

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

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1954

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

S.A. Forbes, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	} Croydon Local Medical Committee
J. Newton Hudson, Esq., M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	
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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.	Croydon Group Hospital Management Committee
Miss G.M. Turner - - - - -	Royal College of Nursing
Mrs. F.R. Mitchell, O.B.E. - - - -	Royal College of Midwives
Miss J.C. Dickinson - - - - -	Croydon District Nursing Association
Mrs. H. Thatcher - - - - -	Croydon Family Planning Association

COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1954

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, 1954.

As judged by vital statistics, it was a satisfactory year with an increased birthrate, low general and infant mortality rates, fewer deaths from tuberculosis than ever before and an absence of any outbreak of serious infectious disease. These conditions are the result of measures advocated and applied in the past and now sustained and amplified by a rising standard of living. Such efforts must not be relaxed, but the rate of improvement due to them grows steadily smaller.

We must look to other developments in preventive medicine for renewed impetus. In this connection, the report of the Committee on Air Pollution issued in 1954 is of the first importance. To secure for urban residents atmospheric conditions equal to those enjoyed by country dwellers will, in my view, bring advantages equalling any so far achieved by a single public health measure. This is unquestionably a complex national problem of very great magnitude and it is essential for general legislation to set the pattern within which local authorities may deal with local conditions. I hope that next year it will be possible to report on the commencement of this campaign.

For the first time since 1939, surveys for Slum Clearance schemes were made. Fortunately, the percentage of houses in Croydon likely to be unfit appears less than 2% of the total. Difficulties of replacement will be due to lack of building sites, as approximately two new houses take up the ground occupied by three slum properties. On the general question of housing, the census figures quoted in the statistical section show that separate dwellings have increased in Croydon since 1931 by 28% and house-

holds, that is separate families, by 27%. The census report also showed that over 5,000 Croydon households shared a cooking stove; over 6,000 a kitchen sink; over 12,000 a W.C.; over 11,000 a bath; and over 17,000 households were without a fixed bath. The waiting list for Council houses rests therefore on the higher standards now regarded as essential and which the present system of housing subsidies makes an economic possibility for the majority of the community. The importance of improving existing properties in addition to new buildings is clearly apparent.

Food poisoning notifications were fewer than in the previous year, but this is not regarded as any reason for relaxing the campaign for higher standards in food preparation and handling.

Services under the National Health Service Act were continued and extended within the existing pattern. In the field of Maternity and Child Welfare, the building of a new Dental Centre was commenced and the central distribution of Welfare Foods was taken over from the Ministry of Food. Plans for a new administrative centre and nurses' hostel were drawn up for the Home Nursing Service. Endeavour was made to foster co-operation between family doctors and the Corporation's Health Visitors. The efficiency of the Ambulance Service was greatly increased by the installation of two-way radiotelephony between the headquarters station and the ambulance vehicles. A pilot scheme for B.C.G. vaccination of school leavers was commenced in the New Addington area. The Council approved a scheme to promote the establishment of a hostel for old people, unsuitable for admission to a Welfare Services Home, but not sufficiently ill to require treatment in a mental hospital.

The section of the Report which deals with action taken to obtain Magistrates' Orders for the removal of old persons to a suitable institution is a reminder of the painful duty to enforce assistance against the wishes of the recipient. Much time and effort is expended by all members of the staff concerned to prevent the necessity for legal proceedings.

The importance of preventive work in connection with so-called "Problem Families" was emphasised during the year by a Circular from the Ministry of Health and I comment on some of the work being done and plans for the future.

The Health Services generally being a major charge on national funds are subject to very close scrutiny and hard criticism to ensure that value is received for the expenditure involved. There is even argument, somewhat acrimonious at times, between the various branches of the service regarding the most advantageous allocation of the funds available. Such interest and controversy

are excellent in removing the likelihood of complacency. In considering questions of the moment, however, we should not forget what has been accomplished. The chief value of the annual reports of Medical Officers of Health is probably that they present an annual examination of the health of the community on a basis which allows reasonable comparison between one generation and another. If we select 1927 as being nine years after a world war, perusal of the Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Croydon for that year shows beyond question how the health of the community has improved in a manner which my predecessor may have deemed it rash to prophesy. With a population of just over 200,000 the death rate was 11.6 per 1,000 as compared with 9.5 for 1954. There were 178 infant deaths in contrast with 69, so that the infant mortality rate was then 56 as against 19 for 1954. Ten children died from Diphtheria, a disease of which not a single case was notified during the last 12 months. 21 children died from Whooping Cough, 6 from Measles and 3 from Scarlet Fever, whereas these infections killed no child in Croydon last year. In 1927, nine mothers died in childbirth and 203 deaths were recorded from tuberculosis. The figures for 1954 were 3 maternal deaths and 32 from tuberculosis. It is not only the mortality rates which show such differences, but almost any section of the 1927 Report gives reason for sober satisfaction for progress made, whether it is the figures of new cases attending the Venereal Diseases Clinic or the percentage of verminous children or the number of those crippled with rickets - a diagnosis which has entirely disappeared.

It would be foolish for the Health Service to claim all the credit for these changes, since they cannot be separated from the general advance in social standards. It can be asserted with confidence, however, that the services recommended and the advice given in preventive medicine have, in the main, produced the results which were anticipated. Members and officers now operating the National Health Service are but the successors of those whose achievements I have thus outlined. I think we shall succeed in maintaining the example set to us.

In Croydon, co-operation between the branches of the Health Service has remained close and cordial and assistance, when requested, has always been readily forthcoming from the Executive Council and the Group Hospital Management Committee. General practitioners and hospital medical staff have been ready at all times to co-ordinate action for individual patients whether in connection with controlling infection, housing problems or the innumerable other ways in which preventive and curative medicine meet. In taking this opportunity to express the thanks of the department, I would reaffirm that any apparent discourtesy during

the pursuit of statutory duties was inadvertent and is regretted.

To the members of my staff I record my appreciation of the manner in which they carry the burden of the work and demonstrate their understanding of the need for a sense of vocation in those providing medical or social services.

Finally to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, I express the Department's and my own gratitude for sustained encouragement and support and the implied confidence which enables your policy to be implemented with a minimum of administrative difficulty.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

S.L. WRIGHT,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT

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

General Administration

Chief Clerk, Deputy Chief Clerk,
19 clerks (including 1 part time),
4 typists, 1 messenger.

Sanitary and Food Inspection

Chief Sanitary Inspector, Deputy,
21 Inspectors, 6 assistants,
4 Disinfectors, 2 Rodent Operatives,
10 clerks, 1 typist
1 Superintendent and 4 Porters (Men's Hostel)
1 Labourer (abattoir)

Maternity and Child Welfare

6 Clinic Medical Officers whole time (also School duties), 4 part time.
Superintendent Health Visitor, Deputy and 28 Health Visitors (also School Nurses), Almoner (part time)
Assistant Almoner, Superintendent Midwife, Deputy, 17 midwives, 2 Physiotherapists, 1 Ante-natal Clinic Nurse (part time), 5 clerks, (Dental Service as for School Health)

District Nursing (agency arrangements)

Superintendent, 3 assistants, 37 nurses and 1 clerk.

Domestic Help

Supervisor, 2 assistants, 2 clerks, 14 full time and 124 part time Home Helps.

Day Nurseries

2 nurseries each with Matron and Deputy, nurses, students and domestic staff, 1 Warden.

Vaccination and Immunisation

1 Clerical Officer

Ambulance Service

Ambulance Officer, Deputy, Second Officer, Maintenance Officer, 4 Leading Drivers, 61 Driver-attendants, 3 clerks, 1 Telephone Operator, 1 Civil Defence Training Officer, 1 cleaner (part time)

Prevention, Care and After Care

Chest Physician (part time), Assistant Chest Physician (part time), 4 Tuberculous Visitors, 2 Almoners, 1 clerk, 1 Occupational Therapist (part time).

Mental Health

5 Duly Authorised Officers, 1 clerk, 1 Occupational Centre Supervisor, 4 assistants, 1 handyman, 2 guides, 3 cleaners (part time)

Welfare Foods

1 Supervisor and 3 clerks.

STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1954

Area, 12,672 acres.

Population (Census 1951), 249,870. Total Population (estimate of Registrar-General), 249,800 (Midsummer, 1954).

Number of Inhabited Houses: 69,876.

Rateable Value (1st April, 1954): £2,778,686.

Product of a Penny Rate (1953-1954): £11,109.

Rate in the £: 16s. 10d. (for year ending 31.3.54)

Live Births:	M	F	Total
Legitimate	1,709	1,664	3,373
Illegitimate	103	92	195
			<u>3,568</u>

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 14.3 (England and Wales 15.2)

Birth-rate(as adjusted by comparibility factor, 0.99),14.2.

Still Births, 81. Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 22.5.

Deaths, 2,638. Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population, 10.6. (England and Wales 11.3)

Death-rate (as adjusted by comparibility factor, 0.90), 9.5

Infant mortality rate, 19 per 1,000 live births. (England and Wales 25)

Legitimate Infants (61 deaths), 18 per 1,000 live births.

Illegitimate Infants (8 deaths), 41 per 1,000 live births.

POPULATION OF CROYDON

1921	1931			1951			Increase or Decrease				
							1921-1931		1931-1951		
							Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.		
Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			Total	By Births and Deaths	Balance
191,468	233,108	107,496	125,612	249,870	115,382	134,488	21.7	16,762	7.2	7.6	-0.4

ACREAGE, POPULATION, PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS

Acreage	Population	Persons per acre	Private Households	Population in private households.	Structurally separate dwellings occupied	Persons per room.
12,672	249,870	19.7	78,685	243,464	68,835	0.69

The following are extracts from the report of the Registrar General on the 1951 Census:-

CENSUS, 1951

Private households according to possession of certain arrangements-

Total Households 78,685

Piped water supply shared	- 14,193	18%	All 5 arrangements	
No piped water supply	- 75		exclusive use	- 47,338 60%
Cooking stove shared	- 5,026	7%	Stove and sink	
No cooking stove	- 814		exclusive use	- 70,754 90%
Kitchen sink shared	- 6,105	10%	Bath shared or not	
No kitchen sink	- 1,577		available	- 13,733 17%
Water Closet shared	- 12,357	16%	Other service	
No Water Closet	- 60		exclusive use	
Fixed bath shared	- 11,313	37%	Sink shared or not	
No fixed bath	- 17,543		available	- 7,205 9%
			W.C. " " "	

AGES (Quinary) and Sex

All Ages	Persons	Males	Females
	249,870	115,382	134,488
0-4	20,948	10,661	10,287
5-9	17,539	9,072	8,467
10-14	14,734	7,383	7,351
15-19	13,030	5,684	7,346
20-24	15,217	6,922	8,295
25-29	18,177	8,603	9,574
30-34	17,611	8,492	9,119
35-39	19,701	9,375	10,326
40-44	20,197	9,715	10,482
45-49	18,660	8,778	9,882
50-54	16,577	7,476	9,101
55-59	14,348	6,411	7,937
60-64	12,654	5,356	7,298
65-69	11,247	4,602	6,645
70-74	8,751	3,375	5,376
75-79	5,808	2,136	3,672
80-84	3,082	943	2,139
85-89	1,214	329	885
90-94	310	59	251
95 and over	65	10	55

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

		Rate per 1,000 Population
(1) All Ages		
Deaths from diseases of Cardiac and		
	Circulatory System	4.00
"	" Cancer	1.96
"	" diseases of the Respiratory System	
	(excluding Tuberculosis) ...	1.03
"	" Suicide and Violent Causes ...	0.30
"	" Tuberculosis (all forms) ...	0.13
"	" diseases of Digestive System ...	0.15 *

*ulcers of stomach, duodenum: gastritis and enteritis

		Rate per 1,000 of age group
(2) Ages 15-45 years		
Deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms) ...		
"	" Cardiac and Circulatory System	0.07
"	" Cancer	0.16
"	" Cancer	0.05

Marriages

The number of marriages solemnised was 1,882, compared with 1,987 in 1953, 1,993 in 1952, 1,960 in 1951, 2,051 in 1950, 2,066 in 1949, 2,169 in 1948, 2,416 in 1947 and 2,105 in 1946. 912 were solemnised in Established Churches, 336 in other places of worship, and 632 in the Register Office. 2 were by Jewish Ritual.

Births

The live births registered were 3,373 legitimate and 195 illegitimate. The birth-rate consequently was 14.3. For England and Wales the rate was 15.2.

The illegitimate births in Croydon were 5.5 of the total as in 1953, 5.3 in 1952, 5.4 in 1951, 5.0 in 1950, 4.9 in 1949 and 6.0 in 1948.

The live male births numbered 1,812, the female 1,756, being a proportion of 1,031 males to 1,000 females.

Deaths

The deaths numbered 2,638, compared with 2,905 in 1953. For 1954 the death-rate was 10.6 compared with 11.6 in 1953. The death-rate for England and Wales was 11.3.

There were 89 inquests held by Coroners in respect of Croydon residents during 1954, and 343 findings by Coroners after post-mortem without inquest.

Wards with the highest death-rate were South (11.8), Central (10.5) and Whitehorse Manor (10.2). Lowest: Addington (3.5), Shirley (7.5) and Bensham Manor (7.6).

Still Births

During 1954, 81 still births were registered in respect of Croydon. Of these, 42 were male babies and 39 females; 4 males and 4 females were illegitimate. The proportion of still births to living children was 1 in 44. The still birth rate was 2.2 per cent. of the total births. The still birth rate, on the same basis as for Infant Mortality, was 22.2 per 1,000 births.

Notification of Births

Notifications were received in respect of confinements conducted by: -

			<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Still Births</i>	<i>Total</i>
Midwives	...	...	3,032	65	3,097
Doctors	...	...	716	15	731
			<u>3,748</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>3,828</u>

Accommodation for Confinement

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

		<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
In Private Houses	...	1,282	33.47
In Public Institutions	...	2,145	56.01
In Registered Maternity Homes		403	10.52
		<u>3,830</u>	

The Infant Mortality Rate was 18 per 1,000 live births.

Maternal Mortality.

There were 3 deaths, as in 1953. The maternal mortality rate was 0.82 per 1,000 births, compared with 0.85 in 1953. The rate for England and Wales was 0.69.

**MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY
FOR THE YEARS 1934-1954**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Births (Live and Still)</i>	<i>Maternal Deaths</i>	<i>Maternal Mortality Rate</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rate</i>
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 ...	4,102	5	1.22	29
1950 ...	3,787	2	0.53	26
1951 ...	3,697	3	0.81	19
1952 ...	3,548	2	0.56	20
1953 ...	3,526	3	0.85	21
1954 ...	3,649	3	0.82	19

Infant Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 19 per 1,000 live births.

For the past 5 years the number of infant deaths has been 1950 - 96, 1951 - 68, 1952 - 69, 1953 - 72 and 1954 - 69.

Among the 69 deaths, 35 occurred in boy babies and 34 in girls. Of the births, 1,812 were males and 1,756 females. The infantile mortality rate for the two sexes was, therefore, Boys-19, Girls-19.

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

The following table gives the cause of death during the first month of life (Neo-natal mortality):-

(1) Complications of Labour-

Trauma at Birth	...	...	...	...	4
					- 4

(2) Foetal States-

Congenital Deformities	...	...	...	...	5
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	13
Haemorrhagic Disease of Newborn	...	...	...	...	2
					- 20

(3) Prematurity	...	...	...	...	21
					- 21

(4) Post-Natal Causes	...	...	...	...	3
					- 3
					<u>48</u>

	Percentage Deaths under 1 year per Total Infantile Deaths		Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births	
	1954	1953	1954	1953
Premature Births ...	30.4	34.7	5.88	7.26
Respiratory Diseases	11.6	22.2	2.24	4.65
Infectious Diseases	-	1.4	-	0.29
Atelectasis, Debility and Marasmus ...	18.8	8.3	3.64	1.74
Diseases of Digestion	* 1.4	4.2	0.28	0.87
Injury at Birth and Congenital ...	21.7	19.4	4.20	4.07

* This death was 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	8th-14th day	15th-21st day	22nd-28th day	Under 1 mth.	1-2 mths.	2-3 mths.	3-4 mths.	4-5 mths.	5-6 mths.	6-7 mths.	7-8 mths.	8-9 mths.	9-10 mths.	10-11 mths.	11-12 mths.	TOTAL
All Causes	28	6	4	-	-	2	3	1	-	4	48	3	2	6	5	2	1	-	1	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)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rickets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Premature Birth	12	2	2	-	-	1	3	1	-	3	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Atrophy, Atelectasis, Debility and Marasmus	10	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Injury at Birth	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other Causes	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
TOTALS	28	6	4	-	-	2	3	1	-	4	48	3	2	6	5	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	69

The rate of infant mortality amongst legitimate children was 18 per 1,000 births. The rate in illegitimate children was 41 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 Dis- eases (excluding Diarrhoea)	Death Rate from Diarrhoea (under two years)	Death Rate from Bronchitis and Pneumonia	Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Heart and Circu- lation Diseases	Death Rate from Cancer	Natural Increase or Decrease of Population
Upper Norwood ...	17739	194	190	10.9	10.1	36	-	-	1.35	0.11	-	4.34	2.14	+ 4
Norbury ...	16552	154	153	9.2	9.2	13	-	-	1.39	0.06	-	3.99	1.57	+ 1
West Thornton ...	16098	229	147	14.2	9.1	4	-	-	1.24	0.12	-	3.54	1.68	+ 82
Bensham Manor ...	17517	193	134	11.0	7.6	21	-	0.06	0.86	0.17	-	2.74	1.37	+ 59
Thornton Heath ...	16322	234	127	14.3	7.8	17	-	-	1.16	0.06	-	3.31	1.29	+107
South Norwood ...	16514	234	163	14.2	9.9	17	-	-	1.51	0.06	-	3.39	2.24	+ 71
Woodside ...	14946	229	139	15.3	9.3	17	-	-	1.94	0.07	-	3.21	1.74	+ 90
East ...	16476	175	154	10.6	9.3	11	-	-	1.09	0.06	-	4.13	2.06	+ 21
Shirley ...	12205	168	91	13.8	7.5	6	-	-	0.49	0.16	-	2.95	1.64	+ 77
Addiscombe ...	16128	241	164	14.9	10.1	25	-	-	1.12	0.06	-	4.22	2.11	+ 77
Whitehorse Manor	13775	256	141	18.6	10.2	31	-	-	1.81	0.14	0.07	3.99	1.67	+115
Broad Green ...	13899	207	138	14.9	9.9	15	-	-	1.94	0.36	-	3.02	2.23	+ 69
Central ...	11806	161	124	13.6	10.5	25	-	-	1.95	0.17	0.17	3.56	2.12	+ 37
Waddon ...	15728	202	126	12.8	8.0	15	-	-	1.08	-	-	3.50	1.27	+ 76
South ...	16995	212	201	12.5	11.8	19	-	-	1.24	0.12	0.06	4.88	2.12	+ 11
Addington ...	17100	479	59	28.0	3.5	23	-	-	0.47	0.12	-	0.88	0.70	+420
The Borough ...	249800	3568	2638	14.3	9.5	19	-	-	1.49	0.11	0.02	4.00	1.95	+930

Deaths occurring in Queen's Hospital are not included in the Ward figures as they are no longer allocated to the home address

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

	Sex	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	Total
All Causes	M	35	10	3	12	50	328	368	471	1277
	F	34	4	6	4	38	230	316	729	1361
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	M	—	—	—	1	3	13	5	—	22
	F	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	2	6
Tuberculosis (other forms)	M	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Syphilitic Diseases ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	9
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ...	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
	F	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	6
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	—	—	—	—	3	20	13	7	43
	F	—	—	—	—	1	5	12	10	28
.. lung, bronchus	M	—	—	—	—	3	52	26	13	94
	F	—	—	—	—	1	6	4	5	16
.. breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	4	24	12	12	52
.. uterus	F	—	—	—	—	1	11	4	2	18
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	1	—	—	—	1	24	36	47	109
	F	—	—	—	1	5	36	37	35	114
Leukaemia; aleukamia	M	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	4
	F	1	—	—	—	—	4	3	3	11
Diabetes	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	9
Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	1	—	—	—	3	29	49	70	152
	F	—	—	—	—	1	35	63	156	255
Coronary disease, angina	M	—	—	—	—	3	73	76	75	227
	F	—	—	—	—	—	16	48	76	140
Hypertension with heart disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	17	27
	F	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	18	27
Other heart diseases	M	—	—	—	1	4	17	36	92	150
	F	—	—	2	1	4	22	46	197	272
Other circulatory diseases	M	—	—	—	—	2	18	20	28	68
	F	—	—	—	—	1	13	14	61	89
Influenza	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
Pneumonia	M	3	2	—	—	—	6	14	21	46
	F	6	1	1	—	2	9	11	31	61
Bronchitis	M	—	1	—	—	1	14	29	47	92
	F	1	—	—	1	—	4	10	29	45
Other diseases of respiratory system	M	—	—	1	—	1	1	5	1	9
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	—	—	—	—	2	8	8	5	23
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	8
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	4
Nephritis and nephrosis	M	—	—	1	—	5	5	7	3	21
	F	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	2	8
Hyperplasia of prostate	M	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	10	19
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	F	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Congenital malformations	M	7	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	11
	F	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	19	3	—	—	6	16	21	23	88
	F	20	1	—	1	5	25	29	62	143
Motor vehicle accidents	M	—	—	—	6	5	5	2	4	22
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4
All Other accidents	M	1	1	—	1	1	2	4	3	13
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	11
Suicide	M	—	—	—	3	3	8	—	2	16
	F	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	9
Homicide and operations of war	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS		69	14	9	16	88	558	684	1200	2638

Comparisons with 1953 (Registrar-General's Table)

There were no deaths from Whooping Cough as in 1953 and none from Measles (1953 - 2). There were again no deaths in the Typhoid group and none from Diphtheria.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 28 (1953 - 30); those from Cancer decreased by 50; those from Pneumonia decreased by 30; and a decrease of 83 was also recorded in those caused by Bronchitis. There were only 6 deaths from Influenza (1953 - 79).

Deaths from suicide show a decrease of 3, and motor vehicle accidents an increase of 8.

The total number of deaths was 2,638 as compared with 2,905 in 1953.

The percentage of deaths under 1 year of age to the total deaths was 2.6 per cent.; deaths under 15 years, 3.5 per cent.; deaths under 65 years, 28.6 per cent.; and deaths over 65 years, 71.4 per cent. The corresponding figures for 1953 were 2.4 per cent., 3.4 per cent., 29.2 per cent., and 70.8 per cent. respectively.

The Registrar-General has continued to supply a comparability factor - 0.90 - 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 486 as compared with 540 in 1953; 567 in 1952; 479 in 1951; 501 in 1950; 481 in 1949; 510 in 1948; 492 in 1947; 451 in 1946; 470 in 1945 and 420 in 1944.

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

1944 - 2.21 (420)	1948 - 2.03 (510)	1952 - 2.26 (567)
1945 - 2.34 (470)	1949 - 1.93 (481)	1953 - 2.16 (540)
1946 - 1.93 (451)	1950 - 1.99 (501)	1954 - 1.95 (486)
1947 - 2.03 (492)	1951 - 1.91 (479)	

Deaths from Cancer occurred at the following Ages: -

Age period	Male	Female	Total
Under 25 years ...	1	2	3
25 and under 35 years	1	5	6
35 and under 45 years	7	7	14
45 and under 65 years	98	87	185
65 years and over	138	140	278
	245	241	486

Sites of Fatal Cancer

Site	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of Total
Endocrine Glands ...	1	-	1	0.206
Skin ...	1	-	1	0.206
Oesophagus ...	8	5	13	2.680
Stomach ...	40	29	69	14.021
Liver ...	2	-	2	0.412
Bowel ...	21	37	58	11.959
Rectum ...	11	16	27	5.567
Bladder ...	10	1	11	2.268
Prostate ...	15	-	15	6.148
Larynx and Pharynx ...	4	-	4	0.825
Uterus ...	-	19	19	7.884
Breast ...	-	50	50	20.747
Ovary ...	-	13	13	5.394
Pancreas ...	5	10	15	3.093
Gall Bladder and Duct	3	5	8	1.650
Tongue and Mouth ...	2	2	4	0.825
Bones ...	2	2	4	0.825
Lungs ...	91	16	107	22.062
Kidney ...	3	3	6	1.237
Brain and Nervous System	3	6	9	1.856
Thyroid Gland ...	-	2	2	0.412
Lymphatic Glands and Connective Tissue ...	12	3	15	3.093
Trachea ...	-	1	1	0.206
Pylorus ...	1	-	1	0.206
Tonsil ...	2	-	2	0.412
Eye ...	2	-	2	0.412
Parotid Gland ...	-	1	1	0.206
Hodgkin's Disease ...	1	1	2	0.412
Leukaemia ...	3	11	14	2.887
Genital Organs ...	-	4	4	0.825
Undefined ...	2	4	6	1.237
	245	241	486	

Comments on Foregoing Table.

