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HEALTH COMMITTEE

1957

# COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON

## ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

## AND

## PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

## FOR THE YEAR 1957

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

1927

# COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

Principal School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR 1927

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

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1957

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D.G. Goldie, Esq. - - - - -		The St. John Ambulance Brigade (Southern Area)
T.C.F. Millard, Esq. - - - - -		The Insurance Institute of Croydon

\* (Resigned 26th November, 1957)



## COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON

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# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1957

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*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, 1957 and make the following brief comments on various matters covered in greater detail on other pages: -

### Statistics

Despite a fall in the birth-rate last year, the Registrar-General estimates a slight rise in the total population of the borough. This is of interest in reversing the trend of the last few years of outward movement of population from Greater London into the surrounding counties. There was no change in the standardised death rate and infant mortality was again reduced. Last year's record of no maternal death was not, unfortunately, repeated.

### Clean Air Act, 1956

The necessary action was commenced to establish a Smoke Control Area covering a sizeable district on the south west aspect of the borough.

## Infectious Diseases

If for no other reason, 1957 will certainly be noted for an influenza epidemic. Although there was ample warning of the likelihood of "Asian" influenza, no simple measures could be advised to prevent its spread. The forecast that it would be mild in character was upheld and in Croydon, the general upset to the adult community was less than anticipated. Vaccine for special groups became available somewhat late and reports of adverse reactions did not encourage those for whom it was issued. As far as can be judged, it would be difficult to justify the effort required to vaccinate large numbers of the population against this form of infection.

The campaign for vaccination against poliomyelitis developed slowly because of shortage of vaccine, but as earlier fears of possible ill effects proved unfounded, the demand increased.

In the early part of 1957, there was an outbreak of measles, with a record number of notified cases.

That improvements in nutrition and hygiene do not reduce the numbers involved in such outbreaks of respiratory infection is disappointing. Clearly, it would be unreasonable to attempt specific immunisation as used against dangerous illnesses such as poliomyelitis or diphtheria. The problem of enhancing general immunity to all infections remains unsolved and 1957 with influenza and measles, as striking examples, shows that much further research is still needed.

## Personal Health Services

No major changes are recorded, but existing schemes were improved in detail and developed as required. The new administrative centre and hostel for District Nurses was completed by the end of the year.

## Health Education

The importance of this function was recognised by the Corporation appointing a Health Education Officer to the staff of the Department. Attention was given especially to the difficult task of convincing smokers that there is a direct causal relationship between the smoking of tobacco, especially cigarettes,



and cancer of the lung. While the evidence shows that heavy smokers, who give up smoking, thereby reduce considerably the risk of lung cancer, it was thought that efforts to prevent young people acquiring the habit were likely to be more successful.

Home Safety is perhaps a branch of Health Education, since it is concerned mainly with making individuals aware of possible dangers, in order that reasonable preventive action can be taken. A Sub-Committee of the main Health Committee was set up during the year and a good deal was achieved on a very modest budget.

Cordial relationships have continued with other branches of the Health Service and I express my appreciation of the manner in which all my requests for assistance or advice have been met with courtesy and generosity.

My thanks are due to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Committee for their help and encouragement and to the members of my staff for their continued attention to routine duties and many helpful suggestions for improvements in the working of the department.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

S. L. WRIGHT,

Medical Officer of Health  
and Principal School Medical Officer

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

### Public Health and Food Inspection

Chief Public Health Inspector, Deputy, 21 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, 9 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, 1 Physiotherapist, 2 Ante-Natal Clinic nurses (part time), 6 clerks. (Dental Service as for School Health).  
10 clinic cleaners and 2 handymen (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 162 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

3 Clerical Officers including 1 temporary.

### Ambulance Service

Ambulance Officer, Deputy, Second Officer, Maintenance Officer, 4 Leading Drivers, 61 Drivers, 2 mechanics, 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), 2 Assistant Chest Physicians (part time), 5 T.B. Visitors, 2 Almoners, 2 clerks, 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, 4 cleaners (part time).

### Health Education

1 Qualified Health Education Officer.

### Welfare Foods

2 clerks (1 part time) and 1 driver.





## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1937

1937

Population (October 1937) 249,870 Total population (October 1937) 249,870 (October 1937)

Population (October 1937) 249,870

Population (October 1937) 249,870

Population (October 1937) 249,870

Population (October 1937) 249,870

## STATISTICS

	1937	1936	1935
Births	2,318	2,318	2,318
Deaths	103	103	103
	2,215	2,215	2,215

Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 1937, 9.3 (1936, 9.3; 1935, 9.3).

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births, 1937, 14.5 (1936, 14.5; 1935, 14.5).

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 1937, 2.1 (1936, 2.1; 1935, 2.1).

Mortality rate per 1,000 of the estimated population, 1937, 0.41 (1936, 0.41; 1935, 0.41).

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births, 1937, 14.5 (1936, 14.5; 1935, 14.5).

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 1937, 2.1 (1936, 2.1; 1935, 2.1).

Mortality rate per 1,000 of the estimated population, 1937, 0.41 (1936, 0.41; 1935, 0.41).

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births, 1937, 14.5 (1936, 14.5; 1935, 14.5).

## STATISTICS

## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1957

Area, 12,672 acres.

Population (Census 1951), 249,870. Total population (estimate of Registrar-General), 249,500 (Midsummer, 1957).

Number of Inhabited Houses: 72,077.

Rateable Value (1st April, 1957): £4,351,850.

Product of a Penny Rate (1956-1957): £18,711.

Rate in the £: 13s. 2d. (for the year ending 31.3.57).

Live Births:	M	F	Total
Legitimate ... ..	1,726	1,590	3,316
Illegitimate ... ..	94	100	194
			<hr/> 3,510 <hr/>

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 14.1.  
(England and Wales 16.1).

Birth-rate (as adjusted by comparability factor, 0.99), 14.0.

Still Births, 72. Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 20.1.

Deaths, 2,952. Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population, 11.8. (England and Wales 11.5).

Death-rate (as adjusted by comparability factor, 0.84), 9.9.

Infant mortality rate, <sup>17.7</sup>~~18~~ per 1,000 live births. (England and Wales 24).

Legitimate Infants (60 deaths), 18 per 1,000 live births.

Illegitimate Infants (3 deaths), 15 per 1,000 live births.

Perinatal death-rate, per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 30.



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 ... ..	4.36
" "	Cancer ... ..	2.37
" "	diseases of the Nervous System ...	1.76
" "	diseases of Digestive System ...	*0.14
" "	diseases of the Respiratory System (excluding Tuberculosis)...	1.33
" "	Suicide and Violent Causes ...	0.34
" "	Tuberculosis (all forms) ...	0.13
* ulcers of stomach, duodenum; gastritis and enteritis.		

Marriages

The number of marriages solemnised was 1,962, compared with 1,947 in 1956, 2,076 in 1955, 1,882 in 1954, 1,987 in 1953, 1,993 in 1952, 1,960 in 1951, 2,051 in 1950, 2,066 in 1949, and 2,169 in 1948. 875 were solemnised in Established Churches, 409 in other places of worship, 1 Jewish Ritual and 677 in the Register Office.

Births

The live births registered were 3,316 legitimate and 194 illegitimate. The birth-rate consequently was 14.1 per 1,000 population. For England and Wales the rate was 16.1.

The illegitimate births in Croydon were 5.5 per cent of the total as compared with 4.3 in 1956, 4.8 in 1955, 5.5 in 1954 and 1953, 5.3 in 1952, and 5.4 in 1951.

The live male births numbered 1,820, the female 1,690, being a proportion of 1,077 males to 1,000 females.

## Deaths

The deaths numbered 2,952, compared with 2,977 in 1956. For 1957 the crude death-rate was 11.8 compared with 11.9 in 1956. The death-rate for England and Wales was 11.5.

There were 88 inquests held by Coroners in respect of Croydon residents during 1957 and 417 findings by Coroners after post-mortem without inquest.

Wards with the highest death-rate were South (14.6), and Bensham Manor (12.5). Lowest: Addington (3.8), Shirley (7.3) and West Thornton (8.6).

## Still Births

During 1957, 72 still births were registered in respect of Croydon. Of these, 31 were male babies and 41 females; 4 males 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.

## Notifications of Births

Notifications were received in respect of confinements conducted by:-

				Live Births	Still Births	Total
Midwives	...	...	...	3,111	50	3,161
Doctors	...	...	...	808	28	836
				<u>3,919</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>3,997</u>

## Accommodation for Confinements

The following table shows where babies were born in Croydon during 1957. These figures include 798 confinements of mothers who were not residents of Croydon and exclude some 312 residents of the borough who had their babies elsewhere. On balance Croydon hospitals and maternity homes had an additional 486 cases with which to deal. The comparable figure for 1956 was 341, and since the Croydon birth rate fell in 1957, it is clear that here is one reason for the present shortage of hospital maternity beds in Croydon.



	Number	Percentage
In Private Houses . . . . .	1,137	28.45
In Public Institutions . . . .	2,482	62.10
In Registered Maternity Homes	378	9.45
	<u>3,997</u>	

### Maternal Mortality

There were 3 deaths, compared with 0 in 1956. The maternal mortality rate calculated per 1,000 total births was 0.84. The rate for England and Wales was 0.47 in 1957.

For figures for the years 1937 - 1957 see the appendix, page 101.

#### Causes of death:-

1. Septicaemia, following self-induced abortion.
2. Antepartum haemorrhage.
3. Eclampsia.

### Infant Mortality

The 1957 figure is the lowest yet recorded, being 17.9 as compared with 18.6 in 1956. Set out in the appendix, page 103 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.

Among the 63 deaths, 37 occurred in boy babies and 26 in girls. Of the births, 1,820 were males and 1,690 females. The infantile mortality rate for the two sexes was, therefore, Boys - 20, Girls - 15.

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

For details of infant deaths see the appendix, page 102.

### Ward Statistics

These are tabulated in the usual form in the appendix, page 100. 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.

### Deaths

The Registrar General's Table is given in the appendix, page 97. Comparisons with 1956 show there were again no deaths from Whooping Cough and 2 from Measles (none in 1956). There were again no deaths in the Typhoid group and none from Diphtheria.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 29 (1956 - 26); those from Cancer decreased by 1; those from Pneumonia decreased by 6 and a decrease of 32 was recorded in those caused by Bronchitis. There were 33 deaths from Influenza (1956 - 11).

Deaths from suicide show an increase of 13, and motor vehicle accidents totalled 18 (24 in 1956).

The total number of deaths was 2,952 as compared with 2,977 in 1956.

The percentage of deaths under 1 year of age to the total deaths was 2.1 per cent.; deaths under 15 years, 3.1 per cent.; deaths under 65 years, 28.1 per cent.; and deaths over 65 years, 71.9 per cent. The corresponding figures for 1956 were 2.3 per cent., 3.1 per cent., 27.6 per cent., and 72.4 per cent. respectively.

The Registrar-General has continued to supply a comparability factor - 0.84 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

For detailed tables see the Appendix, page 99.

Deaths tabulated in the Department number 591 as compared with 592 in 1956; 549 in 1955; 486 in 1954; 540 in 1953; 567 in 1952; 479 in 1951; 501 in 1950; 481 in 1949; 510 in 1948; and 492 in 1947.

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

1947 - 2.03 (492)	1951 - 1.91 (479)	1955 - 2.20 (549)
1948 - 2.03 (510)	1952 - 2.26 (567)	1956 - 2.37 (592)
1949 - 1.93 (481)	1953 - 2.16 (540)	1957 - 2.37 (591)
1950 - 1.99 (501)	1954 - 1.95 (486)	

The organs most often attacked in descending order of incidence are: In the males - the Lungs (38.1 per cent.), the Bowels and Rectum (10.3 per cent.) and the Stomach (9.9 per cent.); in females - the Bowels and Rectum (21.5 per cent.), and the Breast (17.9 per cent.).

## INFLUENZA

This is not a notifiable condition and the extent of an outbreak can be judged by:-

- (1) Comments of general practitioners.
- (2) Reports of Head Teachers.
- (3) Applications for sickness benefit received by local offices of the Ministry of National Insurance.
- (4) Notification of influenza pneumonia.
- (5) Deaths registered as due to influenza.
- (6) Reports from district nursing and home help services.
- (7) Need for ambulance arrangements to deal with applications for in-patient hospital treatment.
- (8) State of affairs in large organisations.

From such sources, reports of possible "Asian Flu" cases were received. The latter part of September, spread to other parts of the country was rapid and for three weeks total absence of school children reached a peak of about 27% in the week ending October 11th. Thereafter, the absence rate fell steadily. Amongst adults, cases developed more slowly, with a peak about the middle of October. As shown by the graph in the appendix, the general sickness rate remained above the average and influenza incidence rate rose and increased but this was in part due to seasonal variations.

51 cases of influenza were notified in the week ending 23rd September to December, (1956 - 5) and 23 deaths from influenza (1956 - 5).

No special arrangements were made on the nursing or home help services.

## CANCER

For detailed tables see the Appendix, page 38.

Deaths tabulated in the Department number 591 are as follows: 592 in 1950; 549 in 1951; 486 in 1952; 549 in 1953; 479 in 1954; 501 in 1955; 481 in 1956; 510 in 1957 and 492 in 1958.

Death-rate per 1,000 of the population for the year is as follows:

1957 - 2.02 (492)	1951 - 1.91 (479)	1953 - 2.20 (549)
1948 - 2.03 (510)	1952 - 2.26 (587)	1956 - 2.37 (510)
1949 - 1.93 (491)	1953 - 2.14 (540)	1957 - 2.27 (521)
1950 - 1.90 (501)	1954 - 1.93 (486)	

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Incidence rates in the males - 1951 (38.1 per 1,000), 1952 (38.1 per 1,000), 1953 (38.1 per 1,000), 1954 (38.1 per 1,000), 1955 (38.1 per 1,000), 1956 (38.1 per 1,000), 1957 (38.1 per 1,000), 1958 (38.1 per 1,000).



## INFLUENZA

This is not a notifiable condition and the extent of an outbreak can be judged by:-

- (1) Comments of general practitioners.
- (2) Reports of Head Teachers.
- (3) Applications for sickness benefit received by local offices of the Ministry of National Insurance.
- (4) Notification of influenzal pneumonia.
- (5) Deaths registered as due to influenza.
- (6) Reports from district nursing and home help services.
- (7) Need for emergency arrangements to deal with applications for in-patient hospital treatment.
- (8) Staff absences in large organisations.

From such sources, reports of possible "Asian Flu" came first from New Addington and Thornton Heath during the latter part of September, spread to other parts of the borough was rapid, and for three weeks total absences of school children rose, to reach a peak of about 27% in the week ending October 11th. Thereafter, the absence rate fell steadily. Amongst adults, cases developed more slowly, with a peak about the middle of October. As shown by the graph in the appendix, the general sickness rate remained above the average and influenza seemed to merge with and increase the usual winter incidence of respiratory disease.

51 cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified in the four months, September to December, (1956 - 5) and 29 deaths from influenza, (1956 - 3).

No exceptional demands were made on the nursing or home help services.



## FOOD POISONING

In 1956, there was a marked fall in the number of cases notified and 1957's increase represents a return to the numbers of previous years rather than an unusual rise. These figures do not include an outbreak which occurred in a Corporation special school. This affected both staff and children and was shown to be due to a staphylococcal infection of canned peas. No-one was seriously ill, but the matter was investigated very fully in conjunction with the Public Health Laboratory Service. A meeting was held in London with representatives of the canners, their research organisation and the Laboratory Service. It was quite clear that no blame rested on the School Meals Service, as the can had been infected before being opened. Appropriate action was taken to prevent a repetition of this incident.

The food poisoning notifications, as corrected, for 1957 were:-

<i>1st Quarter</i>	<i>2nd Quarter</i>	<i>3rd Quarter</i>	<i>4th Quarter</i>	<i>Total</i>
21	9	30	14	74

Outbreaks due to identified agents:-

<i>Total Outbreaks</i>	<i>Total Cases</i>
4	13

Outbreaks due to:-

(a) Chemical Poisons ...	Nil	(d) Cl. Botulinum ...	Nil
(b) Salmonella Organisms	4	(e) Other Bacteria ...	Nil
(c) Staphylococci (including toxin) ...	Nil		

Outbreaks of undiscovered cause:-

<i>Total Outbreaks</i>	<i>Total Cases</i>
8	23

Single Cases:-

<i>Agent identified</i>	<i>Unknown Cause</i>	<i>Total</i>
16	22	38

# REPORT ON CASES ADMITTED TO WADDON HOSPITAL IN 1957

I am indebted to Dr. J.J. Linehan, Physician Superintendent, for the following report on infectious etc. cases admitted to the Hospital during 1957.

There was a total of 1026 admissions of whom 572 were admitted to the acute infectious diseases wards, 372 to an acute medical ward temporarily evacuated from Croydon General Hospital, 55 to the chest ward and 27 to a chronic sick ward temporarily evacuated from Mayday Hospital. The average number of occupied beds was 71.6. In the following paragraphs and table, figures shown in brackets denote Croydon patients,

**Admissions to the Chest Ward:-** 50 (48) cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were admitted and there were two deaths, aged 55 and 66 years respectively. Also admitted to this ward were three cases of bronchial carcinoma, one of congestive heart failure and one of collagen disease. The average bed occupancy was 17.12 and the average stay in hospital 85.6 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 19.9 days and the average number of occupied beds, 31.1.

Measles ... ..	86 (60)	Gastritis ....	1
Scarlet Fever ... ..	55 (54)	Colitis ... ..	2
Whooping Cough ... ..	45 (36)	Cholangitis ... ..	1
Gastro-enteritis ... ..	45 (35)	Strangulated Hernia ... ..	1
Polio-myelitis and		Peptic Ulcer ... ..	1
Encephalitis ... ..	39 (34)	Pyloric Stenosis ... ..	1
Influenza ... ..	29 (24)	Carcinoma of the Rectum ... ..	1
Pneumonia (including		Osteomyelitis ... ..	2
influenzal pneumonia)	66 (48)	Thrombophlebitis ... ..	2
Rubella ... ..	27 (20)	Pelvic Abscess ... ..	1
Chicken-pox ... ..	25 (17)	Vulvar Abscess ... ..	1
Mumps ... ..	21 (15)	Brain Abscess ... ..	1
Food Poisoning ... ..	11 (8)	Nephritis ... ..	1
Dysentery ... ..	10 (6)	Infective Endocarditis	
Infective Hepatitis ... ..	8	(staphylococcal) ... ..	1
Meningitis ... ..	6	Rheumatic Endocarditis ... ..	1
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	1	Myocardiac Degeneration ... ..	1
Undulant Fever ... ..	1	Congestive Heart Failure ... ..	1
Glandular Fever ... ..	1	Aortic Aneurism ... ..	1
Erysipelas ... ..	1	Impetigo ... ..	3 (2)
Malaria ... ..	1	Allergic Dermatitis ... ..	1
Herpes Zoster ... ..	1	Papular Urticaria ... ..	2
Bronchitis ... ..	14 (11)	Toxic Erythema ... ..	1
Pharyngitis ... ..	4 (3)	Sub-arachnoid Haemorrhage ... ..	3
Tonsillitis ... ..	11 (10)	Cerebral Tumour ... ..	1
Streptococcal Sore Throat ... ..	2	Infective Polyneuritis ... ..	1
Otitis Media ... ..	6 (5)	Migraine ... ..	1
Thrush ... ..	1	Epilepsy ... ..	1
Septic Parotitis ... ..	1	Prostatic Hypertrophy ... ..	1
Cervical Lymphadenitis ... ..	4	Carcinoma of the Ovary ... ..	1
Pleurisy ... ..	1	Pyrexia of unknown origin ... ..	1
Epyema ... ..	1	Nil abnormal detected ... ..	8
Pulmonary Collapse ... ..	1	Non-patient Baby ... ..	1



**Measles:-** The disease was epidemic during the early part of the year and 76 out of the total of 86 admissions were admitted during the months of February - April inclusive. The ages of patients admitted were as follows:- under 2 years, 29; 2 - 4 years, 23; 4 - 7 years, 27; over 7 years, 7. Complications present were pneumonia, 25 cases; otitis media, 5 cases; tonsillitis, 4 cases; three cases each of enteritis, conjunctivitis, rhinitis and bronchitis, and one case each of encephalitis, convulsions, tetany and epistaxis. The only fatal case was that complicated by encephalitis. It concerned a girl, aged 12 years, and death occurred within a few hours of admission.

**Scarlet Fever:-** The decline in the number of admissions continued. The number of cases admitted showed the usual seasonal variation and customary highest incidence between 5 and 7 years of age i.e. early school age. There were two cases of otitis media. Other complications were of a minor nature.

**Whooping Cough:-** The patients admitted were in the following age groups: under one year, 19 (of whom 11 were under 6 months); 1 - 4 years, 15; 4 - 9 years, 11. Complications were present as follows: pneumonia, 13, bronchitis 4 and one case each of lobar collapse, conjunctivitis, epistaxis and gastro-enteritis.

**Gastro-enteritis:-** The number of cases treated in the different age groups were as follows: under one year, 22; 1 - 2 years, 12; 2 - 15 years, 3; adults, 9. 21 cases were mild, 20 moderately severe and 5 cases very severe. There was one fatal case, a one day old baby, who also had developed pneumonia. Faecal culture was carried out in all cases but gave no indication as to the infecting organisms.

**Poliomyelitis and Encephalitis:-** Poliomyelitis cases were above average in numbers and severity. Of the 39 patients diagnosed as suffering from poliomyelitis, five had meningitis without paralysis and 34 were paralytic cases. The paralytic cases could be classified as follows -

Spinal paralysis only	22
Spinal and respiratory	5
Spinal and bulbar	2
Bulbar only	3

Of the above patients, 9 were severely paralysed and there were two fatal cases.



The patients were in the following age groups:-

Under 5 years	8	20 - 30 years	6
5 - 10 years	13	30 - 40 years	5
10 - 20 years	6	Over 40 years	1

The two fatal cases were aged 25 and 43 years respectively. All cases of respiratory paralysis and five of the nine severely paralysed patients were adults. Polio-virus Type 1 was isolated from the faeces of 33 of the total of 39 cases, including all the non-paralytic cases. The six cases from whom the virus could not be recovered, included one case which proved fatal, before a specimen could be obtained. All six patients were adults and include three of the five patients with respiratory paralysis.

The disease had the usual seasonal incidence and 29 of the 32 cases occurred in the months of July - October inclusive.

**Influenza and Pneumonia:-** The influenza epidemic in the last four months of the year proved to be a most unusual and important occurrence. It commenced in September and, excluding pneumonia cases, October was the peak month for admissions. Again excluding pneumonia, vomiting was the most troublesome symptom and patients were notably in the younger age groups, age distribution being as follows: 0 - 10 years, 9; 10 - 20 years, 11; 20 - 30 years, 7; 30 - 40 years, 2.

Linked with the influenza outbreak was an increased number of admissions for pneumonia. Thus 41 of the 66 pneumonia admissions were in the last three months of the year, a season not normally associated with a high incidence. Many of the pneumonia cases were recognizably of influenzal origin, either from the history or symptoms. All eight fatal cases of pneumonia occurred in the peak months for influenza of October and December. The most unusual and tragic feature of the epidemic was the occurrence of two fulminating fatal cases of influenzal pneumonia in children. Similar fatalities have been reported elsewhere throughout the country.

**Other infections:-** Cases of rubella and chicken-pox did not present any unusual features and were admitted under the usual circumstances. Of the mumps patients, 11 of the 21 admissions were adults. There were four cases of meningo-encephalitis and two of orchitis. The incidence of the disease and particularly of nervous complications appeared to be higher than usual.

The food poisoning cases consisted of eight adults and three children. Six were infections with the prevalent *Salmonella typhi-murium*. There was one case each of infection with *Salmonella Heidelberg*, Thompson, Anatum and Enteritidis, and one case in which pathogens were not isolated. All dysentery cases were children and of the prevalent Sonne type.

Of the meningitis patients, two were Coxsacki B virus infections and one each of listerial, meningococcal, tuberculous and benign lymphocytic of unknown aetiology. The tuberculous case was unusual in that death occurred the day after admission to hospital after, apparently, only a short period of illness.

### 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 1957 may be regarded as satisfactory.

The number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis during 1957 was 33 which shows an increase of 7 when compared with 1956, but the incidence of the disease during the year has decreased somewhat.

The General Practitioner Miniature X-ray Service continues to function in a satisfactory way and is well used by the Local Practitioners.

The results of this service are summarised below:-

Number of miniature films taken	...	...	3,476
Number of patients recalled for examination and large film	...	...	490
Number of active cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	24
Number of cases of lung cancer found	...	...	17

It will be seen that the number of patients found suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis represents a rate of 6.90 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.



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

147 cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis and 15 cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified on Form A during 1957 (Table I - Formal Notifications). Of these 94 males and 53 females were Respiratory cases and 7 males and 8 females were Non-Respiratory. In addition 121 Respiratory cases and 11 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 1957 by notification or otherwise was 294 as compared with 349 in 1956, 261 in 1955, 336 in 1954 and 304 in 1953.

268 of these were cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis; 165 in males and 103 in females. There were 18 fewer males and 32 fewer females than in 1956.

There were 5 cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis among children under 15 years as compared with 6 in 1956. The number of cases in adults was 18 compared with 25 in 1956.

Of the cases notified in 1957, 2 males and 5 females died from the Respiratory form of the disease during the year, equal to 4.8 per cent. of those notified.

The incidence rate of Tuberculosis of all forms was 1.18 per 1,000 of the population; for Respiratory Tuberculosis 1.07 and for Non-Respiratory 0.10 per 1,000 population. The notification rate was 0.65 per 1,000. In 1956 the corresponding figures were 1.40, 1.28, 0.12 and 0.84 per 1,000.

### Notification Register

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Notification Register on 31st December, 1957:-



RESPIRATORY			NON-RESPIRATORY			Total Cases
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1,202	890	2,092	78	99	177	2,269

### CLASSIFICATION OF NEW PATIENTS

#### Respiratory Tuberculosis

During 1957, 139 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)	83 or 59.7
B, or T.B. plus, 1 (early cases, sputum positive)	12 or 8.6
B, or T.B. plus, 2 (intermediate cases, sputum positive)	42 or 30.2
B, or T.B. plus, 3 (advanced cases, sputum positive)	2 or 1.5
	<hr/>
	139 100.0%
	<hr/>

#### Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

There were 15 cases examined at the Clinic and found to have Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis in the following forms:-

Bones and Joints	...	...	...	...	3
Abdominal	...	...	...	...	1
Other Organs	...	...	...	...	4
Peripheral Glands	...	...	...	...	7
					<hr/>
					15
					<hr/>

## Ages at Death from Respiratory Tuberculosis

Year	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	over 65	TOTAL
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
1957	-	-	-	6	10	13	29

All but 8 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 contracts and to endeavour to persuade them to attend the Clinic for examination.

In 1957 the death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.14 per 1,000 population.

The rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis was 0.12 and the rate for Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis 0.02. Similar figures for 1956 were 0.100 and 0.004.

In 1957 the total number of deaths showed a slight increase when compared with 1956. 80% 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 1957 4 deaths were certified to be due to Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis, compared with 1 in 1956, 2 in 1955, 4 in 1954 and 6 in 1953.

The deaths were due to:-



	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculous Kidney ... ..	1	-	1
Miliary Tuberculosis ... ..	-	1	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	1	1	2
Totals	2	2	4

### Co-ordination with the Health Department

During the year 47 children were referred by the School Medical Service, and 21 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 22 selected cases for varying periods during the year, and 17 cases were in receipt of extra nourishment at the end of the year.

### Residential Treatment

250 men, 148 women and 13 children were admitted to Residential Institutions in Croydon during 1957.

### The Chest Clinic and Home Visiting

1,920 new cases were examined during the year. 153 were found to be definitely tuberculous.

The total number of attendances for examination at the Chest Clinic was 19,817. There were also 1,958 attendances by patients for collapse therapy.

The Clinic doctors paid 377 home visits and the Tuberculosis Visitors 2,896 visits for Clinic purposes. In addition the Tuberculosis Visitors made 417 primary visits for the purposes of the Notification Register. There were also 1,534 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 1957, 709 persons were examined for the first time as contacts of notified cases of Tuberculosis, giving a contact-case ratio of 4 for each notified case during the year.

Of these contacts, 11 were found to be tuberculous. This is equal to a Tuberculosis rate per 1,000 contacts of 15 compared with 1.18 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:-

1956 - New contacts examined	738.	New cases of Tuberculosis	202
1955 - " " " "	686.	" " " "	171
1954 - " " " "	820.	" " " "	238
1953 - " " " "	668.	" " " "	211
1952 - " " " "	661.	" " " "	243

### B.C.G. Vaccination

The use of B.C.G. vaccination for contacts has been continued during 1957 and regular sessions are held at the Clinic for this purpose. 420 contacts were successfully vaccinated during the year, compared with 285 in 1956. In addition, 37 nurses and domestics were successfully vaccinated, and 55 babies of tuberculous parents were vaccinated in hospital during the neonatal period.

Towards the end of 1957 details were worked out of a scheme for offering B.C.G. to children in their 14th year and attending local Schools. This scheme has been approved by the Ministry of Health and will be put into operation during 1958, and it is anticipated that approximately 2,500 children will be offered B.C.G. during each year. This represents a further advance in the prevention of Tuberculosis by protecting children at a vulnerable age and should contribute to the general decline in Tuberculosis in the country.

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, pages 121 - 126.*

### Rehousing of Tuberculosis Patients

29 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 285 examinations were carried out in 1957.

### 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
Croydon C.B. Area	17,505	18	545

Patients requiring home nursing or requiring treatment attended by the nurse from the Croydon Nursing Home by arrangement with that organisation. Their attendance is valuable in the care of domiciliary cases.



## TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE

The year 1957 has been a very busy one from the point of view of tuberculosis after-care. Despite the continued decrease in the number of deaths, there are still very many patients and their families who need considerable help from all possible sources to enable them to face what is still a long period of treatment, readjustment and rehabilitation. Most of these problems can be solved by co-operation with the many statutory authorities whose job it is to provide these services. Special grants are arranged through the National Assistance Board to maintain the home while the patient is ill, and the Ministry of Labour Training Centre and Industrial Rehabilitation Unit at Waddon are invaluable in helping to place disabled patients in suitable work as soon as they are fit.

However comprehensive official schemes may be, there is always room for voluntary help and in this sphere development has been most marked. The Croydon Tuberculosis Care Committee were able to help patients to a degree and in a manner quite beyond the scope of any Government sponsored scheme. For instance, close on 200 patients received a Christmas grocery parcel, bought from voluntary funds and packed and distributed by voluntary effort, and a party of children enjoyed a visit to the pantomime at the Committee's expense. The winter programme included gifts of coal to 73 families as well as warm clothing and shoes mainly for the children. The holiday programme increased in popularity and consequently in expense, but as 35 people were enabled to have the first holiday they had enjoyed during many years of illness it was £220 well spent. In addition, the closing of Coombe Wood Hospital meant that patients had to go further afield for part of their treatment so that help with fares to visit was especially welcome. In all, over £650 was spent on supplementing official provision for the welfare of the patients.

It is even more gratifying to report that almost £800 was raised during the year by voluntary effort, over £500 of which came from our share in the Christmas Seal Sale, sponsored by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. The beginning of 1958 finds us therefore, confident of being able to help Croydon T.B. patients in a manner worthy of a County Borough of this size.



## OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

There is little to report in the field of occupational therapy as for several months there was no occupational therapist and the scheme was unfortunately in abeyance. However, in the autumn a new appointment was made and home bound patients were able to resume their programme of handiwork during the winter months. A small sale of work was held just before Christmas, and it is hoped to arrange a permanent show case in the Chest Clinic to display goods made by the patients, in order both to stimulate interest and orders.

## VENEREAL DISEASES

The usual returns, for which I am indebted to J.R. Crumby, Esq., F.R.C.S., are set out in the Appendix, page 127. The graph which shows the number of Croydon residents who made a first attendance at the clinic at the Croydon General Hospital records a further rise in the prevalence of gonorrhoea. Although small, this conforms with the national trend and suggests a real increase in this infection.

Last year, in commenting on the incidence of venereal diseases, I concluded that the efficacy of antibiotic treatment was the probable reason for the post-war reduction. Reports from Venereologists suggest that the gonococcus - the germ which causes gonorrhoea - is becoming resistant to penicillin and changes in treatment will be needed.

Since there are different methods of using penicillin and other antibiotics are also available, it is reasonable to assume that this is only a temporary setback in the struggle of man against microbe.

# 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.H. 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 - 1957.*

Faeces outfits	...	...	...	...	...	1,124
Water samples	...	...	...	...	...	270
Milk samples	...	...	...	...	...	244
Cream samples	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ice Cream samples	...	...	...	...	...	259
Sundry Food Specimens	...	...	...	...	...	20
Blood	...	...	...	...	...	24
Urine	...	...	...	...	...	26
Nose and Throat Swabs	...	...	...	...	...	122
<i>Total</i>						<u>2,097</u>









PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES  
UNDER THE  
NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT

## ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

The use of single clinic premises for both mothers booked for hospital or for home confinement continued unchanged. A full range of services includes consultative clinics, demonstrations of gas/air analgesia, mothercraft instruction classes and relaxation exercise sessions. Attendances were as follows:-

During the year 4,272 cases were seen at the Ante-Natal Clinics, of which 3,106 were new cases. A total of 28,615 attendances were recorded and 1,958 cases were seen at the Post-Natal Clinics (1,752 new cases) with 2,008 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 511 mothers recorded 2,904 attendances.

## CARE OF PREMATURE BABIES

Emphasis continued to be upon the prevention of premature births, but the special facilities available to assist in the care of a premature infant being nursed at home remained available. Prematurity and its high infant mortality rate is the problem which confronts the present generation of those concerned with maternal and infant welfare and no easy solution has yet been suggested. With some mothers, adequate rest during the later stages of the ante-natal period seems an important factor, but unfortunately, those with the greatest need not infrequently are the least inclined to accept medical advice. There is authority to use home helps as a less drastic measure than admission to hospital, but with the type of mother concerned, consent for even this is just as difficult if not more difficult to obtain. For detailed figures, see the Appendix, page 107.

## 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 -

168 cases were dealt with by the Social Worker;

41 cases were admitted to Hostels;

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

The Committee agreed to meet financial responsibility for 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 25 cases. These younger mothers would normally go to Homes specialising in their care.

#### MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The Corporation employ directly a Superintendent and 19 Domiciliary Midwives. The Midwives are recognised by the Central Midwives Board to train pupils for the second three months of their Part II C.M.B. training. This scheme operates in conjunction with St. Mary's Maternity Hospital where the first three months of pupil training is carried out.

The Domiciliary Midwives have their headquarters in the Ante- and Post-Natal Clinic premises which adjoins the hospital and very close integration of teaching is thus possible.

The Corporation have continued to encourage Midwives to have a motor car for their work and two vehicles were purchased and issued to those Midwives who preferred not to buy their own.

It remains the wish of the majority of mothers to have their confinement in hospital. When it is remembered that official policy between the wars was the provision of maternity units for normal confinements; and the great convenience for an expectant mother to leave the planning of the confinement almost entirely to others, with no resulting expense to herself; the demand for hospital accommodation is readily understood.

On the other hand, having dealt with the apparent difficulties of domestic arrangements, mothers who experience both types of confinement, have little doubt of their preference to remain at home. With an obstetric service making a careful selection of the place of confinement on medical grounds and

with all facilities for a rapid interchange between home and hospital and with an Emergency Obstetric Service always on call, her own home is a very safe and satisfactory place for a mother to have her confinement.

In support of this assertion, the usual statistical details are set out in the Appendices on pages 104 - 106.

#### 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 72. 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.

### INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

#### Infant Welfare Centres

The usual details regarding attendances are given in the Appendix, page 109. A subsidiary centre was opened to serve the northern part of the New Addington Estate, but as no building was available during the week, a Saturday morning session was held. Attendances were small and by numbers alone continuation would not have been justified. However, as the medical room of a school building formed the main part of the clinic, running costs were sufficiently low to allow the experiment to continue.

In the well established centres, emphasis was again on group education and psychological development of the child as a developing part of educational work, which is permitted by the striking improvement in physical health.

#### Welfare Foods

The W.V.S. continued issues from their central office throughout the week and on Saturday mornings, and supplies were available at all Infant Welfare Centres while in session. Total issues made during the year were:-

National Dried Milk	...	...	...	82,632
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	22,274
Vitamins A and D (for Expectant Mothers)	...	...	...	13,169
Orange Juice	...	...	...	208,572



## THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS

I am indebted to the Superintendent Health Visitor, Miss Oakley, for the following report.

Throughout the year the Health Visitors have continued their work amongst the families in the Borough, teaching and advising on positive health in the homes, Infant Welfare Centres, School Clinics and Schools.

Opportunity to make their work known to a wider public was taken by talks given to Women's Groups and Parent Teachers Associations. The "Welcome to Citizenship" and Municipal Exhibition gave the Health Visitors a chance to bring home to the general public, the changes brought about by the teaching of preventive medicine and environmental hygiene in the life of the community as a whole. This was done by means of a model made by themselves, in conjunction with the Home Helps Department, depicting school and home life at the beginning of the century and now. In these changes Health Visitors have played a bigger part than is generally realised.

Thirty courses of Mothercraft Talks were held during the year, some 516 expectant mothers attending. These have proved invaluable not only for the teaching given by the Health Visitor, but for the interchange of ideas amongst the members of the class in the discussion which follows the talk.

There has been a gradual development of group teaching in some of the Infant Welfare Centres which it is hoped to extend during the coming year. Advantage has been taken of the appointment of the Health Education Officer to obtain insight into modern teaching methods.

Realizing the influence the Health Visitors have with the mothers of the Borough, the W.V.S. asked for help in disseminating knowledge of their One in Five Scheme which, with the approval of the Home Office, aims at spreading basic Civil Defence measures to the women of the country. A meeting was arranged and the scheme outlined by speakers from the Educational Department of the W.V.S. and from the St. John Ambulance Brigade. As a result some Health Visitors have co-operated by addressing groups of women and all have undertaken to pass information on whenever it is asked for.

The problem of the aged is coming more to the fore of the Health Visitors' work, and during the year an increasing number of visits have been paid to old people living alone. Advice is

given on the facilities available to them and help given in obtaining them. After the initial call, periodic visits are paid to ensure that their needs are being adequately met and that there are no signs of physical or mental deterioration which may necessitate a period of specialist treatment.

However much the scope of the Health Visitor's work may change, her best work will always be done in the homes of the families under her care.

Figures of work carried out are shown in Appendix, page 108.

### IMMUNISATION

Last year, I commented upon the use of triple antigen, which combined in a course of three injections immunity against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. A report of the Medical Research Council and a subsequent Circular from the Ministry of Health drew attention to the small but measurable risk of provocation paralysis associated with the use of certain immunising agents. After consultation with the Local Medical Committee, it was agreed that the use of triple antigen should be restricted to the six months, October to March inclusive, and single diphtheria or whooping cough antigens used in the remaining months.

Vaccinations against smallpox or poliomyelitis are not affected by this decision and in fact, I think that the timing of other immunisation procedures will depend not upon the age of the child but upon the period of year concerned.

Supplies of poliomyelitis vaccine were small and no special measures were necessary until the promise of Salk vaccine at the end of the year necessitated a fresh offer to the new groups who were to be eligible for vaccination in 1958.

The usual tables are given in the Appendix, page 120.



## HOME HELP SERVICE

Although the number of new applications for this Service fell slightly the total number of hours of service provided was higher. The ageing section of the population makes greater demands on the Service every year, and the number of cases carried forward steadily increases.

With the national economy more dependent on woman power, the aged and chronic sick can no longer be cared for entirely by relatives and friends and must therefore seek help from some outside source. Without the Home Help Service with a graduated scale of charges, essential help would be denied to these people.

The supplementary schemes, i.e., Washing Service; Night Service; Problem Family Service, and Disinfestation continued to provide specialised help where it was required.

Set out in Appendix, page 113 are the details of the work performed.

## HOME NURSING

The Superintendent of the Croydon District Nursing Association estimates that without the attention of the District Nurses, some 50% of the patients attended would need hospital care. 25% of patients accepted from hospitals are discharged only on condition that further treatment is given by the District Nurses.

In making these comments, Miss Dickinson emphasised that the District Nurse is one member of the domiciliary team and however important these duties may be, the full benefit can only be obtained in co-operation with all the other domiciliary services.

In addition to routine District Nursing work, the employment of the State Enrolled Assistant Nurse, who works in conjunction with the Hospital Geriatric Department has continued. It may be of some interest to list details of the cases she attended during the 12 months period and these are set out below.

It is essential that the Nurse concerned can cover the whole of the borough as she deals with selected cases only, and her case load is necessary small in comparison with her colleagues doing general district work.

On occasions, she has been engaged herself upon such general duties.

**DETAILS OF THE WORK OF THE STATE ENROLLED ASSISTANT NURSE**

<i>Age</i>	<i>Disease</i>	<i>Treatment</i>	<i>Duration of visits</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Result</i>
52	Hemiplegia	*G.A. & Exercises	3 weeks	Slight Hemiplegia	Complete recovery.
78	Fractured Femur	G. A. & Exercises	2 weeks	Admitted back to Queen's Hospital as patient lived entirely alone.	Returned to hospital.
76	Hemiplegia	G. A. & Exercises	12 weeks	This patient made a good recovery from first stroke but died after second.	Died.
65 +	Injured spine	G. A. & Exercises	5 weeks	This patient was rehabilitated but needs assistance with special corset.	Transferred to another nurse.
76	Hemiplegia	G. A.	4 weeks	Found this patient to be mentally con- fused. Left district to live with son.	Other causes.
64	Hemiplegia	G. A. & Exercises	2 weeks	Responded quickly to treatment.	Complete recovery.
76	Hemiplegia	G. A. & Exercises	2 weeks	Responded quickly to treatment.	Complete recovery.
58	Hemiplegia	G. A. & Exercises	8 weeks	This patient was totally blind.	Complete recovery.
76	Fractured Femur	G. A. & Exercises	12 weeks	Patient walked with crutches then with stick.	Good, will always need stick.
76	Hemiplegia	G. A. & Exercises	2 weeks	Responded quickly to treatment.	Complete recovery.
72	Operation on Femur	G. A. & Exercises	6 weeks	Crippled with arthritis but could walk with stick.	Complete recovery.
80	Hemiplegia	G. A. & Exercises	2 weeks	Very co-operative.	Complete recovery.
58	Fractured Femur.	G. A. & Exercises	16 weeks	Patient extremely nervous. Taught to walk with crutches, then stick.	Complete recovery.
83	Hemiplegia	G. A. & Exercises	14 weeks	Patient proved too much for daughter to nurse. Did not respond to treatment.	Admitted to Queen's Hospital. Died.
75	Hemiplegia	G. A. & Exercises	Still under care	Patient has had one previous stroke. Walked well with tripod.	Partial recovery. R. O. B.
90	Hemiplegia	G. A. & Exercises	Few days.		Died.
65 +	Hemiplegia	Exercises	4 weeks	Patient spent most time in hospital.	Complete recovery.
82	Hemiplegia	G. A.	6 weeks	Doctor did not wish patient to get up. Had second stroke.	Died.

\* G. A. - General attention.



Age	Disease	Treatment	Duration of visits	Remarks	Result
86	Hemiplegia	G.A. & Exercises	Still under care	This patient was rehabilitated but is now back on books.	Transferred to another nurse.
76	Hemiplegia	G.A. & Exercises	8 weeks	Very co-operative.	Complete recovery.
93	Fractured Femur	G.A. & Exercises	Still under care	Can walk with difficulty.	Partial recovery.
76	Hemiplegia	G.A. & Exercises	8 weeks	Made good recovery.	Walks very well.
46	Cerebral Tumour	G.A. & Exercises	5 weeks	There is nothing that can be done here.	Transferred to another nurse.
86	Hemiplegia	G.A. & Exercises	5 days	Patient fell while alone in the house. Admitted to Mayday with fractured Femur.	Admitted to hospital.
86	Hemiplegia	G.A. & Exercises	8 weeks	This patient is totally blind.	Can walk unaided.
76	Hemiplegia	G.A. & Exercises	14 weeks	Patient could not speak. Responded to treatment.	Walks with tripod, . speech has returned.
76	Cardiac & Debility	Encourage to get up	4 days		Died.
86	General Debility	G.A.	1 week	This patient was making a good recovery but developed Gastritis.	Admitted to hospital.
76	Hemiplegia	Exercises	4 weeks	Patient very co-operative. Now attending Speech Clinic.	Complete recovery except speech.
57	Hemiplegia	G.A. & Exercises	Still under care	Patient has made a remarkable recovery. Remaining on books for bed bath.	R.O.B.
85	Hemiplegia	G.A.	1 week	Relatives requested patient to go into nursing home.	Nursing home.
87	Cerebral Thrombosis	G.A.	5 days		Died.
83	Hemiplegia	G.A. & Exercises	Still under care	Patient has made good progress. Home conditions not good.	R.O.B.
84	Hemiplegia	G.A. & Exercises	Still under care	Patient made good progress but doctor wishes her to rest.	R.O.B.
76	Hemiplegia	G.A. & Exercises	3 weeks	Patient had a very slight stroke, made a quick recovery.	Complete recovery.

76	Hemiplegia	G. A. & Exercises	Still under care	This patient's 2nd stroke, was making good progress until Thrombosis and Phlebitis developed in her leg.	Transferred to another nurse.
79	Fractured left Femur	G. A. & Exercises	Still under care	Patient can walk very well with aid of crutches. Remaining on books for bed bath.	R. O. B.
58	Rheumatoid Arthritis	G. A. & Dress	Still under care	This patient is a Chronic.	R. O. B.
83	Hemiplegia	G. A.	Still under care	Patient making very slow progress.	R. O. B.
76	Hemiplegia	G. A.	Few days	Sisters wished patient to be removed to Queen's Hospital	Hospital.

Summary • 18 Completely recovered and partially recovered.

5 Died.

6 Admitted to Hospital.

4 Transferred to another Nurse.

1 Other Causes (Left the District).

6 Remaining on Books.

Total • 40



### LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

In the appendix to the report is given a list of items loaned during the year under review. These prosaic details summarise the work of a small but important section of services available for patients being nursed at home. "Enuresis machines" are now a standard issue for the treatment of nocturnal enuresis in children. These consist of a pad, a small dry battery, a relay and an electric bell. A drop of moisture falling on the pad allows sufficient electric current to operate the relay and complete the circuit which rings the bell until the pad is disconnected. Experience in the use of various methods of treatment gained by the doctor in charge of the School Enuresis Clinic, has shown that these machines constitute one of the most effective forms of treatment. As the cheapest costs over £5 and is needed, if successful, for a few months only, their availability on loan from the Corporation is a great advantage.

### CONVALESCENCE

The Corporation accepts 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 52 cases were so dealt with, 37 women, 9 men, 5 children and 1 married couple.

These figures do not include school children for whom arrangements are made by the Education Committee.

### 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 1957.

#### Details of attendances -

Capacity	...	...	...	50
Number on books at end of year	...	...	...	42
Attendances: under 2	...	...	2,293	
over 2	...	...	5,821	
TOTAL	...	...	8,114	
Number of days opened	...	...	254	
Average daily attendance	...	...	...	32

### M. AND C.W. PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC

One Physiotherapist continues to combine duties in relation to children under five years of age and to hold physiotherapy sessions for the instruction of mothers in relaxation exercises for painless childbirth.

As recorded in previous years, the demand for the treatment of minor orthopaedic defects in young children has markedly declined, but an increasing number of mothers are availing themselves of relaxation exercise courses.

Details of attendances are given in the Appendix, page 111.



## HEALTH EDUCATION

I am indebted to the Health Education Officer, Miss Elliott, for the following report.

"Soap and education are not as sudden as a massacre, but they are more deadly in the long run."

Mark Twain.

Education as a basic approach to health work is now well recognised and accepted. The National Health Service has brought early diagnosis and treatment within the reach of every man, woman and child; the aim of health education is to help people to achieve health by their own actions and efforts and develop a sense of responsibility for it as individuals and as members of families and communities.

This is the first time a Health Education Officer has been appointed in Croydon, and therefore some time was spent in planning a scheme of work, preparing visual aids and acquiring the necessary basic equipment. A gradual survey of personnel, facilities and resources, both official and voluntary was also made and co-operation and goodwill were freely given.

Before this appointment was taken up, School Medical Officers had reported a definite increase in smoking amongst older pupils in secondary Schools; this observation was reinforced by a circular from the Ministry of Health to all Local Authorities, drawing attention to the Medical Research Council's report, which showed that the most reasonable interpretation of the very great increase in deaths from lung cancer in males during the past twenty-five years, is that a major part of it is caused by smoking tobacco, particularly heavy cigarette smoking. The Health Committee suggested that my first and primary duty should be to inaugurate a campaign through parent-teachers' associations, youth clubs and schools to advise "teenagers" of the dangers involved in smoking.

After careful research a suitable talk for these groups was devised. However, it became increasingly obvious that - with the exception of two excellent posters, the supporting visual material for this campaign was rather poor and too juvenile. There is still no film or film-strip available for this subject, so a series of sixteen coloured posters was designed and painted to illustrate and enliven the talk. These were becoming worn with constant use and "Camera Talks" were asked to photograph them and make them into slides.

"Camera Talks" had been approached earlier by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis about making a film strip on this subject. As a result of our ideas and interest we were asked to co-operate with them in the making of a professional strip. Scenes for about half the frames were shot in Croydon and we hope the strip will be ready for general distribution by the end of June.

After speaking to a Croydon Teachers' Science Society, Dr. Wright thought that the rising generation would be the most profitable group to tackle. After a period of trial and error the following programme is being carried out in Secondary schools (boys and girls):-

1. A pegboard triptych displaying coloured cardboard cutouts about the effects of smoking is put up in the school for one or two weeks.
  2. Leaflets expanding on the subject and written in a simple style are distributed among the older children.
  3. The illustrated talk is given.
  4. Evaluation of the effects of this propaganda is attempted by asking each group to either:-
    - (a) Write an essay on smoking - after seeing the display, and before hearing the talk.
    - (b) Write an essay on smoking after seeing the display and hearing the talk.
- or (c) To evaluate the leaflet simply as a piece of propaganda.

These essays are still being assessed, but already one clear fact has emerged from them - children can take the facts and they are interested in the methods of research. We have also observed that quite a number of boys are smoking regularly at thirteen years old, but many of them have given it up for reasons of sport or finance by fifteen years old.

Unfortunately, there are very few parent-teachers' associations among secondary schools, but through these we are trying to encourage parents to dissuade their children from starting the smoking habit.

Education on this subject is a long term policy and dramatic results are not expected; it is planned to repeat this programme annually in these schools.

Having to talk to school children about the effects of



smoking on health, gave an opportunity to suggest a longer series of health talks for senior children. The syllabus for these is described in the school health section of the report on page 5.

During the year many students, e.g.: - Doctors taking the Diploma in Public Health, Health Visitors, Student Nurses, W.H.O. fellows and teachers have visited the section and discussed some of the aspects of health education; this subject is receiving a stronger bias in their training now and it is important that they should learn to keep an open mind about testing new ideas and ways of approaching modern public health problems. It is difficult for those who have been in the field for a long time to change from comfortable routines and didactic methods; the change spells uncertainty and insecurity; but change also means progress. Research has shown that in spite of wide differences in kinds and rates of learning, there is a capacity for significant change in ideas, attitudes and modes of behaviour at all ages.

To stimulate further interest in the educational aspect of public health work two short informal sessions have been held in the department. The first was a film on the topical subject of the manufacture of poliomyelitis vaccine which was shown just before this year's vaccination clinics began. The second was a display of available visual aids and a showing of teaching film strips and provocative sound film strips - which are useful for promoting informal group discussions.

An increasing number of members of the staff is borrowing equipment and trying out new ideas, but subjects which it is thought people ought to know about are not always those which they want or need to know about. For example a Health Visitor was asked recently to give a talk to a Young Wives' Club on Mothercraft. She guessed that most of their children would be past the very young infant stage, so dealt with two problems concerning children a little older. Firstly infectious diseases and secondly, she showed a sound film-strip which posed the problem of a widowed mother-in-law living with her son and daughter-in-law and two young children. In this instance the group was not at all interested in the complications and effects of this arrangement on the management of young children, but had a lively discussion on the problems, needs and care of older people.

Five displays and two exhibitions have been prepared during

the year. Displays were erected for the Health Committee showing:-

1. The visual aids used for the lung cancer campaign.
2. Methods and media used in health education.

Help was also given towards a display used for the Home Safety Conference and another depicting simple health education aids for use in Infant Welfare Centres was shown at the Infant Welfare Centre Voluntary Helpers' Conference.

A display, showing the health education materials used in an English Local Authority, was shown at the same time as a talk was given during an Overseas Seminar at the London University Institute of Education.

The two bigger exhibitions were the result of the combined efforts of the department and showed some of its work. They formed part of the "Welcome to Citizenship" and Local Government Exhibitions held in the Town Hall during the year.

There is also a constant demand for the making, maintenance and ordering of notices, illustrations and other visual aids.

A small reference library has been started for the use of members of the department. A few books, unlikely to date, form the basis at present and we subscribe to the current medical, nursing, public health and health education journals, in order to keep our information as up-to-date and accurate as possible.

Finally, useful information about the town is also obtained by compiling the local weekly vital statistics and helping to assemble this Annual Report.



## HOME SAFETY

In 1956, two Members of the Council drew attention to the need to co-ordinate the work of many organisations and departments of the Corporation dealing with the prevention of home accidents.

The matter was considered by the Health Committee and the holding of a town's meeting early in 1957 was recommended. This proved a well attended and successful function at which it was decided to set up a special Home Safety Sub-Committee of the Corporation's Health Committee with powers to co-opt individuals particularly interested in this subject.

In June, a One-day Study Course was arranged in conjunction with the Central Council for Health Education to instruct potential speakers, who form a panel available to lecture to voluntary organisations. A transportable stand was also obtained for use at fetes, flower shows and similar gatherings for display of appropriate publicity material and distribution of leaflets. A steady demand for speakers during the autumn and spring of 1957/58 developed and 13 talks had been given by the end of the year.

Reports of all accidents sufficiently serious to require ambulance transport for hospital treatment were obtained from the Ambulance Service, but owing to clerical difficulties, hospitals were not able to supply figures of patients treated in "Casualty" as a result of accidents in the home.

During 1957, 639 patients were conveyed to hospital following a home accident and there were 24 home accident deaths.

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thought people ought to know about the accidents that were being reported. They want to know about them. For example, a woman told me that she had been asked recently to give a talk to a group of women at a meeting. She said that the very young infant stage, as dealt with by the Corporation, was a little older. Firstly, infants are not so young, she stated a second fly-strip which was the problem of a widow mother-in-law living with her son and daughter-in-law and two young children. In this instance, the group was not at all interested in the Corporation's work. It is this programme to increase the awareness of home accidents that is a lively discussion on the problem, needs and how to prevent people.

Five displays and two exhibitions have been prepared since

## 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 under school age introduction is effected through Infant Welfare Centres and similar institutions. A substantial number of applications is also made direct to the Dental Clinics themselves, or as a result of requests from Health Visitors. Treatment for patients in all categories is carried out at School Dental Clinics and is closely linked with work on the Education side.

Since the inception of the National Health Service, added facilities for treatment in the General Dental Service have resulted in a very substantial reduction in the amount of work undertaken for expectant and nursing mothers at Local Authority Clinics. Though there have been minor fluctuations in demand over the years, this preference for attending general practitioners seems to be firmly established and likely to remain a permanent feature.

Whilst it is reasonable that those in receipt of regular attention should continue to visit the dentist of their choice, this desirable habit is by no means universal, and there is still evidence to suggest that at least a proportion of those at present opting for outside treatment do not fully appreciate the preventive aspect of the Scheme, and are inclined to delay matters if no discomfort is felt.

Because of these omissions the necessity for an overall supervision is still apparent, and thus Dental Officers perform a worth-while function by their endeavours to see that as many as possible attending Ante-Natal Clinics are in receipt of an initial examination of the mouth during the early months of pregnancy. By so doing, requirements can be assessed whilst the patient is in a receptive state of mind and more likely to accede to treatment. Though in practice not all those to whom forms are issued present themselves for the required inspection, this procedure is of great value, and if linked with suitable "follow-up" measures by medical colleagues, concrete results can be obtained.

One benefit resulting from the reduction in numbers referred to Local Authority Clinics has been the virtual elimina-



tion of the waiting period for attention; if, therefore, for any reason those attending at private practitioners' surgeries are unable to obtain a reasonable priority, speedy arrangements can now be made for Corporation Staff to carry out the work.

Though the number of pre-school children referred continue to be influenced adversely by the closure of the Day Nurseries, a substantial amount of conservation for the "baby teeth" has been carried out, and this attention is well appreciated by the more discerning parent, particularly as there is still a disinclination on the part of many outside practitioners to undertake this type of treatment.

As staffing permits, it is hoped that more active measures can be taken to further expand this side of the Service, which has such an important bearing on the dental care of the school population.

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 plans for providing additional facilities have experienced recurrent setbacks. An explanation of existing difficulties will be found in the School Dental Report.

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 464, compared with 491 in 1956. 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. Fewer cases were 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 rather higher than in the previous year, namely 28 per cent. against 23 per cent. in 1956.

Expectant mothers examined for the first time number 348 against 324 last year. Of these, 81.6 per cent. were seen during the first six months of pregnancy, compared with 72.5 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.

32 nursing mothers were examined during the current year, compared with 39 in 1956.

### Treatment

Including those continuing treatment from the previous year, 476 mothers were dealt with, and exactly equalled those seen in 1956. 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 481 compared with 541 in 1956. 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 as Primary Schools would materially assist the situation, as a greater proportion of these children would then be covered by the routine dental inspection.

### AMBULANCE SERVICE

#### *To the Medical Officer of Health*

I beg to submit the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Croydon Ambulance Service, for the year ended 31st December, 1957.

During the year the Service was called upon to deal with 103,853 patients, which necessitated 50,827 journeys and a mileage of 405,154.

Compared with 1956, these figures show a decrease as follows: - 710 patients - 275 journeys - 8,658 miles.

There were 15,626 patients conveyed to places outside the Borough, and on these journeys 121,155 miles were travelled.

The following vehicles were delivered during the year:-

One Humber "Super-snipe" Ambulance

Two Bedford "Utilecon" Sitting-Case Vehicles.

and the following vehicle is awaiting disposal.

One Bedford "Utilecon" Sitting-Case Vehicle.

In June of this year, a team of two men was entered in the Chief Ambulance Officers' Association, No. 5 Regional Cup for First Aid Efficiency (both practical and theoretical), held at Surrey County Ambulance Headquarters, Kingston-upon-Thames. I am pleased to inform you that of the thirteen teams entered from various County and County Boroughs, the team from this Service was placed first. This enabled them to compete with six other Regional winners in the Chief Ambulance Officers' Association National Cup Competition for the whole of England and Wales, and was held at Warwick during September. On this occasion the team was placed third.

Two Officers of this Service entered the Civil Defence Ambulance and Casualty Clearing Examination, and both were successful.

For details of journeys, patients, mileage etc. see the appendix page 116.

