

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

Contributors

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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1956

COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON

Alderman G. H. Ward, O.B.E., J.P. Councillor D. McClellan
 (Chairman) Councillor Mrs. E. M. Hayward
 (Vice-Chairman) Councillor Mrs. D. V. Paines
 Alderman H. Lock Kendall, O.S.L.J. Councillor Mrs. C. Pennam
 Alderman W. Bernard Price, J.P. Councillor E. Taverner
 Councillor Mrs. H. M. Dunn or H. A. White
 Councillor Mrs. V. L. Child O.E. Pinch, Esq., M.C., M.D.
 Councillor J. J. Cooper J. S. Lane, Esq., B.A., M.R.C.S.,
 Councillor R. H. Davies, M.B.E. L.R.C.P.
 Councillor E. J. Fowler T. P. Rees, Esq., O.B.E., B.Sc., M.D.
 Councillor Mrs. D. L. George B. Ch., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
 Councillor H. S. New M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1956

S. L. WRIGHT, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.
 (Resigned 9th October, 1956)

Scarlet Fever
 Sewage
 Shop Acts
 Slaughterhouses
 Small Pox
 Staff Examination
 Staff
 Still-Births
 Street Accidents

Tuberculosis, etc.
 * Allowed
 * Contact
 * Home
 * Home
 * Home
 * Home
 * Home

B - SCHOOL NEW

Accommodation
 Attendance

Births and Deaths

HEALTH
 Clinics
 and Liver Oil
 1955
 1956

Health Officer
 Health Officer
 Health Officer
 Health Officer

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON

ANNUAL REPORT

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MEDICAL OFFICER

AND

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1956

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

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1956

Alderman G.H. Ward, O.B.E., J.P. (Chairman)	Councillor D. McClellan
Councillor Keith Edwards, (Vice-Chairman)	Councillor Mrs. E.M. Maycock
Alderman H. Lock Kendell, O. St. J.	Councillor Miss L.N. Overton
Alderman W. Berners Price, J.P.	Councillor Mrs. D.V. Paines
Councillor Mrs. H.M. Bunning	Councillor Mrs. C. Penman
Councillor Mrs. V.L. Child	Councillor R. Taverner
Councillor J.J. Cooper	Councillor H.A. White
Councillor R.H. Davies, M.B.E.	O.E. Finch, Esq., M.C., M.D.
Councillor E.J. Fowler	J.S. Lane, Esq., B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Councillor Mrs. D.L. George	T.P. Rees, Esq., O.B.E., B.Sc., M.D. B.Ch., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H. *
Councillor H.S. Kew	Miss K.C. Vost, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

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

J. Newton Hudson, Esq., M.B., M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.	} Croydon Local Medical Committee
D.F. Kanaar, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P.	
J.H. Thompson, Esq., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.	
A.F. Clift, Esq., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G.	Croydon Group Hospital Management Committee
Miss M.I. Farrer - - - - -	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

* (Resigned 9th October, 1956)

COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON.

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1956

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 31st December, 1956.

From most aspects, it was a satisfactory year as far as statistics are concerned. The standardised birth rate rose and the standardised death rate approached the lowest yet recorded. The infant mortality rate was a fraction below the best previously reported. The death rate from tuberculosis resumed its downward trend and confirmed the expectation that sustained efforts will achieve the complete control of this disease within the next decade.

In 1930, Dr. Holden wrote about the inception of the Croydon obstetric service, made possible by the powers granted to the Corporation under the Local Government Act 1929. The unity of institutional and domiciliary midwifery with specialist advice available at all times for any mother was a far sighted scheme in advance of its time. The National Health Service Act, 1948 threatened its disruption. All concerned, however, resolved that it should continue and be improved despite the tripartite basis of present control. It is an encouraging vindication of these efforts to report a "nil" maternal mortality rate for 1956 when not one mother died through childbirth.

On the debit side of the year's accounts are increases in deaths from cancer and heart disease, the former showing the highest rate ever recorded. Age changes in the population are of importance, but mortality from these causes in the 45 to 65 year age group represents a challenge to be met by greater efforts.

seeking fundamental causes and the application of established knowledge in prevention and early treatment.

As regards some forms of cancer, the Clean Air Act of 1956 will bring benefits. This is only one aspect of the most important single health measure to be passed during the present century. It will be remembered that the incident which finally brought public opinion to demand such action was the London "smog" of 1952. Now that we are beginning the long frustrating period when the distant goal is obscured by present inconveniences and heavy expenses inseparable from a major revolution in habits of living, the findings and recommendations of the Beaver report are worth repeating:-

November, 1954.

"In presenting this Report we wish to state our emphatic belief that air pollution on the scale with which we are familiar in this country today is a social and economic evil which should no longer be tolerated, and that it needs to be combated with the same conviction and energy as were applied one hundred years ago in securing pure water. We are convinced that given the will it can be prevented. To do this will require a national effort and will entail costs and sacrifices; the recommendations made in this Report will involve expenditure by the Government, local authorities, industry and householders alike. But we are confident that our proposals, if carried out, will secure happier and more healthy living conditions for millions of people, and that on all counts the cost of the cure will be far less than the national loss in allowing the evil to continue.

We are satisfied that the most serious immediate problem to be tackled is visible pollution by smoke, grit and dust, and we have been able to make definite recommendations in regard to these. We must emphasise that the problem is not one which can be solved overnight. Real improvement can be secured only by a continuous programme urgently and insistently carried out over a number of years. The objective of our recommendations is that by the end of ten to fifteen years the total smoke in all heavily populated areas would be reduced by something of the order of 80 per cent. This would mean a degree of freedom from air pollution which many parts of the country have not known for more than a century. With regard to gaseous pollution, there is not yet the knowledge to deal effectively with the whole problem; but we

Yours faithfully,
S. L. WRIGHT,
Medical Officer of Health

have made a number of recommendations for preventive action and have indicated the directions in which ultimate solutions may be found."

The Council supported the Health Committee in their expressed intention to use the new powers with all possible urgency within the bounds of practicability.

In the field of infectious diseases, vaccination against poliomyelitis was a new and welcomed duty. Vaccine for only 11% of the children registered was available before June 30th, the final date for 1956. From this experience, the vaccine appears safe and free from any unpleasant reactions. Proof of efficacy remains a matter for the future. Poliomyelitis cases in 1956 were of average number in comparison with the previous ten years. Sonné dysentery showed its usual winter prevalence in an outbreak associated with the infant department of a primary school. It responded to control measures established from our experience in 1955.

Housing applications on medical grounds continued to increase in number and absorbed much time of many officers of the department.

In the personal health services, the schemes mentioned last year of a laundry service and rehabilitation of elderly persons by a special home nurse were commenced. The strengthening of the home help service was approved to allow especially more time for old people. Authority was obtained from the Ministry of Health for the building of the administrative centre and hostel for district nurses.

1956 was thus a year of steady development in most branches of the work covered by the National Health Service Act, using well established facilities and adding new aspects to meet clearly defined needs.

I thank the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Committee for their unfailing support and encouragement. The Town Clerk and other Chief and Senior Officers have at all times given most readily their advice and help, and the usual good relationships with other branches of the health service have continued.

My staff have met new duties with resource and carried out routine work with their usual efficiency. I would mention particularly this year, the Chief and deputy Chief Public Health Inspector on whom the responsibility for applying new and important legislation has mainly resolved.

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, 18 clerks (including 1 part time), 4 typists, 1 messenger.

Public Health and Food Inspection

Chief Public Health Inspector, Deputy, 20 Inspectors, 1 Superintendent Slaughter House, 1 Foreman and 5 Assistants, Chief Disinfectors and 2 Disinfectors, 1 Superintendent and 4 porters (men's hostel), 2 Rodent operatives, 1 abattoir labourer, 10 clerks, 1 typist, 2 trainees.

Maternity and Child Welfare

6 Clinic Medical Officers whole time (also school duties), 5 part time. Superintendent Health Visitor, Deputy, 28 Health Visitors and 1 Specialist Health Visitor (also School nurses), 2 Almoners (1 part time), Superintendent Midwife, Deputy and 18 Midwives, 2 Physiotherapists (1 also school duties), 2 Ante-Natal Clinic nurses (part time), 6 clerks.

(Dental Service as for School Health)

8 clinic cleaners and handyman (all part time).

District Nursing (agency arrangements)

Superintendent, 3 Assistants, 45 nurses, 2 clerks (1 part time).

Domestic Help

Supervisor, 2 Assistants, 1 clerk/assistant, 1 clerk, 15 full time and 147 part time Home Helps.

Day Nurseries

1 Nursery with Matron, Deputy, 5 nurses, 3 students, handyman and 4 domestic staff (part time).

Vaccination and Immunisation

1 Clerical Officer.

Ambulance Service

Ambulance Officer, Deputy, Second Officer, Maintenance Officer, 4 Leading Drivers, 63 Drivers, 3 clerks, 1 telephone operator, 1 C.D. Training Officer, 1 Depot labourer, 1 cleaner (part time).

Prevention, Care and After-Care

Chest Physician (part time), Assistant Chest Physician (part time), 4 T.B. Visitors, 2 Almoners, 2 clerks (1 part time), 1 Occupational Therapist (part time).

Mental Health

5 Duly Authorised Officers, 1 clerk, 1 Occupation Centre Supervisor, 4 Assistants, 1 Handicraft Instructor, 1 handyman, 2 Guides, 3 cleaners (part time).

Welfare Foods

2 clerks and 1 driver.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1956

Area, 12,072 acres.

Population (Census 1951), 249,870. Total Population (estimate of Registrar-General), 249,300 (Midsummer, 1956).

Number of Inhabited Houses, 71,982.

Rateable Value (1st April, 1956): £4,573,813.

Product of a Penny Rate (1955-1956): £11,007.

Rate in the £: 12s. 3d. (for year ending 31.3.56).

Live births	M	F	Total
Legitimate ...		1,625	3,449
Illegitimate ...	91	64	155
			<u>3,604</u>

STATISTICS

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 14.5 (England and Wales 15.6).

Birth-rate (as adjusted by comparability factor, 0.99), 14.4.

Still births, 74. Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 20.1.

Deaths, 2,377. Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population, 11.8. (England and Wales 11.7).

Death-rate (as adjusted by comparability factor, 0.83), 9.9.

Infant mortality rate, 18 per 1,000 live births. (England and Wales 24).

Legitimate infants (63 deaths), 18 per 1,000 live births.

Illegitimate infants (4 deaths), 26 per 1,000 live births.

STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1956

Area, 12,672 acres.

Population (Census 1951), 249,870. Total Population (estimate of Registrar-General), 249,300 (Midsummer, 1956).

Number of Inhabited Houses: 71,982.

Rateable Value (1st April, 1956): £4,575,818.

Product of a Penny Rate (1955-1956): £11,007.

Rate in the £: 13s. 2d. (for year ending 31.3.56).

Live Births:	M	F	Total
Legitimate	1,824	1,625	3,449
Illegitimate	91	64	155
			<u>3,604</u>

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 14.5 (England and Wales 15.6).

Birth-rate (as adjusted by comparability factor, 0.99), 14.4.

Still Births, 74. Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 20.1.

Deaths, 2,977. Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population, 11.9. (England and Wales 11.7).

Death-rate (as adjusted by comparability factor, 0.83), 9.9.

Infant mortality rate, 19 per 1,000 live births. (England and Wales 24.

Legitimate Infants (63 deaths), 18 per 1,000 live births.

Illegitimate Infants (4 deaths), 26 per 1,000 live births.

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	4.31
" " Cancer	2.37
" " diseases of the Nervous System ...	1.88
" " diseases of Digestive System ...	1.84
" " diseases of the Respiratory System (excluding Tuberculosis) ...	1.47
" " Suicide and Violent Causes ...	0.32
" " Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.10
* ulcers of stomach, duodenum: gastritis and enteritis.	

	Rate per 1,000 of age group
(2) Ages 15-45	

Deaths from Cardiac and Circulatory System ...	0.20
" " Cancer	0.08
" " Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.00

Marriages

The number of marriages solemnised was 1,947, compared with 2,076 in 1955, 1,882 in 1954, 1,987 in 1953, 1,993 in 1952, 1,961 in 1951, 2,051 in 1950, 2,066 in 1949, 2,169 in 1948 and 2,416 in 1947. 889 were solemnised in Established Churches, 372 in other places of worship, and 686 in the Register Office.

Births

The live births registered were 3,449 legitimate and 155 illegitimate. The birth-rate consequently was 14.5. For England and Wales the rate was 15.6.

The illegitimate births in Croydon were 4.3 per cent of the total as compared with 4.8 in 1955, 5.5 in 1954 and 1953, 5.3 in 1952, 5.4 in 1951 and 5.0 in 1950.

The live male births numbered 1,915, the female 1,689, being a proportion of 1,134 males to 1,000 females.

Deaths

The deaths numbered 2,977, compared with 2,835 in 1955. For 1956 the death-rate was 11.9 compared with 11.4 in 1955. The death-rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

There were 37 inquests held by Coroners in respect of Croydon residents during 1956, and 395 findings by Coroners after post-mortem without inquest.

Wards with the highest death-rate were South (13.9), and Upper Norwood (13.3). Lowest: Addington (3.7), South Norwood (3.6) and Woodside (8.7).

Still Births

During 1956, 74 still births were registered in respect of Croydon. Of these, 38 were male babies and 36 females: 1 male and 3 females were illegitimate. The proportion of still births to living children was 1 in 49. The still birth rate was 2.0 per cent. of the total births. The still birth rate, on the same basis as for Infant Mortality, was 20.1 per 1,000 births.

Notification of Births

Notifications were received in respect of confinements conducted by:-

	Live Births	Still Births	Total
Midwives	3,119	53	3,172
Doctors	786	30	816
	<u>3,905</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>3,988</u>

Accommodation for Confinement

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

	Number	Percentage
In Private Houses	1,219	30.57
In Public Institutions	2,391	59.95
In Registered Maternity Homes	378	9.48
	<u>3,988</u>	

Maternal Mortality

There were no deaths, compared with 2 in 1955. The maternal mortality rate calculated per 1,000 births was 0.59 in 1955. The rate for England and Wales was 0.56 in 1956.

For figures for the years 1936-1956 see the appendix, page 83.

Infant Mortality

Although the rate of 19 was equalled in 1954, the 1956 figure is really the lowest yet recorded, being 18.6 as compared with 18.9 in 1954. Set out in the appendix, page 85 are the usual tables giving causes and age distribution. The greatest single factor remains prematurity of which the correction lies mainly with ante-natal care of the expectant mother. Measures suggested by the Ministry of Health to deal with still-births were put in hand during 1956 and it is hoped will prove effective in reducing the neo-natal mortality rate. There was also discussion with hospital staff about the treatment of infections in older infants.

Among the 67 deaths, 35 occurred in boy babies and 32 in girls. Of the births, 1,915 were males and 1,689 females. The infantile mortality rate for the two sexes was, therefore, Boys-18, Girls-19.

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

For details of infant deaths see the appendix, page 84.

Ward Statistics

These are tabulated in the usual form in the appendix, page 86. The significance of this table must not be over estimated as many fallacies may arise since the sex and age ratios in the different areas are not known. It is obvious from the high birth rate at New Addington, which is twice that of the borough as a whole, that it contains many young married couples. On the other hand that the highest death rate is recorded from the South Ward does not imply that it is the most unhealthy area of the borough. It has a high proportion of elderly persons. However, a high infant mortality rate for example, leads to enquiry about services and the table is thus useful in planning deployment of staff and resources.

Deaths

The Registrar General's Table is given in the appendix, page 87. Comparisons with 1955 show there were no deaths from Whooping Cough as against 1 in 1955 and none from Measles (one in 1955). There were again no deaths in the Typhoid group and none from Diphtheria.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 25 (1955-35); those from Cancer increased by 46; those from Pneumonia increased by 10; and an increase of 63 was also recorded in those caused by Bronchitis. There were 11 deaths from Influenza (1955-21).

Deaths from suicide show a decrease of 9, and motor vehicle accidents totalled 24 (26 in 1955).

The total number of deaths was 2,977 as compared with 2,835 in 1955.

The percentage of deaths under 1 year of age to the total deaths was 2.3 per cent.; deaths under 15 years, 3.1 per cent.; deaths under 65 years, 27.6 per cent.; and deaths over 65 years, 72.4 per cent. The corresponding figures for 1955 were 2.4 per cent., 3.2 per cent., 28.1 per cent., and 71.9 per cent. respectively.

The Registrar-General has continued to supply a comparability factor - 0.83 - 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

The gaps in our knowledge regarding the causes of cancer are very great. Nevertheless, some facts have been established on which preventive action is possible now. In cancer of the lung, the commonest form in men, the rate in town dwellers is far higher than for rural communities. We know that the air of great cities contains a substance from the combustion of fuels, which has the power of producing cancers in test animals. It seems reasonable to urge that pure wholesome air must be assured for town dwellers in the same way that we provide pure wholesome water. The cost and technical problems are certainly no greater than those overcome during the last 100 years by sanitary engineers.

It may be that cancers other than those originating in the lungs will also diminish in frequency as a result of such action. We should warn young persons of the connection between the heavy smoking of cigarettes and lung cancer, which no unbiased observer of the facts now denies. Until the reason is discovered and corrected, they would be wise not to contract the habit, or to remain very moderate smokers. If they can, confirmed smokers should similarly abandon or limit their smoking of cigarettes.

With regard to other forms of cancer we can only suggest early approach for medical advice in the event of symptoms. This is particularly the case for the commonest forms of cancer in women, but I must confess that local efforts in cancer education have so far been entirely disappointing.

For detailed tables see the Appendix, page 89.

Deaths tabulated in the Department numbered 592 as compared with 549 in 1955; 486 in 1954; 540 in 1953; 567 in 1952; 479 in 1951; 501 in 1950; 481 in 1949; 510 in 1948; 492 in 1947 and 450 in 1946.

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

1946 - 1.93 (451)	1950 - 1.99 (501)	1954 - 1.95 (486)
1947 - 2.03 (492)	1951 - 1.91 (479)	1955 - 2.20 (543)
1948 - 2.03 (510)	1952 - 2.26 (567)	1956 - 2.37 (592)
1949 - 1.93 (481)	1953 - 2.16 (540)	

The organs most often attacked in descending order of incidence are: In the males - the Lungs (35.6 per cent.), the Bowels and Rectum (13.2 per cent.) and the Stomach (12.2 per cent.); in females - the Breast (18.3 per cent.), the Bowels and Rectum (17.0 per cent.).

See also tables in the Appendix, page 89.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

It was a year of low prevalence of most notifiable infections apart from a brief period when special measures to control and restrict in one area of New Addington were imposed, routine control measures only were required.

The widespread incidence of various illnesses does accentuate the danger caused by outbreaks, particularly in schools, of a major disease of childhood. I have commented in the School Health Report upon this question, which raises parents and understandably prompts requests for "quarantine" or "disinfection".

To hold the balance between too much and too little disrupting school activities is not always easy. The support of the Health Committee in such times is of great value and it is not to be forgotten that the motivation of the school staff is a factor rather than a hindrance.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

We continue to have an occasional outbreak of epidemic disease, and waiting arising suddenly in one department of a school and in the case of a disease of this kind, it is necessary to take prompt action. With each occurrence, an enquiry is made to eliminate specific infections spread by food or water, and some Dysentery. The illness seems to be a viral infection spread by droplets in the same manner as the common cold and as in the case of this illness, no technique of prevention is yet known. The sufferers may be recovered in a few hours, treatment is symptomatic and in many cases, hardly necessary.

The usual tables are shown in the Appendix, page 90, together with the report kindly supplied by Dr. Litchman, giving the latest details regarding patients admitted to the isolation hospital.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

It was a year of low prevalence of most notifiable infections and apart from a brief period when special measures to control Sonné Dysentery in one area of New Addington were imposed, routine procedures only were required.

The welcomed diminution in serious illnesses does accentuate the nuisance caused by outbreaks, particularly in schools, of the milder diseases of childhood. I have commented in the School Health Report upon this question, which vexes parents and understandably prompts requests for "quarantine" or "disinfection".

To hold the balance between doing too much and disrupting normal activities unduly and doing too little is not always easy. The support of the Health Committee in such times is of great help and allows reason rather than emotion to be the motivating force.

We continue to have an occasional outbreak of epidemic nausea and vomiting arising suddenly in one department of a school and almost over before its presence is recognised. With each occurrence, very careful enquiry is made to eliminate specific infections spread by food or water, and Sonné Dysentery. The illness seems to be a virus infection spread by droplets in the same manner as the common cold and as in the case of this ailment, no technique of prevention is yet known. The sufferers may be recovered in 24 hours, treatment is symptomatic and in many cases, hardly necessary.

The usual tables are shown in the Appendix, page 90, together with the report kindly supplied by Dr. Linehan, giving the clinical details regarding patients admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

Measles	30 (18)	Intussusception	1
Scarlet fever	27 (17)	Pyelitis	1
Polio	25 (21)	Nephritis	1
Whooping cough	14 (11)	Impetigo	6
Diphtheria	12 (11)	Fungal	1
Polio	10 (8)	Infective Dermatitis	1
Infective Hepatitis	10	Scabies	1
Measles	10	Herpes Zoster	1
Food Poisoning	9 (8)	Heat Rash	1
Staphylococcal	1	Urticaria	1
Staphylococcal Septicemia	1 (0)	Angio-neurotic Oedema	1
Staphylococcal Septicemia	1	Hæmatoma of Scalp	1
Staphylococcal	5 (2)	Asthma	1
Staphylococcal	1	Rheumatism	2
Staphylococcal	1	Arthritis	1
Staphylococcal	1	Talipes	1
Staphylococcal	1	Colic	1
Staphylococcal	1	Amoebic Dysentery	1
Staphylococcal	1	Concussion	1
Staphylococcal	1	Congenital Heart Disease	1
Staphylococcal	1	Myocardial Degeneration	1
Staphylococcal	1	Pyrexia of Unknown Origin	1
Staphylococcal	1	Non-patient Mother	1
Staphylococcal	1	Non-patient Babies	1

FOOD POISONING

The figures show a decrease over last year.

The food poisoning notifications, as corrected, for 1956 were

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
2	16	10	12	40

Outbreaks due to identified agents:-

Total Outbreaks	Total Cases
2	6

Outbreaks due to:-

(a) Chemical Poisons	Nil	(d) Cl. Botulinum ...	1
(b) Salmonella Organisms	2	(e) Other Bacteria ...	1
(c) Staphylococci (including toxin)	Nil		

Outbreaks of undiscovered cause:-

Total Outbreaks	Total Cases
2	6

Single Cases:-

Agent identified	Unknown Cause	Total
19	9	28

WADDON (ISOLATION) HOSPITAL

I am indebted to Dr. J.J. Linehan, Physician Superintendent, for the following report on infectious etc. cases admitted to the Hospital during 1956.

There was a total of 588 admissions of whom 511 were admitted to the acute infectious diseases wards, 74 to the chest ward and 3 to the ward for chronic sick. The latter ward being temporarily evacuated from Mayday Hospital returned to that hospital early in the year. Where patients were admitted from outside the Borough of Croydon, the number of Croydon patients is shown separately in brackets. The average of occupied beds was 52.16.

Admissions to the Chest Ward:- 66 (62) tuberculous patients were admitted and there were 7 deaths. While the proportion of deaths remains approximately the same as in the previous year, the average age of fatal cases, 71 years, was higher and all the deaths occurred in patients over 60. Admissions to the ward also included five cases of bronchial carcinoma and one case of laryngeal carcinoma. The average bed occupancy was 18.83 and average stay in hospital 98.47 days.

Admissions to the 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 patients was 21.24 days and the average number of occupied beds 29.6.

Scarlet Fever	77 (73)	Pyæmia	1
Gastro-enteritis	71 (48)	Lymphadenitis	4 (2)
Pneumonia	49 (33)	Gastritis	2
Whooping Cough	35 (21)	Colitis	3
Measles	31 (19)	Appendicitis	1
Chicken-pox	30 (16)	Intussusception	1
Dysentery	27 (17)	Pyelitis	1
Poliomyelitis and		Nephritis	1
Encephalitis	23 (21)	Impetigo	6
Mumps	14 (11)	Pemphigus	1
Influenza	13 (11)	Infective Dermatitis	1
Meningitis	10 (9)	Purpura Simplex	1
Infective Hepatitis	10	Papular Urticaria	1
Rubella	10	Herpes Zoster	1
Food Poisoning	9 (5)	Heat Rash	1
Typhoid Carrier	1	Urticaria	1
Salmonella Septicaemia	1 (0)	Angio-neurotic Oedema	1
Meningococcal Septicaemia	1	Haematoma of Scalp	1
Glandular Fever	5 (2)	Asthma	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	Rheumatism	2
Erysipelas	3	Arthritis	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	Talipes	1
Streptococcal Sore Throat	3	Epilepsy	1
Pharyngitis	8	Senile Dementia	1
Tonsillitis	9 (8)	Concussion	1
Laryngitis Stridulosa	2	Congenital Heart Disease	1
Bronchitis	9 (6)	Myocardiac Degeneration	1
Stomatitis	2	Pyrexia of Unknown Origin	1
Sinusitis	1	Non-patient Mother	1
Quinsy	3	Non-patient Babies	4
Otitis Media	1		

Scarlet Fever: - The decline in the number of admissions, not in previous years, continued. There were three cases of otitis media. The persistence of haemolytic streptococci in the throat and nose after penicillin treatment is noteworthy. They were isolated in seven such cases where there was recurrence of sore throat and four cases of subsequent rhinorrhoea.

Gastro-enteritis: - The number of patients treated in the different age groups were as follows: - under 1 year, 32; 1-2 years, 12; 2-3 years, 6; 3-15 years, 3; adults, 12. 43 cases were mild, 1 moderately severe and 8 very severe. 7 of the 8 very severe cases occurred in the first half of the year. 3 cases were fatal, 2 admitted in January. Types of *B. coli*, currently regarded as pathogenic, were isolated in some cases but they were of the mild type. Faecal culture did not indicate the nature of the infection in the severe cases.

Pneumonia: - The majority were in the older age groups, 70% including all four fatal cases, being over 50. The seriousness of their illnesses was due either to pre-existing bronchitis or emphysema, heart disease and/or senility. 43 out of the 47 cases were admitted in the period, January - May inclusive.

Whooping Cough: - The disease was most prevalent in the autumn, 19 out of the 35 cases being admitted during August-October inclusive. Age incidence was as follows; under 1 year, 12; 1-3 years, 13; 4-8 years, 10. Complications were pneumonia, 8 cases; and one case each of otitis media; atelectasis and mumps.

Measles: - Measles was not prevalent during the year and most of the cases were admitted in the last quarter. The majority of cases were under 4 years. There was 1 fatal case due to fulminating pneumonia in an eight months old baby. Apart from the common complications, i.e. pneumonia, enteritis and otitis media, there was 1 case of obstructive laryngitis.

Chicken-pox: - Cases were admitted as follows: - With complications 9 (pneumonia 2, skin sepsis 6, bronchitis 1); for concurrent conditions requiring hospital treatment 5; from rest centres, children homes etc., 16.

Dysentery: - Except for one Flexner type infection, all cases were of the Sonn  type. The disease remained mild, but adults tended to be more severely ill than children. The majority of patients were free from infection in the course of a few weeks but a few cases were found to take up to two months to get rid of the germs. There was nothing to suggest a cause for this difference.

Poliomyelitis and Encephalitis:- The 23 cases admitted may be classified as follows:-

Non-paralytic Meningitic	7	Paralytic Spinal paralysis	9
Encephalitic	3	Bulbar	2
		Spinal and Encephalitic	1
		Spinal and Bulbar	1

One of the bulbar cases required postural drainage. There were no deaths. There was the usual seasonal incidence, all cases occurring from June onwards, with maximum incidence in October. New Addington and West Croydon were the areas most affected. Though the number of cases was less than in the previous year, the incidence of severely paralysed patients was greater, five cases being so classifiable. For the first time, facilities for virus isolation were available. Specimens of faeces were sent for virus culture from 18 of the cases in the above classified list. Of these 9 gave positive results, all poliovirus Type 1. It would appear that no definite conclusion can be drawn from a negative result, as some of the negative results were obtained from obvious clinical cases. They included all four adults from whom specimens were sent. The tendency to get fewer positive results from adults has been noted elsewhere. Another limitation to the clinical value of faecal culture is the delay of upwards of one week in obtaining results.

Other Infections:- Of the meningitis cases, 6 were meningococcal, 2 haemophilus and 1 pneumococcal. The pneumococcal case proved fatal, contributing causes being senility, pulmonary fibrosis and cor pulmonale. There was one fatal case of infectious hepatitis, a boy, aged nine years, admitted in hepatic coma who died within 24 hours of admission. Food poisoning cases consisted of 4 salmonella typhi-murium infections, 2 salmonella enteritidis and 3 in which the cause was not ascertained. There was one fatal case of salmonella enteritidis septicaemia. 12 of the 14 mumps cases were admitted in November and December, when the disease appeared particularly prevalent. They included 2 cases of meningo-encephalitis. Influenza cases were admitted mainly in March.

Fatal Cases:- There were 27 deaths as follows:- 7 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, 5 from pneumonia, 3 each from gastro-enteritis and bronchial carcinoma and 1 each from measles, infective hepatitis, pneumococcal meningitis, cerebral haemorrhage, myocardiac degeneration, chronic nephritis, carcinoma of the larynx, bronchitis and senility.

THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

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

Measures for the prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis are directed from the Chest Clinic and the results during 1956 may be regarded as satisfactory.

The number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis during 1956 was 26 which shows a decrease by 9 when compared with 1955.

The incidence of the disease during the year has shown some increase, due in the main to improved case finding methods.

In January 1956, a General Practitioner Miniature X-ray service was started at the Chest Clinic. The local practitioners were given facilities for sending patients for chest x-ray by a miniature camera unit. Any abnormalities found by this method were investigated and treated at the Clinic and in the hospital beds associated with the Department.

The results of this service are summarised below:-

Number of miniature films taken	...	...	3,017
Number of patients recalled for examination and large film	...	...	431
Number of active cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis found	...	...	22
Number of cases of lung cancer found	...	...	16

It will be seen that the number of patients found suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis represents a rate of 7.29 per 1,000 which compares favourably with the figure of 1.45 per 1,000 from Public Mass X-ray Surveys. It should be realised that patients referred to the clinic for Miniature X-ray usually have chest symptoms whereas many patients attending public Mass Radiography sessions have no symptoms.

The Miniature X-ray service represents a new method of case finding and it is hoped to extend its scope in the coming year, to include special groups, i.e., expectant mothers, diabetics and others.

The statistics of the Miniature Camera Unit have been simplified and many other abnormalities were found and treated.

Whilst this section of the report is concerned with Tuberculosis it should be realised that all chest conditions are seen and treated at the Chest Clinic. With the decline in Tuberculosis

we are seeing an increase in the incidence of lung cancer and chronic bronchitis. The former accounts for the highest number of cancer deaths in males and the latter causes much chronic invalidism and loss of earning capacity.