The organs most often attacked in descending order of incidence are: In the males - the Lungs (37.3 per cent.), the Stomach (16.0 per cent.) and the Bowels and Rectum (13.1 per cent.); in females - the Bowels and Rectum (22.0 per cent.), the Breast (20.7 per cent.) and the Stomach (12.0 per cent.).

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING YEAR 1954

Notifiable Disease	Cases notified														Total cases notified in wards 1954														Sex Distribu- tion of Notified Cases	
	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	1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 24																		25 - 44	45 - 64	65 and over			
			M	F	M	F	M	F																				M	F	
Respiratory Tuber- culosis	211	2	6	9	53	75	47	19	12	16	14	19	18	19	10	6	16	6	13	10	16	16	11	9	139	72				
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	27	-	3	4	3	5	9	3	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	3	-	11	16				
Scarlet Fever	406	-	90	301	12	2	1	-	15	28	24	43	13	27	11	39	11	19	17	10	21	20	84	24	215	191				
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Erysipelas	28	-	-	-	4	4	14	6	-	5	2	5	1	2	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	4	-	3	10	18				
Meningococcal Infection	6	2	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3				
Enteric and Para- typhoid	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3				
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Typhus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Puerperal Pyrexia...	63	-	-	-	24	39	-	-	1	-	32	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	21	-	2	3	-	1	-	63				
Ophthalmia Neo- natorum	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	4				
Acute Poliomyelitis	7	-	1	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	3				
Dysentery	199	3	33	83	8	45	15	12	6	1	10	45	15	76	20	11	2	2	2	-	1	4	3	1	97	102				
Malaria	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-				
Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	33	-	3	10	-	8	8	4	-	1	3	2	11	1	-	3	-	-	2	3	1	4	-	2	16	17				
Food Poisoning	61	2	7	14	3	22	6	7	3	-	4	3	8	1	-	4	8	6	2	5	4	7	3	3	30	31				
Acute Encephalitis	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	6	2	5	4	7	3	1	-	1				
Measles	194	8	72	108	3	1	2	-	18	10	36	35	7	10	2	14	1	2	6	1	5	9	13	25	98	96				
Whooping Cough ...	505	54	206	235	1	7	2	-	27	35	30	27	44	40	8	16	23	45	33	37	30	18	74	18	242	263				
	1752	78	422	771	114	211	105	51	83	99	161	182	121	182	53	97	66	84	107	67	81	89	193	87	869	883				

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, 1954

	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
Respiratory Tuber- culosis	18	16	17	15	20	17	14	14	14	24	29	13	211
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	-	2	-	3	5	4	-	3	2	5	2	27
Scarlet Fever	32	46	75	30	31	31	25	14	17	39	33	33	406
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	5	5	2	2	1	1	-	3	3	3	2	28
Meningococcal Infection	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6
Enteric and Para- typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia...	6	4	2	5	8	9	1	1	4	7	5	11	63
Ophthalmia Neo- natorum	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	7
Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	1	-	-	7
Dysentery	2	-	17	33	39	70	15	4	9	2	4	4	199
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ac. Pri. and Ac. Inf. Pneumonia	5	3	1	1	1	5	2	2	3	3	4	3	33
Food Poisoning	7	4	4	1	2	5	3	8	16	5	4	2	61
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Measles	-	-	4	-	4	12	25	40	16	4	4	85	194
Whooping Cough ...	53	36	116	81	70	36	30	8	33	11	10	21	505
TOTAL													1752

FOOD POISONING

In all instances of notified Food Poisoning, or suspected Food Poisoning, immediate and careful enquiry is made and full bacteriological examinations carried out. For many years, I have observed in Croydon outbreaks of nausea and vomiting, sometimes accompanied by diarrhoea, occurring mainly in connection with schools. These are always fully investigated and the results rule out any common article of food or drink as being the cause, while all the specimens submitted for bacteriological examination, show no organisms of food poisoning. The outbreaks are commonly of short duration and the illness is not severe, although the abrupt onset is embarrassing for the children and annoying for those required to cope with the consequences. A similar outbreak occurred in the Croydon branch of a multiple stores, whose medical staff co-operated in an immediate and most thorough examination, which included many specimens from patients in the actual course of the illness. All were completely negative for any type of pathogenic organism. Such outbreaks have been described in this country and abroad and whilst there are conflicting theories regarding the cause, the view most generally accepted is that they are due to a virus, which is spread by droplet infection in the same way as influenza or the common cold. It must be emphasised that the diagnosis may be made only when there is irrefutable evidence that no common foodstuff has been consumed. Similar negative bacteriological findings have been observed in mild outbreaks of food poisoning, where a common foodstuff has been consumed, which was of the type likely to become infected and which had been prepared or kept in conditions favouring such a mishap. The fact that all those consuming the suspected food are not affected does not rule out its possible culpability. While there is still much to be learned in regard to food poisoning, the soundness of the teaching given by the department for the prevention of this condition has been amply confirmed in all the enquiries which we have carried out. The basic requirement is a high standard of education and conduct for food handlers.

Infestation ...	20	(10)	Peritonitis - Infection	1
Non-Patient Mothers ...	13	(13)	Wentley ...	1
Respiratory Infection ...	7		Ulcerative Colitis ...	1
Non-Patient Babies ...	3		Cystitis - Stomach ...	1
Pneumonia ...	20	(10)	Teething ...	1
Stomachitis ...	8		Discontinued Enteritis	1
Constipation ...	12		Pyrexia of Unknown Origin	1
			All Abnormal Detected	5

The following figures give the food poisoning notifications, as corrected, for 1954:-

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
15	8	27	11	61

Outbreaks due to identified agents:-

Total Outbreaks	Total Cases
4	15

Outbreaks due to:-

(a) Chemical Poisons ...	Nil	(d) Cl. Botulinum ...	Nil
(b) Salmonella Organisms ...	15	(e) Other Bacteria ...	Nil
(c) Staphylococci (including toxin) ...	Nil		

Outbreaks of undiscovered cause:-

Total Outbreaks	Total Cases
6	17

Single Cases:-

Agent identified	Unknown Cause	Total
16	13	29

WADDON (ISOLATION) HOSPITAL

I am indebted to Dr. J.J. Linehan for the following report on infectious etc., cases admitted to the Hospital during 1954:-

There was a total of 774 admissions, comprised of 560 to the acute infectious wards, 201 cases to the pulmonary tuberculosis wards and 13 to the ward for chronic sick. In the figures for tuberculosis and chronic sick patients, are included patients in the wards temporarily evacuated from 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 125.

Admissions to the Tuberculosis Wards - 197 (181) tuberculous patients were admitted and there were 13 deaths. As compared with the previous year, the number of admissions remained approximately the same but there were fewer deaths and the tendency for these to occur at a later age was now more pronounced, 10 of the 13 being over 50, of whom 7 were over 60. In addition, 4 cases of carcinoma of the respiratory tract, 3 of whom died, were treated in these wards. The average bed occupancy was 70.1.

Admissions to the Acute Infectious Diseases Wards - The following are the final diagnoses 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 22 days and the average bed occupancy 32.2.

Scarlet Fever	209 (206)	Pharyngitis	7 (6)
Gastro-enteritis	52 (42)	Streptococcal Sore Throat	6 (4)
Whooping Cough	36	Quinsy	2
Dysentery	27 (22)	Bronchiectasis	1
Chicken-pox	24 (20)	Tonsillectomy	1
Erysipelas	13 (12)	Otitis Media	1
Meningitis	10 (9)	Impetigo	13 (11)
Food Poisoning	9	Herpes Zoster	2
Mumps	9	Scabies	2
Influenza	5	Urticaria	4
Poliomyelitis and		Alopecia Areata	1
Encephalitis	5	Rheumatic Fever	3
Measles	4 (3)	Staphylococcal	
Paratyphoid	3 (2)	Septicaemia	1
Infective Hepatitis	3	Phlebitis	4
Rubella	1	Cellulitis	2
Neonatal Staphylococcal		Perinephric Infection	1
Infection	20 (19)	Whitlow	1
Non-Patient Mothers	13 (12)	Ulcerative Colitis	1
Puerperal Infection	7	Pyloric Stenosis	1
Non-Patient Babies	3	Teething	1
Pneumonia	19 (10)	Disseminated Sclerosis	1
Bronchitis	8	Pyrexia of Unknown Origin	1
Tonsillitis	12	Nil Abnormal Detected	5

Scarlet Fever: - The decline in admissions of scarlet fever cases, evidenced in the previous three years, continued. The routine use of penicillin did not appear to affect the range of complications occurring but did reduce the total incidence of complications. Thus, the incidence of otitis media was 2.4% - about half the expected rate. Secondary attacks of scarlet fever are the exception in that they appear to occur more frequently after penicillin. There was no definite case of nephritis though albuminuria did develop in 1 case. There were 2 cases of endocarditis both of whom clinically appeared to make a full recovery.

Gastro-enteritis: - The age groups of the patients treated were as follows: - under 1 year - 28, 1 - 5 years 12, school age 4 and adults 8. Classified according to severity 27 were mild, 16 moderately severe and 9 very severe. Though the proportion of very severe cases were similar to that obtaining in the previous year, there were no deaths.

Whooping Cough: - Of the cases admitted, 12 were under 1 year (8 being under 6 months), 4 were aged 1 - 2, 11 aged 2 - 5 and 9 over 5 years. 13 patients admitted from various institutions were all in the older age groups. Complications encountered were pneumonia 7 cases, gastro-enteritis 4 cases, and bronchitis 1 case.

Dysentery: - The 27 dysentery admissions were all of the Sonné type. 22 of these cases occurred in 4 groups of associated cases, the remaining 5 being seemingly sporadic. 17 were children up to 14 years and, of the 10 adults, 8 were aged and infirm.

Chicken-pox: - Admissions were mainly due to accommodation difficulties in respect of patients in residential schools, rest centres, lodgings and undergoing in-patient treatment in general hospitals. The youngest was 2 months whilst the oldest, 76 years, illustrated the association with herpes zoster.

Meningitis: - Meningitis appeared to be more prevalent than usual. Of the 10 cases admitted, 5 were meningococcal, 2 pneumococcal, 1 haemophilus influenza infection, 1 streptococcal and 1 pyogenic meningitis in which the causative organism could not be isolated. All made uncomplicated recoveries.

Neonatal Staphylococcal Infection: - The cases shown were mainly from a maternity hospital outbreak in the summer months. The lesions consisted of varying combinations of pemphigus, omphalitis, conjunctivitis and paronychia.

Salmonella Infections: - There were 8 acute cases of food poisoning and 1 carrier. All acute cases were children and came from 8 separate homes. 7 of the 8 were infected with salmonella typhimurium and 1 with salmonella Newport. All occurred in the second half of the year. In December, 3 cases of paratyphoid B were admitted, also from separate homes and each due to a different strain of organism.

Other Infections: - There were conspicuously few cases of measles and poliomyelitis. Only 1 poliomyelitis patient had any residual weakness at the end of the isolation period and even in that case complete recovery appeared most likely.

Chronic Sick Ward: - The 13 admissions were classified as follows: - Senility - 10, Heart Disease - 2, Cerebral Thrombosis - 1.

Fatal Cases: - There were 21 deaths from the following causes: Pulmonary Tuberculosis - 11; Senility - 4; Carcinoma of the Lung - 2; Pneumonia - 2; Carcinoma of the Larynx - 1; Cerebral Thrombosis - 1. In one of the pneumonia deaths congenital heart disease and renal tumour were contributory causes.

THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

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>
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
1933	13	—	184	0.77	1953	2	0.04	37	0.15
1934	10	—	157	0.65	1954	1	0.02	32	0.13

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

In November 1954, the Chest Clinic was moved from 20 Katharine Street to its new premises at 33 Mayday Road. The new clinic is more spacious, and the patients have appreciated the improved facilities which have been provided.

Although social conditions were different in 1954, a comparison with 1927 shows that in 1927, 90 per 100,000 of the population in Croydon died from all forms of tuberculosis; in 1954 the corresponding figure was 13.2. The years selected were nine years after a major war.

Measures for the prevention of the disease are being extended each year, and during 1954 the number of contacts examined and the number of contacts who have received protection by B.C.G. vaccination have both increased substantially.

During the year a contact survey of a school was carried out, subsequent to the finding of a case of pulmonary tuberculosis among the staff. The children in the school were tuberculin tested, and the positive reactors, together with the adult staff, were X-rayed by the Mass Radiography Unit. 141 children were tuberculin tested and in 69 a positive reaction occurred. 5 children, who were found to be suffering from primary tuberculosis, required treatment at home or in hospital. 17 children were kept under supervision as outpatients of the Clinic. No case of infectious pulmonary tuberculosis was found and there were no deaths.

The employment of the tuberculous after completion of treatment, constitutes a problem, but the finding of suitable work for these patients has been made easier by the holding of periodic conferences between the Chest Physician, the Welfare Officer and the Disablement Resettlement Officer from the local office of the Ministry of Labour.

Incidence

211 cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis and 27 cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified on Form A during 1954 (Table 1 - Formal Notifications). Of these 139 males and 72 females were Respiratory cases and 11 males and 16 females were Non-Respiratory. In addition 95 Respiratory cases and 3 Non-Respiratory cases came to our notice as new cases otherwise than by notification (Table II - Supplemental Return).

The total number of new cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1954 by notification or otherwise was 336 as compared with 304 in 1953, 331 in 1952, 316 in 1951, and 369 in 1950.

306 of these were cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis; 185 in males and 121 in females. There were 33 more males and 3 fewer females than in 1953.

There were 7 cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis among children under 15 years as compared with 6 in 1953. The number of cases in adults was 23 compared with 22 in 1953.

Of the cases notified in 1954, 4 males and 1 female died from the Respiratory form of the disease during the year, equal to 2.4 per cent. of those notified.

The incidence rate of Tuberculosis of all forms was 1.34 per 1,000 of the population; for Respiratory Tuberculosis 1.22, and for Non-Respiratory 0.12 per 1,000 population. The notification rate was 0.95 per 1,000. In 1953 the corresponding figures were 1.21, 1.10, 0.11 and 0.84 per 1,000.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952

Summary of notifications during the period from 1st January, 1954 to 31st December, 1954:-

TABLE I. Formal Notifications

Age Periods	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis													Total (all ages)
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	
Respiratory, Males	1	1	4	2	2	10	12	32	18	22	19	13	3	139
Respiratory, Females	1	-	1	3	2	9	22	13	12	2	4	3	-	72
Non-Respiratory, Males	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	11
Non-Respiratory, Females	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	2	1	4	3	2	-	16

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period from 1st January, 1954 to 31st December, 1954, otherwise than by formal notification:-

Source of Information			Number of cases in age Groups													TOTAL
			0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	
Death Returns from Local Registrars	Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(A)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
	Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(C)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)
Death Returns from Registrar- General (Trans- ferable deaths)	Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	(A)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
	Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(C)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)
Posthumous Noti- fications	Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(A)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
	Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(C)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)
"Transfers" from Other Areas (excluding trans- ferable deaths)	Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	18	9	4	2	-	-	43 (A)
		F	-	-	1	-	2	1	16	17	9	1	-	-	-	47 (B)
	Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3 (C)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)
Other Sources	Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2 (A)	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2 (B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(C)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)
TOTALS			(A) 46	(B) 49	(C) 3	(D) -										

Notification Register

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Notification Register on 31st December, 1954:-

RESPIRATORY			NON-RESPIRATORY			Total Cases
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1107	823	1930	96	102	198	2128

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW PATIENTS

Respiratory Tuberculosis

During 1954, 204 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)	112 or 54.9%
B, or T.B. plus, 1 (early cases, sputum positive)	28 or 13.7%
B, or T.B. plus, 2 (intermediate cases, sputum positive)	60 or 29.4%
B, or T.B. plus, 3 (advanced cases, sputum positive)	4 or 2.0%
	<u>204</u> <u>100.0%</u>

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

There were 20 cases examined at the Clinic and found to have Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis in the following forms:-

Bones and Joints	...	...	...	...	6
Abdominal	...	...	...	...	-
Other Organs	...	...	...	...	8
Peripheral Glands	...	...	...	...	6
					<u>20</u>

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
1953	1	-	-	5	11	14	31
1954	-	-	1	6	15	6	28

All cases were notified during life.

Where patients have not been notified during their lifetime a visit is paid by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor to the home of the deceased, to obtain particulars of the contacts and to endeavour to persuade them to attend the Clinic for examination.

In 1954 the death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.128 per 1,000 population.

The rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis was 0.112 and the rate for Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis 0.016. Similar figures for 1953 were 0.12 and 0.02.

In 1954 the total number of deaths showed a further decrease when compared with 1953. 75% of the deaths occurred in the age groups 45 years and over. There were no deaths amongst children of school age.

New cases showed an increase in males of 31% and a decrease in females of 14%, compared with 1953. The total new cases for the year 1954 showed an increase of 11% compared with 1953.

The reduction in the death rate to the low figure of 12.8 per 100,000 population reflects the progress which is being made in the control of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Deaths from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

During 1954 4 deaths were certified to be due to Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis, compared with 6 in 1953, 2 in 1952, 13 in 1951 and 7 in 1950.

3 of the patients died in general hospitals and 1 at home. All of them were notified during life.

The deaths were due to:-

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculous Meningitis		1	1	2
Tuberculosis of the Spine		1	-	1
Miliary Tuberculosis		-	1	1
	<i>Totals</i>	2	2	4

Co-ordination with the Health Department

During the year 114 children were referred by the School Medical Service, and 9 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 9 cases were in receipt of extra nourishment at the end of the year.

Residential Treatment

289 men, 203 women and 9 children were admitted to Residential Institutions in Croydon during 1954.

The Chest Clinic and Home Visiting

1,632 new cases were examined during the year. 202 were found to be definitely tuberculous.

The total number of attendances for examination at the Chest Clinic was 15,052. There were also 6,742 attendances by patients for collapse therapy.

The Clinic doctors paid 204 home visits and the Tuberculosis Visitors 3,804 visits for Clinic purposes. In addition the Tuberculosis Visitors made 418 primary visits for the purposes of the Notification Register. There were also 1,608 unsuccessful visits made.

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

Contact Examination

The examination and subsequent supervision of persons coming into contact with patients suffering from tuberculosis plays an important part in the prevention of the spread of infection. During 1954, 820 persons were examined for the first time as contacts of notified cases of tuberculosis, giving a contact-case ratio of over 3 for each notified case during the year.

Of these contacts, 16 were found to be tuberculous. This is equal to a tuberculosis rate per 1,000 contacts of 19, compared with 1.34 per 1,000 of the general population. In addition, there were 6 found to be tuberculous who had been under observation from previous years.

The number of new contacts examined, together with the numbers of new cases of Tuberculosis notified in previous years are as follows: -

1953 - New contacts examined	668.	New cases of tuberculosis	211
1952 - New contacts examined	661.	New cases of tuberculosis	243
1951 - New contacts examined	562.	New cases of tuberculosis	214
1950 - New contacts examined	561.	New cases of tuberculosis	275

B. C. G. Vaccination

The use of B.C.G. vaccination for contacts has been extended during 1954 and regular sessions are held at the Clinic for this purpose. 281 contacts were successfully vaccinated during the year, compared with 167 in 1953. In addition, 32 nurses and domestics were successfully vaccinated, and 43 babies of tuberculous parents were vaccinated in hospital during the neonatal period.

During 1954 the Ministry of Health approved a pilot trial for the B.C.G. vaccination of school leavers in one selected school in the Borough. As a result of this trial 68 children over the age of 13 years were successfully vaccinated.

It is hoped to repeat this trial during 1955, and over the past year members of the medical staff of the Public Health Department have attended some of the B.C.G. sessions at the Chest Clinic to obtain experience of the procedure.

The response of parents to the B.C.G. vaccination for their children has been good, and in a very few instances has permission been refused.

I am particularly grateful to the Norwood Board Table for the interest they have taken in our patients and the projects they have in view for future help. Their most practical gift of groceries and toys at Christmas time brought pleasure to many families.

The Chest Clinic Register of Tuberculosis Cases.

On Clinic Register at 1st January, 1954	1,817
Transfers in from Other areas during the year	79
"Lost sight of" cases returned	8
Written off the Clinic Register as	
Recovered	72
Died (from all causes)	41
Removed to Other areas	117
Remaining on the Clinic Register at 31st December	1,886

The following particulars give a summary of the work done in connection with the Clinic:

Number of patients examined for the first time, excluding inward transfers, i.e., patients who have removed from Other areas	2,452
Number of visits paid by Clinic doctors to homes of patients	204
Number of visits paid to homes of patients by Tuberculosis Health Visitors	4,222
Attendances of patients at the Clinic:-	
At ordinary sessions	15,052
At refill sessions	6,742
	<u>21,794</u>
Number of X-ray films taken	14,072

Re-housing of Tuberculosis Patients

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

Switzerland

During 1954 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 201 examinations were carried out in 1954 of staff coming into contact with children, such as teachers, the staff of nursery schools, residential schools and homes.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

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

	No. of Persons examined	Active Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	Inactive Pulmo- nary Tuber- culosis	Non- Tuberculous Conditions
Croydon C.B. area	15,395	21	653	440

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE

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

In 1954, the After Care Scheme continued in very much the same way as in previous years, voluntary sources being called upon to provide extra comforts to supplement the basic provisions available from statutory sources.

The National Assistance Board is, of course, the principal agency for supplementing National Insurance benefits, and at 31.12.54 198 families were receiving the special tuberculosis treatment allowance. Of these, 41 of the patients were in hospital, and 157 at home. Of these 157 patients, the vast majority had been discharged after treatment and returned to work shortly afterwards.

Voluntary sources contributed very greatly to the patients' welfare, and over £500 was raised to meet special needs. To quote 3 examples, one man had an interest free loan to enable him to buy a car, to reduce fatigue in travelling to and from work; another was enabled to buy a light tractor, to reduce the strain of cultivating his small holding, and a third was provided with a small greenhouse so that he could pursue his hobby while he was as yet unfit for work. The grant from the Sunday Cinemas Fund has again been invaluable in meeting small but urgent needs which cannot be covered from any other fund.

I am particularly grateful to the Norwood Round Table for the interest they have taken in our patients and the projects they have in view for future help. Their most practical gift of groceries and toys at Christmas time brought pleasure to many families

who would otherwise have had very little extra at this time. Over 70 families received a parcel, and very many children received toys.

In the field of employment, the recently opened Industrial Rehabilitation Unit at Waddon has been a great help. In selected cases, patients who had had a long spell of illness and who were unsure about their future plans, were able to undergo a course of rehabilitation to help determine the most suitable work for them to undertake.

Liaison with departments of the Local Authority has been maintained. Free milk was supplied to the value of £100, and bedding loaned in certain cases, and much help was given with domestic problems and the care of children by the Home Help, and Children's Departments.

Arising out of these activities 358 visits were paid to homes and hospitals.

Home Industry Scheme Report for 1954

Mrs. Higinbotham resigned in September 1954, and her place was taken by Mrs. Simon.

The Home Industry Scheme has developed steadily throughout the year. In February, extra sessions for home visiting were authorised owing to the popularity of the scheme, and since then there has been the class at the Clinic, and one home visiting session every week instead of alternate weeks. This has enabled more patients to receive more frequent visits, and such is the demand that it is hoped to have a second weekly home visiting session shortly.

The number of patients able to attend the classes varies with the weather, but most weeks there are 6 or 7, which is as many as can be conveniently accommodated and instructed at once. Any who are temporarily unfit to attend, receive home visits, and those who have been visited at home are encouraged to join the class as soon as they are able to do so.

At the end of the year, there were 35 patients on the Clinic Register, and 20 on the visiting list.

During the year, £95.2s.2d. was paid in for materials by patients, which is a considerable increase on the previous year.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Return relating to all persons attending at the Treatment Centre at Special Clinic, General Hospital, Croydon, during the year ended the 31st December, 1954.

