas Junior Mixed and Infants	341	303	88.0	91.4
Ecclesbourne Junior Boys ...	290	257	89.0	93.0
Ecclesbourne Infants ... ..	249	216	87.0	88.5
Elmwood Junior Boys ... ..	267	244	91.0	92.0
Elmwood Junior Girls ... ..	296	263	89.0	90.7
Elmwood Infants ... ..	323	282	87.0	89.1
Fairchildes Junior Mixed and Infants	353	305	86.2	88.0
Gilbert Scott Junior Mixed ...	406	375	92.3	93.7
Gilbert Scott Infants ... ..	324	287	88.5	88.2
Gonville Junior Mixed and Infants	465	417	89.6	93.4
Howard Junior Mixed and Infants	451	412	91.4	91.3
Ingram Infants ... ..	242	212	87.6	90.2
Kensington Avenue Junior Mixed and Infants ... ..	341	484	89.4	91.2
Kingsley Junior Mixed ... ..	419	373	89.0	91.0
Kingsley Infants ... ..	373	318	85.2 G.I.	88.6
Monks Orchard Junior Mixed and Infants ... ..	434	399	91.9	92.4
Overbury Infants and Junior Mixed	543	461	84.8 G.I.	90.0
Norbury Manor Junior Mixed ...	449	421	93.7	91.8
Norbury Manor Infants ... ..	295	254	86.1 C.P.	86.9
Oval Junior Mixed ... ..	469	434	92.5	93.0
Oval Infants ... ..	227	195	85.9 G.I.	88.4
Portland Infants ... ..	292	264	90.4	92.3
Purley Oaks Senior and Junior Mixed ... ..	560	518	92.5	92.7
Purley Oaks Infants ... ..	198	173	89.9	84.3
Rockmount Junior Mixed ... ..	337	319	94.7	94.6
Rockmount Infants ... ..	269	219	81.4 C.P. & G.I.	89.2
South Norwood Junior Boys ...	385	352	91.4	93.8
South Norwood Junior Girls and Infants ... ..	632	567	89.7	89.1
St. Peter's Junior Mixed and Infants	355	320	90.2	89.6
Spring Park Junior Mixed and Infants	703	622	88.5	89.6
Sydenham Junior Boys ... ..	286	263	91.9	90.7
Sydenham Junior Girls and Infants	385	337	87.5	81.2
Waddon Junior Mixed and Infants	430	391	90.9	91.9
West Thornton Junior Boys ...	219	206	94.0	94.6
West Thornton Junior Girls ...	190	177	93.1	94.1
West Thornton Infants ... ..	271	234	86.3	93.3
Whitehorse Manor Junior Girls ...	251	226	90.3	92.5
Whitehorse Manor Infants ... ..	315	249	79.0 G.I. & M.	86.8
Winterbourne Junior Boys ...	353	333	94.0	95.0
Winterbourne Junior Girls ...	407	381	94.0	95.0
Winterbourne Infants ... ..	436	379	87.0	88.1
Wolsey Junior Mixed ... ..	507	459	90.5	93.5
Wolsey Infants ... ..	398	353	88.4	88.8
Woodside Junior Boys ... ..	445	418	93.9	95.5
Woodside Junior Girls ... ..	391	368	94.1	94.4
Woodside Infants ... ..	367	325	88.5	90.6
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>20,330</b>	<b>18,297</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>91.2</b>

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 Register	Average Attendance	Average Attendance per cent.	Average 1951 Attendance per cent.
<b>COUNCIL SECONDARY MODERN SCHOOLS</b>				
Ashburton Senior Boys ... ..	429	397	92.5	91.8
Ashburton Senior Girls ... ..	430	393	91.4	91.8
Davidson Senior Boys ... ..	261	242	92.7	93.0
Davidson Senior Girls ... ..	145	131	90.3	90.0
Ecclesbourne Senior Girls ... ..	304	261	85.9 G.I.	88.4
Fairchildes Senior Mixed ... ..	336	296	88.0	89.3
Ingram Senior Boys ... ..	345	312	90.4	92.5
Ingram Senior Girls ... ..	282	253	89.7	90.8
John Newnham Senior Mixed ... ..	241	223	92.5	91.9
Lanfranc Senior Boys ... ..	426	379	88.9	89.8
Lanfranc Senior Girls ... ..	490	441	90.0	91.8
Norbury Manor Senior Boys ... ..	336	307	91.3	92.5
Norbury Manor Senior Girls ... ..	264	244	92.4	93.9
Portland Senior Boys ... ..	171	161	94.2	94.7
Portland Senior Girls ... ..	216	197	91.2	91.8
Tavistock Senior Boys ... ..	403	359	89.1	90.2
Tavistock Senior Girls ... ..	387	345	89.1	86.8
Waddon Senior Mixed ... ..	391	331	84.7 G.I.	84.4
Whitehorse Manor Senior Boys ... ..	207	188	90.8	89.4
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>6,064</b>	<b>5,460</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>90.6</b>
St. Andrew's Vol. Sec. Mod. (Mxd.)	256	228	89.0	91.1
Our Lady's Vol Sec. Mod. (Girls)	171	150	87.7	87.4
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>89.3</b>
<b>SPECIAL SCHOOLS</b>				
St. Christopher's E.S.N.) ... ..	208	181	87.0	85.8
St. Giles' (Delicate and Physically Handicapped) ... ..	196	167	85.2	88.6
St. Luke's (Partially Sighted) ... ..	30	27	90.0	90.0
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>87.2</b>
<b>VOLUNTARY PRIMARY SCHOOLS</b>				
All Saints' Mixed and Infants ... ..	312	265	84.9	87.2
Christ Church Junior Mixed and Infants ... ..	246	224	91.0	92.5
Parish Church Junior Girls and Infants ... ..	486	426	87.6	90.1
St. Joseph's Mixed and Infants ... ..	476	414	87.0	88.1
St. Mark's Junior Girls and Infants	157	138	87.9	90.4
St. Mary's (R.C.) Senior and Junior Mixed ... ..	360	319	88.6	91.3
St. Michael's Infants ... ..	203	169	83.2 G.I.	87.7
Shirley Junior Mixed and Infants (St. John's) ... ..	192	178	92.7	93.6
St. Mary's (R.C.) Infants ... ..	83	65	78.3M.&C.P.	85.5
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>2,515</b>	<b>2,198</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>90.3</b>

School	Average No. on Registers	Average Attendance	Average Attendance per cent.	Average 1951 Attendance per cent.
<b>SELECTIVE CENTRAL SCHOOLS</b>				
Archbishop Tenison's Senr. Mixed	291	275	94.5	94.6
Heath Clark Mixed ... ..	298	282	94.4	94.6
TOTAL carried fwd.	589	557	94.5	94.6
<b>GRAMMAR SCHOOLS</b>				
Selhurst Boys ... ..	571	542	94.9	93.9
Selhurst Girls ... ..	520	489	94.0	95.0
John Ruskin Boys ... ..	360	338	93.8	95.1
Coloma Girls ... ..	526	487	92.5	92.4
Lady Edridge Girls ... ..	336	317	94.3	97.0
TOTAL ... ..	2,902	2,730	94.1	94.8
<b>TECHNICAL SCHOOLS</b>				
Stanley Technical Boys ... ..	253	239	94.4	98.3
School of Building ... ..	208	195	93.7	94.7
TOTAL ... ..	461	434	94.1	96.7

**SUMMARY OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE  
for the Autumn Term, 1952**

Council Primary ... ..	20,330	18,297	90.0	91.2
Voluntary Primary ... ..	2,515	2,198	87.3	90.3
Council Secondary Modern ... ..	6,064	5,460	90.0	90.6
Voluntary Secondary Modern ... ..	427	378	88.5	90.8
Grammar, Central ... ..	2,902	2,730	94.1	94.8
Technical ... ..	461	434	94.1	96.7
Specials ... ..	434	375	86.4	87.2
TOTALS ... ..	33,133	29,872	90.1	91.3

Crosfield Nursery ... ..	43	37	86.0	94.0
--------------------------	----	----	------	------

## 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 of 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 11,573 children were examined as compared with 12,978 in 1951, and 7,921 parents attended the examinations. The percentage attendance of parents in the Entrants' group was for boys 91.1 per cent. and girls 91.2 per cent.; in the Intermediate group, boys 57.8 per cent., girls 67.0 per cent.; in the Leavers' group, boys 9.4 per cent, girls 32.5 per cent.; and in the Other Ages group, boys 74.7 per cent., girls 78.0 per cent.

The total percentage of parents attending was 68.5 as against 68.7 last year.

842 specials and 344 re-inspections of children were carried out.