### CIVIL DEFENCE (Ambulance Section)

The total number of Volunteers on the register at 31st December, 1957 was 323, composed of 117 males and 206 females.

Of this 323 registered:-

- 9 are Instructors.
- 138 attend for regular training.
- 135 attend for some training.
- 41 have not yet reported.

The full First Aid Course was once again conducted by the St. John's Ambulance Association, and was held in January, with a record entry of 83 volunteers, some of whom were re-qualifying. At the examination there was only 1 who failed.

The number of qualified drivers is now 58, an increase of 10 over 1956. The driving tuition is still being given by Onward Driving School, with good results.

The number of fully qualified First Aiders is now 123 and a new course will be commencing in January, 1958.

Teams were entered for the Casualties Union Competition but unfortunately were unsuccessful.

Some of the old members have gone on the reserve list, and only two have resigned.

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

A.L. HILL,

*Chief Ambulance Officer.*



## 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 three cases were so dealt with during the year.

### Other facilities

A considerable proportion of the total mental health facilities available in the County Borough of Croydon are represented by services provided by the Hospital Management Committee of Warlingham Park Hospital. In addition to the Child Guidance Clinic and the numerous Adult Out-patient Clinics conducted at the Mayday Hospital and the Croydon General Hospital, these services include psycho-therapeutic out-patient group meetings, alcoholic group meetings, an old people's club, other psychiatric out-patients social clubs, and a Day Treatment Centre. These activities are conducted at 103, Park Lane and are organised by the Physician Superintendent of Warlingham Park Hospital.

## Lunacy and Mental Treatment Act, 1956

Patients admitted to Mayday Hospital  
under Section 20 ... .. 403

Cases admitted as above disposed of as follows:-

Certified and admitted to Warlingham Park Hospital or other Mental Hospitals ... ..	52
Admitted to Warlingham Park Hospital or other Mental Hospitals under Temporary Order ... ..	9
Admitted to Warlingham Park Hospital or other Mental Hospitals under Urgency Orders ... ..	16
Admitted to Warlingham Park Hospital or other Mental Hospitals as Voluntary Patients ... ..	171
Transferred to ordinary Sick Wards ... ..	17
Discharged Home ... ..	106
DECEASED ... ..	9
Transferred to Queen's Hospital ... ..	10
Discharged to Mental Defective Colony ... ..	-
Discharged to Nursing Homes ... ..	13
	<u>403</u>

Cases admitted to Warlingham Park Hospital Direct under Section 20 ... ..	12
Cases admitted to Warlingham Park Hospital Direct as Voluntary Patients ... ..	16
Cases investigated and no action deemed necessary ...	90

*Under the Mental Deficiency Act*

Number of known Mentally Defective Patients in the Borough:-

	1956	1957
Under 5 years ... ..	54	80
Aged 5-16 years ... ..	150	126
Over 16 years ... ..	600	624
<i>Total</i>	<u>804</u>	<u>830</u>

Compared with 1956 the cases show an increase of 26.

8 Institution patients have died in hospital.



The cases are distributed as follows:-

In Certified Institutions	...	...	...	...	342
In Approved Homes	...	...	...	...	4
On Licence from Institutions	...	...	...	...	50
Under Statutory supervision at home	...	...	...	...	326
Under Guardianship	...	...	...	...	26
In Mental Hospitals	...	...	...	...	14
Observation cases	...	...	...	...	68
In "Places of Safety"	...	...	...	...	-
					<hr/> 830

During the year the Certifying Medical Officers made examinations and paid visits to the number of 40 cases. The Mental Deficiency Visitors paid 3,676 visits. 26 new cases were examined during 1957 and certified as mentally defective. 8 of these cases were recommended for the Occupation Centre and 12 were placed under statutory supervision. 6 were recommended for institutional care.

During 1957, 61 cases were dealt with as follows:-

	1956	1957
Sent to Certified Institutions	8	14
Placed under Guardianship	-	-
Sent to Warlingham Park Hospital	1	2

*Varying Orders:*

(a) Change of Guardian	3	-
(b) From one Institution to another	2	4
(c) From Guardianship to Institution	1	3
(d) Institution to Guardianship	-	2
(e) Orders closed	15	24
(f) Patients admitted to Hospital for short term care	10	12

9 Orders were renewed during the year, 4 of which were Guardianship.

12 children were admitted to the Occupation Centre during 1957. 10 left or were excluded.

There were 11 cases awaiting vacancies in Institutions on the 31st December, 1957.

There were 22 cases under Statutory Guardianship, 14 of these under the care of relatives, and 15 with Guardians who are not relatives, 3 males are at work.

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

There are 50 cases on licence from Institutions (28 males and 22 females).

**Report on the Occupation Centre, January - December, 1957.**

Number on Register, January	...	...	75
" " " December	...	...	77
Number of Admissions	...	...	12
Number left or excluded	...	...	10
Average attendance per session	...		64
Times open, Morning - Afternoon	...		398
Total attendance for year	...	...	25,492

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

In January the Centre re-opened with 75 patients on roll. Slight alterations were made in staffing. - Mrs. Neale was appointed to undertake the Senior Female Class, and Mrs. McCullough moved downstairs to take charge of the Junior Class. This arrangement has been a great improvement to these two classes. On January 10th we were able to take 60 of the patients to the Circus at Olympia. Tickets were obtained for this through the Parents Association for Backward Children. At the beginning of December, the Annual Sale of Work was held, and in spite of a very foggy afternoon, the parents came along in good force. The sales for this day amounted to £35.0.2. The amount taken in sales for the year amounted to £53.8.8. This was a record year. In December the Annual Christmas Party was held on December 17th with film shows, games, tea and ice cream.





## REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

Again, new legislation in the form of the Rent Act, 1951 and the Clean Air Act, 1956 and the completion of inspections of food premises under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, absorbed much of the time of the staff.

Whilst the food premises in the Borough now, in the main, satisfy the structural requirements of the Regulations, regular inspections will be required to see that the other important provisions are receiving attention.

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Further progress has been made with the slum clearance and redevelopment programme in that new flats are being built on the site of the demolished unfit dwellings in St. Michael's Road, and the Crescent. New lettings are likely soon to be made with a view to early redevelopment of that site also.

The Clean Air Act, 1956 came into operation, in part, during the year and the Council quickly signified their support of its intentions by agreeing in principle the establishment of a Smoke Control Area in the Western-South Croydon district, and by agreeing to adopt a bylaw requiring all new buildings to be provided with fireplaces capable of burning fuel smokelessly.

The Act also requires owners of buildings to give notice to the Council of their intention to fix new chimneys in connection with boiler plant and quite a number of these have been received. Any new chimneys in connection with such plant have to be carried up to a sufficient height to disperse properly the products of combustion.

All owners of factories, firms of architects and surveyors, trade organisations etc. were communicated with and given copies of a summary of the Act.

During 1956 the remaining provisions of the Act which will be controlling the emission of smoke from factory plants





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Whilst the food premises in the Borough now, in the main, satisfy the structural requirements of the Regulations, regular inspections will be required to see that the other important provisions are receiving attention.

The new Rent Act places the responsibility with the Inspectorate of being the arbiters as between landlord and tenant regarding the extent and type of repairs considered necessary to merit the permitted increased rent. Up to the end of the year, the number of Certificates of Disrepair applied for had been comparatively few.

Further progress has been made with the slum clearance and redevelopment programme in that new flats are being built on the site of the demolished unfit dwellings in Ely Road-Holmesdale Road; and the Crescent Mews lettings are likely soon to be vacated with a view to early redevelopment of that site also.

The Clean Air Act, 1956 came into operation, in part, during the year and the Council quickly signified their support of its intentions by agreeing in principle to the establishment of a Smoke Control Area in the Waddon-South Croydon district, and by agreeing to adopt a byelaw requiring all new buildings to be provided with fireplaces capable of burning fuels smokelessly.

The Act also requires occupiers of buildings to give notice to the Council of their intention to fix new furnaces in connection with boiler plant and quite a number of these have been received. Any new chimneys in connection with such plant have to be carried up to a sufficient height to disperse properly the products of combustion.

All occupiers of factories, firms of architects and surveyors, trade organisations etc. were communicated with and given copies of a summary of the Act.

During 1958 the remaining provisions of the Act which will aim at controlling the emission of smoke from factory plants



will come into force. Already there is evidence, by the approaches which have been made to the Department, that factory owners are aware of their responsibilities in this regard.

I have again to report an increase in the number of animals slaughtered at the Abattoir, namely 61,422 as against 56,362 last year. A 100 per cent inspection has been maintained but this has necessitated evening, and very often weekend attendance of at least one Inspector. The compensatory leave for such late evening and weekend duties reduces the time these Inspectors can give to their district work.

Annually, I have to report on new legislation of one form or another, imposing additional work upon the members of my staff, and I wish to record my thanks to them for their efforts over the years in coping with this in addition to the numerous other duties they are called upon to carry out.

GEO. GRIEVE,

*Chief Public Health Inspector*

## HOUSING

During the year the unfit houses in Ely Road were demolished and new flats are in course of construction on the sites.

Crescent Mews, the second area to be dealt with in the slum clearance and re-development programme has now been acquired and the dwellings are being emptied of their occupants with a view to demolition and re-development.

During the year 1986 houses were rendered fit following the service of notices requiring repairs.

### Rent Act, 1957 - Certificates of Disrepair

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair during the year, 1957:-

Number of applications for certificates	323
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
Number of decisions to issue certificates	246
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	174
(b) in respect of all defects	72
Number of undertakings given by landlords	112
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority	Nil
Number of certificates issued	63

\*\*\*\*\*

Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	10
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	1
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	1
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	6

### 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 97, and the number of lettings 34,973. The receipts during the year were £2,960 and the expenditure £5,040.

### 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	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	364	155	8	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	1,611	521	64	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	57	64	8	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,032</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>-</b>

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)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness(S. 1)	4	4	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S. 2) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)... ..	4	4	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient ...	8	8	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	61	42	-	3	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	5	2	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ... ..	9	9	4	-	-
Total ...	91	69	4	4	-

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	221	-	-	1	1	-
Household Linen	1	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and Furniture						
Hangings ...	1	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Upholstery ...	2	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc.	3	-	-	-	-	-
Paper Bags ...	6	-	-	-	-	-
Carding, etc. of Buttons, etc.	39	-	-	-	-	-
Cosques, Christmas Crackers, etc.	76	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades ...	10	-	-	-	-	-
Total ...	359	-	-	1	1	-



### Inspection of Schools

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

### SHOPS 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 safe-guarded 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. 1,128 inspections were made under the Shops Act, and the infringements found were as follows:-

Hours of Closing	...	...	...	...	...	12
Hours of employment of staff	...	...	...	...	...	4
Insufficient W.C. accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	7
Want of washing facilities	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective W.C. accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	49
Defective walls, floors, ceilings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	36
Defective and insufficient lighting	...	...	...	...	...	13
Want of seating accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	3
Notices to be exhibited or amended	...	...	...	...	...	143

### DRAINAGE

2,588 visits of inspection were made to underground drains in course of repair. Of 191 Statutory Orders served, 67 had to be done in default of the owners. In addition, repairs were carried out by the Corporation to 27 public sewers serving 151 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 329 inspections were made to ascertain if any evidence of pollution or obstruction was apparent in the water courses 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 as to be a nuisance. Bye-laws are in force regarding the emission of "black" smoke, whereby it is an offence if such smoke is discharged for more than two minutes, in total, over a period of half an hour's observation.

123 such observations were carried out and in 2 instances black smoke was emitted for more than the statutory limit. The Managements were immediately interviewed and informed of the offence and advised. In no case did it become necessary to serve a Statutory notice to abate smoke nuisances.

The Clean Air Act, 1956 was first operative during the year, but only in part, involving the giving of notice prior to the fixing of new furnaces; the control of the height of new chimneys to boiler plant, and provisions regarding the establishment of Smoke Control Areas.

The prior notice provision is useful as it gives the Department an opportunity of discussing with the factory occupier and his advisers the technical aspect of smoke prevention before the plant is fitted. Heights of new chimney stacks present something of a problem as so many conditions affecting the relationship of other buildings, topography, prevailing wind direction, fuels used, type of construction of the building, and the stack all influence the decision as to what may be considered to be a suitable height whereby the products of combustion will be properly dispersed. A number of cases have been dealt with during the year where additional height was requested and agreed.



The proposed Smoke Control Area covers part of the Waddon and South Croydon area occupying the South-West corner of the Borough. It comprises:-

Dwellings (privately owned)	...	583
" (Council owned)	...	1,167
Hotels and Homes	... ..	6
Schools and Churches	... ..	10
Shops	... ..	31
Industrial Buildings	... ..	55

The Ministry of Fuel and Power, the local gas and electricity boards and local merchants have assured the Council that sufficient smokeless fuels would be available.

The dwellings in private ownership are now being surveyed with a view to arriving at the cost of the necessary adaptation and the Council-owned dwellings will follow.

#### AMUSEMENT HOUSES

98 inspections were made of Theatres, 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	... ..	10,108 articles
By Formalin Gas	... ..	3,855 "
<i>Total</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>13,963 "</i>

709 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 1957, 282 articles were disinfected, the receipts amounting to £29.8.3.

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

655 rooms at 340 houses, hospital wards, clinics etc.

2,568 library and other books were disinfected.

On request disinfection was also carried out for conditions other than notifiable infectious diseases and for which a charge is made. During the year £37.10.0. was recovered for such services.

In addition 255 articles were disinfected for Welfare Department institutions.

### **CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS, Etc., PERSONS**

A Cleansing Station consisting of a reception room, four bathrooms and a discharge room, is attached to the Disinfecting Station, and is used for dealing with verminous, etc., conditions in adults and children. A woman attendant deals with children and women. During the year, 2 adults and 14 children were cleansed of verminous conditions and 1 adult and 1 child 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, etc. and occupiers are advised and instructed in their use by the Inspectors. The department assisted in the more difficult cases numbering 83, 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 29. In addition, 272 applications were made for the retention of names on the list for a further period of 12 months. 4 infringements of the Act were found, and these were remedied during the year.



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

The 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 1957, 19 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 ... ..	9
Kapok ... ..	2
Millpuff ... ..	2
Coir Fibre ... ..	1
Woollen Mixture Felt ... ..	1
Curled Feathers ... ..	1
Down and Feathers ... ..	3

### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

21 persons were licensed for the purpose of keeping Pet Shops. During the year 74 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 two pig keepers' premises during the year. These and 7 cases notified from the slaughterhouses were confirmed and appropriate action was taken in conjunction with the Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food 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, 1,514 private dwellings were inspected

following complaints and in 1,368 instances infestation was confirmed and dealt with by the rodent operatives. 100 business premises were found to be infested with rats or mice and these were all disinfested during the year. 24 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. 10 infestations at such premises were dealt with during the year.

The baiting of the Corporation's sewers has now been carried out at regular six-monthly intervals since 1947 and although the rat population was markedly reduced at the first treatment, subsequent maintenance treatments have shown that the method and types of poison used was only capable of reducing the number of infested manholes recorded at each treatment to an average of 450. This method consisted of laying unpoisoned bait on the benching in manholes on two consecutive days in order to attract rats to a feeding point and then following up with a bait containing Arsenic, Antu or Zinc Phosphide on the third day.

A substance known as Warfarin, an anti blood coagulant, was introduced in 1952 and has been used to deal with infestations on the surface with very good results, but as this has to be laid in sufficient quantities to be available to the rat for several days it was found impossible to leave it down in the humid conditions of the sewers without becoming affected with mould growth consequently affecting its palatability. In 1956 the introduction of two mould inhibitors, Paranytrophenol and Dehydroacetic Acid, in a bait base of pinhead oatmeal made it possible to use Warfarin in the sewers. A selected area of the more heavily infested sewers, numbering 650, was prepared in order to test the efficacy in the use of Warfarin in the sewers and to arrive at the most economical method of applying treatments without loss in efficiency. These manholes were treated in the Winter of 1956/7 and in the following Summer only 60 of the manholes in this area showed any activity. Following this the remaining manholes in the Borough were checked and where necessary were incorporated in the treatment at this time. The last treatment carried out in the Winter of 1957/8 has shown that the use of Warfarin in the sewers has been fully justified, only 30 manholes being found to contain rat infestations.





Of the above premises 878 are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, as follows: -

Retail sale of ice-cream ... ..	709
Manufacturers of ice-cream ... ..	6
Preparation or manufacture for sale of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food ... ..	163

During the year 5,966 inspections were made of food businesses (for details see page 83.)

In addition, Croydon Airport was visited on 26 occasions to inspect foodstuffs arriving by air from the Continent.

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

Structural defects in shops and stores ... ..	4
Defective condition of walls and ceilings ... ..	206
" " " " floors, utensils, fixtures, etc. ... ..	147
Insufficient lighting or ventilation ... ..	16
Defective or insufficient drainage ... ..	36
W.C. accommodation - repair or cleansing required ... ..	70
" " " - artificial lighting required ... ..	17
" " " - want of intervening ventilated space ... ..	11
Food - improperly stored ... ..	8
" - not stored 18" off floor ... ..	18
" - means to prevent contamination required ... ..	99
" - store required or defective ... ..	44
" - rooms etc. used for sleeping ... ..	3
Accumulations in yard or stores ... ..	55
Offal and refuse bins defective or uncovered ... ..	28
Yard paving defective ... ..	9
Hand washing notice not exhibited ... ..	117
Ablutions - Wash basins required ... ..	173
" " - Hot water supplies required ... ..	306
" " - Nail brushes, soap and towels required ... ..	103
Insufficient or defective sinks ... ..	81
Smoking offences ... ..	18
Clothing accommodation required or defective ... ..	47
Defective or unsuitable table tops, etc. ... ..	108
First Aid kits required or insufficient ... ..	90
Defective or unsuitable crockery and utensils ... ..	1
Cleanliness - advice given ... ..	93
Rodent infestation ... ..	19
Merchandise Marks ... ..	20
Vehicles - owners name and address not indicated ... ..	8

#### Prosecutions

During the year a firm of butchers was prosecuted and convicted for failure to provide separate washing facilities for food and equipment on their premises, in accordance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. The Magistrates Court imposed a fine of £5, with £5 costs.



### Appeal Case

A local greengrocer was asked to provide a wash-hand basin with hot and cold water supply, on his premises, to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. He applied for an exemption from this requirement, on the grounds of restricted space and other special circumstances, and this was refused by the Corporation. An appeal against the refusal was taken to the Magistrates' Court. The appeal was allowed by the Court which awarded three guineas costs against the Corporation.

### Condemned Foodstuffs

Summary of meat and other articles of food found to be unfit and condemned by the Inspectors during 1957:-

Article	Weight in lbs.
Carcase Meat ... ..	54,217
Offal ... ..	41,958
Sundry Foodstuffs ... ..	3,690
Canned, Bottled and Packeted Foods	72,139
<i>Total</i> ...	<u>172,004</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 continues to play no small part in supplying Croydon and its environs with fresh meat. In 1956, 56,362 animals were slaughtered, and this rose to 61,422 animals during 1957.

A 100% inspection has been maintained, but this has necessitated evening and often weekend attendance of at least one

Inspector. Six 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

<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
3,344	822	8,468	22,182	512	26,094	61,422

### CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	<i>Cattle exclud- ing Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed ... ..	3,344	822	8,468	22,182	26,094	512	-
Number inspected ... ..	3,344	822	8,468	22,182	26,094	512	-
<b>All Diseases except Tuber- culosis and Cysticer- ci</b>							
Whole carcasses condemned	-	6	34	197	154	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	1,790	342	44	1,089	2,261	5	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis ... ..	53.5	42.3	0.92	5.8	9.3	1.2	-
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>							
Whole carcasses condemned	5	17	1	NIL	6	NIL	NIL
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	130	79	1	NIL	236	NIL	NIL
Percentage inspected affected with Tuber- culosis ... ..	4.0	11.7	0.02	NIL	0.93	NIL	NIL
<b>Cysticercosis</b>							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	27	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ... ..	27	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Generalised and totally condemned ... ..	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL



The District Public Health Inspectors, all qualified Meat Inspectors, inspect meat at the 6 wholesale Meat Depots in the Borough, as well as that exposed for sale in the butcher's shops.

#### **The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957**

The Order provides that, in general, all waste food must be boiled before feeding to animals to minimise the spread of animal diseases. Licences to operate boiling plants and equipment are issued after inspection of the premises and plants. 80 inspections were made and 24 licences issued during the year.

### **MILK SUPPLY**

During the year 135 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 ... ..	77
Licences to use the designation " Sterilised " -	
Dealers' Licences ... ..	110
Dealers' Supplementary Licences to use the designation -	
(a) Tuberculin Tested ... ..	15
(b) Sterilised ... ..	14
(c) Pasteurised ... ..	15

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	...	41
Pasteurised Milk	... ..	191
Sterilised Milk	... ..	12

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
41	-	41	-	41

Pasteurised Milk				
No. Samples Taken	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Not Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Satisfied
191	-	191	-	191

Sterilised Milk		
No. Samples Taken	Turbidity Test	
	Not Satisfied	Satisfied
12	-	12

#### Bacteriological Examination of Milk Churn and Milk Bottle Rinses

Churn Rinse Samples	- 21	Satisfactory	- 20
		Unsatisfactory	- 1
Bottle Rinse Samples	- 126	Satisfactory	- 107
		Unsatisfactory	- 19

These samples were obtained at local milk bottling plants and the results, as a whole, are considered satisfactory.



### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF CREAM

Eight samples of fresh cream were examined and were found to be satisfactory.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF ICE CREAM

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

Grade							No. of Samples
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

Of the total samples taken, 45 (17.37 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

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

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

During the year, 249 samples of Milk and Cream, and 378 other samples were taken, of which number, 38 were found to be Not Genuine.

#### Summary of Samples

During 1957 samples were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst as follows:-

Samples of				Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prose- cutions	Convic- tions
Almonds (Ground) ...	...	...	...	3	3	-	-	-
Apples ...	...	...	...	2	-	2	-	-
Arrowroot ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Aspirin Tablets ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Bacon ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Barley Flour ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Batter Mixture ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Beer, Tonic (Packet) ...	...	...	...	1	-	1	-	-
Beer, (Bitter) ...	...	...	...	11	11	-	-	-
Beer (Tinned) ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Beer (Mild) ...	...	...	...	3	3	-	-	-
Bicarbonate of Soda ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Biscuits ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Black Pudding ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Blancmange Powder ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Boracic Ointment ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Brawn ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Bread (White) ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Bread Crumbs ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Bread and Butter ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Butter ...	...	...	...	3	3	-	-	-
Buttered Rolls ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Calamine Ointment ...	...	...	...	1	-	1	-	-
Calamine Compound Cream ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Calamine Lotion ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Camphorated Oil ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Candied Peel ...	...	...	...	2	1	1	-	-
Cakes (Various) ...	...	...	...	2	1	1	-	-
Cake Mixture ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Cakes (Fruit) ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Castor Oil ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Celery Salt ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Cheese ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Cheese Spread ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Cheese (Processed) ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Cheese (Cream) ...	...	...	...	1	-	1	-	-
Cheese Straws ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Chicklette Rissoles ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Chocolate ...	...	...	...	4	4	-	-	-
Chocolate Spread ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Chutney ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Christmas Pudding ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Cockles (Cereal) ...	...	...	...	1	-	1	-	-
Cod Liver Oil ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Cocoa ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Coconut (Dessicated) ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Coffee ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Coffee and Chicory ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Coffee and Chicory Essence ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Compound Syrup of Figs ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Condensed Milk ...	...	...	...	8	7	1	-	-
Confection of Senna ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Cooking Fat ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Corned Beef ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Cornflour ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Cornflakes ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Cough Mixture ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Cough Sweets ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Crab (Potted-Dressed) ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Cream of Tartar ...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Cream (Tinned) ...	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-

continued on next page



Samples of	Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prose- cutions	Convic- tions
Cream (Fresh)...	8	8	-	-	-
Cream Buns and Cakes	1	-	1	-	-
Currants	6	3	3	-	-
Curry Powder	1	1	-	-	-
Custard Powder	2	2	-	-	-
Dates (Stoned)	1	1	-	-	-
Dessert Powder	1	1	-	-	-
Drinking Chocolate	1	1	-	-	-
Dripping	2	2	-	-	-
Essence of Rennet	1	1	-	-	-
Evaporated Milk	8	3	5	-	-
Fish Cakes	2	2	-	-	-
Fish Fingers	1	1	-	-	-
Fish Paste	2	2	-	-	-
Flavour Essence	1	1	-	-	-
"Flu" Cure	1	-	1	-	-
Flour	2	2	-	-	-
Friar's Balsam	1	1	-	-	-
Fruit Pie	1	1	-	-	-
Gelatine	1	1	-	-	-
Gin	7	7	-	-	-
Ginger Ale	1	1	-	-	-
Ginger Beer	1	1	-	-	-
Ginger Wine	1	1	-	-	-
Ginger (Crystallised)	1	1	-	-	-
Ginger Essence	1	1	-	-	-
Glauber's Salts	2	2	-	-	-
Glycerine	1	1	-	-	-
Golden Syrup	1	1	-	-	-
Grapefruit Squash	1	1	-	-	-
Gravy Powder	1	1	-	-	-
Ground Ginger	2	2	-	-	-
Ground Cinnamon	1	1	-	-	-
Ground Rice	2	2	-	-	-
Ham	1	1	-	-	-
Halibut Liver Oil Capsules	1	1	-	-	-
Honey	1	1	-	-	-
Horseradish Sauce	2	2	-	-	-
Ice Cream	2	1	1	-	-
Ice Lollies	1	1	-	-	-
Isinglass	1	1	-	-	-
Iodine (Tincture of)	1	1	-	-	-
Indigestion Tablets	1	1	-	-	-
Jam	3	3	-	-	-
Jelly	2	2	-	-	-
Jelly Crystals	1	1	-	-	-
Jellied Veal	2	2	-	-	-
Lard	2	2	-	-	-
Lemonade Powder	3	3	-	-	-
Lemon Barley Water	1	1	-	-	-
Lemon Glycerine and Honey	2	2	-	-	-
Lemon Meringue Tart	1	1	-	-	-
Lemon Pie Filling	1	1	-	-	-
Lemon Curd	2	2	-	-	-
Lemon Juice	2	2	-	-	-
Lemon Squash	1	1	-	-	-
Lime Juice Cordial	2	2	-	-	-
Linctus	1	1	-	-	-
Liquid Paraffin	2	2	-	-	-
Luncheon Roll	2	-	2	-	-
Macaroni	2	2	-	-	-
Malt Vinegar	2	2	-	-	-

continued on next page

Samples of	Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prose- cutions	Convic- tions
Malt Loaf ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Malted Milk Tablets ...	1	1	-	-	-
Margarine ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Marmalade ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Marzipan ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Meat Extract and Cubes ...	2	2	-	-	-
Meat Paste ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Meringues ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Milk (Hot) ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Milk ... ..	227	227	-	-	-
Milk (Channel Island) ...	14	14	-	-	-
Milk of Magnesia ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Mincemeat ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Minced Beef ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Mineral Waters ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Mint Sauce ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Mixed Fruit ... ..	2	-	2	-	-
Mixed Spices ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Mixed Herbs ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Mustard ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Mustard (French) ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Nutmegs (Ground) ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Oatmeal ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Olive Oil ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Orange Squash ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Parish's Food ... ..	2	1	1	-	-
Peanut Butter ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Pearl Barley ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Pepper ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Pickled Onions ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Pickled Cabbage ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Pickles ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Pineapple Juice ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Pills (Blaud's Iron) ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Potato (Instant) ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Pudding Mixture ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Pumpernickel ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Pressed Beef ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Pressed Pork and Veal ...	1	1	-	-	-
Puff Pastry ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Quinine (Ammoniated Tincture)	2	-	2	-	-
Rice ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Raisins ... ..	5	4	1	-	-
Rice Pudding (Creamed) ...	1	1	-	-	-
Rissoles ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Rum ... ..	7	7	-	-	-
Sago ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Salad Dressing ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Sandwich Spread ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Sauce (Chop) ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Sauerkraut ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Sausages (Beef) ... ..	3	3	-	-	-
Sausage Meat (Pork) ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Sausage Meat (Beef) ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Sausage (Breakfast) ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Sausages (Pork) ... ..	4	4	-	-	-
Sausage (Liver) ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Sausage (Luncheon) ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Savoury Ducks ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Semolina ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Soda Mint Tablets ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Suet (Packed) ... ..	2	2	-	-	-

continued on next page



Samples of	Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prosecutions	Convictions
Suet (Loose) ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Sponge Mixture ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Sulphur and Treacle ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Sugar ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Sugar (Brown)... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Sugar (Icing) ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Sultanas ... ..	6	2	4	-	-
Surgical Spirit (No.1) ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Sweets ... ..	5	5	-	-	-
Soup Powder ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Steak add Kidney Pie ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Stuffing (Sage and Onion)... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Stout (Canned) ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Table Salt ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Tapioca ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Tea ... ..	3	3	-	-	-
Tinned Beans ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Tinned Marmalade ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Tinned Broad Beans ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Tinned fruit ... ..	6	3	3	-	-
Tinned Peas ... ..	4	4	-	-	-
Tinned Vegetables ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Tinned Stewed Steak ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Tinned Frankfurt Sausages ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Tinned Soup ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Tinned Fish ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Tinned Meat ... ..	2	1	1	-	-
Tinned Luncheon Meat ... ..	3	1	2	-	-
Tinned Tomatoes ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Tinned Tomato Puree ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Tinned Tomato Juice ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Vitamin "A" Capsules ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Vitamin "A" and "D" Capsules ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Vitamin "C" Tablets ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Whisky ... ..	7	7	-	-	-
Wine ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Yeast Tablets ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### 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
17	75	81	38	11	5