Incidence

186 cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis and 23 cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified on Form A during 1956 (Table 1 - Formal Notifications). Of these 115 males and 71 females were Respiratory cases and 9 males and 14 females were Non-Respiratory. In addition 132 Respiratory cases and 8 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 1956 by notification or otherwise was 349 as compared with 261 in 1955, 336 in 1954, 304 in 1953 and 331 in 1952.

318 of these were cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis; 183 in males and 135 in females. There were 23 more males and 62 more females than in 1955.

There were 6 cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis among children under 15 years as compared with 6 in 1955. The number of cases in adults was 25 compared with 22 in 1955.

Of the cases notified in 1956, 20 males and 5 females died from the Respiratory form of the disease during the year, equal to 6.5 per cent. of those notified.

The incidence rate of Tuberculosis of all forms was 1.40 per 1,000 of the population; for Respiratory Tuberculosis 1.28 and for Non-Respiratory 0.12 per 1,000 population. The notification rate was 0.84 per 1,000. In 1955 the corresponding figures were 1.04, 0.93, 0.11 and 0.69 per 1,000.

Notification Register

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Notification Register on 31st December, 1956:-

RESPIRATORY			NON-RESPIRATORY			Total Cases
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1,184	889	2,073	87	102	189	2,262

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW PATIENTS

Respiratory Tuberculosis

During 1956, 182 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)	110 or 60.4	
B, or T.B. plus, 1 (early cases, sputum positive)	18 or 9.9	
B, or T.B. plus, 2 (intermediate cases, sputum positive)	48	26.4
B, or T.B. plus, 3 (advanced cases, sputum positive)	6 or 3.3	
	<u>182</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	...	...	...	...	...	3
Abdominal	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Organs	...	...	...	...	...	12
Peripheral Glands	...	...	...	...	...	4
						<u>20</u>

Ages at Death from Respiratory Tuberculosis

Year	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	over 65	TOTAL
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
1955	-	-	-	6	18	9	33
1956	-	-	-	2	11	12	25

All but 5 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 1956 the death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.104 per 1,000 population.

The rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis was 0.100 and the rate for Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis 0.004. Similar figures for 1955 were 0.132 and 0.008.

In 1956 the total number of deaths showed a slight decrease when compared with 1955. 90% of the deaths occurred in the age groups 45 years and over. There were no deaths in children of school age.

Deaths from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

During 1956 1 death was certified to be due to Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis, compared with 2 in 1955, 4 in 1954, 6 in 1953 and 2 in 1952.

The patient died in a general hospital and was not notified during life.

The death was due to:-

	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculous Kidney	-	1	1
Miliary Tuberculosis	-	-	-
Totals	-	1	1

Co-ordination with the Health Department

During the year 84 children were referred by the School Medical Service, and 30 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 18 selected cases for varying periods during the year, and 15 cases were in receipt of extra nourishment at the end of the year.

Residential Treatment

263 men, 179 women and 15 children were admitted to Residential Institutions in Croydon during 1956.

The Chest Clinic and Home Visiting

1,745 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 18,852. There were also 4,401 attendances by patients for collapse therapy.

The Clinic doctors paid 268 home visits and the Tuberculosis Visitors 2,585 visits for Clinic purposes. In addition the Tuberculosis Visitors made 327 primary visits for the purposes of the Notification Register. There were also 1,141 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 1956, 738 persons were examined for the first time as contacts of notified cases of Tuberculosis, giving a contact-case ratio of 3.5 for each notified case during the year.

Of these contacts, 10 were found to be tuberculous. This is equal to a Tuberculosis rate per 1,000 contacts of 14, compared with 1.40 per 1,000 of the general population. In addition, there were 9 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:-

1955 -	New contacts examined	686.	New cases of Tuberculosis	171
1954 -	" " " "	820.	" " " "	238
1953 -	" " " "	668.	" " " "	211
1952 -	" " " "	661.	" " " "	243
1951 -	" " " "	562	" " " "	214

B.C.G. Vaccination

The use of B.C.G. vaccination for contacts has been continued during 1956 and regular sessions are held at the Clinic for this purpose. 285 contacts were successfully vaccinated during the year, compared with 259 in 1955. In addition, 29 nurses and domestics were successfully vaccinated, and 43 babies of tuberculous parents were vaccinated in hospital during the neonatal period.

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

For detailed figures see appendices, page 93.

Rehousing of Tuberculosis Patients

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

X-Ray Service

It is now necessary for all members of the staff of the Corporation whose duties bring them into contact with children to have an X-ray examination of the chest on their appointment and thereafter annually. In this connection 356 examinations were carried out in 1956.

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	13,095	19	568	562

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE

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

As in previous years, official and voluntary resources have combined to help the patients in as many ways as possible.

Basically, financial needs have been met by the special grants available through the National Assistance Boards and close and very helpful contact has been maintained between the Almoner's Department and officers of the Board in the interests of the patients. Again, the local authority has helped with the loan of beds and bedding, free milk in some instances, maintenance in colonies, the provision of garden shelters, an expanding and very much appreciated scheme of occupational therapy for home bound patients, and recuperative holidays where these have been medically recommended.

The promise of voluntary help foreshadowed in last year's report, has been fulfilled on a larger scale than even the most optimistic had hoped. This year, the Croydon Tuberculosis Care Committee found themselves in a position to finance the programme outlined in last year's report. The Care Committee's financial year begins on April 1st but in the twelve months covered by this report something like £500 has been spent on such items as Christmas grocery parcels, coal for patients at home, fares for patients' relatives to visit them, holidays and clothing. The Committee also paid for a party of children to be taken to the pantomime at Christmas time. Of the items mentioned, the largest expenditure was £100 on groceries and £125 on holidays. At the same time, we had to keep in mind the necessity for continuing to raise funds to enable us to continue spending on this scale, or better still, on a larger scale. We are most grateful to His Worship the Mayor for allowing us to have a Flag Day, which benefitted the funds by some £187, and other fund raising activities brought our total income to something like £350 during this period. The balance of expenditure was met from the £1,500 raised previously. It is worth stressing that every penny raised by this Committee comes from voluntary sources, and that all the money is raised locally, and more important still, spent directly to the benefit of local people.

By the end of 1956, we had, after much negotiation, received authority to take part in the 1957 Christmas Seal Sale, sponsored by the National Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis from which the majority of Care Committees derive the bulk of their

income. Half of the nett proceeds will be available to the Care Committee, and the other half will be devoted to the work of the Association. It is therefore with every optimism that we look forward to the coming year's work in the field of tuberculosis after care.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Occupational Therapy home visits totalled 516 between March, 1956 and 1957. During this time there were also 140 attendances at the weekly class.

The Annual Sale of patients' work in late November realised over £33, an increase of 50% on last year, and hardly any articles remained unsold. We are indebted to the Occupational Therapists at Mayday Hospital for giving us 'houseroom' for the Sale, also to Mrs. England and Mrs. Fanthorpe who were responsible for the actual selling.

This year, two patients have been doing regular outwork and the Occupational Therapist helped in collection and delivery of the goods. It is thought that some scheme to provide regular light work would be of great value to some of the permanently handicapped chest patients. One small business, making simple toys, was investigated with this idea in mind, but this particular concern proved unsuitable. It is hoped that further opportunities for such a scheme may arise.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The usual returns for which I am indebted to J.R. Crumbie, Esq., F.R.C.S., are set out in the Appendix, page 101.

There is no easy method to discover the prevalence of venereal diseases in Croydon. The graph which shows the numbers of Croydon residents who made a first attendance at the Special Clinic during the last 20 years must be interpreted with caution. Thus, the apparent fall during the 1949-54 period is due to civilians only being included. There were very large attendances of non-civilians comprising the majority of the age groups normally concerned.

Efforts to limit the spread of venereal diseases have been two-fold. Firstly, prevention through the advocacy of "clean living" and secondly, prompt and effective treatment to render patients and contacts non-infectious.

On the whole, it seems likely that the post-war reduction is a true fall in prevalence, due to the speed and efficiency of antibiotic treatment.

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 Dr. A.J.R. Tomlinson, the Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory, County Hall, S.E.1, 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 - 1956

Faeces outfits	...	...	...	...	...	2, 271
Water samples	...	...	...	...	...	281
Milk samples	...	...	...	...	...	240
Ice Cream samples	...	...	...	...	...	179
Sundry Food Specimens	...	...	...	...	...	20
Blood	...	...	...	...	...	30
Urine	...	...	...	...	...	21
Nose and Throat Swabs	...	...	...	...	...	20
<i>Total</i>						<u>3, 062</u>

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

These form part of a co-ordinated maternity service and serve mothers having either a hospital or domiciliary confinement. The clinic at Lodge Road is the main centre for the whole borough. New Addington mothers booked for hospital normally attend the subsidiary clinic on the estate, but are seen at special consultative sessions at Lodge Road on at least one occasion.

During the year 4,345 cases were seen at the Ante-Natal Clinics, of which 3,050 were new cases. A total of 23,484 attendances were recorded and 1,817 cases were seen at the Post-Natal Clinics (1,505 new cases) with 1,863 attendances.

Midwifery instruction classes continue firmly established, and at times more applications were outstanding than could be included in current lectures. To overcome this difficulty classes were held in the evening. In 1954 487 mothers recorded

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT

Increasing efforts continue to be made by improved ante-natal care to prevent premature births. A mother booked for a home confinement, who goes into premature labour at a time when the baby is of doubtful viability, is admitted to hospital as an "emergency" case. Infants below four and a half pounds birth weight or with some home circumstances are usually admitted with the mother to hospital.

Outlets are available on loan to help in the home care of a premature infant. There is close contact between hospital and domiciliary midwives and the health visitors to cover the period when the service hands over to the other. For detailed figures, see the Appendix, page 104.

CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER

The Craydon 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.

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 Dr. A. Tomlinson, the Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory, 21 Hall, S. E. 1, 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 - 1926

Pneumococci	.....	2,271
Water samples	.....	251
Milk samples	.....	251
Sundry Food Specimens	.....	251
Blood	.....	251
Urine	.....	251
Swabs from Throat and Nose	.....	251
Total		3,062

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

These form part of a co-ordinated maternity service and serve mothers having either a hospital or domiciliary confinement. The clinic at Lodge Road is the main centre for the whole borough. New Addington mothers booked for hospital normally attend the subsidiary clinic on the estate, but are seen at special consultative sessions at Lodge Road on at least one occasion.

During the year 4,245 cases were seen at the Ante-Natal Clinics, of which 3,050 were new cases. A total of 23,484 attendances were recorded and 1,817 cases were seen at the Post-Natal Clinics (1,805 new cases) with 1,863 attendances.

Mothercraft instruction classes continue firmly established, and at times more applications were outstanding than could be included in current lectures. To overcome this difficulty classes were increased in size. At relaxation exercise sessions 487 mothers recorded 2,119 attendances.

CARE OF PREMATURE BABIES

Increasing efforts continue to be made by improved ante-natal care to prevent premature births. A mother booked for a home confinement, who goes into premature labour at a time when the baby is of doubtful viability, is admitted to hospital as an "emergency" case. Infants below four and a half pounds birth weight or with poor home circumstances are usually admitted with the mother to hospital.

Outfits are available on loan to help in the home care of a premature infant. There is close contact between hospital and domiciliary midwives and the health visitors to cover the period when one service hands over to the other. For detailed figures, see the Appendix, page 104.

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 -

157 cases were dealt with by the Social Worker;

46 cases were admitted to Hostels;

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

The Committee agreed to meet financial responsibility for the stay of unmarried mothers in Mother and Baby Homes 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 and such assistance was given in 31 cases. These younger mothers would normally go to Homes specialising in their care. None of the 4 deaths of illegitimate babies occurred with mothers dealt with under these arrangements.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Infant Welfare Centres.

The usual details regarding attendances are given in the Appendix, page 105. A new centre was opened towards the end of the year to serve the Gravel Hill area of New Addington. It is an interesting observation on the need for such centres that the demand may come from the mothers concerned. This was a case in point as letters criticising the delay in opening the clinic came from the Tenants' Association representing the area.

No doubt stimulated by group discussion sessions with the Psychiatrist from the Child Guidance Clinic, the Medical Officers and Health Visitors have been developing this technique of education in their own Infant Welfare Centres. Films and film strips have been used as the method of introducing a topic and good responses have been forthcoming on most occasions.

Welfare Foods

The W.V.S. continued issues from the central distribution centre for welfare foods and kept it staffed throughout the year, all day on week-days and on Saturday mornings, and I would pay tribute to their most efficient working of this service. The store built at the health department enables the distribution of supplies to the infant welfare centres to be carried out by our own transport and staff. This greatly assists the work of the volunteers who deal with the issue of these foods at all the centres. Total issues made during the year were:-

National Dried Milk	...	...	...	111,470
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	27,077
Vitamins A and D (for Expectant Mothers)	...	...	...	13,523
Orange Juice	...	...	...	199,582

HOME NURSING

This service is carried out by the Croydon District Nursing Association, which is affiliated to the Queen's Institute for District Nursing, acting as Agents of the Corporation. The urgent need to provide a proper administrative centre for this service was recognised by the Ministry of Health authorising loan sanction for a new building for this purpose. It will be attached to an existing Corporation property, which is to be adapted to provide accommodation for six student District Nurses.

The Association have resolved that their present hostel, which could not be adapted to provide accommodation for administrative purposes will be converted into self-contained flats to be rented to members of the Nursing Service. It is hoped that the new buildings will be ready towards the end of 1957.

The patients treated during the year increased in number as did the actual visits carried out. No alterations were made in arrangements for nursing children under five years of age and the number of visits for this purpose diminished in comparison with last year.

The new work of rehabilitation of immobile patients began in March. This is carried out by a State Enrolled Assistant Nurse, following instruction given in the Geriatric Unit of Queen's Hospital. Three previously immobile patients are now walking and no longer receiving nursing attention. Four more are improving and cessation of nursing attention is anticipated in the near future. Two patients died from second "strokes". All the patients were cases of cerebral haemorrhage. This work does take much time both in nursing and travelling, so that five is the maximum number of patients visited during one day. The importance of keeping these patients mobile is not only for their own happiness, but eliminates the heavy burden which otherwise falls on those concerned with their care. When not fully occupied on these duties, the Nurse assists with ordinary work.

The usual statistical tables are shown in the Appendix, page 106.

CORPORATION DAY NURSERIES

One only, situated roughly in the centre of the town, at Whitehorse Road, now remains. It is available for children whose mothers are required to work because they are widows, unmarried, legally separated or divorced. By prior Committee permission, children from families with temporary difficulties - illness of the mother or father - may also be accepted.

The minimum charge is 2/- per day. It may be increased according to net income, on a scale approved by the Corporation. Subject to places being available, children may be accepted at the full rate of 12/6d. per day. Only one child for one week was admitted on this basis in 1956.

Details of attendances -

Capacity	...	...	...	50
Number on books at end of year	...	...	...	43
Attendances: under 2	...	...	2,910	
over 2	...	...	4,957	
TOTAL	...	...	7,867	
Number of days opened	...	...	253	
Average daily attendance	...	...	...	31

M. AND C.W. PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC

The demand for these facilities for correction of minor defects of children under 5 years of age has markedly diminished during the last few years. Fortunately, this has coincided with increased requests for physiotherapy sessions for the instruction of mothers in relaxation exercises for painless childbirth, and the staff were thus available for this purpose. Total attendances of children were 1,269, and the details are given in the Appendix, page 107.

DENTAL TREATMENT (MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE)

I am indebted to the Principal Dental Officer, P.G. Oliver, Esq., L.D.S., for the following report:-

Expectant and nursing mothers requiring dental treatment are referred by Medical Officers attending Ante- and Post-Natal Clinics. In the case of children below school age introduction is effected by the Dentists themselves, from Infant Welfare Centres or through personal initiative of Health Visitors. Treatment of the above patients is carried out at School Dental Clinics, being closely co-ordinated with work on the Education side.

Following last year's improved response it is somewhat disappointing to again report a fall in the number of expectant mothers referred for dental examination, together with a corresponding decline in those receiving treatment. Whilst it is understandable that many of those visiting Ante-Natal Clinics should prefer to attend their own dentists, there are clearly a proportion attending for the first time who do not fully appreciate the value of early advice regarding the condition of their mouths, and who are therefore likely to postpone this necessary precaution. For such patients the carrying out of a periodic dental check up by doctors can be of special value in disclosing possible oral neglect.

Some anxiety is also felt for expectant mothers remaining in the care of outside medical practitioners, to whom similar precautions should apply. For those not in possession of a regular dental adviser, visits to Local Authority Clinics can be arranged.

Though there has been some reduction in the number of pre-school children seen at the clinic, periodic fluctuations have been common place during recent years and the position is relatively more satisfactory. Despite continued efforts by Health Visitors and Dental Staff it has not been possible entirely to make good the effects of the closure of Day Nurseries, which in the past provided a valuable contact with this age group. At present the greater proportion of requests for treatment are received at the Dental Clinic and references from Welfare Centres have been disappointing, but until more time is available for personal visits by dentists, little improvement can be expected from this quarter.

As on the Education side coverage for the Borough as a whole is reasonably adequate, but pressure of work continues to be greatest at New Addington where facilities for treatment are

limited. Plans for providing a supplementary Dental Unit, in connection with the existing Welfare Centre at Salcot Crescent, have made substantial headway and building is likely to commence during the Autumn of 1957. To fill the interim period patients from certain sections of the Building Estate are being dealt with at the Shirley Road Centre, where additional part time sessions will shortly commence.

Treatment at the Stroud Green Centre, opened in 1955, is being gradually expanded, though at present this clinic is not completely staffed. This has handicapped the development of certain work on the preventative side outlined in last year's Report; this part of the programme will, however, be implemented as the position allows. Experience gained in the functioning of this particular lay-out will be of considerable value in catering for the requirements of other areas.

As in the case of the School Service difficulties in staffing continue to be a major obstacle to meeting existing commitments and emphasis has, therefore, at present to be placed on the remedial rather than preventive aspect of the work.

Renovations and re-equipping of less modern clinics are continuing, with the object of providing a higher standard of working conditions for Staff and thus encouraging the intake of dentists into the Service.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

The total number of expectant and nursing mothers referred from all sources was 491, compared with 744 in 1955. As was the case in the previous year the greater proportion of these were sent from the Ante-Natal Clinic; 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, almost all those applying for treatment received an initial appointment to attend the Dental Clinic. The percentage of mothers failing to attend for their dental examination was the same as in the previous year, namely 23 per cent.

Expectant mothers examined for the first time numbered 324 against 457 last year. Of these, 72.5 per cent. were seen during the first six months of pregnancy, compared with 77.5 per cent. previously recorded. Those attending at later stages of their confinements included some with pain or discomfort, which might have been avoided had treatment been sought at an early date.

There has been little change 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.

39 nursing mothers were examined during the current year, compared with 42 in 1955.

Treatment

Including those continuing treatment from the previous year, 475 mothers were dealt with, compared with 595 in 1955. A full range of treatment, including provision of dentures, is available, and whilst the need for conservation is stressed, not all patients are, unfortunately, willing to submit to this type of work. For those approaching confinements, removal of possible oral sepsis must remain the first consideration, and completion of treatment is urged at an early date.

The Pre-School Child

The number of children referred from all sources during the year was 541, compared with 649 in 1955. As previously, this figure included a proportion of "Toddlers" due for re-inspection and treatment.

Because of the freer diet available in post-war years more decay is now being reported in the "under fives", and earlier supervision is therefore more desirable than was previously the case. Unfortunately, contact with these children has been considerably hampered by the closure of the Day Nurseries and greater dependence has therefore to be placed on other outside sources, such as Welfare Centres and Nursery classes at Primary Schools.

A great many parents do not fully appreciate the importance of the foundation teeth in bringing about normal development of the jaws, and are therefore apt to postpone visiting the dentist until toothache intervenes.

As soon as staffing permits it is hoped that more active measures will be possible to expand this side of the Service, supported by work of a preventive nature at Dental Centres.

The introduction of additional Nursery Classes at Primary Schools would materially assist the situation, as a greater proportion of these children would then be covered by the routine dental inspection.

Details of treatment etc. carried out are shown in the Appendix, page 108.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The Corporation employs directly a Superintendent and 11 Domiciliary Midwives. Ten Midwives are recognised by the Central Midwives Board to train pupils for the second three months of their Part II C.M.B. training. The Domiciliary Midwives have their headquarters in the clinic premises, which house the ante-natal and post-natal clinics. Consequently, they are in constant touch with the Hospital Consultants and other medical staff and with the Hospital Midwives. The personal contact is obviously of great help in promoting co-ordination of maternity services.

The Corporation has pursued a policy of encouraging Midwives to have a motor car for their work, recognising all Domiciliary Midwives as essential users for car allowances. For those not able to buy their own, they have now agreed to supply departmental vehicles. The advantages to the mother and to the Midwife of having all the staff thus available with apparatus at the shortest possible notice needs no comment.

The usual statistical returns are set out in the Appendices, pages 109 - 110 and the following points are of interest:-

Although the birth-rate rose, only four more mothers were delivered in their own homes than in the previous year. Out of the total of over 1,200 deliveries, there were only two stillbirths and no neonatal deaths. The Obstetric Emergency Service was called out on two occasions. These figures do demonstrate that the policy of careful selection and immediate admission to hospital of all complicated cases is operating efficiently.

94% of mothers had either Trilene or gas/air analgesia and some 56% were given the pain reducing drug "Pethedine". The interchange between domiciliary and hospital confinement is also shown by the figures of mothers booked for domiciliary care and transferred to hospital and those sent home from hospital for home nursing.

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 78. 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

It was a year of steady development in the concept of the Health Visitor as the advisor on family health and on social aspects in the work of the domiciliary team. The use of report forms to keep the family doctor aware of visits to his patients continued. They appear to meet a need and have received the approval of members of the Local Medical Committee. It has, therefore, now become an established procedure. One of the difficulties in the development of closer relationship with family doctors relates to the relatively large changeover in the staff of the Health Visitors' section. As with nursing in general, marriage, promotion and transfers to other branches of their profession result in constant resignations and new appointments.

In areas where the Health Visitors change fairly frequently, the building up of a personal relationship of trust and understanding between all concerned is for obvious reasons more difficult to achieve. Recruitment was somewhat easier, but throughout the year, one or two posts were vacant for varying periods.

Group discussion sessions with a psychiatrist continued and were well supported.

Training of student Health Visitors in practical work, observation visits by student nurses, pupil midwives and Diploma of Public Health students are constant features in the Health Visitors' routine. The need to explain procedures, to see things through the eyes of many observers, and to re-examine views questioned by others is a constant safeguard against complacency and meaningless repetition. Set out in the Appendix, page 112, are the usual tables giving details of the work performed during 1956.

IMMUNISATION

The urgent problem is perhaps not to discover more methods of protecting against different illnesses, but a system of combining procedures to reduce the number of separate courses of injection now required. Thus, for children who are likely to remain in this country, we have at present, vaccination against smallpox, injections against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and finally vaccination with B.C.G. against tuberculosis. For diphtheria, tetanus and probably poliomyelitis, "booster" doses are also required. It is possible to combine diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus into a single immunising fluid and to protect against all three by one course of injections.

This is now being offered to parents in Croydon. It is to such combined products that we look for future simplification of immunisation procedures. The first supplies of vaccine against poliomyelitis became available earlier in the year. There was some doubt in the public mind about its safety. The local press was helpful in publicising the Corporation's view that in offering the vaccine, they were convinced that it was as safe as any other facility provided as part of the National Health Service. Great care was exercised in the administration of the vaccine and the follow-up of the children. No untoward incident occurred. In anticipation of the anti-poliomyelitis campaign, every effort was made to step up protection against other illnesses during the months that poliomyelitis vaccination was not being given.

As a result, more children were protected against diphtheria and vaccinated than in 1955. The usual detailed tables are given in the Appendix, page 113.

HOME HELP SERVICE

When we reflect that the mother represents the pivot of the family circle, it is easy to understand the importance of the service which supports or temporarily replaces her function. Thus, it is that the Home Help has become an indispensable member of the domiciliary team and the range of her duties steadily expands.

Set out in the Appendix, page 116, are the factual records of the work performed on which the following comments are made:

Maternity Cases

Although the birth rate rose, more mothers had their babies in hospital. The number of maternity cases attended by full-time helps fell, but there was an increasing demand for part-time help. Despite the additional grant for a domiciliary confinement, cost of full-time help seems to be a deterrent.

Domiciliary Care of the Aged

The demands increase steadily as the percentage of elderly persons in the community rises. This type of work needs resources of cheerfulness, tact and understanding. Routine household tasks become very personal when performed by a "stranger" for the first time. Methods and materials vary as much as temperaments. The skill of the Supervisors lies in selecting the right help for each case and in meeting the greatest need rather than the loudest demand.

The Welfare Committee investigating the programme for additional hostels asked that domiciliary services should be strengthened and for more co-ordination between visitors to the elderly. Where a home help is regularly attending, the duty of observation is obviously fulfilled.

Family Help Service

This extension of the Home Help Service inaugurated in 1955 to care for children in their own homes in the absence of the mother for a longer period than is covered by an ordinary full-time help has not been used as widely as was at first anticipated. Experience has shown that with the suggestions and planning of the Supervisor, many families are able to make private arrangements for the care of their children after 5 p.m. and need rely on the local authority for the early morning and day-time period which can be covered by the ordinary service.

Two families were attended under this scheme in 1956; one for a period of seven weeks after the mother had deserted a family with five children, ages 9 to 2 years, to enable the father to find a suitable housekeeper.

A second family of five children was attended for one week whilst the mother was in hospital.

In both cases, an average of 55 hours a week was given.

Sick Room Attendance Scheme

The demand during the year was not heavy. Eight patients were attended for a total of thirteen nights. Four died whilst the home help was in attendance, three were admitted to hospital and one recovered.

Laundry Service

This began in October for an experimental period of one year. Two rooms have been provided at the Disinfecting Station and equipped with sinks, a domestic washing machine, a spin dryer and a drying cabinet. A home help gives at present 20 hours a week, during which she deals with some 300 articles representing the washing of 25 elderly persons who are being attended by home helps. Collection and delivery are included in appropriate journeys of disinfecting vans and soiled linen is disinfected before washing. A fixed weekly charge of 2/6d. is added to the home help costs for this service. I anticipate reporting at the end of the experimental period that the scheme is working successfully.

Disinfestation

At the Borough Disinfecting Station, the home help who operates the washing service also continued to carry out the duties of disinfestation of women and children. 23 persons were cleansed of verminous conditions and 4 were treated for scabies.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

To the Medical Officer of Health

I submit the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Croydon Ambulance Service, for the year ended 31st December, 1956.

During the year the Service was called upon to deal with 104,563 (100,827) patients, which necessitated 51,102 (50,491) journeys and a mileage of 413,812 (440,311).

All calls for ambulance transport are received at Headquarters Station, where they are collated. At the commencement of daily shifts the crews of vehicles are each given initial journeys, and thereafter the bulk of the vehicles are directed by radio-telephone to suit the ever varying circumstances, e.g. accident and emergency cases, extra bookings, etc.

It will be seen from the figures quoted above that even though both the number of patients carried and journeys travelled have increased, the mileage covered was considerably less (6.02%) than in the previous year, and this saving is substantially due to use of the radio-telephone, with which all vehicles are equipped.

Once again this year a two-man team was entered in the Regional First Aid Competition held at Surrey County Council Ambulance Training Station, Morden, and I am very pleased to be able to report that the team from this Service was placed joint third with Brighton County Borough Ambulance Service.

List of Serviceable Vehicles at 31st December, 1956.

- Four Humber Pullman Ambulances
- Eight Daimler Ambulances
- Two Bedford Sitting case Vehicles
- One Vauxhall "Wyvern" Saloon car
- 5 Bedford Utilicons
- One Austin breakdown vehicle
- 2 Bedford Coaches (for Mental Defectives)

For details of journeys, patients, mileage, etc., see the Appendix, page 115.

CIVIL DEFENCE (Ambulance Section)

The number of Volunteers on the register at 31st December was 390 (303 at Shirley Depot and 87 at New Addington) composed of 121 males and 269 females.

Of this 303 registered:-

8 are Instructors.

131 attend for regular training.

115 attend for some training.

43 have not yet reported.

6 have moved from the area.

A First Aid Course was run in February and March, and of the 43 Volunteers who entered for the examination I am pleased to report that all passed.

Nine Volunteers took an Instructors Course in May, and at the examination 5 passed. At a further course held in August, 6 Volunteers took part and all passed the examination.

In June two teams of six were entered for the "Buxton Trophy" Competition held at Dorking, and I am very glad to be able to report that one of our teams was placed third.

Five Casualty Collecting Teams of 7 men each have been formed, and these have thus received specialised training.

There are at present 87 qualified First Aiders and 48 qualified drivers.

A.L. HILL,

Chief Ambulance 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 so dealt with, 34 women, 13 men, 2 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	301
Bed Rests	207
Mackintosh Sheets	310
Feeding Cups	15
Wheel Chairs	31
Commodes	40
Crutches, pairs	1
Air Cushions	294
Bed Cradles	27
Urinals	106
Air Beds	35
Dunlopillo Mattresses	5
Dunlopillo Cushion	1
Bed Pulley	2
Bed Tables	2
Draw Sheets	124
Walking Aid	1
Sputum Mugs	1
Enuresis Machines	6
Ryles Tube	1
Fracture Boards	7

HEALTH EDUCATION

It is only with the co-operation of the community and the personal effort of individuals that progress towards better health can be achieved. Health education is thus a fundamental duty of local authorities. It has two main aspects, the "message", and the "medium". Direct advice by members of the staff does of course represent a major contribution to health education, which varies as scientific knowledge changes. When we consider group instruction, however, which seeks to alter the views of large sections of the population, we cannot ignore the influence on the medium of developing publicity techniques. On this subject, most health departments need officers with special aptitudes and training. In recognition of this fact, the Corporation allowed the secondment of a Health Visitor to undertake a full-time Health Education Course and the establishment of the post of Health Education Officer. I think this decision will be of great benefit in strengthening this aspect of the work of the department.

The purchase and distribution of the monthly magazine "Better Health" has continued. Posters and pamphlets have been displayed at Infant Welfare Centres on appropriate topics at different times and displays demonstrating the work of the department were used to assist functions arranged by the Public Relations Committee. Speakers have been provided by the department to various organisations throughout the year and active work was in progress for the setting-up of a Home Safety Committee.

The local press has also been helpful in publicising matters of health interest and seeking the views of the department on such items.

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 and 1 Handicraft Instructor.

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 four cases were so dealt with during the year.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Act 1956

Patients admitted to Mayday Hospital

under Section 20 37

Cases admitted as above disposed of as follows:-

Certified and admitted to Warlingham Park Hospital
or other Mental Hospitals 6

Admitted to Warlingham Park Hospital or other Mental
Hospitals under Temporary Order 1

Admitted to Warlingham Park Hospital or other Mental
Hospitals under Urgency Orders 1

Admitted to Warlingham Park Hospital or other Mental
Hospitals as Voluntary Patients 136

Transferred to ordinary Sick Wards 37

Discharged Home 108

DECEASED 12

Transferred to Queen's Hospital 8

Discharged to Mental Defective Colony 1

374

Cases admitted to Warlingham Park Hospital

Direct under Section 20 15

Cases admitted to Warlingham Park Hospital

Direct as Voluntary Patients 68

Cases investigated and no action deemed necessary 112

Under the Mental Deficiency Act.