## PARENTS PRESENT 1952

	ENTRANTS				INTERMEDIATE				LEAVERS				OTHER AGES and 8 to 9				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 ...	19	13	12	12	10	15	5	8	...	...	...	...	28	18	21	13	57	46
Arch. Tenison's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	20	1	16	...	...	...	...	47	20
Ashburton ...	24	18	20	16	...	24	...	20	102	81	25	42	25	26	23	16	151	149
Benson ...	33	33	31	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33
Beulah ...	94	71	84	62	44	22	28	18	...	...	...	...	63	140	55	116	201	233
Christ Church ...	30	21	23	17	28	31	18	25	...	...	...	...	22	23	15	22	80	75
Coloma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	103
Croydon Tech. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	43	...
Cypress ...	28	30	28	29	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	22	6	17	5	52	37
Davidson ...	31	26	27	25	...	...	...	...	38	17	6	7	...	...	...	...	69	43
Duppas ...	24	32	22	31	33	19	16	9	...	...	...	...	30	28	21	16	87	79
Ecclesbourne ...	77	59	73	58	58	...	37	...	...	51	...	14	128	...	82	...	263	110
Elmwood ...	67	53	63	48	72	63	34	41	...	...	...	...	110	77	81	55	249	193
Fairchildes ...	79	67	76	61	10	2	5	1	44	24	6	4	5	12	2	10	138	105
Gilbert Scott ...	98	73	85	64	36	22	24	15	...	...	...	...	50	66	41	53	184	161
Gonville ...	56	52	50	51	17	34	13	19	...	...	...	...	27	34	14	25	100	120
Heath Clark ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	35	...	1	...	...	...	...	37	35
Howard ...	70	84	63	82	45	38	21	21	...	...	...	...	44	37	33	29	159	159
Ingram ...	58	68	56	61	...	...	...	...	43	70	7	28	...	...	...	...	101	138
John Newnham ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	19	7
John Ruskin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	116	...
Kensington Av. ...	41	44	41	40	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	44
Kingsley ...	57	66	52	61	58	27	30	22	...	...	...	...	90	53	63	44	205	146
Lady Edridge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Lanfranc ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	46	20	25	...	...	...	...	135	46
Monks Orchard ...	74	54	64	48	60	24	37	19	...	...	...	...	52	58	45	48	186	136
Norbury Manor ...	65	48	59	44	...	15	...	7	105	78	6	37	114	110	102	99	284	251
Our Lady ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Oval ...	55	52	52	51	92	50	56	32	...	...	...	...	30	48	19	32	177	150
Overbury ...	52	81	49	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	16	10	14	65	97
Parish Church ...	58	67	48	56	41	46	18	29	...	...	...	...	59	47	43	36	158	160
Portland ...	85	72	80	68	1	7	1	4	36	65	5	14	55	62	43	50	177	206
Purley Oaks ...	66	38	59	37	65	42	39	26	35	22	5	7	35	38	26	26	201	140
Rockmount ...	27	26	27	26	39	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	26
St. Andrew's ...	...	...	...	...	6	3	4	2	40	48	3	9	7	6	5	4	53	57
St. Joseph's ...	37	40	29	28	32	34	18	8	...	...	...	...	20	29	12	17	89	103
St. Mark's ...	20	18	15	16	...	13	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	9	20	45
St. Mary's ...	...	...	...	...	10	16	7	11	14	16	...	4	27	26	20	14	51	58
St. Michael's ...	53	52	48	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	52
St. Peter's ...	68	62	63	57	12	24	3	10	...	...	...	...	44	24	22	21	124	110
Selhurst Gram. ...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	40	73	179	1	56	...	...	...	...	73	226
Shirley ...	26	18	24	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12	7	11	34	30
South Norwood ...	43	33	38	32	23	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	43	23	32	19	109	56
Spring Park ...	88	88	81	81	27	46	16	38	...	...	...	...	34	19	27	17	149	153
Stanley Tech. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	...
Sydenham ...	81	71	75	65	62	44	46	31	...	...	...	...	81	64	67	55	224	179
Tavistock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	85	17	45	...	...	...	...	99	85
Waddon ...	31	41	28	36	38	29	19	20	22	40	3	11	30	49	19	32	121	159
West Thornton ...	65	51	58	44	2	34	1	25	...	...	...	...	58	11	47	10	125	96
Whitehorse ...	90	114	84	98	3	44	...	31	33	23	2	4	...	24	...	21	126	205
Winterbourne ...	172	146	170	136	54	74	10	52	...	...	...	...	69	66	45	47	295	286
Wolsey ...	54	52	48	50	...	18	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	70
Woodside ...	64	75	54	70	123	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	126	99	98	79	313	174
	2260	2109	2059	1924	1109	908	641	608	1175	1098	110	357	1549	1365	1157	1065	3093	3480
	4369		3983		2017		1249		2273		467		2914		2222		11573	

## PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS PRESENT AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Entrants	...	...	Boys	91.1	}	91.2	}	68.5
"	...	...	Girls	91.2				
Intermediate	...	...	Boys	57.8	}	61.9		
"	...	...	Girls	67.0				
Leavers	...	...	Boys	9.4	}	20.5		
"	...	...	Girls	32.5				
Other Ages	...	...	Boys	74.7	}	76.3		
8 to 9 years	...	...	Girls	78.0				

## HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS, 1952.

Age.	Number Exam- ined 1952	Average Height in inches.					Average Weight in lbs.				
		1952	1951	1950	1949	1939	1952	1951	1950	1949	1939
BOYS											
5 years	1364	43.0	43.0	43.4	43.2	41.8	43.0	42.8	43.7	43.4	41.5
6 "	780	43.8	44.3	44.2	44.2	43.8	44.4	45.4	45.1	45.5	43.4
7 "	193	48.1	47.4	48.2	46.7	45.3	54.4	51.7	53.8	50.5	47.9
8 "	931	50.0	50.3	50.0	50.1	49.5	58.3	59.4	58.2	58.0	55.5
9 "	584	51.2	51.3	51.9	51.2	51.2	61.8	61.7	61.0	62.1	58.8
10 "	487	54.9	54.7	54.9	54.2	52.7	72.9	72.6	74.0	71.7	62.9
11 "	499	55.3	55.5	55.2	55.6	53.7	75.3	74.7	75.4	75.2	68.7
12 "	89	56.8	56.6	56.6	56.4	55.7	78.7	78.6	79.2	77.1	79.9
13 "	6	56.7	—	59.3	57.3	58.4	91.0	—	91.8	82.9	81.6
14 "	453	61.8	62.7	62.7	62.8	59.0	104.7	106.2	106.5	105.8	90.8
15 "	443	64.4	64.4	63.8	63.6	—	114.6	115.5	113.7	113.1	—
16 "	249	67.0	67.6	66.9	66.4	—	128.2	134.9	127.7	125.1	—
17 "	47	67.8	69.8	68.8	68.3	—	137.4	146.1	140.5	132.6	—
GIRLS											
5 years	1356	42.6	42.6	43.1	43.5	41.2	41.5	41.5	42.3	42.9	39.7
6 "	668	43.2	44.1	43.6	44.2	42.7	42.8	43.8	43.7	44.2	41.4
7 "	157	47.6	47.5	47.3	47.1	44.1	52.0	52.7	51.3	49.9	43.6
8 "	780	49.7	49.9	49.5	49.8	49.9	56.9	56.8	56.0	57.5	54.7
9 "	522	51.0	50.8	50.6	51.3	50.9	59.6	59.5	59.5	60.7	57.6
10 "	432	55.4	54.5	54.7	53.3	52.1	72.5	72.7	72.5	70.7	62.9
11 "	410	55.9	55.8	55.6	56.1	53.6	77.6	76.2	76.6	76.6	68.3
12 "	139	58.0	56.9	56.7	57.5	56.6	86.0	81.5	80.8	81.6	77.2
13 "	25	59.3	60.6	59.3	59.7	58.8	91.8	96.6	91.5	92.8	85.3
14 "	353	62.0	62.4	62.2	62.3	60.3	107.7	110.0	109.2	106.4	97.9
15 "	478	63.0	62.7	62.6	62.6	62.0	112.2	111.3	113.3	111.2	105.5
16 "	182	64.2	64.4	64.4	—	—	123.2	125.0	123.4	—	—
17 "	70	64.2	64.5	65.6	—	—	121.4	125.5	130.7	—	—

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF ROUTINE MEDICAL  
INSPECTION, 1952