*Milk Fat (Legal standard is 3%)*

3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0
3	11	26	33	38	41	32	25	13
4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	
2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	

(Excluding South Devon and Channel Islands milks)

## South Devon and Channel Islands Milks

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

8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2
1	-	6	2	5

*Milk Fat (Legal standard is 4%)*

4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1
1	1	1	4	1	1	2	2	-	-	1

## Average composition of Milk Samples

Milk (excluding South Devon and Channel Island Milks)

Solids not Fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.69
Milk Fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.59

*South Devon and Channel Island Milk*

Solids not Fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.07
Milk Fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.53

Total number of Milk Samples 241

The samples of milk for analysis were obtained as follows:-

Taken on Milk Rounds	...	...	...	...	122
" at Dairies	...	...	...	...	96
" at Institutions	...	...	...	...	23
					<u>241</u>

## DETAILS OF NON-GENUINE SAMPLES TAKEN

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Deficiency	Remarks
Sultanas (4) Currants (3) Mixed Fruit (2) Stoned Raisins (1)	These informal samples of cleaned dried fruit each contained a quantity of sand and other earthy matter exceeding 0.01 per cent.	In the opinion of the Public Analyst cleaned dried fruit should not contain more than 0.01 per cent. of sand and other earthy matter. The packers were informed of the Analyst's opinion and are endeavouring to improve the standard of cleanliness of these dried fruits by the introduction of improved methods and new machinery



Article	Nature of Adulteration or Deficiency	Remarks
"Cockles" (Cereal)	This article, which is a new commodity, was incorrectly labelled and the oil content was in a rancid condition	Manufacturers have amended label and are using more stable fats to improve the storage life of the article
Tonic Beer	This article was not correctly labelled in accordance with the Labelling of Food Order, 1953	Manufacturers have amended label
Condensed Milk (1) Evaporated Milk (5)	These informal samples each contained more than 170 parts per million of tin due to prolonged storage. Although a maximum figure of 250 parts of tin per million is permissible for canned foods this milk was not considered suitable for infant feeding as prescribed on the labels	Stocks of this milk were withdrawn from sale by the retailers
Cut Mixed Peel	This sample contained 51 per cent. of sugar whereas, in the opinion of the Analyst, a reasonable sugar content for this article is 66 per cent.	Importers have withdrawn existing stock and obtained further supplies which are of satisfactory quality
Ice Cream	Sample contained a quantity of iron or steel shavings amounting to 2.3 milligrams in 74 grammes of ice cream	Investigations disclosed that the metal shavings originated from a defective machine at the manufacturers' premises. The foreign matter was observed at the time of sampling and the firm's stocks were immediately withdrawn from sale and destroyed. Manufacturers warned.
Apples (2)	These apples were labelled "Granny Smiths" by the retailers but were found to consist of a variety of apple different in shape, size, appearance, structure, and of inferior taste and eating quality as compared with the Granny Smith	Vendors warned

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Deficiency	Remarks
Cake	This article possessed an unpleasant malty smell and taste due to diastatic action	The bakers and their production research organisation have devised improved production methods to eliminate future contamination
Flu' Cure	The Public Analyst considered that this product was labelled in a misleading manner	This matter was taken up with the retailer/manufacturer
Tinned Peaches	This article was described on the label as sliced peaches in heavy syrup. In the opinion of the Public Analyst the density of a heavy syrup should correspond to at least 19 degrees Brix whereas the syrup density of this article was only 11.7 degrees Brix	The packers have undertaken to improve the quality of this product
Cream Buns	This article contained imitation cream	Notice has now been exhibited by vendor regarding use of imitation cream in confectionery
Parrish's Food B.P.	Parrish's Food is no longer included in the British Pharmacopoeia and should not be described as "B.P."	The vendor has amended the label on this article
Pork Luncheon Meat (2)	The Analyst considers that a reasonable minimum meat content for pork luncheon meat is 90 per cent. whereas these samples contained less than 80 per cent. of meat	The importers have undertaken to improve the quality of this meat
Irish Stew	This prepacked article was not labelled as required by the Labelling of Food Order, 1953	The producers have now amended the label on this article
Calamine Ointment	Sample consisted of Compound Calamine Ointment B.P.C.	Vendor warned
Apricots in Rich Syrup	This article had a syrup density of only 12.4 degrees brix whereas, in the opinion of the Analyst, syrup density of apricots packed in heavy or rich syrup should correspond to at least 21 degrees Brix.	The canners have undertaken to improve the quality of this product
Pineapple Chunks in 25% Sugar Syrup	The percentage of sugar in the syrup, as sold, was not more than 19 per cent.	The packers have amended the label on this article to indicate the strength of syrup to be found on opening the can



Article	Nature of Adulteration or Deficiency	Remarks
Luncheon Meat (2)	These samples each contained less than 80 per cent. of meat which, in the opinion of the Analyst, is a reasonable minimum meat content for this article	The producers undertook to increase the meat content of this article forthwith
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine (2)	These samples were each deficient in ammonia as judged by the minimum standard of the B.P.C.	Manufacturers found that deficiency was caused by evaporation due to loose screw caps on bottles. Stocks were immediately withdrawn from sale
Cream Cheese	Consisted of a soft whole milk cheese containing only 22 per cent. of fat instead of a minimum of 52 per cent. which is appropriate for cream cheese	The vendors stated that this article was not sold as Cream Cheese and a reasonable doubt exists as to whether it was sold as such. No action taken

**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	3,216
Houses inspected where zymotic diseases have occurred	333
"    "    "    following applications for certificates of disrepair	331
Inspections of underground rooms	37
Special inspections in connection with the Housing Survey	90
Houses inspected for overcrowding conditions	92
Reinspections of work outstanding on housing notices	10,035
Number of visits regarding infectious diseases	565
"    "    "    "    "    food poisoning	74
Inspections of drainage work during repair	2,588
House drains tested with smoke and colour - routine and complaint	1,098
House drains tested with smoke (on written application)	15
House drains tested with smoke during repair	46
"    "    "    "    "    water during repair	176
Inspections of cesspools and earth closets	5
"    "    "    schools and school sanitary conveniences	43
"    "    "    public conveniences	273
"    "    "    verminous premises	98
"    "    "    ponds and ditches	30
"    "    "    yards, stables and passages	390
"    "    "    theatres, cinemas, halls, etc.	98
"    "    "    pig styes	80
"    "    "    tents, vans and similar structures	69
"    "    "    knackers yards	25
Visits regarding smoke abatement	1,188
"    "    "    exhumation	2
Inspections of swimming baths	7
"    "    "    wells	14
"    "    "    gathering grounds of water supply	70
"    "    "    gipsy encampments, camps, fairs, etc.	3
"    "    "    offices	9
"    "    "    rivers and streams for pollutions	299
Food and Drugs Acts: food and drugs samples taken	378
"    "    "    "    milk samples taken	249
Milk (Special Designations) Orders: samples taken	244
Ice Cream samples taken	259
Samples taken of Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs	17
"    "    "    swimming baths water	79
"    "    "    drinking water	282
"    "    "    subsoil water	36
"    "    "    from rivers, streams, etc.	18
"    "    "    private wells	18
"    "    "    of rag flock and other filling materials	19
"    "    "    sundry specimens (food poisoning etc.)	20
Inspections under Merchandise Marks Act	222
"    "    "    of butchers premises	536
"    "    "    meat premises (wholesale)	1,203
"    "    "    horseflesh premises	5
"    "    "    poultry and game dealers premises	79
"    "    "    fishmongers premises	126
"    "    "    fried fish premises	83
"    "    "    grocers premises	822
"    "    "    fruiterers and greengrocers premises	280
"    "    "    bakers premises - including bakehouses	271
"    "    "    dairies	48
"    "    "    milk shops	87
"    "    "    general shops and their premises	50



Inspections of premises where cooked meats etc. are prepared or sold	26
" " " confectioners premises	274
" " " confectionery manufacturers premises	18
" " " cafes, snack bars, canteens, hotels and their kitchens	953
" " " school kitchens and serveries	146
" " " hospital kitchens	22
" " " ice cream manufacturers premises	82
" " " " vendors premises	224
" " " " barrows and carts	9
" " " markets (day inspections)	120
" " " " (weekend inspections)	31
" " " barrows, other than in markets	95
" " " imported foods at Aerodrome	26
" " " other food premises not enumerated above	350
" " " premises where offensive trades are conducted	29
" " " factories with mechanical power	661
" " " " without mechanical power	105
" " " works of building and engineering	179
" " " outworkers premises	194
Visits to employers of outworkers	15
Inspections of shops (under Shop Acts)	1,128
Special early closing, evening and Sunday trading patrols of shops	834
Appointments kept with owners, builders, etc.	2,180
Investigation of complaints other than housing matters	1,868
Reinspections of works outstanding (other than houses)	8,721
Inspections under Hydrocyanide Regulations	-
" " " Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act	51
" " " Diseases of Animals Act	90
" " " Merchandise Marks Act	222
" " " Pets Act	74
" " " Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	11
" " " Pharmacy and Poisons Act	57
Sundry Inspections and Visits	3,174
Visits regarding rats and mice infestations	7,459
Informal Notices outstanding 31.12.56.	1,684
" " " served	2,869
" " " complied	3,545
Number of Informal Notices referred for Statutory Orders	339
Informal Notices outstanding 31.12.57.	1,007
Statutory Notices outstanding 31.12.56.	343
" " " served	594
" " " complied	640
" " " outstanding 31.12.57.	297
Total number of callers and complaints received at the office	4,762
Total number of letters received at the office	6,904

Nuisances, Infringements of Acts, Byelaws, Regulations or Orders, ascertained by the Public Health Inspectors during the year 1957 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	213
Conditions causing dampness:	
Defective roofs	259
Defective window frames	164
Defective walls, etc.	204
Want of efficient damp-proof course	65
Defective gutters and downspouts	203

## Other structural defects:

Defective plaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Cleansing and redecoration required	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Defective floors and stairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
Insufficient ventilation under floor	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Defective brickwork, sills, lintels, chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Defective stoves and fireplaces and flues	...	...	...	...	...	...	90

## Defective drains, sanitary fittings, etc.:

Defective sinks and waste pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Defective w.c.'s	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
Defective drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
Stoppages in drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Defective water services and tanks	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

## Domestic nuisances:

Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Verminous conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	25

## Other nuisances and infringements:

Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Sundry nuisances or defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Particulars not inserted in Rent Book (Housing Act)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

## (2) INFRINGEMENTS OF CROYDON CORPORATION ACT, 1924

Food cupboards defective or required	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
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## (3) INFRINGEMENTS OF PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, PAVING, etc.

Defective Yard Paving	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Want of a sanitary dustbin	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Public Urinals - defective or dirty	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

## (4) INSPECTION OF AMUSEMENT HOUSES

Defective sanitary fittings	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
W.C. defective or dirty	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

## (5) KEEPING OF ANIMALS

Nuisances arising from the keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
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## (6) SMOKE ABATEMENT

Nuisances observed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
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...the water supply is drawn from deep wells in the Chalk...

I am indebted to the Water Engineer, W.C. Hall, Esq., for the following information: The water supply is drawn from deep wells in the Chalk. These wells are situated at various points around the town. The water from all of the wells is treated by the addition of chlorine and in the case of the water from Cherry Street and Weldon, ammonia is added after chlorination. Owing to the occasional occurrence of turbidity in the water from the Weldon well, this water is filtered before chlorination. A portion of the water from the Weldon well is supplied with water which is purchased from the Metropolitan Water Board.

The amount of water consumed during the year was -

Consumption in the year 1916 was 1,421,438,000 gallons.

## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

The water supply has been examined by the Public Health Laboratory in 1916 and 1917. The supply is piped throughout the town.

(a) Bacteriological Examinations -

Regarding bacteriological examinations, none were made of the raw water and the water going into supply after treatment. 496 raw water samples and 116 treated water samples were thus examined during the year by the Chemist and Bacteriologist on the staff of the Water Undertaking. In addition 12 samples of raw water and 32 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 water 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 water



## 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 ... ..	2,451,439,000
M.W.B. Bulk Supplies ... ..	732,674,000
East Surrey Water Company ... ..	103,000
<i>Total</i>	<u>3,184,216,000</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.

496 raw water samples and 1146 treated water samples were thus examined during the year by the Chemist and Bacteriologist on the staff of the Water Undertaking. In addition 12 samples of raw water and 32 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 97 of raw waters and 137 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	...	...	...	...	270
Chemical	...	...	...	...	<u>12</u>



## SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND REFUSE COLLECTION

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

### Refuse collection and Disposal

In 1957 the following tonnages were dealt with:-

House Refuse	...	...	...	61,697 tons
Street Sweepings	...	...	...	2,758 "
Street Markets refuse	...	...	...	1,632 "
				<hr/>
				66,087 "

This was disposed of by Controlled Tipping and two sites were in use during the year, viz. Ballards School and Mitcham Common. The former, at present in use, is being levelled for eventual use as 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 332,000 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.

Further samples were submitted by the Medical Officer of Health for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

The results of the bacteriological examinations 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

### 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	38	552	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 is 1 Nursery which takes 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 31.12.57	Number of children provided for
Premises ... ..	6	140
Daily Minders ... ..	14	109

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

### CROYDON AIRPORT - HEALTH CONTROL

With the partial withdrawal of Immigration Officers, the work formerly performed by the Medical Receptionists was placed upon the Customs Officers. The system of continuous "on call" manning by Medical Officers has continued.

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

	Aircraft	Passengers
"Excepted Area" ... ..	5,600	12,182
Europe outside Excepted Area ... ..	91	1,642
Africa, Middle East ... ..	3	4
Asia ... ..	2	7
	<u>5,696</u>	<u>13,835</u>

Included in the above figures were 3,109 Aliens carried in 1,272 Aircraft.

### CREMATION ACTS, 1902 AND 1952

During the year 2,165 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 2,049 certificates were dealt with at the office (1,897 Smallpox, 105 Cholera and 47 T.A.B.).

## STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

863 examinations were made during the year by the Medical Staff of the Department including 18 vision tests for drivers.

## 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 82 cases registered:-

12 were due to glaucoma and  
26 to cataract.

Of the cases where surgical treatment had been recommended, subsequent follow-up showed it had either been performed or would be carried out except:-

1 patient had moved from the borough.  
2 consents were not forthcoming.



# **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47**

## **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE AMENDMENT ACT, 1951**

15 old people were visited during the year who were reported not to be receiving adequate care and attention and were dealt with as follows:-

An old lady aged 80 plus with failing sight was admitted to Queen's Hospital under the powers of the 1951 Acts. The Order was renewed under the 1948 Act after three weeks and she was later transferred to Warlingham Park Hospital.

4 were admitted to Hospital voluntarily.

2 were dealt with under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts and finally admitted to a Geriatric Unit.

2 were admitted to private nursing homes; arranged by their own doctors.

6 were assisted in their own homes of whom two died during the year and one was temporarily admitted to Hospital but discharged himself.

## **CREMATION ACTS, 1902 AND 1952**

During the year 2,185 certificates were completed by the Medical Officer of Health in the capacity of Medical Officer under the above Acts.

### Families in Welfare Services Accommodation:-

*Report by the Health Visitor co-ordinating this work.*

Throughout the year, the emphasis was again on assisting families, either in the Receiving Homes, or on the District, to achieve a better standard of home conditions, and to help them to a more settled mode of living. There was particular effort on the prevention of homelessness, with a corresponding increase in the work of visiting potentially homeless families. I found, generally speaking, that families were more ready to co-operate with all those willing to help solve their problems, and that families, generally, assumed a greater responsibility towards themselves and towards the community.

The co-operation between the various Corporation Departments and Voluntary Societies, was again on a very high level, with good interchange of home visiting, reports and records, all of which resulted in less duplication of visiting and a greater time being spent with individual families. Although a certain amount of cross-visiting occurred, in my opinion there was little over-visiting. On the whole the children in the Receiving Homes were well cared for during the year, and the parents were more appreciative of the social services. The number of families actually resident in the Receiving Homes declined towards the end of the year. The constant supervision in the Receiving Homes was of great assistance in keeping family standards at a fairly high level.

It is undoubtedly true to say that, with the solving of the problems of those families who have remained in the Receiving Homes for long periods, has come a readier co-operation from other families to solve their own difficulties, to accept their responsibilities, and to meet their commitments, e.g., rent. The Receiving Homes are now accepted as temporary accommodation units only, and, as a consequence, I have found individual families willing to investigate any possibility of solving their problems. Advice is accepted readily, and with supervision, is usually carried out.



### SPASTICS

85 Spastic children up to school leaving age were known in Croydon, as at 31st of December, 1957.

9 were under school age.

5 of school age were not yet at school, not being suitable but still under review.

27 were attending St. Giles' School.

1 was attending St. Margaret's School, Croydon.

2 were attending Residential Schools for Physically Handicapped children.

2 were attending normal Residential Schools (St. Mary's, Bexhill).

1 was attending a School for Partially Deaf.

1 was attending Myopic School.

1 was attending St. Christopher's E.S.N. School.

10 at ordinary schools.

1 at normal private school.

2 Home Tuition.

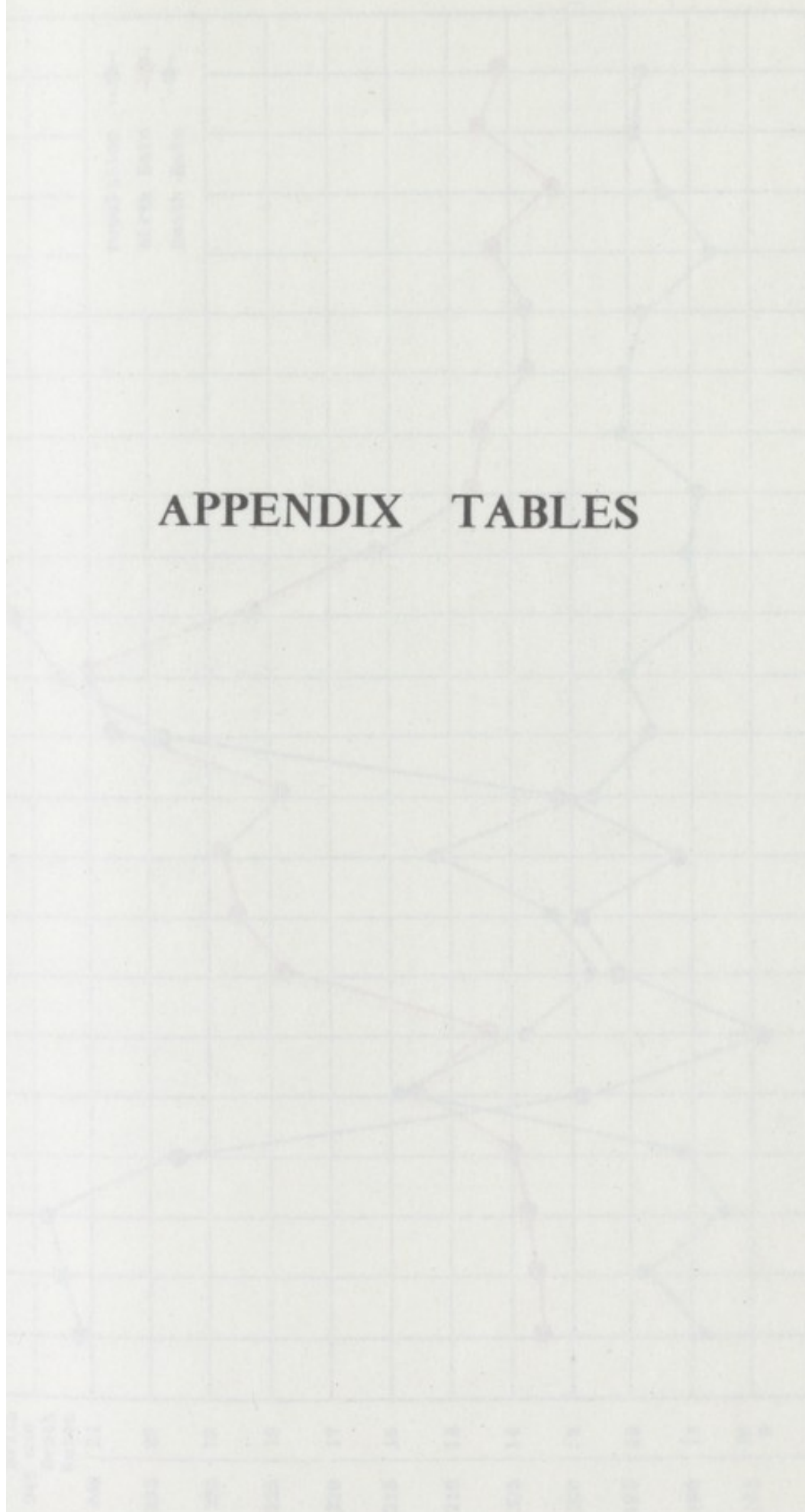
23 Ineducable.

There is no change to report in local facilities for the diagnosis of 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 33 adult cases are registered with his Department, six of whom are in special Homes.

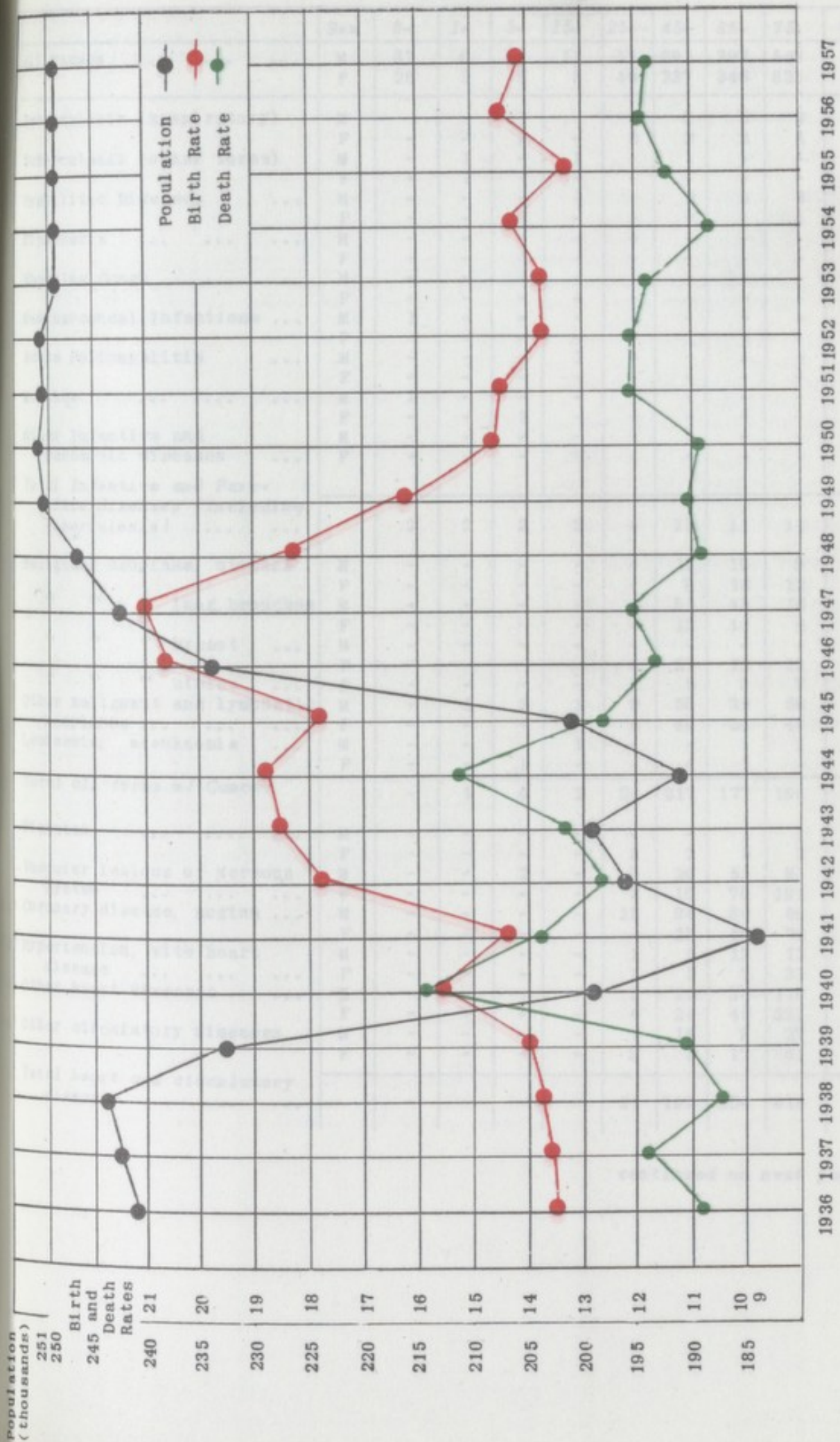
# APPENDIX TABLES







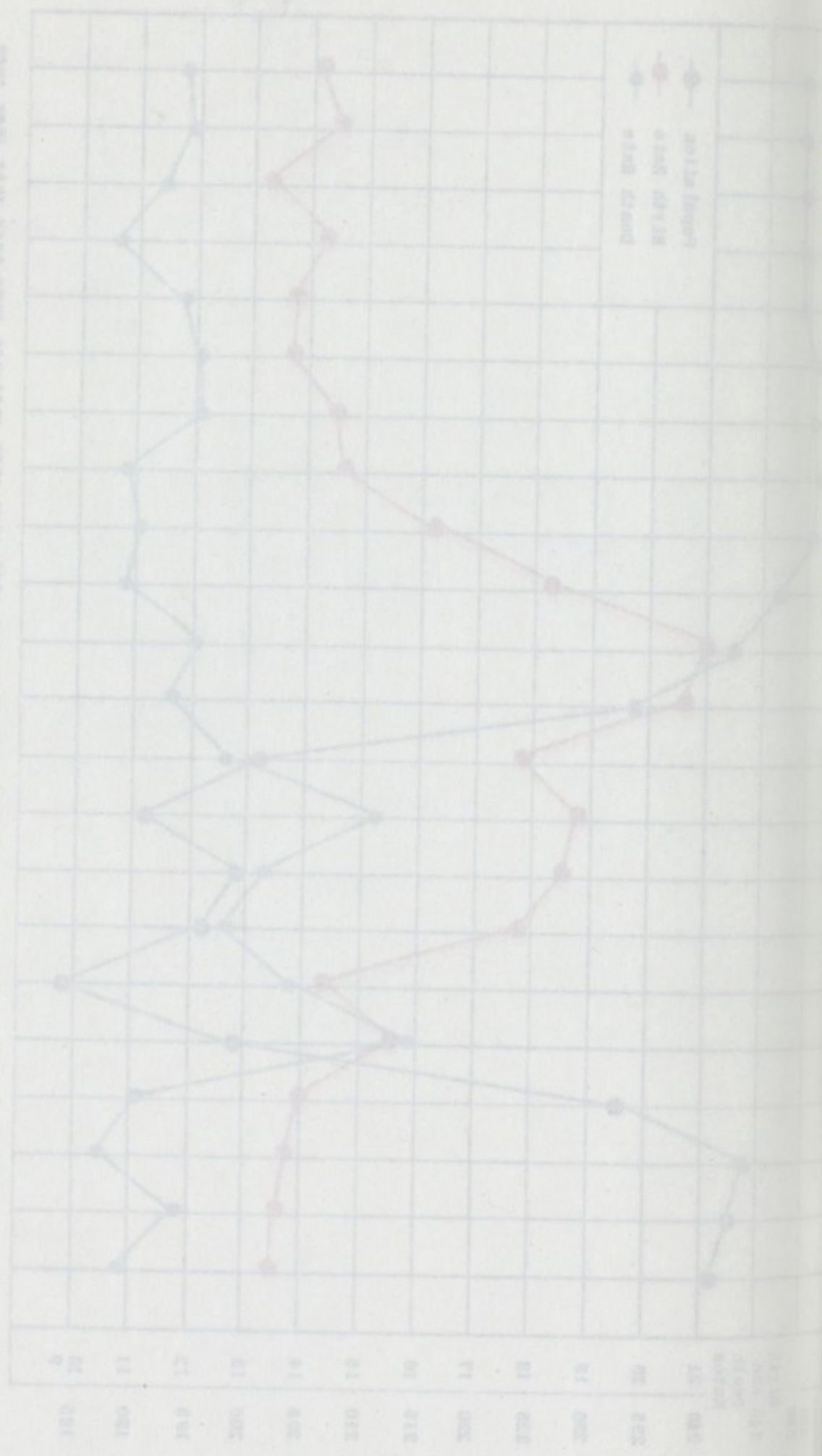
## VITAL STATISTICS - 1935-1957





VITAL STATISTICS - 1935-1957

1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957



## 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	37	6	13	11	57	391	397	549	1,461
	F	26	3	6	3	40	237	346	830	1,491
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	M	-	-	-	-	1	8	5	3	17
	F	-	-	1	-	3	2	2	4	12
Tuberculosis (other forms)	M	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
	F	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Syphilitic Diseases ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	8
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Diphtheria ... ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ... ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections ...	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	M	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weasles ... ..	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Infective and Parasitic diseases ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Infective and Para- sitic diseases (including Tuberculosis) ... ..		2	2	2	2	4	15	11	11	49
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	9	31
	F	-	-	-	-	-	9	13	12	34
" " " lung, bronchus	M	-	-	-	-	5	55	43	16	119
	F	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	4	26
" " " breast ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	4	21	12	13	50
" " " uterus ...	F	-	-	-	-	2	5	9	7	23
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ... ..	M	-	1	3	1	9	50	39	56	159
	F	-	-	-	-	4	49	39	48	140
Leukaemia; aleukaemia ...	M	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3
	F	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	-	6
Total all forms of Cancer		-	1	4	2	24	217	177	166	591
Diabetes ... ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
	F	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	2	11
Vascular lesions of Nervous System ... ..	M	-	-	2	-	3	20	51	91	167
	F	-	-	-	-	3	19	70	181	273
a) Coronary disease, angina ...	M	-	-	-	-	13	94	80	66	253
	F	-	-	-	-	-	23	48	72	143
b) Hypertension, with heart disease ... ..	M	-	-	-	-	1	5	12	12	30
	F	-	-	-	-	1	5	7	33	46
c) Other heart diseases ...	M	-	-	-	-	2	25	36	116	179
	F	-	-	-	-	4	24	45	231	304
d) Other circulatory diseases	M	-	-	-	-	1	14	9	27	51
	F	-	-	-	-	2	3	17	61	83
Total heart and circulatory diseases ... ..		-	-	-	-	24	193	254	618	1,089

continued on next page



TABLE 2. DEATHS BY CAUSE, SEX AND AGE

	Sex	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	Total
Influenza ... ..	M	1	-	3	-	1	4	7	4	20
	F	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	7	13
Pneumonia ... ..	M	7	1	-	-	-	11	16	27	62
	F	2	1	-	-	1	5	8	34	51
Bronchitis ... ..	M	2	-	-	-	1	42	53	45	143
	F	-	-	-	-	-	7	16	31	54
Other diseases of respira- tory system ... ..	M	1	-	-	1	-	4	5	1	12
	F	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	2	10
Total diseases of respira- tory system - including influenza and excluding tuberculosis ... ..		13	2	3	2	7	78	109	151	365
Ulcer of stomach and duo- denum ... ..	M	-	-	-	-	1	6	3	10	20
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	9
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ... ..	M	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
	F	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	5
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	M	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	2	6
	F	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	3	11
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	14
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ... ..	F	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Congenital malformations	M	6	2	-	-	2	3	-	-	13
	F	9	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	11
Other defined and ill- defined diseases ...	M	18	-	1	1	2	20	9	42	93
	F	14	-	2	-	2	19	28	65	120
Motor vehicle accidents ...	M	-	-	2	2	3	-	3	3	11
	F	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	5
All other accidents ...	M	-	1	2	1	3	4	5	3	14
	F	-	1	1	-	-	3	2	9	16
Suicide ... ..	M	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	1	15
	F	-	-	-	-	3	10	3	1	17
Homicide and operations of war ... ..	M	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - accidents, suicide and violence ... ..		-	2	5	5	16	24	15	19	66
TOTALS		63	9	19	14	97	628	743	1,379	2,952