Number of known Mentally Defective Patients in the Borough:-

	1955	1956
Under 5 years	78	54
Aged 5-16 years	140	150
Over 16 years	550	600
<i>Total</i>	<u>768</u>	<u>804</u>

Compared with 1955 the cases show an increase of 36.

3 Institution patients have died in hospital.

The cases are distributed as follows:-

In Certified Institutions	...	...	...	...	335
In Approved Homes	...	...	...	...	4
On Licence from Institutions	...	...	...	...	20
Under Statutory supervision at home	...	...	...	...	360
Under Guardianship	...	...	...	...	36
In Mental Hospitals	...	...	...	...	9
Observation cases	...	...	...	...	40
In "Place of Safety"	...	...	...	...	-
					<hr/> 804

During the year the Certifying Medical Officers made examinations and paid visits to the number of 49 cases. The Mental Deficiency Visitors paid 3,635 visits. 26 new cases were examined during 1956 and certified as mentally defective. Ten of these cases were recommended for the Occupation Centre and 10 were placed under statutory supervision. 6 were recommended for institutional care.

During 1956, 40 cases were dealt with as follows:-

	1955	1956
Sent to Certified Institutions	13	8
Placed under Guardianship	-	-
Sent to Warlingham Park Hospital	-	1
<i>Varying Orders:</i>		
(a) Change of Guardian	8	3
(b) From one Institution to another	1	2
(c) From Guardianship to Institution	2	1
(d) Institution to Guardianship	-	-
(e) Orders closed	8	15
(f) Patients admitted to Hospital for short term care	8	10

24 Orders were renewed during the year, 6 of which were Guardianship.

19 children were admitted to the Occupation Centre during 1956. 14 left or were excluded.

There were 10 cases awaiting vacancies in Institutions on the 31st December, 1956.

There were 43 cases under Statutory Guardianship, 28 of these under the care of relatives, and 15 with Guardians who are not relatives, 3 males are at work.

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

There are 25 cases on licence from Institutions (15 males and 10 females).

Report on the Occupation Centre, January-December, 1956.

Number on Register, January	71
" " " December	76
Number of Admissions	19
Number left or excluded	14
Average attendance per session	63
Times open, Morning-Afternoon	404
Total attendance for year	25,588

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

"The Centre opened with 71 on roll. There was no school on the first two days as owing to road conditions it was not possible to get the coaches out. On January 11th the staff took a party of 55 children from the Centre to the circus at the Olympia.

The Board of Control Inspector visited on March 6th.

Miss Bushby resigned in July and as no replacement was made her class was added to the existing class taken by Miss Murray who resigned in November following her marriage, to take up residence in Slough. Later in the month replacements were made. Mr. Heath joined the staff to take charge of the senior boys and Mrs. McCulloch was appointed for the senior girls. The Sale of Work was held on December 5th and sales amounted to £30. 9. 6. Owing to the many changes in staff the sale of goods during the year was below average - £32 in all.

The Christmas Party was held in December.

Ninety-three students visited the Centre during the year."

REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

I beg to submit a report for the year ending 31st December, 1934, of the work of the Public Health Inspectors and other officers under my control.

It will be observed that there has been a change of designation in respect of the qualified members of the staff from Sanitary Inspector to Public Health Inspector, as it is thought that the latter better describes the duties now undertaken by these officers.

Last year new housing legislation absorbed much of the time of the staff with the survey of the older houses for the preparation of the list of houses for demolition and the inspection of notices where certificates of disrepair had been applied for.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Shortly after the Regulations came into force a summary of the Regulations, accompanied by a letter explaining their import and asking for co-operation was sent to all proprietors of food premises in the Borough. There has been a readiness generally, on the part of traders, to co-operate and this, allied to the close relations now done by the inspectorate together with the enforcement work undertaken in connection with previous legislation, has been responsible for much progress in complying with the Regulations. I am pleased to take this opportunity of thanking the traders who responded so well to the appeal for co-operation and thus lightened the burden of enforcement. The pages of this report given over to food inspection show the progress in all.

In the field of "housing", progress has been made in dealing with properties unfit for habitation in that in the Ely Road area several of the houses have been demolished and others, when completed, will be dealt with similarly. The Crescent West area of Ely Road is now being dealt with. In addition many individual houses have been made the subject of either demolition or improvement orders.

Again I have to report an increase in the "through put" of animals at the Abattoir, the number slaughtered being 56,362. 25 per cent. more than last year's total. This amount of slaughtering

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The Board of Control Inspector visited on March 15th.

Miss Bushby resigned in July and as no replacement was found her class was added to the existing class taken by Miss. who resigned in November following her marriage, to a residence in Glough. Later in the month replacements were found. Mr. Heath joined the staff to take charge of the senior girls. Mrs. McCullough was appointed for the senior girls. The work was held on December 8th and sales amounted to £20. Owing to the many changes in staff the sale of goods during year was below average - £32 in all.

The Christmas Party was held in December.

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Last year new housing legislation absorbed much of the time of the staff with the survey of the older houses for the preparation of clearance and redevelopment areas and the inspection of properties where certificates of disrepair had been applied for. This year new legislation in the form of the Food Hygiene Regulations has occupied a considerable amount of the working time of the inspectorate.

Shortly after the Regulations came into force a summary of the Regulations, accompanied by a letter explaining their import and asking for co-operation was sent to all proprietors of food businesses in the Borough. There has been a readiness generally, on the part of traders, to co-operate and this, allied to the public relations work done by the inspectorate together with the enforcement work undertaken in connection with previous legislation, has been responsible for much progress in complying with the Regulations. I am pleased to take this opportunity of thanking the traders who responded so well to the appeal for co-operation and thus lightened the burden of enforcement. The pages of the report given over to food inspection shows the progress in detail.

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Again I have to report an increase in the "through put" of animals at the Abattoir, the number slaughtered being 56,362, 25 per cent. more than last year's total. This amount of slaughtering

is the more remarkable when one considers the out-dated layout of the premises. Consideration is now being given to the modernisation of the Abattoir.

During the year further new legislation in the Clean Air Act 1956 was passed and this, when it comes into operation early in 1957, will put considerable extra duties on the section.

I wish to record my thanks to all members of the staff for their efforts during the year to cope with the new legislation and to deal with the numerous other duties they have been called upon to perform.

G. GRIEVE,

Chief Public Health Inspector

Summary of inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors, and other Departmental work

Total number of houses inspected for housing defects under	
Public Health or Housing Acts	3,060
Houses inspected where zymotic diseases have occurred ...	293
" " " following applications for certificates	
of disrepair	30
Inspections of underground rooms	62
Special inspections in connection with the Housing Survey ...	17
Houses inspected for overcrowding conditions	83
Reinspections of work outstanding on housing notices ...	10,216
Number of visits regarding infectious diseases	736
" " " food poisoning	81
Inspections of drainage work during repair	2,509
House drains tested with smoke and colour - routine and	
complaint	1,229
House drains tested with smoke (on written application) ...	15
House drains tested with smoke during repair	40
" " " water during repair	153
Inspections of cesspools and earth closets	8
" " " schools and school sanitary conveniences ...	33
" " " public conveniences	349
" " " verminous premises	76
" " " ponds and ditches	49
" " " yards, stables and passages	218
" " " theatres, cinemas, halls, etc.	120
" " " pig styes	53
" " " tents, vans and similar structures	51
" " " knackers yards	19
Visits regarding smoke abatement	1,190
" " " Exhumations	31
Inspections of swimming baths	4
" " " wells	9
" " " gathering grounds of water supply	19
" " " gipsy encampments, camps, fairs, etc.	2
" " " offices	33
" " " rivers and streams for pollutions	358
Food and Drugs Acts: food and drugs samples taken ...	288
" " " milk samples taken	241
Milk (Special Designations) Orders: samples taken ...	243
Ice Cream samples taken	179
Samples taken of Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs ...	13
" " " swimming baths water	25
" " " drinking water	281
" " " subsoil water	11
" " " from rivers, streams, etc.	9
" " " of rag flock and other filling materials ...	14
" " " sundry specimens (food poisoning etc.) ...	20
Inspections of butchers premises	1,628
" " " meat premises (wholesale)	1,379
" " " horseflesh premises	5
" " " poultry and game dealers premises	90
" " " fishmongers premises	124
" " " fried fish premises	76
" " " grocers premises	1,051
" " " fruiterers and greengrocers premises	313
" " " bakers premises - including bakehouses	219
" " " dairies	30
" " " milk shops	60
" " " general shops and their premises	66
" " " premises where cooked meats etc. are prepared	
or sold	58
" " " confectioners premises	447
" " " confectionery manufacturers premises	35

Inspections of cafes, snack bars, canteens, hotels and their kitchens	804
" " " school kitchens and serveries	100
" " " hospital kitchens	34
" " " ice cream manufacturers premises	34
" " " vendors premises	267
" " " barrows and carts	6
" " " markets (day inspections)	80
" " " (weekend inspections)	49
" " " barrows, other than in markets	87
" " " imported foods at Aerodrome	13
" " " other food premises not enumerated above	390
" " " premises where offensive trades are conducted	35
" " " factories with mechanical power	656
" " " without mechanical power	91
" " " works of building and engineering	146
" " " outworkers premises	338
Visits to employers of outworkers	15
Inspections of shops (under Shop Acts)	1,280
Special early closing, evening and Sunday trading patrols of shops	606
Appointments kept with owners, builders, etc.	2,142
Investigation of complaints other than housing matters	1,635
Reinspections of works outstanding (other than houses)	5,951
Inspections under Hydrocyanide Regulations	2
" " " Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act	4
" " " Diseases of Animals Act	47
" " " Merchandise Marks Act	129
" " " Pets Act	39
" " " Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	16
" " " Pharmacy and Poisons Act	75
Sundry Inspections and visits	3,166
Visits regarding rats and mice infestations	8,907
Informal Notices outstanding 31.12.55	1,098
" " " served	3,989
" " " complied	2,955
Number of Informal Notices referred for Statutory Orders	448
Informal Notices outstanding 31.12.56	1,684
Statutory Notices outstanding 31.12.55	323
" " " served	865
" " " complied	845
" " " outstanding 31.12.56	343
Total number of callers and complaints received at the office	4,513
Total number of letters received at the office	6,580

Nuisances, Infringements of Acts, Byelaws, Regulations or Orders ascertained by the Public Health Inspectors during the year 1956 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	341
Conditions causing dampness:	
Defective roofs	476
Defective window frames	226
Defective walls, etc.	280
Want of efficient damp-proof course	80
Defective gutters and downspouts	259
Other structural defects:	
Defective plaster	335
Cleansing and redecoration required	44
Defective floors and stairs	234
Insufficient ventilation under floor	43
Defective brickwork, sills, lintels, chimneys	157
Defective stoves and fireplaces and flues	167

Defective drains, sanitary fittings, etc.:	
Defective sinks and waste pipes	121
Defective w.c.'s	320
Defective drainage	290
Stoppages in drains	120
Defective water services and tanks	32
Domestic nuisances:	
Want of cleanliness	8
Verminous conditions	15
Other nuisances and infringements:	
Offensive accumulations	58
Overcrowding	32
Sundry nuisances or defects	209
Particulars not inserted in Rent Book (Housing Act)	12
(2) INFRINGEMENTS OF CROYDON CORPORATION ACT, 1924	
Food cupboards defective or required	10
(3) INFRINGEMENTS OF PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, PAVING, etc.	
Defective Yard Paving	53
Want of a sanitary dustbin	105
Public Urinals - defective or dirty	14
(4) INSPECTION OF AMUSEMENT HOUSES	
Defective sanitary fittings	6
W.C. defective and dirty	23
(5) KEEPING OF ANIMALS	
Nuisances arising from the keeping of animals	11
(6) SMOKE ABATEMENT	
Nuisances observed	4

HOUSING

Some progress has been made during 1956 in dealing with the unfit house. In Ely Road, 12 houses were declared unfit for human habitation and by the end of the year 8 of these had been demolished and 3 of the remaining 4 were vacated. Plans are in hand for the redevelopment of this area. In addition, 9 demolition orders and 15 closing orders involving 11 whole houses and parts of 13 other houses were made during the year. This action resulted in 28 families being rehoused.

Crescent Mews, Warminster Road, has been agreed as the next area to be dealt with in the programme to clear the town of unfit and substandard houses.

During the year 2,041 houses were rendered fit following the service of notices requiring repairs. The number of applications for certificates of disrepair for the whole of 1956 was 30, of which 20 were granted. The total number of certificates of disrepair granted to tenants since the commencement of the Act,

31st August, 1954 to the 31st December, 1956, is 394.

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 2s. per night or 13s. per week, and 2s. 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 95, and the number accommodated during the year 34,487. The receipts during the year were £2,777 and the expenditure £4,556.

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 ACTS, 1937 AND 1948

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

Part 1 of the Act

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	350	92	4	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	1,509	650	30	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	79	146	4	-
Total	1,938	888	38	-

Cases in which Defects were found:

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	12	8	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	1	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	1	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient ...	16	11	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	100	56	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	5	3	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	25	8	1	-	-
Total ...	160	86	1	1	-

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing Apparel	195	-	-	2	2	-
Household Linen	3	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets	7	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and Furniture Hangings ...	8	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Upholstery ...	1	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and Brass Articles ...	1	-	-	-	-	-
Locks, Latches and Keys ...	3	-	-	-	-	-
Paper Bags ...	13	-	-	-	-	-
Carding, etc., of Buttons, etc.	24	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed Toys	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cosques, Christmas Crackers etc	29	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades ...	18	-	-	-	-	-
Total	303	-	-	2	2	-

Inspection of Schools

These are inspected with particular reference to sanitary accommodation including washing facilities. During the year 33 inspections were made and defects found were referred to the Education Officer.

SHOPS ACT

The Shops Act contains 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. 1,280 inspections were made under the Shops Act, and the infringements found were as follows:-

Hours of Closing	...	...	...	8
Hours of employment of staff	...	...	...	1
Provision of means of heating	...	...	...	20
Insufficient W.C. accommodation	...	...	...	6
Want of washing facilities	...	...	...	4
Defective W.C. accommodation	...	...	...	24
Defective walls, floors, ceilings, etc.	...	...	...	25
Defective and insufficient lighting	...	...	...	14
Want of seating accommodation	...	...	...	3
Notices to be exhibited or amended	...	...	...	221

DRAINAGE

2,509 visits of inspection were made to underground drains in course of repair. Of 258 Statutory Orders served, 63 had to be done in default of the owners. In addition, repairs were carried out by the Corporation to 33 public sewers serving 177 properties.

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 407 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 Public Health 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. Byelaws 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.

104 such observations were carried out and in 4 instances black smoke was emitted for more than the statutory limit. The Managements were immediately interviewed and informed of the offence and advised. In 2 cases it became necessary to serve a Statutory notice to abate smoke nuisances.

The Clean Air Act 1956 was passed during the year and although it did not come into force until the 31st December 1956, and then only in part, its provisions were brought to the notice of the Health Committee with a view to action being taken early in 1957 to implement its operative sections.

AMUSEMENT HOUSES

120 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.

DISINFESTATION

The Borough Disinfecting Station is situated at Factory Lane. Two steam disinfectors are in use supplied with steam from a gas fired boiler within the Station.

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

By Steam	...	...	14,873 articles
By Formalin Gas	...	...	2,604 "
Total	...	...	17,477 "

In addition, 298 articles were destroyed on request.

Disinfection of bedding and upholstered articles is carried out for traders, who deliver them to, and collect them from, the Station. For this service a charge is made. During 1956, 335 articles were disinfected, the receipts amounting to £22. 15. 9.

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

774 rooms at 433 houses, hospital wards, clinics and crèches
2,095 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 9 adults and 15 children were cleansed of verminous conditions and 4 adults and 6 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 assisted in the more difficult cases numbering 122, either by spraying or fumigation. Weekly visits are made to the abattoir when the manure storage and walls adjoining are sprayed with an insecticide.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

The object is to regulate the sale of certain poisonous substances.

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 22. In addition, 272 applications were made for the retention of names on the list for a further period of 12 months. 10 infringements of the Act were found, and these were remedied during the year.

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 1956, 14 samples of various fillings, as listed below were taken. All of these samples conformed with the requirements of the Regulations made under the Act:-

Article	No. of Samples
Washed Flock	6
Kapok	1
Kapok Substitute	1
Millpuff	1
Cotton Felt	2
Hair	1
Coir Fibre	1
Wool Pads	1

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

21 premises were licensed for the purpose of keeping Pet Shops. During the year 39 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 a pig keepers premises during the year. This and one 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, 1,531 private dwellings were inspected following complaints and in 1,112 instances infestation was confirmed and dealt with by the rodent operatives. In 15 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. 177 business premises were found to be infested with rats or mice and these were all disinfested during the year. 32 of these were treated by the occupiers. Regular inspections are made of premises where food is prepared or sold and particular attention is given to methods of prevention of rodent infestation. Corporation owned premises including sewage works, refuse tips, depots, school kitchens and serveries, etc., are periodically inspected for the presence of rodents and if infested then action is taken by the department to eradicate the pests. 25 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 whilst the results have shown a steady decline in the rat population over the years, certain areas still persist in showing infestation.

These areas were given a special treatment during the year with very good results. 688 manholes were involved and these were treated initially with antu, a rodenticide. After this treatment 190 manholes were still found to be infested and in consequence a warfarin treatment was applied to all the manholes in the areas over a period of three weeks. Warfarin is an anti blood coagulant which has been used with good results in the treatment of surface infestations. A preservative was added to the warfarin in order to retain its palatability. The warfarin was renewed after each seven days during the three weeks treatment. The final observations showed that all the 688 manholes were free from rat infestation.

The summer treatment to be carried out in the months of May and June, 1957 will be interesting in that it will show the real effectiveness of this special and concentrated attack on the sewer rat.

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, and they have kept in close touch with the department during the above mentioned experimental treatment.

FOOD SUPPLY

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

The following table shows the distribution of trades among the 3,224 premises in the Borough at which food is known to be sold, manufactured or stored:-

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	59
Bakers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	115
Sugar Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	565
Cafes, Restaurants, Snack Bars and Eating Houses and Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	457
Works and Club Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	273
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	155
Off Licences	...	...	...	...	...	71
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	616
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	204
Wholesale Meat Markets	...	...	...	...	...	8
Chemists	...	...	...	...	...	82
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	239
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	85
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	41
Milk Distributors and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	65
Premises from which Roundsmen and Mobile Shops operate	...	...	...	...	...	22
Stalls in Markets	...	...	...	...	...	83
Food Manufactories	...	...	...	...	...	17
Other Food premises not enumerated above	...	...	...	...	...	67
						<u>3,224</u>

Of the above premises 814 are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, as follows:-

Retail sale of ice-cream	659
Manufacturers of ice-cream	6
Preparation or manufacture for sale of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	149

During the year 8,478 inspections were made of food businesses (for details see page 50.)

In addition, Croydon Airport was visited on 13 occasions to inspect foodstuffs arriving by air from the Continent. Such foodstuffs consisted of lettuces and strawberries.

INFRINGEMENTS OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 AND FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955/56

Structural defects in shops and stores	51
Defective condition of walls and ceilings	271
" " " " floors, utensils, fixtures, etc.	164
Insufficient lighting or ventilation	33
Defective or insufficient drainage	42
W.C. accommodation - insufficient	11
" " " " - repair or cleansing required	112
" " " " - artificial lighting required	28
" " " " - want of intervening ventilated space	11
Overalls required or dirty	7
Food - improperly stored	24
" - not stored 18" off floor	40
" - means to prevent contamination required	171
" - improperly handled	24
" - store required or defective	32
Animals found in food store	3
Accumulations in yard or stores	40
Offal and refuse bins defective or uncovered	54
Yard paving defective	25
Hand washing notice not exhibited	273
Ablutions - Wash basins required	433
" - Hot water supplies required	475
" - Nail brushes, soap and towels required	199
Insufficient or defective sinks	151
Smoking offences	24
Clothing accommodation required or defective	104
Defective or unsuitable table tops, etc.	128
First Aid kits required or insufficient	267
Defective or unsuitable crockery and utensils	15

Prosecutions

During the year a firm of bakers was prosecuted for selling a loaf of bread which was unfit for consumption. A fine of £20. with 3 guineas costs, was imposed and the firm lodged an appeal. The appeal, which was heard in the Queens Bench Division, was dismissed with costs.

An employee of a firm of butchers who had been warned previously, was prosecuted for smoking whilst handling meat. He was fined £10 with one guinea costs.

Condemned Foodstuffs

Summary of meat and other articles of food found to be unfit and condemned by the Inspectors during 1956:-

Article	Weight in lbs.
Carcase Meat	47,751
Offal	44,906
Sundry Foodstuffs	3,257
Canned, Bottled and Packeted Goods	25,172
<i>Total</i>	<u>121,086</u>

Disposal of Condemned Foodstuffs.

Meat condemned at the Public Abattoir, wholesale meat markets or at shops is disposed of, after being dyed green, to firms of repute for industrial use and some for animal feeding. The disposal is supervised by the Meat Inspectors and those carcasses or parts not considered suitable for this type of disposal are destroyed by incineration. The other condemned foodstuffs where not suitable for industrial use are destroyed.

MEAT INSPECTION

It can be said, with the increase in the number of animals slaughtered at the abattoir, that it is playing no small part in supplying Croydon and its environs with fresh meat. In 1955, 44,827 animals were slaughtered, and this rose to 56,362 animals during 1956.

A 100% inspection has been maintained, but this has necessitated evening and often weekend attendance of at least one Inspector. Four of the District Public Health Inspectors have assisted the two regular meat inspectors, on a rota system, with this "after normal hours" duty.

The following tables summarise the meat inspection service at the abattoir:-

Animals Slaughtered

Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Goats	Pigs	Total
3,464	658	8,536	17,389	418	25,897	56,362

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats
Number killed	3,464	658	8,536	17,389	25,897	418
Number inspected	3,464	658	8,536	17,389	25,897	418
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	3	4	20	75	89	NIL
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,673	290	53	1,088	2,319	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	48.4	44.7	0.85	6.7	9.3	0.48
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	4	7	1	NIL	7	NIL
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	144	78	3	NIL	269	NIL
Percentage inspected affected with Tuberculosis	4.3	12.9	0.05	NIL	1.06	NIL
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	10	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	10	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Generalised and totally condemned ...	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

The District Public Health Inspectors, all qualified Meat Inspectors, inspect meat at the 8 wholesale Meat Depots in the Borough, as well as that exposed for sale in the butcher's shops.

During the year a firm of butchers was prosecuted for selling meat which was found to be unfit for consumption. The case was heard at the Magistrate's Court, and the firm was fined £10 with one guinea costs.

An employee of a firm of butchers who had been warned previously, was prosecuted for smoking whilst handling meat. He was fined £10 with one guinea costs.

MILK SUPPLY

During the year 90 inspections were made of dairies and premises from which milk was sold.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

The following licences were granted during the year:-

Dealers' Licences to use the designation

"Tuberculin Tested" 56

Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised" -

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

(b) Dealers' Licences 71

Licences to use the designation "Sterilised" -

Dealers' Licences 104

Dealers' Supplementary Licences to use the designation -

(a) Tuberculin Tested 13

(b) Sterilised 13

(c) Pasteurised 12

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 Pasteurised Milk ... 26

Pasteurised Milk 212

Sterilised Milk 5

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

Tuberculin-Tested Pasteurised Milk	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Not Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Satisfied
26	-	26	-	26

Pasteurised Milk				
No. Samples Taken	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Not Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Satisfied
212	-	212	-	212

Sterilised Milk		
No. Samples Taken	Turbidity Test	
	Not Satisfied	Satisfied
5	NIL	5

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF CREAM

Fifteen samples of fresh cream were examined and in four cases, whilst no disease producing organisms were present, findings indicated that quicker cooling and more care in handling was required.

The processes of manufacture were followed through and sampled at stages, and amendments suggested, which produced satisfactory results.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF ICE CREAM

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

Grade	No. of Samples
1	130
2	36
3	9
4	4

Of the total samples taken, 13 (7.26 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

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

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

During the year 241 samples of milk and 288 other samples were taken.

Summary of Samples

During 1956 samples were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst as follows:-

Samples of			Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prose- cutions	Convic- tions
Almonds, Ground	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Arrowroot	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Aspirin Tablets	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Barley Crystals	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Batter Mixture	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Beer, Bitter	...	...	8	8	-	-	-
Bicarb. Soda	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Biscuits	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Black Pudding	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Blancmange Powder	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Boracic Ointment	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Brawn	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Bread, Large	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Bread Crumbs	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Bread and Butter	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Butter	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Buttered Rolls	...	...	1	-	1	-	-
Calamine Ointment	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Candied Peel	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Cakes, various	...	...	3	3	-	-	-
Cakes, Fruit	...	...	3	3	-	-	-
Cheese	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Cheese Spread	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Cheese, Processed	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Chicklettes	...	...	3	3	-	-	-
Chocolate	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Chutney	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Christmas Pudding	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Coconut, Dessicated	2	2	-	-	-
Coffee	5	5	-	-	-
Coffee and Chic. Essence	1	1	-	-	-
Cornflour	1	1	-	-	-

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Samples of				Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prose- cutions	Conse- quences
Cornflakes ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Cough Mixture ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Cream of Tartar ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Cream, tinned ...	...	...	...	4	4	-	-	-
Cream, clotted ...	...	...	...	1	-	1	-	-
Currants ...	...	...	...	3	3	-	-	-
Curry Powder ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Custard Powder ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Dates ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Dessert Powder ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Drinking Chocolate ...	...	...	...	2	1	1	-	-
Dripping ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Essence of Rennet ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Faggots ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Fish Cakes ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Fish Paste ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Flavouring Essence ...	...	...	...	3	3	-	-	-
Gees Linctus ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Galantine of Pork ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Gin ...	...	...	...	7	7	-	-	-
Ginger Beer ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Glycerine and Honey ...	...	...	...	1	-	1	-	-
Glycerine and Lemon ...	...	...	...	1	-	1	-	-
Golden Syrup ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Gravy Powder ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Ground Rice ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Ice Cream ...	...	...	...	6	6	-	-	-
Ice Lollies ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Isinglass ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Halibut Liver Oil ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Horseradish Cream ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Iodine, Tinc. of ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Indigestion Tablets ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Jam ...	...	...	...	3	3	-	-	-
Jelly ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Jelly Crystals, Veg. ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Lard ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Lemonade ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Lemonade Powder ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Lemon and Honey ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Lemon Pie Filling ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Lemon Curd ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Lemon Juice ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Lemon Squash ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Lime Juice Cordial ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Liquid Paraffin ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Malt Vinegar ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Malt Loaf ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Margarine ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Marmalade ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Marzipan ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Meat Paste ...	...	...	...	3	3	-	-	-
Meringues ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Milk, hot ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Milk of Magnesia ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Mincemeat ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Minced Beef	2	2	-	-	-
Milk	233	233	-	-	-
Milk, Channel Island	7	7	-	-	-
Milk, South Devon	1	1	-	-	-
Mixed Spice	1	1	-	-	-

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Samples of	Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prose- cutions	Convic- tions
Mustard	1	1	-	-	-
Mustard, French	1	1	-	-	-
Nutmegs, ground	1	1	-	-	-
Oatmeal	1	1	-	-	-
Olive Oil	2	2	-	-	-
Orange Squash	1	1	-	-	-
Orange Juice	1	1	-	-	-
Peanut Butter	1	1	-	-	-
Pepper	1	1	-	-	-
Pepper, cayenne	1	1	-	-	-
Pickled Gherkins	1	1	-	-	-
Pickled Cabbage	1	1	-	-	-
Popcorn (cheese flavoured)	1	1	-	-	-
Pineapple Curd	1	1	-	-	-
Pineapple Squash	1	1	-	-	-
Potato Salad	1	1	-	-	-
Pills, Blands	1	-	1	-	-
Pudding Mixture	2	1	1	-	-
Quinine, Tinc. of	1	1	-	-	-
Raising Powder	1	1	-	-	-
Roes, tinned	1	1	-	-	-
Rice	1	1	-	-	-
Rice, creamed	1	1	-	-	-
Rissoles	1	1	-	-	-
Rum	6	6	-	-	-
Salad Dressing	2	2	-	-	-
Sandwich Spread	1	1	-	-	-
Sauce, chop	1	1	-	-	-
Sausage, beef	4	3	1	-	-
Sausage-meat	7	6	1	-	-
Sausage, breakfast	2	2	-	-	-
Sausage, pork	6	6	-	-	-
Sausage, liver	2	2	-	-	-
Sausage, luncheon	3	3	-	-	-
Sausage, smoked	1	1	-	-	-
Saveloys	1	1	-	-	-
Semolina	1	1	-	-	-
Soda Mint tabs.	1	1	-	-	-
Suet, packed	2	2	-	-	-
Sugar	1	1	-	-	-
Sugar, brown	2	2	-	-	-
Sugar, icing	1	1	-	-	-
Sultanas	1	-	1	-	-
Sweets	17	17	-	-	-
Soup Powder	1	1	-	-	-
Stuffing, Sage and onion	1	1	-	-	-
Syrup of Figs	2	2	-	-	-
Tapioca	1	1	-	-	-
Tea	5	5	-	-	-
Tonic Wine	1	-	1	-	-
Tinned Beans	2	2	-	-	-
Tinned Broad Beans	1	1	-	-	-
Tinned Fruit	16	16	-	-	-
Tinned Peas	5	5	-	-	-
Tinned Soup	1	1	-	-	-
Tinned Fish	3	3	-	-	-
Tinned Tomatoes	1	1	-	-	-
Whisky	7	7	-	-	-
Yeast Tablets	1	1	-	-	-
	529	518	11	-	-

Result of Analysis of Milk Samples

Solids not Fat (Legal standard is 8.5%)

	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0
- Cornflakes	14	65	77	62	12	3
- Cough Mixture						
- Cream of Tartar						

Milk Fat (Legal standard is 3%)

3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1
1	2	14	38	43	62	36	18	11	6	2

(Excluding South Devon and Channel Islands milks)

South Devon and Channel Island Milks

Solids not Fat (Legal standard is 8.5%)

Valentine of York	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2
Ship				
Hinger-Boer	1	4	2	1

Milk Fat (Legal standard is 4%)

Ground-Rice	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7
Yam-Cream				
Yam-Loiling	2	3	2	1

Average composition of Milk Samples

Milk (excluding South Devon and Channel Island Milks)

Solids not Fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.70
Milk Fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.56

South Devon and Channel Island Milk

Solids not Fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.04
Milk Fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.52

Total number of Milk Samples 241

The samples of milk for analysis were obtained as follows:

Taken on Milk Rounds	...	...	...	...	161
" at Dairies	...	...	...	...	60
" at Institutions	...	...	...	...	20
					<u>241</u>

DETAILS OF NON-GENUINE SAMPLES TAKEN

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Deficiency	Remarks
Buttered Rolls	This sample consisted of bread rolls and margarine	Vendor warned
Clotted Cream	This article had the characteristics of a sterilised cream with sugar added and contained 24.6% of milk fat whereas clotted cream is an unsweetened rich cream containing not less than 48% of milk fat	Vendor warned and requested to amend description. Request complied with
Drinking Chocolate	The Analyst is of the opinion that the description on the label is misleading	This matter has been taken up with the manufacturers who agreed to alter their labels
Glycerine and Honey	This article contained 40% of Sugar Syrup which was not included in the quantitative description appearing on the label	Manufacturers requested to amend the label. Request complied with
Glycerine and Lemon	This article was labelled in a misleading manner	Manufacturers have amended label
Little Bland's Pills	These pills were found to contain saccharated iron carbonate as the active constituent instead of a mixture of exsiccated ferrous sulphate and exsiccated sodium carbonate as stated in the B.P.C. formulary	Vendor has ceased to dispense this article and has destroyed remaining stock
Pudding Mixture	The description on the carton containing this article was inadequate since it did not indicate the necessity to use eggs and fat in the making of a pudding	Manufacturers have amended label
Sausage, Beef	This article contained a substantial proportion of mutton in addition to beef, and 47% of fat in relation to total meat content, whereas a reasonable proportion of fat is 40%	Vendor warned
Pork Sausage Meat	The meat contained 59% of meat, including fat, whereas a reasonable minimum meat content is 65%	Vendor warned. Further samples have proved satisfactory
Sultanas	This sample contained 780 parts per million by weight of sulphur dioxide. The proportion of sulphur dioxide, as a preservative, should not exceed 750 parts per million	Vendor warned
Tonic Wine	This article was incorrectly labelled in that the expression "Vitamin B" was used as a synonym for Niacin	Manufacturers have amended label

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	2,487,035,000
M.W.B. Bulk Supplies	727,879,000
East Surrey Water Company	107,000
<i>Total</i>	<u>3,215,021,000</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 and the water going into supply after treatment.