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 ... ..	22	2	0.39	17	1	0.33
UNCLEANLINESS—						
Head ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Body ... ..						
SKIN DISEASE ... ..	17	9	0.43	14	4	0.33
EYE DISEASE—						
Defective Vision ... ..	280	5	4.68	265	14	5.09
Squint ... ..	30	8	0.62	38	7	0.82
External Eye Trouble ... ..	14	4	0.30	15	5	0.40
EAR DISEASE—						
Deafness ... ..	15	11	0.43	9	4	0.24
Otitis Media ... ..	7	—	0.11	3	3	0.11
Other Disease ... ..	3	3	0.10	3	2	0.09
NOSE AND THROAT—						
Enlarged Tonsils only ... ..	47	21	1.12	45	25	1.28
Adenoids only ... ..	33	5	0.62	22	10	0.60
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	141	90	3.79	119	62	3.30
Other Conditions ... ..	74	10	1.38	37	6	0.80
Enlarged Cervical Glands (not T.B.)	1	2	0.05	1	5	0.11
DENTAL DEFECTS ... ..	133	4	2.25	107	2	2.00
SPEECH DEFECTS ... ..	10	10	0.33	5	6	0.20
HEART AND CIRCULATION—						
Organic ... ..	19	14	0.54	6	16	0.40
Functional ... ..	7	7	0.23	9	3	0.22
Anaemia ... ..	2	3	0.08	13	3	0.30
BRONCHITIS ... ..	15	30	0.74	2	—	0.04
OTHER NON-T.B. ... ..	40	56	1.58	2	1	0.06
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ... ..	19	9	0.48	5	3	0.15
OTHER TUBERCULOSIS ... ..	6	5	0.18	1	—	0.02
NERVOUS SYSTEM DISORDERS (including Epilepsy, Chorea, etc.)	4	14	0.30	3	1	0.07
DEVELOPMENTAL—						
(a) Hernia ... ..	7	—	0.11	1	1	0.04
(b) Other ... ..	20	5	0.41	1	3	0.07
PSYCHOLOGICAL—						
(a) Development ... ..	10	1	0.18	3	1	0.07
(b) Stability ... ..	6	6	0.20	2	4	0.11
DEFORMITIES—						
Flat Feet ... ..	166	55	3.63	20	3	0.42
Posture ... ..	298	32	5.42	13	3	0.30
Others ... ..	137	48	3.03	11	6	0.31
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES ... ..	92	72	2.70	20	7	0.50
TOTALS ... ..	1,675	541		812	211	
Total Children Examined... ..	6093			5480		

## VISION

Extent of Defect		Intermediate				Leavers				8 to 9 years and Other Ages				Total	
		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys	Girls
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
Normal:	R	1062	95.8	853	94.0	1122	95.5	1027	93.5	1489	96.1	1313	96.2	95.8	94.7
6/6ths or 6/9ths	L	1077	97.1	863	95.0	1119	95.3	1039	94.6	1490	96.2	1327	97.2	96.2	95.8
6/12ths or 6/24ths	R	43	3.8	43	4.7	43	3.6	65	6.0	55	3.6	47	3.4	3.7	4.6
	L	29	2.6	39	4.3	49	4.1	47	4.3	54	3.5	38	2.8	3.4	3.7
6/36ths or worse	R	4	0.4	12	1.3	10	0.9	6	0.5	5	0.4	5	0.4	0.5	0.7
	L	3	0.3	6	0.7	7	0.6	12	1.1	5	0.4	—	—	0.4	0.5

**Cost of the School Health Service.**

The gross cost of the medical, dental and nursing services was £35,437. The expenditure is subject to Education grant.

**Cost of Special Schools.**

	£
Schools maintained by the Council ... ..	26,384
Other Schools (not maintained by local Education authorities) ... ..	8,450
Adjustments with other authorities in respect of Specials Schools, at rate cost ... ..	1,281
	<u>£36,115</u>

With the exception of the £1,281 calculated at Rate Cost, the above expenditure is subject to Education grant.

**Cost of Milk and Meals.**

Meals and Milk cost £183,560. Income from payment for meals was £90,807, making a net cost of £92,753, on which grant is paid of 100 per cent. on approved expenditure.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1952

(Percentages of Children examined)

Condition	Entrants		Inter-mediates		Leavers		Other Ages and 8 to 9 yrs.		All Groups	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Circulatory System ...	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.9	3.3	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.6
Pulmonary System ...	3.0	2.2	1.7	0.8	0.9	2.7	2.4	1.5	2.2	1.9
Skin Disease ...	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8
Defects of Nose and Throat ...	15.0	11.8	3.3	4.3	0.9	1.4	7.4	5.9	8.5	7.5
Enlarged Cervical Glands ...	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	—	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.6
Squint ...	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.0
External Eye Disease ...	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3
Defective Vision ...	1.2	1.0	5.4	7.9	8.1	9.0	6.7	6.4	4.7	5.1
Defective Hearing and other										
Ear Defects ...	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.6
Speech Defects ...	0.7	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2
Dental Disease (more than four decayed) ...	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	—	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.8
Dull and Backward ...	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1
Malnutrition ...	5.9	7.0	4.2	4.2	3.9	2.7	6.3	4.4	5.3	5.0
Deformities ...	8.6	7.2	8.8	9.6	4.3	10.7	8.3	9.5	7.7	8.9
Nervous System ...	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Developmental—										
Hernia ...	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1
Other... ...	0.5	—	0.3	0.2	—	0.1	1.0	—	0.5	0.1
Psychological—										
Developmental ...	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Stability ...	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other Defects ...	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.5	1.6	3.3	3.5	2.3	2.4	2.3

## 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) ... 71,475

Number of children inspected (subsequent inspections) ... 3,447

Number of children found unclean (first inspection ... 529  
(802 occasions of infestation).

Number of occasions in which children found unclean  
(subsequent inspections) ... .. 754

At the primary inspections vermin were found in 53 and nits alone in 749 children. On these inspections 1.1 per cent. of the children showed evidence of infestation as against 1.5 in 1951.

### TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

Contacts among school children kept under supervision during 1952 :—

Number of cases under observation at beginning of 1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Number of cases added during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Number of cases discharged from observation during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of cases under observation at the end of 1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
Number of cases of Notified Tuberculosis—							
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Taking the total child population at 35,144, the pulmonary tuberculosis incident rate per 100,000 was 42.9, and the non-pulmonary incidence rate 5.7. There were no deaths from tuberculosis.

### CAUSES OF DEATH IN CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

Child population, 35,144.

Number of deaths 17, which is equal to a death-rate of 0.46 per 1,000.

The deaths were due to :

Influenzal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	1
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	3
Encephalomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1
Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	1
Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	2
Cerebral Diplegia	...	...	...	...	1
Adenoidectomy	...	...	...	...	1
Intestinal Obstruction	...	...	...	...	1
Traffic Accidents	...	...	...	...	4

## TREATMENT.

## The Work of the School Clinics.

## SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCES

	1952	1951	Increase or Decrease
Minor Ailments and Verruca Clinics... ..	13545	12350	+ 1195
Inspection Clinic ... ..	2837	2739	+ 98
Dental Clinics ... ..	24096	27529	-3433
Remedial Exercises Clinic ... ..	11980	12608	- 628
Rheumatism Clinic ... ..	102	91	+ 11
	52560	55317	-2757

## The Minor Ailments Clinics.

At the Lodge Road Clinic 1,524 defects involved 6,542 attendances, while at the subsidiary Clinics held at Ashburton School 338 defects, 1,849 attendances; at Duppas School 547 defects 3,591 attendances; at Rockmount School 225 defects, 1,370 attendances; and at Wolsey School 34 defects, 193 attendances.