## CANCER

Deaths from Cancer occurred at the following Ages: -

Age Period	Male	Female	Total
Under 25 years	5	2	7
25 and under 35 years	3	1	4
35 and under 45 years	12	9	21
45 and under 65 years	120	102	222
65 years and over	172	165	337
	312	279	591

## Sites of Fatal Cancer

Site	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of Total
Skin ... ..	3	4	7	1.184
Oesophagus ... ..	10	4	14	2.369
Stomach ... ..	31	34	65	10.998
Liver ... ..	1	3	4	0.677
Bowel ... ..	24	48	72	12.183
Rectum ... ..	8	12	20	3.384
Bladder ... ..	17	3	20	3.384
Prostate ... ..	20	-	20	6.410
Larynx and Pharynx ...	10	2	12	2.030
Uterus ... ..	-	23	23	8.244
Breast ... ..	-	50	50	17.921
Ovary ... ..	-	17	17	6.093
Pancreas ... ..	12	10	22	3.723
Gall Bladder and Duct	4	3	7	1.184
Tongue and Mouth ...	1	1	2	0.338
Bones ... ..	2	-	2	0.338
Lungs and Bronchus ...	119	26	145	24.535
Kidney ... ..	3	2	5	0.846
Brain and Nervous System	14	8	22	3.723
Thyroid Gland ... ..	1	3	4	0.677
Lymphatic Glands and Connective Tissue	5	3	8	1.354
Haematopoietic Tissues	2	3	5	0.846
Tonsil ... ..	-	1	1	0.169
Hodgkin's Disease ...	5	-	5	0.846
Leukaemia ... ..	3	6	9	1.523
Genital Organs ... ..	2	3	5	0.846
Adrenal Gland ... ..	1	-	1	0.169
Undefined ... ..	14	10	24	4.060
	312	279	591	



# 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- latory Diseases	Death Rate from Cancer	Natural Increase of births over deaths
Upper Norwood ...	17460	195	196	11.2	11.2	15	-	-	1.09	0.11	-	4.41	2.00	- 1
Norbury ...	16280	138	156	8.5	9.6	7	-	-	0.74	0.25	-	3.81	1.66	- 18
West Thornton ...	15826	248	136	15.7	8.6	24	-	-	0.88	0.06	-	3.29	2.09	+ 112
Bensham Manor ...	17238	209	215	12.1	12.5	19	-	-	0.93	0.06	-	3.65	2.55	- 6
Thornton Heath ...	16048	209	162	13.0	10.1	24	-	-	1.25	0.06	0.06	3.74	1.80	+ 47
South Norwood ...	16240	262	160	16.1	9.9	19	-	-	1.11	0.18	0.06	3.69	1.97	+ 102
Woodside ...	14680	194	154	13.2	10.5	15	-	-	1.57	0.14	-	3.00	2.11	+ 40
East ...	16892	147	179	8.7	10.6	7	-	-	0.53	0.12	-	4.20	2.43	- 32
Shirley ...	12846	136	94	10.6	7.3	22	-	-	0.70	-	-	3.81	1.79	+ 42
Addiscombe ...	15856	227	187	14.3	11.8	13	-	-	1.51	0.19	-	3.97	2.96	+ 40
Whitehorse Manor...	13516	231	157	17.9	11.6	30	-	-	1.92	0.22	-	3.48	2.74	+ 74
Broad Green ...	13640	250	129	18.3	9.5	16	-	-	1.25	0.07	-	2.86	2.57	+ 121
Central ...	11048	164	132	14.8	11.9	18	-	-	1.00	0.18	-	4.71	2.72	+ 32
Waddon ...	15461	177	145	11.5	9.4	11	-	-	1.42	0.06	0.06	4.07	2.13	+ 32
South ...	16717	217	244	13.0	14.6	14	-	-	1.26	0.06	-	5.08	2.39	- 27
Addington ...	19752	506	75	25.6	3.8	20	0.05	0.10	0.20	-	0.05	1.11	0.91	+ 431
The Borough ...	249500	3510	2952	14.1	11.8	18	0.00	0.00	1.30	0.16	0.02	4.15	2.37	+ 989

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

**MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY  
FOR THE YEARS 1937-1957**

Year	Births (Live and Still)	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
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
1957 ...	3,510	3	0.84	18



### 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	...	...	...	10
Atelectasis	...	...	...	3
Haemorrhagic Disease of Newborn	...	...	...	1
				- 14

(3) Prematurity	...	...	...	...	20
					- 20

(4) Post-Natal Causes	...	...	...	...	2
					- 2

Total 39

	Percentage Deaths under 1 year per Total Infantile Deaths		Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births Deaths	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
Premature Births ...	31.3	31.7	5.83	5.70
Respiratory Diseases	23.9	17.5	4.44	3.13
Infectious Diseases	1.5	Ø 3.2	0.28	0.57
Atelectasis, Debility and Marasmus ...	3.0	4.8	0.56	0.85
Diseases of Digestion	6.0	* 3.2	1.11	0.57
Injury at Birth and Congenital ...	23.9	28.6	4.44	5.13

Ø This death was due to meningo-encephalitis

\* These from Gastro enteritis

### Perinatal Deaths

Stillbirths - 72 } Perinatal rate - 30 per 1,000  
Deaths in first week - 35 } total (live and still) births

### Causes of Death in first week

Prematurity - 20  
Congenital conditions - 9  
Atelectasis - 3 } Prematurity was a contributory  
Cerebral haemorrhage - 3 } cause in 3 cases  
35

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	Total Under 1 month	1-2 mths.	2-3 mths.	3-4 mths.	4-5 mths.	5-6 mths.	6-7 mths.	7-8 mths.	8-9 mths.	9-10 mths.	10-11 mths.	11/12 mths.	TOTAL
All Causes ... ..	26	5	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	2	39	9	1	2	2	-	2	2	3	-	-	3	63
Meningo-Encephalitis ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Chicken Pox ... ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Measles ... ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Whooping Cough ... ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Diphtheria and Croup ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Tuberculous Diseases	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Convulsions ... ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Laryngitis ... ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bronchitis ... ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	1	9
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Gastritis ... ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Syphilis ... ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rickets ... ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Congenital Malformations ...	4	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	10	3	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	15
Premature Birth ... ..	17	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
Atrophy, Atelectasis, Debility and Marasmus ...	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Injury at Birth ... ..	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn ... ..	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Other Causes ... ..	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	6
TOTALS	26	5	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	2	39	9	1	2	2	-	2	2	3	-	-	3	63



## 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 ... ..	1,119
2. The number of spontaneous deliveries ... ..	1,113
3. The number of forceps deliveries ... ..	6
4. The number of still births ... ..	1
5. The number of neo-natal deaths ... .. 1 died 1 hour: 1 died 3 days.	2
6. The number of premature live born infants ... .. (1) 34 weeks - 5 lbs. 8 ozs. Transferred to Hospital. (2) Emergency. Approx. 3 lbs. 8 ozs. 3½ weeks. Transferred to Hospital. (3) 38 weeks - 3 lbs. 8 ozs. Discharge Weight 3 lbs. 12 ozs. Home. (4) 32 weeks - 4 lbs. 4 ozs. Transferred to Hospital. (5) 36 weeks - ) (twins) 1 - 4 lbs. 8 ozs.; 1 - 5 lbs. Discharge (6) 36 weeks - ) weight 4 lbs. 10½ ozs.; 4 lbs. 15 ozs. (7) 36 weeks - 5 lbs. Transferred to Hospital.	7
7. The number of patients who received Trilene ... ..	20
8. The number of patients who received Gas-Air Analgesia ... ..	1,032
9. The number of cases of P.P.H. ... .. Home 11; Transferred to Hospital 15	26
10. The number of cases of manual removal of placenta at home	Nil
11. The number of patients who received blood transfusion at home	6
12. The number of cases to which Flying Squad was called ... ..	7
13. The number of cases of toxæmia of pregnancy treated at home	5
14. The number of cases of prolonged labour (over 24 hours) ... ..	22
15. The number of breech deliveries ... ..	4
16. The number of twins delivered ... ..	2 sets
17. The number of triplets ... ..	Nil
18. The number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia ... .. ( Genital Nil ) ( Extra-Genital 20 )	20
19. The number of congenital malformations ... .. ( Hare Lip; Cleft Palate 1 ) ( Talipes 1 ) ( Mongol 1 ) ( Heart (Died 3 days) 1 ) ( Heart (Died 1 hour) 1 )	5
20. Patients given Pethedine ... ..	610
21. Patients sent to Hospital: ... .. ( Ante-natal 254 ) ( During Labour 58 ) ( After Labour 29 )	341
22. Patients sent home for nursing: ... .. ( Home booked 265 ) ( Hospital booked 76 )	341

Midwife	Mileage	Deliveries	Mid-wifery		Maternity		Gas and Air	Ante-Natal Visits		Post-Natal Visits		Bookings	Office Bookings	Home Visits
			Normal	Abnormal	Normal	Abnormal		Midwives	Pupils	Midwives	Pupils			
1.	2281	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	23	-	-	-	1
2.	Bicycle	69	38	1	26	4	61	371	363	916	1020	91	101	33
3.	3769	63	53	5	4	1	59	657	62	1035	222	82	86	5
4.	Bicycle	42	34	-	6	2	35	289	-	632	-	51	52	33
5.	2645	74	72	2	-	-	69	190	131	942	965	83	93	-
6.	4147	71	52	-	19	-	65	531	378	929	1089	131	123	85
7.	3202	45	28	2	11	4	45	796	-	1012	-	47	46	28
8.	4439	103	95	-	6	2	96	377	380	1188	1122	134	147	73
9.	2507	67	56	1	8	2	61	432	226	1097	1032	110	123	67
10.	1179	63	46	2	14	1	59	411	-	790	-	68	74	20
11.	3135	47	32	1	14	-	46	432	-	953	-	55	61	15
12.	4902	85	76	-	8	1	79	529	419	975	1050	126	142	49
13.	2063	59	57	2	-	-	54	320	-	893	-	54	56	3
14.	2628	28	22	2	2	2	28	445	-	519	-	46	64	20
15.	5437	73	58	3	11	1	64	624	339	1117	1086	133	168	57
16.	3993	69	62	3	3	1	63	734	345	1225	980	81	96	3
17.	4268	74	66	4	4	-	69	517	411	935	1216	136	142	54
18.	3551	87	75	1	11	-	79	549	356	1047	1058	107	105	51
Totals	54146	1119	922	29	147	21	1032	8207	3410	16228	10840	1535	1679	597

\* 1 - Deputy Superintendent: 10 - Sick leave 6 weeks: 14 - Sick leave 4 months.

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 1164 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 ... ..	22
-----------------	---	---------------------	----

29

FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING LABOUR

Breech ... ..	5	Post-partum haemorrhage	12
Malpresentation ...	2	Adherent and Retained Placenta ... ..	6
Premature Labour ...	5	Torn Perineum ... ..	122
Delayed Labour ... ..	21	Other Causes ... ..	13
Ante-partum haemorrhage	14		

200

FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING PUERPERIUM

Pyrexia ... ..	23	Pain in Breasts ... ..	13
Pain in Legs ... ..	6	Other Causes ... ..	50

92

FOR COMPLICATIONS IN REGARD TO THE BABY

Inflammation of Eyes	25	Still Birth ... ..	1
Other Causes ... ..	48		

74

395

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

Illness of Mother ... ..	72
Defects of lactation ... ..	435
Other Causes ... ..	49
<i>Total</i> ... ..	<u>556</u>

## CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

(1) Number of live premature babies notified during 1957 who were born -

(i) at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
(ii) in private nursing homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(iii) in hospital *	...	...	...	...	...	...	135

(2) The number of those born at home -

who were nursed entirely at home	...	...	...	...	...	33
who were transferred to hospital on or before the 28th day	...	...	...	...	...	7
who died during the first 24 hours	...	...	...	...	...	-
who survived at the end of one month	...	...	...	...	...	40

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

who died during the first 24 hours	...	...	...	...	...	-
who survived at the end of one month	...	...	...	...	...	4

(4) Number of those born in hospital -

who died during the first 24 hours	...	...	...	...	...	15
who survived at the end of one month	...	...	...	...	...	114

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

(i) at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(ii) in private nursing homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
(iii) in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	33

\* The group under this heading will include cases which may be born in one hospital and transferred to another.



THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS - MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Visits	Miss Bird	Miss Blackmore	Miss Bleet	Mrs. Brand	Miss Devaney	Miss Early	Miss Edwards	Miss Eldridge	Miss Evans	Miss Francis	Miss Hall	Mrs. Hastings	Miss Haskins	Miss Hodgson	Mrs. Laid	Miss Llewellyn	Miss McDaniel	Mrs. Mayo	Miss Morton	Miss Partridge	Miss Phillips	Miss Pickering	Miss Poupard	Miss M. Saunders	Mrs. Stevens	Miss Thelton	Miss Thompson	Miss Vince	Mrs. Welbren	Mrs. Wilson	Miss Wybren	Total 1937	Total 1936
Infants under 1 year -																																	
First Visits ...	71	161	118	110	153	87	72	213	128	115	124	66	209	120	37	141	94	118	123	129	273	142	169	106	151	117	79	104	27	99	-	3656	3849
Re-visits ...	382	572	468	402	511	655	190	644	595	589	471	416	526	726	103	553	236	634	389	333	559	279	507	304	530	505	528	890	101	611	510	14719	14441
Children 1 - 2 years -																																	
First Visits ...	5	-	3	-	15	-	4	13	1	-	42	9	18	-	3	4	6	5	4	3	31	-	3	3	41	1	4	3	2	5	-	228	226
Re-visits ...	318	472	239	182	522	584	125	359	403	364	181	392	253	425	13	340	212	614	234	278	337	323	378	131	402	154	306	841	31	385	316	10114	9320
Children 2 - 5 years -																																	
First Visits ...	-	1	3	-	14	-	-	17	-	-	64	6	54	-	-	5	5	11	7	5	6	-	4	6	95	-	2	-	1	14	23	343	211
Re-visits ...	314	832	557	558	654	543	101	743	490	825	196	431	653	326	23	449	201	816	441	657	357	561	500	342	385	300	359	891	50	643	689	14826	12782
Expectant Mothers -																																	
First Visits ...	1	114	14	4	1	15	3	13	17	23	15	13	60	3	3	55	3	6	15	32	36	2	43	7	15	20	26	6	2	41	49	657	667
Re-visits ...	-	32	1	-	1	12	-	-	-	26	37	8	9	-	5	37	4	23	4	21	65	46	44	4	23	7	31	17	2	5	6	470	312
Still Births ...	1	6	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	21	11
Deaths under 1 year ...	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	19	17
Miscellaneous Visits ...	7	75	21	20	82	27	1	13	6	45	85	34	60	15	15	25	60	59	21	49	63	18	185	37	12	149	42	2	4	22	35	1289	3041
Ineffective Visits ...	309	109	277	142	289	754	113	90	269	131	462	195	399	491	115	236	155	191	44	129	218	686	246	251	662	108	318	170	83	188	174	8014	8523
TOTALS, 1937 ...	1408	2375	1732	1419	2252	2680	612	2105	1918	2119	1677	1571	2241	2108	317	1849	977	2477	1293	1638	1945	2058	2082	1194	2317	1363	1695	2924	303	1915	1802	54356	-
TOTALS, 1936 ...	1638	3132	2170	-	2339	2057	1083	1690	1945	366	-	1337	2000	1161	1222	2153	-	2516	1756	1464	961	1988	2260	-	2255	1305	2091	2928	782	2096	2080	-	83401*

\* Including Health Visitors who left in 1936.

Number of families or households visited during the year ... 9,499.

# ATTENDANCES AT INFANT CENTRES - 1957

	All Saints, Monday, P.M.	Denham Manor, Monday, A.M.	Denham Manor, Monday, P.M.	Doston Road, Thursday, P.M.	Eritham Road, Wednesday, P.M.	East Croydon, Tuesday, A.M.	East Croydon, Friday, P.M.	Fairchildes, Friday, P.M.	Falconwood, Wednesday, P.M. (alt.)	*Good Shepherd, Saturday, A.M.	Monks Hill, Tuesday, P.M.	Monks Orchard, Monday, P.M.	Municipal, Thursday, A.M.	Municipal, Thursday, P.M.	New Addington, Wednesday, A.M.	New Addington, Wednesday, P.M.	Norbury, Wednesday, A.M.	Norbury, Wednesday, P.M.	St. Alban's, Wednesday, P.M.	St. Alban's, Friday, P.M.	St. Andrew's, Monday, P.M.	St. Jude's, Tuesday, A.M.	St. Jude's, Tuesday, P.M.	St. Oswald's, Thursday, A.M.	St. Oswald's, Thursday, P.M.	Seahurst, Monday, P.M.	Shirley, Thursday, P.M.	South Croydon, Thursday, P.M.	South Norwood, Tuesday, P.M.	South Norwood, Friday, P.M.	Upper Norwood, Wednesday, P.M.	Waddon, Wednesday, P.M.	Woodside, Friday, A.M.	Woodside, Friday, P.M.	Total, 1957	Total, 1956	
New Cases under 1 year ...	68	84	110	137	124	134	134	47	30	58	68	42	86	147	95	139	72	99	76	39	90	71	112	46	84	75	59	131	132	155	174	56	44	75	3063	3204	
No. of Re-attendances ...	1186	1461	1806	1741	2116	2159	2117	549	693	426	689	612	1611	2225	1581	1633	1639	1843	1298	852	1307	1382	1790	865	1420	1435	744	1563	1555	1882	1743	843	781	1105	46632	48726	
New cases over 1 year ...	7	23	19	9	17	11	15	4	8	12	13	6	18	9	37	36	13	15	22	3	16	5	13	9	17	16	12	15	14	16	34	3	4	2	493	497	
No. of Re-attendances ...	503	677	1136	691	530	908	1123	397	512	158	494	322	246	464	1104	965	957	1176	655	518	678	694	830	678	894	519	510	771	575	540	749	550	362	625	22710	22160	
Attendances of Children 0-5	1764	2445	3071	2578	2787	3212	3389	997	1241	654	1264	982	1958	2845	2817	2773	2681	3133	2051	1412	2091	2152	2745	1598	2415	2045	1325	2480	2276	2593	2700	1452	1171	1807	72904	74527	
Consultations with Doctor	275	995	1090	810	914	931	912	385	441	218	229	305	800	907	1042	850	701	776	638	246	710	646	704	462	767	748	244	671	701	668	664	394	396	531	21771	22253	
No. of Sessions ...	49	49	49	50	51	53	51	51	24	38	53	49	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	49	53	52	51	51	48	49	51	53	51	51	51	51	51	1687	1684	
EXPECTANT MOTHERS																																					
No. of new cases ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8
No. of Re-attendances ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Total attendances of Expectant Mothers ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11
Total Attendances ...	1764	2445	3071	2578	2787	3212	3389	997	1241	654	1264	982	1958	2845	2817	2773	2681	3133	2051	1412	2091	2152	2745	1600	2420	2045	1325	2480	2276	2593	2700	1452	1171	1807	72911	74538	
Average per Session 1957	36.0	49.9	62.7	51.6	54.6	60.8	66.5	19.5	51.7	17.2	23.8	20.0	38.4	55.8	55.2	54.4	52.6	61.4	40.2	27.7	42.7	40.6	52.8	31.4	47.5	42.6	27.0	48.6	42.9	50.8	52.9	28.5	23.0	35.4	43.2	-	
Average per Session 1956	34.2	43.2	56.9	55.8	51.1	53.4	65.0	26.2	46.8	-	25.3	24.2	39.7	39.7	62.3	64.7	50.1	57.5	51.6	38.2	43.6	41.9	52.4	31.1	45.0	38.0	34.8	36.1	51.7	49.5	56.7	31.0	26.5	42.2	-	44.3	

\* Opened in April, 1957



## HOME NURSING

*Staff at 31.12.57*

Superintendent  
 Deputy Superintendent  
 2 Assistant Superintendents  
 35 whole time Nurses (including 3 males)  
 4 S.R.N.'s (including 1 male)  
 1 S.E.A.N. Nurse  
 1 S.R.N. part-time

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

Patients remaining on books from 1956	...	...	988
New patients	...	...	5,614
<i>Total</i>			<u>6,602</u>

*New Patients:-*

Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,579
Surgical	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,928
Gynaecological	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Obstetric	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
<i>Total</i>							<u>5,614</u>

*Specially classified*

	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Tuberculosis	315	3,747
Pneumonia	274	1,932
Maternity Complications	61	362
Infectious Diseases (including influenza)	106	761
Children under five years	280	1,410

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

Convalescent	...	...	...	...	...	3,362
Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	712
Died	...	...	...	...	...	518
Removed for other causes	...	...	...	...	...	1,005
Still on books	...	...	...	...	...	1,005
<i>Total</i>						<u>6,602</u>

*Total visits*

January	...	...	...	...	13,735
February	...	...	...	...	12,411
March	...	...	...	...	12,780
April	...	...	...	...	12,793
May	...	...	...	...	13,049
June	...	...	...	...	12,190
July	...	...	...	...	12,332
August	...	...	...	...	12,696
September	...	...	...	...	11,862
October	...	...	...	...	13,332
November	...	...	...	...	12,152
December	...	...	...	...	13,494
<i>Total</i>					<u>152,826</u>

**M. AND C.W. PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC**

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

Complaint	No. of Cases		Total
	M	F	
Bow Legs	4	2	6
Knock Knees and Flat Feet	10	14	24
Valgus Ankles	4	4	8
Chest Conditions:			
Post T.A. and Asthma	5	2	7
Kyphosis	3	2	5
Torticollis	2	2	4
Pigeon-toes	7	4	11
	35	30	65

Total attendances: 1,635



# LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

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

Bed Pans ... ..	249
Bed Rests ... ..	163
Mackintosh Sheets ... ..	246
Feeding Cups ... ..	14
Wheel Chairs ... ..	30
Commodes ... ..	55
Crutches, pairs ... ..	2
Air Cushions ... ..	234
Bed Cradles ... ..	20
Urinals ... ..	96
Air Beds ... ..	29
Dunlopillo Mattresses ... ..	7
Dunlopillo Cushion ... ..	1
Bed Pulley ... ..	5
Bed Tables ... ..	10
Draw Sheets ... ..	82
Walking Aid ... ..	4
Sputum Mugs ... ..	2
Enuresis Machines ... ..	23
Ryles Tube ... ..	Nil
Fracture Boards ... ..	4
Bedsteads ... ..	3
Steam kettles ... ..	1

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...
Maternity Complications	...	...	...	...
Infectious Diseases (including influenza)	...	...	...	...
Children under five years	...	...	...	...
Deaths:-	...	...	...	...
Termination of Pregnancy	...	...	...	...
Coronary Disease	...	...	...	...
Hospital ... ..	...	...	...	...
Died ... ..	...	...	...	...
Removed for other causes ... ..	...	...	...	...
Still on books ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...

## HOME HELP SERVICE

Staff at 31.12.57.

Supervisor
2 Assistant Supervisors
1 Clerk Assistant
1 Clerk
15 Whole Time Home Helps
161 Part Time Home Helps
1 Night Attendant

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

Patients remaining on books from 1956	...	...	...	986
New Applicants	...	...	...	1,230
Patients carried forward to 1958	...	...	...	1,032

New Applicants

(a) Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	393
(b) Sickness	...	...	...	...	...	837
(c) For Night Service	...	...	...	...	...	8

Classification of Cases Attended

(a) Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	277
(b) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	26
(c) Chronic Sick including Old Age	...	...	...	...	...	1,658
(d) Others including Acute Sick	...	...	...	...	...	391

Number of Hours Service Given ... .. 200,573

Average Duration of Service Given

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

Amount Recovered for Service ... .. £4,016. 15. 2.

Rate of Remuneration of Home Helps at 31.12.57.

3/3½d. per hour	-	Home Helps
3/1½d. "	-	Sick Room Helpers
3/1½d. "	-	Washing Service
3/9½d. "	-	Problem Family Helps
£8.4.9. per week	-	Family Helps
10/- "	-	Disinfestation



# PROBLEM ETC. FAMILIES

## SUMMARY OF THE WORK CARRIED OUT DURING 1957 BY THE HEALTH VISITOR SECONDED TO ASSIST FAMILIES IN RECEIVING HOMES, AND TO PREVENT THEIR NEED FOR ADMISSION

Rehoused in private accommodation ... ..	25*
Rehoused in Council accommodation ... ..	41

(\* Of these 12 accommodated outside the Borough)

### Visits paid:-

Family	Departments	Agents and Contacts
530	178	151

Families without permanent housing at close of year: - 33.

### Visits paid:-

Family	Departments	Agents and Contacts
696	148	102

Potential Homeless Families - not admitted to Receiving Homes - 36.

### Visits paid:-

Family	Departments	Agents and Contacts
250	43	41

Visits re - employment ... ..	35
Families assisted with furniture ... ..	32
Families referred by Members of the Council ...	7
Families referred by the Housing Department owing to risk of eviction ... ..	9
Families making direct contact ... ..	24

## DENTAL TREATMENT - M. AND C.W.

	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Total	Young Children
New Cases Examined ...	348	32	380	372
Re-treated ...	75	21	96	106
Total	423	53	476	478

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Young Children
Attendances ...	1,452	1,104
Fillings ...	403	406
Extractions ...	580	653
Gas Cases ...	154	246
Local Anaesthesia ...	137	19
Scaling and Gum Treatment ...	207	-
Dressings ...	319	439
Denture Dressings ...	242	-
Silver Nitrate ...	-	273
Treatment Completed ...	321	335

Number of Sessions (treatment) 395

Dentures Fitted ... 61

Dentures Repaired ... 13

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	452	-	South Croydon	-	3
Municipal	-	-	St. Alban's	-	2
Midwives	10	-	Woodside	-	2
Post Natal	1	-	Norbury	-	7
Welfare etc. Centres:			Addington	-	27
Municipal	-	2	St. Andrew's	-	1
East Croydon	-	4	Waddon	-	1
Upper Norwood	-	-	Boston Road	-	-
Holy Trinity	-	-	St. Jude's	1	10
St. Oswald's	-	3	St. John's	-	-
Bensham Manor	-	-	(Shirley)	-	2
Fairchildes	-	1	Monks Hill	-	-
Good Shepherd	-	2	Crossfield Nursery	-	-
Falconwood	-	1	Referred by		
West Croydon	-	1	Dental Officers:		412
South Norwood	-	-			

Mothers: 464

Young Children: 481

Total: 945



## AMBULANCE SERVICE

## Classification of Journeys, Patients and Mileage.

	* Patients		Journeys		Mileage	
Health Service						
Removals ...	71,293	(72,240)	44,299	(44,309)	337,564	(345,809)
Spastics (Bramley Hill) ...	4,634	(4,232)	579	(731)	10,681	(12,060)
Mental Defectives (Occupational Centre) ...	23,879	(23,984)	796	(812)	22,605	(23,249)
St. Margaret's (Spastic Children)	445	(487)	355	(365)	3,759	(3,096)
Accidents ...	3,602	(3,620)	3,445	(3,464)	19,393	(18,264)
Abortive ...			184	(249)	930	(1,094)
Gas and Air Analgesia ...			562	(626)	4,481	(5,063)
Vehicles to Repair Depots, Testing etc.			312	(256)	2,864	(2,378)
Service Requirements (Oxygen, visiting Sub-stns, parks etc.)			295	(290)	2,877	(2,799)
	103,853	(104,563)	50,827	(51,102)	405,154	(413,812)
Civil Defence			158	(183)	1,686	(1,876)
	103,853	(104,563)	50,985	(51,290)	406,840	(415,688)

Note:- 1956 Figures are in brackets.