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	TtIs.
1. Number of patients on 1st January under treatment or observation	46	40	31	2	47	24	124	66	190
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 ...	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
(b) " secondary ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
(c) " latent in 1st year of infection	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
(d) " cardio-vascular ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) " of the nervous system ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
(f) " all other late or latent stages ...	11	7	-	-	-	-	11	7	18
(g) " congenital (under 1 year) ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(h) " congenital (over 1 year) ...	2	6	-	-	-	-	2	6	8
(i) Gonorrhoea ...	-	-	49	10	-	-	49	10	59
Other conditions:-									
(j) Chancroid ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(k) Lymphogranuloma venereum (Syn. Lymphogranuloma inguinale)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(l) Granuloma inguinale (Syn. Granuloma venereum)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(m) Non-gonococcal urethritis (males only) ...	-	-	-	-	51	-	51	-	51
(n) Any other conditions requiring treatment ...	-	-	-	-	72	69	72	69	141
(o) Conditions not requiring treatment ...	-	-	-	-	188	94	188	94	282
(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 affiliated to other Centres ...	1	-	-	1	6	2	7	3	10
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4	66	55	80	13	364	189	510	257	767
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" ...	19	12	65	10	318	167	402	189	591
6. Number of patients suffering from:-									
(a) Syphilis who defaulted after completion of treatment, but before final discharge ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Gonorrhoea who defaulted before 3 months ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Gonorrhoea who defaulted after 3 months ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1

Total ... 2, 631

	Microscopical		Cul- tural	Serum		Cerebro- Spinal Fluid	Others
	for Syph- ilis	for G'n'rh.		for Syph- ilis W.R. & Kahn	for G'n'rh		
14. Pathological Work:- (a) Number of specimens exam- ined at, and by the med- ical officer of, the Treatment Centre ...	7	663	445	693	370	14	10
(b) Number of specimens from patients at the Treatment Centre sent to a patho- logical laboratory ...	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
15. Contacts attending for exa- mination through the agency of:- (a) Patients (b) Health visitor or Social Ser- vice Worker TOTALS	Syphilis (less than 1 year)		Syphilis (more than 1 year)		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	16

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 re- siding elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these head- ings	Croydon	Surrey	Kent	London	Total
Number of cases from each area in- cluded under the following headings in Item 3:-					
Syphilis	17	10	4	3	34
Gonorrhoea	31	14	4	10	59
Other Conditions	247	112	56	59	474
TOTALS	295	136	64	72	567

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

Very considerable use has been made of the facilities for bacteriological and other laboratory examinations of Public Health nature. I take this opportunity to thank the Director of the County Hall, London laboratory, Dr. A.J.H. Tomlinson, for his ready assistance and most helpful advice, which have been available at all times.

The following figures show the work carried out during the year under review:-

*Samples submitted to the Pathological Laboratory for
Bacteriological Examination - 1954*

Faeces outfits	1,864
Water samples	359
Milk samples	345
Ice Cream Samples	231
Sundry Food Specimens	32
<i>Total</i>	<u>2,831</u>

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

During the year 3,909 cases were seen at the Ante-Natal Clinics, of which 2,744 were new cases. A total of 23,387 attendances was recorded, and 1,714 cases were seen at the Post-Natal Clinics (1,596 new cases) and 1,744 attendances recorded.

Mothercraft instruction classes were firmly established, and at times more applications were outstanding than could be included in current lectures. At relaxation exercise sessions 341 patients recorded 1,781 attendances.

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 live premature babies notified during 1954 who were born -

(i) at home	...	...	...	40
(ii) in private nursing homes	...	...	...	7
(iii) in hospital	...	...	...	156

(2) The number of those born at home -

who were nursed entirely at home	...	36
who died during the first 24 hours	...	-
who survived at the end of one month	...	36

(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	...	7

(4) Number of those born in hospital -

who died during the first 24 hours	...	12
who survived at the end of one month	...	135

(5) Number of premature still births who were born -

(i) at home	...	...	...	1
(ii) in private nursing homes	...	...	...	1
(iii) in hospital	...	...	...	46

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 -

188 cases were dealt with by the Social Worker;

25 cases were admitted to Hostels;

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

The Committee agreed to meet financial responsibility for a stay of an unmarried mother in a Mother and Baby Home for a period of three months except for girls up to 18 years of age, for whom the period would be extended to cover a total of six months. These younger mothers would normally go to Homes specialising in their care.

Of the eight infant deaths of illegitimate babies in 1954, only one child was born under such arrangements, the cause of death being prematurity.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Their work continued without any major changes.

Welfare Clinics continued to offer facilities for immunisation against diphtheria and vaccination against smallpox at all sessions. Ministry of Food Welfare Foods were also available at all Clinics following this function being taken over from the Ministry of Food in June. As Welfare Foods have for many years been issued from all Infant Welfare Centres in Croydon, the new responsibility was for a central store and central distribution office for the borough. The accommodation already in use was in Corporation premises and the tenancy was therefore transferred temporarily to the Health Department. Four members of the Food Office staff were engaged to continue these duties, and the changeover effected without any difficulty. Foods issued during the period were:-

National Dried Milk	...	...	...	67,391
Cod Liver Oil and Malt...	...	...	...	18,173
Vitamins A and B (for Expectant Mothers)	...	...	...	6,248
Orange Juice	...	...	...	102,887

HOME NURSING

This service continued to be carried out by the Croydon District Nursing Association, acting as agents for the Corporation. When the voluntary association was first established, the work covered was but a fraction of the duties performed at present. Nevertheless, before 1948, the Association had an office in Katharine Street, in addition to the hostel and district room in Chepstow Road. This division of administration from the actual allocation of work to the nurses impeded efficiency, and was emphasised by the steady growth in the demands made upon the service. The urgent need to provide adequate premises led the Association to ask the Corporation to make available to them an appropriate building. Plans were drawn up during 1954 for a new administrative centre and to provide hostel accommodation for a small percentage of the permanent staff who wish to be resident and for the six student nurses who are normally being trained in District Nursing work at any one time. It is hoped that the accommodation will be provided in the near future.

I am indebted to the Superintendent of the Croydon District Nursing Association, Miss J.C. Dickinson, for the following information regarding the work carried out during the year under review:-

Staff at 31.12.54

Superintendent
3 Assistant Superintendents
29 whole time Nurses (including 3 males)
8 Queen's Students

Summary of work carried out during the year under review:-

Patients remaining on books from 1953	...	729
New patients	... ..	5,239
	<i>Total</i> ...	<u>5,968</u>

New Patients:-

Medical	... ..	2,390
Surgical	... ..	2,739
Gynaecological	... ..	68
Obstetric	... ..	21
Maternity	... ..	21
	<i>Total</i> ...	<u>5,239</u>

Specially classified:-

	Cases	Visits
Tuberculosis	136	3,831
Pneumonia	201	2,018
Maternity Complications ...	58	528
Infectious Diseases (including influenza)	23	156
Children under five years ...	178	1,047

*Visits:-**Termination of Cases:-*

Convalescent	3,350
Hospital	693
Died	442
Removed for other causes ...	609
Still on books	874
<i>Total</i>	<u>5,968</u>

January	12,578
February	11,208
March	12,360
April	11,689
May	11,539
June	10,325
July	9,850
August	9,915
September	10,361
October	11,489
November	12,051
December	11,683

Total 135,048

DAY NURSERIES

Attendances at Day Nurseries, 1954

	Whitehorse Road	Morland Road
Date opened	1/6/42	8/3/43
Capacity	50	56
Number on books at end of year	29	27
Attendances: under 2	2339	1121
over 2	4299	3749
TOTAL	6638	4870
Number of days opened	256	256
Average daily attendance (excluding Saturdays)	26	19

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	6	4	10
Knock Knees and Flat Feet	40	38	78
Valgus Ankles	11	15	26
Chest Conditions:			
Post T.A. and Asthma	4	2	6
Kyphosis	—	1	1
Torti-collis	4	3	7
Pigeon-toes	10	17	27
Inco-ordination	—	11	1
	75	81	156

Total attendances: 2122

DENTAL TREATMENT

I am indebted to the Principal Dental Officer, 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.

During the year there has been a change in the method of dealing with mothers under supervision at Ante-Natal Clinics. Following the introduction of the National Health Service patients attending were automatically referred for a routine dental examination, unless a desire was expressed to visit their own dental practitioners. Though this meant a considerable decline in the numbers dealt with at the local Authority's clinics, the practice of offering a freer choice of treatment was thought to be a good one and was therefore adhered to as far as was practical. Unfortunately, experience has shown that the above system was open to a good deal of abuse, which was reflected in a subsequent increase in the demand for emergency treatment at later stages of the pregnancy.

More recently a tighter supervision has been introduced in the Ante-Natal Department, and all patients are now referred to the Dental Department at their initial medical examination, and whenever possible this inspection is performed at the same visit. In this way mothers can be acquainted with their immediate dental requirements and a stronger inducement is offered to treatment. More accurate information can be obtained as to those intending to visit outside practitioners and a follow-up on doubtful cases can be instituted if thought advisable.

As reported previously closure of Day Nurseries has caused unfortunate reduction in the number of pre-school children previously referred from this source. Despite this fact there has been an appreciable build up of cases introduced by Dental Officers themselves, and final results have been considerably better than was expected. The problem of securing early supervision for the above patients is discussed later in this narrative.

As in the case of the School Service shortage of staff has considerably hampered activities and visits to Welfare Centres have been less numerous than was hoped. Provision of treatment for those in the New Addington area has been greatly assisted by the opening of the Overbury Dental Clinic, and the response has been specially gratifying. Additional sessions have now been set

aside for the treatment of expectant mothers and young children in the above area.

Progress with the new Dental Centre at Stroud Green has proceeded satisfactorily during the latter part of the year and completion should be possible during the coming months.

The new building, which is of modern design, will include certain features which will add to the scope of treatment.

In addition to housing two full-time Dental Units, ancillary accommodation will be provided to permit regular visits by a Dental Consultant in connection with the Orthodontic Scheme. Provision for the taking of X-Ray photographs on the premises will be an added aid to diagnosis.

Besides the normal service for school children, extended facilities will be possible for treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children with special emphasis on the preventative side of this work. Practical demonstrations to the younger children on the correct method of brushing the teeth will be given by an Oral Hygienist, who will also advise parents on minor dental matters. Activities of this kind should have the effect of stimulating the toddlers' interest in dental care and pave the way for more active treatment at a later date.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

The total number of expectant and nursing mothers referred from all sources was 593, compared with 329 in 1953. As was the case in the previous year the greater proportion of these were sent from the Ante-Natal Clinic, whilst those from the Municipal Midwives' Service were again reduced in number. With certain exceptions fewer cases were again referred from Welfare Centres. Despite shortage of staff, all those applying for treatment received appointments to attend the Dental Clinic. Absenteeism has shown a welcome decline and now stands at some 16 per cent. of those referred for treatment.

Expectant mothers examined for the first time numbered 322 against 268 last year. Of these, 74.5 per cent. were seen during the first six months of pregnancy, compared with 69.8 per cent. previously recorded. It is significant that certain of those attending at later stages of their confinements did so as the result of pain or discomfort, which might have been avoided had treatment been sought at an earlier date.

There has been a slight decrease in the amount of work carried out for nursing mothers. In some cases this resulted from late reference from the Ante-Natal Department which did not

permit of treatment until after the confinement; in others, names were actually received during the post-natal period.

47 nursing mothers were referred during the current year, compared with 53 in 1953.

Treatment.

Including those continuing treatment from the previous year, 407 mothers were dealt with, compared with 371 in 1953. Whenever conditions are favourable full conservation of teeth is advised; however, in this respect much depends on the conditions of patients and their willingness to accept the above treatment. In the case of those approaching confinements, removal of possible oral sepsis must remain the first consideration, and completion of any other necessary work is urged at an early date.

Whatever the extent of the measures decided upon, it will be obvious that early attention will secure the best results, and for this reason it is hoped that the revised method of referring patients will permit a more comprehensive treatment.

The Pre-School Child.

The number of children referred from all sources during the year was 605, compared with 557 in 1953. In the face of the reduction in the number of Day Nurseries this may be considered a minor achievement.

As stated previously, the major difficulty 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 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.

For those not visiting Welfare Centres the introduction of nursery classes at certain primary schools can make a useful contribution until the programme for Nursery Schools can be put into effect.

In addition to the above, activities of the kind envisaged at the new Centre should greatly assist in encouraging parents to seek attention at an early date.

Treatment.

The following summary shows particulars of the work accomplished:-

	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Total	Young Children
New Cases Examined ...	322	47	369	452
Re-treated	19	19	38	153
Total	341	66	407	605

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Young Children
Attendances	862	1,132
Fillings	234	389
Extractions	382	510
Gas Cases	103	225
Local Anaesthesia	94	11
Scaling and Gum Treatment ...	95	-
Dressings	269	366
Denture Dressings	105	-
Silver Nitrate	-	359
Treatments Completed ...	156	332

Number of Sessions (treatment) ... 338

Dentures Fitted 32

Dentures Repaired 9

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

	Mothers	Young Children		Mothers	Young Children
Ante Natal	492	-	South Croydon	-	3
Municipal			St. Alban's	-	7
Midwives	83	-	Woodside	-	1
Post Natal	10	-	Norbury	-	10
			Addington	6	25
<i>Welfare Centres etc.:</i>			St. Andrew's	-	1
Municipal	1	11	Waddon	-	6
East Croydon	-	2	Boston Road	-	3
Upper Norwood	-	1	St. Jude's	-	9
Holy Trinity	-	3	St. John's (Shirley)	-	6
St. Oswald's	-	8	Monks Hill	-	4
Bensham Manor	-	1	Fairchildes	1	4
West Croydon	-	11	Hartland House	-	1
South Norwood	-	3			
Crossfield					
Nursery	-	5			
			Referred by		
			Dental Officers:	480	

Mothers: 593 Young Children: 605 Total: 1,198

As stated previously, the order of the dental service in this country is to gain access to the child's teeth during the first three or four year period when systematic inspection should be commenced. In practice, it is found that even though dental permits are too prone to be guided by their visual observations with the inevitable result that many cavities are found to be beyond repair once 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.

For those not visiting Welfare Centres the introduction of nursery classes at certain primary schools can make a useful contribution until the programme for Nursery Schools can be put into effect.

In addition to the above, activities of the kind envisaged at the new Centre should greatly assist in encouraging parents to seek attention at an early date.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The Corporation employ directly a Superintendent and 18 domiciliary midwives. 10 midwives are recognised by the Central Midwives' Board to have pupils for the second three months of their Part II C.M.B. training.

The work of the municipal midwives was as follows:-

1.-The number of maternity deliveries by Municipal Midwives on the district in the year 1954	...	...	...	...	1,265
2.-The number of spontaneous deliveries	...	...	...	...	1,251
3.-The number of forceps deliveries	...	...	...	...	14
4.-The number of live births	...	...	...	...	1,256
5.-The number of stillbirths	...	...	...	...	9
6.-The number of neo-natal deaths	...	...	...	...	4
7.-The number of premature infants treated in their own homes, and their weights and ultimate result	...	...	...	...	11
(1) 38 weeks - 5 lbs.	...	Discharge weight	...	5 lbs.4 ozs.	
(2) 37 weeks - 5 lbs.	...	...	...	5 lbs.4 ozs.	
(3) 36 weeks - 4 lbs.12 ozs.	...	...	...	5 lbs.3 ozs.	
(4) 35 weeks - 5 lbs.	...	...	...	5 lbs.	
(5) 37 weeks - 5 lbs.	...	...	...	5 lbs.4 ozs.	
(6) 34 weeks - 5 lbs.	...	...	...	5 lbs.4 ozs.	
(7) 36 weeks - 5 lbs.	...	...	...	5 lbs.8 ozs.	
(8) 34 weeks - 3 lbs.	...	...	...	Still born	
(9) 36 weeks - 5 lbs.	...	...	...	5 lbs.8 ozs.	
(10) 36 weeks - 4 lbs.12 ozs.	...	...	...	4 lbs.4 ozs.	
(11) 36 weeks - 5 lbs.	...	...	...	5 lbs.	
8.-The number who received Gas and Air Analgesia	...	...	...	1,178	
9.-The number of cases of P.P.H.	...	...	...	31	
				(13 remained at home, 18 transferred Mayday)	
10.-The number of cases of manual removal of the placenta	...	...	...	None	
11.-The number who received blood transfusion	...	...	...	6	
12.-The number of cases to which the Emergency Obstetric Service was called	...	...	...	6	
13.-The number of patients sent into Mayday Hospital:					
During the A.N. period	...	...	...	240	
During and after delivery	...	...	...	28	
14.-The number of cases of toxæmia of pregnancy treated at home	...	...	...	1	
15.-The number of cases of prolonged labour (over 24 hours)	...	...	...	33	
16.-The number of breech deliveries:					
In primipara	...	...	...	2	
In multipara	...	...	...	3	
17.-The number of twins delivered in their own homes and the weights of the babies	...	...	...	1 set	
				4 lbs.	
				4 lbs.12 ozs.	
18.-The number of triplets delivered in their own homes and the weights of the babies	...	...	...	1 set	
				(all died)	
				14 ozs.	
				16 ozs.	
				16 ozs.	
19.-The number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia:					
Genital	...	...	...	-
Extra-Genital	...	16	...	Total: 16	
20.-The number of congenital malformations	...	...	...	9	

Despite the fact that a Working Party, set up by the Minister of Health is at present considering the training and functions of Health Visitors, there have been notable developments in the scope of their work. The British Medical Association took the

Midwife	Mileage	Deliveries	Mid-wifery		Mat-ernity		Gas and Air	Ante-Natal Visits		Post-Natal Visits		Bookings	Office Bookings	Home Visits
			Normal	Abnormal	Normal	Abnormal		Midwives	Pupils	Midwives	Pupils			
1	1695	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	63	-	-	-	-
2	Auto Cycle	64	40	-	24	-	54	351	-	804	-	42	-	42
3	1937	53	45	1	5	2	46	180	16	799	94	79	-	52
4	Auto Cycle	11	4	-	5	2	10	20	-	97	-	-	-	8
5	799	96	93	2	-	1	89	191	146	869	902	121	-	-
6	Bicycle	73	40	4	28	1	70	402	230	1186	162	64	-	73
7	587	89	70	5	11	3	82	562	275	1086	1046	125	-	57
8	Auto Cycle	102	81	2	17	2	89	299	174	826	896	100	-	73
9	3979	110	91	1	18	-	105	311	244	1305	1237	97	-	79
10	4312	88	87	-	1	-	85	451	-	1197	-	74	-	9
11	Auto Cycle	65	39	3	20	3	62	427	-	778	-	60	-	36
12	355	25	9	-	16	-	21	120	-	470	-	40	-	4
13	1779	102	100	2	-	-	97	299	126	1276	1033	134	-	3
14	3649	99	74	-	23	2	95	433	170	957	876	109	-	53
15	5888	83	63	-	20	-	76	545	217	1264	1181	113	-	83
16	Bicycle	45	28	5	11	1	44	495	-	964	-	58	-	54
17	3957	83	55	-	27	1	79	462	262	956	1262	114	-	32
18	3382	77	52	3	21	1	74	452	337	803	1155	128	-	81
Total	32319	1265	971	28	247	19	1178	6013	2197	15700	9844	1458	-	739

1. Deputy Superintendent.

3. 6 weeks sick leave.

4. Maternity leave (5 months) and Clinic duties.

12. Commenced June 1954.

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 1,315 issued during the year.

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

FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY				
Abortion	...	...	8	Other Causes ... 17
				<u>25</u>
FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING LABOUR				
Breech	...	...	3	Malpresentation ... 4
Premature Labour	...	...	9	
				<u>16</u>
Delayed Labour	...	...	...	27
Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...
Ante-partum	...	...	11	Post-partum ... 17
				<u>28</u>
Other Causes	...	...	...	...
Adherent and Retained Placenta	...	...	4	Torn Perineum ... 117
				<u>121</u>
FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING PUERPERIUM				
Pyrexia	...	...	16	Pain in Breasts ... 6
Pain in Legs	...	...	6	Other Causes ... 19
				<u>47</u>
FOR COMPLICATIONS IN REGARD TO THE BABY				
Inflammation of Eyes	...	...	29	Still Birth ... 4
Feebleness	...	...	3	Other Causes ... 37
				<u>73</u>
				<u>337</u>

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

Illness of Mother	...	...	...	50
Defects of lactation	...	...	...	247
Other causes	...	...	...	47
				<u>344</u>
Total	...	...	...	<u>344</u>

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 71. All 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

Despite the fact that a Working Party, set up by the Minister of Health is at present considering the training and functions of Health Visitors, there have been notable developments in the scope of their work. The British Medical Association took the

initiative in suggesting the desirability of greater co-operation between general practitioners and the health visitors employed by local health authorities. This was cordially accepted by the Croydon division of the B.M.A. and the Local Medical Committee and a letter was therefore sent to all general practitioners in the borough drawing attention to these decisions and expressing the willingness of health visitors to assist individual practitioners in the care of their patients. The letter pointed out that all health visitors in Croydon were State Registered Nurses and also School Nurses and examples of their help might be supervising infant feeding, advising on nursing techniques or diets in cases where the attendance of the District Nurse was not required, giving information regarding a child's behaviour at school, advising the appropriate agency or voluntary organisation for solving a family's social difficulties, or reporting on patients after recovery from a serious illness when routine medical visits were no longer being paid. A booklet issued by the Women's Public Health Officers Association enlarging on the duties of health visitors was enclosed with the letter, together with a list of the health visitors' names and the areas of the borough which they serve. The letter concluded by inviting the doctors to contact the Superintendent Health Visitor, so that the district health visitor concerned could be asked to obtain his direct instructions, or to visit the family and report, as might be requested. This approach appears to have been helpful and there is a growing use of the health visitors by general practitioners. Co-operation which depends on personal contact and mutual confidence requires time for its proper development. We must show by action that our offers of assistance are not merely paper promises and on the whole, I think progress is reasonably satisfactory.

A major difficulty is the relatively high frequency of change of staff as far as the health visitors are concerned, which does tend to impede the building-up of local co-operation in the areas of the borough affected.

Now that physical diseases which kill or cripple children have been largely overcome, the importance of mental and emotional developments are becoming apparent. Health visitors have shown a keen realisation of their responsibilities in this field and a firm resolve to equip themselves with the necessary knowledge to develop such work. Considerable thought has been given to the best method of meeting this challenge and it was finally decided that "in service" training by group discussion methods was likely to be the most effective. In the connection, the advice of the Director of the Child Guidance Clinic was most helpful and it was possible to draw up a scheme in which members of his staff would assist, to commence operating in 1955.

THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS - MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE VISITS ONLY, 1954

Visits Re	1954																				1953																				
	Baker Left 31.5.54	Bird	Blackmore	Brist	Chapman Left 12.9.54	E.M. Collins Com. 15.2.54	Deraney	Early	Eltridge	Elliot	Emm Com. 16.12.54	Gregg Com. 1.4.54	Gripps	Hall	Hawkins Com. 9.8.54	Hinton Left 17.10.54	Left 11.6.54 Com. 11.6.54 Left 30.7.54	Clowell	Lucky	Mayo Com. 1.11.54	Morton	O'Brien Com. 1.7.54	Left 30.11.54 Partridge	Pickering	Rawlings Left 7.5.54	Phosford Com. 3.8.54	Treisman	Thompson	Toner	Tripp	Vince	Widd Left 31.1.54	Weller	Wilson Left 31.3.54	Wilson	Wynne	TOTAL, 1954	TOTAL, 1953			
Infants under 1 year -																																									
First Visits ...	33	101	55	98	142	87	169	72	171	168	6	116	151	60	69	35	22	114	119	14	100	70	99	133	59	59	116	128	97	189	117	-	74	50	139	179	341	3699			
Re-visits ...	88	549	544	531	416	182	525	846	614	508	8	411	611	301	203	615	75	657	599	180	384	354	245	826	120	370	481	571	78	1018	709	60	180	132	622	556	15,171	17,413			
Children 1-2 years -																																									
First Visits ...	2	-	1	6	3	6	68	4	4	6	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	5	11	10	3	-	8	2	-	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	23	184		
Re-visits ...	41	543	410	329	210	88	513	710	424	211	18	236	212	193	90	43	27	484	489	161	408	302	169	379	89	140	217	424	258	656	996	35	40	96	329	12	10,002	11,446			
Children 2-5 years -																																									
First Visits ...	2	-	5	12	2	1	65	-	1	2	-	4	-	-	7	-	-	3	-	3	16	5	-	-	13	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	2	6	23	182	244			
Re-visits ...	233	431	627	685	441	119	586	741	1029	273	27	419	855	381	228	361	72	612	658	178	502	328	330	686	158	310	323	640	349	1187	1312	60	203	195	587	949	17,075	20,506			
Expectant Mothers -																																									
First Visits ...	12	1	47	17	10	-	-	6	11	33	-	41	66	19	26	-	-	31	45	3	27	39	19	15	16	34	9	21	6	129	24	3	9	-	44	54	817	869			
Re-visits ...	-	-	17	3	1	-	-	17	-	9	-	17	14	2	3	-	-	30	-	7	3	-	3	31	1	22	6	19	1	95	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	308	245		
Still Births	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	10	10		
Deaths under 1 year	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	15	22		
Miscellaneous Visits	51	403	302	247	70	45	402	35	98	452	2	48	597	69	20	3	13	58	224	23	440	40	39	19	33	65	82	232	142	32	44	61	45	4	221	80	4,741	4,950			
Ineffective Visits	46	435	441	302	365	275	387	419	111	236	18	369	336	222	244	86	116	291	266	85	578	329	177	543	111	237	239	287	282	136	258	29	107	154	231	411	9,177	10,832			
TOTALS, 1954	548	2463	2458	2230	1658	803	2715	2852	2463	1898	79	1445	2842	1247	892	1143	325	2281	2404	659	2471	1478	1086	2633	608	1243	1474	2329	1214	3450	3466	249	661	635	2180	2269	61,069	-			
TOTALS, 1953	1302	3002	2799	2350	2148	-	2320	3197	2329	1716	-	-	3497	3000	-	2034	-	2474	2386	-	2546	-	992	2507	1565	-	1681	2529	5080	3473	3440	3995	1445	2925	2667	2749	-	*70,402			

*Including health visitors who left in 1953
Number of families or households visited during the year. 12,582

INITIATIVE IN IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

A total of 2,856 children came from the following sources:-

Of these, 32 failed to return for completion of the course.