Complaint	1952			1951		
	Cases	Attendances	Average No. of Attendances per case	Cases	Attendances	Average No. of Attendances per case
Ringworm ... ..	7	30	4.3	15	59	3.9
Scabies ... ..	4	10	2.5	8	12	1.5
Impetigo ... ..	24	111	4.6	29	195	6.7
Other Skin Diseases ... ..	46	168	3.7	67	497	7.4
Otorrhoea and other Ear defects	175	828	4.7	131	610	4.7
External Eye Disease ... ..	259	891	3.4	200	845	4.2
Miscellaneous ... ..	1716	8203	4.8	1428	7020	4.9
	2231	10241	4.6	1878	9238	4.9

CONDITIONS NOTIFIED BY TEACHERS AND SCHOOL ENQUIRY  
OFFICERS AND CONFIRMED BY HEALTH VISITORS. 1952

NAME OF SCHOOL	School Population.	NAME OF DISEASE																	Total	%			
		Measles.	German Measles	Whooping Cough	Chicken Pox	Mumps	Scabies	Impetigo	Body } Ringworm Scalp }	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Polio myelitis	Jaundice	Conjunctivitis	Sore Throat	Indefinite Sickness	Paratyphoid			Erysipelas	Vermin	Meningococcal
All Saints ...	312	2	1	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	3	63	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	28.5
Archbp. Tenison	291	...	5	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3.1
Ashburton ...	1742	1	5	...	15	5	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	31	1.8
Benson ...	542	7	9	7	5	23	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	11.3
Beulah ...	1062	38	16	8	38	18	...	3	...	1	16	2	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	25	...	171	16.1
Christchurch ...	246	...	7	...	7	8	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	11.0
Coloma ...	526	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.6
Crossfield Nursery	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croydon High ...	895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.1
Croydon Tech.	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.5
Cypress ...	410	1	20	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	43	10.5
Davidson ...	700	2	15	26	14	2	...	3	...	...	8	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	11	...	85	12.1
Duppas ...	341	...	6	2	4	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	20	5.9
Ecclesbourne ...	843	17	3	10	31	7	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	99	11.7
Elmwood ...	888	16	15	2	8	9	...	1	...	...	9	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	72	8.1
Fairchildes ...	689	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.6
Gilbert Scott ...	730	...	2	...	6	69	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	84	11.5
Gonville ...	465	...	3	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	10.5
Heath Clark ...	298	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.3
Howard...	451	13	14	2	15	6	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	12.6
Ingram ...	869	3	12	5	9	8	...	...	1	1	10	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	61	7.0
John Ruskin ...	360	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.3
Kensington Av.	341	...	1	1	10	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4.7
Kingsley ...	792	9	16	18	5	14	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	72	9.1
Lady Edridge ...	336	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.9
Lanfranc ...	916	2	1	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	17	1.9
Monks Orchard	434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Addington	543	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1.8
Norbury Manor	1334	29	16	4	28	15	...	1	3	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	109	8.2
Old Palace ...	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.5
Our Lady's ...	171	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1.2
Oval ...	696	1	16	16	44	9	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	91	13.1
Parish Church ...	486	19	5	...	11	4	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	9.3
Portland ...	679	...	6	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	19	2.8
Purley Oaks ...	758	1	2	11	20	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	45	5.9
Rockmount ...	606	74	22	19	1	18	...	1	2	...	7	1	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	152	25.1
St. Andrew's ...	256	1	6	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	4.7
St. Christopher's	208	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	1.9
St. Giles' ...	196	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	3.6
St. Joseph's ...	476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.2
St. Luke's ...	30	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3.3
St. Mark's ...	157	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	26	16.6
St. Mary's R.C.	83	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	20.5
St. Michael's ...	203	14	4	9	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	36	17.7
St. Peter's ...	355	...	3	15	15	34	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	77	21.7
Selhurst Gramm.	1091	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.4
Shirley ...	192	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3.6
South Norwood	1017	4	25	1	3	7	...	3	2	...	12	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	67	6.6
Spring Park ...	703	67	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	17	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	95	13.5
Stanley Tech.	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sydenham ...	671	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	9	...	20	3.0
Tavistock ...	790	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	12	1.5
Waddon ...	821	28	41	...	57	20	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	153	18.6
West Thornton	680	3	6	1	6	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	24	3.5
Whitehorse Manr.	773	2	4	2	7	6	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	6	...	54	7.0
Whitgift Gram.	777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitgift Middle	516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Winterbourne ...	1196	1	19	2	38	2	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	6.8
Wolsey ...	905	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	1.0
Woodside ...	1203	20	2	1	78	...	...	3	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	9.6
TOTALS ...		378	345	211	534	314	...	23	9	3	290	84	9	4	10	2	46	...	...	110	2	2374	

## CHIEF CAUSES OF EXCLUSIONS FROM SCHOOL

Condition	Exclusions during 1952	Percentage of total exclusions	Exclusions during 1951	Percentage of total exclusions
Ringworm ... ..	12	0.51	14	0.39
Verminous Conditions ... ..	110	4.63	121	3.36
Impetigo ... ..	23	0.97	32	0.89
Scabies ... ..	—	—	8	0.22
Scarlet Fever ... ..	290	12.22	271	7.53
Measles (inc. German) ... ..	723	30.45	1204	33.44
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	211	8.88	233	6.47
Chicken Pox... ..	534	22.49	971	26.97
Mumps ... ..	314	13.23	635	17.63
External Eye Disease ... ..	10	0.42	20	0.55
Sore Throat ... ..	2	0.08	4	0.11
Other Causes ... ..	145	6.11	88	2.44
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>2374</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3601</b>	<b>—</b>

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

These figures show a slight increase in Scarlet Fever and Other Causes, whilst the remainder all show a decrease.

**School Visits.**

Visits to School Departments re Cleanliness ...	720
Visits re Scabies ... ..	1
Visits re Infectious Disease ... ..	81
Visits re Medical Inspections ... ..	750
All other reasons ... ..	884

**Home Visits.**

Concerning defects found at routine medical inspections ... ..	1,864
Subsequent visits re defects found at routine medical inspections ... ..	576
Visits re special cases ... ..	824
Visits to dental cases ... ..	22
Visits other than infectious cases ... ..	1,139
Visits in connection with infectious cases (including 405 visits concerning uncleanliness) ...	4,504

## SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

Report of the Senior Dental Surgeon, Mr. P. G. Oliver.

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 more children than ever before visited the local clinics there has been an appreciable loss of ground by the Service during the year, and a consequent slowing down of "routine" treatment.

This recession has been caused by the increased time required for dealing with "emergency" and other "priority" cases, together with the overall rise in the school population. As a result fewer schools were visited and the time lag between inspections has increased; in extreme cases this has now extended beyond the two year period, whilst the average interval is in the region of 18 months. Because of their cumulative effect recent delays must further prejudice the position of those at present awaiting attention, and generally reduce the effectiveness of treatment.

Though full time staff is still in short supply there has been a noticeable increase in offers of part-time assistance from outside practitioners. Unfortunately, such help has been somewhat limited in scope and duration, and because of a continued lack of surgery accommodation no major increase of personnel has been possible.

Apart from the promotion of one part-time dentist to whole time status the total staff, equivalent to that of six full-time officers, remained approximately the same as in the previous year.

Allowing for Maternity and Child Welfare requirements the above Establishment still entails a panel of upwards of 6,000 children per dental officer, or twice that considered reasonable to permit the carrying out of an annual inspection and treatment.

The most pressing need is for an increase in surgery accommodation to permit the requisite expansion necessary for removing existing anomalies (in staffing) and bringing the service into line with present day requirements.

Though acquisition of suitable personnel is likely to remain a long term problem, improvements in premises and working conditions would do much to attract applicants with the necessary qualifications and experience.

On the credit side the new full-time clinic opened at the Overbury School in September last is fulfilling a long felt need and has proved an unqualified success. These premises should cater adequately for those attending schools on the New Addington Building Estate whilst at the same time reducing the pressure on remaining clinics.

Following developments at New Addington a reorganisation of sessions worked by part-time officers has been possible at Lodge Road Clinic, which will in turn provide accommodation for a further full-time dentist and additional part-time sessions.

Proposals for a new Dental Centre to serve the eastern side of the Borough have received general approval and it is hoped that more detailed plans can be submitted in the near future. The above project represents a further stage in the 1946 Plan of Development for meeting the requirements of the Woodside, Shirley and Monks Hill districts, reasons for which were fully explained in last year's Report.

Difficulties continue to be experienced in providing adequate attention for those children presenting very marked deformities of the teeth and jaws; owing to lack of suitable accommodation little progress has been possible as regards specialist treatment for these cases. A fuller assessment of such requirements will be found in a later section of the Report.

A programme for improving surgery amenities and equipment has been commenced during the year and will be progressively extended to include all existing clinics. Shadowless operating lights have been installed in two surgeries which will materially reduce eye strain to both dentist and patient.

An experiment to test certain new forms of surgery illumination is being carried out at the New Addington Clinic and should also assist in this respect.

Visits paid by Representatives of the Ministries of Health and Education have, as usual, been most helpful in formulating future policy and clarifying certain aspects of administration.

### **Inspections.**

The number of children on the register at Primary and Secondary Schools within the Borough at the close of 1952 was 33,133. Including an additional 109 free-place scholars at non-maintained schools, this represents a sum total of 33,242.

During the year 63.4 per cent. of the school population were examined, compared with 78.5 per cent. in 1951, showing a reduction of 15.1 per cent. As stated previously this was in fact due to the larger number requiring to be seen and also the inability of existing staff to keep abreast of treatment.

Because of these handicaps some 8,900 children received no examination and schools can now only be revisited on an average every 18 to 20 months, compared with 15 to 18 months previously.