\* These figures do not represent individual cases.

## Classification of Accident Calls

Home Accidents ...	(Children)	...	...	...	329
	(Adults)	...	...	...	310
Miscellaneous Accidents	(Children)	...	...	...	85
	(Adults)	...	...	...	117
Recreational Accidents	(Children)	...	...	...	55
	(Adults)	...	...	...	68
School Accidents ...	...	...	...	...	232
Street Accidents ...	(Children)	...	...	...	172
	(Adults)	...	...	...	780
Work Accidents ...	...	...	...	...	259
Home Illness ...	(Children)	...	...	...	38
	(Adults)	...	...	...	179
Street Illness ...	(Children)	...	...	...	5
	(Adults)	...	...	...	641

*Classification of Accident Calls (continued)*

Work Illness ... ..	62
Attempted Suicide ... ..	37
Suicide ... ..	15
Common Assault ... ..	61
	<u>3,445</u>

**Comparison of Patients, Journeys and Mileage since 1953.**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
1953	87,790	35,183	412,178
1954	95,254	43,358	421,684
1955	100,827	50,491	440,311
1956	104,563	51,102	413,812
1957	103,853	50,811	405,013



COMMUNICABLE DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1957

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 ...	133	-	26	102	3	2	-	-	5	4	8	5	11	18	13	7	13	3	4	2	4	7	19	10	70	63
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ...	27	-	-	-	2	3	14	8	1	1	1	5	5	1	-	6	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	1	13	14
Meningococcal Infection ...	4	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Enteric and Paratyphoid ...	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Smallpox ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cholera ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	78	-	-	-	43	35	-	-	-	1	53	-	-	1	3	1	-	2	16	-	-	1	-	-	-	78
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	36	-	7	18	3	8	-	-	7	4	2	2	-	5	3	1	1	2	1	-	2	3	3	-	27	9
Dysentery ...	139	4	25	72	7	28	2	1	-	-	4	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	10	-	-	113	6	72	67
Malaria ...	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	90	4	5	12	10	8	33	18	5	6	6	2	9	4	1	11	6	6	3	1	12	10	1	7	48	42
Food Poisoning ...	74	1	7	20	9	22	10	5	4	1	4	3	12	4	5	9	5	6	2	3	10	1	3	2	34	40
Acute Encephalitis	4	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	3	1
Measles ...	3904	116	1787	1969	15	15	2	-	248	228	236	225	276	248	127	116	191	207	241	126	242	208	831	154	1913	1991
Whooping Cough ...	469	48	202	213	2	4	-	-	20	16	18	11	14	31	16	81	27	17	19	6	22	17	128	26	240	229
	4970	179	2059	2409	98	129	63	33	291	261	337	258	328	314	169	234	245	243	293	149	293	247	1098	210	2427	2543

The tuberculosis notifications are shown in the section relating to that disease.

## MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES 1957

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	15	15	9	18	8	9	11	9	7	9	21	16	147
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	2	-	-	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	-	15
Scarlet Fever ...	10	14	15	9	12	8	11	4	6	8	18	18	133
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ...	7	2	4	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	27
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	4
Enteric and Paratyphoid ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3
Smallpox ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cholera ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	2	11	5	9	6	5	5	6	11	15	2	78
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	6
Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis	1	-	-	1	-	3	6	6	11	4	2	2	36
Dysentery ...	2	1	5	7	10	104	4	3	-	-	2	1	139
Malaria ...	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ac. Pri. and Act. Inf. Pneumonia ...	4	7	4	4	3	-	2	1	2	32	10	21	90
Food Poisoning ...	4	9	8	1	6	2	5	13	12	7	3	4	74
Acute Encephalitis	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Measles ...	654	819	1371	610	241	118	57	23	10	-	1	-	3904
Whooping Cough ...	69	68	75	38	43	31	37	38	35	15	7	13	469
													5132



### IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

A total of 2,111 children were immunised against whooping cough, comprising 2,054 under school age and 57 school children.

314 children were given reinforcing injections.

### IMMUNISATION AGAINST TETANUS

A total of 1,137 children were immunised against Tetanus, comprising 1,109 under school age and 28 school children.

### VACCINATION AGAINST SMALL-POX

A total of 2,638 persons were vaccinated against Small-pox.

	Under 1 year of age	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	Total
Successful Vaccinations	1,820	199	112	143	52	2,326
" Re-vaccinations	-	-	4	41	159	204
Insusceptible to Vaccination ...	69	16	8	7	8	108
						2,638

### DIPHTHERIA

#### IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of children at 31st December, 1957, who had completed a course of Immunisation *at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1943)*.

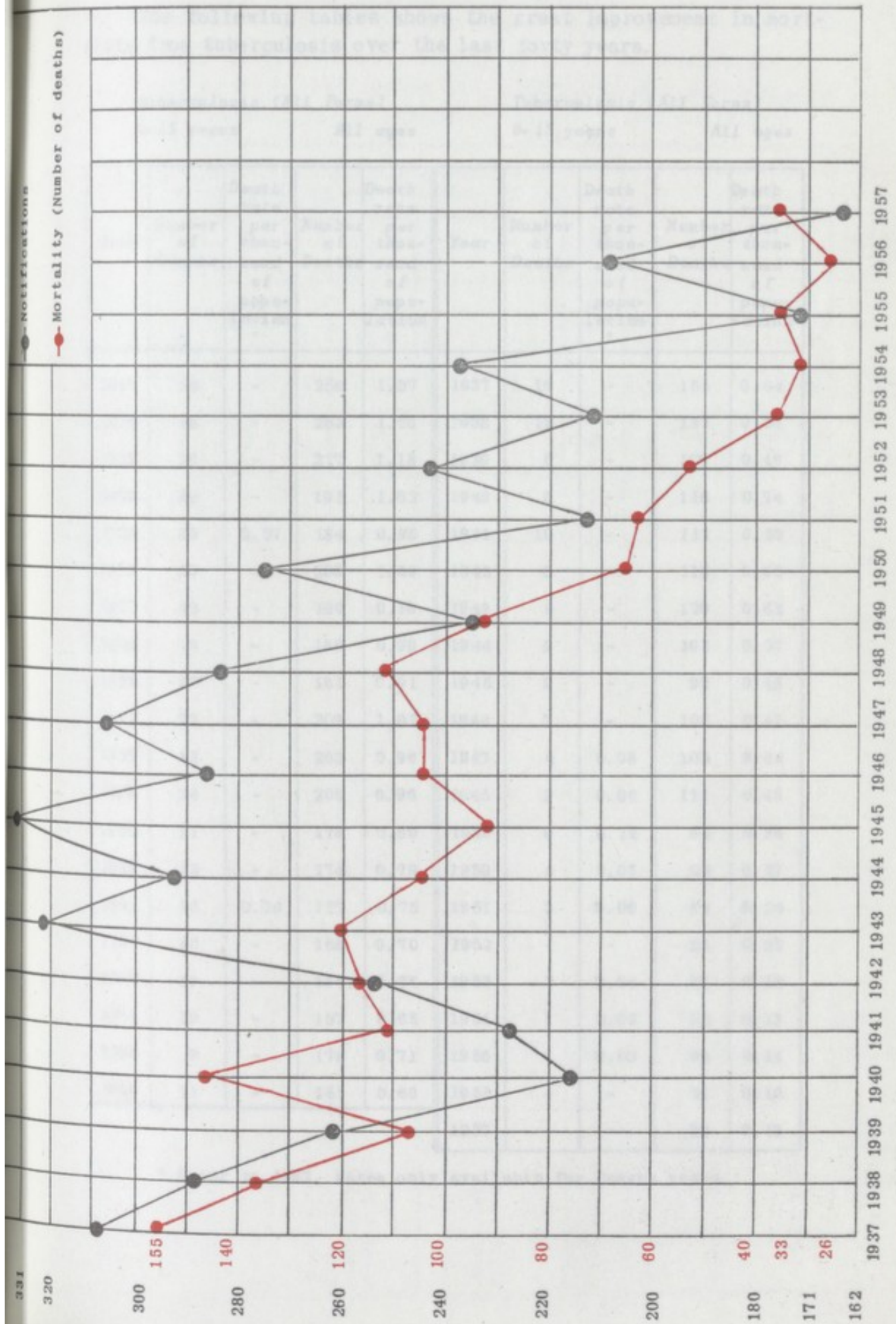
Age at 31.12.57 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1957	1 - 4 1953-1956	5 - 9 1948- 1952	10 - 14 1943-1947	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of in- jections	1,820	8,616	6,899	1,837	19,172
A. 1953 - 1957					
B. 1952 or earlier	-	-	7,367	13,054	20,421
C. Estimated mid- year child population	3,370	13,430	37,600		54,400
Immunity Index 100 A/C	54.01	64.15	23.23		35.24

### VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

6,014 children were given this protection.

## TUBERCULOSIS (All Forms)

## PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY - 1937-1957







## TUBERCULOSIS

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

Tuberculosis (All Forms)

0-15 years

All ages

Tuberculosis (All Forms)

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
					1957	-	-	33	0.13

\* Prior to 1947, rates only available for Census years



## Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952

Summary of notifications during the period from 1st January, 1957 to 31st December, 1957:-

TABLE I. 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	1	2	5	6	17	17	21	14	5	2		94
Respiratory, Females	1	2	3	2	-	2	10	14	8	3	5	2	1		53
Non-Respiratory, Males ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	1	-		7
Non-Respiratory, Females ...	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	-		8

TABLE II. Supplemental Return

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period from 1st January, 1957 to 31st December, 1957, 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	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(A)
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	(B)	
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(C)	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	
Death Returns from Registrar-General (Transferable Deaths)	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(A)
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(C)
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)
Posthumous Notifications	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	(A)
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(C)
	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(D)
"Transfers" from Other Areas (excluding transferable Deaths)	M	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	20	17	8	5	3	-	68	(A)
	F	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	18	6	1	2	-	1	45	(B)
	M	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	(C)
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	(D)
Other Sources	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	(A)
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	(B)
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(C)
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	(D)
TOTALS					(A)	71	(B)	50	(C)	4	(D)	7				



# Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952

## Chest Clinic Register of Tuberculosis Cases

Number on Chest Clinic Register on 1st January, 1957	1,997
Transfers in from other areas ... ..	114
"Lost sight of" cases returned during the year	3
New cases diagnosed as definite during the year	153
	<u>2,267</u>

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

Recovered ... ..	81
Died ... ..	40
Removed to other areas ... ..	99
"Lost sight of" and other reasons ... ..	21
	<u>241</u>

Remaining on Register as at 31st December ... 2,026

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 ... .. 2,618

Number of visits paid by Clinic doctors to homes of patients ... .. 377

Number of visits paid to homes of patients by Tuberculosis Health Visitors ... .. 3,313

Attendances of patients at the Clinic -

At ordinary sessions ... .. 19,817 \*

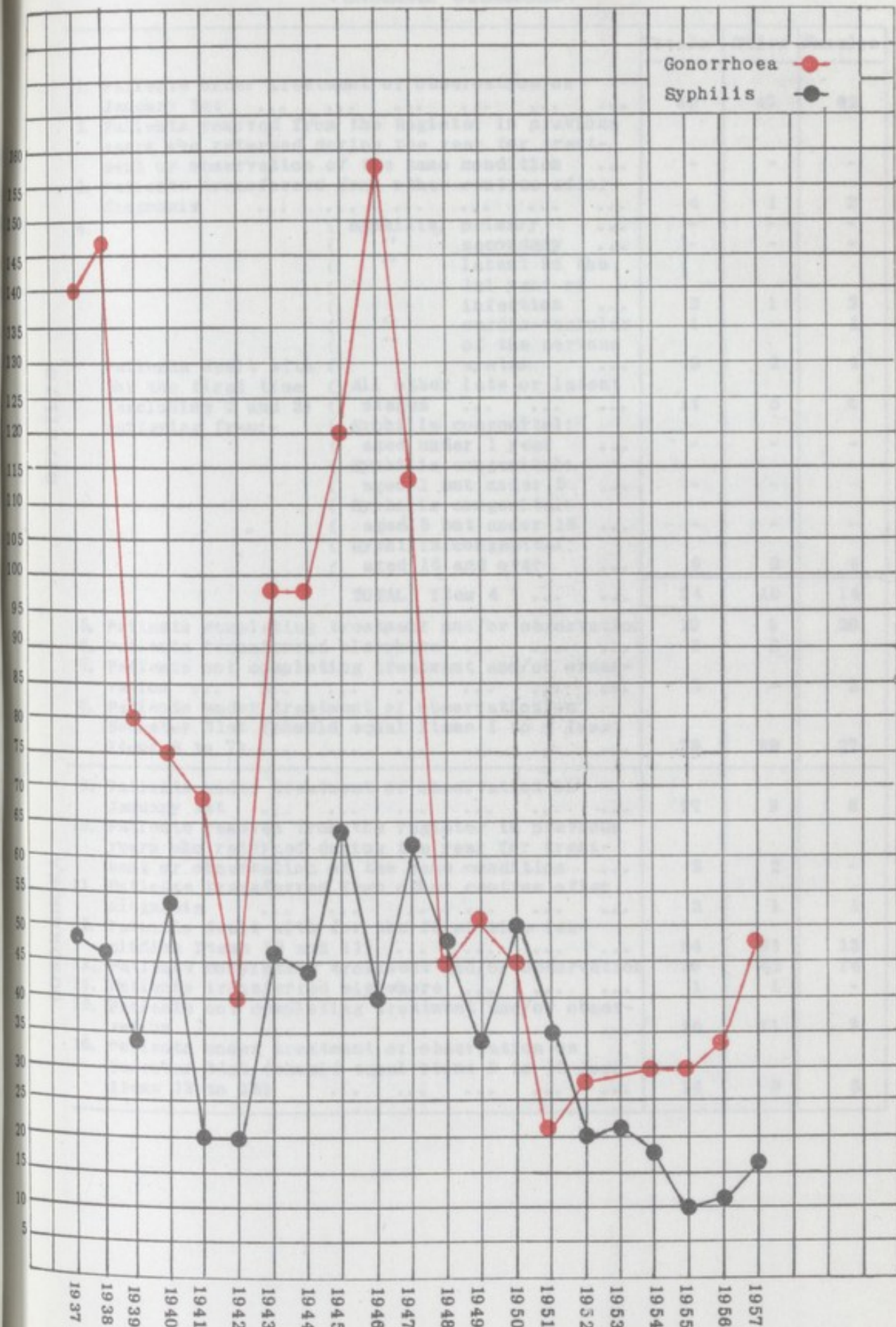
At refill sessions ... .. 1,958

21,775 \*

Number of X-ray films taken ... .. 18,763

\* includes 3,476 miniature film attendances

## VENEREAL DISEASES - NEW CASES 1937-1957







# VENEREAL DISEASES

		Totals	Males	Females
SYPHILIS	1. Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st ... ..	82	40	42
	2. Patients removed from the Register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition ...	-	-	-
	3. Patients transferred from other centres after diagnosis ... ..	4	1	3
	4. ( Syphilis, primary ... ..	-	-	-
	( " secondary ... ..	-	-	-
	( " latent in the ... ..	-	-	-
	( " 1st year of ... ..	-	-	-
	( " infection ... ..	3	1	2
	( " cardio-vascular ... ..	1	-	1
	( " of the nervous ... ..	-	-	-
	( " system ... ..	3	2	1
	Patients dealt with ( All other late or latent ... ..	-	-	-
	for the first time ( stages ... ..	11	5	6
	(excluding 2 and 3) ( Syphilis congenital: ... ..	-	-	-
	suffering from:- ( aged under 1 year ... ..	-	-	-
	( Syphilis congenital: ... ..	-	-	-
	( aged 1 but under 5 ... ..	-	-	-
	( Syphilis congenital: ... ..	-	-	-
	( aged 5 but under 15 ... ..	-	-	-
	( Syphilis congenital: ... ..	-	-	-
	( aged 15 and over ... ..	6	2	4
	TOTAL Item 4 ... ..	24	10	14
GONORRHOEA	5. Patients completing treatment and/or observation ... ..	29	9	20
	6. Patients transferred elsewhere ... ..	3	3	-
	7. Patients not completing treatment and/or observation ... ..	2	-	2
	8. Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st (should equal Items 1 to 4 less Items 5 to 7) ... ..	76	39	37
	9. Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st ... ..	17	9	8
	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 ... ..	2	1	1
	12. Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding Items 10 and 11) ... ..	64	51	13
	13. Patients completing treatment and/or observation ... ..	56	42	14
	14. Patients transferred elsewhere ... ..	1	1	-
	15. Patients not completing treatment and/or observation ... ..	14	11	3
	16. Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st (should equal Items 9 to 12 less Items 13 to 15) ... ..	14	9	5



		Totals	Males	Females
OTHER CONDITIONS	17. Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st ... ..	37	28	9
	18. Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition ...	13	13	-
	19. Patients transferred from other centres after observation ... ..	3	3	-
	20. (Chancroid ... ..	-	-	-
	(Lymphogranuloma ... ..	-	-	-
	(Venereum ... ..	-	-	-
	Patients dealt with (Granuloma Inguinale ...	-	-	-
	for the first time (Non-Gonococcal ...	-	-	-
	(excluding Items 18 (Urethritis ... ..	41	41	-
	and 19) suffering (Any other conditions ...	123	70	53
	from:- (requiring treatment ...	184	119	65
	(Conditions not requiring ...	-	-	-
	(treatment ... ..	-	-	-
	(Undiagnosed conditions ... ..	-	-	-
	TOTAL Item 20 ... ..	348	230	118
		347	241	106
		3	3	-
		12	8	4
		39	22	17

ATTENDANCES By PATIENTS	At which patients saw physician	Syphilis	257	118	139
		Gonorrhoea	294	237	57
		Other Condi- tions	1163	876	287
		TOTALS	1714	1231	483
	At which patients did not see physician	Syphilis	860	261	599
		Gonorrhoea	151	55	96
Other Condi- tions		685	269	416	
TOTALS		1696	585	1111	
CONTACTS ATTENDING FOR EXAMINATION REFERRED BY PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM: -		Syphilis	3	-	3
		Gonorrhoea	29	25	4
		Non-gonococcal Urethritis	10	10	-
		Other Condi- tions	40	32	8
		TOTALS	82	67	15

## "ASIAN" INFLUENZA 1957

		By the Physician at the Centre	Sent to a Pathologi- cal Centre
PATHOLOGICAL WORK - NUMBER OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED	Microscopical: for Syphilis ... ..	-	4
	Microscopical: others	-	602
	Cultural ... ..	-	308
	Serum: for Syphilis	-	584
	" others ... ..	-	238
	Cerebro Spinal Fluid (Number of diagnostic lumbar punctures)	-	16

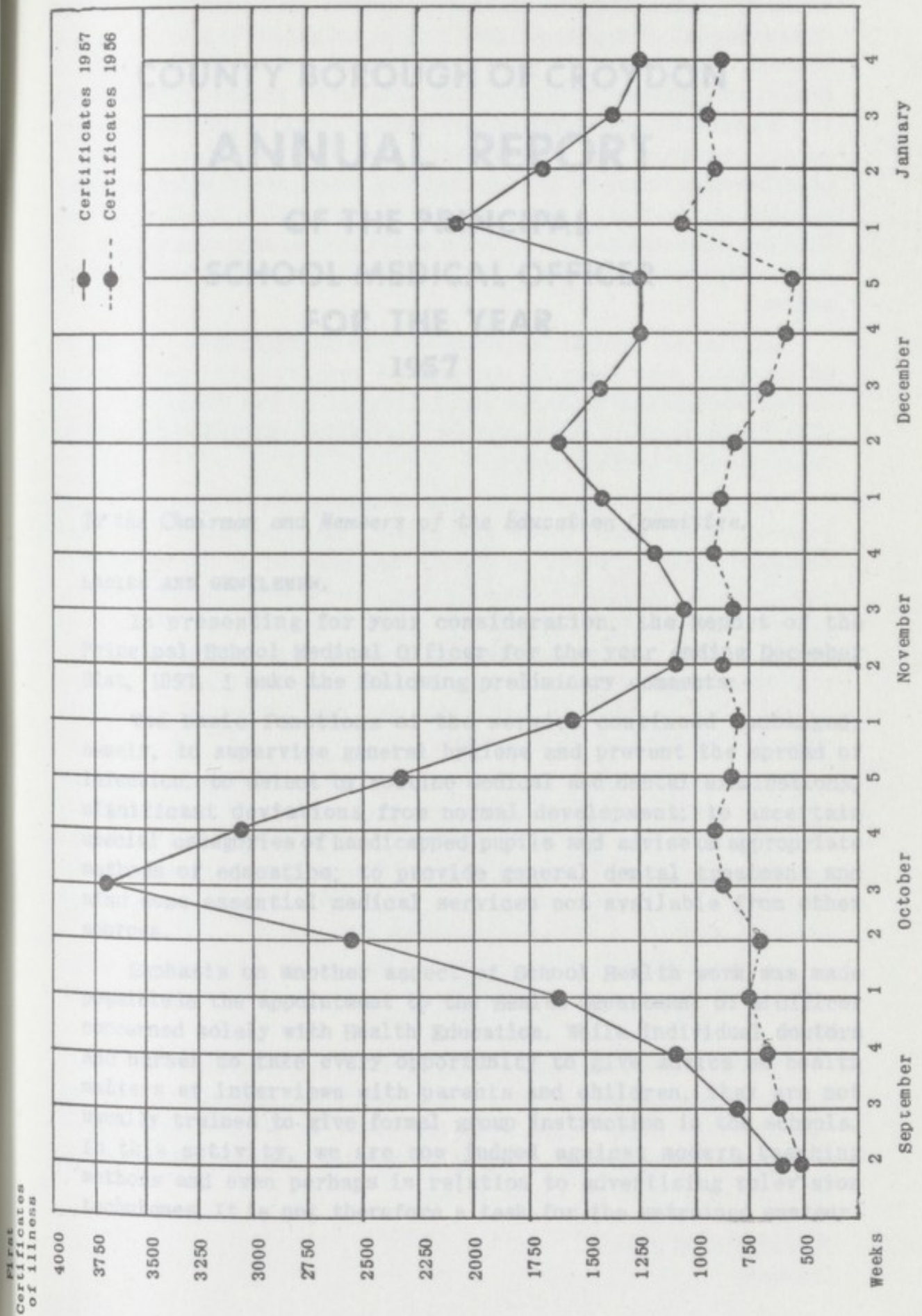
SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR  
SHOWING THE AREAS IN WHICH PATIENTS DEALT WITH FOR THE  
FIRST TIME (ITEMS 4, 12 AND 20) RESIDED (MAJOR AREAS TO BE  
SPECIFIED. MINOR AREAS MAY BE GROUPED AS "ALL OTHERS")

County, County Borough (England and Wales) and Others	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Conditions	Totals
Croydon ... ..	17	48	218	283
Surrey ... ..	1	11	80	92
Kent ... ..	4	3	26	33
London ... ..	2	2	24	28
Totals (to agree with Items 4, 12 and 20)	24	64	348	436





## "ASIAN" INFLUENZA 1957







# COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON

## ANNUAL REPORT

### OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1957

*To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In presenting for your consideration, the Report of the Principal School Medical Officer for the year ending December 31st, 1957, I make the following preliminary comments:-

The basic functions of the service continued unchanged, namely, to supervise general hygiene and prevent the spread of infection; to detect by routine medical and dental examinations, significant deviations from normal development; to ascertain special categories of handicapped pupils and advise on appropriate methods of education; to provide general dental treatment and also some essential medical services not available from other sources.

Emphasis on another aspect of School Health work was made possible by the appointment to the Health Department of an Officer concerned solely with Health Education. While individual doctors and nurses do take every opportunity to give advice on health matters at interviews with parents and children, they are not usually trained to give formal group instruction in the schools. In this activity, we are now judged against modern teaching methods and even perhaps in relation to advertising television techniques. It is not therefore a task for the untrained amateur.



On the other hand, I have the impression that at primary and secondary level, all necessary instruction is deemed to be within the scope of the school staff. Our original approach to the schools, therefore, offered a demonstration of a series of Health Education lessons complete with suggested visual aid material for subsequent inclusion in the general curriculum under a permanent member of the school staff. The first ventures, however, have brought requests for repetitions, which are flattering indications of success, but somewhat embarrassing because of the limited time which one officer can give to this aspect of the work. Further comments by Miss Elliott are included in later pages.

As far as infectious illnesses were concerned, it was an unfortunate year since an outbreak of measles in the early months caused widespread absences and influenza in the autumn involved very large numbers. The extent of the latter epidemic is described in my general health report.

The Principal Dental Officer comments on difficulties from lack of staff and in New Addington, the absence of suitable accommodation. Efforts to reduce the cost of a dental unit in this area by adding to the existing clinic were, unfortunately, unsuccessful because the site is unsuitable and a fresh approach was needed to obtain a new surgery to serve the estate. Meanwhile, children were diverted to the Shirley Dental Centre, but the urgent need to improve facilities for New Addington were still unsolved by the end of the year.

An endeavour has been made by the School Nurses to test the vision of school entrants. Success has varied and although early ascertainment is clearly desirable, it seems doubtful if reliable results can be achieved with children of five years of age. Whether at a slightly older age, the effort may be justified by results, remains a matter for future reports.

My thanks are due to the Chief Education Officer and other members of his department for their help and co-operation at all times.

I thank the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their constant encouragement in further worthwhile developments and the members of the department for their performance of routine duties and enthusiasm in suggesting and applying new improvements.

*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
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, Shirley Road, Croydon. (Monday and Thursday, 9 a.m.). Rockmount School, Rockmount Road, Upper Norwood. (Monday and Thursday, 9 a.m.). Duppas School, Goodwin Road, Waddon. (Daily, Monday to Friday, a.m.). Salcot Crescent, New Addington. (Daily, 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. Stroud Green, Shirley Road, Croydon.
Inspection ... ..	Lodge Road, Broad Green, Croydon. Twice weekly. Wolsey School, New Addington. Once a month. Rockmount School, S.E. 19. Once a month. Ashburton School, Shirley Road, Croydon. Once a month. Duppas School, Goodwin Road, Croydon. Once a month.
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.



## MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS

The system of routine medical inspection is 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 11,195 children were examined as compared with 12,050 in 1956, and 6,592 parents attended the examinations. The percentage attendance of parents in the Entrants' group was for boys 86.7 per cent. and girls 89.6 per cent.; in the Intermediate group, boys 38.8 per cent.; girls 51.7 per cent.; in the Leavers' group, boys 9.3 per cent., girls 23.4 per cent.; and in the Other Ages and 8 to 9 year group, boys 74.3 per cent., girls 81.3 per cent.

The total percentage of parents attending was 58.9 as against 65.3 last year. (See Appendix B, Table 3).

745 specials and 516 re-inspections of children were carried out.

## HEALTH EDUCATION IN SENIOR SCHOOLS

Report from Miss Elliott:-

Talks to school children about the effects of smoking on health presented an opportunity to suggest a longer series of health talks for senior school children.

The syllabus covers fourteen weeks or one term, and each lesson lasts just under an hour each week. It has been called "Community Health" or "Your Life in Your Hands". It is designed for school leavers, to give practical help and understanding on common health matters which may be encountered in the future, so that they may take sensible preventive action. The first part of the syllabus deals briefly with the diseases of yesterday and why they are not seen today. The second group of lessons covers the cause, effect and prevention of infectious and nuisance diseases. Local, national and international health services are explained and are followed by a group of lessons on nutrition, personal health and hygiene and family relationships or 'living with other people'. The course concludes with an interesting and lively lesson given by members of the Fire Service. Throughout the course the adverse effects of smoking are emphasised from as many angles as possible. Visual aids, including brightly coloured flannel-graphs, films and film-strips are used as illustrations and members from certain sections of this department gave some of the talks.

A pilot course was given at Ashburton Secondary Modern Boys School, where the help and co-operation of the staff was very much appreciated. The course is continuing there and is also being run in three other Secondary schools and we hope others will include it too. When these courses are really well established we plan to provide teaching kits (of notes and some visual aids) which may be used by teaching or public health staff, with perhaps in some instances, outside help for lessons on vaccination, immunisation and public health services.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Reference has been made elsewhere to major epidemics of measles and influenza, which affected the school children, in the early months and in the autumn of 1957. There is little doubt that primary schools are now the main focus for the spread of infections of the respiratory type amongst children and, as a sequel, to a lesser degree, amongst the general population. Smaller families and improved housing have reduced considerably the risks of pre-school children meeting infections. Consequently, they succumb readily at school to the childhood ailments - measles, chicken pox, rubella, etc. and to repeated attacks of the common cold. I have commented on this in previous reports and concluded that apart from the maintenance of good nutrition and a high standard of hygiene in the schools, there are no special methods for the direct control of such minor respiratory illnesses. It should be remembered that the postponement of these illnesses until children are over five years of age is probably an important factor in the reduced mortality from these causes. The older child is better able to combat diseases than the infant or toddler. Class or school closure or stringent exclusion of healthy contacts produce more loss of schooling than is suffered at present. This should not imply any relaxation of strict exclusion of patients and avoidance of their too rapid return and these are measures to which school staff and school nurses give constant attention.

### Findings at Routine Medical Inspections.

The figures shown in Appendix B, Table V, follow the usual pattern. Defects of the nose and throat in Entrants are mainly due to enlargement of the tonsils and adenoids which follow repeated exposures to respiratory infections.

As noted in Appendix B, Table VIII, vision testing of Entrants was extended and a greater number of children are therefore recorded as having had these tests as five year Entrants.

## HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS

The figures of average heights and weights are recorded in Appendix B, Table II.