428 raw water samples and 1023 treated water samples were thus examined during the year by the Chemist and Bacteriologist on the staff of the Water Undertaking. In addition 16 samples of raw water and 39 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 70 of raw waters and 135 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 performed were:-

Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	220
Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	12

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 1956 the following tonnages were dealt with:-

House Refuse	...	...	...	58,563 tons
Street Sweepings	...	...	...	3,684 "
Street Markets refuse	...	...	...	1,591 "
				<hr/> 63,838 "

This was disposed of by Controlled Tipping and two sites were in use during the year, viz. Ballards School and Mitchan Common. The former, at present in use, is being levelled for eventual use as school playing 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 319,000 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.

The results of the bacteriological examination of the waters were typical of waters pumped from the Chalk, some of them showing the normal coliform which only after heavy rain. In all cases the examinations showed that the water was suitable for treatment.

Public Health Act, 1936

	Number of Houses	Number of Beds provided for:-		
		Maternity	Others	Total
...	28	51	549	600

MISCELLANEOUS

FIRE AGENCIES REGULATIONS, 1945

... were received during the year. Three agencies ... at the end of the year.

THE CHILD-WINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

By means of preliminary inspections and routine re-inspections ... Winders and private Day Nurseries have been ... with the above Act.

... Day Nurseries which take children of all ages ... There are 2 Nurseries which take 2½ to 5-year- ... Saturdays, the remainder being of the "part ... toddlers for mornings only.

... Winders receive children for the day. They ... to take children under 2 years.

	Number registered at 31.12.56	Number of children provided for
...	6	134
...	15	100

SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND REFUSE COLLECTION

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

Refuse Collection and Disposal

In 1936 the following tonnages were dealt with:-

House Refuse	...	...	56,563 tons
Street Sweepings	...	...	2,684 "
Street Markets Refuse	...	...	1,591 "
			<hr/> 60,838 "

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

Sewage Disposal

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

The main works at Beddington deals not only with the from the major part of the Borough, but takes the sewage agreement from four outside authorities, viz. Coulsdon Parley 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 319,000 is treated at the Beddington Works, the weather flow being about 12 million gallons per day.

The Works include a very modern Sludge Digestion 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.

Nursing Homes - Public Health Act, 1936

	Number of Homes	Number of Beds provided for:-		
		Maternity	Others	Total
Homes registered during the year	-	-	-	-
Homes on the Register at the end of the year	25	41	549	590

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 31.12.56	Number of children provided for
Premises	6	134
Daily Minders	15	100

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. Refugees from Hungary (333) were all seen by Medical Officers on arrival.

Aircraft and Passenger Arrivals, Croydon Airport.

	Aircraft	Passengers
"Excepted Area"	3,522	11,097
Europe outside Excepted Area ...	219	4,969
Africa, Middle East	4	36
Asia	2	28
	<u>3,747</u>	<u>16,130</u>

Included in the above figures were 2,672 Aliens carried in 754 Aircraft.

CREMATION ACTS, 1902 AND 1952

During the year 2,250 certificates were completed by the Medical Officer of Health in the capacity of Medical Referee under the above Acts.

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES FOR VACCINATION

During the year 1,267 certificates were dealt with at the office (1,134 Smallpox, 95 Cholera and 38 T.A.B.)

STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

1,248 examinations were made during the year by the Medical Staff of the Department including 370 vision tests for drivers.

As the employers of a staff totalling many thousands, the Corporation must maintain a form of industrial health service and this is provided by the Health Department. A Health Questionnaire is completed by every officer to whom an appointment is

offered, for scrutiny by the Medical Officer of Health. The candidate may be recommended for acceptance forthwith or after further enquiries or medical examinations. Other staff are all examined by Medical Officers of the department to ascertain fitness for work and for inclusion in the Sick Pay Scheme. An X-ray of chest is required for all those whose duties bring them into contact with children and agreement to have an annual re-X-ray is a condition of employment. Staff who handle food in the School Meals and Canteen sections have, in addition to a chest X-ray, tests to exclude a carrier state of intestinal infections.

Copies of Sick Pay Returns showing long-term absences are sent each month to the Medical Officer of Health, who makes the necessary enquiries into such cases, including where necessary, domiciliary visits. Cases of frequent short-term absences are also referred as necessary by the Chief Officer concerned and employees may be asked to attend for examination. A system of periodic re-checking of the eyesight of all Corporation drivers has been introduced. The time seems to be approaching when this work should be combined with the preventive outlook of considering posts where sickness appears more frequent, in order that possible remedial action can be recommended.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE AMENDMENT ACT, 1951

Ten old people were followed up from 1955 of whom:-

An old lady aged 98 with failing sight was admitted to Coombe Lodge Hostel under the powers of the 1951 Act

3 were admitted to Hospital voluntarily

1 was admitted to Hostel voluntarily

5 continued to manage at home with varying degrees of assistance

Twenty three new cases were brought to notice during the year of whom:-

1 died

8 were admitted to Hospital voluntarily during the year

2 on the waiting list for Hospital (one admitted in January, 1957)

1 was admitted to Hostel

11 remained in their own homes

BLINDNESS

I am indebted to the Chief Welfare Officer for access to his records regarding blind persons registered during the year.

These show that of the 66 cases registered -

7 were due to glaucoma and
20 to cataract.

Of the cases where surgical treatment had been recommended, subsequent follow-up showed it had been performed except:-

2 too ill for surgical treatment
1 patient deceased
2 consents not forthcoming

PROBLEM FAMILIES

The established procedure of the monthly Conference of voluntary organisations, and statutory authorities concerned with "Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their own Homes" continued throughout the year. The Health Committee agreed that the experiment of allocating selected Home Helps to potential problem families should go on and eight cases were dealt with during 1956. The position at the end of the year was:-

- Case 1. Mother now in a mental hospital for an indefinite period.
Five children being cared for by a relative.
- Case 2. Mother of two children. Father in regular employment.
Family now managing well without help.
- Case 3. Widowed mother of five children. Mother physically handicapped, now managing very well with assistance of ordinary Home Help for heavy work.
- Case 4. Mother of three children. Father working spasmodically. This family was rehoused and given a great deal of assistance and encouragement. The home conditions are improved and the children better fed and clothed. Over the year progress has been made, but it has been slow and intermittent.
- Case 5. Divorced mother of five children. In spite of much help and encouragement, the three youngest children were admitted to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the mother and two remaining children have been rehoused and are managing without help.

- Case 6. Mother of four children. Father working spasmodically. A very unco-operative and apathetic family. The mother is capable and has a fairly good knowledge of house-keeping, but fails to maintain a reasonable standard in the home.
- Case 7. Divorced mother of five children. Mother physically handicapped, now managing with the help of ordinary Home Help for heavy work.
- Case 8. This family have now moved out of the district.

A total of 1,580 hours was given to this service and in all but one case, it was free of charge to the recipients. The lessons learned are no doubt familiar to experienced workers in this field. Although the need for help may be obvious to all observers and would be welcomed by the majority of ordinary families, it may, nevertheless, be refused despite the most careful approach. Refusal may be anticipated and the true reason understood, and time, skill and patience are the only solutions. Pressure of impending legal action or eviction makes masterly inactivity a difficult matter for the social worker however much it may be indicated.

Working with family units and undertaking the long-term follow-up of children does develop the ability to sense the general trend of a family's progress. It is essential not to be too distracted by setbacks or over-encouraged by sudden improvements. When this work commenced, some 18 months ago, a number of families were immediately brought forward by the Health Visitors. This initial pressure now seems over and it appears well within the scope of the Home Help Service to cope with this kind of work as a routine duty.

One Health Visitor has also continued to give a major part of her time to assisting families with children admitted to Welfare Services Receiving Homes under Part III of the National Assistance Act. (see the Appendix, page 117).

Families in Welfare Services Accommodation: -

Report by the Health Visitor co-ordinating this work.

The work has changed during the past year. More emphasis has been placed on helping the families either in the Receiving Homes or on the district to achieve a better standard of home conditions.

It must be understood that the type of family in need of constant supervision is less likely to respond to social re-education if there is unemployment or lack of matrimonial happiness. In many families the lack of initiative is the first noticeable feature and usually this arises from an insufficient income and in the case of the husbands, the inability to keep employment.

I have tried to make these families understand that the well being of the family is part of the family life and not a burden to be passed to another person. If the families are willing to be helped, e.g. with employment, budgetting and care of the children, then one could say that the rehabilitation of that particular family had commenced. A problem family could exist quite happily within the home, but when the children suffer through lack of proper food and clothing and the community suffers through continued non-payment of rent or essential services then some one must help this family back to be part of a community and not a burden to it.

In my opinion many families in the Receiving Homes could be helped but because of the fact that they are living in a Receiving Home (and this appears in some cases to beget a grudge) they will not accept the fact that they could start under their present conditions to prepare for a permanent home for the future. It is necessary to find out why admission to a Receiving Home was necessary and then to build up a family unit to be independent and self-supporting in the future.

I would like to point out that the children in the Receiving Homes are as well cared for as other children in the same income group living in their own homes. The constant supervision in the Receiving Homes also helps to keep the standard from falling below the accepted standard of this group.

I would also like to say that these children suffer less physically nowadays, but it would also be necessary to bear in mind that family matters - non-payment of debts and all particulars relating to the family and other families are discussed in front of these children. Therefore, it could be assumed that these children grow up with an intimate knowledge of family affairs which is not conducive to good citizenship later.

As the Receiving Homes are being used as a residential centre for the Homeless Families it would appear that the social case work could be more advantageously applied if the Homes were used not merely as a place for Homeless Families but as a centre for the gradual rehabilitation of the families progress towards their ultimate new living.

This policy of social rehabilitation could not be applied to every family indiscriminately but the needs of each family considered and the necessary remedy found and applied. This could only be achieved by the co-operation of the persons concerned with these families.

In the first instance it is necessary to help with immediate problems and then to anticipate other problems which might arise, either by a prolonged stay in the Receiving Homes or by re-housing. In many cases families would continue to stay in the Receiving Homes as long as possible because of the sense of security which it brings, and also because it is a very easy way of non-acceptance of a life in a community.

SPASTICS

85 Spastic children up to school leaving age were known in Croydon, as at 31st of December, 1956.

- 8 - were under school age.
- 6 - of school age were not yet at school, not being suitable but still under review.
- 25 - were ineducable, of whom 3 attended the Occupation Centre and 10 were in hospital, leaving 12 at home.
- 26 - were attending St. Giles' School.
- 2 - were at St. Margaret's School, Croydon.
- 5 - were attending Residential Schools for Physically Handicapped children.
- 2 - were attending normal Residential Schools (St. Mary's, Bexhill)
- 1 - was attending a Day Partially Deaf School.
- 7 children were at ordinary schools.
- 2 - had Home Teachers.
- 1 - attending Myopic School.

(44 Spastic children were attending school)

There is no change to report in local facilities for the diagnosis or treatment of this condition.

EPILEPTICS

Reference is made in the School Health section regarding number of cases known to the Department. In addition the Chief Welfare Officer informs me that 23 adult cases are registered with his Department, six of whom are in special Homes.

...to the fact that the policy of social regulation could not be applied to the family and the necessary remedy found and applied. This could be achieved by the co-operation of the persons concerned in these families.

In the first instance it is necessary to help with immediate cases and then to anticipate other problems which might arise. It is a prolonged story to the Resolving Homes for the Resolving cases families would continue to stay in the Resolving cases as long as possible because of the sense of security which they find in the Resolving cases. It is a very easy way of non-acceptance of a life in a community.

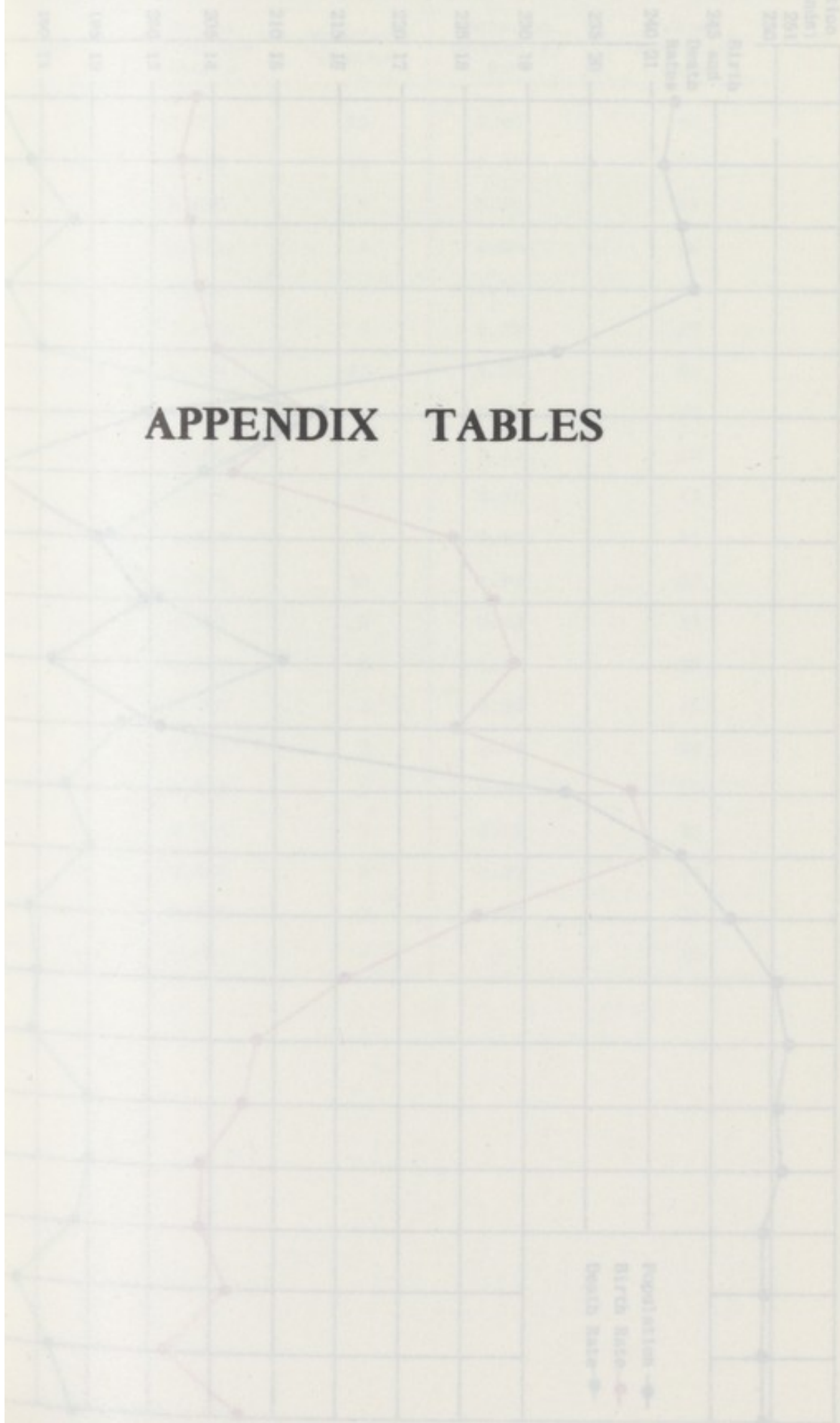
STATISTICS

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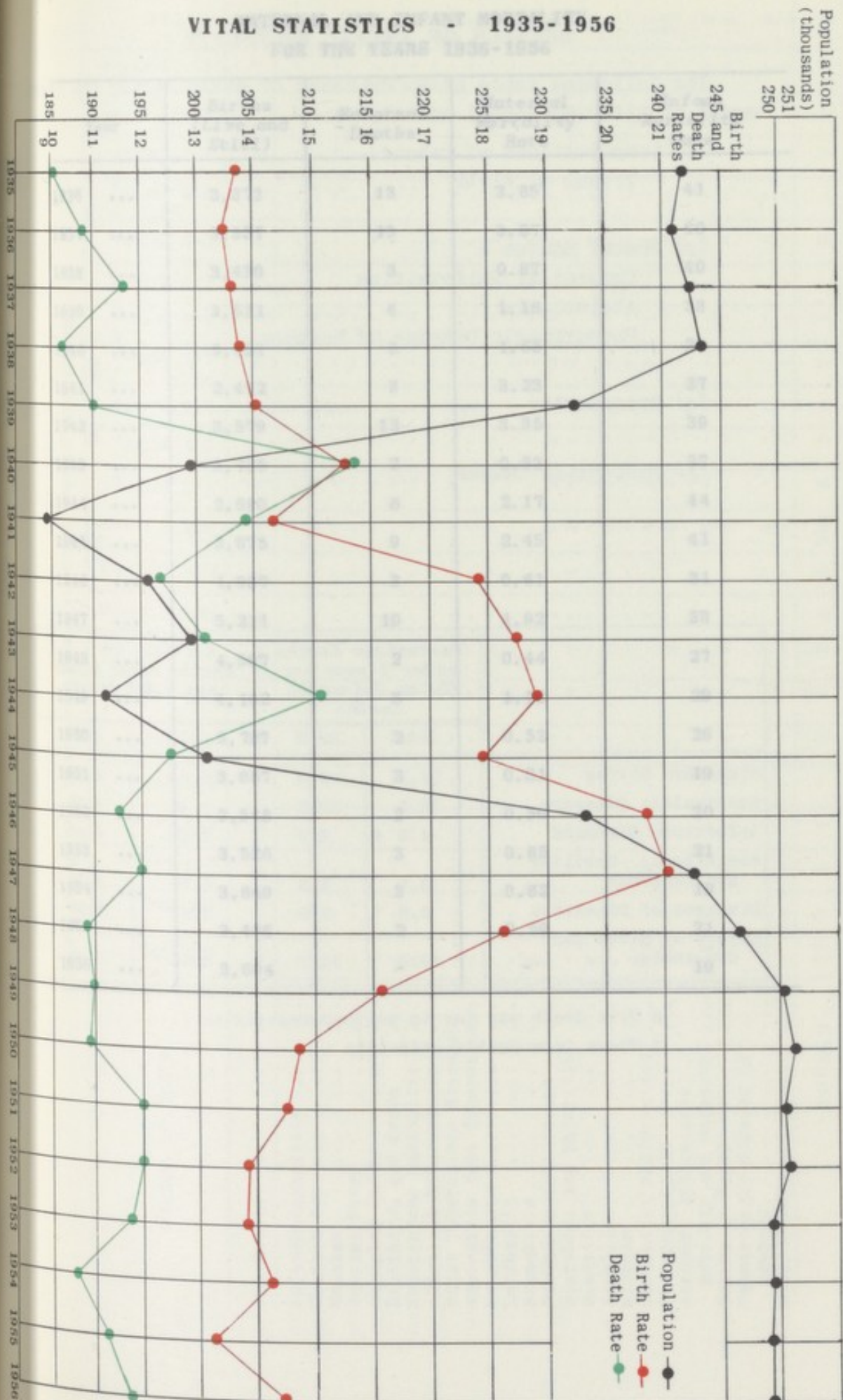
VITAL STATISTICS 1933-1936

Population
(thousands)

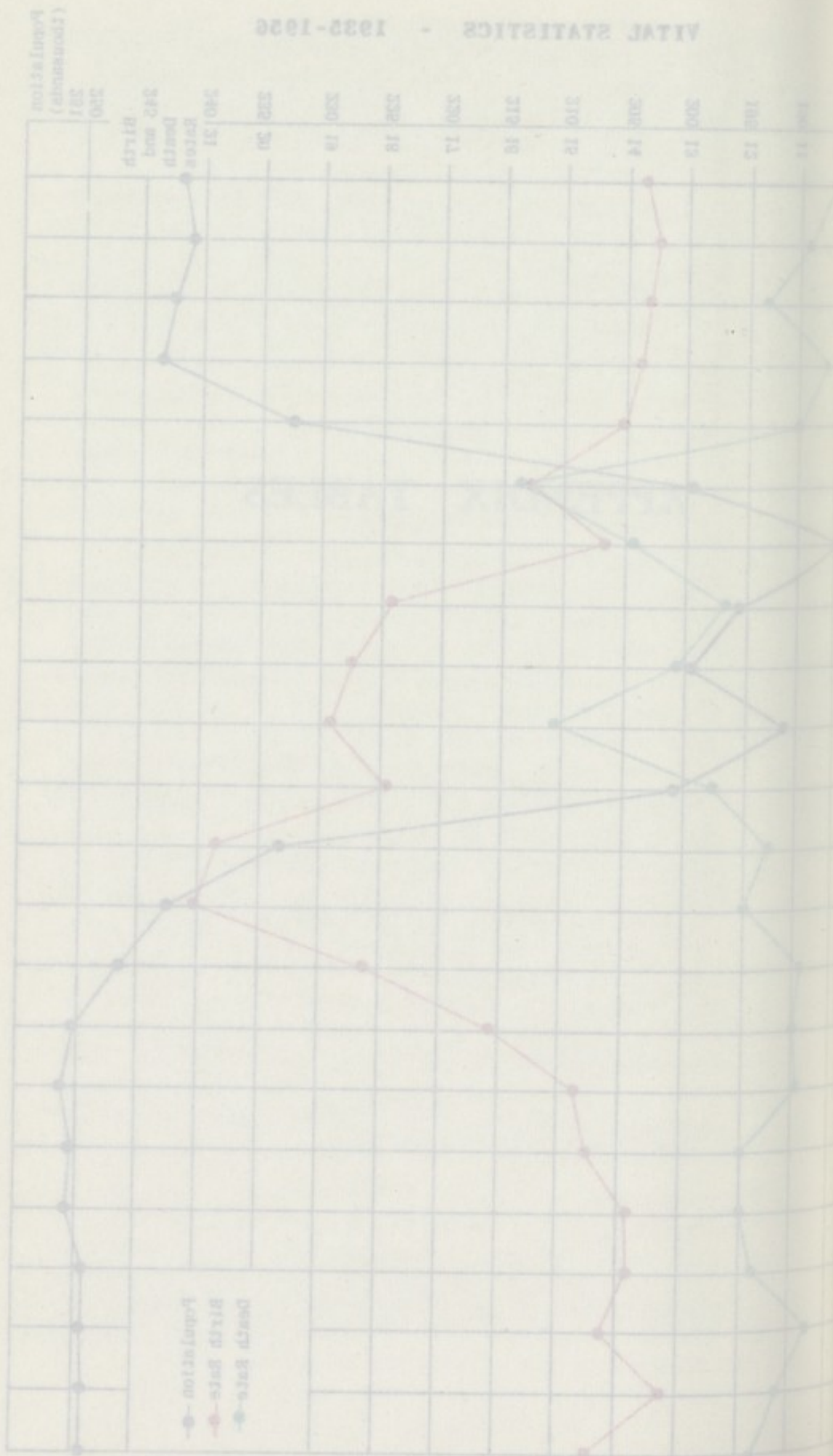
APPENDIX TABLES

APPENDIX TABLES

VITAL STATISTICS - 1935-1956



VITAL STATISTICS - 1935-1936



**MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY
FOR THE YEARS 1936-1956**

Year	Births (Live and Still)	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
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
1955 ...	3,408	2	0.59	21
1956 ...	3,604	-	-	19

CAUSES OF DEATH

All Causes ...
 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) ...
 Diarrhea and Enteritis ...
 Gastritis ...
 Syphilis ...
 Malaria ...
 Congenital Malformation ...
 Premature Birth ...
 Atrophy, Atelectasis, ...
 Debility and Marasmus ...
 Injury at Birth ...
 Hemorrhagic disease of ...
 newborn ...
 Other Causes ...

TOTALS

DETAILS OF INFANT MORTALITY

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

(1) Complications of Labour -				
Trauma at Birth	...	...	...	3
				- 3
(2) Foetal States -				
Congenital Malformities	...	...	...	4
Atelectasis	...	...	...	2
Haemorrhagic Disease of Newborn	...	...	...	4
				- 10
(3) Prematurity	...	...	...	19
				- 19
(4) Post-Natal Causes	...	...	...	4
				- 4
				<u>36</u>

	Percentage Deaths under 1 year per Total Infantile Deaths		Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births	
	1956	1955	1956	1955
Premature Births	31.3	33.3	5.83	6.89
Respiratory Diseases	23.9	21.3	4.44	4.49
Infectious Diseases	1.5 Ø	2.9	0.28	0.60
Atelectasis, Debility and Marasmus	3.0	5.8	0.56	1.20
Diseases of Digestion	6.0 *	2.9	1.11	0.60
Injury at Birth and Congenital	23.9	21.7	4.44	4.49

Ø This death was due to polio-encephalitis

* These from Gastro-enteritis

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	17	7	2	1	-	3	-	3	2	1	36	5	5	6	7	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	67
Polio-Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chicken Pox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria and Croup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculous Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abdominal Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Tuberculous Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Convulsions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Laryngitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (all forms)	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	2	3	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Gastritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rickets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	1	1	3	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	13
Premature Birth	10	6	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Atrophy, Atelectasis, Debility and Marasmus	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Injury at Birth	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other Causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	17	7	2	1	-	3	-	3	2	1	36	5	5	6	7	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	67

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 ...	17535	192	234	10.9	13.3	36	-	-	1.08	-	-	5.93	2.17	- 42
Norbury ...	16354	142	174	8.7	10.6	21	-	-	1.22	0.06	-	3.49	2.14	- 32
West Thornton ...	15900	208	162	13.1	10.2	24	-	-	0.82	0.06	-	3.58	2.83	+ 46
Bensham Manor ...	17313	207	190	12.0	11.0	10	-	-	1.62	0.23	0.06	3.47	2.54	+ 17
Thornton Heath ...	16122	276	163	17.1	10.1	7	-	-	0.87	0.25	-	4.03	2.23	+113
South Norwood ...	16314	237	141	14.5	8.6	25	-	0.06	1.10	0.06	-	2.51	1.74	+ 96
Woodside ...	14755	221	129	14.9	8.7	9	-	-	1.22	0.27	-	2.78	2.10	+ 92
East ...	16278	152	158	9.3	9.7	7	-	-	0.74	-	-	3.93	2.58	- 6
Shirley ...	12032	139	114	11.6	9.5	7	-	-	0.99	0.08	-	3.41	2.41	+ 25
Addiscombe ...	15930	235	177	14.8	11.1	17	-	0.06	1.51	0.19	-	3.70	2.57	+ 58
Whitehorse Manor ...	13596	260	153	19.1	11.3	12	-	0.07	1.77	0.15	-	4.41	2.13	+107
Broad Green ...	13714	209	129	15.2	9.4	14	-	0.07	1.60	-	-	3.43	1.97	+ 80
Central ...	11635	158	131	13.6	11.3	25	-	-	2.06	-	-	4.04	2.32	+ 27
Waddon ...	15536	170	149	10.9	9.6	18	-	-	1.54	0.06	-	3.80	1.42	+ 21
South ...	16791	218	234	13.0	13.9	28	-	-	0.95	0.12	-	6.02	2.62	- 16
Addington ...	19495	580	72	29.8	3.7	26	-	-	0.36	0.05	-	0.92	0.82	+508
The Borough ...	249300	3604	2977	14.5	11.9	19	-	0.02	1.40	0.10	0.00	4.31	2.37	+627

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	4	9	5	57	399	394	524	1,427
	F	32	5	7	4	43	221	326	912	1,550
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	M	-	-	-	-	1	10	5	4	20
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	5
Tuberculosis (other forms)	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Syphilitic Diseases ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	7
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Diphtheria	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic diseases ...	M	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total Infective and Parasitic diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)		2	1	-	-	2	15	10	10	40
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	-	-	-	-	2	16	12	8	38
	F	-	-	-	-	1	7	5	9	22
" " " lung, bronchus	M	-	-	-	-	4	58	35	12	109
	F	-	-	-	-	4	9	5	5	23
" " " breast ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	7	23	6	18	54
" " " uterus ...	F	-	-	-	-	1	16	5	8	30
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	-	-	1	-	8	53	53	37	152
	F	-	1	-	1	7	36	42	58	145
Leukaemia; aleukaemia ...	M	-	1	2	-	-	3	2	1	9
	F	-	1	2	-	3	3	1	-	10
Total all forms of Cancer		-	3	5	1	37	224	166	156	592
Diabetes	M	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	2	8
	F	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	8
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	M	-	-	-	-	3	22	51	96	172
	F	-	-	-	-	3	29	60	204	296
Coronary disease, angina ...	M	-	-	-	-	6	86	78	74	244
	F	-	-	-	-	1	26	49	86	162
Hypertension, with heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	1	9	6	7	23
	F	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	31	41
Other heart diseases ...	M	-	-	-	-	6	26	28	104	164
	F	-	-	-	1	4	12	59	215	291
Other circulatory diseases	M	-	-	-	-	2	14	13	33	62
	F	-	-	-	1	-	7	19	60	87
Total heart and circulatory diseases		-	-	-	2	20	184	258	614	1,074

continued on next page

	Sex	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Pneumonia	M	7	1	-	-	1	8	11	24
	F	6	1	2	-	1	3	15	39
Bronchitis	M	1	-	-	-	-	41	50	47
	F	1	-	-	-	1	6	19	63
Other diseases of respira- tory system	M	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2
Total diseases of respira- tory system - including influenza and excluding tuberculosis		15	2	2	-	4	65	100	189
Ulcer of stomach and duo- denum	M	-	-	-	-	2	4	8	10
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	9
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	M	-	-	1	1	2	4	1	4
	F	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	4
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	13
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	M	6	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
	F	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	16	2	1	1	4	15	14	29
	F	18	-	1	1	4	23	18	73
Motor vehicle accidents ...	M	-	-	1	1	5	5	5	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
All other accidents ...	M	1	-	2	2	1	6	4	4
	F	-	-	2	-	3	2	-	11
Suicide	M	-	-	-	-	6	4	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	3
Homicide and operations of war	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - accidents, suicide and violence		1	-	5	3	16	21	13	22
TOTALS		67	9	16	9	100	620	720	1436