School Children	...	...	...	...	302
Children under 5	...	...	...	...	2,554

Reinforcing injections are now being recommended, just before the child starts school, and again at 10 years of age, i.e. at about 5-yearly intervals. The number of such injections given during the year was 2,373.

The ensuing comparative tables give some further details:-

Year	Children	Completed Treatment	Failed to attend for completion of Course	Reinforcing Injections
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
1953	2646	2634	12	1775
1954	2856	2824	32	2373

Origin and Source of Children attending

Year	School		Pre-school	
	Total	Per cent	Total	Per cent
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
1953	138	5.2	2508	94.8
1954	302	10.6	2554	89.4

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

A total of 2,545 children were immunised against whooping cough, comprising 2,474 under school age and 71 school children.

412 children were given reinforcing injections.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALL-POX

A total of 2,003 persons were vaccinated against Small-pox.

	<i>Under 1 year of age</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2 - 4</i>	<i>5 - 14</i>	<i>15 or over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Successful Vaccinations	1562	119	100	61	20	1862
" Re-vaccinations	—	1	9	9	40	59
Insusceptible to Vaccination ...	68	6	1	3	4	82
						2003

DIPHTHERIA

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of children at 31st December, 1954, who had completed a course of Immunisation *at any time before that date* (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1940)

<i>Age at 31.12.54 i.e. Born in Year</i>	<i>Under 1 1954</i>	<i>1 - 4 1953 - 1950</i>	<i>5 - 9 1949 - 1945</i>	<i>10 - 14 1944 - 1940</i>	<i>Under 15 Total</i>
Last complete course of in- jections (whether primary or booster					
A. 1950 - 1954	173	9,475	6,692	1,856	18,196
B. 1949 or earlier	—	—	8,260	13,365	21,625
C. Estimated mid- year child population	3,420	14,080	36,700		54,200
Immunity Index 100 A/C	5.06	67.29	82.21		73.47

AMBULANCE SERVICE

To the Medical Officer of Health

I submit the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Croydon Ambulance Service, for the year ended 31st December, 1954.

During the year the Service was called upon to deal with 95,254 patients, which necessitated 43,358 journeys and a mileage of 421,684. This mileage shows an increase of 2.3% over that for 1953 (412,178).

The following vehicles were delivered during the year:-

- 1 Bedford Utilecon
- 1 Daimler Ambulance
- 1 Bedford 30 Seater coach for M.D. children

and vehicles from this Service were disposed of as under:-

- 2 Albions (Ex R.A.F.)
- 1 Morris (Ex R.N.)
- 1 Armstrong Ambulance
- 2 Humber Hawk Sitting Case Cars

Thus, with the exception of two Hillman Minx sitting-case cars and two Humber Pullman Ambulances which it is hoped will be replaced in 1955, the fleet of Ambulance Service Vehicles is relatively new, and in consequence the maintenance has not been quite the same problem as in previous years.

Eighteen vehicles were fitted with radio-telephony in mid-year, and after a period spent in familiarisation, has proved of inestimable value, with one incident clearly standing out as an illustration, i.e. the accident at Croydon Gas Works, Purley Way on 22nd November, 1954 when two men lost their lives due to fumes from the coke hoppers. On this occasion it was possible to direct 7 ambulances to the scene and for them to arrive in a matter of minutes, which could possibly have been of vital importance. But the various times in which radio-telephony has been useful in the re-direction of vehicles is too numerous to itemise, and it is sufficient to say that not only has it justified the expense of installation for the reasons quoted, but it is to be anticipated that a general overall saving in mileage, petrol, etc., will be the eventual outcome.

Two members of this Service were presented with Royal Humane Society Certificates on the recommendation of the Police for their work of resuscitation on the case of coal-gas poisoning.

List of Serviceable Vehicles at 31st December, 1954

Six Humber Pullman Ambulances
 One Austin Ambulance
 Six Daimler Ambulances
 Two Bedford Sitting Case Vehicles
 Two Bedford Coaches (for Mental Defectives)
 Four Bedford Utilecon Sitting Case Vehicles
 Two Hillman Minx Sitting Case Cars
 One Austin Breakdown Vehicle

Classifications of Journeys, Patients and Mileage.

	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
Health Service Removals ...	70,822	36,551	357,999
Mental Defectives ...	20,046	819	24,204
Spastic Children (St. Margaret's)	921	396	3,152
Accidents ...	3,465	3,312	16,560
Abortive ...	-	267	1,335
Occupational School Meals	-	200	1,800
Gas and Air Analgesia ...	-	914	7,649
Hospitals (Conveying Drs. etc.)	-	306	3,153
Parks (Conveying First Aid Equip.)	-	28	261
Vehicles to Repair Depots, Testing etc. ...	-	218	1,090
Service Requirements (Oxygen, visiting Sub-Stns, etc.)	-	143	715
Pay Round ...	-	52	624
	<u>95,254</u>	<u>43,206</u>	<u>418,542</u>

Vehicles on Loan to Other Depts.

Sanitary (FVB 793) ...	27	991
Civil Defence (DVB 344) ...	125	2,151
TOTALS ...	<u>95,254</u>	<u>43,358</u>

15,718 cases were conveyed to Hospitals, etc., outside the Borough boundary, and on these journeys 133,505 miles were travelled. It should be noted that on the Annual Report for 1953 the number of cases was appreciably less. This is due to classifying the round trip as one case and not two which has been done for 1954.

Home Accidents (Children)	...	...	...	...	335
(Adults)	...	...	...	...	387
Miscellaneous Accidents (Children)	...	...	...	...	70
(Adults)	...	...	...	...	154
Recreational Accidents (Children)	...	...	...	...	53
(Adults)	...	...	...	...	71
School Accidents	...	...	...	...	177
Street Accidents (Children)	...	...	...	...	178
(Adults)	...	...	...	...	702
Work Accidents	...	...	...	...	320
Home Illness (Children)	...	...	...	...	32
(Adults)	...	...	...	...	168
Street Illness (Children)	...	...	...	...	12
(Adults)	...	...	...	...	508
Work Illness	...	...	...	...	66
Attempted Suicide	...	...	...	...	21
Suicide	...	...	...	...	15
Common Assault	...	...	...	...	43
					<hr/> 3,312

The number of Volunteers available for training at 31st December was 291, composed of 198 females and 93 males. This figure shows an increase of 90 since my last Annual Report. An average of 130 Volunteers was maintained during each week of training.

An intensive First Aid Course was given in January by the St. John Ambulance Association and in the following month an examination was held in which 53 Volunteers entered and I am pleased to say all passed. A new First Aid Course will shortly be starting in which 70 Volunteers will be taking part plus 16 who will be requalifying.

The number of personnel under driving instruction is 12, and one of these will be taking the Driving Test on 3rd February. The number of qualified drivers is now 42.

The number of Instructors is 12, an increase of 4, the number of Volunteers who have moved from the borough is 2, and the number of resignations is 4.

A. L. HILL,
Chief Officer

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, 50 cases were dealt with, 34 women, 12 men, 3 women with babies and 1 child. 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	...	...	...	...	255
Bed Rests	...	...	...	...	177
Mackintosh Sheets	...	...	...	...	252
Feeding Cups	...	...	...	...	12
Wheel Chairs	...	...	...	...	24
Commodes	...	...	...	...	10
Crutches, pairs	...	...	...	...	2
Air Cushions	...	...	...	...	249
Bed Cradles	...	...	...	...	26
Urinals	...	...	...	...	93
Air Beds	...	...	...	...	11
Dunlopillo Mattresses	...	...	...	...	2
Bed Pulley	...	...	...	...	1
Bed Tables	...	...	...	...	2
Draw Sheets	...	...	...	...	79

DOMESTIC HELPS

This service continued in great demand and an analysis of applications during the year shows the following percentages:-

Maternity Cases	...	...	...	20.76
Sickness (including Tuberculosis	...	...	...	79.24
3.89)	...	...	...

(1) Number of Home Helps - January 1st
and December 31st, 1954:-

(a) Full-time	...	...	12
(b) Part-time	...	...	129

(2) Number of new applications:-

(a) Maternity	... ..	413
(b) Sickness	... ..	969
(c) Sick Room Helpe	... ..	3

(3) Number of applications met:-

(a) Maternity	... ..	267
(b) Tuberculosis	... ..	50
(c) Chronic Sick (including aged and infirm)	... ..	501
(d) Others (including sick room helpers)	... ..	468

(4) Number of cases attended during year 2135

(5) Average duration of services given:-

(a) Maternity	... ..	12 days
(b) Sickness (acute cases)	... ..	10-21 days

(6) Amount recovered for services ... £4,972

(7) Rate of remuneration of "Helps" at 31.12.54 was
2s. 8½d. per hour.**HEALTH PROPAGANDA**

The general policy of concentrating on advice to mothers by doctors, health visitors and home nurses was continued. Copies of "Better Health" were distributed as in the past at Infant Welfare Clinics and elsewhere. Poster sites continued to show the Central Council for Health Education posters.

The question of education to promote the early treatment of cancer was reconsidered, bearing in mind the decision of the Health Committee that only in regard to certain types of cancer was such propaganda likely to be effective. Accordingly, all the Women's organisations in the borough were again approached and asked if they would accept a lecture to their members on "What We can do about Cancer". This would have been a repetition of the lecture given by Mr. Donaldson, to selected members of all the women's organisations in Croydon. A negative result was achieved, except three replies indicating that members might attend a lecture arranged centrally, or for some other society. An arrangement was made therefore, to repeat this lecture during 1955 at the Health Department and all women's organisations were so informed. As a matter of interest, when it was held in March 1955, eight ladies only attended.

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 Clerk. 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 13 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 and three 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 1954, are as follows:-

(a) Certified and admitted to Warlingham Park Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	75
(b) Admitted to Warlingham Park Hospital as voluntary patients	...	...	...	...	...	46
(c) Removed to Mayday Hospital under Detention Order	...	...	...	...	...	423
(d) Admitted to Warlingham Park Hospital as temporary patients	...	...	...	...	...	-
(e) Investigated and no action taken	...	...	...	...	...	136
(f) Urgency Orders	...	...	...	...	...	-
						<hr/> 680 <hr/>

Under the Mental Deficiency Act.

Number of known Mentally Defective Patients in the Borough:-

	1953	1954
Under 5 years	45	64
Aged 5-16 years	108	120
Over 16 years	567	550
<i>Total</i>	<u>720</u>	<u>734</u>

Compared with 1953 the cases show an increase of 14.

4 Institution patients have died in hospital.

The cases are distributed as follows:-

In Certified Institutions	305
In Approved Homes	4
On Licence from Institutions	35
Under Statutory supervision at home	291
Under Guardianship	58
In Mental Hospitals	11
Observation cases	30
In "Place of Safety"	-
	<u>734</u>

During the year the Certifying Medical Officers made examinations and paid visits to the number of 100 cases. The Mental Deficiency Visitors paid 3,911 visits. 24 new cases were examined during 1954 and certified as mentally defective. 10 of these cases were recommended for the Occupation Centre and 10 were placed under statutory supervision. 4 were recommended for institutional care.

During 1954, 26 cases were dealt with as follows:-

	1953	1954
Sent to Certified Institutions ...	18	15
Placed under Guardianship ...	1	-
Sent to Warlingham Park Hospital	1	1

Varying Orders:

(a) Change of Guardian ...	2	2
(b) From one Institution to another	4	-
(c) From Guardianship to Institution	2	1
(d) Institution to Guardianship	1	-
(e) Orders closed	4	7

36 Orders were renewed during the year, 18 of which were Guardianship.

28 children were admitted to the Occupation Centre during 1954. 13 left or were excluded.

There were 17 cases awaiting vacancies in Institutions on the 31st December, 1954.

There were 58 cases under Statutory Guardianship, 30 of these under the care of relatives, and 28 with Guardians who are not relatives. 4 males are at work.

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

There are 30 cases on licence from Institutions (10 males and 20 females).

Report on the Occupation Centre, January-December, 1954.

Number on Register, January	...	...	58
" " " " December	...	...	66
Number of Admissions	...	...	21
Number left or excluded	...	...	13
Average attendance per session	...	...	54
Times open, Morning-Afternoon	...	...	403
Total attendance for year	...	...	21,752

I am indebted to Miss Cooney, supervisor of the Occupation Centre, for the following report:-

"The patients attending the Centre are divided into groups according to age and ability, i.e. Nursery - Intermediate - Adult Male and Female. In January 1954 the Centre opened with 58 patients on roll. At the end of December the number was 66.

In January the patients and staff attended a Party given by the N.A.P.B.C.

Miss Gavin, Inspector - Board of Control, visited the Centre in April for routine inspection.

The N.A.P.B.C. gave the patients an outing in June to Sunbury Court.

The Annual Sale of Work was held at the beginning of December. Proceeds from the Sale amounted to £32.0.0. The sales for the year amounted to £51.4.1.

The Christmas Party took place on December 21st with the usual Tree, Tea and Presents.

48 Students visited the Centre during the year".

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

I beg to submit a report for the year ending 31st December, 1954, of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors and other officers under my control.

On the 1st July the Ministry of Food ceased to control the slaughtering of animals and the distribution of butchers' meat, but no difficulty was experienced locally in maintaining a fresh meat supply as arrangements had already been made for slaughtering to continue at the Public Abattoir. The Council and the "trade" co-operated to such good effect that supplies of freshly killed meat were readily available and were in fact on sale from a newly established Market, within the Abattoir, immediately after the Ministry control ceased. One cannot leave this subject of meat supplies without complimenting the firms controlling the various wholesale meat markets in the Borough on the speed and efficiency of their re-establishment. These changes put much extra work on the Department but one felt the results were well worth the extra time and effort involved.

On the 31st August the Housing Repairs and Rents Act came into operation and this necessitated a survey, by my staff, of some thousands of houses in the Borough with a view to determining the number to be included in a return, to be sent to the Minister of Housing and Local Government, of unfit properties suitable for clearance. Another part of this Act dealt with the granting of certificates of disrepair, the inspections for which had to be made by the Sanitary Inspectors. Up to the end of the year 210 had been applied for, of which 172 were issued.

In spite of the above "extra" duties it will be seen from the body of the report that there has been little diminution in the amount and variety of work undertaken by the staff in matters of environmental health and I take this opportunity to thank them for the loyal and conscientious assistance they have given me during the year under review.

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	3,926
Houses inspected where zymotic diseases have occurred ...	259
" " " following applications for certificates ...	
of disrepair	210
Inspections of underground rooms	17
Special inspections in connection with the Housing Survey ...	2,227
Houses inspected for overcrowding conditions	135
Reinspections of work outstanding on housing notices ...	10,236
Number of visits regarding infectious diseases	1,265
" " " " " food poisoning	816
Inspections of drainage work during repair	3,400
House drains tested with smoke and colour - routine and complaint	1,934
House drains tested with smoke (on written application) ...	15
House drains tested with smoke during repair	160
" " " " " water during repair	120
Inspections of cesspools and earth closets	45
" " " schools and school sanitary conveniences ...	59
" " " public conveniences	172
" " " verminous premises	112
" " " ponds and ditches	95
" " " yards, stables and passages	310
" " " theatres, cinemas, halls etc.	142
" " " pig styes	104
" " " tents, vans and similar structures	77
" " " knackers yards	25
Visits regarding smoke abatement	1,481
Inspections of swimming baths	17
" " " wells	4
" " " gathering grounds of water supply	38
" " " gipsy encampments, camps, fairs etc.	93
" " " offices	16
" " " rivers and streams for pollutions	351
Food and Drugs Acts: food and drugs samples taken ...	333
" " " " milk samples taken	297
Milk (Special Designations) Orders: samples taken ...	349
Ice cream samples taken	231
Samples taken of fertilisers and feeding stuffs	9
" " " " swimming baths water	42
" " " " drinking water	287
" " " " subsoil water	26
" " " " from rivers, streams etc.	35
" " " " of rag flock and other filling materials ...	17
" " " " sundry specimens (food poisoning etc.) ...	29
Inspections of butchers premises	769
" " " meat premises (wholesale)	1,023
" " " horseflesh premises	16
" " " poultry and game dealers premises	330
" " " fishmongers premises	185
" " " fried fish premises	71
" " " grocers premises	1,287
" " " fruiterers and greengrocers premises	238
" " " bakers premises - including bakehouses	322
" " " dairies	54
" " " milk shops	40
" " " general shops and their premises	25
" " " premises where cooked meats etc. are prepared or sold	61
" " " confectioners premises	264
" " " confectionery manufacturers premises	31

Inspections of cafes, snack bars, canteens, hotels and their kitchens	...	...	...	...	629
" " " school kitchens and serveries	...	...	...	...	139
" " " hospital kitchens	...	...	...	...	21
" " " ice cream manufacturers premises	...	...	...	...	49
" " " vendors premises	...	...	...	...	273
" " " barrows and carts	...	...	...	...	13
" " " markets (day inspections)	...	...	...	...	84
" " " " (weekend inspections)	...	...	...	...	50
" " " barrows, other than in markets	...	...	...	...	160
" " " imported foods at Aerodromes	...	...	...	...	10
" " " other food premises not enumerated above	...	...	...	...	109
" " " premises where offensive trades are conducted	...	...	...	...	20
" " " factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	600
" " " " without mechanical power	...	...	...	...	78
" " " works of building and engineering	...	...	...	...	78
" " " outworkers premises	...	...	...	...	179
Visits to employers of outworkers	...	...	...	...	28
Inspections of shops (under Shops Acts)	...	...	...	...	1,361
Special early closing, evening and Sunday trading patrols of shops	...	...	...	...	889
Appointments kept with owners, builders etc.	...	...	...	...	3,052
Investigation of complaints other than housing matters	...	...	...	...	1,671
Reinspections of works outstanding (other than houses)	...	...	...	...	6,499
Inspections under Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	...	...	...	...	12
" " " Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	327
" " " Pets Act	...	...	...	...	49
" " " Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	...	...	...	...	46
" " " Pharmacy and Poisons Act	...	...	...	...	124
Sundry inspections and visits	...	...	...	...	3,549
Visits regarding rats and mice infestations	...	...	...	...	9,169
Informal Notices outstanding 31.12.53	...	...	...	...	1,355
" " " served	...	...	...	...	3,179
" " " complied	...	...	...	...	2,999
Number of Informal Notices referred for Statutory Orders	...	...	...	...	352
Informal Notices outstanding 31.12.54	...	...	...	...	1,183
Statutory Notices outstanding 31.12.53	...	...	...	...	330
" " " served	...	...	...	...	756
" " " complied	...	...	...	...	787
" " " outstanding 31.12.54	...	...	...	...	299
Total number of callers and complaints received at the office	...	...	...	...	6,817
Total number of letters received at the office	...	...	...	...	6,510

Nuisances, Infringements of Acts, Byelaws, Regulations or Orders, ascertained by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1954 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	...	...	...	...	386
Conditions causing dampness:					
Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	578
Defective window frames	...	...	...	...	380
Defective walls, etc.	...	...	...	...	539
Want of efficient damp-proof course	...	...	...	...	73
Defective gutters and downspouts	...	...	...	...	437
Other structural defects:					
Defective plaster	...	...	...	...	490
Cleansing and redecoration required	...	...	...	...	138
Defective floors and stairs	...	...	...	...	298
Insufficient ventilation under floor	...	...	...	...	93
Defective brickwork, sills, lintels, chimneys	...	...	...	...	252
Defective stoves and fireplaces and flues	...	...	...	...	116

Defective drains, sanitary fittings, etc.:

Defective sinks and waste pipes	145
Defective w.c.'s	330
Defective drainage	309
Stoppages in drains	240
Defective water services and tanks	48

Domestic nuisances:

Want of cleanliness	33
Verminous conditions	27

Other nuisances and infringements:

Offensive accumulations	60
Overcrowding	48
Sundry nuisances or defects	264
Particulars not inserted in Rent Book (Housing Act)	38

(2) INFRINGEMENTS OF CROYDON CORPORATION ACT, 1924

Food cupboards defective or required	24
---	----

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

Structural defects in shops and stores	85
Cleansing or repair of walls and ceilings	195
Cleansing or repair of floors, utensils, fixtures, etc.	115
Insufficient or defective sink accommodation and water supply	19
Insufficient lighting or ventilation	7
Defective drainage	38
W.C. accom. - Insufficient	17
" " Repair or cleansing required	42
" " Artificial light required	8
" " Want of intervening ventilated space	7
Cloakroom accommodation required or defective	7
Overalls required or dirty	10
Ablutions - Wash basins required	28
" " Hot water supplies required	52
" " Soap and towels required	14
Food improperly stored	68
Food store - Required or defective	25
" " Animals kept in	5
Accumulation in yards or stores	17
Offal and refuse bins uncovered or defective	31
Yard paving defective	18
Vehicles - dirty or defective	8

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

Defective Yard Paving	95
Want of a sanitary dustbin	95
Public Urinals - defective or dirty	11

(5) INSPECTION OF AMUSEMENT HOUSES

Defective sanitary fittings	6
W.C. defective and dirty	10

(6) KEEPING OF ANIMALS

Nuisances arising from the keeping of animals	5
--	---

(7) SMOKE ABATEMENT

Nuisances observed	12
---------------------------	----

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) | 3,926 |
| (b) Number of inspections and re-inspections made for the purpose | 14,162 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses included under the sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 | - |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | - |
| (3) Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous and injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | - |
| (4) 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. | 2,471 |

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	2,094
--	-------

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 | 318 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices- | |
| (a) By owners | 316 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | 56 |

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 | 373 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices- | |
| (a) By owners | 182 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | 169 |

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 | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... | ... | ... | - |

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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | - |

E.—Proceedings under Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1953:—

- | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|---|

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 35,780. The receipts and expenditure for the past 5 years have been as follows:—

		Receipts			Expenditure		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
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
1953	...	2,674	0	0	3,711	0	0
1954	...	2,584	0	0	4,142	0	0

Houses - Sanitary Certificates

House drains and sanitary fittings are tested and examined on request, at a fee. During the year 15 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

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Factories:-			
With Mechanical Power ...	600	89	-
Without Mechanical Power	78	15	-
Other Premises	78	4	-
Outworkers and Employers of outworkers	207	1	-
<i>Total</i>	963	109	-

Defects Found

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of Defects</i>		<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>		
Want of Cleanliness ...	24	21	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation	3	3	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences				
(a) Insufficient ...	15	14	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or Defective ...	40	35	-	-
(c) Not Separate for Sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers)	50	45	1	-
<i>Total ...</i>	132	118	1	-

Home Work

Lists of home workers, or outworkers as they are termed, are sent in twice yearly, and this year contained the names of 126 workers resident in the Borough. 179 visits were paid to outworkers.