For the last few years, these figures have shown a steady rise and at least one authority on nutrition has questioned the interpretation that these increases indicated a general improvement in the children's health. I have been satisfied that on balance the advantages of having the average child taller and heavier far exceeded the risk of some being overweight or unduly precocious, or the theoretical dangers forecast for later life. From the 1957 figures, it seems that stability has now been reached, since there is very little change from the previous year.

## VISION TESTS

A preliminary trial in vision testing of the five year old Entrant group was commenced in 1956 and extended to all Entrants during 1957 (see Appendix B, Table VIII). The school nurses consider that such examinations can be usefully undertaken if:-

1. The child has had time to settle into the school routine (preferably not in child's first term).
2. A suitable and quiet room is available for the testing with adequate light.
3. The school is co-operative in providing assistance in testing the children. It will be understood that such conditions are not found in all schools.



# RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN SEEN AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING 1957 WHO HAVE UNDERGONE TONSILLECTOMY

Entrants	Boys	137	-	8.5%	All Entrants	228	-	7.8%	
"	Girls	91	-	7.0%					All boys 1362 - 24.2%
8 - 9 yrs.	Boys	351	-	23.3%	All 8 - 9 yrs.	711	-	22.9%	
"	Girls	360	-	22.6%					
Inter	Boys	368	-	31.1%	All Inter	632	-	24.1%	
"	Girls	264	-	18.4%					All Girls 1088 - 19.5%
Leavers	Boys	506	-	38.4%	All Leavers	879	-	34.4%	
"	Girls	373	-	30.0%					
All Groups Boys and Girls 2450 - 21.9%									

## 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) ... ..	61,293
Number of children inspected (subsequent inspections) ... ..	1,859
Number of children found unclean (first inspection) (531 occasions of infestation)	321
Number of occasions in which children found unclean (subsequent inspections) ... ..	223

At the primary inspections vermin were found in 36 and nits alone in 495 children. On these inspections 0.9 per cent. of the children showed evidence of infestation as against 0.7 in 1956.

14 children attended the Cleansing Station for treatment.

## TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE

Number of cases of Notified Tuberculosis -

Pulmonary	...	...	5
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	2

Taking the total child population at 37,600, the pulmonary tuberculosis incidence rate per 100,000 was 13.3, and the non-pulmonary incidence rate 5.3. There was one death from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

## CAUSES OF DEATH IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

Child population, 37,600. (Registrar General's estimate)

Number of deaths 19, which is equal to a death-rate of 0.51 per 1,000.

The deaths were due to:-

Miliary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1
Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	...	3
Lymphatic Leukaemia	...	...	...	1
Accidental	...	...	...	4
Measles	...	...	...	1
Sub arachnoid haemorrhage	...	...	...	2
Peritonitis	...	...	...	1
Agranulocytosis	...	...	...	1
Aplastic anaemia	...	...	...	1
Cancer	...	...	...	4

## CHIEF CAUSES OF EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL

Condition	Exclusions during 1957	Percentage of total exclusions	Exclusions during 1956	Percentage of total exclusions
Ringworm	2	0.11	8	0.64
Verminous Conditions	50	2.79	69	5.51
Impetigo	3	0.17	34	2.72
Scabies	-	-	2	0.16
Scarlet Fever	102	5.69	106	8.47
Measles (inc. German)	1,066	59.49	197	15.73
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	68	3.79	88	7.03
Chicken Pox	85	4.74	457	36.50
Mumps	304	16.96	160	12.78
External Eye Disease	-	-	1	0.08
Poliomyelitis	10	0.56	12	0.96
Dysentery	83	4.63	108	8.63
Jaundice	8	0.46	5	0.40
Enteric Group	3	0.17	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	3	0.17	-	-
Other Causes	5	0.28	5	0.40
	1,792		1,252	



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

These figures show an increase in Measles, Mumps and Jaundice, 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	...	460
Visits re Scabies	... ..	-
Visits re Infectious Disease	... ..	43
Visits re Medical Inspections	... ..	629
Visits re Medical Preparations	... ..	640
All other reasons	... ..	535

#### Home Visits

Concerning defects found at routine medical inspections	... ..	196
Subsequent visits re defects found at routine medical inspections	... ..	91
Visits re special cases	... ..	127
Visits re dental cases	... ..	2
Visits other than infectious cases	... ..	1,112
Visits in connection with infectious cases (including 307 visits concerning uncleanliness)		2,882

## TREATMENT

## The Work of the School Clinics

## SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCES

	1957	1956	Increase or decrease
Minor Ailments and Verruca Clinics ...	8,165	9,614	- 1,449
Inspection Clinic ... ..	605	906	- 301
Dental Clinics ... ..	25,274	26,963	- 1,689
Remedial Exercises Clinic ... ..	6,320	6,246	+ 74
Enuresis Clinic ... ..	746	586	+ 160
	41,110	44,315	- 3,205

## The Minor Ailments Clinics

At the Lodge Road Clinic 403 defects involved 2,876 attendances, while at the subsidiary Clinics held at Ashburton School 52 defects, 1,361 attendances; at Duppas School 138 defects, 2,662 attendances; at Rockmount School 13 defects, 701 attendances; and at Addington 87 defects, 565 attendances.

Complaint	1957			1956		
	Cases	Attendances	Average No. of Attendances per case	Cases	Attendances	Average No. of Attendances per case
Ringworm ... ..	2	5	2.5	1	1	1.0
Scabies ... ..	1	4	4.0	-	-	-
Impetigo ... ..	17	149	8.8	36	229	6.4
Other Skin Diseases	5	50	10.0	13	65	5.0
Otorrhoea and other						
Ear defects ...	14	118	8.5	45	245	5.4
External Eye Disease	40	307	7.7	55	294	5.3
Miscellaneous ...	454	5,123	11.3	822	5,979	7.3
	533	5,756	10.8	972	6,813	7.0



## 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 conjunction 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

Though over 80 per cent. of children were dentally examined during the year, treatment coverage throughout the Borough varied considerably, and because of recurring "set-backs" in securing added clinic accommodation, facilities in more remote districts continue to be substantially below the level originally planned.

At New Addington where commitments are unusually high, existing resources have been particularly strained, and owing to unforeseen difficulties the position has lately given cause for considerable concern. In this area, proposals previously outlined for establishing an additional dental unit at the Welfare Centre, Salcot Crescent, have unfortunately had to be abandoned at an advanced stage because of structural difficulties, and it has not so far been possible to fix an alternative site for this project. More recently the whole treatment situation has been complicated by building operations at the (old) Overbury School, which has necessitated the temporary closure of the only existing surgery on the Estate, and the withdrawal of services to the Stroud Green Dental Centre. At the time of writing an emergency scheme is being considered for the incorporation of a "relief" surgery at the main premises in Overbury Crescent, and given early approval it is hoped that this adaption can be completed whilst the major reconstruction to the school is taking place. On a conservative estimate this addition should permit an improved service in the early summer of 1958. During the intervening period the needs of all effected schools will continue to be met at Shirley Road, though treatment may be required to be restricted to more essential work.



Whilst during the greater part of the year the envisaged "build-up" at the Shirley Centre had been proceeding satisfactorily, recent events at New Addington, involving the "occupation" of one surgery, have caused serious repercussions and necessitated a partial replanning of treatment arrangements for this area. To maintain a reasonable balance a number of local Schools will until further notice be required to attend at the Lodge Road Centre, though as far as possible this change will be confined to more Senior Departments. Should the remaining dental Unit be unable to cope with the present situation, additional measures will be taken as required.

In the South Norwood area where shortage of staff has led to some lag in treatment, additional sessions have again been introduced, and it is hoped that the position will improve in the immediate future.

As stated in last year's Report, the position in South Croydon is likely to become more difficult, particularly with regard to meeting requirements for children at the new Senior Schools.

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.

### Staffing

The position in this respect remains substantially the same as in the previous year, with a continued lack of applicants for full-time posts. Fortunately assistance of a part-time nature is still forthcoming, if on a somewhat limited scale. Though helpful to a point it should be kept in mind that 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 7.5 Full-time Officers.



### Orthodontic Unit.

Excellent work continues to be carried out by the Orthodontic Unit in meeting the requirements of those with more complicated dental irregularities.

Though there has been a substantial increase in those attending, the Specialist reports that there is still a limited waiting list for treatment at the Shirley Centre, which also serves the New Addington Estate.

Consultation with dental officers in prior planning of treatment has now become an established practice in the local Service, and special emphasis in the "timing" of remedial measures is proving of considerable help in shortening the duration of treatment. Additional comments regarding this treatment will be found in a later paragraph of this Report.

### Dental Health Education

During the year talks to children on Oral Hygiene have been undertaken by the Health Education Officer as part of her general Health Course to Schools, and it is hoped that these can be extended in the future.

At a time of shortage of dental manpower the above appears to be a realistic method of imparting at least the basic knowledge of the more important factors in reducing decay, together with more detailed instruction in the correct method of cleaning the teeth.

### Inspections

The number of children on the register at maintained schools within the Borough at the close of 1957 was 36,909. Including an additional 46 free-place scholars at grant assisted schools this represents a sum total of 36,955.

During the year 82 per cent. of the school population were examined compared with 78.9 per cent. in 1956. 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 5,145 children received no examination during 1957, compared with 7,134 previously, indicating a slight advance since last year.

At those schools visited 30,553 were inspected and 15,024 (49.2 per cent.) referred for treatment, compared with 28,962 inspected and 14,370 (49.6 per cent.) referred in 1956.

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 ...	44.5%
Refused Treatment ...	43.4%
Forms Not Returned ...	12.1%

Compared with last year this represents a fall of 3.6 per cent. in the acceptance rate, and a total decrease of some 29.6 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

	1957	1956	1953	1949	1937
No. referred for Treatment ...	15,024	14,370	14,998	9,404	13,498
Consents ...	6,692: 44.5%	6,915: 48.1%	8,854: 59%	6,996: 74.1%	7,762: 57.7%
(Total Consents including Specials)* ...	(9,366: 52.9%)	(10,102: 57.5%)	(12,496: 66.1%)	(10,098: 80.7%)	(10,146: 63%)
Refusals ...	6,516: 43.4%	5,986: 41%	4,496: 30%	1,213: 12.9%	3,242: 24%
Forms not returned ...	1,816: 12.1%	1,559: 10.9%	1,648: 11%	1,195: 12.7%	2,494: 18.5%

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



## Treatment

Of 17,698 children referred for treatment (including specials) 8,904 (50.3 per cent.) were treated and 7,161 (40.5 per cent.) cured completely, compared with 17,557 referred, 9,399 (53.5 per cent.) treated and 7,287 (41.5 per cent.) cured in 1956.

Despite the usual staff fluctuations the total of treatment sessions increased from 2,776 to 2,891. Assistance by Part-time staff rose from 304 to 455 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.

## Items of Treatment

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

				1957	1956
Attendances	...	...	...	25,274	26,963
Treated	...	...	...	8,904	9,399
Re-treated	...	...	...	4,720	4,909
Fillings - Permanent	...	...	...	9,023	9,877
Temporary	...	...	...	1,858	1,585
No. of Teeth Filled:					
Permanent	...	...	...	8,528	9,631
Temporary	...	...	...	1,785	1,521
Extractions - Permanent	...	...	...	3,153	2,691
Temporary	...	...	...	7,542	8,936
Gas Administration	...	...	...	4,360	4,733
Local Anaesthetics	...	...	...	881	880
Other Operations -					
Permanent	...	...	...	9,818	10,187
Temporary	...	...	...	1,006	1,000
Cases Completed	...	...	...	7,161	7,287

### Miscellaneous Items

These include:-

	1957	1956
Root treatment in anterior teeth ...	6	4
Removal of nerves under local anaesthetic ... ..	3	3
Removal of bone sequestra ... ..	21	25
Splints for fractured incisors ...	6	4
Partial pulpotomy ... ..	1	3
Number of M.D.s treated ... ..	24	29
Dentures inserted ... ..	62	55
Denture repairs ... ..	13	22
After treatment of sockets, etc. ...	35	33
Removal of impacted and difficult teeth	68	68
Ulcerated Stomatitis (Vincent's infection) ... ..	3	5
Cleft Palate ... ..	1	2
Denture for Cleft Palate ... ..	1	-
Application of Penicillin "Cones" ...	23	29
Acrylic caps for incisor teeth ...	13	8

### Forms from Head Teachers

The number of forms issued by Head Teachers for emergency treatment was 2,674, compared with 3,187 in 1956.

### X-Ray Examinations

The number of cases referred for the above purpose was 431, compared with 456 in 1956.

### Orthodontic Service

In addition to the work carried out by the Orthodontic Unit, an appreciable number of irregularities continue to be handled by Dental Officers as part of their normal duties. When the cause of malocclusion is obscure, advice on this aspect is first obtained from the Consultant, and correction is then proceeded by the Dentist; if at a later stage more advanced measures are indicated, the patient is returned to the Unit for completion. By this means an optimum number can be handled and much of the previous waiting period avoided.

The number of sessions devoted to this work was 465, compared with 443 last year.



The following is a summary of treatment performed:-

	1957		1956	
	<u>Consultant D.O.s</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Cases commenced during the year	236	106	342	401
Cases carried forward from the previous year ... ..	215	138	353	270
Cases completed during the year	62	86	148	102
Cases discontinued during the year	45	20	65	49
Pupils treated with appliances ...	231	137	368	333
Appliances - Removable ... ..	304	117	421	358
" Fixed ... ..	16	24	40	26
Total Attendances ... ..	3,118	1,722	4,840	4,651
Cases treated by extraction only	30	149	179	128
Cases referred to Specialist for Consultation ... ..	271	-	271	412
Treatment sessions ... ..	311	154	465	443

#### 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:-

	1957	1956
Attendances ... ..	98	113
New Cases Treated ... ..	8	15
Re-treated ... ..	38	29
Fillings - Permanent ... ..	54	66
Extractions - Permanent ... ..	15	19
Temporary ... ..	10	12
Other Operations ... ..	13	27
"Gas" Cases ... ..	10	11
Local Anaesthesia ... ..	10	10
Cases Completed ... ..	32	26
Dentures Fitted ... ..	1	-
Referred X-Ray ... ..	2	2

## DENTAL DEFECTS

## (1) Inspected by Dental Officers:-

				1957		1956
Aged	5 - 6	...	...	1,313	}	1,455
	6 - 7	...	...	2,382		2,157
	7 - 8	...	...	2,471		2,444
	8 - 9	...	...	2,906		2,983
	9 - 10	...	...	3,274		3,766
	10 - 11	...	...	3,843		3,520
	11 - 12	...	...	3,250		2,474
	12 - 13	...	...	2,734		Total 2,621
	13 - 14	...	...	2,899		30,553 2,516
	14 - 15	...	...	2,571		2,432
	15 - 16	...	...	2,041	}	1,658
	16 up	...	...	869		936
				Specials		2,674 3,187
						<u>33,227</u> <u>32,149</u>

				1957		1956
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	19,781		19,488
(3) Number referred for treatment	...	...	...	17,698		17,557
(4) Number actually treated	...	...	...	8,904		9,399
(5) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	25,274		26,963
(6) Half-days devoted to:						
	Inspection	228			204	
	Treatment	<u>2,891</u>			<u>2,776</u>	
				3,119		2,980
Number of Gas Sessions	...	...		345		342
Administrative Sessions	...	...		132		154
Orthodontic Sessions	...	...		465		443
(7) Fillings -						
	Permanent Teeth	9,023			9,877	
	Temporary Teeth	<u>1,858</u>			<u>1,585</u>	
				10,881		11,462
(8) Teeth Filled -						
	Permanent Teeth	8,528			9,631	
	Temporary Teeth	<u>1,785</u>			<u>1,521</u>	
				10,313		11,152



1957

1956

## (9) Extractions -

Permanent Teeth	3,153	2,691
Temporary Teeth	<u>7,542</u>	<u>8,936</u>

10,695 11,627

(10) Administrations of  
general anaesthetics

for extractions ... 4,360 4,733

Administrations of  
local anaesthetics

for extractions ... 881 880

## (11) Other Operations -

Permanent Teeth	9,818	10,187
Temporary Teeth	<u>1,006</u>	<u>1,109</u>

10,824 11,296

Attendances per session ... 8.7 9.7

## SPINAL AND OTHER REMEDIAL CLINICS

			1957			1956		
			Atten- dances	Classes	Av. att.	Atten- dances	Classes	Av. att.
Spinal	...		2,791	688	4.1	3,072	828	3.7
Flat Feet	...		2,629	480	5.5	2,141	400	5.4
Breathing	...		900	196	4.6	1,033	194	5.3
			<u>6,320</u>	<u>1,364</u>		<u>6,246</u>	<u>1,422</u>	

257 individual cases were treated and 658 examinations were made by doctor.

## Cost of the School Health Service

The gross cost of the medical, dental and nursing services was £47,705. The expenditure is subject to Education grant.

## Cost of Special Schools

	£
Schools maintained by the Council ... ..	36,634
Other Schools (not maintained by local Education Authorities)... ..	10,372
Adjustments with other authorities in respect of Special Schools, at rate cost ... ..	<u>3,532</u>
	<u>£50,538</u>

With the exception of the £3,532 calculated at Rate Cost, the above expenditure is subject to Education grant.

## Cost of Milk and Meals

Meals and Milk cost £397,333. Income from payment for meals was £138,227, making a net cost of £259,106, 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:-

This year, though with reduced attendances due to Influenza during the Autumn Term, the school has followed its dual pattern of work, educational and remedial.

There have been Staff changes this year. We were regretful to lose Miss Tasker on her marriage, and we are happy to welcome Miss Osborn and Mrs. Matthews to our number.

Pupils of the appropriate age sat the Transfer Test; and two, one boy and one girl, qualified for admission to Grammar Schools; whilst 9 others, who have regained normal health, have been able to proceed to other schools.

Physical Education has included normal and special remedial exercises, swimming, football, cricket, netball, tennis, hockey and rounders as well as field sports.

An average of 20 children and 3 Staff attended the Swimming Baths after school twice weekly throughout the Summer Season; and 32 certificates were awarded, 1 for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, 4 for  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile, 4 for 220 yds., 5 for 100 yds., 9 for 50 yds. and 9 for 20 yds.

The Summer Sports meeting, at which we were happy to welcome 150 guests, was honoured by the presence of the Chairman of the Education Committee, Alderman G.J. Cole and of Mrs. Cole, the late Alderman Maycock and Councillor Mrs. Maycock, Councillor and Mrs. J.J. Cooper, Councillor Lewis, Miss Newton and Mr. E.F. Smith, Inspector for Physical Training.

Members of the school have enjoyed taking part in corporate activities such as the Schools' Carol and Festival Choirs; and have attended all the Saturday morning concerts of the Croydon Schools Music Association.

Senior girls and boys, with their teachers, have made visits in school holidays to places of interest and to dramatic performances; and, with other Croydon schools, have attended the Sadlers Wells Ballet performances and the film of the Russian Ballet at the Davis Theatre.

Again this year some of the seniors took the School Harvest Festival gifts to the Cranleigh residents.

Each term there has been a conference between those about to leave for employment, their parents, the Youth Employment Officer, the attached Medical Officer and the Head Teacher. These conferences and their "follow-up" prove, increasingly, their value; and the school and the boys and girls concerned, wish to record their grateful thanks to the Youth Employment Officers.

Social life has been active, and parent-teacher association happily maintained throughout the year which was rounded off by a most successful Christmas Social attended by 180 parents.

The School Prize-Giving and Party was attended by Alderman and Mrs. Cole, Councillor and Mrs. Cooper, Councillor and Mrs. Edwards and Mr. E.F. Smith, Inspector.

Alderman Cole presided and Mrs. Cole presented the prizes, autographing her special prizes for service to the school.

Visitors to the school have been widely representative, very welcome being our friends from Croydon High School who, again kindly entertained fifty of the younger children to a greatly enjoyed Christmas Party.

In the Summer Holidays the Croydon Traders' Federation again provided, very generously, a day's outing for fifty of our children, by coach to Littlehampton - and in the New Year, for the whole school, a delightful party.

Old Scholars' Reunions, as well as letters from Old Scholars in many parts of the world, continue to be a source of much encouragement.

#### DISABILITIES AND TREATMENTS

Of the 200 children on roll 74 were disabled by cerebral palsy, poliomyelitis, muscular dystrophy, spina bifida, skeletal deformity, tubercular bone disease and other causes; 89 suffering from cardiac disability or from respiratory diseases. The remainder were delicate from various causes.

16 routine medical inspections took place at which 290 children were seen and 161 parents were present.

One visit each term has been made by an Orthopaedic Surgeon and a Specialist in Physical Medicine who examined, at each session, 11 children, whose parents were also present.

In attendance were the attached School Medical Officer, the School Nursing Sister, the Physiotherapist and the Head Teacher.

Physiotherapy has been given each school day; a total of 3,016 treatments.

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

To Dr. Hegarty, from parents, Staff and children, are extended most grateful appreciation of her devoted work in the service of the children.

The Head Teacher desires to record her thanks to the Principal School Medical Officer and his Staff, the Chief Education Officer and his Staff and to the Staff of St. Giles' School for guidance and help during the year 1957.

Average number on roll	...	...	200
To Employment	...	...	19
" Grammar Schools	...	...	2
" Other Schools	...	...	20
" Hospitals and Hospital Schools	...	...	6
Left district	...	...	4
Further training	...	...	1



ST. CHRISTOPHER'S SPECIAL EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL  
SCHOOL

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

The year 1957 has been one of re-building; the new Domestic Science flat, Art, Needlework and Printing rooms are beginning to take shape and we hope that in the last term of 1958 they will be in active use and prove a great asset.

At Whitsuntide we again took a party of children to the Isle of Wight and spent a glorious week exploring the Island. Mr. Batchelor was again the ever efficient organiser, and it was entirely due to his efforts that everything progressed smoothly.

The Croydon Schools Sports this year provided us with a Red Letter Day as we obtained a "First". Colin Brewer, 11 years old, threw the Cricket Ball 189 feet and was only 2' 6" short of a town record. This success was due to the efforts of Mr. Batchelor and Mr. Powell, who, by their efforts together, have raised the tone of Class 2, a boys to a very high standard.

On July 24th we held a very successful and enjoyable Sports Day on the Barclays Bank Sports Ground.

At Christmas our Carol Service and Tableaux attracted a large audience of parents and our Christmas Dinner and entertainment was again an unqualified success.

We have welcomed Mrs. Springett for Domestic Science and Mrs. Lupton for infants to our Staff during the year.

Altogether, despite confusion in re-building and illness of Staff and Scholars, we have managed to make a steady if not spectacular progress in our school subjects and much praise is due to the Staff for their constant endeavour in face of great handicaps.

# CLINIC FOR EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL CHILDREN

220 children were examined during 1957. The classifications arrived at, together with recommendations made, are as follows:-

(1) Found to be mentally defective:	
(a) Found to be mentally defective and referred to Local Authority and Occupation Centre ...	10
(b) Found to be mentally defective and referred to Local Authority for Statutory Supervision ...	20
(c) Recommended Institutional Care and referred to Local Authority ... ..	8
(2) Found to be educationally sub-normal:	
(a) Recommended to St. Christopher's Special School ... ..	36
(b) Recommended to Residential School ...	6
(c) Referred to Slow Stream in Ordinary Elementary School ... ..	38
(d) Recommended for re-test ... ..	20
(e) Deferred for Medical Treatment ... ..	6
(f) Recommended for St. Giles' ... ..	2
(g) Recommended for Epileptic Colony ... ..	-
(h) Referred back to Ordinary Elementary School	40
(3) Referred to Child Guidance Clinic ... ..	4
(4) Examined for other Authorities ... ..	-
	<u>190</u>
Mental Tests at St. Christopher's	<u>30</u>
	<u>220</u>

6 home visits have been paid to Education cases.

Report of Cases referred by the School Medical Officer and the Education Department, from 1st January to 31st December, 1957.

Total number referred	22	22
Diagnosed only	7	8
Current Cases under treatment	13	7
Cases Closed - Improved	7	8
Cases Closed - not Improved	7	8
	22	27



### ST. LUKE'S PARTIALLY SIGHTED SCHOOL

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

During 1957 steady progress was achieved in all branches of our school work.

In September Miss E.R. Conboy was appointed to take charge of the Senior group and we hope that she will be very happy in her work at St. Luke's.

The health of the children throughout the year was very good and the attendance did not fall greatly in spite of the epidemic of Asian Influenza. We are pleased to report that on three occasions we had 100% attendance for the week.

The senior girls now attend Ecclesbourne School for Domestic Science and we are grateful to Miss Jones for her interest in our children. The boys continued under Mr. Maddox of Norbury Manor School for Woodwork instruction and we appreciate his continued interest.

The highlight of the year was a visit by the Senior Group to the Royal Festival Hall to hear the lecture given by The Duke of Edinburgh on his Commonwealth Tour. This excursion was greatly enjoyed, and much was gained from the Lecture.

We were very pleased to have Councillor Mrs. Maycock with us on Open Day also many parents and friends.

During the year we welcomed Mr. Moody, H.M.I. and many other visitors from Home and Overseas.

Three children were transferred to Schools for the Blind and one boy was transferred to the Technical College where he is now taking a G.C.E. Course.

The number on roll was 20 on december 31st last.

The year closed with a Carol Service at which we welcomed the presence of several friends.

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### JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT RETURN

The following numbers of children were examined by the medical officers during 1957 as to their fitness to undertake the part-time employment indicated:-

	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Delivery of Goods for					
Shopkeepers ... ..	62	62	86	122	53
Delivery of Newspapers ...	344	365	364	501	328
Delivery of Milk ... ..	15	13	17	33	15
Shop Assistants ... ..	53	61	67	48	77
	<u>474</u>	<u>501</u>	<u>534</u>	<u>704</u>	<u>473</u>

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

During 1957 all milk was supplied free of charge and approximately 29,000 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, 1957, milk has also been supplied by the Education Committee to children in the Non-Maintained Schools in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Education. Approximately 4,800 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 1957 was approximately 15,000.

### CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

Return of Cases referred by the School Medical Officer and the Education department, from 1st January to 31st December, 1957.

	Boys	Girls
Total number referred ... ..	33	27
Analysis of the above Cases:-		
Diagnostic only ... ..	7	6
Current Cases under treatment ...	12	7
Cases Closed - improved ... ..	7	6
Cases Closed - not improved ... ..	7	8
	<u>33</u>	<u>27</u>



This table represents, of course, only a part of the work done by the Child Guidance Clinic at 103, Park Lane. The clinic is financed by the Hospital Management Committee of Warlingham Park Hospital. It is staffed by the clinical team of that hospital and supervised by its consultants. During 1957, a total of 192 new cases were registered for treatment.

#### SPEECH DEFECTS CLINIC

Total number of cases treated	...	...	...	267
Cases discharged	...	...	...	102
Cases still attending	...	...	...	165
Cases referred for physical treatment	...	...	...	58
Cases referred for residential treatment	...	...	...	3
Cases referred to Child Guidance	...	...	...	4
Stammerers	...	...	...	50
Cleft Palate	...	...	...	5
Sigmatism	...	...	...	52
Hyper Rhino-phonia	...	...	...	10
Dyslalia	...	...	...	101
Undeveloped Speech	...	...	...	25
Dysarthria	...	...	...	13
Developmental Aphasia	...	...	...	6
Partially Deaf	...	...	...	5

1957 has been an active year for the Speech Clinic.

The staff are continually trying to widen the understanding and appreciation of the difficulties, not only social, but educational and emotional that are encountered by the child with a speech problem.

To this end the Speech Therapists have addressed a number of parent-teacher meetings, and also had a visit from the Croydon Advertiser, who published a long account of the activities of the Speech Clinic. As a result of this, several parents called, requesting help for their children.

It is hoped that further staff will be appointed to cope with the growing needs of the Speech Department.