At those schools visited 20,996 were inspected and 10,723 (51 per cent.) referred for treatment, compared with 24,961 inspected and 12,960 (51.3 per cent.) referred in 1951.

In view of present limitations relating to 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.

The results obtained from school inspections were as follows:—

Acceptance of Treatment ...	64.0%
Refused Treatment ...	24.6%
Forms Not Returned ...	11.4%

As indicated there has been a further fall of 4 per cent. in the acceptance rate, making a total decrease of some 10 per cent. since the peak of 1949.

The fact that the above decline is chiefly discernable in the more understaffed areas is a clear reflection of parental anxiety at the slow progress of treatment. An additional reason is that with less frequent visits to schools there is a corresponding loss of interest in the value of conservative treatment.

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

RESULTS OF SCHOOL INSPECTIONS.

	1952.	1951.	1949.	1943.	1937.
No. referred for—					
Treatment ...	10723	12920	9404	9041	13498
Consents ...	6867 : 64%	8790 : 68%	6996 : 74.4%	5642 : 62.4%	7762 : 57.5%
(Total Consents					
Including Specials)*	(9727 : 71.6%)	(11358 : 73.3%)	(10098 : 80.7%)	(6814 : 67%)	(10146 : 63%)
Refusals ...	2639 : 24.6%	2390 : 18.5%	1213 : 12.9%	1519 : 16.8%	3242 : 24%
Forms Not Returned	1217 : 11.4%	1740 : 13.5%	1195 : 12.7%	1880 : 20.8%	2494 : 18.5%

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

### Arrangements for Treatment.

Of 13,583 children referred for treatment (including specials) 10,493 (77.2 per cent.) were treated and 8,318 (61.3 per cent.) cured completely, compared with 15,488 referred, 10,067 (65 per cent.) treated and 8,353 (54 per cent.) cured in 1951.

As a result of one part time dentist changing to full time status overall treatment sessions rose from 2,260 to 2,452. Part time assistance declined somewhat from 814 to 753 sessions.

Whilst most treatment figures show a corresponding increase, the index of fillings inserted suffered a slight set-back, by falling from 107.7 to 106.9 per 100 children treated.

In addition to time spent on "emergency" measures, a contributing cause of the slowness of "routine" treatment has been the very large number of requests from parents for advice concerning their "offsprings" immediate dental conditions. Until these cases have been actually examined it is often impossible to assess the degree of urgency involved, and for this reason it would be imprudent for these requests to be ignored. Despite prevailing conditions it is highly desirable that reasonable provision should be made for the requisite information to be obtainable at the time it is needed, rather than that the matter should wait upon administrative convenience.

It is also felt that contact with such parents is of inestimable value, even though a complete solution of their problems may not always be possible at the time.

#### Items of Treatment.

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

			1952	1951
Attendances	...	...	24,096	22,234
Treated	...	...	10,493	10,067
Re-treated	...	...	5,486	5,329
Fillings—Permanent	...	...	8,234	8,191
Temporary	...	...	2,989	2,658
No. of Teeth Filled—Perm-				
anent	...	...	7,676	
Temporary			2,878	
Extractions—Permanent	...		1,947	1,661
Temporary	...		10,609	10,116
Gas Administration	...	...	4,440	4,024
Local Anaesthetics	...	...	1,716	1,612
Other Operations—Permanent			8,161	6,827
Temporary			2,874	3,531
Cases Completed	...	...	8,318	8,353

### Miscellaneous Operations

These include:—

	1952	1951
Root treatment in anterior teeth ... ..	26	55
Removal of nerves under local anaesthetic	15	23
Gingivectomy ... ..	1	2
Removal of bone sequestra ... ..	6	10
Splints for fractured incisors ... ..	6	11
Partial pulpotomy ... ..	3	5
Number of M.D.s treated ... ..	44	58
Dentures inserted ... ..	56	61
Denture repairs ... ..	9	—
Irrigation of sockets ... ..	34	35
Removal of impacted and difficult teeth	43	29
Ulcerated Stomatitis (Vincent's infection)	26	26
Cleft Palate ... ..	1	—
Application of Penicillin "Cones" ...	35	28
Crowns for Incisor Teeth ... ..	14	1

### Forms from Head Teachers.

The number of forms issued by Head Teachers for emergency treatment was 2,860 compared with 2,568 in 1951.

### X-Ray Examinations.

The number of cases referred to Mayday Hospital for the above purpose was 140, compared with 155 in 1951.

### Orthodontic Service

The demand for the above treatment has now reached very substantial proportions and constitutes a major problem in children's dentistry.

Whilst in the past there has been a general tendency to rate this work at a purely aesthetic level, recent research in jaw development has shown conclusively that this viewpoint represents but a "half truth."

In addition to the psychological benefit to the patient of improving more obvious defects, there are in practice many mouths in which function cannot be adequately restored, without measures to achieve a reasonable balance of articulation. 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.

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 228 compared with 180 last year.

The following is a summary of treatment performed:—

	1952	1951
Cases under Treatment ...	390	320
New Cases ... ..	174	169
Cases Completed ... ..	126	99
Attendances ... ..	2,752	2,319
Appliances—Fixed ... ..	30	16
Removable ...	228	191

#### 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:—

	1952	1951
Attendances ... ..	269	183
New Cases Treated ... ..	28	38
Re-treated ... ..	81	47
Fillings—Permanent ...	178	110
Extractions—Permanent ...	47	19
Temporary ...	14	16
Other Operations ... ..	52	38
"Gas" Cases ... ..	19	11
Local Anaesthesia ... ..	19	7
Cases Completed ... ..	69	68
Dentures Fitted ... ..	3	—
Referred X-Ray ... ..	7	2

### Summary of Work Done at the Selhurst Road Clinic.

	1952	1951
Attendances ... ..	2,887	2,925
Extractions ... ..	1,661	1,582
Fillings ... ..	1,232	1,084
Other Operations ... ..	2,044	2,182
"Gas" Cases ... ..	371	411
Local Anaesthesia ... ..	555	481
Cases Completed ... ..	1,089	1,062

Sessions held : Inspection 38, Treatment 408, Gas 28.

The average attendance at this Clinic per session is 7.

### Summary of Work Done at the Waldrons Clinic.

	1952	1951
Attendances ... ..	3,737	3,532
Extractions ... ..	1,950	1,781
Fillings ... ..	1,702	1,383
Other Operations ... ..	1,297	1,190
"Gas" Cases ... ..	699	646
Local Anaesthesia ... ..	143	109
Cases Completed ... ..	1,054	898

Sessions held : Inspection 11, Treatment 364, Gas 49.

The average attendance at this Clinic per session is 10.3

### DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of children who were:—

(a) Inspected by Dental Officer :

	Year 1952	Year 1951
Aged 5—6 ... ..	1,541	2,008
„ 6—7 ... ..	2,353	2,633
„ 7—8 ... ..	2,038	2,817
„ 8—9 ... ..	2,252	2,688
„ 9—10 ... ..	2,204	2,709
„ 10—11 ... ..	1,949	2,228
„ 11—12 ... ..	1,885	2,097
„ 12—13 ... ..	1,722	2,238
„ 13—14 ... ..	1,636	1,995
„ 14—15 ... ..	1,523	1,848
„ 15—16 ... ..	1,140	1,255
„ 16 up ... ..	753	445
Specials ... ..	...	...
	2,860	2,568
	<hr/> 23,856	<hr/> 27,529

	Year 1952	Year 1951
(b) Found to require treatment	13,583	15,488
(c) Actually treated ... ..	10,493	10,067
(2) Half-days devoted to		
Inspection ... 154	195	
Treatment ... 2,452	2,260	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,606	2,455
Number of Gas Sessions ...	296	257
Administrative Sessions ...	104	96
Orthodontic Sessions ...	228	180
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment ... ..	24,096	22,234
(4) Fillings—		
Permanent teeth ... 8,234	8,191	
Temporary teeth ... 2,989	2,658	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11,223	10,849
(5) Extractions—		
Permanent teeth ... 1,947	1,661	
Temporary teeth ... 10,601	10,116	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	12,548	11,777
(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions	4,440	4,024
(7) Administrations of local anæsthetics for extractions	1,716	1,612
(8) Other Operations—		
Permanent teeth ... 8,161	6,827	
Temporary teeth ... 2,874	3,531	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11,035	10,358
Attendances per sessions ...	9.8	9.8

#### 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 385 together with 3,144 who were given re-inforcing injections.