Nature of Employment of Outworkers on the Register, 31st December, 1954

Nature of Work	Number Employed	Outwork in Infected Premises	Outwork in Unsatisfactory Premises	Remarks
Making, Cleaning, Altering and Repairing Wearing Apparel	87	—	—	—
Upholstery Work	—	—	—	—
Other Classes of Work	39	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	126	—	—	—

Inspection of Schools

These are inspected with particular reference to sanitary accommodation including washing facilities. During the year 59 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. The health and comfort of those employed is safeguarded in the matter of shop ventilation, lighting, warming, washing facilities, facilities for taking meals and suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation, and action has been taken in the cases where these fell short of requirements. 1,361 inspections were made under the Shops Acts, and the infringements found were as follows:-

Hours of Closing	25
Hours of employment of staff	1
Provision of means of heating	12
Insufficient W.C. accommodation	6
Want of washing facilities	3

Defective W.C. accommodation	...	...	12
Defective walls, floors, ceiling, etc.	...	...	10
Defective and insufficient lighting	...	...	7
Want of seating accommodation	...	...	6
Notices to be exhibited or amended	...	...	286

DRAINAGE

During the year there was no lessening of work in this branch of the department's duties. Some 3,400 visits of inspection were made to underground drains in course of repair. Of 373 Statutory Orders served, 169 had to be done in default of the owners.

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 446 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. Appropriate action was taken where pollution was observed.

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.

73 such observations were carried out and in 12 instances black smoke was emitted for more than the statutory limit. The Managements were immediately interviewed and informed of the offence and advised. In two cases it became necessary to serve Statutory notices to abate smoke nuisances.

AMUSEMENT HOUSES

142 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	...	...	...	9,372 articles
" Formalin Gas	...	...	...	6,796 "
" " Spray	...	...	...	1,034 "
Total	...	...	...	<u>17,202</u> "

In addition, 777 articles were destroyed on request.

During the year the disinfection of bedding following cases of scarlet fever was discontinued.

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 1954, 676 articles were disinfected, the receipts amounting to £42. 11. 9d.

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

1,462 rooms at 764 houses, hospital wards, clinics and crèches.

1,261 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 2 adults and 45 children were cleansed of verminous conditions and 4 adults and 4 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 17. In addition, 292 applications were made for the retention of names on the list for a further period of 12 months. 8 infringements of the Act were found.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

12 inspections of premises where fertilisers and feeding stuffs were sold, were carried out during 1954.

During the year the undermentioned samples were taken:-

Fertilisers	...	...	...	6
Feeding Stuffs	...	...	...	3

These were all reported on as complying 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 1954, 17 samples of various fillings, as listed below were taken. All of these samples conformed with the requirements of the Regulations made under the Act:-

Article	No. of Samples
Black Flock	2
Washed Flock	8
Cotton Felt	2
Woollen Mixture Felt ...	2
Cotton Millpuff	1
Kapok	1
Coir Fibre	1

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

16 premises were licensed for the purpose of keeping Pet Shops. During the year 49 inspections were made and there were no infringements of the conditions, specified in the licences.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Suspected swine fever was notified from 3 premises during the year. These and 1 notified from the slaughterhouses were confirmed and appropriate action was taken in conjunction with the Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to provide against the spread of the disease.

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. 2 ratcatchers, officially designated rodent operatives, are employed to deal with such complaints.

During the year, 1,537 private dwellings were inspected following complaints and in 982 instances infestation was confirmed and dealt with by the rodent operatives. In 47 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. 123 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. 33 infestations at such premises were dealt with 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.

FOOD SUPPLY

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

The following table shows the distribution of trades among the 3,350 premises in the Borough at which food is known to be sold, manufactured or stored:-

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	66
Bakers Shops	...	...	...	...	115
Sugar Confectioners	...	...	...	...	539
Cafes, Restaurants, Snack Bars and Eating Houses and Kitchens	...	...	...	...	476
Works and Club Canteens	...	...	...	...	256
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	152
Off Licences	...	...	...	...	65
Grocers	...	...	...	...	626
Butchers	...	...	...	...	204
Chemists	...	...	...	...	86
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	361
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	88
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	49
Milk Distributors and Dairies	...	...	...	...	70
Premises from which Roundsmen and Mobile Shops operate	...	...	...	...	32
Stalls in Markets	...	...	...	...	92
Food Manufactories	...	...	...	...	22
Other food premises not enumerated above	...	...	...	...	51
					<u>3,350</u>

Of the above premises 813 are registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, as follows:-

Retail sale of ice-cream	...	...	614
Manufacturers of ice-cream	...	...	5
Preparation or manufacture for sale of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	...	...	194

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

Cotton Felt	...	2
Woolen Mixture Felt	...	2
Cotton Millpuff	...	1
Kapok	...	1
Coir Fibre	...	1

Butchers	1,808	Ice-Cream Vendors	
Bakers and Bakehouses	322	and Manufacturers ...	335
Confectioners ...	295	Greengrocers	238
Fishmongers ...	185	Grocers	1,287
Fried Fish Shops ...	71	Stalls and Rounds other	
Poultry and Game		than in Markets ...	160
Dealers	330	Catering Establishments	1,311
Cooked Meat Preparation Premises ...	61	General Shops	25
		Miscellaneous	109
			<u>6,537</u>

In addition to the above, Croydon Airport was visited on 10 occasions to inspect foodstuffs arriving by air from the Continent. Such foodstuffs included Kosher Sausage, Gouda Cheese, Butter and Delicacies. 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 1954:-

Articles	Weight in lbs.		
	Diseased	Unsound	Total
Beef	25826	3696	29522
Veal	314	-	314
Mutton	2005	164	2169
Pork	9983	288	10271
Offal	46275	203	46478
Sundry Foodstuffs	-	11105	11105
Canned, bottled and packeted goods	-	41109	41109
	84403	56565	140968

Disposal of Condemned Foodstuffs

The Meat was condemned at either the Public Abattoir, Wholesale Meat Depots or at shops supplied therefrom and was disposed of by the Corporation. Some of the condemned foods are processed for industrial use and the remainder are destroyed.

No. Samples Taken	Satisfied	Satisfied
11	1	11

MEAT INSPECTION

During the year the Ministry of Food ceased to control the slaughter of livestock for human consumption. Parliament decreed that Local Authorities should satisfy themselves that sufficient slaughtering facilities were made available for the use of traders to maintain a supply of fresh meat. The Corporation after consultation with the trade leased the Public Abattoirs to Contractors whom they, and the trade, considered were best able to supply the needs of the Borough in the way of freshly killed meat. During the year there has been an increase in the number of animals slaughtered of 40% over the 1953 figure. A 100% inspection has been maintained by the Corporation Meat Inspectors of the following:-

<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
5,774	831	1,646	16,491	106	13,810	38,658

The result of these inspections was as follows:-

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	<i>Cattle exclud- ing Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Goats</i>
Number killed	5,774	831	1,646	16,491	13,810	106
Number inspected	5,774	831	1,646	16,491	13,810	106
All Diseases except Tuberculosis						
Whole carcasses condemned	NIL	5	2	7	57	NIL
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,061	267	4	1,322	784	NIL
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	35.7	32.73	.36	8.06	6.1	NIL
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	13	8	NIL	NIL	1	NIL
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	331	163	NIL	NIL	235	NIL
Percentage inspected affected with Tuberculosis	5.9	20.57	NIL	NIL	1.7	NIL

The District Sanitary Inspectors, all qualified Meat Inspectors, inspect meat at the 7 wholesale Meat Depots in the Borough, as well as that exposed for sale in the butcher's shops.

MILK SUPPLY

During the year 94 inspections were made of dairies and milk-shops.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

The following licences were granted during the year:-

Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"	53
Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised" -	
(a) Dealers' (Pasteurisers') Licences ...	3
(b) Dealers' Licences	62
Licences to use the designation "Sterilised" -	
Dealers' Licences	97
Dealers' Supplementary Licences to use the designation -	
(a) Tuberculin Tested	8
(b) Sterilised	8
(c) Pasteurised	8

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	12
Tuberculin-Tested Pasteurised Milk ...	26
Pasteurised Milk	307
Sterilised Milk	4

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		
12	1	11

<i>Tuberculin-Tested Pasteurised Milk</i>	<i>Methylene Blue Test</i>		<i>Phosphatase Test</i>	
No. Samples Taken	Not Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Satisfied
26	—	26	—	26

<i>Pasteurised Milk</i>				
No. Samples Taken	<i>Methylene Blue Test</i>		<i>Phosphatase Test</i>	
	Not Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Satisfied
307	1	306	4	303

<i>Sterilised Milk</i>		
No. Samples Taken	<i>Turbidity Test</i>	
	Not Satisfied	Satisfied
4	NIL	4

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF ICE CREAM

231 samples were taken, the results being as under:-

Grade	No. of Samples
1	181
2	34
3	8
4	8

Out of a total of 231 samples taken, 16 (6.9 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

9 samples were taken from local manufacturers and were found to comply with the standard.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

During the year 297 samples of milk and 333 other samples were taken.

Summary of Samples

During 1954 samples were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst as follows:-

Samples of	Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prose- cutions	Convic- tions
Ammoniated Tinc. of Quinine ...	1	—	1	—	—
Apricots, tinned ...	5	5	—	—	—
Artificial Colour ...	1	1	—	—	—
Aspro ...	1	1	—	—	—
Beans, baked in Tom. Sauce ...	5	5	—	—	—
Beer ...	9	9	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ...	1	1	—	—	—
Biscuits ...	3	3	—	—	—
Blackcurrants, tinned ...	1	1	—	—	—
Black Pudding ...	1	1	—	—	—
Blancmange Powder ...	1	1	—	—	—
Bread ...	8	7	1	—	—
Bread Crumbs ...	2	2	—	—	—
Bread rolls ...	1	1	—	—	—
Brawn ...	1	1	—	—	—
Butter ...	5	4	1	—	—
Cakes ...	6	6	—	—	—
Cake and Pudding Mixture ...	3	3	—	—	—
Calamine Lotion B.P. ...	1	—	1	—	—
Camphorated Oil ...	1	1	—	—	—
Castor Oil ...	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese ...	4	4	—	—	—
Cheese Straws ...	1	1	—	—	—
Chemical Food B.P. ...	1	—	1	—	—
Cherries, tinned ...	2	2	—	—	—
Chicken Rissoles ...	1	1	—	—	—
Chocolate drink ...	2	2	—	—	—
Cinnamon Tablets ...	1	1	—	—	—
Cocoa ...	2	2	—	—	—
Coconut - desiccated ...	2	2	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil Capsules ...	1	—	1	—	—
Cod liver Oil Emulsion ...	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee-ground ...	3	3	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory essence ...	2	2	—	—	—
Cooking fat ...	3	3	—	—	—
Cooking fat - Vegetarian ...	2	2	—	—	—
Cordial ...	5	5	—	—	—
Cornflakes ...	1	1	—	—	—
Cream ...	4	4	—	—	—
Cream - tinned ...	1	1	—	—	—
Crab - dressed ...	1	1	—	—	—
Currants ...	2	2	—	—	—
Custard Powder ...	3	3	—	—	—
Dessert Powder ...	1	1	—	—	—
Dessert Caramel ...	1	1	—	—	—
Dripping ...	2	2	—	—	—
Essences - Flavouring ...	3	3	—	—	—

(continued on next page)

<i>Samples of</i>	<i>Total Samples</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Not Genuine</i>	<i>Prose- cutions</i>	<i>Convic- tions</i>
Farinoca ...	1	1	-	-	-
Fat-compound ...	1	1	-	-	-
Fish cakes ...	2	2	-	-	-
Flour, self-raising ...	3	3	-	-	-
Gees Linctus ...	2	2	-	-	-
Gin ...	7	7	-	-	-
Glauber Salts ...	1	1	-	-	-
Grapefruit, tinned ...	1	1	-	-	-
Gravy Powder ...	1	1	-	-	-
Ground Nut Oil ...	1	1	-	-	-
Halibut Oil Capsules ...	1	1	-	-	-
Hog Fat ...	1	1	-	-	-
Honey ...	1	1	-	-	-
Ice Cream ...	10	10	-	-	-
Ice Lolly ...	9	9	-	-	-
Ice Lolly, milk and cream ...	3	3	-	-	-
Iodine, resublimed ...	1	1	-	-	-
Iodine, Tincture of ...	1	1	-	-	-
Ketchup, tomato ...	1	1	-	-	-
Lard ...	1	1	-	-	-
Lemonade Powder ...	1	1	-	-	-
Liquid paraffin ...	1	1	-	-	-
Loganberries, tinned ...	1	1	-	-	-
Luncheon meat ...	6	6	-	-	-
Macaroni ...	1	1	-	-	-
Margarine ...	4	4	-	-	-
Margarine with butter ...	2	2	-	-	-
Marmalade ...	5	4	1	-	-
Marzipan ...	2	2	-	-	-
Meat, raw ...	1	1	-	-	-
Milk ...	294	272	22	-	-
Milk, Channel Island ...	3	3	-	-	-
Milk, evaporated ...	1	1	-	-	-
Mustard, French ...	1	1	-	-	-
Mustard, mixture ...	1	1	-	-	-
Olives ...	1	1	-	-	-
Olive Oil ...	1	1	-	-	-
Oranges ...	4	4	-	-	-
Orange Drink ...	2	2	-	-	-
Paste, fish ...	2	2	-	-	-
Paste, meat ...	4	4	-	-	-
Peaches, sliced, tinned ...	1	1	-	-	-
Peanuts ...	4	4	-	-	-
Peas, tinned ...	2	2	-	-	-
Peel ...	1	1	-	-	-
Pepper ...	2	2	-	-	-
Pickles ...	3	3	-	-	-
Pilchards, tinned ...	2	2	-	-	-
Pineapple, tinned ...	3	2	1	-	-
Pineapple, Preserve ...	1	1	-	-	-
Port ...	1	-	1	1	1
Rennet, essence ...	1	1	-	-	-
Rice ...	2	2	-	-	-
Rhubarb, tinned ...	1	1	-	-	-
Rum ...	6	6	-	-	-
Sago ...	1	1	-	-	-
Sauce ...	2	2	-	-	-
Saveloys ...	1	1	-	-	-
Sausage, beef ...	6	6	-	-	-
Sausage, pork ...	15	12	3	1	1
Sausage Meat, beef ...	1	1	-	-	-

(continued on next page)

Samples of	Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prose- cutions	Convic- tions
Sausage Meat, pork	1	1	—	—	—
Semolina	1	1	—	—	—
Soup, cream	2	2	—	—	—
Soya Flour	1	—	1	1	1
Spice, pickling	1	1	—	—	—
Sponge mixture	4	4	—	—	—
Steak and gravy, tinned	1	—	1	—	—
Steak pudding	1	—	1	—	—
Stomach Powder	1	1	—	—	—
Strawberries in Syrup	1	—	1	—	—
Suet, beef, shredded	3	2	1	—	—
Sugar	2	2	—	—	—
Sugar, demerara	3	3	—	—	—
Sulphur ointment	1	1	—	—	—
Sultanas	1	1	—	—	—
Sweets	20	20	—	—	—
Tea	5	5	—	—	—
Tomatoes, tinned	1	1	—	—	—
Tomato Juice, tinned	3	1	2	—	—
Tongue	1	1	—	—	—
Tuna, tinned	1	1	—	—	—
Veal and egg loaf	1	1	—	—	—
Vinegar	1	1	—	—	—
Vitamin A Capsules	1	1	—	—	—
Walnuts, pickled	1	1	—	—	—
Whisky	9	9	—	—	—
Wine	5	5	—	—	—
Witch Hazel	1	1	—	—	—
Yeast Extract	1	1	—	—	—
Yoghourt	1	1	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment	1	1	—	—	—
	<u>630</u>	<u>589</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

Result of Analysis of Milk Samples

Solids not Fat (Legal standard is 8.5%)

8.11	8.12	8.18	8.21	8.29	8.32	8.33	8.34	8.37		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
8.38	8.41	8.45	8.47	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1
1	1	1	1	32	46	66	78	44	12	3

Milk Fat (Legal standard is 5%)

2.53	2.60	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1
1	1	6	20	41	59	38	50	35	27	12	3	1

(Excluding South Devon and Channel Islands milks)

South Devon and Channel Islands Milks

Solids not Fat (Legal standard is 8.5%)

8.8	9.1
2	1

Milk Fat (Legal standard is 4%)

4.7	5.0
2	1

Average composition of Milk Samples

Milk (excluding South Devon and Channel Island Milks)

Solids not Fat	...	...	...	...	...	8.72
Milk Fat	...	...	...	...	...	3.58

South Devon and Channel Island Milk

Solids not Fat	...	...	...	...	...	8.9
Milk Fat	...	...	...	...	...	4.8

Total number Milk Samples 297

(continued on next page)

The samples of milk for analysis were obtained as follows:

Taken on Milk Rounds	...	...	...	210
" at Dairies	...	...	...	63
" at Institutions	...	...	...	18
" at Local Farms	...	...	...	4
" at Schools	...	...	...	2
				<hr/> 297

DETAILS OF NON-GENUINE SAMPLES TAKEN

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Deficiency	Remarks
Ammoniated Tinc. of Quinine	Contained only 0.65% W/V of ammonia whereas the B.P. Codex for the ammonia content in ammoniated tinc. of quinine is 0.90 to 1.05% W/V. The sample was deficient in ammonia to the extent of 28%.	Remainder of stock withdrawn from sale.
Bread	Consisted of bread contaminated with carbonaceous matter.	Producer advised regarding improvement of baking methods.
Butter	Contained 16.5% of water whereas the maximum proportion permitted is 16.0%.	Packers requested to take necessary measures to prevent recurrence.
Calamine Lotion B.P.	The composition of calamine lotion has been altered in the current B.P. so as to include proportions of Bentonite and Liquified Phenol. This article was not of the substance or quality prescribed by the B.P.	The composition of this article indicated that it had been prepared to the formula for calamine lotion given in the B.P. 1948. The article being from old stock the Retailer's attention was drawn to the circumstance and the stock was withdrawn from sale.
Chemical Food B.P.	The current B.P. (1953) does not include Chemical Food and this article was not correctly described as B.P.	It was found that the article was from old stock and the retailer's attention was drawn to this circumstance.
Cod Liver Oil Capsules	33% deficient in Vit. A of the amount claimed on the label.	Manufacturers informed. Exhaustive enquiries failed to account for deficiency. No further stock available.

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Deficiency	Remarks
Marmalade (Grape-fruit)	Contents had a distinct metallic taste particularly where the marmalade was close to the metal of the can. Can considerably blown.	Consignment was surrendered and destroyed
Milk		
Sample No. 527	1% deficient in milk solids other than milk fat.	Hortvet tests showed these were apparently natural deficiencies:- subsequent samples proved satisfactory.
" " 528	" " " " "	
" " 534	" " " " "	
" " 536	4% deficient in milk solids other than milk fat.	
" " 485	Contained 5% of added water.	Full investigations have been made. Samples taken in course of delivery to the vendor, and subsequent samples have been found genuine.
" " 592	Contained 4% of added water.	The freezing point confirmed the presence of added water. Further samples were taken and found to be satisfactory.
" " 324	1% deficient in milk solids other than milk fat.	The freezing point was consistent with but did not necessarily indicate the presence of a small proportion of added water.
" " 512	2% deficient in milk solids other than milk fat.	" " "
" " 514	Slightly deficient in milk solids other than milk fat.	The freezing point did not indicate the presence of added water.
" " 517	1% deficient in milk solids other than milk fat.	The freezing point was consistent with but did not necessarily indicate the presence of a small proportion of added water.
" " 336	3% deficient in milk solids other than milk fat.	The freezing point did not necessarily indicate the presence of added water

In all the above instances the distributors were informed and requested to check their supplies. Further samples taken were found to be satisfactory.

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Deficiency	Remarks
Milk (cont.) Sample No. 9	13% deficient in milk fat and 2% deficient in milk solids other than fat.	These samples were part of a consignment. The average milk fats and solids did not of the consignment indicate was within the legal standards.
" " 10	Slightly deficient in milk solids other than milk fat.	
" " 12	15% deficient in milk fat and 2% deficient in milk solids other than fat.	
" " 160	Contained in an unclean bottle	The vendor was given an official warning.
" " 161	" " " " " " " "	
" " 162	" " " " " " " "	
" " 164	" " " " " " " "	
" " 166	" " " " " " " "	
" " 168	Contained in an unclean bottle and the milk was contaminated with dried up milk residue mould growth and green algal growth.	
" " 169	Contained in an unclean bottle and the milk was contaminated with dried up milk residue and mould growth.	
" " 170	Contained in an unclean bottle and the milk was contaminated with dried up milk residue and mould growth.	
Pineapple, slices	Not of ordinary commercial quality both slices and syrup being abnormally dark in colour.	The stock from which this sample was taken was examined, the contents of all other tins examined were found to be of a normal composition. The Importer's attention was drawn to the circumstance.
Port	Consisted of water coloured with caramel.	Vendor prosecuted - Conviction recorded but Court of the opinion "that it is inexpedient to inflict punishment".
Sausage, Pork	Contained only 30% of meat instead of a minimum of 65%.	Manufacturers prosecuted - convicted and fined £2.
Sausage, Pork (Preserved)	Contained only 55% of meat instead of a minimum of 65%, and contained 560 ppm of sulphur dioxide instead of a maximum of 450 ppm.	Vendor warned
Sausage, Pork (Preserved)	Contained only 60% of meat instead of a maximum of 65%.	Vendor warned
Soya Flour	The sample was rancid and quite unfit for human consumption.	Vendor prosecuted - convicted and fined £5 with £3.3s.0d. costs.

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Deficiency	Remarks
Steak and Gravy (Tinned)	The ingredients were specified on the label as beef, flour, edible fat, meat extract, onions, salt, spices, herbs and caramel. The flour and beef were not specified in the correct order of the proportion in which they were used as is required by the Labelling of Food Order.	The Manufacturer was communicated with. He has submitted records from his own Analyst showing satisfactory samples taken from stock.
Strawberries in Syrup	Labelling not satisfactory in that the ingredients were not specified altogether in the order of the proportion in which they were used as is required by the Labelling of Food Order. The statement "Sucre" at the bottom of the label was not explicit and not readily understandable by the purchaser.	Importer undertook to have article relabelled.
Suet, beef, Shredded	Contained 80.2% of beef fat instead of not less than 83%.	Vendor warned.
Tomato Juice (2 Samples)	The tin had been dissolved from the inside surface of the unlacquered cans and its presence had imparted an objectionable metallic taste. The articles were so unpalatable as to render them unfit for human consumption.	The whole stock from which these samples were taken was surrendered and destroyed.

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 -

	Gallons
Corporation Wells 	2,359,457,000
M.W.B. Bulk Supplies 	781,193,000
<i>Total:</i>	<u>3,140,650,000</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.

346 raw water samples and 1060 treated water samples were thus examined bacteriologically during the year by the Chemist and Bacteriologist on the staff of the Water Undertaking. In addition 13 samples of raw water and 49 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 67 of raw waters and 157 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.

Weekly samples have been submitted to the area Public Health Laboratory, for bacteriological examination. The premises from which the samples are taken are selected to cover each week the different sources of supply to 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	...	...	...	255
Chemical	...	...	...	8

SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND REFUSE COLLECTION

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer, A. F. Holt, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., for the following information:-

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

In 1954 the following tonnages were dealt with:-

House Refuse	...	...	...	59,145 tons
Street Sweepings	...	...	...	3,722 "
Street Markets refuse	...	...	...	1,326 "
				<hr/>
				64,193 "

This was disposed of by Controlled Tipping and two sites were in use during the year, viz. Ballards School and Mitcham Common. The former, at present in use, is being levelled for eventual use as schoolplaying fields.

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 12 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 28 vehicles, including part of the fleet of Refuse Collecting Vehicles, have been running on this gas during 1954, and by this means about 35,000 gallons of petrol were saved.

MISCELLANEOUS

Nursing Homes - Public Health Act, 1936.

	Number of Homes	Number of Beds provided for:-		
		Maternity	Others	Total
Homes registered during the year	1	3	20	23
Homes on the Register at the end of the year	28	39	560	599

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 3 Nurseries which take 2½ to 5-year-olds daily excepting Saturdays, 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 31.12.54	Number of children pro- vided for
Premises	5	107
Daily Minders	21	157

All child-minders are required before registration to show by a satisfactory X-ray of the chest that they are free from pulmonary tuberculosis. Annual re X-rays are also required.

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.

Aircraft and Passenger Arrivals, Croydon Airport.