CANCER

Deaths from Cancer occurred at the following Ages: -

Age period	Male	Female	Total
Under 25 years	4	5	9
25 and under 35 years	4	4	8
35 and under 45 years	10	18	28
45 and under 65 years	127	91	218
65 years and over	158	171	329
	303	289	592

Sites of Fatal Cancer

Site	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of Total
Skin	4	1	5	0.845
Oesophagus	8	5	13	2.196
Stomach	37	22	59	9.966
Liver	5	1	6	1.014
Bowel	26	38	64	10.811
Rectum	14	11	25	4.223
Bladder	11	3	14	2.365
Prostate	18	-	18	3.041
Larynx and Pharynx ...	8	2	10	1.690
Uterus	-	32	32	11.073
Breast	-	53	53	18.339
Ovary	-	25	25	8.651
Pancreas	16	15	31	5.236
Gall Bladder and Duct	1	3	4	0.676
Tongue and Mouth ...	3	1	4	0.676
Bones	3	3	6	1.014
Lungs and Bronchus ...	108	22	130	21.959
Kidney	2	4	6	1.014
Brain and Nervous System	5	10	15	2.534
Thyroid Gland	2	3	5	0.845
Lymphatic Glands and Connective Tissue	7	1	8	1.351
Haematopoietic Tissues	4	3	7	1.182
Tonsil	1	1	2	0.338
Ear	1	-	1	0.169
Hodgkin's Disease ...	1	1	2	0.338
Leukaemia	7	11	18	3.041
Genital Organs	3	1	4	0.676
Nose	1	-	1	0.169
Mediastinum	-	1	1	0.169
Eye	-	1	1	0.169
Jaw	-	1	1	0.169
Adrenal Gland	-	1	1	0.169
Maxillary Antrum ...	-	2	2	0.338
Undefined	7	11	18	3.041
	303	289	592	

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1956

Notifiable Disease	Cases notified								Total cases notified in wards																	
	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	M	F	
		Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64																			65 and over
Scarlet Fever ...	168	-	43	116	6	3	-	-	6	10	25	13	4	17	7	8	2	12	18	6	7	9	18	6	86	82
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ...	29	-	1	1	2	4	17	4	-	2	3	4	3	2	1	3	-	-	2	1	2	3	1	2	19	10
Meningococcal Infection ...	8	2	3	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	4	4
Enteric and Paratyphoid ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cholera ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	47	-	-	-	16	31	-	-	1	1	34	-	5	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	47
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	26	-	8	11	-	7	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	4	-	11	-	10	16
Dysentery ...	334	13	90	123	26	76	5	1	5	11	4	2	2	7	4	3	-	1	4	-	3	1	285	2	159	175
Malaria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia ...	58	-	3	5	1	7	16	26	3	2	5	1	5	1	1	7	4	1	2	5	6	11	2	2	29	29
Food Poisoning ...	40	5	9	8	3	8	6	1	1	1	4	6	6	8	1	-	-	4	-	1	1	2	3	2	19	21
Acute Encephalitis	4	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
Measles ...	852	26	395	421	8	2	-	-	16	9	9	5	9	88	56	97	37	12	2	4	3	19	342	144	441	411
Whooping Cough ...	405	34	186	180	-	5	-	-	16	17	38	16	37	34	28	18	38	20	17	8	17	16	58	27	176	229
	1978	88	738	867	64	144	44	33	52	56	124	53	72	159	100	137	84	55	47	27	45	62	731	188	881	1029

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES 1956

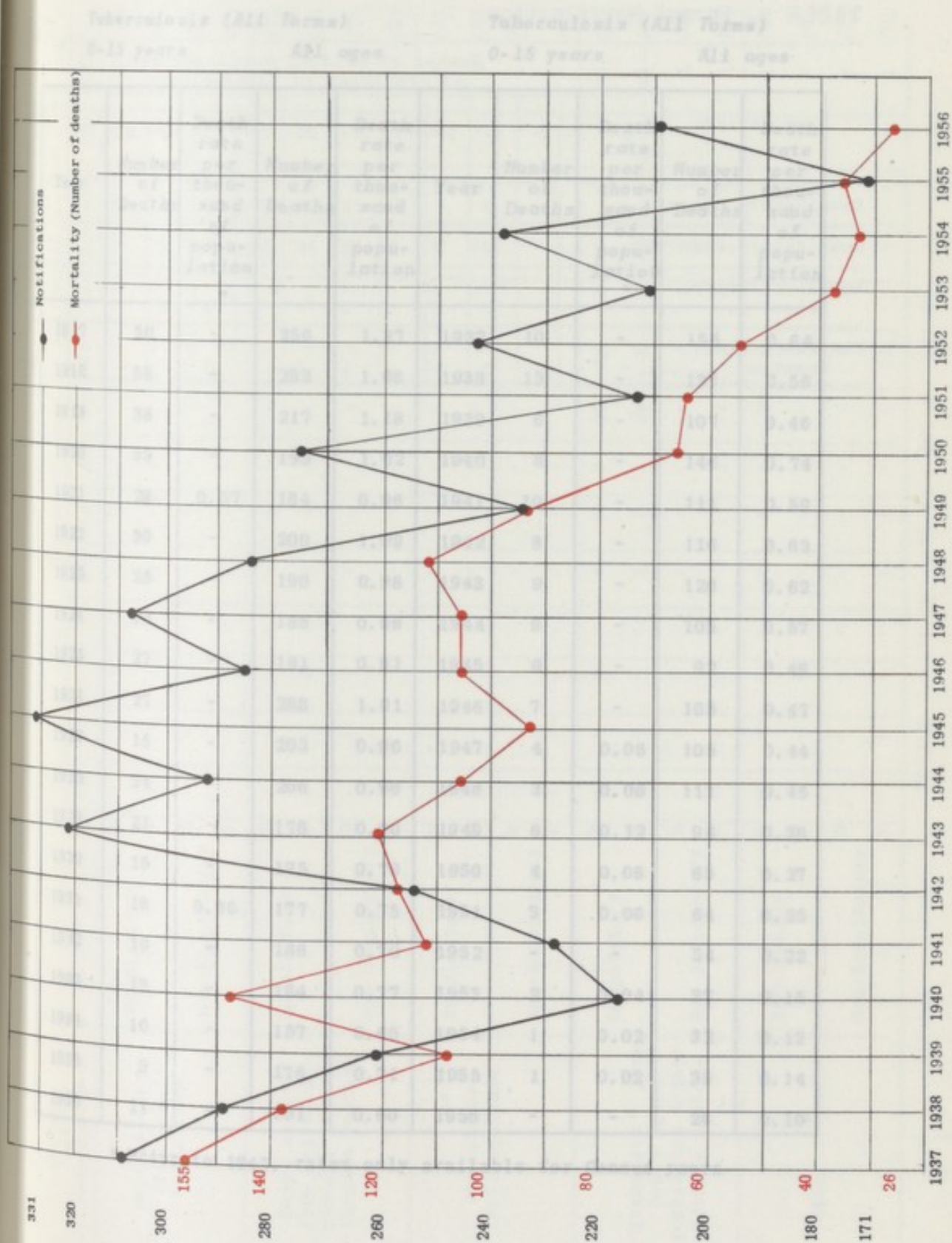
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	10	15	33	15	15	9	10	19	6	16	20	18	186
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	3	2	23
Scarlet Fever ...	17	20	33	18	17	23	12	8	1	6	6	7	168
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ...	3	1	3	5	2	2	1	1	5	1	3	2	29
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	8
Enteric and Paratyphoid ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cholera ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	8	7	3	2	-	4	4	5	4	-	3	7	47
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	7
Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis ...	2	-	1	-	1	-	5	8	-	8	-	1	26
Dysentery ...	8	108	130	37	15	5	7	11	1	3	6	3	334
Malaria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Pri. and Ac. Inf. Pneumonia ...	3	16	10	5	2	4	2	3	-	2	7	4	58
Food Poisoning ...	-	1	1	8	2	6	-	7	3	6	5	1	40
Acute Encephalitis ...	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Measles ...	8	60	61	9	92	104	63	50	12	12	171	210	852
Whooping Cough ...	6	37	32	11	16	33	36	105	67	16	26	20	405

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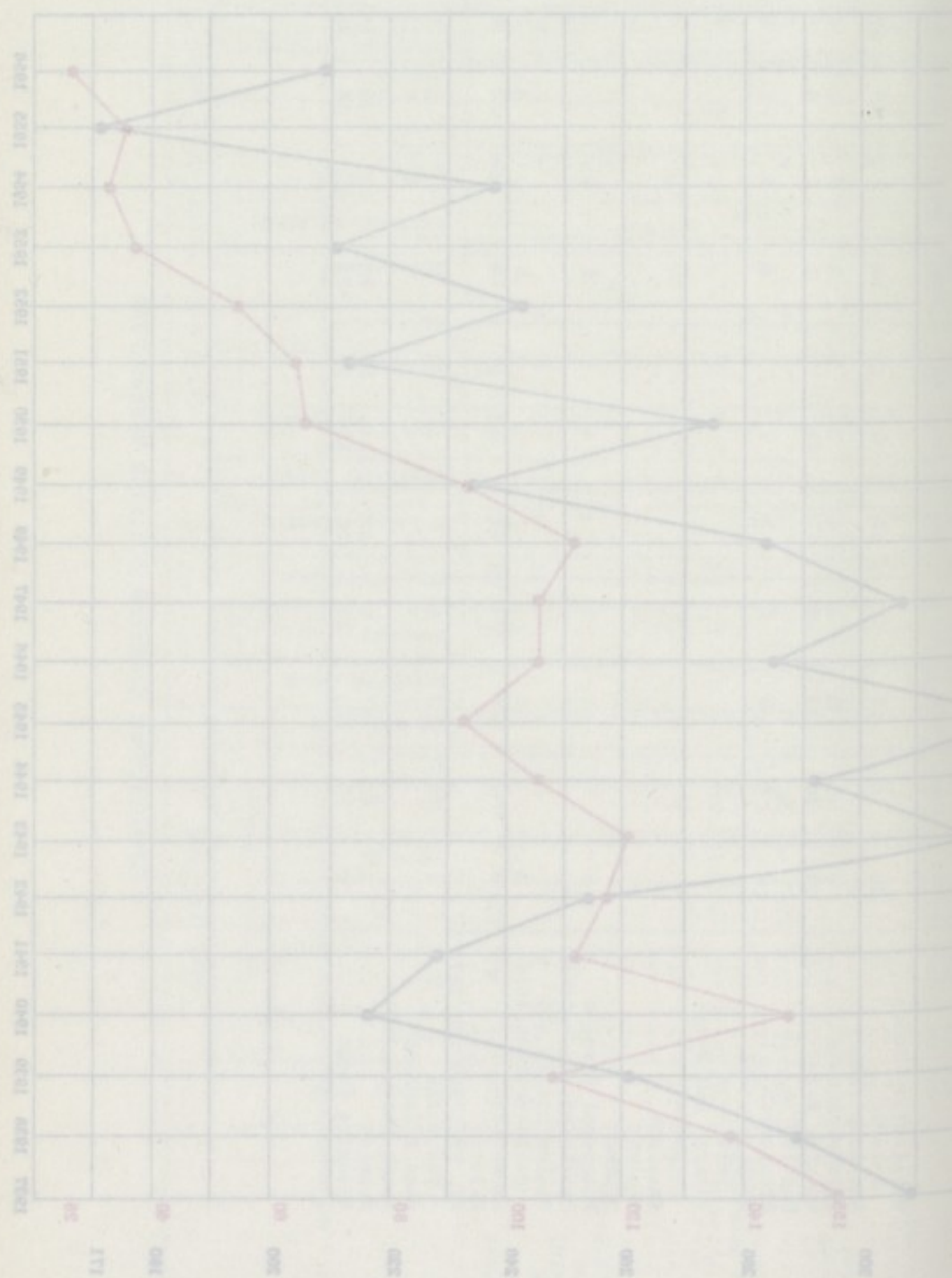
TUBERCULOSIS (All Forms)

PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY - 1937-1956

the tuberculosis over the last forty years.



TUBERCULOSIS (All Forms)
PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY - 1937-1956



TUBERCULOSIS

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

Tuberculosis (All Forms)					Tuberculosis (All Forms)				
0-15 years		All ages			0-15 years		All ages		
Year	Number of Deaths	Death rate per thousand of population	Number of Deaths	Death rate per thousand of population	Year	Number of Deaths	Death rate per thousand of population	Number of Deaths	Death rate per thousand of population
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
1935	9	-	176	0.71	1955	1	0.02	35	0.14
1936	11	-	151	0.60	1956	-	-	26	0.10

* Prior to 1947, rates only available for Census years

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952

Summary of notifications during the period from 1st January, 1956 to 31st December, 1956:-

TABLE 1. Formal Notification

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	-	-	3	-	5	11	22	16	22	23	10	2	115
Respiratory, Females		-	1	-	3	3	5	18	19	14	5	2	1	-	71
Non-Respiratory, Males		-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	2	1	-	9
Non-Respiratory, Females		-	-	-	3	-	-	1	5	1	3	-	-	1	14

* Prior to 1947, rates only available for Census years

TABLE II. Supplemental Return

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period from 1st January, 1956 to 31st December, 1956, 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2 (A)
	Respiratory F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1 (B)
	Non-Respiratory M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2 (C)
	Non-Respiratory F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (D)
Death Returns from Registrar-General (Transferable Deaths)	Respiratory M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (A)
	Respiratory F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (B)
	Non-Respiratory M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (C)
	Non-Respiratory F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (D)
Posthumous Notifications	Respiratory M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (A)
	Respiratory F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2 (B)
	Non-Respiratory M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (C)
	Non-Respiratory F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (D)
"Transfers" from Other Areas (excluding transferable deaths)	Respiratory M	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	28	16	7	1	-	-	65 (A)
	Respiratory F	-	-	-	-	1	3	17	26	6	6	2	-	-	61 (B)
	Non-Respiratory M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2 (C)
	Non-Respiratory F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3 (D)
Other Sources	Respiratory M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 (A)
	Respiratory F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (B)
	Non-Respiratory M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (C)
	Non-Respiratory F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1 (D)
TOTALS					(A) 68	(B) 64	(C) 4	(D) 4							

Chest Clinic Register of Tuberculosis Cases

Number on Chest Clinic Register on 1st January, 1956	1,883
Transfers in from other areas	108
"Lost sight of" cases returned during the year	3
New cases diagnosed as definite during the year	202

 2,196

Number of cases written off the Chest Clinic Register during the year as:-

Recovered	67
Died	30
Removed to other areas	89
"Lost sight of" and other reasons	13

 199

Remaining on Register as at 31st December ... 1,997

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 2,448

Number of visits paid by Clinic doctors to homes of patients 268

Number of visits paid to homes of patients by Tuberculosis Health Visitors 2,912

Attendances of patients at the Clinic -

At ordinary sessions 18,852

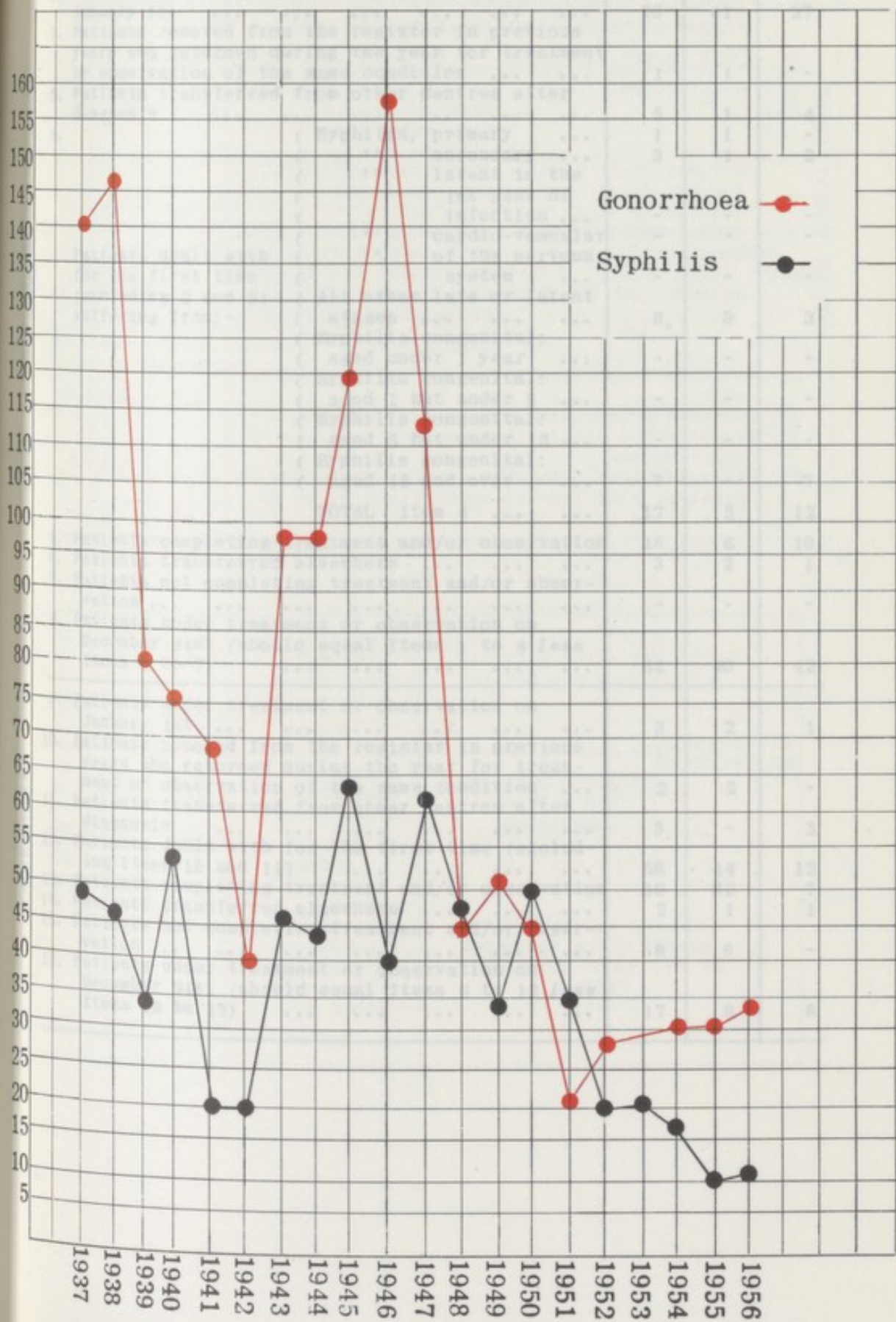
At refill sessions 4,401

 23,253

Number of X-ray films taken 17,508

* includes 3,017 miniature film attendances

VENEREAL DISEASES
VENEREAL DISEASE - NEW CASES 1937-1956



Chest Clinic Register of Tuberculosis Cases
 VENEREAL DISEASE - NEW CASES 1937-1952

Number on Chest Clinic Register on 1st January, 1937
 Transfers in from other areas

"Lost sight of" cases returned during the year
 New cases diagnosed as venereal disease

Number of cases written off the Chest Clinic Register
 Recovered
 Discharged

Remains under treatment
 "Lost sight of" cases

Remains under treatment as at 31st December

The following give a summary of the work of the Chest Clinic in connection with this disease

Number of patients examined for first time
 excluding those transferred, i.e. patients
 seen under other areas

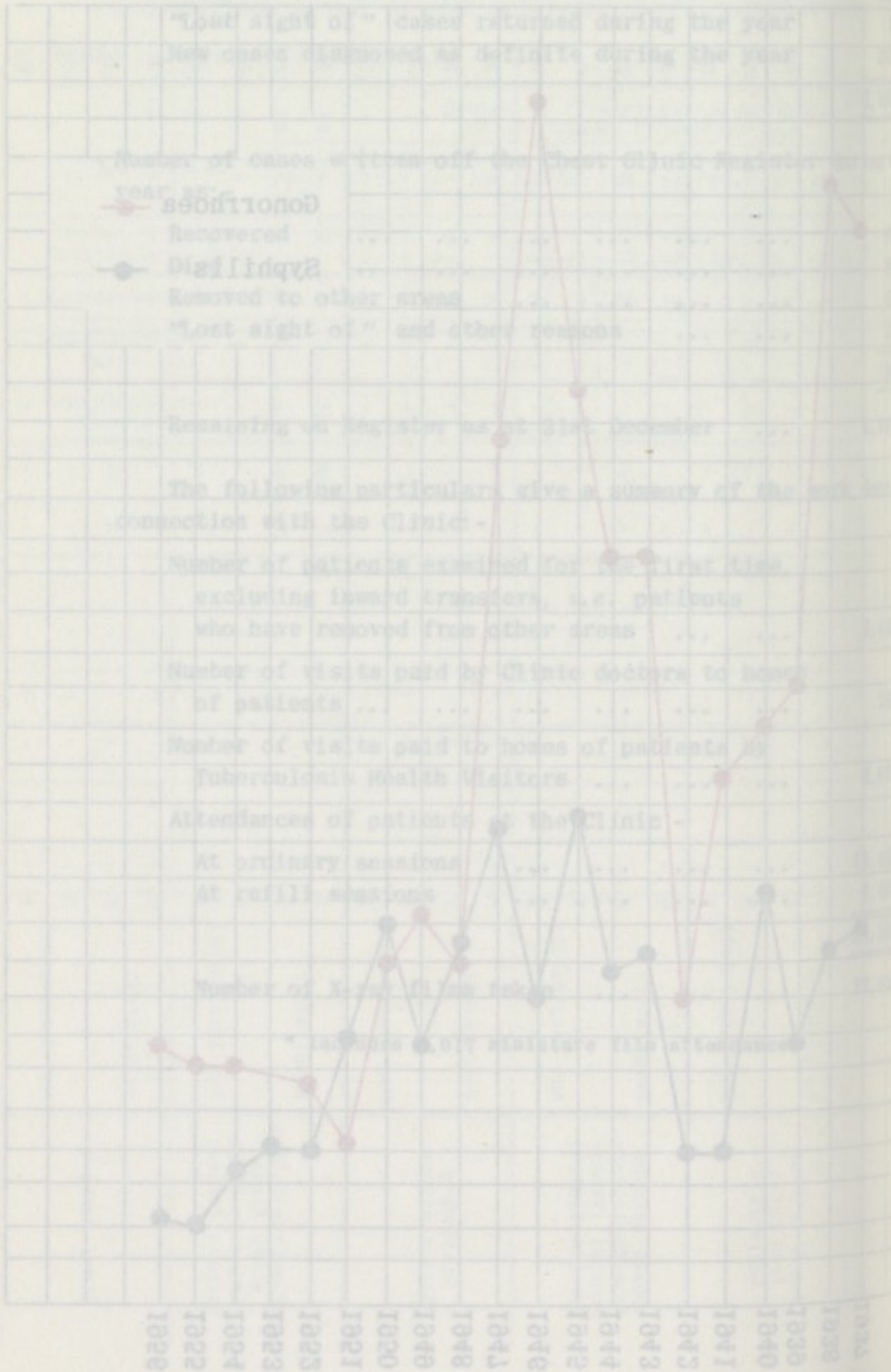
Number of patients referred to Chest Clinic by other areas
 of patients

Number of patients referred to Chest Clinic by other areas
 Tuberculosis Health Visitors

Attendance of patients at the Clinic
 At ordinary sessions
 At special sessions

Number of patients referred to Chest Clinic by other areas

Number of patients referred to Chest Clinic by other areas



VENEREAL DISEASES

	Totals	Males	Females
1. Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st	78	41	37
2. Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition	1	1	-
3. Patients transferred from other Centres after diagnosis	5	1	4
4. (Syphilis, primary	1	1	-
(" secondary	3	1	2
(" latent in the	-	-	-
(1st year of	-	-	-
(infection	-	-	-
(" cardio-vascular	-	-	-
(" of the nervous	-	-	-
(system	-	-	-
Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding 2 and 3) suffering from:-			
(All other late or latent	6	3	3
(stages	-	-	-
(Syphilis congenital:	-	-	-
(aged under 1 year	-	-	-
(Syphilis congenital:	-	-	-
(aged 1 but under 5	-	-	-
(Syphilis congenital:	-	-	-
(aged 5 but under 15	-	-	-
(Syphilis congenital:	7	-	7
(aged 15 and over	17	5	12
TOTAL Item 4	16	6	10
5. Patients completing treatment and/or observation	3	2	1
6. Patients transferred elsewhere	-	-	-
7. Patients not completing treatment and/or observation	-	-	-
8. Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st (should equal Items 1 to 4 less Items 5 to 7)	82	40	42
9. Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st	3	2	1
10. Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition	2	2	-
11. Patients transferred from other Centres after diagnosis	3	-	3
12. Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding Items 10 and 11)	56	44	12
13. Patients completing treatment and/or observation	39	32	7
14. Patients transferred elsewhere	2	1	1
15. Patients not completing treatment and/or observation	6	6	-
16. Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st (should equal Items 9 to 12 less Items 13 to 15)	17	9	8

SYPHILIS

GONORRHOEA

		Totals	Males	Females
OTHER CONDITIONS	17. Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st	23	14	9
	18. Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition	21	19	2
	19. Patients transferred from other Centres after observation	3	2	1
	20. (Chancroid	-	-	-
	(Lymphogranuloma	-	-	-
	(Venereum	-	-	-
	Patients dealt with (Granuloma Inguinale	-	-	-
	for the first time (Non-gonococcal	-	-	-
	(excluding Items (Urethritis	45	45	-
	18 and 19) suffering (Any other conditions	88	53	35
	from:- (requiring treatment	241	142	99
	(Conditions not requir-	-	-	-
	(ing treatment	-	-	-
	(Undiagnosed conditions	-	-	-
	TOTAL Item 20	374	240	134
		376	241	135
21. Patients completing treatment and/or observa- tion		3	2	1
22. Patients transferred elsewhere		5	4	1
23. Patients not completing treatment and/or observation		37	28	9
24. Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st (should equal Items 17 to 20 less Items 21 to 23)				

ATTENDANCES BY PATIENTS	At which patients saw physician	Syphilis	328	169	159
		Gonorrhoea	302	259	43
		Other Condi- tions	1146	904	242
	TOTALS		1776	1332	444
	At which patients did not see physician	Syphilis	741	204	537
		Gonorrhoea	103	45	58
		Other Condi- tions	524	240	284
TOTALS		1368	489	879	
CONTACTS ATTENDING FOR EXAMINATION REFERRED BY PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM: -		Syphilis	1	-	1
		Gonorrhoea	10	9	1
		Non-gonococcal urethritis	14	14	-
		Other condi- tions	30	26	4
		TOTALS		55	49	6

		By the Physician at the Centre	Sent to a Pathologi- cal Centre
PATHOLOGICAL WORK - NUMBER OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED	Microscopical: for Syphilis	-	2
	Microscopical: others	-	727
	Cultural	-	328
	Serum: for Syphilis	-	560
	" others	-	206
	Cerebro Spinal Fluid (Number of diagnos- tic lumbar punctures)	-	9

SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR
SHOWING THE AREAS IN WHICH PATIENTS DEALT WITH FOR THE
FIRST TIME (ITEMS 4, 12 AND 20) RESIDED (MAJOR AREAS TO BE
SPECIFIED. MINOR AREAS MAY BE GROUPED AS "ALL OTHERS")

County, County Borough (England and Wales) and Others	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Conditions	Totals
Croydon	12	33	240	285
Surrey	3	9	92	104
Kent	2	3	19	24
London	-	11	23	34
Totals(to agree with Items 4, 12 and 20)	17	56	374	447

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

(1) Number of live premature babies notified during 1956 who were born -

(i) at home	...	...	...	46
(ii) in private nursing homes	...	...	...	1
(iii) in hospital	...	...	...	125

(2) The number of those born at home -

who were nursed entirely at home	...	...	44
who were transferred to hospital on or before the 28th day	...	...	2
who died during the first 24 hours	...	...	1
who survived at the end of one month	...	...	45

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

who died during the first 24 hours	...	...	-
who survived at the end of one month	...	...	1

(4) Number of those born in hospital -

who died during the first 24 hours	...	...	13
who survived at the end of one month	...	...	107

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

(i) at home	...	...	...	1
(ii) in private nursing homes	...	...	...	-
(iii) in hospital	...	...	...	34

ATTENDANCE BY PATIENTS	At which patients did not attend	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other conditions	TOTAL
		743	103	524	1370
		TOTALS	1368	524	1892
CONTACTS ATTENDING FOR EXAMINATION COVERED BY PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM:-		Syphilis	1		1
		Gonorrhoea	10		10
		Non-gonococcal urethritis	14		14
		Other conditions	20		20
		TOTALS	45		45

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT CENTRES - 1956

	Addington, Monday, P.M.	Croydon, Monday, P.M.	East Croydon, Tuesday, A.M.	East Croydon, Friday, P.M.	New Addington, Wednesday, A.M.	New Addington, Wednesday, P.M.	New Addington, Friday, P.M.	Norbury, Wednesday, A.M.	Norbury, Wednesday, P.M.	Norbury, Thursday, A.M.	Norbury, Thursday, P.M.	Selhurst, Wednesday, P.M.	Selhurst, Friday, P.M.	Shirley, Monday, A.M.	Shirley, Monday, P.M.	Shirley, Thursday, P.M.	South Croydon, Tuesday, P.M.	South Croydon, Wednesday, P.M.	South Croydon, Thursday, P.M.	South Norwood, Wednesday, P.M.	South Norwood, Friday, P.M.	South Norwood, Tuesday, P.M.	South Norwood, Friday, P.M.	Thornton Heath, Monday, A.M.	Thornton Heath, Monday, P.M.	Thornton Heath, Tuesday, A.M.	Thornton Heath, Tuesday, P.M.	Upper Norwood, Wednesday, P.M.	Waddon, Wednesday, P.M.	West Croydon, Monday, P.M.	West Croydon, Thursday, P.M.	West Croydon, Thursday, P.M.	Woodside, Friday, A.M.	Woodside, Friday, P.M.	Total, 1956	Total, 1955				
New cases under 1 year ...	26	97	115	162	123	170	69	89	107	51	76	83	34	70	52	70	51	113	106	133	65	138	136	73	104	68	97	152	64	119	109	133	60	89	3204	3030				
No. of Re-attendances ...	263	1609	1443	2217	1998	2115	913	1470	1685	937	1393	970	832	1102	805	1152	765	1768	1631	1699	1264	1936	1816	1238	1591	1381	1800	1951	1069	1371	1264	2421	969	1388	48726	45438				
New cases over 1 year ...	5	22	22	18	21	37	8	11	14	8	18	11	-	13	11	14	4	19	18	29	11	12	19	18	29	11	7	25	7	4	18	17	9	7	497	456				
No. of Re-attendances ...	145	552	643	913	1035	979	347	985	1126	621	851	603	677	527	320	504	472	705	746	773	607	550	556	833	1063	677	770	706	440	328	634	328	417	666	22100	23477				
Attendances of Children 0-5	439	2280	2723	3310	3177	3301	1337	2555	2932	1617	2338	1667	1543	1712	1188	1740	1292	2605	2501	2634	1947	2636	2527	2162	2787	2137	2674	2834	1580	1823	2025	2899	1455	2150	74527	71401				
Consultations with Doctor	149	791	731	821	955	982	418	703	828	579	772	599	381	381	373	370	218	835	725	746	548	670	655	912	1096	599	762	711	521	597	731	834	566	694	22253	20949				
No. of Sessions ...	9	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	52	52	51	51	50	49	50	51	51	52	51	51	51	51	51	50	49	51	51	50	51	48	51	52	51	51	1684	1647			
EXPECTANT MOTHERS																																								
No. of new cases ...	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5			
No. of Re-attendances ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	3			
Total attendances of Expectant Mothers	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	11	8			
Total Attendances	439	2280	2723	3313	3177	3301	1337	2555	2932	1617	2338	1669	1544	1712	1188	1740	1292	2607	2501	2634	1947	2636	2527	2162	2787	2137	2674	2834	1580	1823	2025	2900	1455	2152	74538	71409				
Average per Session 1956 ...	48.8	45.6	53.4	65.0	62.3	64.7	26.2	50.1	57.5	31.1	45.0	32.7	30.3	34.2	24.2	34.8	25.3	51.1	48.1	51.6	38.2	51.7	49.5	43.2	56.9	41.9	52.4	56.7	31.0	38.0	39.7	55.8	28.5	42.2	44.3	-	-			
Average per Session 1955 ...	-	40.9	57.3	70.2	59.5	57.9	30.3	43.0	57.4	32.2	50.1	31.1	29.1	39.4	17.3	35.5	27.3	50.4	46.1	39.9	32.9	43.0	50.8	40.5	56.1	44.5	52.8	60.8	27.4	37.0	32.8	50.3	31.0	41.4	-	43.4				

HOME NURSING

Staff at 31.12.56

Superintendent
Deputy Superintendent
2 Assistant Superintendents
38 whole time Nurses (including 4 males)
1 S.E.A.N. Nurse
6 Queen's Students

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

Patients remaining on books from 1955	...	...	917
New patients	...	...	5,774
Total			6,691

New Patients:-

Medical	...	...	2,618
Surgical	...	...	3,057
Gynaecological	...	...	67
Obstetric	...	...	22
Maternity	...	...	10
Total			5,774

Specially classified:-

	Cases	Visits
Tuberculosis	142	4,413
Pneumonia	243	2,204
Maternity Complications	60	591
Infectious Diseases (including influenza)	20	119
Children under five years	187	1,104

Visits:-

Termination of Cases:-

Convalescent	...	3,492
Hospital	...	790
Died	...	521
Removed for other causes	...	900
Still on books	...	988
Total		6,691

Total visits

January	...	...	...	...	13,923
February	...	...	...	...	13,576
March	...	...	...	...	14,329
April	...	...	...	...	13,166
May	...	...	...	...	13,691
June	...	...	...	...	12,031
July	...	...	...	...	11,704
August	...	...	...	...	11,938
September	...	...	...	...	11,464
October	...	...	...	...	12,170
November	...	...	...	...	12,596
December	...	...	...	...	13,368
<i>Total</i>					<u>153,956</u>

M. AND C.W. PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC

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

<i>Complaint</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	
Bow Legs	3	4	7
Knock Knees and Flat Feet	15	10	25
Valgus Ankles	5	4	9
Chest Conditions:			
Post T.A. and Asthma ...	8	2	10
Kyphosis	2	2	4
Torticollis	2	2	4
Pigeon-toes	8	6	14
	43	30	73

Total attendances: 1,269

DENTAL TREATMENT - M. AND C.W.