### SPINAL AND OTHER REMEDIAL CLINICS.

		1952		Av.		1951.		Av.
		Attend-	Sessions.	att.		Attend-	Sessions.	att.
		ances.				ances.		
Spinal	...	5,910	1,166	5.1	...	5,527	976	5.7
Flat Feet	...	3,345	600	5.6	...	3,684	585	6.3
Breathing	...	2,307	444	5.2	...	1,913	369	5.2
		<hr/>	<hr/>			<hr/>	<hr/>	
		11,562	2,210			11,124	1,930	
		<hr/>	<hr/>			<hr/>	<hr/>	

418 individual cases were treated and 1,117 attendances were made to see doctor.

### RHEUMATISM CLINIC.

The total number of children whose names were on the "live" register at the end of 1952 was 53 (males 22, females 31). Of this number, 50 attended the Rheumatism Clinic during the course of the year, either as new cases or re-examinations; the remaining 3 failed to keep their appointments.

#### Cases Examined at Rheumatism Clinic.

		1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952
Primary	...	31	37	24	22	4
Re-exams.	...	27	76	84	53	46
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	58	113	108	75	50
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

#### Primary Cases.

Rheumatic	...	22	30	17	19	4
Non-Rheumatic	...	4	3	7	1	—
Doubtful Rheumatic		5	4	—	2	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	31	37	24	22	4

**Classification of Rheumatic Cases.**

			Primary.	Re-examinations.	
Males	...	...	1	...	20 (plus 1 non-rheumatic)
Females	...	...	3	...	19 (plus 6 non-rheumatic)
Totals	...		4	...	39 (+7)

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

**Rheumatic :**

Primary	...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Re-exams	...	—	1	3	2	2	5	7	10	7	7	1	—	—	—	45
Others	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	4

The average age of primary cases of rheumatism, on first attendance at the clinic, was 7.5 years for both boys and girls.

**Grouping of Cases.**

	1950			1951			1952		
	Prim.	Re's.	Ttl.	Prim.	Re's.	Ttl.	Prim.	Re's.	Ttl.
Mild and Potential	5	52	59	15	20	35	3	25	28
Definitely Active	1	4	5	1	2	3	—	2	2
Quiescent	9	18	27	1	25	26	1	12	13
Doubtful or Non-Rheumatic	7	10	17	5	6	11	—	7	7

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

	Girls	Boys	Total
Rheumatic pains ... ..	3	1	4
Chorea (definite) ... ..	1	—	1
Carditis (definite) ... ..	—	—	—
Carditis (suspected) ... ..	—	—	—
Tonsillitis and Infected Tonsils	—	—	—
Pyrexial attacks ... ..	—	—	—
Erythema Nodosum ... ..	—	—	—
Recent Rheumatic Fever ...	—	—	—

### Family Histories.

Of the primary cases, none gave a history of rheumatism in parents.

### Nervous Conditions.

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

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	3	1
Referred to Pædiatrician ... ..	—	—
„ „ Cardiologist ... ..	—	—
„ „ Psychiatrist ... ..	—	—
Restriction as to P.T. and games ...	1	—
For T. and A. operation ... ..	—	—
Convalescent Home ... ..	—	—
Remedial Exercises ... ..	—	—
For admisison to St. Giles' ... ..	—	—

## ST. GILES' SCHOOL FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED AND DELICATE CHILDREN

I am indebted to the Head Teacher, Miss Lambert for the following report:—

The outstanding feature in the life of the school this year has been the opening of the new block of buildings to provide accommodation for fifty additional children.

The block consists of two classrooms, a General Purposes room and cloakrooms. One classroom is also equipped for General Science; and the General Purposes Room has equipment for Domestic Science, Needlework and Tailoring. These rooms are specially suitable for Senior Pupils and their design, decoration and equipment are very pleasant and greatly appreciated.

The new buildings were opened in June when fifty children were admitted mostly in the 5-8 years age range, so that the more Junior classes had to be formed and considerable regrading done throughout the lower school.

For parties of Seniors the Youth Education Officer has arranged visits to Engineering Works, to the Central Telephone Exchange, to a hospital and to a department store.

A group of Seniors also, by kind permission of the Chief Education Officer, saw the Sadlers Wells Ballet. The younger children have been generously entertained by the girls of Croydon High School and these have been very welcome visitors to St. Giles' School.

A choir group has taken part in the Schools' Carol Service and in the Schools' Musical Festival at the Civic Hall. Throughout the year visits have been paid in holiday times, by pupils with the Staff to concerts, art galleries, theatres, museums and other places and events of interest.

Physical Education in addition to the usual and special exercises has included Football, Cricket, Netball, Rounders and Tennis. The boys had, again, the privilege of three periods of training from the F.A. coach. An outdoor Agility Apparatus was installed for the younger children.

An average of 20 children and 5 Staff attended the Central Baths for the weekly Swimming Instruction.

In June the School was happy to welcome 200 visitors to the Annual Sports Meeting.

Old Scholars keep well in touch with the School and it is gratifying to know that the great majority are happy in self-supporting employment.

The Staff very much appreciates the continued co-operation and friendship of the parents with whom several very enjoyable and helpful Parent-Teacher gatherings have taken place during the year.

### DISABILITIES AND TREATMENT.

In the School there have been 70 children disabled by cerebral palsy, poliomyelitis, tubercular bone disease and by other causes.

Twenty-six children suffered from cardiac disability and 67 from respiratory disorders.

The remainder were delicate from various causes.

Physiotherapy has been given on 4 days per week.

Other treatments, as prescribed, have been given by the Nursing Sister who also treats Minor Ailments daily, supervises physical welfare, keeping all necessary records of individual progress.

The appointment of a Male Attendant has now made it possible for a number of severely disabled boys to have the benefits of school life from which their disability had previously excluded them.

The system of medical inspection provides that each child is examined at least once every 6 months and more often if desirable.

There have been 22 inspections during the year at which 371 children were examined, an average of 17 on each occasion. An average of 9 parents attended each examination.

Parents, children and the Staff of the School desire to record their very grateful appreciation of the devoted work of Dr. Hegarty at these examinations and in the follow-up entailed by them.

The Head Teacher wishes to record her thanks to the Chief Medical Officer and his Staff, the Chief Education Officer and his Staff and to the Staff of St. Giles' School for guidance, help and co-operation during the year.

Average number on roll	..	..	..	..	..	185
Admission during year	..	..	..	..	..	75
Left for :—						
Employment	..	..	..	..	..	13
Grammar School	..	..	..	..	..	1
Technical School	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other vocational training	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ordinary School	..	..	..	..	..	8

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

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

This past year of 1952 has been rather a quiet year of steady progress in the 3 R's, after the thrill and excitement of our Croydon Project.

We have had two new ventures this past year—first, the commencement of the House System in the School. Boys and Girls have been divided into four Houses—St. Andrew and St. George for boys and St. David and St. Patrick for girls, with Blue, Yellow, Red and Green for colours.

The first year's working has proved an unqualified success, and St. George House became the first holders of the House Trophy.

Our second venture was the holding of the School's First Sports on the Barclay Bank Sports Ground, Norbury. There was great enthusiasm and keen competition for the Sports Shield, presented by Alderman Aston, Mayor of Croydon, and the Fisher Cup, presented by the School Attendance Officer, Mr. Fisher; George House again being winners by a narrow margin. Six children from the School took part in the Croydon School Sports and we gained a Second place in the girls' 100 yards race.

On June 10th, we welcomed Dr. Birchall, Deputy Medical Officer, to the School, and hope that we may long have the pleasure of his company.

We again made our Annual Trip to Littlehampton, and the excellent discipline on these occasions reflects great credit on the general work of the staff throughout the year.

On March 11th we opened our new extension, long looked forward to and now in full working order.

During the year we held a Folk Dancing Display, a Garden Fête for School Funds, an Open Day, when we were visited by the Chairman of the Education Committee, Alderman and Mrs. Cole, and our Sixth Annual Carol Service and Tableaux.

Our Christmas Party was attended by the Mayor, Alderman Arkell, and by the Chief Education Officer, Mr. Herbert Roberts.

The Youth Employment Officer visited us at the end of each term, and all children leaving school were found places of employment. Our two outstanding boys were, respectively, found work with the Post Office as Telegraph Boy and with the Y.M.C.A. farming course. We hear that both are making a success of their new work.

We intend to make 1953, Coronation Year, a memorable year in our 44 years' history.