	Aircraft	Passengers
"Excepted Area"	1,314	5,385
Europe outside Excepted Area ...	234	3,835
Africa, Middle East	8	113
Asia	5	31
	<u>1,561</u>	<u>9,364</u>

Included in the above figures were 1,537 Aliens carried in 411 Aircraft.

CREMATIONS ACT, 1902

During the year 2,166 certificates were completed by the Medical Officer of Health in the capacity of Medical Referee under the above Act.

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES FOR VACCINATION

During the year 901 certificates were dealt with at the office (799 Smallpox, 59 Cholera, 36 T.A.B., 1 Typhus and 6 in respect of general condition of health).

STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

1,018 examinations were made during the year by the Medical Staff of the Department.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

3 cases were dealt with by use of Section 47 of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951. All were aged, infirm ladies. 2 of them aged 78 and 82 were removed to Queen's Hospital, where the one aged 82 died within three weeks and the other stayed in voluntarily and still remained at the end of the year.

The third was a blind lady, who was removed to a Corporation Old People's Hostel and later transferred to hospital.

16 other old people, borderline Section 47 cases were also visited during the year and dealt with as follows:-

Admitted to Queen's Hospital	6
Home Help, Meals on wheels, District Nurse, or other assistance given	5
Home Care by relatives	1
Kept under observation	4
2 Cases pending action involved in a fire overnight	
1 died, 1 admitted to hospital and subsequently sent home	2

BLINDNESS

I am indebted to the Chief Welfare Officer for access to his records regarding newly registered Blind Persons during the twelve months ending December 31st, 1954.

These show that 88 new cases were certified on Forms B.D. 8, including 7 cases of Glaucoma and 39 of Cataract. Surgical treatment was advised in 10 cases and subsequent enquiries showed - operation refused, 5 - operation performed, 2 - admission to hospital being awaited, 2 - patient deceased, 1. In 5 cases where operation was considered of doubtful value, no action had been taken.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

From a strictly practical viewpoint, we may regard them as families making excessive demands on the services of public authorities and voluntary organisations. There is no reason to believe that they are now more numerous than in the past, but with a rising standard of general education and improvement in material well-being, they stand out in greater contrast.

The chief interest of the Health Department is, of course, the children of these families and the effect upon their health, physical and mental, of ignorance, cruelty or neglect. A Joint Circular of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and the Home Office recommended the setting up of co-ordinating machinery in each county and county borough area, as the first step in dealing with children neglected or ill-treated in their own homes. Such a co-ordinating committee convened by the Medical Officer of Health has been meeting in Croydon each month since 1951. During 1954, 61 families were discussed, 32 on one occasion only and 15 at two meetings. The approximate total of "problem" families is indicated by the numbers discussed more frequently, viz: 6 families on 3 occasions, 3 on 4 occasions, 1 on 5 occasions, 3 on 6 occasions and 1 on 9 occasions. These are case conferences of officers only and the Croydon organisations and statutory departments represented include the Marriage Guidance Council, the Association for Moral Welfare, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Guild of Social Service, the Women's Voluntary Services, the Child Guidance Clinic, the Hospital Almoners, the Probation Officers, the National Assistance Board, the Police Force (Women Police) and the Corporation's Housing, Welfare Services, Education, Children's and Health Departments. There seems to be general agreement amongst those attending that these conferences are of great assistance and as

convener, I have been requested to ensure at least a monthly meeting whatever the number of current cases for discussion. As a generalisation, the problem families do not produce many instances of active ill treatment of their children. Indeed, against the gloom of squalor, dirt and apparent neglect, maternal affection is often a shining virtue. It would be unreasonable to expect a mother of very mediocre intelligence and exhausted by a succession of pregnancies, to cope successfully with the care of a large family of which probably four members are under the age of 5 years. Male partners, are frequently unable or unwilling to work, and in some cases, there may be a succession of men involved, who depart leaving the children to the care of the mother or to local or voluntary authorities. There is nothing new in these observations and in former times, they would have been concluded with the reflection "that the poor are always with us". Today, National Assistance benefit and family allowances ensure for any family a regular weekly income, so that the poor are those destitute for want of accommodation. The basic requirements to give some form of stable family life can now be assured if there is a mother with safe tenure of reasonable accommodation. It does seem therefore, that the essential duties of those concerned to prevent family break-up are to safeguard against eviction, to promote the health of the mother and to preserve her presence as the pivot of the family. While this may need the co-operation of many organisations, as far as preventive work is concerned, the main responsibility should rest upon the department providing most domiciliary services. Admission of children to a "home" is required when no practicable alternative exists. It is, however, an indication of failure of the preventive services and it is only right that Welfare and Children's Committees should stress the need to obviate this course whenever possible, but questionable that either should set up a separate organisation for domiciliary preventive work. The members of the Croydon conference on "Neglected Children" have frequently expressed the view that with the effective system of co-ordination operating in the borough, the need is for helpers rather than advisers. It was first thought this could be supplied by a Family Service Unit, but as single cases tend to occur in widely dispersed areas of the borough, this did not seem the answer to the problem. We were also warned that it was extremely difficult to find suitable personnel for this work. On many occasions, the Home Help Service has had to contend with the short-term care of families living

the parents to discuss relatively minor matters of general

in very poor conditions and their success suggested the obvious use of selected members for this purpose. Co-operation between the Health Visiting and Home Help Service and other sections of the department and other Corporation staff engaged on domiciliary duties was already well developed and this extension of their work was generally welcomed. It was decided, other things being equal, to concentrate on families where arrears of rent threatened eviction and whilst the results must be a matter for future report, it does seem likely to be a successful method of approach.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1954

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 Principal School Medical Officer for the year ending December 31st, 1954.

The School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations, 1953, while prescribing a minimum of three medical inspections, during the period of school life, leave to the authority's discretion, the timing of such general examinations and permit additional general inspections, if these are deemed necessary.

For some years now, four general medical inspections during school life have been carried out in Croydon and I remain convinced of their value. When performed properly with skill and care by experienced Medical Officers, they reinforce the efforts of the conscientious and remedy some of the deficiencies of the neglectful parents. The former group, comprising the much greater majority, usually find these medical inspections helpful and reassuring. It is unusual now for gross physical defects to be detected for the first time at school and the main advantage of these examinations is the general survey and the opportunity for the parents to discuss relatively minor matters of general

hygiene or child-parent relationship.

Now that physical disorders have diminished so greatly in frequency, the mental and emotional development of the children become all the more important. In this connection, much thought has been given to the alteration of the existing Croydon system of examining children as 'Entrants', '8-year olds', 'Primary leavers', and 'Final Leavers'. To have three examinations of the Primary and one only of the Secondary School group appears out of balance and there are strong reasons for recommending the third examination to be of 'Secondary Entrants'. Attention has been drawn, however, to particular problems which arise in the 'Primary Leavers', apparently in relation to the common entrance examination. Parental anxiety is communicated to the children and words of guidance at this stage may be of immediate help and prevent future difficulties. However, parental reaction to the failure of a child to obtain a Grammar School place appears to be an attitude with which Head Teachers of Secondary Modern Schools are required to contend. On balance, it would seem in the best interests of the child that the third medical examination should take place on entry to the Secondary School, so that parents, teachers and doctors may combine to ensure that the child obtains the maximum possible benefit from the vital years of Secondary School education.

Recorded defects ascertained at routine medical inspections follow the pattern of previous years. Respiratory infections such as the common cold or a specific communicable disease, such as measles, or as an indeterminate illness, to which no other name than "upper respiratory tract infection" can be affixed, remain an unsolved problem of our present day society. The Primary School Entrants soon show evidence of their repeated encounters with new infections by enlargement of lymph tissues in the nose and throat, which are recorded under defects of these regions. Like the immature mind, the body also has its lessons to learn for which time and patience are essential. It is often necessary to advise against surgical intervention during the early years of school life in opposition to parental pressure for some drastic action to end their child's continuous series of minor respiratory infections. Unfortunately, no practicable system of air sterilisation of classrooms has been produced to lessen these risks. Good nutrition, and general fitness are not certain safeguards, but aid resistance and speed recovery. While we must consider special action for the dangerous illnesses, for example, diphtheria or poliomyelitis, for the troublesome but relatively

minor infections, we can only continue to advise general measures of the avoidance of overcrowding of classrooms, a high standard of domestic cleanliness in school buildings, and heating and ventilation which permit adequate air changes even in the winter months.

With regard to particular infectious diseases, scarlet fever reappeared in the school which gave difficulties in 1953, but to a much lesser degree. A teacher in a private school was found suffering from infectious pulmonary tuberculosis and the usual steps were taken to examine all other members of staff and child contacts. In contrast with previous investigations, in Corporation maintained schools, secondary cases were found. When the Corporation adopted the recommendations of the Joint Tuberculosis Council, I wrote to all private schools in the Borough, suggesting that they might wish to adopt these recommendations for their own staff. Obviously, however, there are difficulties in their arranging for X-ray examinations of impending applicants, if a Mass X-ray Unit does not happen to be operating at the time in some part of the Borough. The Corporation have therefore, resolved that the Health Department shall afford to private schools facilities for X-raying the chests of new entrants before they actually take up their duties.

As regards handicapped children, endeavour was made to diagnose deafness or partial deafness as early as possible in infant life. The School Nurses, who are also Health Visitors, were informed of the possibility and need to identify children with hearing defects before the age of one year, as it is believed that treatment at this stage may enable the child to learn to speak in the normal manner. An additional whole-time Speech Therapist was appointed during the year under review, but unfortunately, resigned owing to ill health within three months. Her appointment demonstrated the inadequacy of the premises at present available for this service and plans for a proper treatment centre were approved to be provided early in 1955. Arrangements were made for an Orthopaedic Surgeon and a Specialist in Physical Medicine, who advise the Special School for Spastics, to attend once a term at the Corporation's Day School for Handicapped Children. At this School, a new physiotherapy room and rearranged medical treatment rooms were provided during the year under review.

Provision for the education of all types of handicapped children was adequate, with the exception of places in residential schools for educationally subnormal children. Steps were

taken to arrange for places in new schools being built for this purpose by adjoining education authorities.

The Principal School Dental Officer deals with the continuing difficulties of this service and our conviction that the provision of new premises will assist greatly despite the persisting lack of dental surgeons.

Finally, my thanks are due to the Members of the Education Committee, who are always anxious to provide the best practicable facilities for the children and to the Members of the Department for their advice and application to routine duties.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

*Medical Officers	...	...	9 (including 1 part-time)
*Dental Officers	...	...	8 (including 3 part-time)
*Physiotherapists	...	...	2
Speech Therapists	...	...	3 (including 2 part-time)
*School Nurses	...	...	30 (including S.H.V. and Deputy)
*Dental Attendants	...	...	6

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

PARTICULARS OF CLINICS HELD

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

Clinic	Address
Minor Ailments	Lodge Road, Broad Green, Croydon (Daily, Monday to Saturday, a.m.); Ashburton School (Mondays and Thursdays only, 9 a.m.); Rockmount School (Mondays and Thursdays only, 9 a.m.); Duppas School, Goodwin Road, Waddon (Daily, Monday to Friday, a.m.); Wolsey Crescent, 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.
Speech Defects	33 St. James' Road, Broad Green, Croydon and at Salcot Crescent, New Addington.

**RETURN OF ATTENDANCE IN MAINTAINED PRIMARY, MODERN, CENTRAL,
TECHNICAL AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS 1954**

<i>School</i>	<i>Average No. on Register</i>	<i>Average Attend- ance</i>	<i>Average Attend- ance per cent.</i>	<i>Average 1953 Attend- ance per cent.</i>
COUNCIL PRIMARY SCHOOLS				
Ashburton Junior Mixed	585	552	94.3	94.0
Ashburton Infants	278	259	93.1	90.3
Benson Junior Mixed and Infants	580	544	93.8	92.6
Beulah Junior Boys	446	420	94.2	93.1
Beulah Junior Girls	368	348	94.6	92.0
Beulah Infants	210	183	87.1	89.9
Cypress Junior Mixed	236	220	92.8	90.2
Cypress Infants	160	142	88.8	
Davidson Infants	260	239	91.9	90.8
Duppas Junior Mixed and Infants	454	410	90.3	87.3
Ecclesbourne Junior Boys ...	297	273	91.9	91.7
Ecclesbourne Infants	192	178	92.8	90.4
Elmwood Junior Boys	310	286	92.3	92.7
Elmwood Junior Girls	329	301	91.5	90.6
Elmwood Infants	284	252	88.7	86.8
Fairchildes Junior Mixed ...	306	279	91.1	84.5
Fairchildes Infants	430	378	87.9	
Gilbert Scott Junior Mixed ...	493	462	93.2	93.1
Gilbert Scott Infants	256	235	91.8	91.7
Gonville Junior Mixed and Infants	480	450	93.7	89.4
Howard Junior Mixed and Infants	521	484	92.9	92.3
Ingram Infants	198	178	89.9	86.4
Kensington Avenue Junior Mixed and Infants	613	571	93.1	91.3
Kingsley Junior Mixed	504	457	90.7	90.9
Kingsley Infants	347	290	83.5(G.I.)	85.9
Monks Orchard Junior Mixed and Infants	415	389	93.7	91.5
Overbury Infants and Junior Mixed	481	431	89.6	85.4
Norbury Manor Junior Mixed ...	478	450	94.1	92.8
Norbury Manor Infants	265	239	90.1	89.7
Oval Junior Mixed	456	426	93.4	93.0
Oval Infants	192	172	89.6	87.8
Portland Infants	258	240	93.0	89.1
Purley Oaks Senior and Junior Mixed	588	542		91.3
Purley Oaks Infants	199	182	91.5	87.1
Rockmount Junior Mixed	374	352	94.1	94.0
Rockmount Infants	192	174	90.6	84.6
Rowdown Junior Mixed	310	285	91.9	
Rowdown Infants	316	278	87.9	
South Norwood Junior Boys ...	342	319	93.3	91.9
South Norwood Junior Girls ...	333	308	92.5	92.5
South Norwood Infants	301	265	88.0	85.1
St. Peter's Junior Mixed and Infants	375	346	92.2	89.2
Spring Park Junior Mixed	447	422	94.4	92.1
Spring Park Infants	217	198	91.2	
Sydenham Junior Boys	331	309	93.9	91.5
Sydenham Junior Girls and Infants	380	340	89.4	90.6
Waddon Infants	214	173	80.8(C.P.)	92.4
West Thornton Junior Boys ...	214	202	93.9	92.7
West Thornton Junior Girls ...	198	186	93.9	93.2
West Thornton Infants	242	223	92.1	89.1
Whitehorse Manor Junior Girls	292	272	93.1	90.3
Whitehorse Infants	269	237	88.1	86.6

(table continued on next page)

School				Average No. on Register	Average Attend- ance	Average Attend- ance per cent.	Average 1953 Attend- ance per cent.
Winterbourne Junior Boys	...	...	...	417	394	94.9	92.9
Winterbourne Junior Girls	...	...	...	453	428	94.5	94.0
Winterbourne Infants	...	...	...	355	302	85.1	82.9
Wolsey Junior Mixed	...	...	...	625	575	92.0	91.4
Wolsey Infants	...	...	...	329	294	89.3	88.5
Woodside Junior Boys	...	...	...	449	423	94.2	94.1
Woodside Junior Girls	...	...	...	400	376	94.0	92.7
Woodside Infants	...	...	...	316	285	90.1	84.9
TOTALS	...	...	...	21,160	19,428	91.7	90.2

G.I. - General illness

C.P. - Chicken Pox

COUNCIL SECONDARY MODERN SCHOOLS

Ashburton Senior Boys	...	...	...	522	490	93.9	94.0
Ashburton Senior Girls	...	...	...	497	458	92.2	92.1
Davidson Senior Boys	...	...	...	297	277	93.2	92.5
Davidson Senior Girls	...	...	...	163	149	91.4	89.5
Ecclesbourne Senior Girls	...	...	...	269	241	89.6	87.0
Fairchildes Senior Mixed	...	...	...	606	537	88.6	88.6
Ingram Senior Boys	...	...	...	416	383	92.1	91.9
Ingram Senior Girls	...	...	...	278	254	91.4	89.1
John Newnham Senior Mixed	...	...	...	405	378	93.3	92.1
Lanfranc Senior Boys	...	...	...	450	405	90.0	90.2
Lanfranc Senior Girls	...	...	...	614	551	91.3	90.4
Norbury Manor Senior Boys	...	...	...	293	277	94.5	92.2
Norbury Manor Senior Girls	...	...	...	288	270	93.8	92.4
Portland Senior Boys	...	...	...	184	174	94.6	93.4
Portland Senior Girls	...	...	...	221	200	90.5	90.7
Shirley Secondary Modern Mixed	...	...	...	87	83	95.4	
South Croydon Senior Mixed	...	...	...	320	261	81.5 (C.P.)	
Tavistock Senior Boys	...	...	...	431	386	89.5	90.3
Tavistock Senior Girls	...	...	...	408	368	90.2	88.9
Whitehorse Manor Senior Boys	...	...	...	198	178	90.0	91.4
TOTALS	...	...	...	6,947	6,320	90.9	90.6

St. Andrew's Vol. Sec. Mod. Mixed

Our Lady's Vol. Sec. Girls

TOTALS

215	191	88.8	
177	158	89.3	
392	349	89.0	

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

St. Christopher's (E.S.N.)	...	...	...	204	178	87.2	87.2
St. Giles' Delicate and Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	199	169	84.4	83.9
St. Luke's Partially Sighted	...	...	...	28	23	82.2	87.8
TOTALS	...	...	...	431	370	85.8	85.8

<i>School</i>	<i>Average No. on Regis- ter</i>	<i>Average Attend- ance</i>	<i>Average Attend- ance per cent.</i>	<i>Average 1953 Attend- ance per cent.</i>
VOLUNTARY PRIMARY SCHOOLS				
All Saints' Mixed and Infants ...	286	263	91.9	88.7
Christ Church Junior Mixed and Infants	238	214	89.9	90.3
Parish Church Junior Mixed and Infants	463	426	92.0	89.3
St. Joseph's Mixed and Infants...	477	425	89.1	90.4
St. Mark's Junior Mixed and Infants	195	179	91.8	85.3
St. Mary's R.C. (Senior and Junior Mixed)	426	382	89.2	91.0
St. Michael's Infants	166	141	84.9	85.8
Shirley Junior Mixed and Infants (St. John's)	245	230	93.9	88.3
TOTALS	2,496	2,260	90.5	89.1
SELECTIVE CENTRAL SCHOOLS				
Archbishop Tenison's Senior Mixed	297	282	94.9	94.4
Heath Clark Mixed... ..	393	367	92.4	94.8
TOTAL	690	649	94.1	94.6
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS				
Selhurst Boys	580	552	95.1	94.0
Selhurst Girls	536	508	94.7	93.6
John Ruskin Boys... ..	387	369	95.3	95.4
Coloma Girls	535	500	93.4	90.7
Lady Edridge Girls	396	378	95.5	95.9
TOTALS	2,434	2,307	94.7	93.8
TECHNICAL SCHOOLS				
Stanley Technical Boys... ..	281	269	95.7	98.9
Croydon Secondary Technical ...	252	235	93.2	94.6
TOTALS	533	504	94.5	96.9
SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS				
Council Primary	21,160	19,428	91.7	90.2
Voluntary Primary	2,496	2,260	90.5	89.1
Council Secondary Modern ...	6,947	6,320	90.9	90.6
Voluntary Secondary Modern ...	392	349	89.0	89.0
Grammar	2,434	2,307	94.7	93.8
Central	690	649	94.0	
Technical... ..	533	504	94.5	96.9
Specials	431	370	85.8	85.8
TOTALS	35,083	32,187	91.7	90.5
Crosfield Nursery	42	37	88.0	88.3
Sydenham Junior Boys	331	309	93.9	
Sydenham Junior Girls and Infants	300	340	94.4	
Waddon Infants	214	179	80.8	
West Thornton Junior Boys ...	214	202	95.9	
West Thornton Junior Girls ...	198	186	93.9	
West Thornton Infants	242	225	92.1	
Whitehorse Manor Junior Girls	292	272	93.1	
Whitehorse Infants	269	257	88.1	

Table continued on next page

PARENTS PRESENT 1954

	ENTRANTS				INTERMEDIATE				LEAVERS				8 TO 9 YEARS				TOTAL	
	Number Examined		Parents Present		Number Examined		Parents Present		Number Examined		Parents Present		Number Examined		Parents Present		Number Examined	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Saints ...	17	19	13	15	28	16	17	5	-	-	-	-	23	19	13	13	66	54
Arch. Tenison's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Ashburton ...	43	84	39	77	135	110	96	79	99	171	6	50	49	44	30	40	326	409
Benson ...	28	23	24	22	71	35	60	22	-	-	-	-	95	43	66	40	194	101
Beulah ...	50	66	48	61	227	162	145	125	-	-	-	-	175	64	147	59	452	292
Christ Church	18	10	13	7	4	23	3	19	-	-	-	-	5	7	2	7	27	40
Coloma ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Croydon Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	81	-
Cypress ...	47	65	45	61	48	20	41	15	-	-	-	-	33	27	27	23	128	112
Davidson ...	66	48	55	48	-	-	-	-	95	41	9	12	16	8	14	6	177	107
Duppas ...	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	40	-	-	-	-	60	45	37	33	60	103
Ecclesbourne	48	34	44	32	125	-	72	-	13	82	2	24	68	-	52	-	254	116
Elmwood ...	61	44	56	43	76	66	59	48	-	-	-	-	110	83	87	73	247	193
Fairchildes	66	70	64	68	50	46	28	37	50	69	5	13	44	34	28	15	210	219
Gilbert Scott	60	42	50	37	63	66	38	39	25	-	15	-	51	82	38	65	199	190
Gonville ...	41	23	38	23	32	39	26	22	-	-	-	-	35	33	31	28	108	95
Heath Clark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	20	-	3	-	-	-	-	45	20
Howard ...	25	20	24	20	25	1	17	1	-	-	-	-	59	42	49	38	159	63
Ingram ...	45	35	45	32	-	-	-	-	54	72	8	17	-	-	-	-	99	107
John Newnham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	17	3	4	-	-	-	-	21	17
John Ruskin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kensington	49	50	46	44	74	80	52	57	1	-	1	-	8	64	8	58	132	194
Kingsley ...	68	84	61	69	25	47	13	42	-	-	-	-	62	71	47	48	155	202
Lady Edridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lanfranc ...	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	107	138	12	57	-	-	-	-	-	107	144
Monks Orchard	29	28	27	27	33	39	19	31	-	-	-	-	42	29	37	25	104	96
Norbury Manor	89	82	76	77	72	52	47	39	75	65	8	38	58	66	51	68	294	265
Our Lady ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Oval ...	59	68	52	63	1	48	1	42	3	-	1	-	25	26	19	20	88	142
Overbury ...	-	-	-	-	20	31	13	22	-	-	-	-	19	19	7	17	39	50
Parish Church	26	32	23	32	41	33	20	20	-	-	-	-	30	32	21	23	97	97
Portland ...	46	39	40	37	-	-	-	-	33	68	9	21	54	57	24	51	133	164
Purley Oaks	34	41	29	38	46	32	17	23	23	29	6	11	51	49	41	44	154	151
Rockmount ...	51	57	49	50	57	37	33	33	-	-	-	-	41	62	37	53	149	156
Rowdown ...	83	89	77	79	25	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	89
St. Andrew's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	32	9	16	-	-	-	-	35	32
St. Joseph's	36	42	30	32	36	40	12	14	-	-	-	-	74	61	45	24	146	143
St. Mark's ...	16	22	12	18	-	15	-	10	-	-	-	-	9	24	6	20	25	61
St. Mary's R.C.	16	12	9	11	34	19	15	6	14	6	3	1	49	36	25	24	113	73
St. Michael's	48	30	34	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	30
St. Peter's	34	24	18	22	15	30	5	15	-	-	-	-	58	42	31	30	107	96
Selhurst Grammar	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	21	86	59	14	45	-	-	-	-	86	88
Shirley ...	12	11	7	9	30	23	18	16	-	-	-	-	13	12	7	10	55	46
South Morwood	96	62	86	52	105	137	81	112	-	-	-	-	90	73	48	55	291	272
Spring Park	15	25	15	24	40	49	29	37	2	-	-	-	79	46	65	42	136	120
Stanley Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	83	-
Sydenham ...	43	33	41	32	90	24	55	18	-	-	-	-	85	88	49	69	218	145
Tavistock ...	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	120	99	19	46	-	-	-	-	120	102
Waddon ...	19	16	18	13	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	16
West Thornton	34	27	32	23	86	48	56	35	-	-	-	-	30	36	22	30	150	111
Whitehorse ...	63	63	59	55	-	50	-	38	73	-	15	-	-	111	-	96	136	224
Winterbourne	93	109	90	101	87	181	58	125	-	-	-	-	97	140	58	100	277	430
Wolsey ...	23	14	22	14	124	156	89	131	-	-	-	-	85	108	74	88	232	278
Woodside ...	72	69	69	66	152	178	88	144	24	25	11	21	138	117	98	107	386	389
	1769	1712	1580	1561	2077	2029	1343	1485	1179	1110	159	384	2020	1900	1441	1542	7045	6751
	3481		3141		4106		2828		2289		543		3920		2983		13796	

PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS PRESENT AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Entrants	Boys	89.3	} 90.2	68.8
"	...	...	Girls	91.2
Intermediate	Boys	64.7	} 68.9	
"	...	...	Girls	73.2
Leavers	Boys	13.5	} 23.7	
"	...	...	Girls	34.6
Other Ages	Boys	71.3	} 76.1	
8 to 9 years	...	...	Girls	81.2

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS, 1954

Age	Number Exam- ined 1954	Average Height in inches					Average Weight in lbs.				
		1954	1953	1952	1951	1939	1954	1953	1952	1951	1939
BOYS											
5 years	1109	42.7	42.9	43.0	43.0	41.8	42.9	42.5	43.0	42.8	41.5
6 "	494	44.2	44.3	43.8	44.3	43.8	45.2	44.8	44.4	45.4	43.4
7 "	222	47.8	47.4	48.1	47.4	45.3	53.3	52.0	54.4	51.7	47.9
8 "	1018	50.2	49.9	50.0	50.3	49.5	58.6	58.1	58.3	59.4	55.5
9 "	838	51.6	50.9	51.2	51.3	51.2	61.7	61.6	61.8	61.7	58.8
10 "	1016	54.7	55.1	54.9	54.7	52.7	72.2	73.0	72.9	72.6	62.9
11 "	853	55.8	55.5	55.3	55.5	53.7	76.4	75.6	75.3	74.7	68.7
12 "	253	56.5	56.3	56.8	56.6	55.7	79.7	77.1	78.7	78.6	79.9
13 "	15	60.5	60.0	56.7	-	58.4	97.1	90.0	91.0	-	81.6
14 "	409	62.4	63.1	61.8	62.7	59.0	105.6	105.6	104.7	106.2	90.8
15 "	534	63.8	64.1	64.4	64.4	-	112.8	115.6	114.6	115.5	-
16 "	134	66.9	67.7	67.0	67.6	-	129.4	129.8	128.2	134.9	-
17 "	17	66.7	67.2	67.8	69.8	-	126.5	127.2	137.4	146.1	-
GIRLS											
5 years	1067	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	41.2	41.9	41.4	41.5	41.5	39.7
6 "	473	43.8	43.8	43.2	44.1	42.7	45.3	43.4	42.8	43.8	41.4
7 "	241	47.5	46.8	47.6	47.5	44.1	52.4	50.0	52.0	52.7	43.6
8 "	936	49.6	49.7	49.7	49.9	49.9	56.6	56.5	56.9	56.8	54.7
9 "	736	51.0	50.5	51.0	50.8	50.9	60.5	60.4	59.6	59.5	57.6
10 "	1029	54.6	54.6	55.4	54.5	52.1	73.1	73.8	72.5	72.7	62.9
11 "	809	55.9	55.8	55.9	55.8	53.6	77.9	76.5	77.6	76.2	68.3
12 "	298	57.1	57.1	58.0	56.9	56.6	81.9	82.6	86.0	81.5	77.2
13 "	56	61.4	59.8	59.3	60.6	58.8	100.6	96.0	91.8	96.6	85.3
14 "	587	62.2	61.8	62.0	62.4	60.3	109.2	109.0	107.7	110.0	97.9
15 "	368	62.7	62.9	63.0	62.7	62.0	114.0	116.0	112.2	111.3	105.5
16 "	39	63.3	64.7	64.2	64.4	-	121.8	121.9	123.2	125.0	-
17 "	6	63.5	64.9	64.2	64.5	-	116.3	127.4	121.4	125.5	-

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF ROUTINE MEDICAL
INSPECTION, 1954

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	3	2	0.07	4	3	0.10
Uncleanliness -						
Head	-	-	-	-	-	-
Body						
Skin Disease	18	4	0.31	28	12	0.59
Eye Disease -						
Defective Vision	305	15	4.54	304	44	5.15
Squint	38	13	0.72	34	9	0.64
External Eye Trouble	10	-	0.14	12	2	0.21
Ear Disease -						
Deafness... ..	17	23	0.57	16	15	0.46
Otitis Media	10	4	0.20	6	1	0.10
Other Disease	7	5	0.17	5	9	0.21
Nose and Throat -						
Enlarged Tonsils only	40	45	1.21	42	63	1.56
Adenoids only	31	2	0.47	27	5	0.47
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	74	61	1.92	73	44	1.73
Other Conditions	47	15	0.88	27	12	0.59
Enlarged Cervical Glands (not T.B.)	1	4	0.07	1	9	0.15
Dental Defects	71	1	1.02	44	1	0.67
Speech Defects	24	21	0.64	9	11	0.29
Heart and Circulation -						
Organic	10	27	0.53	13	10	0.34
Functional	8	27	0.50	5	22	0.40
Anaemia	1	1	0.03	5	4	0.13
Bronchitis	27	50	1.09	16	27	0.64
Other Non-T.B.	23	36	0.84	9	40	0.72
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	8	0.17	3	1	0.06
Other Tuberculosis	1	1	0.03	2	2	0.06
Nervous System Disorders (including Epilepsy, Chorea, etc.)	10	18	0.40	10	13	0.34
Developmental -						
(a) Hernia	2	1	0.04	3	1	0.06
(b) Other	23	70	1.32	3	3	0.09
Psychological -						
(a) Development... ..	-	3	0.04	3	7	0.15
(b) Stability	3	12	0.21	5	2	0.10
Deformities -						
Flat Feet	115	41	2.21	69	38	1.58
Posture	120	33	2.17	134	34	2.49
Others	63	43	1.50	70	44	1.69
Other Defects and Diseases	62	36	1.39	47	36	1.23
TOTALS ...	1,168	622		1,029	524	

Total Children Examined

7,054

6,751

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.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Normal: 6/6ths or 6/9ths	R	1976	95.2	1946	95.9	1132	96.0	1066	96.0	1950	96.5	1809	95.2	5058	95.9	4821	95.7
	L	1986	95.6	1941	95.7	1119	94.9	1069	96.3	1954	96.7	1815	95.5	5059	95.9	4825	95.8
6/12ths or 6/24ths	R	88	4.2	73	3.6	35	3.0	30	2.7	64	3.2	79	4.2	187	3.5	182	3.6
	L	73	3.5	75	3.7	53	4.5	30	2.7	58	2.9	77	4.1	184	3.5	182	3.6
6/36ths or worse	R	13	0.6	10	0.5	12	1.0	14	1.3	6	0.3	12	0.6	31	0.6	36	0.7
	L	18	0.9	13	0.6	7	0.6	11	1.0	8	0.4	8	0.4	33	0.6	32	0.6

Cost of the School Health Service

The gross cost of the medical, dental and nursing services was £33,668. The expenditure is subject to Education grant.

Cost of Special Schools

Schools maintained by the Council	...	...	£27,699
Other Schools (not maintained by local Education Authorities)	...	...	5,752
Adjustments with other authorities in respect of Special Schools, at rate cost	...	...	2,128
			<u>£35,579</u>

With the exception of the £2,128 calculated at Rate Cost, the above expenditure is subject to Education grant.

Cost of Milk and Meals

Meals and Milk cost £209,140. Income from payment for meals was £102,741, making a net cost of £106,399, on which grant is paid of 100 per cent. on approved expenditure.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1954
(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	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.2
Pulmonary System	4.3	2.8	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	2.6	1.9	2.5	1.6
Skin Disease ...	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0
Defects of Nose and Throat ...	15.1	14.2	5.3	5.0	0.7	2.2	7.2	9.6	7.5	8.1
Enlarged Cervical Glands ...	3.8	2.3	2.3	0.2	0.8	—	3.4	3.2	2.7	2.1
Squint ...	2.2	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.4	2.5	0.6	1.0	0.9
External Eye Disease	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Defective Vision	0.5	0.3	6.7	5.5	5.0	6.8	5.6	8.2	4.5	5.2
Defective Hearing and other Ear Defects ...	1.8	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9
Speech Defects	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3
Dental Disease (more than four decayed)	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.5
Dull and Backward	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Malnutrition ...	4.5	3.9	7.7	3.8	1.3	2.4	3.1	3.7	3.4	3.6
Nervous System	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.4
Deformities ...	9.2	7.2	9.1	7.3	2.8	8.4	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.5
Developmental— Hernia ...	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other ...	1.6	—	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.1	1.4	0.1
Psychological— Developmental	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	—	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Stability ...	0.6	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Other Defects ...	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.6

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) ... 67,628

Number of children inspected (subsequent inspections)	1,974
Number of children found unclean (first inspection) (526 occasions of infestation)	303
Number of occasions in which children found unclean (subsequent inspections)	144

At the primary inspections vermin were found in 25 and nits alone in 501 children. On these inspections 0.9 per cent. of the children showed evidence of infestation as against 1.8 in 1953.

57 children attended the Cleansing Station for treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE

Contacts among school children kept under supervision during 1954: -

Number of cases under observation at beginning of 1954	152
Number of cases added during year	none
Number of cases discharged from observation during the year	24
Number of cases under observation at the end of 1954	128
Number of cases of Notified Tuberculosis -	
Pulmonary	9
Non-Pulmonary	4

Taking the total child population at 39,083, the pulmonary tuberculosis incidence rate per 100,000 was 23.3, and the non-pulmonary incidence rate 10.2. There were no deaths from tuberculosis.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

Child population, 39,083.

Number of deaths 11, which is equal to a death-rate of 0.28 per 1,000.

The deaths were due to:

Acute Encephalitis	1
Cardiac Conditions	4
Chronic Nephritis	2
Schilder's Disease	1
Leukaemia	1
Tonsil and Adenoidectomy (Misadventure)...	1
Road Accident	1

TREATMENT

The Work of the School Clinics

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCES

	1954	1953	Increase or Decrease
Minor Ailments and Verruca Clinics ...	10581	11151	- 570
Inspection Clinic	2040	2391	- 351
Dental Clinics	24833	26633	-1800
Remedial Exercises Clinic	6515	7388	- 873
	43969	47563	-3594

The Minor Ailments Clinics

At the Lodge Road Clinic 1,059 defects involved 4,222 attendances, while at the subsidiary Clinics held at Ashburton School 252 defects, 1,768 attendances; at Duppas School 391 defects, 2,735 attendances; at Rockmount School 131 defects, 1,143 attendances; and at Wolsey School 164 defects, 713 attendances.

Complaint	1954			1953		
	Cases	Attendances	Average No. of Attendances per case	Cases	Attendances	Average No. of Attendances per case
Ringworm	2	7	3.5	12	24	2.0
Scabies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impetigo	35	229	6.5	26	148	5.7
Other Skin Diseases	20	53	2.7	40	131	3.3
Otorrhoea and other						
Ear defects	108	549	5.1	116	428	3.7
External Eye Disease	187	556	3.0	211	653	3.1
Miscellaneous	1645	10087	6.1	1669	9767	5.9
	1997	11481	5.8	2074	11151	5.4

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

NAME OF SCHOOL	School Population	Measles	German Measles	Whooping Cough	Chicken Pox	Mumps	Scabies	Impetigo	Body Ringworm	Scalp	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Polio-myelitis	Jaundice	Conjunctivitis	Sore Throat	Indefinite Sickness	Enteric Group	Erysipelas	Vermin	Meningococcal Infection	TOTALS
All Saints ...	286	2	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Archbp. Tenison ...	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Ashburton ...	1882	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19
Benson ...	580	2	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Beulah ...	1024	1	-	6	30	6	-	2	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	54
Christchurch ...	238	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	16
Coloma ...	535	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Crossfield Nursery	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Croydon Art ...	265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Croydon High ...	879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Croydon Technical...	252	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cypress ...	396	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Davidson ...	720	-	-	5	16	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	37
Duppas ...	454	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Ecclesbourne ...	768	-	1	6	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	51
Elmwood ...	923	-	1	14	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	37
Fairchildes ...	1342	-	1	9	3	33	-	2	-	-	-	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	75
Gilbert Scott ...	749	-	-	17	8	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Gonville ...	480	-	1	1	22	13	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Heath Clark ...	393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Howard ...	521	-	-	11	52	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	73
Ingram ...	892	-	-	13	32	3	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	61
John Mewham ...	405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
John Ruskin ...	387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kensington Avenue...	613	-	-	6	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	19
Kingsley ...	851	-	1	12	61	8	-	5	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	98
Lady Edridge ...	396	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lanfranc ...	1064	-	-	-	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	20
Monks Orchard ...	415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Norbury Manor ...	1324	-	-	10	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Old Palace ...	403	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Our Lady's Convent	477	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oval ...	648	-	-	2	8	31	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Overbury ...	481	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8
Parish Church ...	463	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Portland ...	663	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Purley Oaks ...	787	-	-	2	32	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Rockmount ...	566	1	-	10	5	12	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	35
Rowdown ...	626	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
St. Andrew's ...	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
St. Christopher's ...	204	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
St. Giles' ...	199	-	-	8	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
St. Joseph's ...	477	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
St. Luke's ...	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Mark's ...	195	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
St. Mary's R.C. ...	426	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6
St. Michael's ...	166	1	-	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21
St. Peter's ...	375	-	1	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Selhurst Grammar ...	1116	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Shirley(St. John's)	332	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
South Croydon ...	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
South Norwood ...	976	-	1	4	48	52	-	-	1	-	-	8	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	156
Spring Park ...	664	-	-	1	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Stanley Technical	281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sydenham ...	711	-	-	1	18	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	30
Tavistock ...	839	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	20
Waddon ...	214	-	1	3	52	5	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
West Thornton ...	654	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	16
Whitehorse Manor ...	759	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	21
Whitgift Grammar ...	890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitgift Middle ...	556	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winterbourne ...	1225	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	35	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Wolsey ...	954	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	10
Woodside ...	1265	-	-	2	3	1	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
TOTALS ...		9	9	175	481	196	-	42	2	3	-	313	77	2	-	1	2	5	1	-	74	6	1398

CHIEF CAUSES OF EXCLUSIONS FROM SCHOOL

Condition	Exclusions during 1954	Percentage of total exclusions	Exclusions during 1953	Percentage of total exclusions
Ringworm	5	0.36	6	0.24
Verminous Conditions	74	5.30	95	3.81
Impetigo	42	3.00	21	0.84
Scabies	—	—	1	0.04
Scarlet Fever	313	22.39	295	11.86
Measles (inc. German)	18	1.29	969	38.95
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	175	12.52	191	7.68
Chicken Pox... ..	481	34.41	588	23.63
Mumps... ..	196	14.02	238	9.57
External Eye Disease	1	0.07	15	0.60
Poliomyelitis	2	0.14	9	0.38
Dysentery	77	5.51	46	1.85
Sore Throat... ..	2	0.14	—	—
Other Causes	12	0.86	14	0.56
	1398	—	2488	—

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

These figures show an increase in Impetigo, Scarlet Fever and Dysentery, whilst the remainder all show a decrease.

School Visits

Visits to School Departments re Cleanliness ...	459
Visits re Scabies... ..	—
Visits re Infectious Disease	48
Visits re Medical Inspections	646
Visits re Medical Preparations	652
All other reasons	585

Home Visits

Concerning defects found at routine medical inspections	1,273
Subsequent visits re defects found at routine medical inspections	282
Visits re special cases	274
Visits re dental cases	14
Visits other than infectious cases	1,037
Visits in connection with infectious cases (including 276 visits concerning uncleanliness)	2,014

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Report of the Principal School Dental Officer, Mr.P.G.Oliver.

The function of this Service is the carrying out of routine inspection and treatment for 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.

Under this aegis 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.

Introduction.

Except for the fact that rather fewer schools could be visited, the above Service has functioned reasonably satisfactorily and treatment has been maintained at approximately the same level as in 1953.

Because of fluctuations in Staff no major expansion has been possible and available resources had largely to be concentrated in improving the position in undermanned areas where fresh arrears of work had become apparent.

Time spent in dealing with 'casuals' continues to be substantial, but the position is far less acute than previously and numbers requiring attention have been reduced to reasonable proportions.

Staffing.

Attempts to obtain candidates for full-time posts have been disappointing and though numerous enquiries have been received regarding part-time employment, the nature and scope of these offers has been so limited as to render them of little practical application. In view of the apparent reawakening of interest shown in the previous year, the position at the moment must be regarded as rather less satisfactory. During the year one full-time and one part-time Officer resigned. To offset this loss one Part-timer has been appointed to the permanent staff and a further Dentist has been re-engaged on part-time work. Including the above, total staff now represents the equivalent of five and a half Full-time Officers.

Building and Maintenance.

As part of a campaign to encourage new comers into the Service a scheme for re-organising and bringing up to date existing Clinics is being systematically carried out. New and up to date lighting has been installed at certain Branch Clinics which will improve working conditions generally. Other items, such as chair upholstery and anaesthetic equipment have received special attention. Substantial progress has been made in redecoration and improving the lay-out at other Surgeries to render them more attractive to patients and staff. Unfortunately, some buildings of the older type are still lacking by modern standards, and recent adaptations must be regarded as a short term measure until newer premises can be obtained.

Construction of the new Dental Centre at Stroud Green has proceeded satisfactorily during recent months and building should be completed in the reasonably near future. Provided the fitting out and equipping can be carried through to schedule, it is hoped that occupation should be possible in the late Spring or early Summer of 1955. The new Centre will be of up-to-date design and include certain new features which will allow a broadening of the scope of treatment. A twin surgery unit has been included for the treatment of school children, expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children. When in full operation ancillary accommodation included will permit regular visits by a Dental Consultant in connection with the Orthodontic Scheme, and a part-time Oral Hygienist. The duties of the latter will be largely of a preventative nature, including advice to mothers and instructions to younger children on care of the teeth and gums. Fuller details regarding the function and aims of the new Centre will be found in the Maternity and Welfare Report. The new premises will serve maintained schools in the Woodside, Shirley and Monks Hill Districts and certain projected schools in adjacent areas.

During the year a Survey of the mouths of children at certain schools in the Borough was carried out by Staff from the Ministry of Health. Details of findings are not at present available as this work forms part of a comprehensive study on the incidence of dental decay in British children, to be the subject of a report to the World Health Organisation.

Inspections.

The number of children on the register at maintained schools within the Borough at the close of 1954 was 35,083. Including an additional 60 free-place scholars at grant assisted schools, this represents a sum total of 35,143.

During the year 75.7 per cent. of the school population were examined compared with 88.4 per cent. in 1953, indicating a reduction of 12.7 per cent. This decline was brought about by loss of staff during the early part of the year and the necessity of concentrating on areas where treatment was outstanding.

According to recent returns some 6,570 children received no examination during 1954, Because of inequalities in staffing certain schools were revisited at approximately 13 months interval, whilst in less fortunate areas this still extends to 18 months.

At those schools visited 26,613 were inspected and 12,961 (48.7 per cent.) referred for treatment, compared with 30,319 inspected and 14,998 (49.4 per cent.) referred in 1953.

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 a mouth is classed as 'healthy' unless the case is actually referred for treatment.

The results obtained from school inspections were as follows:-

Acceptance of Treatment ...	53.6%
Refused Treatment ...	35.5%
Forms <i>Not</i> Returned ...	10.9%

Compared with last year this represents a further fall of 5. per cent. in the acceptance rate, and a total decrease of some 20 per cent. since the peak of 1949. The corresponding figure for 1937 was in the region of 57 per cent.

Acceptance Rate.

The introduction of free treatment for children under the National Health Service has as anticipated had its repercussions on the acceptance rate at School Clinics. The fact that the above decline coincides with areas where private treatment is readily available may therefore be regarded as a natural corollary, and not to any increased neglect on the part of the parents. Provided treatment obtained is of a regular and systematic kind

the new balance between the two services may to this extent turn to the advantage of Local Authority staffs, by allowing them to concentrate more effectively on those for whom the system was primarily designed.

The following Table demonstrates the variations in the acceptance rate during recent years:-

RESULTS OF SCHOOL INSPECTIONS

	1954	1953	1952	1949	1937
No. referred for- Treatment ...	12961	14998	10723	9404	13498
Consents ...	6946: 53.6%	8854: 59%	6867: 64%	6996: 74.4%	7762: 57.5%
(Total Consents including Specials)* ...	(10197: 62.8%)	(12496: 66.1%)	(9727: 71.6%)	(10098: 80.7%)	(10146: 63%)
Refusals ...	4592: 35.5%	4496: 30%	2639: 24.6%	1213: 12.9%	3242: 24%
Forms not returned ...	1423: 10.9%	1648: 11%	1217: 11.4%	1195: 12.7%	2494: 18.5%

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

Arrangements for Treatment.

Of 16,212 Children referred for treatment (including specials) 11,194 (69 per cent.) were treated and 7,824 (42 per cent.) cured completely, compared with 18,640 referred, 11,482 (61.6 per cent.) treated and 8,794 (47.1 per cent.) cured in 1953.

As a result of retirements and fluctuations in staff the total of treatment sessions declined from 2,487 to 2,349. Time devoted to this work by part-time Dentists was also appreciably reduced, and sessions fell from 705 to 404.

The fact that fewer sessions were available has led to some reduction of output; otherwise a reasonable range of treatment was maintained. With minor exceptions delay in carrying out required treatment has not been excessive and call-up has been possible within a couple of months of schools being visited.

From the clinical aspect the standard to be adopted in deciding a line of treatment still appears to present problems for those new to the Service. The simple axiom of attempting the greatest good for the greatest number is in reality difficult to apply without achieving an end result resembling a "lowest common denominator". As a practical compromise existing policy is to provide the highest possible level of attention for those who attend regularly and are likely to benefit from the work.

Where there is evidence of lack of oral hygiene and a relatively poor appreciation of treatment a more "utility" approach is indicated and likely to produce a better dividend. With patients of this latter type attempts at extensive conservation are obviously misplaced, and removal of sepsis and restoration should be the principal aim.

In the field of more specialised work limited progress has been possible in improving technique for dealing with the "fractured incisor" tooth, which presents itself with unfailing regularity. Partial amputations of the pulp have been carried out on several occasions with encouraging results, a periodic check-up on these patients has been instituted to ascertain the permanance of the cure. In suitable cases where pulp vitality seems reasonably assured, restorations of the coronal portion of the tooth by means of acrylic "cap" splints have been employed to improve the aesthetic effect and maintain normal spacing in the arch.

Items of Treatment.

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

	1954	1953
Attendances	24,833	26,633
Treated	11,194	11,482
Re-treated	5,312	5,534
Fillings - Permanent ...	8,667	9,829
Temporary ...	1,740	2,498
No. of Teeth Filled:		
Permanent	8,346	9,403
Temporary	1,702	2,429
Extractions - Permanent ...	2,153	2,230
Temporary ...	10,713	10,640
Gas Administration	5,040	4,998
Local Anaesthetics	787	1,184
Other Operations -		
Permanent	9,196	9,021
Temporary	2,498	2,850
Cases Completed	7,824	8,794

Miscellaneous Operations.

These include:-

	1954	1953
Root treatment in anterior teeth ...	2	13
Removal of nerves under local anaesthetic	2	8
Gingivectomy	1	8
Removal of bone sequestra	5	1
Splints for fractured incisors ...	2	2
Partial pulpotomy	2	3
Number of M.D.s treated	23	24
Dentures inserted	41	47
Denture repairs	15	18
After treatment of sockets, etc. ...	25	19
Removal of impacted and difficult teeth	18	38
Ulcerated Stomatitis (Vincent's infection)	9	10
Cleft Palate	8	1
Application of Penicillin "Cones" ...	26	13
Acrylic caps for Incisor Teeth ...	8	18

Forms from Head Teachers.

The number of forms issued by Head Teachers for emergency treatment was 3,251 compared with 3,642 in 1953.

X-ray Examinations.

The number of cases referred to Mayday Hospital for the above purpose was 210, compared with 240 in 1953.