	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Total	Young Children
New Cases Examined ...	324	39	363	445
Re-treated ...	81	31	112	96
<i>Total</i>	405	70	475	541

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Young Children
Attendances ...	1,186	981
Fillings ...	380	339
Extractions ...	488	666
Gas Cases ...	139	276
Local Anaesthesia ...	122	17
Scaling and Gum Treatment ...	169	-
Dressings ...	261	340
Denture Dressings ...	289	-
Silver Nitrate ...	-	174
Treatments Completed ...	291	281

Number of Sessions (treatment) 404

Dentures Fitted ... 60

Dentures Repaired ... 14

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	465	-	South Croydon	-	3
Municipal			St. Alban's	-	3
Midwives	17	-	Woodside	-	-
Post-Natal	6	-	Norbury	-	15
Welfare etc. Centres:			Addington	-	16
Municipal	2	3	St. Andrew's	-	5
East Croydon	-	6	Waddon	-	6
Upper Norwood	-	4	Boston Road	-	2
Holy Trinity	-	7	St. Jude's	-	8
St. Oswald's	-	7	St. John's (Shirley)	-	6
Bensham Manor	-	-	Monks Hill	-	1
Fairchildes	-	1	Crossfield Nursery	-	-
West Croydon	-	-	Referred by		
South Norwood	-	-	Dental Officers:		448

Mothers: 491 Young Children: 541 Total: 1,032

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The work of the municipal midwives was as follows:-

1. The number of maternity deliveries by Municipal Midwives on the district in the year	...	...	...	...	1,208
2. The number of spontaneous deliveries	...	...	...	...	1,203
3. The number of forceps deliveries	...	...	...	...	5
4. The number of live births	...	...	...	...	1,206
5. The number of still births	...	...	...	...	2
6. The number of neo-natal deaths	...	...	...	...	-
7. The number of premature infants and their weights	...	...	...	...	9
(1) 36 weeks - 4 lbs. 12 ozs. Transferred to Mayday Hospital	...	...	...	...
(2) 39 weeks - 4 lbs. 4 ozs. " " " " "	...	...	...	...
(3) 34 weeks - (twins) not weighed " " " " "	...	...	...	...
(4) 34 weeks )	...	...	...	...
(5) 34 weeks - 3 lbs. 8 ozs. " " " " "	...	...	...	...
(6) 39 weeks - 3 lbs. 12 ozs. " " " " "	...	...	...	...
(7) 36 weeks - 3 lbs. 12 ozs. " " " " "	...	...	...	...
(8) 32 weeks - not weighed " " " " "	...	...	...	...
(9) 36 weeks - 4 lbs. 4 ozs. Treated at home: Discharge weight 5lbs.	...	...	...	...
8. The number of patients who received Trilene	...	...	...	...	16
9. The number of patients who received Gas-Air Analgesia	...	...	...	...	1,119
10. The number of cases of P.P.H.	...	...	...	...	27
11. The number of cases of manual removal of placenta	...	...	...	...	-
12. The number of patients who received blood transfusion	...	...	...	...	1
13. The number of cases to which Flying Squad was called	...	...	...	...	2
14. The number of cases of toxæmia of pregnancy treated at home	...	...	...	...	1
15. The number of cases of prolonged labour (over 24 hours)	...	...	...	...	16
16. The number of breech deliveries including 2 twin	...	...	...	...	6
17. The number of twins delivered in their own homes	...	...	...	...	2 sets
18. The number of triplets	...	...	...	...	-
19. The number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...
Genital	...	...	...	...
Extra-Genital	...	11	Total	11	
20. The number of congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	9
21. Patients given Pethedine	...	...	...	...	683
22. Patients sent into Hospital:	...	...	...	...
Ante-natal	...	275	...	...
During labour	...	76	...	...
After labour	...	41	Total	392	
23. Patients sent home for nursing:	...	...	...	...
Home booked	...	188	...	...
Hospital booked	...	27	Total	215	

Cases dealt with by the Midwifery Service were supplied with Maternity Outlets and a few sets were issued to cases under the care of independent midwives, giving a total of 1254 issued during the year.

Midwife	Mileage	Deliveries	Mid-wifery		Mater-nity		Gas and Air	Ante-Natal Visits		Post-Natal Visits		Bookings
			Normal	Abnormal	Normal	Abnormal		Midwives	Pupils	Midwives	Pupils	
* 1	2447	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	23	-	-
2	Cycle Master	67	43	2	22	-	60	346	258	844	955	98
3	2840	75	63	6	3	3	68	591	-	1175	-	67
* 4	Bicycle	9	7	-	2	-	8	49	-	154	-	7
5	1745	82	81	1	-	-	79	206	166	1046	1028	107
6	4704	102	87	2	12	1	97	642	276	1336	934	101
* 7	144	37	28	-	8	1	35	454	-	523	-	40
8	4138	107	94	2	10	1	93	337	457	149	1124	110
9	Bicycle 33	62	56	-	6	-	56	441	229	1007	930	109
10	Cycle Master	58	50	1	7	-	56	317	-	895	-	63
11	3544	36	21	1	13	1	34	297	-	843	-	48
12	1827	57	45	-	10	2	54	647	137	886	313	84
* 13	611	22	22	-	-	-	18	65	-	406	-	34
* 14	2641	21	16	-	5	-	18	137	-	513	-	17
15	5682	66	54	3	8	1	63	522	305	1093	1036	128
16	3908	103	91	7	3	2	98	816	278	1540	1055	99
17	4410	74	55	4	15	-	69	526	382	836	1082	108
18	4841	105	88	3	13	1	95	378	252	993	776	95
* 19	Cycle Master	15	11	4	-	-	15	48	-	218	-	14
* 20	Cycle Master	56	49	3	4	-	53	268	205	685	803	80
* 21	501	16	11	1	4	-	16	87	86	178	237	29
* 22	3158	38	35	-	1	2	34	180	-	746	-	45
Total	47174	1208	1007	40	146	15	1119	7363	3031	16089	10273	1493

1 - Deputy Superintendent: 4 - from 1.10.56: 7 - from 1.4.56: 13 - from 1.8.56
 14 - from 1.5.56: 19 - left 31.3.56: 20 - left 24.9.56: 21 - sick since 1.4.56
 22 - left 31.10.56.

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 1254 issued during the year.

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

FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY

Abortion	7	Other Causes	9
----------	-----	-----	---	--------------	-----	-----	---

16

FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING LABOUR

Breech	...	...	7	Post-partum haemorrhage	21
Malpresentation	...	...	5	Adherent and Retained	
Premature Labour	...	...	6	Placenta	...
Delayed Labour	...	...	29	Torn Perineum	...
Ante-partum haemorrhage	15			Other Causes	...

250

FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING PUERPERIUM

Pyrexia	...	...	25	Pain in Breasts	...	9
Pain in Legs	...	...	7	Other Causes	...	32

73

FOR COMPLICATIONS IN REGARD TO THE BABY

Inflammation of Eyes	27	Still Birth	...	...	2
Other Causes	...				

83

422

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

Illness of Mother	...	...	54
Defects of lactation	...	...	373
Other Causes	...	...	49
<i>Total</i>			<u>476</u>

THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS - MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Visits	Miss Bird	Miss Blackmore	Miss Bleet	Mrs. Cripps Com. 1.3.56.	Mrs. Collins Part-time	Miss Devaney	Miss Early	Miss Edwards Com. 3.9.56.	Miss Eldridge	Miss Elliott To 30.9.56.	Miss Ems	Miss Francis Com. 1.10.52.	Mrs. Hastings Com. 20.2.56.	Miss Hawkins	Miss Hodgson Com. 13.8.56.	Mrs. Laine Part-time	Miss Llewellyn	Mrs. Mayo	Miss Norton	Miss Partridge	Miss Phillips Com. 11.1.56.	Miss Pickering	Miss Poupard	Mrs. Singleton Left 29.10.56.	Mrs. Stevens	Miss Thieson	Miss Thompson	Mrs. Tripet	Miss Vince	Mrs. Weinbren Com. 3.9.56.	Miss Webb Left 6.4.56.	Mrs. Wilson	Miss Wybrew	Total 1956	Total 1955	
Infants under 1 year -																																				
First Visits ...	113	167	148	125	24	197	58	48	230	105	110	37	61	142	34	203	142	144	181	142	102	112	271	74	143	97	110	8	111	56	75	134	145	3849	3598	
Re-visits ...	382	790	578	670	16	496	592	389	502	394	652	99	304	487	300	332	615	708	409	369	285	612	504	52	590	377	641	140	703	161	119	668	505	14441	15140	
Children 1-2 years -																																				
First Visits ...	3	4	4	2	-	20	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	13	-	3	7	3	-	5	7	-	9	13	94	-	6	1	-	4	3	8	8	226	228	
Re-visits ...	336	621	251	402	4	459	478	236	293	134	339	36	288	257	201	90	424	594	233	222	195	236	387	15	334	149	361	60	835	107	47	399	297	9320	10351	
Children 2-5 years -																																				
First Visits ...	2	3	4	1	-	19	1	-	-	8	1	-	-	21	-	1	9	3	-	6	2	-	5	3	92	-	1	5	-	1	4	5	14	211	206	
Re-visits ...	208	1006	690	377	10	538	364	197	625	181	412	103	362	511	292	61	512	709	404	465	181	427	456	1	398	358	390	56	1073	191	111	463	652	12762	15444	
Expectant Mothers -																																				
First Visits ...	3	95	14	22	-	6	1	1	16	17	8	4	12	50	-	12	60	5	26	36	31	-	18	-	28	30	21	14	13	9	13	48	54	667	730	
Re-visits ...	2	27	2	14	-	-	3	-	-	11	1	5	7	7	-	4	28	68	4	7	9	21	15	1	3	10	26	29	3	-	-	5	1	313	327	
Still Births ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	8
Deaths under 1 year ...	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	20
Miscellaneous visits ...	288	211	178	83	6	320	55	19	129	208	140	28	66	115	11	63	24	80	66	67	68	23	277	-	23	62	140	-	6	23	23	179	60	3041	3969	
Ineffective visits ...	301	206	300	417	22	284	505	193	95	173	282	51	226	395	323	450	325	201	433	145	80	557	315	41	549	224	394	1	184	230	90	187	344	8523	8461	
TOTALS, 1956 ...	1638	3132	2170	2113	82	2339	2057	1083	1890	1232	1945	366	1337	2000	1161	1222	2153	2516	1756	1464	961	1988	2260	200	2255	1305	2091	314	2928	782	485	2096	2080	53401	-	
TOTALS, 1955 ...	1411	2911	2441	-	674	1298	2631	-	2036	1004	2030	-	-	2065	-	1118	1797	3090	3426	1393	-	3305	2413	1904	916	1938	1790	3074	3555	-	299	754	2508	-	28420	

* For further details of the work of the Health Visitors in 1956, see the report of the Health Visitors for the year 1956, published by the Health Visitors' Association, 1957.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

A total of 2,986 children came from the following sources:-

Of these, 17 failed to return for completion of the course.

School Children 311

Children under 5 ... 2,675

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 2,094.

The ensuing comparative tables give some further details:-

Year	Children	Completed Treatment	Failed to attend for completion of Course	Reinforcing Injections
1940	428	419	-	-
1941	6,639	5,833	-	-
1942	6,133	5,511	-	-
1943	5,200	4,854	-	-
1944	2,482	1,851	-	-
1945	3,174	2,707	-	-
1946	3,935	3,934	386	32
1947	3,638	3,516	266	641
1948	3,799	3,704	95	1,667
1949	4,299	4,216	83	2,898
1950	3,089	3,014	75	4,512
1951	3,459	3,436	23	2,921
1952	2,884	2,833	51	3,144
1953	2,646	2,634	12	1,775
1954	2,856	2,824	32	2,373
1955	2,478	2,459	19	1,633
1956	2,986	2,969	17	2,094

Origin and Source of Children attending

Year	School		Pre-school	
	Total	Per cent	Total	Per cent
1940	216	50.0	212	50.0
1941	4,477	67.4	2,162	32.6
1942	2,660	48.3	2,851	51.7
1943	2,818	48.1	3,036	51.9
1944	531	28.7	1,320	71.3
1945	281	9.4	2,698	90.6
1946	789	20.0	3,146	80.0
1947	588	16.2	3,050	83.8
1948	334	8.8	3,465	91.2
1949	548	12.7	3,751	87.3
1950	587	19.0	2,502	81.0
1951	312	9.0	3,147	91.0
1952	385	13.4	2,499	86.6
1953	138	5.2	2,508	94.8
1954	302	10.6	2,554	89.4
1955	161	6.5	2,317	93.5
1956	311	10.4	2,675	89.6

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

A total of 2,596 children were immunised against whooping cough, comprising 2,544 under school age and 52 school children. 418 children were given reinforcing injections.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALL-POX

A total of 2,207 persons were vaccinated against Small-pox.

	Under 1 year of age	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	Total
Successful Vaccinations	1,632	178	78	42	21	1,951
" Re-vaccinations	-	-	4	15	85	104
Insusceptible to Vaccination	137	13	1	-	1	152
						2,207

DIPHTHERIA

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of children at 31st December, 1956, who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1942).

Age at 31.12.56 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1956	1 - 4 1952-1955	5 - 9 1947-1951	10 - 14 1942-1946	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of in- jections (whether primary or booster)	1,942	9,125	7,450	1,823	20,340
A. 1952 - 1956					
B. 1951 or earlier	-	-	8,018	13,657	21,675
C. Estimated mid- year child population	3,520	13,480	38,100		55,100
Immunity Index 100 A/C	55.17	67.69	24.34		36.91

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

873 children were given this protection.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Classification of Journeys, Patients and Mileage.

	Patients		Journeys		Mileage	
Health Service						
Removals ...	72,240	(77,949)	44,309	(44,006)	345,809	(381,829)
Spastics ...	4,232	(-)	731	(-)	12,060	(-)
Mental Defectives	23,984	(18,670)	812	(788)	23,249	(23,466)
St. Margaret's School ...	487	(478)	365	(378)	3,096	(2,567)
Accidents ...	3,620	(3,730)	3,464	(3,577)	18,264	(18,805)
Abortive ...			249	(225)	1,094	(1,350)
Gas and Air Analgesia ...			626	(900)	5,063	(8,059)
Miscellaneous, (Testing, Pay Round, etc.)			546	(617)	5,177	(4,235)
	104,563	(100,827)	51,102	(50,491)	413,812	(440,311)
Civil Defence			188	(149)	1,876	(1,824)
	104,563	(100,827)	51,290	(50,640)	415,688	(442,135)

18,925 (19,434) cases were conveyed to places outside the Borough, and on these journeys 132,756 (132,568) miles were travelled.

N.B. All figures in brackets are for previous year.

Classification of Accident Calls

Home Accidents ...	(Children)	...	...	...	336
	(Adults)	...	...	...	354
Miscellaneous Accidents	(Children)	...	...	...	74
	(Adults)	...	...	...	164
Recreational Accidents	(Children)	...	...	...	55
	(Adults)	...	...	...	66
School Accidents ...	...	...	...	...	238
Street Accidents ...	(Children)	...	...	...	174
	(Adults)	...	...	...	755
Work Accidents ...	...	...	...	...	308
Home Illness ...	(Children)	...	...	...	36
	(Adults)	...	...	...	164
Street Illness ...	(Children)	...	...	...	9
	(Adults)	...	...	...	558
Work Illness ...	...	...	...	...	81
Attempted Suicide ...	...	...	...	...	36
Suicide ...	...	...	...	...	9
Common Assault ...	...	...	...	...	47
					<u>3,464</u>

HOME HELP SERVICE

Staff at 31.12.56.

Supervisor	1
2 Assistant Supervisors	2
1 Clerk Assistant	1
1 Clerk	1
15 Whole Time Home Helps	15
150 Part Time Home Helps	150

Summary of work carried out during the year under review-

Patients remaining on books from 1955	...	...	871
New Applicants	...	...	1,295
Patients carried forward to 1957	...	...	986

New Applicants

(a) Maternity	...	...	...	420
(b) Sickness	...	...	...	866
(c) For Night Service	...	...	...	9

Classification of Cases Attended

(a) Maternity	...	...	...	333
(b) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	30
(c) Chronic Sick including O/A	...	...	...	1,475
(d) Others including Acute Sick	...	...	...	338

Number of Hours Service Given ... 174,827

Average Duration of Service Given

(a) Maternity	...	...	...	12 days
(b) Acute Sickness	...	...	...	10-21 days
(c) Chronic sickness	...	...	...	indefinitely

Amount Recovered for Service ... £5,153. 5. 8.

Rate of Remuneration of Home Helps at 31.12.56.

3/11 ⁵ d. per hour	- Home Helps
2/11 ⁵ d. "	- Sick Room Helpers
2/11 ⁵ d. "	- Washing Service
3/7 ⁵ d. "	- Problem Family Helps
£7.16.9d. per week	- Family Helps
10/- "	- Disinfestation

PROBLEM ETC. FAMILIES

SUMMARY OF THE WORK CARRIED OUT DURING 1956 BY THE HEALTH VISITOR SECONDED TO ASSIST FAMILIES IN RECEIVING HOMES, AND TO PREVENT THEIR NEED FOR ADMISSION

Rehoused in private accommodation	15 *
Rehoused in Council accommodation	50

(* Of these 4 accommodated outside the Borough)

Visits paid:-

Family	Departments	Agents and Contacts
445	69	105

Families without permanent housing at close of year:- 40.

Visits paid:-

Family	Departments	Agents and Contacts
702	135	78

Potential Homeless Families - not admitted to Receiving Homes - 13.

Visits paid:-

Family	Departments	Agents and Contacts
78	29	24

Visits re - employment	16
Families assisted with furniture	15
Families referred by Members of the Council ...	8
Families referred by the Housing Department	
owing to risk of eviction	11
Families making direct contact	3

I have not been authorised to arrange for the employment in future of special staff, in order that the ordinary work of the department shall not be interrupted.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR
1956

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, 1956.

It has been a period of quiet development. The alteration of routine medical examinations so that two fall in the primary school phase and two in the secondary took effect on January 1st and no difficulties arose. It seems probable that the advantages foreseen will be realised. Despite the efforts made to ensure that every child concerned was examined, the totals are slightly less than those of the previous year. This was due to the need to divert staff to deal with poliomyelitis vaccination, which was available for the first time in this country and was introduced with every possible measure to make certain of its safety.

For the actual giving of the vaccine, which was left entirely to Health Departments, equally stringent precautions were taken, so that many more sessions of doctors' and nurses' time were used for this purpose than would usually be the case.

I have now been authorised to arrange for the employment in future of special staff, in order that the ordinary work of the department shall not be interrupted.

Following the outbreak of Sonné Dysentery in 1955, an informal survey was carried out of hand-washing facilities in all Corporation schools. As the Committee knows, there are older schools with buildings not up to the standard now thought necessary and a policy of steady modernisation is being carried through as rapidly as finances permit.

Apart from building adaptations, however, there are matters such as the number of towels provided and the frequency with which they are changed and it was to this that attention was directed. In some cases, improvement was possible without awaiting capital expenditure.

There were no major outbreaks of infection during the year under review, although minor illnesses, especially in primary schools continued to cause short-term absences of many scholars. I have commented before on our inability to prevent the spread of less serious illnesses, which invade the body through the nose and throat. Family units now being much smaller than formerly results in most children meeting infection for the first time when they commence school life.

It is disappointing for parents and teachers that the most modern buildings have little effect in reducing these infections. New schools frequently draw children from new catchment areas and the fresh cross sections of population generally have more infection troubles than established communities. Fortunately, the size of primary school classes is now falling with beneficial results. While not suggesting a return to former educational methods, it is probable that the mobility of children in present-day infant classes encourages the spread of infections of the upper respiratory tract.

The placing of handicapped children in special schools produced no particular difficulties. The former shortage of residential places for educationally sub-normal children is disappearing with the opening of schools by other authorities with facilities for Croydon scholars.

The Principal Dental Officer deals with the continuing difficulties of recruitment to the School Dental Service, but even here, some improvement can be reported.

Once again, I have pleasure in thanking the Chief Education Officer and his Staff for continued help and co-operation. The Head Teachers into whose schools we sometimes intrude at inconvenient times, have nevertheless, done all in their power to make us welcome. I think it is realised that our aim is to give

whatever help we can in the discharge of their great responsibility to educate children in wisdom and in health.

Finally, on behalf of the staff of the department, I thank the Members of the Committee for their unfailing readiness to support and encourage worthwhile developments to safeguard and improve the well-being of the children for whom we are responsible.

Public Health Dept.,
Croydon.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

*Medical Officers	...	...	9 (including 1 part-time) - (38%)
*Dental Officers	...	...	10 (including 4 part-time) - (80%)
*Physiotherapists	...	...	2 (95%)
Speech Therapists	...	...	3 (including 1 part-time)
*School Nurses	...	...	32 (including S.H.V. and Deputy - (56%))
*Dental Attendants	...	...	12 (including 5 part-time) - (80%)

*Performing also duties in other sections of Public Health Department. Percentages in brackets show proportion of time given to school work.

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.); Salcot Crescent, New Addington (Monday to Friday, a.m.).
Dental	Lodge Road, Broad Green, Croydon; 206 Selhurst Road, South Norwood; Waldrons Hall, 55 Duppas Hill Lane, Croydon, Overbury School, New Addington; and Stroud Green, Shirley Road, Croydon.
Inspection for	Lodge Road, Broad Green, Croydon.
Remedial Exercises and Massage	47 St. James's Road, Broad Green, Croydon.
Speech Defects	47 St. James's Road, Broad Green, Croydon and at Salcot Crescent, New Addington.
Enuresis	Lodge Road, Broad Green, Croydon.

Once again, I have pleasure in thanking the Chief Medical Officer and his Staff for continued help and co-operation. Head Teachers into whose schools we sometimes intrude at inconvenient times, have nevertheless, done all in their power to make us welcome. I think it is realised that our aim is to

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS

The system of routine medical inspection is now as follows:-

Primary and Modern Secondary Schools.

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

A total of 12,050 children were examined as compared with 12,194 in 1955, and 7,868 parents attended the examinations. The percentage attendance of parents in the Entrants' group was for boys 88.4 per cent. and girls 87.9 per cent.; in the Intermediate group, boys 43.0 per cent.; girls 59.6 per cent.; in the Leavers' group, boys 9.0 per cent., girls 25.6 per cent.; and in the Other Ages and 8 to 9 year group, boys 77.0 per cent., girls 78.5 per cent.

The total percentage of parents attending was 65.3 as against 69.6 last year. (See Appendix B, Table 3).

769 specials and 555 re-inspections of children were carried out.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

An outbreak of Sonné Dysentery occurred in a school at New Addington. It responded to the measures outlined in my Report last year. The school concerned was of the latest design with sanitary annexes adjoining the infant classrooms. The initial disappointment of the staff that entry to their new school should be followed by an outbreak of Dysentery is understandable. While control was much easier with a building of this type, the outbreak emphasised that school buildings however well designed can no more replace training and supervision in the teaching of hygiene than in the pursuit of general education.

Sonné Dysentery is a stringent test and few children of five or six years of age have the knowledge or ability to achieve unaided a satisfactory standard of toilet hygiene.

The cases of Ringworm of the body were traced to infected cats and as the animals were obviously ill, the sources of the infection were dealt with promptly.

Infectious Jaundice was more prevalent than recorded cases suggest and one child died from subsequent hepatic failure. Medical and Nursing personnel were warned to keep this illness in mind to ensure prompt exclusion and adequate treatment of cases.

Poliomyelitis was of average prevalence and cases were mainly mild in character.

Findings at Routine Medical Inspections.

The figures shown in Appendix B, Table 5 follow the usual pattern. Defects of the nose and throat in Entrants relate to enlargement of the tonsils and adenoids. This is part of the general reaction of children to infections of the respiratory tract. In this connection, a record was made for the first time of the number of children seen at routine medical inspections who had undergone the operation for removal of tonsils and adenoids. It will be observed that one third of all school leavers in Croydon had undergone this operation.

Vision tests depend upon ability to read letters or figures and consequently the first age group to have this examination as a routine measure are the eight years old. Where there is a defect which obviously interferes with education amongst younger children, they are, of course, dealt with individually as is shown by the small percentage recorded in the general table relating to defects found at medical inspections.

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS

The figures of average heights and weights are recorded in Appendix B. 2. For some years, it has given me satisfaction to comment that children are taller and heavier than formerly and to quote this evidence as proof of better feeding and general care. Some observers now assert, however, that far from having improved the health of children, our efforts have resulted only in hastening maturity and may eventually shorten their lives. Fortunately, the history of science is comforting in that gloomy forecasts, which seem contrary to common sense, have generally proved wrong. The pattern of our national diet is no doubt capable of much improvement. That children would tend to grow bigger if adequately fed seems, however, a result to be anticipated and accepted as being to their advantage.

I am not aware that underfeeding of the young has ever been associated with subsequent longevity. It may well be that in adult life, restrictions on total intake and avoidance of certain foods are beneficial. With the evidence so far available, I think we are justified in continuing to meet to a reasonable degree, the keen appetites of active growing children. There is probably a developing need to watch for unnecessary obesity, to enquire regarding possible causes and to warn against the establishment of a habit of overeating.

VISION TESTS

Summary of Findings

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.	%
Up to 6/24ths	38	5.5	58	7.4	56	4.4	80	7.3	142	6.7	155	8.2	236	5.8	293	7.4
Over 6/24ths	-	-	5	0.6	4	0.3	8	0.7	7	0.3	13	0.7	11	0.3	26	0.7

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN SEEN AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING 1956 WHO HAVE UNDERGONE TONSILLECTOMY

Entrants	Boys	164	-	8.2%	All Entrants	344-8.6%
"	Girls	180	-	8.9%		
8-9 yrs.	Boys	550	-	25.8%	All 8-9 yrs.	1008-25.1%
"	Girls	458	-	24.3%	All Boys	1368-22.4%
Inter	Boys	225	-	32.5%	All Inter	438-29.7%
"	Girls	213	-	27.2%	All Girls	1277-21.8%
Leavers	Boys	429	-	33.8%	All Leavers	855-33.7%
"	Girls	426	-	33.6%		

All Groups Boys and Girls 2645 - 22%

UNCLEANLINESS

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

Number of children inspected for Cleanliness

(first inspection)	...	...	...	...	66,862
Number of children inspected (subsequent inspections)	...	...	...	...	990
Number of children found unclean (first inspection) (570 occasions of infestation)					259
Number of occasions in which children found unclean (subsequent inspections)	...	...	...	...	178

At the primary inspections vermin were found in 31 and nits alone in 456 children. On these inspections 0.7 per cent. of the children showed evidence of infestation as against 0.6 in 1955.

20 children attended the Cleansing Station for treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE

Number of cases of Notified Tuberculosis -

Pulmonary ...	9
Non-Pulmonary ...	5

Taking the total child population at 38,100, the pulmonary tuberculosis incidence rate per 100,000 was 24.6, and the non-pulmonary incidence rate 13.1. There were no deaths from tuberculosis.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

Child population, 38,100. (Registrar General's estimate)

Number of deaths 16, which is equal to a death-rate of 0.42 per 1,000.