Number attending January 1st, 1952 ...	...	202
--	-----	-----

,, ,, December 31st, 1952 ...	...	210
-------------------------------	-----	-----

,, referred to Public Elementary Schools ...	...	3
--	-----	---

### Number discharged:

(i) Ineducable and referred to Mental Health Committee ...	...	6
--	-----	---

(ii) Unfit to work ,, ,, ,, ...	...	—
---------------------------------	-----	---

(iii) Fit to work ,, ,, ,, ...	...	8
--------------------------------	-----	---

### CLINIC FOR EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL CHILDREN.

286 children were examined during 1952. 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 ...	17
(b) Found to be mentally defective and referred to Local Authority for Statutory Supervision ...	3
(c) Recommended Institutional Care and referred to Local Authority ... ..	6

(2) Found to be educationally sub-normal :

(a) Recommended to St. Christopher's Special School ... ..	37
(b) Recommended to Residential School ... ..	4
(c) Referred to Slow Stream in Ordinary Elementary School ... ..	18
(d) Recommended for re-test ... ..	47
(e) Deferred for Medical Treatment ... ..	3
(f) Recommended for St. Giles' ... ..	3
(g) Recommended Epileptic Colony ... ..	1
(h) Referred back to Ordinary Elementary School	85

(3) Referred to Child Guidance Clinic ... ..	18
(4) Examined for other Authorities ... ..	3

---

245

Mental Tests at St. Christopher's ... ..

---

41

---

286

---

**HANDICAPPED PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS  
OR BOARDING IN BOARDING SCHOOLS. 1952**

	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Deaf	Delicate	Physically Handicapped	Educationally Sub-normal	Maladjusted	Epileptic	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 ... ..	1	6	5	3	49	53	45	2	2	166
B. Handicapped Pupils <i>newly ascertained</i> as requiring education at Special Schools or boarding in Homes ...	1	3	3	1	33	23	48	2	2	116
On or about December 1st:—										
C. Number of Handicapped Pupils from the area:										
(i) attending Special Schools as Day Pupils	—	27	6	8	85	109	202	—	—	437
Boarding Pupils ...	1	—	6	2	6	3	5	3	3	29
(ii) Boarded in Homes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) attending assisted schools (under approved arrangements)	—	—	3	2	—	2	—	4	—	11
TOTAL (C) ...	1	27	15	12	91	114	207	7	3	477
D. Number of Handicapped pupils being educated under arrangements made under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944—										
(a) in hospitals ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7
(b) elsewhere ... ..	—	—	—	1	10	5	2	—	—	18
E. Number of Handicapped pupils from the area requiring places in special schools (including any such unplaced children who are temporarily receiving home tuition) ... ..	—	—	4	2	8	11	24	—	—	49

Number of children reported during the Calendar Year:

Under Section 57(3) of Education Act, 1944	...	22
" " 57(4)	" "	—
" " 57(5)	" "	5

### JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT RETURN.

The following numbers of children were examined by the medical officers during 1952 as to their fitness to following the part-time employment indicated:—

	1952	1951.	1950.	1949.	1948.
Delivery of Goods for Shop-keepers ... ..	74	72	71	218	190
Delivery of Newspapers ...	338	225	323	283	375
Delivery of Milk ... ..	32	30	29	16	33
Shop Assistants ... ..	118	133	104	—	—
	<hr/> 562	<hr/> 460	<hr/> 527	<hr/> 517	<hr/> 598

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

During 1952 all milk was supplied free of charge, and approximately 25,000 children per day received 1/3rd pint each. This was equal to 87 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 1952 was approximately 14,100.

### CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

Return of Cases referred by the School Medical Officer and the Education Department, from 1st January to 31st December, 1952.

	Boys.	Girls.
Total number referred ... ..	59	37
	—	—
Analysis of the above Cases:—		
Diagnostic only ... ..	5	6
Current Cases under treatment ...	29	18
Cases Closed—improved ... ..	11	4
Cases Closed—not improved ...	14	9
	—	—
	59	37
	—	—

**Speech Defects Clinic.**

Cases treated ...	128	Cleft palate and allied disorders ...	5
Cases discharged ...	54	Sigmatism ...	12
Cases still attending ...	74	Deafness ...	3
Cases referred for physical treatment ...	10	Dyslalia ...	51
Cases referred for residential treatment ...	3	Undeveloped speech ..	31
Cases referred to Child Guidance Clinic ...	3	Dyspituitary ...	1
Stammerers ...	11	Aphasia ...	2
		Post-Meningitis ...	1
		Dysarthria ...	10
		Mongolism ...	1

Speech Therapy is limited to 6 sessions per week for the whole school population and undoubtedly an additional full-time Assistant Speech Therapist is required. With an additional member of staff, more visits to schools could be carried out and continuous treatment sessions held at a whole-time Speech Therapy Clinic. The two part-time Therapists now employed are both of high professional ability and have extensive experience, but clearly cannot cope within their session with all that is needed. It is hoped that this essential expansion of the service will be accomplished in the near future.

**NON-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS.**

The usual arrangements for the medical inspection of non-maintained school children were continued in 1952, 121 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, 1952

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

**A.—Periodic Medical Inspections.**

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :

Entrants	...	...	...	...	4,369
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	2,017
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	2,273
Total					8,659
Number of other Periodic Inspections					2,914
(8-9 years).					
Grand Total					11,573

**B.—Other Inspections.**

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	3,709
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	4,488
Total				8,197

**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 ... ..	47	682	723
Second Age Group ... ..	132	246	366
Third Age Group ... ..	192	219	392
Total (prescribed groups) ... ..	371	1147	1481
Other Periodic Inspections including 8 to 9 years ... ..	174	202	371
Grand Total ... ..	545	1349	1852

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 ... ..	31	13	5	2
5	EYES—				
	(a) Vision ... ..	545	19	53	—
	(b) Squint ... ..	68	15	1	3
	(c) Other ... ..	9	3	—	—
6	EARS—				
	(a) Hearing ... ..	24	15	6	2
	(b) Otitis Media ... ..	10	3	1	—
	(c) Other ... ..	6	5	2	3
7	NOSE OR THROAT ... ..	518	329	59	19
8	SPEECH ... ..	15	16	6	5
9	CERVICAL GLANDS ... ..	2	7	1	—
10	HEART AND CIRCULATION ... ..	56	46	9	5
11	LUNGS ... ..	55	86	4	1
12	DEVELOPMENTAL—				
	(a) Hernia ... ..	7	—	1	1
	(b) Other ... ..	20	5	1	3
13	ORTHOPAEDIC—				
	(a) Posture ... ..	298	32	13	3
	(b) Flat foot ... ..	166	55	20	3
	(c) Other ... ..	137	48	11	6
14	NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
	(a) Epilepsy ... ..	1	3	3	1
	(b) Other ... ..	3	11	—	—
15	PSYCHOLOGICAL—				
	(a) Development ... ..	10	1	3	1
	(b) Stability ... ..	6	6	2	4
16	OTHER ... ..	92	72	20	7

\* 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 ... ..	4369	1176	26.9	2913	66.7	280	6.4
Second Age Group	2017	844	41.8	1089	54.0	84	4.2
Third Age Group ...	2273	300	13.2	1897	83.5	76	3.3
Other Periodic Inspections ... including 8 to 9 years	2914	908	31.2	1848	63.4	158	5.4
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>11573</b>	<b>3228</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>7747</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>5.2</b>

**TABLE III.**

**INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.**

- (i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorized persons ... .. 74922
- (ii) Total number of *individual* pupils found to be infested ... .. 582
- (iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) ... .. 12
- (iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944) ... ..

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 ... ..	1	—
(ii) Body ... ..	6	—
Scabies ... ..	4	—
Impetigo ... ..	24	—
Other Skin Diseases ... ..	46	—
TOTAL ... ..	81	—

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	259	—
Errors of Refraction (including squint) ... ..	—	1411
TOTAL ... ..	259	1411
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were		
(a) Prescribed ... ..	—	1100
(b) Obtained ... ..	—	1100

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 ... ..	—	584
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ... ..	—	—
Received other forms of treatment (Ear Minor Ailments Clinic)	175	—
TOTAL ... ..	175	584

## GROUP 4.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) Number Treated as in-patients ... ..	Not available	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patients departments ... ..	646	Not available

## 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... ..	—	96

## GROUP 6.—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases treated.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists ... ..	128	—

## GROUP 7.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Number of cases treated.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
(a) Miscellaneous minor ailments ... ..	1716	—
(b) Other (specify)		
1. Orthoptic ... ..	—	107
2. Sunlight ... ..	—	22
3. Verruca ... ..	437	—
TOTAL ... ..	2153	129

TABLE V.

## DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—									
(a) Periodic age groups	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20996
(b) Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2860
(c) TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)	...	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	23856
(2) Number found to require treatment									
(3) Number referred for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13583
(4) Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10493
(5) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24096
(6) Half-days devoted to :									
(a) Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
(b) Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2452
	TOTAL	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2606
(7) Fillings :									
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8234
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2989
	TOTAL	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11223
(8) Number of Teeth filled: Permanent Teeth									
and Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7676
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2878
	TOTAL	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10554
(9) Extractions :									
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1947
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10601
	TOTAL	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12548
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4440
(11) Other Operations :									
(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8161
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2874
	TOTAL	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11035

\* A difference of approximately 20% in Infant Departments and 10% in Junior Departments between those referred treatment and those found defective *not* referred, was found in a sample analysis of 1,604 children.