Orthodontic Service.

Much excellent work continues to be carried out by members of the staff in correcting less complicated irregularities of the teeth and dental arches. Various forms of both "fixed" and "removable" apparatus as well as functional appliances are in use, choice of the above being left as far as possible to the operator. "Serial" extractions are undertaken when deemed advisable to relieve overcrowding and assist a more normal alignment of the teeth. A reasonable liaison exists between Speech and Remedial Exercise Clinics enabling cases to be referred between both departments. Little attention has unfortunately been possible for those with major deformities mentioned in the last Report; when accommodation permits the introduction of a Special Unit under the supervision of a Specialist would materially assist in bringing treatment within easier reach of this class of patient.

The number of sessions devoted to this work was 233 compared with 231 last year.

The following is a summary of treated performed:-

	1954	1953
Cases under Treatment	354	333
New Cases	137	171
Cases Treated by Extraction ...	38	-
Cases Completed	132	131
Attendances	2,747	2,925
Appliances - Fixed	42	38
Removable	181	225

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:-

	1954	1953
Attendances	123	312
New Cases Treated	14	27
Re-treated	46	56
Fillings - Permanent	144	209
Extractions - Permanent	24	43
Temporary	16	6
Other Operations	40	45
"Gas" Cases	13	25
Local Anaesthesia	6	9
Cases Completed	39	51
Dentures Fitted	2	2
Referred X-Ray	2	5

DENTAL DEFECTS

(1) Number of children who were:-

(a) Inspected by Dental Officers:

	Year	Year
	1954	1953
Aged 5 - 6	1,694	1,894
" 6 - 7	2,891	3,879
" 7 - 8	3,826	3,742
" 8 - 9	3,413	2,866
" 9 - 10	2,683	3,060
" 10 - 11	2,867	2,838
" 11 - 12	2,146	2,645
" 12 - 13	1,903	2,221
" 13 - 14	1,618	2,284
" 14 - 15	1,624	2,393
" 15 - 16	1,381	1,767
" 16 up	567	730
Specials	3,210	3,642
	<u>29,823</u>	<u>33,961</u>

	Year	Year
	1954	1953
(2) Number found to require treatment	17,594	19,556
(3) Number referred for treatment	16,212	18,640
(4) Number actually treated	11,194	11,482
(5) Attendances made by children for treatment	24,833	26,633
(6) Half days devoted to:		
Inspection	189	221
Treatment	<u>2,349</u>	<u>2,487</u>
	2,538	2,708
Number of Gas Sessions	329	317
Administrative Sessions	98	86
Orthodontic Sessions	233	231
(7) Fillings -		
Permanent Teeth	8,667	9,829
Temporary Teeth	<u>1,740</u>	<u>2,498</u>
	10,407	12,327

	Year 1954	Year 1953
(8) Teeth Filled -		
Permanent Teeth	8,346	9,403
Temporary Teeth	<u>1,702</u>	<u>2,429</u>
	10,048	11,832
(9) Extractions -		
Permanent Teeth	2,153	2,230
Temporary Teeth	<u>10,713</u>	<u>10,640</u>
	12,866	12,870
(10) Administrations of general anaes- thetics for ex- tractions	5,040	4,998
Administrations of local anaes- thetics for ex- tractions	787	1,184
(11) Other Operations -		
Permanent Teeth	9,196	9,021
Temporary Teeth	<u>2,498</u>	<u>2,850</u>
	11,694	11,871
Attendances per session	10.6	10.6

There have been several very successful Parent-Teacher meetings and 225 parents and friends attended the July Sports Meeting when Mr. Edwards, Mr. Cole, Councillor Cooper, Councillor Edwards and Mrs. Norris were present. Mrs. Cole presented her Coronation Cup to the winner of the highest number of points in the Junior Sports Final.

Again at our Christmas Prize Giving and Party we were very happy to welcome Mr. Edwards and Mrs. Cole, Councillor Cooper and Councillor Edwards, and honoured by Mrs. Cole's presentation of the prizes, particularly of the two special prizes she has given us each year.

We were given great pleasure during the year by the visits of Her Majesty's Inspector of Special Schools, Mr. Parnham, Mr. Woody, H.M.I., and the parties of teachers from the Ministry of Education Course for teachers in Special Schools.

The visits of the Youth Employment Officer and his Staff to meet present scholars, Old Scholars and their parents, have been most helpful; and we are all truly grateful for the unremitting efforts made to place the boys and girls in suitable employment.

In the Summer Vacation the holiday at Home Bay was repeated, when 22 children in the charge of 3 members of the Staff spent a very happy fortnight there, swimming, boating, playing games and making excursions to Canterbury, Dover and many other places.

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 302 together with 2,554 who were given re-inforcing injections.

SPINAL AND OTHER REMEDIAL CLINICS

	1954			1953		
	Attend- ances		Av. att.	Attend- ances		Av. att.
Spinal ...	2,922	487	6.0	2,187	354	6.2
Flat Feet...	2,162	364	5.9	3,427	556	6.2
Breathing	1,431	254	5.6	1,592	313	5.1
	<u>6,515</u>	<u>1,105</u>		<u>7,206</u>	<u>1,223</u>	

365 individual cases were treated and 792 examinations were made by doctor.

(2) Number found to require treatment ...	17,594	19,550
(3) Number referred for treatment ...	16,212	18,640
(4) Number actually treated	11,394	11,482
(5) Attendances made by children for treatment	24,833	26,633
(6) Half days devoted to:		
Inspection	189	221
Treatment	2,369	2,467
	2,558	2,706
Number of Gas Sessions	329	317
Administrative Sessions	96	86
Orthodontic Sessions	233	231
(7) Fillings -		
Permanent Teeth	8,667	9,839
Temporary Teeth	1,740	2,459
	10,407	12,327

ST. GILES' SCHOOL FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED AND DELICATE CHILDREN

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

This year has seen the fulfilment of long-cherished hopes: in the addition of a fine, well equipped Physiotherapy Room; in the conversion of the former Physiotherapy Room into a useful and pleasant Medical Room; and in the provision of specially good wheeled chairs and other aids for the disabled.

Further, there took place the first of conferences to be held each term, in which Spastic children were examined, and their parents advised, by a specialist in the treatment of Cerebral Palsy and by an Orthopaedic Specialist.

Our attached School Medical Officer co-operated, and also present were the Physiotherapist, the Speech Therapist, the School Nursing Sister and the Head Teacher.

It is felt that these conferences are a decided step forward in the co-operation of many services in securing prompt and comprehensive treatment for the children concerned.

Another hope that has been realised this year has been the granting to the school of a second swimming period each week. An average of 32 children and 5 teachers have attended the baths after school on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and the additional training and practice have resulted in the securing of 37 swimming certificates: 14 for 20 yds., 9 for 50 yds., 6 for 100 yds., 6 for 220 yds., and 2 for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. It is notable that several of the certificate winners are quite seriously disabled.

Throughout the year work has progressed steadily in all classes; and boys and girls have again taken part in combined school activities such as the Festival and Carol choir and the Junior Sports Finals.

There have been several very successful Parent-Teacher meetings and 235 parents and friends attended the July Sports Meeting when Alderman and Mrs. Cole, Councillor and Mrs. Cooper, Councillor Edwards and Mrs. Marriott honoured us by their presence; and Mrs. Cole presented her Coronation Cup to the winner of the highest number of individual points, and the John C. Lyell House Cup to Nelson House.

Again at our Christmas Prize Giving and Party we were very happy to welcome Alderman and Mrs. Cole, Councillor Cooper and Councillor Edwards, and honoured by Mrs. Cole's presentation of the prizes, particularly of the two special prizes she has given us each year.

We were given great pleasure during the year by the visits of Her Majesty's Inspector of Special Schools, Mr. Parnham, Mr. Moody, H.M.I., and two parties of teachers from the Ministry of Education Course for teachers in Special Schools.

The visits of the Youth Employment Officer and his Staff to meet present scholars, Old Scholars and their parents, have been most helpful; and we are all truly grateful for the unremitting efforts made to place the boys and girls in suitable employment.

In the Summer Vacation the holiday at Herne Bay was repeated, when 22 children in the charge of 3 members of the Staff spent a very happy fortnight there, swimming, boating, playing games and making excursions to Canterbury, Dover and many other places.

Old Scholars' Meetings have been joyful occasions, when it was rewarding to see how well they are playing their part in the world. Old Scholars now in distant parts, and many in the Services, keep well in touch by letter.

DISABILITIES AND TREATMENT.

There were, in the school 69 children disabled by cerebral palsy, poliomyelitis, tubercular bone disease, spina bifida, skeletal deformity and other causes. 19 children suffered from cardiac disability, and 72 from respiratory diseases. The remainder, 39, are delicate from various causes.

Physiotherapy has been given on 4 days each week; and a Speech Therapist recently appointed, gave treatment on one day per week to certain children.

The Nursing Sister has given other prescribed treatment, dealt with minor ailments, supervised physical welfare, and kept all records of individual progress.

The work of the Male Attendant, particularly in the case of the more disabled boys, has helped us to enlarge the scope, and considerably to improve the routine of medical work.

There have been 20 medical inspections at which a total of 369 children were examined, an average of 18 on each occasion and of 9 parents present.

Parents, Staff and children wish again to express their continued gratitude for the devoted services of Dr. Hegarty.

The Head Teacher desires to record again her thanks to the Medical Officer of Health 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 199

Left for:-

Employment	10
Grammar School	3
Technical School	1
Other vocational training	3
Ordinary Schools	28
Hospital Schools	2
Families emigrated	2
Home Teaching	1

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S SPECIAL EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL SCHOOL

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

During the past year of 1954 steady progress has once again been made in all subjects in spite of staffing trouble throughout the year. As a result of many years of excellent work and the high standard achieved we have been informed by Mr. Goddard, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, that St. Christopher's School has been placed on the Ministry's selected List of Schools for visitors desirous of making a study of this type of child.

We are now happy to report that we now have a full staff of permanent teachers. We welcome to our ranks Messrs. J.M. Thomas and G.F. Doe, and Miss B.F. Wilds. We are very pleased that Mrs. M.B. Gilligan, who came to the school as a Supply Teacher in September, 1953, has now been appointed to the permanent staff.

We would like to place on record our great appreciation of the work that Mr. William P. West has given to this school for the past eighteen years. He was appointed from the Kingsley Senior School on the 31st August, 1936 and retired, with our best wishes, tinged with regret at losing him, on the 21st December, 1954.

Mr. J.H. Powell was appointed Senior Assistant Master on the 31st August, 1954.

Our third Annual Sports Day was carried through with great enthusiasm in the presence of many parents. There was keen competition for the Sports Shield, the Fisher and the Thorne Cups; Andrew House winning the Shield and Fisher Cup, and Patrick House winning the Thorne Cup.

A re-union of old scholars was held in July, and it was very pleasing to see the Hall crowded with such a fine set of young men and women who have made good as a result of the training given them at this school.

Our Eighth Annual Carol Service and Tableaux was once again held in a crowded School Hall.

Our Christmas Party was attended by the Deputy Mayor and Deputy Mayoress, Alderman and Mrs. Cole.

Number attending January 1st, 1954	...	...	...	...	210
" " " December 31st, 1954	...	...	...	...	209
" referred to Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	...	2

Number discharged:

(i) Ineducable and referred to Mental					
	Health Committee	...	...	...	4
(ii) Unfit to work	" " "	...	...	...	2
(iii) Fit to work	" " "	...	...	...	11

CLINIC FOR EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL CHILDREN

300 children were examined during 1954. 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 ...	4
(b) Found to be mentally defective and referred to Local Authority for Statutory Supervision	14
(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 ...	42
(b) Recommended to Residential School ...	2
(c) Referred to Slow Stream in Ordinary Elementary School ...	30
(d) Recommended for re-test ...	30
(e) Deferred for Medical Treatment ...	28
(f) Recommended for St. Giles' ...	2
(g) Recommended Epileptic Colony ...	-
(h) Referred back to Ordinary Elementary School	60
(3) Referred to Child Guidance Clinic ...	18
(4) Examined for other Authorities ...	1
	<hr/>
	237
Mental Tests at St. Christopher's	63
	<hr/>
	300

10 home visits have been paid to Education cases.

ST. LUKE'S PARTIALLY SIGHTED SCHOOL

I am indebted to Mrs. C.E. Davies, the Head Mistress, for the following observations:-

The School is now back in its old building at Winterbourne Road after being at New Addington for nearly three years.

The school syllabus is based on the ophthalmic surgeon's recommendations and no physical exercises are done without his advice. The children are allowed to go swimming and every week a party of children go for instruction to Croydon Public Baths. Because of the children's enthusiasm this has been continued all through the winter.

The sight of several children has improved sufficiently for them to return to ordinary schools. One child went straight from St. Luke's to Wallington Grammar School, one was transferred to Gilbert Scott School and one has returned to a Secondary Modern School.

On Open Day last year, although the school was then at New Addington, nearly all the parents made the long journey to see the school and the work, and all applauded the play given by the Senior Class.

It will be appreciated that all the teaching in a school of this nature is individual, and because of this many of the children are able to obtain employment of a high standard. One boy has been given a five year apprenticeship with an engineering firm, who, because of his educational standard, are paying for him to continue his education at the Polytechnic. Another is employed by an electrical firm who are also paying for his further education at the Polytechnic. One girl is employed at a large departmental store in Croydon. Another girl who started work as a general clerk with a local firm, is now being trained by them for secretarial work.

On the 31st December last the number on roll at this school was 29, of which number more than half were of senior school age.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC		Return of Cases referred by the School Medical Officer to the Education Department, from 1st January 1954 to 31st December 1954	
		1954	1953
Total number referred	
Analysis of the above Cases:-			
Diagnostic only
Current Cases under treatment
Cases Closed - Improved
Cases Closed - Not Improved
Number of children reported during the Calendar Year:			
1954
1953
1952
1951

**HANDICAPPED PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS
OR BOARDING IN BOARDING SCHOOLS. 1954**

	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	3	5	4	29	22	48	1	1	114
B. Handicapped Pupils <i>newly ascertained</i> as requiring education at Special Schools or boarding in Homes	1	3	5	5	36	25	44	3	1	123
On or about December 1st:-										
C. Number of Handicapped Pupils from the area:										
(i) attending Special Schools as Day Pupils	-	26	17	4	86	108	204	-	-	445
Boarding Pupils ...	2	-	7	2	3	6	13	1	2	36
(ii) attending independent schools (under approved arrangements)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Boarded in Homes ...	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	2	-	7
TOTAL (C)	2	26	26	8	89	115	217	3	2	488
D. Number of Handicapped pupils being educated under arrangements made under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944-										
(a) in hospitals... ..	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	10
(b) elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
E. Number of Handicapped pupils from the area requiring places in special schools-(including any such unplaced children who are temporarily receiving home tuition and whose parents have not yet consented to their attending a special school)										
(i) Day	-	-	-	1	5	5	9	-	-	20
(ii) Boarding	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	2	-	9

Number of children reported during the Calendar Year:
 Under Section 57(3) of Education Act, 1944 ... 19
 " " 57(4) " " " " ... 1
 " " 57(5) " " " " ... 16

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT RETURN

The following numbers of children were examined by the medical officers during 1954 as to their fitness to following the part-time employment indicated:-

	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Delivery of Goods for					
Shopkeepers	122	53	74	72	71
Delivery of Newspapers ...	501	328	338	225	323
Delivery of Milk	33	15	32	30	29
Shop Assistants	48	77	118	133	104
	<u>704</u>	<u>473</u>	<u>562</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>527</u>

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

During 1954 all milk was supplied free of charge, and approximately 28,800 children per day received 1/3rd pint each. This was equal to 88 per cent. of the children attending schools.

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

The number of meals supplied daily during 1954 was approximately 15,400.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

Return of Cases referred by the School Medical Officer and the Education Department, from 1st January to 31st December, 1954

	Boys	Girls
Total number referred	37	26
Analysis of the above Cases:-		
Diagnostic only	6	4
Current Cases under treatment ...	22	13
Cases Closed - improved	4	4
Cases Closed - not improved	5	5
	<u>37</u>	<u>26</u>

Speech Defects Clinic.

Total no. of cases treated	...	...	...	159
Cases discharged	...	...	...	60
Cases still attending	...	...	...	99
Cases referred for physical treatment	...	...	...	15
Cases referred for residential treatment	...	...	...	1
Cases referred to Child Guidance	...	...	...	1
Stammerers	...	...	...	28
Cleft Palate	...	...	...	11
Sigmatism	...	...	...	20
Dyslalia	...	...	...	72
Undeveloped Speech	...	...	...	20
Dysarthria	...	...	...	6
Developmental Aphasia	...	...	...	2

Stammering. The number of stammerers has increased again during 1953-54. The success of treatment is difficult to evaluate, but it would not be presumptuous to claim that at least 50% have been very greatly helped, others have gained in a rather lesser degree, while there remains a small proportion who do not appear to benefit at all.

Cleft Palate. With the high standard of operational interference Cleft Palate speech does not present the same problem as formerly. The cases under our care have all received benefit from treatment and in most instances speech has become intelligible or near normal.

Sigmatism. Provided the patient and parents co-operate normal speech may be effected quite rapidly. A fair estimate would be that 75% acquire normal speech.

Dyslalia. These cases are not discharged until normal speech is acquired. Failure to reach 100% success only occur when cases are discharged for non attendance.

Undeveloped Speech. The degree of normalcy attained depends on the intelligence and co-operation of the patient. All cases show some improvement and about 60% attain normal speech development, although treatment is always of long duration.

Developmental Aphasia. Two cases are under treatment. One shows some improvement, the other one has only just started attendance.

In September Miss Smart took up an appointment as full time Assistant Speech Therapist. This brought our Staffing nearer to the complement required for the numbers in the borough, though accommodation was still inadequate for the increased number of

sessions. However by holding some Clinics at New Addington, a session at St. Giles and one at St. Christophers the problem was solved to some degree and we welcome the opportunity of co-operating with these schools.

During the latter part of the year an evening meeting for parents was held. A short talk was given on the problem of handling the speech defective child in the home and this was followed by questions and discussion. It was held in the evening to enable more fathers to attend as it is not always easy to get the co-operation of the male parent in these cases. The mothers still outnumbered them greatly but those who attended evidently found it of value. It is hoped to repeat these meetings as a regular feature.

NON-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS

The usual arrangements for the medical inspection of non-maintained school children were continued in 1954, 106 children were examined at routine examination and also 5 re-examinations. Appendix B gives the detailed findings.

Yours faithfully,

S.L. WRIGHT,

School Medical Officer

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APPENDIX A **MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS**

Year ended 31st December, 1954.

Table I

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

A. - Periodic Medical Inspections

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups:

Entrants	...	...	...	...	3,481
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	4,106
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	2,289

Total ... 9,876

Number of other Periodic Inspections ... 3,920

(8 - 9 years)

Grand Total ... 13,796

B. - Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections ... 2,551

Number of Re-Inspections ... 3,407

Total ... 5,958

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	12	475	484
Second Age Group	224	409	591
Third Age Group	132	163	274
Total (prescribed groups)	368	1047	1349
Other Periodic Inspections including 8 to 9 years	241	405	625
Grand Total	609	1452	1974

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	46	16	4	—
5	EYES—				
	(a) Vision ...	609	59	34	5
	(b) Squint ...	72	22	4	2
	(c) Other ...	22	2	2	2
6	EARS—				
	(a) Hearing ...	33	38	4	3
	(b) Otitis Media	16	5	2	3
	(c) Other ...	12	14	—	3
7	NOSE OR THROAT	361	247	21	14
8	SPEECH	33	32	5	5
9	CERVICAL GLANDS	2	13	1	1
10	HEART AND CIRCULATION	42	91	2	7
11	LUNGS	82	16	6	5
12	DEVELOPMENTAL—				
	(a) Hernia ...	5	2	2	—
	(b) Other ...	26	73	1	1
13	ORTHOPAEDIC—				
	(a) Posture ...	254	67	11	5
	(b) Flat foot...	184	79	4	6
	(c) Other ...	133	87	6	13
14	NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
	(a) Epilepsy ...	5	8	1	2
	(b) Other ...	15	23	2	1
15	PSYCHOLOGICAL—				
	(a) Development	3	10	8	6
	(b) Stability	8	14	2	1
16	OTHER	109	72	12	5

*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 ...	3481	1410	40.5	1924	55.3	147	4.2
Second Age Group	4106	1827	44.5	2121	51.7	158	3.8
Third Age Group	2289	1204	52.6	1043	45.5	42	1.9
Other Periodic Inspections including 8 to 9 years	3920	1827	46.6	1960	50.0	133	3.4
TOTAL ...	13796	6259	45.4	7057	51.1	480	3.5

Table III

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorized persons	69602
(ii) Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be infested	315
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	3
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	-
Entrants	161
Second Age Group	274
Third Age Group	161
Total (prescribed groups)	1349
Other Periodic Inspections including 8 to 9 years	625
Grand Total	1974

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	2	-
(ii) Body	-	-
Scabies... ..	-	-
Impetigo	35	-
Other Skin Diseases... ..	20	-
Total	57	-

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	187	-
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	-	1350
Total	187	1350
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were		
(a) Prescribed	-	1061
(b) Obtained	-	1061

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	-	700
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	-	-
Received other forms of treatment Ear (Minor Ailments Clinic)... ..	108	-
Total	108	700

GROUP 4. - ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

(a) Number Treated as in-patients ...	Not available	
	<i>By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise</i>
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g. in clinics or out-patients departments	315	Not Available

GROUP 5. - CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	<i>Number of cases treated</i>	
	<i>In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics</i>	<i>Elsewhere</i>
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ...	-	63

GROUP 6. - SPEECH THERAPY

	<i>Number of cases treated</i>	
	<i>By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise</i>
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists	159	-

GROUP 7. - OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	<i>Number of cases treated</i>	
	<i>By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise</i>
(a) Miscellaneous minor ailments ...	1442	-
(b) Other (specify)		
1. Orthoptic ...	-	87
2. Sunlight ...	-	8
3. Verruca ...	203	-
Total ...	1645	95

Table V

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—						
(a) Periodic age groups	...	...	...	...	...	26613
(b) Specials	...	...	...	...	...	3251
(c) TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	29864
<hr/>						
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	17594
(3) Number referred for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	16212
(4) Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	11194
(5) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	24833
<hr/>						
(6) Half-days devoted to:						
(a) Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	189
(b) Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	2349
	TOTAL	6	...	...	...	2538
<hr/>						
(7) Fillings:						
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	8667
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	1740
	TOTAL	7	...	...	...	10407
<hr/>						
(8) Number of Teeth filled:						
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	8346
and Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	1702
	TOTAL	8	...	...	...	10048
<hr/>						
(9) Extractions:						
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	2153
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	10713
	TOTAL	9	...	...	...	12866
<hr/>						
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction						
	...	...	...	...	...	5040
<hr/>						
(11) Other Operations:						
(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	9196
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	2498
	TOTAL	11	...	...	...	11694

APPENDIX B

NON-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS

Year ended 31st December, 1954

Table I

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

A. -Routine Medical Inspections.

					Year 1954	Year 1953
Age 11 or under	...	...	...	...	-	35
12	...	...	...	...	1	47
13	...	...	...	...	18	27
14	...	...	...	...	34	27
15	...	...	...	...	33	38
16	...	...	...	...	18	58
17	...	...	...	...	2	30
18 or over	...	...	...	...	-	15
Total					106	277

B. -Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	-	-
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	5	10
Total			5	10
Visits to Non-maintained Schools	...	...	5	11

The following defects were found by Medical Inspection:-

					Treat- ment	Observa- tion
Defective Vision	...	...	...	...	7	1
Other Eye Conditions	...	...	...	...	2	-
Skin: Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	1	-
Lungs non T.B.	...	...	...	...	-	1
Deformities:-						
Posture	2	-
Other Defects and Diseases	1	-
Total					13	2

CONTENTS

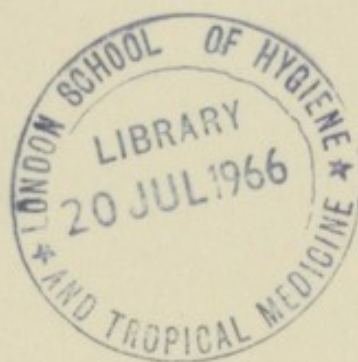
A - PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT

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		Marriages	10
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Milkshops	45	National Assistance Act ...	95
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" Allowances	35	Water Supply	91
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B - SCHOOL MEDICAL REPORT

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