The deaths were due to:-

Broncho pneumonia ...	2
Nephritis ...	1
Hepatic atrophy ...	1
Hydrocephalus ...	1
Spastic paraplegia ...	1
Lymphosarcoma ...	1
Leukaemia ...	4
Accidental Causes ...	5

CHIEF CAUSES OF EXCLUSIONS FROM SCHOOL

Condition	Exclusions during 1956	Percentage of total exclusions	Exclusions during 1955	Percentage of total exclusions
Ringworm ...	8	0.64	4	0.13
Verminous Conditions ...	69	5.51	63	2.02
Impetigo ...	34	2.72	43	1.38
Scabies ...	2	0.16	6	0.19
Scarlet Fever ...	106	8.47	156	5.01
Measles (inc. German) ...	197	15.73	1,429	45.89
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	88	7.03	101	3.24
Chicken Pox ...	457	36.50	598	19.20
Mumps ...	160	12.78	207	6.65
External Eye Disease ...	1	0.08	3	0.10
Poliomyelitis ...	12	0.96	13	0.42
Dysentery ...	108	8.63	476	15.29
Jaundice ...	5	0.40	-	-
Other Causes ...	5	0.40	15	0.48
	1,252	-	3,114	-

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

These figures show an increase in Vermin and Ringworm, whilst the remainder all show a decrease.

WORK OF SCHOOL NURSES

All the School Nurses whose work is set out below are also Health Visitors and are thus able to judge by direct observation the inter-action of influences at home and in school on any particular child.

With changes in school catchment areas, the ideal of the Health Visitor to a family being also the School Nurse for its school children members may not be achieved. Even so, she has daily contact with colleagues from whom the necessary information can readily be obtained.

There is also the obvious economy which results from district visiting being for the school health and maternity and infant welfare services at the same time, by the single visitor.

School Visits

Visits to School Departments re Cleanliness	...	526
Visits re Scabies	... ..	1
Visits re Infectious Disease	... ..	53
Visits re Medical Inspections	... ..	591
Visits re Medical Preparations	... ..	560
All other reasons	... ..	789

Home Visits

Concerning defects found at routine medical inspections	... ..	266
Subsequent visits re defects found at routine medical inspections	... ..	68
Visits re special cases	... ..	344
Visits re dental cases	... ..	8
Visits other than infectious cases	... ..	1,044
Visits in connection with infectious cases (including 241 visits concerning uncleanliness)		2,086

TREATMENT

The Work of the School Clinics

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCES

	1956	1955	Increase or decrease
Minor Ailments and Verruca Clinics ...	9,614	9,415	+ 199
Inspection Clinic	906	1,018	- 112
Dental Clinics	26,963	23,666	+ 3,297
Remedial Exercises Clinic	6,246	2,836	+ 3,410
Enuresis Clinic	586	267	+ 319
	44,315	37,202	+ 7,113

* Clinic closed from May to October 1955

The Minor Ailments Clinics

At the Lodge Road Clinic 544 defects involved 3,783 attendances, while at the subsidiary Clinics held at Ashburton School 163 defects, 1,595 attendances; at Duppas School 364 defects, 2,497 attendances; at Rockmount School 37 defects, 1,180 attendances; and at Wolsey School 103 defects, 559 attendances.

Complaint	1956			1955		
	Cases	Attendances	Average No. of Attendances per case	Cases	Attendances	Average No. of Attendances per case
Ringworm	1	1	1.0	2	7	3.5
Scabies	-	-	-	1	3	3.0
Impetigo	36	229	6.4	30	260	8.7
Other Skin Diseases	13	65	5.0	4	29	7.2
Otorrhoea and other						
Ear defects	45	245	5.4	56	301	5.4
External Eye Disease	55	294	5.3	104	405	3.9
Miscellaneous	822	5,979	7.3	1,093	6,410	5.9
	972	6,813	7.0	1,290	7,415	5.7

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

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

The function of this Service is to provide 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.

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

Introduction

Shortage of Staff together with a dearth of surgery accommodation at certain vital points, continue to hamper efforts to cope with an ever increasing school population.

Although, taking the Borough as a whole, over 70 per cent. of those on the register received a dental examination during the past year, coverage for certain areas, notably Shirley and New Addington, was at a much lower level, resulting in substantial delays in treatment. The contributing factor in both districts has been the extensive build-up of new schools, together with the high proportion of senior age groups attending these institutions.

Because of its greater dependence on clinic facilities the Building Estate at New Addington has been particularly handicapped and despite interim measures instituted last year the position at the Overbury Clinic continues to cause concern.

Plans for an additional Dental Unit adjoining the existing Welfare Centre at Salcot Crescent have now received general approval by the Ministry concerned; however, because of other Education commitments it is likely to be some time before the above accommodation is available. To cover this period additional part-time sessions are being introduced at other clinics.

Following its official opening last year developments at the new Centre in Shirley Road have proceeded satisfactorily, and this venture has already proved itself an important asset to the local Service. The advantages of integrating all branches of this work under one roof have been freely commented on by members of the Staff, whilst attendances by children have confirmed the public appreciation of the facilities provided.

Experience gained in the working of the somewhat unusual layout will be of considerable assistance in meeting future requirements of other areas.

Because of staffing limitations this clinic is at present only able to function to approximately three-quarters of its full capacity; additional sessions will, it is hoped, be possible in the near future.

A further area affected by recent developments on the Education side is that of South Croydon. Though less pressing than those already mentioned, responsibilities for treatment in this district are likely to become progressively heavier as time proceeds, particularly in meeting the requirements of older children.

The present clinic, situated in rented premises, is seriously below standard and cannot be satisfactorily extended. The provision in the vicinity of more adequate facilities will therefore have to be considered in the not far distant future.

The Orthodontic Consultant appointed last year reports very satisfactory progress in dealing with more advanced irregularities of the teeth, but states that the number awaiting attention continues to be somewhat large.

At present special priority is being given to those approaching school leaving age, who would be likely to experience difficulty in securing this treatment at a later date. A substantial amount of diagnosis has been carried out for younger children together with certain vital remedial work. Further aspects of this treatment are described later in the Report.

Staffing

Though the position remains difficult there appears to be a greater interest in the treatment of children within the Dental profession, as evinced by recent enquiries relating to Local Authority work.

Unfortunately actual offers of assistance are chiefly of a part-time character, sometimes of very limited duration. Whilst every endeavour is made to meet such requests, the introduction of multiple personnel, particularly over short periods, does create serious administrative problems, besides detracting from the personal character of the treatment.

Whatever future trends may be, the full-time officer will continue to represent the cornerstone of the Service, and for this reason every possible incentive must be offered to encourage a higher proportion of graduates from training Hospitals to specialise in this most vital work.

The total of Staff, including the Orthodontic Consultant now comprises six Full-time and four Part-time Dentists, representing the equivalent of 7.3 Full-time Officers.

Inspections

The number of children on the register at maintained schools within the Borough at the close of 1956 was 36,698. Including an additional 44 free-place scholars at grant assisted schools this represents a sum total of 36,742.

During the year 78.9 per cent. of the school population were examined compared with 72.4 per cent. in 1955. Whilst the above figure indicates a slight gain, the interval between successive inspections in areas on the eastern side of the Borough has also increased very appreciably because of the high acceptance rate.

According to recent returns some 7,134 children received no examination during 1956, compared with 7,226 previously, indicating little change since last year.

At those schools visited 28,962 were inspected and 14,370 (49.6 per cent.) referred for treatment, compared with 26,114 inspected and 12,874 (49.3 per cent.) referred in 1955.

In view of the present limitations relating to work which can be carried out on temporary teeth, the above figure should not be regarded as an index of the incidence of decay, which is naturally appreciably higher. For practical purposes a mouth is regarded as "functional" unless the case is actually referred for treatment.

The results obtained from school inspections were as follows:-

Acceptance of Treatment	...	48.1%
Refused Treatment	...	41. %
Forms Not Returned	...	10.9%

Compared with last year this represents a rise of 0.3 per cent. in the acceptance rate, and a decrease of some 26.3 per cent. since the peak of 1949. The corresponding figure for 1937 was in the region of 57 per cent.

Acceptance Rate

As indicated above increased attention for children under the N.H.I. Regulations has in the main been beneficial to the School Service by removing the extreme burden of post war years. If uniformly distributed this reduced patronage should, in theory, allow for a higher standard of attention for those remaining

within the Scheme. In practice, advantages so gained are to a large degree offset by increased provision for the newer areas of the Borough where the demand is abnormally high.

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

RESULTS OF SCHOOL INSPECTIONS

	1956	1955	1953	1949	1937
No. referred for Treatment ...	14,370	12,874	14,998	9,404	13,498
Consents ...	6,915: 48.1%	6,158: 47.8%	8,854: 59%	6,996: 74.1%	7,762: 57.7%
(Total Consents including Specials)* ...	(10,102: 57.5%	(9,370: 58.2%	(12,496: 66.1%	(10,098: 80.7%	(10,146: 63%
Refusals ...	5,986: 41%	5,321: 41.3%	4,496: 30%	1,213: 12.9%	3,242: 24%
Forms not returned ...	1,559: 10.9%	1,395: 10.9%	1,648: 11%	1,195: 12.7%	2,494: 18.5%

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

Treatment

Of 17,557 children referred for treatment (including specials) 9,399 (53.5 per cent.) were treated and 7,287 (41.5 per cent.) cured completely, compared with 16,086 referred, 9,918 (61.6 per cent.) treated and 6,962 (43.2 per cent.) cured in 1955.

Despite the usual staff fluctuations the total of treatment sessions increased from 2,361 to 2,776. Assistance by Part-time staff was again rather less than average for recent years and fell from 351 to 304 sessions.

Whilst clinically the aim of the Service is to give as complete a treatment as possible, the scope of the work must to some extent be related to the resources available in any particular district. For this reason patients requiring specialised attention are on occasion referred to the Central Clinic, provided they are willing to undertake the journey. Because of the obvious amount of overcrowding present in many mouths, special emphasis is now being given to advanced planning of treatment for particular children; the role played by the Orthodontist in this matter is discussed later in this Report.

Consultation ...	412			
Treatment sessions ...	264	179	443	285

Items of Treatment

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

	1956	1955
Attendances	26,963	23,666
Treated	9,399	9,928
Re-treated	4,909	5,200
Fillings - Permanent	9,877	8,879
Temporary	1,585	1,513
No. of Teeth Filled:		
Permanent	9,631	8,480
Temporary	1,521	1,464
Extractions - Permanent	2,691	2,384
Temporary	8,936	9,100
Gas Administration	4,733	4,707
Local Anaesthetics	880	674
Other Operations -		
Permanent	10,187	8,670
Temporary	1,000	1,109
Cases Completed	7,287	6,962

Miscellaneous Items

These include:-

	1956	1955
Root treatment in anterior teeth	4	7
Removal of nerves under local anaesthetic	3	2
Gingivectomy	-	6
Removal of bone sequestra	25	5
Splints for fractured incisors	4	3
Partial pulpotomy	3	6
Number of M.D.s treated	29	26
Dentures inserted	55	80
Denture repairs	22	17
After treatment of sockets, etc.	33	41
Removal of impacted and difficult teeth	68	20
Ulcerated Stomatitis (Vincent's infection)	5	-
Cleft Palate	2	1
Application of Penicillin "Cones"	29	14
Acrylic caps for Incisor Teeth ...	8	19

Forms from Head Teachers

The number of forms issued by Head Teachers for emergency treatment was 3,187 compared with 3,212 in 1955.

X-Ray Examinations

The number of cases referred for the above purpose was 456, compared with 160 in 1955.

Orthodontic Service Unit

Since its inception last year the sessions worked by the Specialist have been further extended, and numbers under treatment have increased very considerably during this period.

Because of the back log of cases priority continues to be given to those requiring immediate attention, whilst for younger children there has been much useful preliminary work.

A very substantial amount of consultation with other Dental Officers has been possible in connection with their own cases, particularly where removal of teeth is contemplated as part of treatment; a limited number of visits have been paid by the Orthodontist to branch clinics for this purpose, and it is hoped that later these facilities can be further extended. Another interesting development has been a closer liaison with staff at the Speech Therapy Clinic over cases of special complexity, where reciprocal action in both Departments can materially assist treatment.

The number of sessions devoted to this work was 443, compared with 285 last year.

The following is a summary of treatment performed:-

	1956			1955
	<i>Consultant D.O.s Total</i>			
Cases commenced during the year	291	110	401	337
Cases carried forward from the previous year	110	160	270	203
Cases completed during the year	29	73	102	185
Cases discontinued during the year	24	25	49	27
Pupils treated with appliances	190	143	333	181
Appliances - Removable	216	142	358	194
" Fixed	14	12	26	41
Total Attendances	2,518	2,133	4,651	2,636
Cases treated by extraction only	18	110	128	92
Cases referred to Specialist for				
Consultation	412			
Treatment sessions	264	179	443	285

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:-

	1956	1955
Attendances	113	153
New Cases Treated	15	14
Re-treated	29	49
Fillings - Permanent	66	101
Extractions - Permanent	19	37
Temporary	12	9
Other Operations	27	27
"Gas" Cases	11	16
Local Anaesthesia	10	5
Cases Completed	26	39
Dentures Fitted	-	2
Referred X-Ray	2	3

DENTAL DEFECTS

(1) Inspected by Dental Officers:-

	1956	1955
Aged 5 - 6	1,455	1,361
6 - 7	2,157	2,420
7 - 8	2,444	2,818
8 - 9	2,983	2,890
9 - 10	3,766	2,717
10 - 11	3,520	Total: 2,390
11 - 12	2,474	28,962 2,144
12 - 13	2,621	2,296
13 - 14	2,516	2,483
14 - 15	2,432	2,160
15 - 16	1,658	1,576
16 up	936	859
Specials	3,187	3,212
	<u>32,149</u>	<u>29,326</u>

(2) Number found to require treatment	19,448	17,824
(3) Number referred for treatment	17,557	16,086
(4) Number actually treated	9,399	9,918
(5) Attendances made by children for treatment	26,963	23,666
(6) Half-days devoted to:		
Inspection 204	192	
Treatment <u>2,776</u>	<u>2,361</u>	
	2,980	2,553
Number of Gas Sessions	342	322
Administrative Sessions	154	173
Orthodontic Sessions	443	285
(7) Fillings -		
Permanent Teeth 9,877	8,879	
Temporary Teeth <u>1,585</u>	<u>1,513</u>	
	11,462	10,392
(8) Teeth Filled -		
Permanent Teeth 9,631	8,460	
Temporary Teeth <u>1,521</u>	<u>1,464</u>	
	11,152	9,924
(9) Extractions -		
Permanent Teeth 2,691	2,384	
Temporary Teeth <u>8,936</u>	<u>9,103</u>	
	11,627	11,487
(10) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	4,733	4,707
Administrations of local anaesthetics for extractions	880	674
(11) Other Operations -		
Permanent Teeth 10,187	8,670	
Temporary Teeth <u>1,109</u>	<u>1,109</u>	
	11,187	9,779
Attendances per session	9.7	10.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Opportunities to offer immunisation were reduced because of vaccination against poliomyelitis.

The number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years immunised against Diphtheria during the year was 311 together with 1,581 who were given re-inforcing injections.

SPINAL AND OTHER REMEDIAL CLINICS

	1956			1955		
	Atten- dances	Classes	Av. att.	Atten- dances	Classes	Av. att.
Spinal ...	3,072	828	3.7	1,366	209	6.5
Flat Feet	2,141	400	5.4	836	139	6.0
Breathing	1,033	194	5.3	634	125	5.1
	<u>6,246</u>	<u>1,422</u>		<u>2,836</u>	<u>473</u>	

613 individual cases were treated and 542 examinations were made by doctor.

Cost of the School Health Service

The gross cost of the medical, dental and nursing services was £42,129. The expenditure is subject to Education grant.

Cost of Special Schools

Schools maintained by the Council ...	£32,639
Other Schools (not maintained by local Education Authorities) ...	6,160
Adjustments with other authorities in respect of Special Schools, at rate cost ...	3,353
	<u>£42,152</u>

With the exception of the £3,353 calculated at Rate Cost, the above expenditure is subject to Education grant.

Cost of Milk and Meals

Meals and Milk cost £342,853. Income from payment for meals was £121,378, making a net cost of £221,475, on which grant is paid of 100 per cent. on approved expenditure.

ST. GILES' SCHOOL FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED AND DELICATE CHILDREN

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

A year's steady work has been pursued during 1956. There was one change of Staff on the retirement of Mr. A.C. Carter, our much esteemed Handicraft Master, whose work has been taken over by Mr. A.H. Nicholson.

A very welcome structural addition is the new greenhouse, which adds much to the value of the gardening classes for the active, and enriches the interests of the more disabled individuals.

Endeavour has continued to keep our pupils in the main stream of educational life in the Borough.

Those of appropriate age have sat the Transfer Test and Technical School examinations, one girl qualifying for admission to a Grammar School and two boys to Technical Schools.

Physical Education has included normal and special activities, football, cricket, tennis, netball, hockey and rounders.

Averages of 34 children and 5 staff attended the Swimming Baths after school on Tuesdays and Wednesdays throughout the Summer Season, during which 31 certificates were won; 2 for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, 4 for 220 yds., 7 for 100 yds., 7 for 50 yds. and 11 for 20 yds.

Fine weather once more favoured the Summer Sports Meeting honoured by the presence of the Chairman of the Education Committee, Alderman G.J. Cole and of Mrs. Cole; Councillor A.J. Lewis, Mr. R. Wearing King, Chief Education Officer and Miss Moore, Assistant Inspector.

Again, this year, our pupils have taken part in the Croydon Schools' Carol and Festival Choirs; and parties of them have attended each of the Saturday concerts of the Schools' Music Association.

Frequent visits during school holidays have been made by senior boys and girls with their teachers, to places of interest and to dramatic performances.

The School Harvest Festival was a happy event following which some of the children were able to renew their association with the residents of an Old People's Home.

Each term conferences have been held at the school between parents of each pupil about to leave for employment, the Youth Employment Officer, the attached Medical Officer, the boy or girl concerned and the Head Teacher.

These conferences have proved most helpful in placing "leavers" in suitable employment; though, in cases of severe disability the follow-up has been tedious and difficult; and for their devoted work in placing our boys and girls we are most grateful to the Employment Officers.

During the Autumn Term we were visited by Dr. Huss, M.R.C.S., Ministry of Education Special Services, and Mr. Moody, H.M.I., and other visitors have been numerous and from many parts of the world.

Senior girls of the Croydon High School have maintained their friendly association with the school and once more very

kindly entertained fifty of the youngest children to a delightful Christmas Party.

Other generous benefactors were the members of the Croydon Market Traders' Federation who gave great pleasure to thirty of the more disabled children by taking them, in the Summer Holiday, for a day's outing by coach to Hastings; and who gave the whole school in the New Year a most happily memorable party, greatly appreciated by all.

From Old Scholars at reunions, and by letter, some from points as far distant as Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Malaya, Cyprus and Germany, come encouraging reports of their well being, their community interests, their very diverse pursuits at work, and at recreation, and of the happy families they are founding.

DISABILITIES AND TREATMENT

There were, of the 200 children on roll, 77 disabled by cerebral palsy, poliomyelitis, muscular dystrophy, spina bifida, skeletal deformity, tubercular bone disease, accidental injury and other causes; 97 suffering from cardiac disability or from respiratory diseases. The remaining 26 were delicate from various causes.

18 routine medical inspections were made during the year, at which 327 children were examined and 185 parents were present.

Once each term an Orthopaedic surgeon and a Specialist in Physical Medicine examined children and advised upon their treatment. At these examinations the parents, the attached School Medical Officer, the Nursing Sister, the Physiotherapist and the Head Teacher were also present.

Physiotherapy treatment has been given on 4½ days per week, a total of 2,105 treatments.

Following the Dental Inspection of all children, nine attendances were made at Lodge Road Clinic by parties of 12 children each time.

The Nursing Sister, aided in certain duties by the male Medical Attendant, has carried out preparations and follow-up of medical examinations; as well as prescribed courses of treatment, has dealt with many ailments and has kept full records of each child's progress, and supervised physical welfare in general.

Parents, Staff and children offer to Dr. Hegarty very grateful thanks for the skill, wisdom and sympathy expended by her in the service of the children.

The Head Teacher desires to record once again her thanks to the Principal School Medical Officer and his Staff, to the Chief Education Officer and his Staff and to the Staff of St. Giles' School, for guidance and help during the year 1956.

Average No. on roll	...	...	...	199
Employment	...	...	...	5
Technical School	...	...	...	2
Technical College	...	...	...	1
Grammar School	...	...	...	1
Ordinary Schools	...	...	...	28
Hospitals and Hospital Schools	...	...	...	2
Left district	...	...	...	2
Family emigrated	...	...	...	1

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S SPECIAL EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL SCHOOL

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

The year 1956 has been one of steady progress, building and consolidating the new ventures started in the previous years.

We have been very fortunate in having few staff alterations, yet we welcome Mrs. Wilkinson and Mrs. Springett to the Staff, and the promotion of Mr. John H. Powell, whom we congratulate on obtaining the E.S.N. Diploma of London University, on his appointment as deputy Headmaster.

At Whitsuntide, four teachers, (Mr. Batchelor, Mr. Thomas, Miss Knight and Miss McKay), spent their Whitsuntide holiday taking a party of twenty-nine boys and girls on a School Journey to Sandown, Isle of Wight. A very enjoyable time was spent exploring the Island and its famous places of interest. We especially wish to thank Mr. Batchelor for the admirable way in which he organised the affair, and we hope it will be possible to renew this venture next year, and maybe it will develop into an annual event.

In July, we undertook our annual excursion to Littlehampton and once again about 160 staff and scholars spent a very enjoyable day by the sea.

Among the many small but important items of interest that have been undertaken during the past year we would like to record that the girls of the school are taking weekly swimming lessons, under the guidance of Miss McKay, and also that we were honoured by a visit from the B.B.C. Producer, Miss Foulger, who listened in with the children during the Broadcasts of her particular Programmes - "The Jackson Family" and "The World at Work". Our Sports Day, Carol Concert and Christmas Dinner and entertainment were all an unqualified success, due entirely to the hard work, keenness and conscientiousness of all members of the Staff. Class 1.a., under the able guidance of Miss Knight, produced their first class magazine, and Mr. Towes and the boys set up and printed it in our own Printing Workshop.

CLINIC FOR EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL CHILDREN

230 children were examined during 1956. The classification 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 ...

(b) Found to be mentally defective and referred to
Local Authority for Statutory Supervision ...

(c) Recommended Institutional Care and referred to
Local Authority 7...

(2) Found to be educationally sub-normal:

(a) Recommended to St. Christopher's Special
School 41

(b) Recommended to Residential School 4

(c) Referred to Slow Stream in Ordinary Elementary
School 33

(d) Recommended for re-test 15

(e) Deferred for Medical Treatment 10

(f) Recommended for St. Giles' 2

(g) Recommended Epileptic Colony -

(h) Referred back to Ordinary Elementary School 38

(3) Referred to Child Guidance Clinic 8

(4) Examined for other Authorities -

Mental Tests at St. Christopher's

9 home visits have been paid to Education cases.

Average No. on roll	...	...	...	190
Employment	...	...	...	40
Technical School	...	...	...	230
Technical College	...	...	...
Grammar School	...	...	...
Ordinary School	...	...	...
Hospitals and Hospital Schools	...	...	...
Left district	...	...	...
Family emigrated	...	...	...

ST. LUKE'S PARTIALLY SIGHTED SCHOOL

I am indebted to Miss J. Rundle, the Teacher-in-charge, for the following observations:-

Miss M. Lewin left St. Luke's in December 1956. We were extremely sorry at her leaving and would like to record our appreciation of her work here for the past eight years. We wish her every success in her work in Uganda.

We welcome Mrs. Cleaver and hope that she will be very happy in her work here.

Throughout the year steady progress of work has been maintained in all age groups. The typewriting course, begun last year, has been very successful. It has helped two of our leavers in obtaining clerical posts and a third is continuing with a Commercial Course at the Polytechnic.

Other boys and girls who have left during the year have all found suitable employment and we are very grateful to the Yough Employment Officer and his staff for their help in this matter.

The weekly visit to the Croydon Swimming Baths has continued throughout the year and there is continued good progress.

Instruction in woodwork is in the care of Mr. Maddox of Norbury Manor School, and Miss Newton of St. Mary's School takes the girls for domestic science, and we appreciate the interest shown in our children.

We were very glad to welcome Mrs. Maycock on Open Day and should like to express our gratitude to her and Alderman Maycock for their interest in the school. Many parents also visited us and we thank them for their co-operation and interest.

Her Majesty's Inspector for Special Schools, Mr. Moody visited us during the year.

Twenty-two children were present for the annual medical inspection and seven parents attended.

The number on roll was 23 on December 31st last.

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT RETURN

The following numbers of children were examined by the medical officers during 1956 as to their fitness to undertake the part-time employment indicated:-

	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Delivery of Goods for					
Shopkeepers	62	86	122	53	74
Delivery of Newspapers	365	364	501	328	330
Delivery of Milk	13	17	33	15	12
Shop Assistants	61	67	48	77	113
	<u>501</u>	<u>534</u>	<u>704</u>	<u>473</u>	<u>569</u>

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

During 1956 all milk was supplied free of charge and approximately 30,100 children per day received one-third of a pint each in Maintained Schools. This was equal to 90% of children attending in such schools.

Since 1st September, 1956, milk has also been supplied to the Education Committee to children in the Non-Maintained Schools in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Education. Approximately 4,900 bottles per day are supplied to the Non-Maintained schools.

All milk supplied is pasteurised, 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 to children during 1956 was approximately 16,500.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

Return of Cases referred by the School Medical Officer and the Education Department, from 1st January to 31st December, 1956

	Boys	Girls
Total number referred	44	21
Analysis of the above Cases:-		
Diagnostic only	11	4
Current Cases under treatment ...	18	8
Cases Closed - improved	8	5
Cases Closed - not improved ...	7	4
	<u>44</u>	<u>21</u>

SPEECH DEFECTS CLINIC

Total no. of cases treated	255
Cases discharged	80
Cases still attending	175
Cases referred for physical treatment	42
Cases referred for residential treatment	1
Cases referred to Child Guidance	2
Stammerers	47
Cleft Palate	7
Sigmatism	49
Hyper Microphonia	12
Dyslalia	94
Undeveloped Speech	23
Dysarthria	14
Developmental Aphasia	3
Partially Deaf	6

Since September 1956 there has been a further full time Speech Therapist appointed, to replace the part time Miss Carter who had rendered valuable service to the Clinic for a number of years. The staff now numbers three, providing an adequate service to cope with cases requiring treatment in the school population.

Now that the Speech Clinic can offer a full service, the Therapists have been able to do a number of visits to the Schools to select cases requiring treatment. This has been of great help to them, in making a more personal contact with the Head Teachers and staff, as well as facilitating early diagnosis and treatment. We should like to thank the schools for their generous and willing co-operation.

The experiment undertaken to attend St. Christopher's school for a session a week, has fully justified the undertaking, as there is now a very considerable waiting list and urgent requests for more time to be spent there in treatment.

ENURETIC CLINIC

The numbers attending the enuresis clinic in 1956 increased on the 1955 total. 98 children attending compared with 73 in 1955. 13.3 were discharged because of poor or very irregular attendance. During the year a monthly clinic has been started at New Addington to save the New Addington parents the journey to Croydon. The attendance at this clinic has not been as high as at the Lodge Road Clinic. The total attendances were 586.

During the year the Corporation as a local health authority issued on loan three Enuretic "machines", which have been of great value in treating resistant cases. So far there has not been a single failure among the children treated with these machines. They have the advantage of clearing up the condition in two months as opposed to the average of six months in the ordinary clinic cases.

Total number of children attending ...	98
Number discharged reported dry ...	47
Number discharged for non-attendance ...	13
Number attending at end of year ...	35
Number referred to Child Guidance Clinic	3

EPILEPTICS

19 epileptics were known to the School Health Service as at 31.12.56. Of these, 12 were attending ordinary schools, 4 were in our Day school for Physically Handicapped and Delicate Children. 1 was attending our Day E.S.N. School and 2 were at Lingfield School for Epileptics.

SPASTICS

46 Croydon Spastics were attending school as at 31.12.56.

- 2 children received Home Teaching
- 26 were attending St. Giles' School
- 2 were attending St. Margaret's School, Croydon
- 5 were at Residential Schools for Physically Handicapped children
- 1 was attending a Day School for Partially Deaf children
- 2 were attending a Residential School (St. Mary's, Bexhill)
- 7 were attending ordinary school
- 1 was attending Myope School

In addition, 6 children of school age had not been considered suitable for school but were still under review. Some of these will be able to attend school later.

A further 8 children were known who were under school age.

NON-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS

The usual arrangements for the medical inspection of non-maintained school children were continued in 1956, 203 children were examined at routine examination and also 1 special and 5 re-examinations. Appendix C gives the detailed findings.