## APPENDIX B.

## NON-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS.

Year ended 31st December, 1952.

TABLE I.

## RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

## A.—Routine Medical Inspections.

					Year 1952	Year 1951.
Age 11 or under	...	...	...	...	—	—
12	...	...	...	...	26	25
13	...	...	...	...	10	9
14	...	...	...	...	30	35
15	...	...	...	...	5	17
16	...	...	...	...	40	32
17	...	...	...	...	5	4
18 or over	...	...	...	...	5	—
Total ...					121	122

## B.—Other Inspections.

				Year 1952	Year 1951.
Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	—	8
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	12	7
Total ...					15
Visits to Non-maintained Schools	...	...	...	6	5

TABLE II.—A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1952.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS. Number of defects.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS Number of defects.	
(1)	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)
Malnutrition ... ..	...	...	...	...
Uncleanliness. (See Table IV.—Group V.)				
SKIN—				
Ringworm : Scalp ... ..	...	...	...	...
Body ... ..	...	...	...	...
Scabies ... ..	...	...	...	...
Impetigo ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other diseases (non-tuberculous) ... ..	1	...	...	...
EYE—				
Blepharitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
Conjunctivitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
Keratitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
Corneal opacities ... ..	...	...	...	...
Defective vision (excluding squint) ... ..	9	...	...	...
Squint ... ..	1	...	...	...
Other conditions ... ..	1	...	...	...
EAR—				
Defective hearing ... ..	...	...	...	...
Otitis media ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other ear diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...
NOSE AND THROAT—				
Enlarged tonsils only ... ..	...	1	...	...
Adenoids only ... ..	...	...	...	...
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids ... ..	...	2	...	...
Other conditions ... ..	1	...	...	...
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS (Non-Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...
DEFECTIVE SPEECH ... ..	...	...	...	...
TEETH—DENTAL DISEASE ... ..	1	...	...	...
HEART AND CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease—				
Organic ... ..	...	...	...	...
Functional ... ..	...	...	...	...
Anaemia ... ..	...	1	...	...
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 ... ..	2	...	...	...
Posture ... ..	2	...	...	...
Other forms ... ..	4	...	...	...
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES ... ..	5	...	...	...

# CONTENTS.

## A.—PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT.

	PAGE		PAGE
Airport ... ..	112	Home Nursing ... ..	52
Ambulance Service ... ..	69	Homework ... ..	90
Amusement Houses ... ..	86, 92	Hospital, Isolation ... ..	30
Animals, Keeping of ... ..	91	Housing ... ..	41, 85, 87
Ante-Natal Clinics ... ..	48	Housing Act ... ..	87
Births ... ..	17, 18, 19	Ice Cream ... ..	101
Byelaws and Regulations ... ..	85	Illegitimacy ... ..	51
Cancer ... ..	24, 25	Immunisation ... ..	67
Census ... ..	27	Infant Welfare Clinics ... ..	51
Chemical Analyses ... ..	109	Infant Mortality ... ..	17, 20
Chest Clinic ... ..	34	Infectious Diseases ... ..	28
Child Minders ... ..	111	Inquests ... ..	19
Contacts, Tuberculosis ... ..	40	Local Acts ... ..	85
Convalescence ... ..	76	Marriages ... ..	18
Committee ... ..	1	Maternity Homes ... ..	111
Cremation ... ..	112	Maternity Homes, Registration ... ..	111
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops ... ..	98	Measles ... ..	31
Day Nurseries ... ..	54	Meat Inspection ... ..	97
Deaths ... ..	17, 18, 24	Medical Help Records ... ..	63
Dental Treatment—M. & C.W. ... ..	56	Men's Hostel ... ..	88
Diphtheria ... ..	67	Mental Health ... ..	78, 79
Disinfection ... ..	92	Midwives ... ..	60
Disinfestation ... ..	93	Midwives, Municipal ... ..	60
Domestic Helps ... ..	76	Midwives Acts ... ..	63
Drainage ... ..	91	Milk, Provision of ... ..	39, 43
Dysentery ... ..	28, 32	Milk, Examination of ... ..	98
Extra Nourishment ... ..	39, 43	Milk, Tuberculous ... ..	98
Factories and Workshops ... ..	89	Milkshops ... ..	98
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act ... ..	93	Mortality in Childbirth ... ..	20
Foods ... ..	86, 96, 102	National Assistance Act ... ..	112
Gastro-Enteritis ... ..	32	Neo-Natal Deaths ... ..	21
Health Propaganda ... ..	77	Notification of Birth Acts ... ..	19
Health Visitors, Work of ... ..	64	Nuisances ... ..	85
Home Helps ... ..	76	Nursing Equipment ... ..	76
		Nursing Homes ... ..	111
		Nurses' Agencies ... ..	111
		Offensive Trades ... ..	91
		Outworkers ... ..	90

	PAGE
Pests ... ..	95
Physiotherapy ... ..	55
Poisons and Pharmacy Act ... ..	93
Poliomyelitis ... ..	32
Population ... ..	17
Post-Natal Clinics ... ..	48
Post-Mortems ... ..	19
Premature Infants ... ..	48
Puerperal Sepsis and Pyrexia ... ..	28
 Rats & Mice (Destruction) Act ... ..	95
Refuse Collection ... ..	110
Road Traffic Accidents ... ..	70
 Sanatoria, Treatment in ... ..	39
Sanitary Administration ... ..	82
Sanitary Certificates ... ..	89
Sanitary Inspectors, Work of ... ..	89
Scarlet Fever ... ..	31
Sewage ... ..	110
Shop Hours Acts ... ..	90
Slaughterhouses... ..	97
Smoke Observation ... ..	92
Staff Examinations ... ..	112
Still-Births ... ..	19

## B.—SCHOOL MEDICAL REPORT.

	PAGE
Accommodation ... ..	116
 Blind Children ... ..	144
Child Guidance ... ..	145
Cleansing of Children ... ..	124
Clinics ... ..	126
Cod Liver Oil ... ..	145
Cost ... ..	123
Crippling Defects ... ..	138
 Deaf Children ... ..	144
Deaths ... ..	125
Defective Children ... ..	122
Defective Hearing ... ..	144
Deformities ... ..	138
Dental Service ... ..	129
 Ear Disease ... ..	144
Epileptic Children ... ..	144
Exclusions ... ..	128
Following-up ... ..	128
Health Visitors, Work of ... ..	128
Heights and Weights ... ..	121
Immunization, Diphtheria ... ..	137
Infectious Diseases ... ..	127
Inspection Clinic ... ..	126
Inspections ... ..	119
 Juvenile Employment ... ..	145

	PAGE
Tuberculosis—After Care ... ..	43
„ Allowances ... ..	43
„ Contacts ... ..	40
„ Deaths ... ..	38, 39
„ Notifications ... ..	35
„ Home Nursing ... ..	40
„ Home Visits ... ..	39
„ Institutional Treatment ... ..	39
„ Occupational Therapy ... ..	44
„ Vaccination ... ..	41
„ Mass Radiography ... ..	42
„ Re-Housing ... ..	41
 Vaccination ... ..	68
Verminous Persons ... ..	93
Venereal Diseases ... ..	45, 46, 47
Vital Statistics ... ..	17
 Ward Statistics ... ..	23
Watercourses ... ..	91
Water Supply ... ..	108
Whooping Cough ... ..	32
 X-Ray ... ..	41
Zymotic Diseases ... ..	23

	PAGE
Malt ... ..	145
Meals, Provision of ... ..	145
Mentally Defective Children ... ..	144
Milk, etc., Provision of... ..	123, 145
Minor Ailments ... ..	126
 Non-maintained Schools ... ..	146
 Orthodontic Service ... ..	134
Parents' Attendances ... ..	120
Physically Defective Children ... ..	143
Population ... ..	116
Remedial Exercises ... ..	138
Rheumatism Clinic ... ..	138
 Schools, Special ... ..	123
Speech ... ..	146
Staff ... ..	115
Statistical Tables ... ..	147
Surveys, Uncleanliness ... ..	124
St. Christopher's ... ..	142
 Throat and Nose ... ..	126
Treatment ... ..	126
Tuberculosis ... ..	125
 Uncleanliness ... ..	124
Vision, Defective ... ..	123
 X-Ray ... ..	134