Yours faithfully,

S. L. WRIGHT.

School Medical Officer

STATUTORY TABLES

APPENDIX A

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

Year ended 31st December, 1956

Table I

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

A. -Periodic Medical Inspections

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups:

Entrants	...	...	...	...	4,022
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	1,477
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	2,538
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	...	<u>8,037</u>

Number of other Periodic Inspections ... 4,013

(8 - 9 years) . *Grand Total* ... 12,050

B. -Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections ... 1,441

Number of Re-inspections ... 1,585

Total ... 3,026

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 IIIA (3)	Total Individual Pupils (4)
Entrants	31	462	493
Second Age Group	68	117	185
Third Age Group	126	161	287
Total (prescribed groups)	225	740	965
Other Periodic Inspections including 8 to 9 years	235	353	588
Grand Total	460	1,093	1,553

Table II

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	66,862
(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	289
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	NIL
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	-

Table III

A. RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

Defect Code No.	DEFECT OR DISEASE	Periodic Inspections				TOTAL (including all other age groups inspected)	
		Entrants		Leavers		Treatment	Observation
		Treatment	Observation	Treatment	Observation		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4	SKIN	16	4	8	1	36	10
5	EYES -						
	(a) Vision ...	31	4	126	7	460	94
	(b) Squint ...	42	9	3	-	67	15
	(c) Other ...	7	3	2	1	26	7
6	EARS -						
	(a) Hearing ...	7	20	-	2	17	34
	(b) Otitis Media	6	6	1	2	11	10
	(c) Other ...	-	3	1	-	-	4
7	NOSE OR THROAT	145	140	8	4	252	195
8	SPEECH	24	28	-	-	36	33
9	CERVICAL GLANDS	1	8	-	-	2	16
10	HEART AND CIRCULATION ...	11	43	10	20	35	117
11	LUNGS	49	69	13	12	88	129
12	DEVELOPMENTAL -						
	(a) Hernia ...	1	4	-	-	7	7
	(b) Other ...	2	10	10	3	25	35
13	ORTHOPAEDIC -						
	(a) Posture ...	27	12	45	3	171	39
	(b) Flat Foot ...	42	29	24	6	151	104
	(c) Other ...	47	44	19	4	111	73
14	NERVOUS SYSTEM -						
	(a) Epilepsy ...	1	2	1	4	4	12
	(b) Other ...	3	7	1	2	11	16
15	PSYCHOLOGICAL -						
	(a) Development	2	5	1	-	9	7
	(b) Stability ...	15	9	1	1	27	19
16	ABDOMEN	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	OTHER	62	20	22	7	134	63

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

Age Groups (1)	Number of pupils inspected (2)	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No. (3)	% (4)	No. (5)	% (6)
Entrants	4,022	3,943	98.0	79	2.0
Second Age Group	1,477	1,463	99.1	14	0.9
Third Age Group	2,538	2,533	99.8	5	0.1
Other Periodic Inspections including 8 to 9 years	4,013	3,883	96.8	130	3.2
TOTAL	12,050	11,822	98.1	228	1.9

C. SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	DEFECT OR DISEASE (2)	Special Inspections	
		Requiring Treatment (3)	Requiring Observation (4)
4	SKIN	5	-
5	EYES -		
	(a) Vision	40	6
	(b) Squint	4	1
	(c) Other	1	-
6	EARS -		
	(a) Hearing	7	2
	(b) Otitis Media	1	1
	(c) Other	1	-
7	NOSE AND THROAT	22	8
8	SPEECH	8	1
9	LYMPHATIC GLANDS	-	-
10	HEART	5	9
11	LUNGS	13	8
12	DEVELOPMENTAL -		
	(a) Hernia	-	1
	(b) Other	1	3
13	ORTHOPAEDIC -		
	(a) Posture	5	1
	(b) Feet	14	11
	(c) Other	12	4
14	NERVOUS SYSTEM -		
	(a) Epilepsy	1	2
	(b) Other	2	3
15	PSYCHOLOGICAL -		
	(a) development	5	7
	(b) Stability	9	4
16	ABDOMEN	-	-
17	OTHER	13	6

Table IV

GROUP 1. - EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases dealt with	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	55	-
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	-	1,893
Total ...	55	1,893
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	-	1,110

GROUP 2. - 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	-	270
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	-	-
Received other forms of treatment Ear (Minor Ailments Clinic)	45	-
Total ...	45	270
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids		
(a) in 1956	-	9
(b) in previous years	1	26

GROUP 3. - ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

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

GROUP 4. - DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanness, for which see Table II)

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year
Ringworm - (i) Scalp	-
(ii) Body	1
Scabies	-
Impetigo	36
Other Skin Diseases	13
Total ...	50

GROUP 5. - CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases treated
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	65

GROUP 6. - SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases treated
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists	255

GROUP 7. - OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases treated
(a) Number of cases of miscellaneous minor ailments treated by the Authority	1,062
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	21
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	-
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above (specify)	
1. Enuresis	98
Total (a) - (d)	1,181

Table V

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers -				
(a) Periodic age groups	...	...	...	28,962
(b) Specials	...	...	...	3,187
(c) TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)	...	...	...	32,149
(2) Number found to require treatment				19,448
(3) Number referred for treatment				17,557
(4) Number actually treated				9,399
(5) Attendances made by pupils for treatment				26,963
(6) Half-days devoted to:				
(a) Inspection	...	...	...	204
(b) Treatment	...	...	...	2,776
TOTAL 6				2,980
(7) Fillings:				
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	9,877
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	1,585
TOTAL 7				11,462
(8) Number of Teeth filled: Permanent Teeth				9,361
and Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	1,521
TOTAL 8				10,882
(9) Extractions:				
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	2,691
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	8,936
TOTAL 9				11,627
(10) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extraction				4,733
(11) Orthodontics:				
(a) Cases commenced during the year	...	...	...	401
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	...	...	...	270
(c) Cases completed during the year	...	...	...	102
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	...	49
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	...	...	...	333
(f) Removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	358
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	26
(h) Total attendances	...	...	...	4,651
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures				55
(13) Other Operations:				
(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	10,187
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	1,000
TOTAL 11				11,187

APPENDIX B

Table 1

RETURN OF ATTENDANCE IN MAINTAINED PRIMARY, MODERN, CENTRAL,
TECHNICAL AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS 1956

School	Average No. on Register	Average Atten- dance	Average Atten- dance per cent	Average 1955 Atten- dance per cent
COUNCIL PRIMARY SCHOOLS				
Ashburton Junior Mixed	570	529	93.8	94.0
Ashburton Infants	183	164	89.6	93.8
Benson Junior Mixed and Infants	611	580	94.9	95.0
Beulah Junior Boys	383	362	94.5	93.5
Beulah Junior Girls	334	316	94.6	92.5
Beulah Infants	192	170	88.5	85.8
Castle Hill Junior Mixed	348	320	92.0	92.1
Castle Hill Infants	302	269	89.1	89.4
Cypress Junior Mixed	283	263	92.9	94.0
Cypress Infants	154	141	91.6	88.8
Davidson Infants	125	113	90.4	88.4
Duppas Junior Mixed and Infants	438	407	92.9	81.6
Ecclesbourne Infants	125	114	91.2	93.1
Elmwood Junior Boys	352	325	92.3	90.3
Elmwood Junior Girls	346	322	93.1	92.2
Elmwood Infants	228	194	85.1	88.0
Fairchildes Junior Mixed	550	507	92.2	89.5
Fairchildes Infants	411	365	88.8	84.0
Gilbert Scott Junior Mixed	544	503	92.5	94.8
Gilbert Scott Infants	230	198	86.1	93.5
Gonville Junior Mixed and Infants	521	481	92.3	92.4
Howard Junior Mixed and Infants	522	478	91.5	90.9
Ingram Infants	162	147	90.8	87.8
Kensington Avenue Junior Mixed and Infants	635	595	93.7	93.1
Kingsley Junior Mixed	545	493	90.5	91.8
Kingsley Infants	300	246	82.0 G.I.	86.1
Monks Orchard Junior Mixed and Infants	336	312	92.9	92.8
Overbury Junior Mixed and Infants	240	221	92.1	91.9
Norbury Manor Junior Mixed	497	475	95.5	94.7
Norbury Manor Infants	223	201	90.1	88.6
Oval Junior Mixed	495	458	92.5	93.4
Oval Infants	157	133	84.7	89.4
Portland Infants	191	180	94.2	93.6
Purley Oaks Junior Mixed	381	351	92.1	92.0
Purley Oaks Infants	194	168	86.6	90.2
Rockmount Junior Mixed	384	364	94.8	93.8
Rockmount Infants	164	151	92.1	87.7
Rowdown Junior Mixed	446	409	91.7	92.4
Rowdown Infants	388	336	86.7	90.9
South Norwood Junior Boys	364	342	93.9	93.5
South Norwood Junior Girls	307	287	93.5	93.6
South Norwood Infants	285	240	90.6	88.8
St. Peter's Junior Mixed and Infants	329	305	92.7	93.4
Spring Park Junior Mixed	391	372	95.1	94.8
Spring Park Infants	159	147	92.5	92.0
Sydenham Junior Boys	276	255	92.4	92.1
Sydenham Junior Girls and Infants	331	304	91.8	90.5
Waddon Junior Mixed and Infants	163	150	92.0	89.1
West Thornton Junior Mixed	374	342	91.4	93.2
West Thornton Infants	154	135	87.7	90.0

(table continued on next page)

School	Average No. on Register	Average Atten- dance	Average Atten- dance per cent.	Average 1955 Atten- dance per cent.
Whitehorse Manor Junior Boys ...	293	267	91.1	90.5
Whitehorse Manor Junior Girls ...	291	266	91.4	92.6
Whitehorse Manor Infants ...	211	182	86.2	89.5
Winterbourne Junior Boys ...	425	402	94.6	93.4
Winterbourne Junior Girls ...	440	419	95.2	95.1
Winterbourne Infants ...	325	295	90.8	89.1
Wolsey Junior Mixed ...	560	522	93.2	93.8
Wolsey Infants ...	284	251	88.4	87.9
Woodside Junior Boys ...	435	414	95.1	93.3
Woodside Junior Girls ...	430	403	93.7	94.1
Woodside Infants ...	262	247	94.6	92.1
TOTALS	20,559	18,908	91.9	91.9
COUNCIL SECONDARY MODERN SCHOOLS				
Ashburton Senior Boys ...	567	540	95.2	95.2
Ashburton Senior Girls ...	528	490	92.8	92.6
Davidson Senior Boys and Girls	486	447	91.9	
Ecclesbourne Senior Girls ...	308	283	91.9	91.1
Fairchildes Senior Boys ...	427	385	90.2	89.2
Fairchildes Senior Girls ...	407	364	89.4	89.0
Ingram Senior Boys ...	521	480	92.1	90.7
Ingram Senior Girls ...	301	276	91.7	90.8
John Newnham Senior Mixed	540	510	94.4	93.9
Lanfranc Senior Boys ...	599	548	91.5	90.2
Lanfranc Senior Girls ...	639	589	92.2	90.2
Norbury Manor Senior Boys ...	305	286	93.7	94.8
Norbury Manor Senior Girls ...	311	295	94.8	94.9
Portland Senior Boys ...	211	199	94.3	94.3
Portland Senior Girls ...	258	241	93.4	93.0
Tavistock Senior Boys ...	616	548	89.0	88.0
Tavistock Senior Girls ...	414	368	88.8	88.5
South Croydon Senior Mixed	594	528	88.8	87.9
Shirley Senior Mixed ...	266	254	95.5	94.5
TOTALS	8,298	7,631	91.9	91.3
St. Andrew's Vol. Sec. Mod.	194	174	89.7	88.8
Our Lady's Vol. Sec. Mod.	191	169	88.5	89.2
St. Mary's Vol. Sec. Mod.	311	282	90.7	90.1
TOTALS	696	625	89.8	89.5
SPECIAL SCHOOLS				
St. Christopher's (E.S.N.) ...	200	175	87.5	84.2
St. Giles' (Delicate and Physically Handicapped) ...	199	166	83.4 G.I	86.9
St. Luke's (Partially Sighted)...	23	20	86.9	88.5
TOTALS	422	361	85.5	85.7

School	Average No. on Register	Average Atten- dance	Average Atten- dance per cent.	Average 25.55 Atten- dance per cent.
VOLUNTARY PRIMARY SCHOOLS				
All Saints' Mixed and Infants ...	277	257	92.8	92.4
Christ Church Junior Mixed and Infants ...	214	196	91.6	93.1
Good Shepherd R.C. Junior Mixed and Infants ...	261	233	89.3	91.1
Parish Church Junior Mixed and Infants ...	398	363	91.2	91.6
St. Joseph's Mixed and Infants ...	507	454	89.5	89.9
St. Mark's Junior Mixed and Infants	209	194	92.8	91.9
St. Mary's R.C. (Junior Mixed and Infants) ...	408	355	87.0	87.9
St. Michael's Infants ...	128	107	83.6 G.I.	85.7
Shirley Junior Mixed and Infants (St. John's) ...	277	257	92.8	91.9
TOTALS	2,679	2,416	90.2	90.5
G.I. General Illness				
SELECTIVE CENTRAL SCHOOLS				
Arch. Tenison's Sec. Mixed ...	296	279	94.3	94.1
Heath Clark Sec. Mixed ...	535	514	96.0	95.1
TOTAL CARRIED FORWARD	831	793	95.4	94.4
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS				
Selhurst Boys ...	570	548	96.1	95.6
Selhurst Girls ...	531	505	95.1	94.1
John Ruskin Boys ...	508	482	94.9	95.1
Coloma Girls ...	546	515	94.3	94.9
Lady Edridge Girls ...	494	471	96.0	95.7
TOTALS	3,480	3,314	95.2	95.1
TECHNICAL SCHOOLS				
Stanley Technical Trade ...	282	263	93.3	93.9
Croydon Secondary Technical ...	282	268	95.0	95.7
TOTALS	564	531	93.1	94.8
SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS				
Council Primary ...	20,559	18,908	91.9	91.9
Voluntary Primary ...	2,679	2,416	90.2	90.5
Council Secondary ...	8,298	7,631	91.9	91.3
Voluntary Secondary Mixed ...	696	625	89.8	89.5
Grammar, Central ...	3,480	3,314	96.0	94.7
Technical ...	564	531	93.1	94.8
Specials ...	422	361	85.5	85.7
TOTALS	36,698	33,786	92.0	91.9
Crosfield Nursery ...	43	36	83.7	90.4
Spring Park Infants ...	276	255	92.4	91.9
Sydenham Junior Boys ...	371	354	95.4	94.1
Sydenham Junior Girls and Infants	183	159	86.9	82.9
Waddon Junior Mixed and Infants	374	342	91.4	91.1
West Thornton Junior Mixed	154	135	87.7	87.7

(Table continued on page 39)

Table II

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS, 1956

Age	Number Exam- ined 1956	Average Height in inches					Average Weight in lbs.				
		1956	1955	1954	1953	1939	1956	1955	1954	1953	1939
BOYS											
5 years	1204	43.4	43.3	42.7	42.9	41.8	43.4	43.5	42.9	42.5	41.5
6 "	495	43.9	44.2	44.2	44.3	43.8	44.8	45.3	45.2	44.8	43.
7 "	221	48.1	47.9	47.8	47.4	45.3	53.4	52.7	53.3	52.0	47.9
8 "	1153	50.2	49.9	50.2	49.9	49.5	58.9	59.1	58.6	58.1	55.5
9 "	852	51.3	51.3	51.6	50.9	51.2	62.3	61.4	61.7	61.6	58.8
10 "	151	52.9	54.3	54.7	55.1	52.7	67.1	73.9	72.2	73.0	62.9
11 "	351	57.2	55.0	55.8	55.5	53.7	83.9	74.2	76.4	75.6	68.7
12 "	214	58.0	55.6	56.5	56.3	55.7	86.4	80.0	79.7	77.1	79.9
13 "	34	58.2	60.3	60.5	60.0	58.4	82.9	96.5	97.1	90.0	81.6
14 "	446	61.3	62.8	62.4	63.1	59.0	111.9	109.0	105.6	105.6	90.8
15 "	478	64.5	64.8	63.8	64.1	-	116.6	116.5	112.8	115.6	-
16 "	178	66.6	66.9	66.9	67.7	-	129.2	128.3	129.4	129.8	-
17 "	53	67.9	68.4	66.7	67.2	-	133.8	137.7	126.5	127.2	-
GIRLS											
5 years	1168	42.5	42.7	42.6	42.6	41.2	41.7	41.9	41.9	41.4	39.7
6 "	519	43.7	43.4	43.8	43.8	42.7	43.6	43.8	45.3	43.4	41.4
7 "	217	47.5	47.2	47.5	46.8	44.1	52.6	53.1	52.4	50.0	43.6
8 "	985	50.1	49.3	49.6	49.7	49.9	58.3	58.8	56.6	56.5	54.7
9 "	802	50.9	50.5	51.0	50.5	50.9	60.5	60.4	60.5	60.4	57.6
10 "	112	53.5	54.6	54.6	54.6	52.1	69.1	73.7	73.1	73.8	62.9
11 "	332	57.2	56.0	55.9	55.8	53.6	83.6	78.7	77.9	76.5	68.3
12 "	338	58.9	58.2	57.1	57.1	56.6	89.6	87.5	81.9	82.6	77.2
13 "	108	59.7	60.3	61.4	59.8	58.8	94.6	97.5	100.6	96.0	85.3
14 "	634	61.9	61.7	62.2	61.8	60.3	109.9	111.3	109.2	109.0	97.9
15 "	496	62.8	63.2	62.7	62.9	62.0	114.3	116.1	114.0	116.0	105.5
16 "	163	64.9	64.2	63.3	64.7	-	123.6	123.2	121.8	121.9	-
17 "	54	64.6	64.2	63.5	64.9	-	127.8	124.6	116.3	127.4	-

Table III
PARENTS PRESENT 1956

	ENTRANTS				INTERMEDIATE				LEAVERS				OTHER AGES AND 8 TO 9 YEARS				TOTALS	
	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 ...	19	18	19	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	30	14	19	38	48
Archbishop Tenison's ...	-	-	-	-	20	-	8	-	25	24	1	3	-	-	-	-	45	24
Ashburton ...	71	39	50	37	108	131	51	81	18	138	-	46	105	40	69	28	302	348
Benson ...	34	33	33	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	40	50	32	89	73
Beulah ...	56	41	53	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	83	61	73	121	124
Castle Hill ...	116	132	106	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	40	2	15	137	172
Christ Church ...	19	15	20	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	11	14	11	37	26
Coloma ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Crossfields ...	37	17	36	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	17
Croydon Sec. Tech. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	88	-
Cypress ...	56	49	50	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	65	44	56	107	114
Davidson ...	44	42	40	39	17	-	6	-	64	43	14	17	32	26	28	20	157	111
Duppas ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	51	27	38	45	51
Ecclesbourne ...	44	58	43	51	-	28	-	19	-	86	-	22	-	-	-	-	44	172
Elmwood ...	81	43	69	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	79	44	62	135	122
Fairchildes ...	56	52	54	49	126	35	52	23	83	141	8	20	65	-	55	-	330	228
Gilbert Scott ...	52	74	46	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	63	49	34	119	137
Gonville ...	39	37	34	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	62	58	54	112	99
Good Shepherd ...	26	24	21	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	25	6	17	41	49
Heath Clark ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	44	-
Howard ...	41	33	39	31	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	48	33	38	82	81
Ingram ...	27	39	27	37	45	26	15	12	72	70	8	27	25	-	4	-	169	135
John Newnham ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	47	3	8	-	-	-	-	20	47
John Ruskin ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	-
Kensington ...	32	32	29	30	23	15	17	11	-	-	-	-	70	41	65	32	125	88
Kingsley ...	57	69	52	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	94	98	76	189	163
Lady Edridge ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
Lanfranc ...	-	62	-	32	75	27	21	11	100	138	11	64	-	-	-	-	175	227
Monks Orchard ...	24	19	22	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	21	43	16	76	40
Norbury Manor ...	40	52	37	49	68	63	22	42	44	50	1	23	49	40	37	36	201	205
Our Lady's Convent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	56
Oval ...	57	57	46	54	9	23	-	7	9	-	-	-	81	85	62	64	147	151
Overbury ...	35	34	31	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	45	32	38	76	79

Continued Below

Parish Church ...	35	38	29	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	48	49	41	98	88
Portland ...	17	55	15	47	44	17	12	7	42	51	7	12	29	5	23	3	132	128
Purley Oaks ...	56	54	54	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	45	23	36	86	99
Rockmount ...	55	84	44	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	72	68	60	136	156
Rowdown ...	65	62	57	45	22	8	18	7	-	-	-	-	35	53	29	48	122	123
St. Andrew's ...	-	8	-	5	62	30	30	11	24	15	9	4	-	-	-	-	86	53
St. Joseph's ...	42	41	35	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	29	16	10	76	70
St. Mark's ...	21	7	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	13	14	12	37	20
St. Mary's ...	33	36	23	27	35	47	10	15	39	31	8	4	18	31	9	19	125	145
St. Michael's ...	31	35	23	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	35
St. Peter's ...	18	24	15	19	-	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	53
Selhurst Grammar ...	-	-	-	-	-	197	-	117	142	88	4	12	-	-	-	-	142	285
Shirley ...	40	39	36	35	7	42	3	30	14	4	5	3	40	29	31	27	101	114
South Croydon Sec. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	72	5	7	-	-	-	-	76	72
South Norwood ...	111	76	92	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	70	52	52	199	146
Spring Park ...	52	45	52	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	27	55	26	111	72
Stanley Technical ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-
Sydenham ...	24	28	21	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	38	24	17	57	66
Tavistock ...	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	19	139	108	20	33	-	-	-	-	139	130
Trinity ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	86	-
Waddon ...	37	38	28	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	38
West Thornton ...	28	33	27	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	41	12	34	54	74
Whitehorse Manor ...	54	54	41	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	84	55	73	129	138
Winterbourne ...	60	48	58	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	114	94	95	170	162
Wolsey ...	109	82	94	78	30	34	26	30	-	-	-	-	102	102	94	93	232	218
Woodside ...	64	58	62	56	-	24	-	15	-	-	-	-	70	70	61	57	134	152
	2006	2016	1773	1773	693	784	298	467	1270	1268	114	325	2130	1883	1640	1478	6099	5951
	4022		3546		1477		765		2538		439		4013		3118		12050	

PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS PRESENT AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Entrants ...	Boys	88.4)	88.2)
" ...	Girls	87.9)	
Intermediate ...	Boys	43.0)	51.8)
" ...	Girls	59.6)	
Leavers ...	Boys	9.0)	17.3)
" ...	Girls	25.6)	
Other Ages ...	Boys	77.0)	77.5)
8 to 9 years	Girls	78.5)	

65.3

Table IV
 RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF ROUTINE MEDICAL
 INSPECTION, 1956

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
Uncleanliness -						
Head)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Body)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skin Disease	24	10	0.56	12	-	0.20
Eye Disease -						
Defective Vision ...	204	43	4.05	256	51	5.16
Squint	33	5	0.62	34	10	0.74
External Eye Trouble	11	1	0.20	15	6	0.35
Ear Disease -						
Deafness	13	20	0.54	4	14	0.30
Otitis Media	8	8	0.26	3	2	0.08
Other Disease	4	3	0.11	1	1	0.03
Nose and Throat ...	123	87	3.44	129	108	3.96
Enlarged Cervical Glands (not T.B.)	1	10	0.18	1	6	0.12
Dental Defects	24	2	0.43	30	2	0.54
Speech Defects	24	22	0.75	12	11	0.38
Heart and Circulation	6	46	0.85	29	71	1.68
Lungs	37	77	1.87	51	52	1.73
Nervous System Disorders -						
Epilepsy	2	7	0.15	2	5	0.12
Other	6	6	0.20	5	10	0.25
Developmental -						
(a) Hernia	5	5	0.16	2	2	0.07
(b) Other	24	29	0.87	1	6	0.12
Psychological -						
(a) Development ...	6	4	0.16	3	3	0.10
(b) Stability	15	13	0.45	12	6	0.30
Deformities -						
Flat Feet	80	57	2.25	71	47	1.98
Posture	55	15	1.15	116	24	2.35
Others	42	35	1.25	69	38	1.80
Other Defects and Diseases	56	29	1.39	78	34	1.88
TOTALS	803	534		936	509	

Total Children Examined

6099

5951

Table V
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS 1956
(Percentages of Children examined)

Defect or Disease	Entrants		Inter- mediates		Leavers		Other Ages and 8 to 9 yrs.		All Groups	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Teeth ...	1.4	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1
Skin ...	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5
Eyes -										
Vision ...	0.8	1.1	5.5	8.0	4.7	6.9	7.0	8.9	4.3	5.8
Squint ...	1.2	1.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
Other ...	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
Ears -										
Hearing ...	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4
Otitis Media	0.5	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Other ...	0.2	0.1	0.4	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.1
Nose and Throat	11.0	11.2	1.4	2.2	0.3	1.6	6.0	7.3	5.9	6.7
Speech ...	1.7	1.0	-	0.3	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.4
Cervical Glands	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	-	-	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.7
Heart and										
Circulation ...	1.1	2.0	0.7	1.7	0.6	1.8	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.9
Lungs ...	3.3	3.2	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.7	2.1	1.2	2.0	1.9
Development -										
Hernia ...	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other ...	0.7	0.1	1.6	0.4	1.2	-	1.1	0.2	1.0	0.1
Orthopaedic -										
Posture ...	0.8	1.1	1.6	4.5	0.4	3.7	1.8	2.4	1.2	2.5
Flat Feet ...	2.2	2.2	3.8	1.9	0.9	1.8	4.0	2.8	2.8	2.3
Other ...	2.5	2.8	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.6	2.1
Nervous System -										
Epilepsy ...	0.1	0.1	0.4	-	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other ...	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	-	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Psychological -										
Development ...	0.3	0.1	-	0.3	-	0.1	0.4	-	0.2	0.1
Stability ...	0.7	0.4	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3
Dull and Backward	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
Other Defects ...	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.9	0.8	1.5	1.6	2.2	1.5	2.0

Table VI

CONDITIONS NOTIFIED BY TEACHERS AND SCHOOL ENQUIRY OFFICERS AND CONFIRMED BY HEALTH VISITORS 1956

	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	Vermis	Meningococcal Infection	Totals
All Saints	277	1	2	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Arch. Tenison	296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Ashburton	1848	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Benson	611	2	-	-	60	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Beulah	909	-	-	5	45	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	57
Castle Hill	650	7	1	4	9	6	2	1	-	-	-	81	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114
Christchurch	214	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	27
Coloma	546	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Crossfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursery	43	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
Croydon High	876	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croydon Tech.	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cypress	437	-	-	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16
Davidson	611	13	-	4	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Duppas	438	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7
Ecclesbourne	433	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Elmwood	926	-	-	1	9	7	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	25
Fairchildes	1795	2	-	-	2	1	-	3	3	-	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Gilbert Scott	774	-	1	4	3	4	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Gonville	521	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	15
Good Shepherd	261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Heath Clark	535	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Howard	522	-	3	2	22	7	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Ingram	984	-	1	5	22	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
John Newnham	540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
John Ruskin	508	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Kensington Av.	635	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kingsley	845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Langley	845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Langley	845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table VII

**HANDICAPPED PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS
OR BOARDING IN BOARDING SCHOOLS, 1956**

	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 newly placed in Special Schools or Homes	-	4	-	3	31	23	36	2	1	100
B. Handicapped Pupils newly ascertained as requiring education at Special Schools or boarding in Homes ...	-	6	1	3	30	24	35	5	1	105
On or about December 1st:-										
C. Number of Handicapped Pupils from the area:										
(i) attending Special Schools as Day Pupils	-	13	19	8	86	106	196	-	-	428
Boarding Pupils ...	1	1	2	2	3	8	15	2	3	37
(ii) attending independent schools (under approved arrangements)	-	-	2	1	-	4	-	-	-	7
(iii) Boarded in Homes ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (C)	1	14	23	11	89	118	211	2	3	470
D. Number of Handicapped pupils being educated under arrangements made under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944 -										
(i) in hospitals	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	11
(ii) in other group ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
(iii) at home	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
E. Were requiring places in Special Schools										
(i) TOTAL (a) day ...	-	2	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	9
(b) boarding ...	-	-	1	-	-	1	6	5	-	13
(ii) who had not reached the age of 5:-										
(a) awaiting day places	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
(b) awaiting boarding places ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
(iii) who had reached the age of 5 but whose parents had not consented to their admission to a special school:-										
(a) awaiting day places	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
(b) awaiting boarding places ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F. Were on the registers of hospital special schools - 4										

Number of children reported during the Calendar Year:
Under Section 57(3) of Education Act, 1944 ... 13
" " 57(4) " " " " " " ... -
" " 57(5) " " " " " " ... 14

APPENDIX C

NON-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS

Year ended 31st December, 1956

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

A.-Routine Medical Inspections

					Year 1956	Year 1955
Age 11 or under	...	...	...	...	31	49
12	...	...	...	...	30	49
13	...	...	...	...	20	28
14	...	...	...	...	22	66
15	...	...	...	...	30	54
16	...	...	...	...	51	40
17	...	...	...	...	19	22
18 or over	...	...	...	...	-	26
Total					203	334

B.-Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	...	1	17
Number of Re-inspections	...	5	42
Total		6	59
Visits to Non-maintained Schools	...	8	13

The following defects were found by Medical Inspection:-

				Treat- ment	Observa- tion
Defective Vision	...	...	...	10	-
Squint	...	...	...	1	-
Other defects - Eye	...	...	...	1	-
Nose and Throat	...	...	...	1	-
Lungs	...	...	...	1	1
Posture	...	...	...	6	-
Flat Foot	...	...	...	1	-
Other Orthopaedia	...	...	...	1	-
Other Defects and Diseases	...	...	...	2	-

CONTENTS

A - PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT

	Page		Page
Airport	74	Laboratory Examinations	28, 64, 70
Ambulance Service	40	Laundry Service	39
Amusement Houses	55		
Animals, Diseases of	57		
Animals, Keeping of	57	Marriages	10
Ante-Natal Clinics	29	Maternity Homes	73
Appendix Tables	81	Meat Inspection	61
		Men's Hostel	52
		Mental Health	43
Births	10, 11	Midwives	36
Blindness	76	Midwives, Municipal	36
Byelaws	51	Midwives Acts	36
		Milk	63
		Mortality in Childbirth	11
Cancer	13		
Census	9	National Assistance Act	75
Chemical Analyses	71	Neo-Natal Deaths	84
Chest Clinic	20	Notification of Birth Acts	11
Child Minders	73	Nuisances	50
Civil Defence	41	Nursing Equipment	42
Convalescence	41	Nursing Homes	73
Committee	3	Nurses' Agencies	73
Communicable Diseases	15		
Cremation	74	Occupation Centre	46
		Offensive Trades	54
Day Nurseries	32	Outworkers	53
Deaths	11, 12		
Dental Treatment - M. & C.W.	33	Pests	58
Disinfection	56	Physiotherapy	32
Disinfestation	40, 56	Poisons and Pharmacy Act	57
Drainage	54	Poliomyelitis	19
Dysentery	15	Population	9
		Post-Natal Clinics	29
Epilepsy	79	Post-Mortems	11
Extra Nourishment	23	Premature Infants	29
		Problem Families	76
Factories and Workshops	52	Prosecutions	60
Food Poisoning	16	Public Health Inspectors,	
Foods	59	Work of	49
Health Education	42	Rag Flock Act	57
Health Visitors, Work of	37	Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act	58
Home Helps	38	Refuse Collection	72
Home Nursing	31	Relaxation Classes	29
Homework	53	Rivers and Streams	55
Hospital, Isolation	17		
Housing	51	Scarlet Fever	18
		Sewage	72
Ice Cream	64	Sick Room Attendants	39
Illegitimacy	9, 29	Slaughterhouses	61
Immunisation	37	Smoke Observation	55
Infant Mortality	12	Spastics	79
Infant Welfare Clinics	30	Staff Examinations	74
Inquests	11	Staff	7

	Page		Page
Still Births	11	Vaccination	74
Street Accidents	115	Verminous Persons	56
		Venereal Diseases	27
		Vital Statistics	9
Tables, Appendix	81		
Tuberculosis, After Care	26		
" Allowances	26		
" Contacts	24		
" Home Nursing	24	Ward Statistics	12
" Home Visits	24	Watercourses	55
" Institutional	24	Water Supply	70
" Treatment	24	Welfare Foods	30
" Mass Radiography	25		
" Mortality	22		
" Notifications	96		
" Occupational	27		
" Therapy	25	X-Ray	25
" Re-Housing	25	Zymotic Diseases	12
" Vaccination	25		

B - SCHOOL MEDICAL REPORT

	Page		Page
Child Guidance	26	Non-maintained Schools	29
Cleansing of Children	8		
Clinics	4, 11	Orthodontic Service	17
Cod Liver Oil	26		
Cost	20	Parents' Attendances	5
Crippling Defects	22	Physically Defective Children	21
		Population	9
Deaf Children	11	Remedial Exercises	20
Deaths	9		
Deformities	21	Schools, Special	20
Dental Service	12	Spastics	28
		Speech	27
Ear Disease	11	Staff	4
Enuresis Clinic	28	Statistical Tables	30
Epileptic Children	28	Surveys, Uncleanliness	8
Exclusions	9	St. Christopher's	23
		St. Giles'	21
Following-up	10	St. Luke's	25
Health Visitors, Work of	10	Treatment	11
Heights and Weights	7	Tuberculosis	9
Immunisation, Diphtheria	20	Uncleanliness	8
Infectious Diseases	6		
Inspection Clinic	11	Vision, Defective	7
Inspections	5		
Juvenile Employment	26	X-Ray	17
Malt	26		
Meals, Provision of	26		
Mentally Defective Children	24		
Milk, etc., Provision of	26		
Minor Ailments	11		