### SPASTICS

48 Croydon Spastics were receiving education as at 31.12.57.

2 children received Home Teaching

27 were attending St. Giles' School

1 was attending St. Margaret's School, Croydon

2 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)

10 were attending ordinary school

1 was attending Myope School

1 was attending St. Christopher's School

1 was attending normal Private School

In addition, 5 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 9 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 1957, 244 children were examined at routine examination and also 1 special and 2 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, 1957

Table I

### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

#### A. -Periodic Medical Inspections

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups:

Entrants ... ..	2,914
Second Age Group ... ..	2,620
Third Age Group ... ..	2,557
<i>Total</i> ... ..	<u>8,091</u>

Number of other Periodic Inspections ... 3,104

(8 - 9 years)

*Grand Total* ... 11,195

#### B. -Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections ... .. 1,380

Number of Re-inspections ... .. 1,994

*Total* ... .. 3,374

#### 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 ... ..	105	280	376
Second Age Group ... ..	175	203	373
Third Age Group ... ..	156	107	258
Total (prescribed groups) ...	436	590	1,007
Other Periodic Inspections including 8 to 9 years ...	160	272	416
Grand Total ... ..	596	862	1,423



**D. -Classification of the Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected  
in the Age Groups Recorded in Table 1.A.**

Age Groups (1)	Number of pupils inspected (2)	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No. (3)	% (4)	No. (5)	% (6)
Entrants ... ..	2,914	2,873	98.6	41	1.4
Second Age Group ... ..	2,620	2,609	99.6	11	0.4
Third Age Group ... ..	2,557	2,545	99.5	12	0.5
Other Periodic Inspections including 8 to 9 years	3,104	3,036	97.8	68	2.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,195</b>	<b>11,063</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1.2</b>

**Table II  
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN**

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons ... ..	63,152
(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	341
(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)	NIL

Table III

## A. RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

Defect Code No.	DEFECT OR DISEASE (1)	Periodic Inspections				TOTAL (including all other age groups inspected)	
		Entrants		Leavers		Treatment (6)	Observation (7)
		Treatment (2)	Observation (3)	Treatment (4)	Observation (5)		
4	SKIN ...	3	5	6	4	33	16
5	EYES -						
	(a) Vision ...	105	26	156	10	596	115
	(b) Squint ...	20	8	-	-	45	15
	(c) Other ...	5	3	7	-	27	5
6	EARS -						
	(a) Hearing ...	5	20	2	7	8	46
	(b) Otitis Media ...	5	13	-	7	9	33
	(c) Other ...	4	5	4	-	13	9
7	NOSE OR THROAT	78	97	3	2	148	175
8	SPEECH ...	35	23	2	2	51	31
9	CERVICAL GLANDS	1	7	1	-	3	16
10	HEART AND CIRCULATION ...	5	32	3	16	21	87
11	LUNGS ...	25	49	6	4	49	99
12	DEVELOPMENTAL -						
	(a) Hernia ...	-	6	2	-	3	9
	(b) Other ...	5	10	6	-	27	38
13	ORTHOPAEDIC -						
	(a) Posture ...	23	4	18	15	135	54
	(b) Flat Foot ...	21	32	10	5	96	108
	(c) Other ...	30	43	14	10	102	91
14	NERVOUS SYSTEM -						
	(a) Epilepsy ...	1	6	-	1	5	9
	(b) Other ...	1	8	-	2	3	16
15	PSYCHOLOGICAL -						
	(a) Development ...	4	2	-	2	9	11
	(b) Stability ...	10	9	1	4	30	24
16	ABDOMEN ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	OTHER ...	31	35	18	18	104	115



## B. SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	DEFECT OR DISEASE	Special Inspections	
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4	SKIN ... ..	2	2
5	EYES -		
	(a) Vision ...	44	6
	(b) Squint ...	2	2
	(c) Other ...	9	-
6	EARS -		
	(a) Hearing ...	5	3
	(b) Otitis Media	-	2
	(c) Other ...	2	-
7	NOSE AND THROAT	13	7
8	SPEECH ... ..	10	3
9	LYMPHATIC GLANDS	-	-
10	HEART ... ..	1	5
11	LUNGS ... ..	5	2
12	DEVELOPMENTAL -		
	(a) Hernia ...	-	1
	(b) Other ...	6	-
13	ORTHOPAEDIC -		
	(a) Posture ...	8	3
	(b) Feet ...	7	2
	(c) Other ...	6	6
14	NERVOUS SYSTEM -		
	(a) Epilepsy ...	2	4
	(b) Other ...	3	-
15	PSYCHOLOGICAL -		
	(a) development	2	7
	(b) Stability ...	6	3
16	ABDOMEN ... ..	-	-
17	OTHER ... ..	15	5

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 ... ..	40	-
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	-	1,627
Total ...	40	1,627
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ... ..	-	982

## 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	-	425
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	-	-
Received other forms of treatment Ear (Minor Ailments Clinic) ....	14	-
Total ...	14	425
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids		
(a) in 1956 ... ..	-	12
(b) in previous years ... ..	-	32

## 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
	254	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 ... ..	1
(ii) Body ... ..	1
Scabies ... ..	1
Impetigo ... ..	17
Other Skin Diseases ... ..	8
Total ...	28



## GROUP 5. - CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases treated
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	60

## GROUP 6. - SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases treated
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists	267

## GROUP 7. - OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases treated
(a) Number of cases of miscellaneous minor ailments treated by the Authority	617
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	19
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	-
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above (specify)	
1. Enuresis	161
Total (a) - (d)	797

Table V

## DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers -					
(a) Periodic age groups	...	...	...	...	30,553
(b) Specials	...	...	...	...	2,674
(c) TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)	...	...	...	...	<u>33,227</u>
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	19,781
(3) Number referred for treatment	...	...	...	...	17,698
(4) Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	8,904
(5) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	...	...	...	...	<u>25,274</u>
(6) Half-days devoted to: (a) Inspection	...	...	...	...	228
(b) Treatment	...	...	...	...	2,891
				TOTAL 6	<u>3,119</u>
(7) Fillings:					
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	9,023
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	1,858
				TOTAL 7	<u>10,881</u>
(8) Number of Teeth filled: Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	8,528
and Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	1,785
				TOTAL 8	<u>10,313</u>
(9) Extractions:					
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	3,153
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	7,542
				TOTAL 9	<u>10,695</u>
(10) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extraction					4,360
(11) Orthodontics:					
(a) Cases commenced during the year	...	...	...	...	342
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	...	...	...	...	353
(c) Cases completed during the year	...	...	...	...	148
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	...	...	65
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	...	...	...	...	368
(f) Removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	421
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	30
(h) Total attendances	...	...	...	...	4,840
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures	...	...	...	...	62
(13) Other Operations: (a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	9,818
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	1,006
				TOTAL 11	<u>10,824</u>



## APPENDIX B

Table 1

RETURN OF AVERAGE NUMBERS AND ATTENDANCE IN MAINTAINED  
PRIMARY, MODERN, SELECTIVE, TECHNICAL AND GRAMMAR  
SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR 1957

School	Average No. on Registers	Average Atten- dance	Average Atten- dance	Average 1956 Atten- dance
<b>COUNCIL PRIMARY</b>				
Ashburton Junior Mixed ...	555	509	91.7	92.6
Ashburton Infants ...	191	163	85.3	88.3
Benson Junior Mixed and Infants	628	571	90.9	92.0
Beulah Junior Boys ...	383	325	84.9	92.2
Beulah Junior Girls ...	323	298	92.3	92.4
Beulah Infants ...	207	172	83.1	86.1
Castle Hill Junior Mixed ...	370	333	90.0	89.1
Castle Hill Infants ...	343	288	83.9	83.1
Cypress Junior Mixed ...	282	258	91.4	92.0
Cypress Infants ...	173	146	84.3	87.0
Davidson Infants ...	143	119	83.2	86.3
Duppas Junior Mixed and Infants	429	387	90.2	90.7
Ecclesbourne Infants ...	136	112	82.3	88.4
Elmwood Junior Boys ...	340	312	91.8	92.1
Elmwood Junior Girls ...	341	309	90.6	91.0
Elmwood Infants ...	248	206	83.1	86.2
Fairchildes Junior Mixed ...	588	524	89.1	90.6
Fairchildes Infants ...	446	372	83.4	87.5
Gilbert Scott Junior Mixed ...	554	505	91.1	92.2
Gilbert Scott Infants ...	256	214	83.5	87.1
Gonville Junior Mixed and Infants ...	565	500	88.4	90.2
Howard Junior Mixed and Infants	511	455	89.0	89.0
Ingram Infants ...	151	129	85.4	87.0
Kensington Avenue Junior Mixed	558	506	90.6	91.6
Kensington Avenue Infants ...	122	108	88.5	
Kingsley Junior Mixed ...	534	479	89.7	89.1
Kingsley Infants ...	306	250	81.7	83.8
Monks Orchard Junior Mixed and Infants ...	328	301	91.8	91.5
Overbury Junior Mixed and Infants ...	193	174	90.2	90.5
Norbury Manor Junior Mixed ...	490	460	93.8	93.9
Norbury Manor Infants ...	243	206	84.7	88.4
Oval Junior Mixed ...	476	433	90.9	90.5
Oval Infants ...	167	141	84.4	83.6
Portland Infants ...	201	178	88.5	87.3
Purley Oaks Junior Mixed ...	384	350	91.1	92.1
Purley Oaks Infants ...	221	188	85.0	87.4
Rockmount Junior Mixed ...	380	352	92.6	93.9
Rockmount Infants ...	172	142	82.5	89.3
Rowdown Junior ...	483	433	89.6	90.2
Rowdown Infants ...	413	358	86.6	87.6
South Norwood Junior Boys ...	352	324	92.0	92.5
South Norwood Junior Girls ...	312	286	91.6	92.6
South Norwood Infants ...	303	258	85.1	87.2
St. Peter's Junior Mixed and Infants ...	336	297	88.3	90.8
Spring Park Junior Mixed ...	359	334	93.0	92.6
Spring Park Infants ...	156	137	87.8	87.3

School	Average No. on Registers	Average Atten- dance	Average Atten- dance	Average 1956 Atten- dance
Sydenham Junior Boys ... ..	256	234	91.4	91.4
Sydenham Junior Girls and Infants ... ..	329	288	87.5	90.0
Waddon Junior Mixed and Infants	185	155	83.8	88.7
West Thornton Junior Mixed ...	357	328	91.8	91.9
West Thornton Infants ... ..	148	130	87.8	86.9
Whitehorse Manor Junior Boys	287	261	90.9	90.6
Whitehorse Manor Junior Girls	273	247	90.4	92.3
Whitehorse Manor Infants ...	228	191	83.7	86.5
Winterbourne Junior Boys ...	433	399	92.1	93.4
Winterbourne Junior Girls ...	424	395	93.1	93.8
Winterbourne Infants ... ..	347	292	84.1	88.2
Wolsey Junior Mixed ... ..	543	494	90.9	92.1
Wolsey Infants ... ..	298	251	84.2	85.9
Woodside Junior Boys ... ..	416	384	92.0	93.2
Woodside Junior Girls ... ..	437	400	91.5	91.5
Woodside Infants ... ..	275	236	85.8	87.6
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>20,888</b>	<b>18,587</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>89.8</b>
<b>COUNCIL SECONDARY MODERN</b>				
Ashburton Senior Boys ... ..	558	521	93.4	94.2
Ashburton Senior Girls ... ..	507	461	90.9	92.1
Davidson Senior Boys and Girls	460	408	88.7	91.9
Ecclesbourne Senior Girls ...	304	267	87.8	90.6
Fairchildes Senior Boys ... ..	399	354	88.7	89.3
Fairchildes Senior Girls ... ..	363	318	87.6	88.5
Ingram Senior Boys ... ..	498	442	88.8	91.3
Ingram Senior Girls ... ..	308	272	88.3	90.2
Lanfranc Senior Boys ... ..	576	509	88.2	90.4
Lanfranc Senior Girls ... ..	625	563	90.0	91.5
Norbury Manor Senior Boys ...	287	264	92.0	93.8
Norbury Manor Senior Girls ...	314	290	92.3	94.2
Portland Senior Boys ... ..	189	174	92.1	93.8
Portland Senior Girls ... ..	237	216	91.1	91.9
Tavistock Senior Boys ... ..	553	485	87.7	87.5
Tavistock Senior Girls ... ..	393	341	86.8	88.2
South Croydon Senior Mixed ...	565	490	86.7	87.6
Shirley Senior Mixed ... ..	289	266	92.0	93.8
Shepherds Hill Senior Mixed ...	123	104	84.5	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>7,548</b>	<b>6,745</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>90.5</b>
<b>VOLUNTARY SECONDARY MODERN</b>				
St. Andrew's ... ..	180	157	87.2	87.7
Our Lady's ... ..	179	157	87.7	88.8
St. Mary's ... ..	298	266	89.2	90.3
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>89.2</b>
<b>SPECIAL SCHOOLS</b>				
St. Christopher's Educationally Sub-Normal ... ..	206	178	86.4	86.1
St. Giles' (Delicate and Physically Handicapped) ...	197	162	82.2	81.8
St. Luke's (Partially Sighted)	20	17	85.0	85.2
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>84.0</b>



School	Average No. on Registers	Average Atten- dance	Average Atten- dance	Average 1956 Atten- dance
<b>VOLUNTARY PRIMARY</b>				
All Saints' Mixed and Infants	270	241	89.3	92.8
Christ Church Junior Mixed and Infants ... ..	211	186	88.1	91.6
Good Shepherd R.C. Junior Mixed and Infants ... ..	276	235	85.1	86.1
Parish Church Junior Mixed and Infants ... ..	403	360	89.3	89.4
St. Joseph's Mixed and Infants	519	454	87.5	87.7
St. Mark's Junior Girls and Infants ... ..	213	186	87.3	88.6
St. Mary's R.C. Junior Mixed and Infants ... ..	420	358	85.2	86.5
St. Michael's Infants ...	135	112	82.9	82.8
Shirley Junior Mixed and Infants (St. John's) ...	282	252	89.4	89.3
TOTALS	2,729	2,384	87.3	88.5
<b>SELECTIVE CENTRAL</b>				
Arch. Tenison's Mixed ...	290	266	91.7	93.6
Heath Clark Mixed ... ..	559	520	93.0	93.4
John Newnham Mixed ... ..	516	479	92.8	93.5
TOTALS	1,365	1,265	92.6	93.6
<b>GRAMMAR</b>				
Selhurst Boys ... ..	581	541	93.1	93.4
Selhurst Girls ... ..	536	493	91.9	92.4
John Ruskin Boys ... ..	523	486	92.9	94.5
Coloma Girls ... ..	545	496	91.0	90.5
Lady Edridge Girls ... ..	494	459	92.9	94.1
TOTALS	2,679	2,475	92.4	93.1
<b>TECHNICAL</b>				
Stanley Technical ... ..	278	259	93.1	94.0
Croydon Secondary Technical	342	319	93.3	94.8
TOTALS	620	578	93.2	94.4
<b>SUMMARY OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FOR THE YEAR 1957</b>				
Council Primary ... ..	20,888	18,587	88.9	89.8
Voluntary Primary ... ..	2,729	2,384	87.3	88.5
Council Secondary ... ..	7,548	6,745	89.4	90.5
Voluntary Secondary Mixed ...	657	580	88.3	89.2
Selective ... ..	1,365	1,265	92.6	93.6
Grammar ... ..	2,679	2,475	92.4	93.1
Technical ... ..	620	578	93.2	94.4
Specials ... ..	423	357	84.4	84.0
TOTALS	36,909	32,971	89.3	90.1
Crosfield Nursery ... ..	42	33	78.5	83.5

Table II  
HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS, 1957

Age	Number Exam- ined 1957	Average Height in inches					Average Weight in lbs.				
		1957	1956	1955	1954	1939	1957	1956	1955	1954	1939
BOYS											
5 years	937	43.5	43.4	43.3	42.7	41.8	43.5	43.4	43.5	42.9	41.5
6 "	449	44.0	43.9	44.2	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.8	45.3	45.2	43.4
7 "	174	47.6	48.1	47.9	47.8	45.3	52.6	53.4	52.7	53.3	47.9
8 "	791	50.5	50.2	49.9	50.2	49.5	59.5	58.9	59.1	58.6	55.5
9 "	571	50.9	51.3	51.3	51.6	51.2	61.3	62.3	61.4	61.7	58.8
10 "	68	52.9	52.9	54.3	54.7	52.7	66.0	67.1	73.9	72.2	62.9
11 "	423	57.1	57.2	55.0	55.8	53.7	83.8	83.9	74.2	76.4	68.7
12 "	532	58.1	58.0	55.6	56.5	55.7	86.1	86.4	80.0	79.7	79.9
13 "	210	59.6	58.2	60.3	60.5	58.4	90.1	82.9	96.5	97.1	81.6
14 "	427	63.7	61.3	62.8	62.4	59.0	112.6	111.9	109.0	105.6	90.8
15 "	583	64.3	64.5	64.6	63.8	-	117.6	116.6	116.5	112.8	-
16 "	201	66.8	66.6	66.9	66.9	-	127.6	129.2	128.3	129.4	-
17 "	52	67.8	67.9	68.4	66.7	-	133.2	133.8	137.7	126.5	-
GIRLS											
5 years	774	42.7	42.5	42.7	42.6	41.2	42.3	41.7	41.9	41.9	39.7
6 "	405	43.8	43.7	43.4	43.8	42.7	43.9	43.6	43.8	45.3	41.4
7 "	127	47.5	47.5	47.2	47.5	44.1	52.1	52.6	53.1	52.4	43.6
8 "	847	50.1	50.1	49.3	49.6	49.9	57.9	58.3	58.8	56.6	54.7
9 "	586	50.9	50.9	50.5	51.0	50.9	60.3	60.5	60.4	60.5	57.6
10 "	76	52.5	53.5	54.6	54.6	52.1	65.5	69.1	73.7	73.1	62.9
11 "	622	57.4	57.2	56.0	55.9	53.6	83.8	83.6	78.7	77.9	68.3
12 "	653	58.3	58.9	58.2	57.1	56.6	91.0	89.6	87.5	81.9	77.2
13 "	197	59.4	59.7	60.3	61.4	58.8	91.6	94.6	97.5	100.6	85.3
14 "	459	62.2	61.9	61.7	62.2	60.3	109.9	109.9	111.3	109.2	97.9
15 "	522	62.5	62.8	63.2	62.7	62.0	116.3	114.3	116.1	114.0	105.5
16 "	249	64.0	64.9	64.2	63.3	-	123.4	123.6	123.2	121.8	-
17 "	84	64.5	64.6	64.2	63.5	-	126.6	127.8	124.6	116.3	-



Table III  
PARENTS PRESENT 1957

	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 ... ..	30	13	25	12	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	19	21	12	16	52	34
Archbishop Tenison's ...	-	-	-	-	18	51	12	32	17	25	-	6	-	-	-	-	35	76
Ashburton ... ..	41	23	36	20	68	5	25	3	120	33	5	2	68	76	47	64	297	137
Benson ... ..	36	46	35	46	17	3	16	3	-	-	-	-	35	46	30	25	88	95
Beulah ... ..	50	39	49	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	69	63	59	131	108
Castle Hill ... ..	136	42	123	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	5	33	5	184	47
Christ Church ... ..	9	14	6	13	3	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	22	12	10	8	34	28
Coloma ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	5	-	209	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	231
Crossfields ... ..	26	18	24	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	18
Croydon Sec. Tech. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	-
Cypress ... ..	23	27	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	24	36	18	65	51
Davidson ... ..	30	28	26	25	103	86	31	32	78	23	6	3	-	-	-	-	211	137
Duppas ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	15	-	23	-
Ecclesbourne ... ..	19	34	18	36	-	48	-	28	-	30	-	8	-	-	-	-	19	112
Elmwood ... ..	49	39	46	37	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	95	85	79	68	147	124
Fairchildes ... ..	48	30	40	30	61	165	19	106	98	38	20	10	44	81	34	62	251	314
Gilbert Scott ... ..	39	50	35	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	59	42	40	107	109
Gonville ... ..	55	38	53	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28	22	24	83	66
Good Shepherd ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	15	-	-	-	-	44	16	31	8	44	34
Heath Clark ... ..	-	-	-	-	39	126	17	51	15	60	3	11	-	-	-	-	54	186
Howard ... ..	15	15	15	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	48	35	37	61	63
Ingram ... ..	13	20	10	17	22	82	11	49	115	89	26	24	-	-	-	-	150	191
John Newnham ... ..	-	-	-	-	75	109	35	52	14	48	1	3	-	-	-	-	89	157
John Ruskin ... ..	-	-	-	-	101	-	14	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	-
Kensington ... ..	35	29	31	28	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	15	-	62	29
Kingsley ... ..	73	49	67	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	45	13	32	94	94
Lady Edridge ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	154	-	80	-	103	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	257
Lanfranc ... ..	-	-	-	-	66	124	29	70	94	180	2	112	-	-	-	-	160	304
Monks Orchard ... ..	19	21	18	21	7	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	14	32	12	25	40	53
Norbury Manor ... ..	37	48	30	45	114	41	48	30	80	43	12	19	25	23	22	18	256	155
Our Lady's Convent ...	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	11	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
Oval ... ..	14	21	14	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	56	31	47	53	77
Overbury ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	5	4	10	5

Continued below

Parish Church ...	17	19	14	19	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	33	31	26	23	50	51
Portland ...	26	11	20	10	44	88	16	45	50	70	5	15	-	22	-	20	120	191
Purley Oaks ...	59	35	42	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	52	23	45	102	87
Rockmount ...	26	26	24	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	44	29	36	59	70
Rowdown ...	98	89	85	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	72	78	68	199	161
St. Andrew's ...	-	-	-	-	20	28	8	12	31	10	7	5	-	-	-	-	51	38
St. Joseph's ...	55	52	40	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	21	13	10	78	73
St. Mark's ...	16	12	14	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	24	5	23	22	36
St. Mary's ...	56	41	35	31	11	6	2	1	20	19	2	4	37	31	27	18	124	97
St. Michael's ...	32	26	28	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	26
St. Peter's ...	10	18	5	16	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	29	21	14	18	40	39
Selhurst Grammar ...	-	-	-	-	199	72	85	38	110	106	2	1	-	-	-	-	309	178
Shirley ...	19	10	19	9	51	21	21	6	22	-	8	-	17	26	11	21	109	57
South Croydon Sec. ...	-	-	-	-	53	55	12	17	38	35	3	3	50	-	36	-	141	90
South Norwood ...	39	50	30	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	15	39	69
Spring Park ...	21	27	19	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	51	27	35	54	78
Stanley Technical ...	-	-	-	-	20	-	10	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	-
Sydenham ...	28	19	23	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	30	28	56
Tavistock ...	-	-	-	-	80	81	29	44	165	94	19	44	-	-	-	-	245	175
Trinity ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waddon ...	29	22	28	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	22
West Thornton ...	25	11	23	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	31	34	28	78	42
Whitehorse ...	56	47	48	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	57	29	52	95	104
Winterbourne ...	77	76	65	67	-	13	-	10	-	-	-	-	77	99	60	87	154	188
Wolsey ...	65	42	57	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	48	49	42	121	90
Woodside ...	60	26	56	24	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	175	76	159	148	203
	1611	1303	1396	1167	1184	1436	460	743	1313	1244	121	291	1512	1592	1124	1290	5620	5575
	2914		2563		2620		1203		2557		412		3104		2414		11195	

PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS PRESENT AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Entrants ...	Boys	86.7)	87.9)
" ...	Girls	89.6)	
Intermediate ...	Boys	38.8)	45.9)
" ...	Girls	51.7)	
Leavers ...	Boys	9.3)	16.1)
" ...	Girls	23.4)	
Other Ages	Boys	74.3)	77.5)
8 to 9 years	Girls	81.3)	

58.9



Table IV  
RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF ROUTINE MEDICAL  
INSPECTION, 1957

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 ... ..	13	7	0.36	20	9	0.52
Eye Disease -						
Defective Vision ...	277	67	6.12	319	48	6.58
Squint ... ..	17	8	0.44	23	7	0.63
External Eye Trouble	5	3	0.14	22	2	0.43
Ear Disease -						
Deafness ... ..	4	24	0.50	4	22	0.47
Otitis Media ... ..	4	24	0.50	5	9	0.25
Other Disease ... ..	5	5	0.18	8	4	0.22
Nose and Throat ...	79	84	2.90	69	91	2.87
Enlarged Cervical Glands (not T.B.)	3	9	0.21	-	7	0.13
Dental Defects ... ..	42	8	0.89	29	1	0.54
Speech Defects ... ..	37	16	0.94	14	15	0.52
Heart and Circulation	8	30	0.68	13	57	1.26
Lungs ... ..	23	53	1.35	26	46	1.29
Nervous System Disorders -						
Epilepsy ... ..	2	6	0.14	3	3	0.11
Other ... ..	2	9	0.19	1	7	0.14
Developmental -						
(a) Hernia ... ..	3	7	0.18	-	2	0.04
(b) Other ... ..	27	36	1.12	-	2	0.04
Psychological -						
(a) Development ...	4	5	0.16	5	6	0.20
(b) Stability ... ..	15	11	0.46	15	13	0.50
Deformities -						
Flat Feet ... ..	46	75	2.15	50	33	1.49
Posture ... ..	47	12	1.05	88	42	2.33
Others ... ..	45	46	1.62	57	45	1.83
Other Defects and Diseases	43	38	1.44	61	77	2.48
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>583</b>		<b>837</b>	<b>548</b>	

Total Children Examined

5620

5575

Table V

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS 1957**  
(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 ...	2.5	3.0	2.9	1.9	4.5	1.7	2.3	3.1	3.0	2.5
Skin ...	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.8
Eyes -										
Vision ...	4.8	4.9	10.1	10.2	7.6	13.5	7.6	6.8	7.3	8.8
Squint ...	1.0	1.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.9
Other ...	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5
Ears -										
Hearing ...	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5
Otitis Media	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4
Other ...	0.6	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nose and Throat	8.3	7.8	0.8	2.4	0.2	0.6	5.0	5.0	3.9	4.0
Speech ...	2.5	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.5
Cervical Glands	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4
Heart and										
Circulation ...	1.2	1.7	0.8	1.5	0.6	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.4
Lungs ...	3.0	2.4	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4
Development -										
Hernia ...	0.3	0.1	0.3	-	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
Other ...	0.9	0.1	3.4	0.1	0.5	-	1.3	-	0.4	0.1
Orthopaedic -										
Posture ...	1.6	0.6	1.0	3.6	0.8	0.8	2.1	3.0	2.4	2.4
Flat Feet ...	3.0	1.2	5.7	3.1	1.4	1.1	2.2	1.2	1.9	1.9
Other ...	3.5	2.1	2.0	2.9	2.7	1.9	1.8	1.2	2.2	2.2
Nervous Diseases -										
Epilepsy ...	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other ...	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Psychological -										
Development ...	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.8	-	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Stability ...	0.9	0.4	2.5	0.8	-	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Dull and Backward	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Defects ...	2.5	2.2	1.4	3.3	0.1	3.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.6



Table VI

CONDITIONS NOTIFIED BY TEACHERS AND SCHOOL ENQUIRY OFFICERS AND CONFIRMED BY HEALTH VISITORS 1957

	School Population	Measles	German Measles	Whooping Cough	Chicken Pox	Mumps	Scabies	Impetigo	Body ) Ringworm Scalp )	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Poliomyelitis	Jaundice	Conjunctivitis	Sore Throat	Other Diseases	Enteric Group	Erysipelas	Vernin	Meningococcal Infection	Totals
All Saints ....	270	37	13	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57
Arch. Tenison ....	290	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ashburton ....	1811	.	1	5	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Benson ....	628	47	.	1	.	28	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	77
Beulah ....	913	59	3	.	2	12	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	83
Castle Hill ....	713	37	.	12	19	3	.	.	.	.	4	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	95
Christchurch ....	211	19	2	.	1	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	36
Coloma ....	545	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Crossfield Nursery	42	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Croydon High ....	886	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Croydon Tech. ....	342	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Cypress ....	455	37	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Davidson ....	603	37	2	5	.	17	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	71
Duppas ....	429	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Ecclesbourne ....	440	2	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	10
Elmwood ....	929	57	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	72
Fairchildes ....	1776	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Gilbert scott ....	810	22	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	66	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	103
Gonville ....	565	68	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	81
Good Shepherd ....	276	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Heath Clark ....	559	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Howard ....	511	26	1	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	52
Ingram ....	957	23	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
John Newnham ....	516	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
John Ruskin ....	523	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kensington Avenue	680	37	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39
Kingsley ....	840	62	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70
Lady Edridge ....	494	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lanfranc ....	1201	2	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	13
Monks Orchard ....	328	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2

continued below

2



Table VII

# **HANDICAPPED PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR BOARDING IN BOARDING SCHOOLS, 1957**

	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Deaf	Delicate	Physically Handicapped	Educationally Sub-normal	Maladjusted	Epileptic	TOTAL
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1957 the under-mentioned handicapped pupils:-										
A. were newly placed in Special Schools (other than Hospital Special Schools) or Boarding Homes ... ..	-	6	-	1	25	25	28	3	-	88
B. were newly assessed as requiring education at Special Schools or boarding in Homes ... ..	1	5	-	4	21	23	29	5	-	88
C. Number of Handicapped Pupils from the area:-										
(i) were on the registers of Special Schools as Day Pupils ... ..	-	13	17	11	84	103	196	-	-	424
Boarding Pupils ... ..	1	1	3	3	2	6	8	4	3	31
(ii) were on the registers of independent schools (under approved arrangements) ... ..	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	3	-	8
(iii) were boarded in Homes ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL (C)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>463</b>
D. Number of Handicapped pupils being educated under arrangements made under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944:-										
(i) in hospitals ... ..	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	27
(ii) in other group ... ..	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
(iii) at home ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
E. Were requiring places in Special Schools										
(i) TOTAL (a) day ... ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
(b) boarding ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	1	-	10
(ii) who had not reached the age of 5:-										
(a) awaiting day places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) awaiting boarding places ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(continued on next page)

	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Deaf	Delicate	Physically Handicapped	Educationally Sub-normal	Maladjusted	Epileptic	TOTAL
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(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	...	11
" " 57(4)	" " " "	...	1
" " 57(5)	" " " "	...	10



Table VIII  
VISION TESTS  
Summary of Findings

Extent of Defect	Entrants				Intermediates				Leavers				8 to 9 years and Other Ages				TOTAL			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Up to 6/24ths	74	4.7	63	3.9	97	8.2	138	9.6	64	4.9	159	12.8	107	7.1	100	6.3	342	6.1	460	8.3
Over 6/24ths	4	0.2	1	0.1	23	1.9	9	0.6	36	2.7	9	0.7	8	0.5	9	0.6	71	1.2	28	0.5

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## APPENDIX C

## NON-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS

Year ended 31st December, 1957

## RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

## A.-Routine Medical Inspections

					Year 1957	Year 1956
Age 11 or under	...	...	...	...	14	31
12	...	...	...	...	44	30
13	...	...	...	...	20	20
14	...	...	...	...	69	22
15	...	...	...	...	54	30
16	...	...	...	...	22	51
17	...	...	...	...	19	19
18 or over	...	...	...	...	2	-
				<i>Total</i>	<u>244</u>	<u>203</u>

## B.-Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	...	1	1
Number of Re-inspections	...	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
	<i>Total</i>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
Visits to Non-maintained Schools	...	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>

The following defects were found by Medical Inspection:-

				Treat- ment	Observa- tion
Defective Vision	...	...	...	11	-
Other defects - Eye	...	...	...	2	-
Lungs	...	...	...	1	-
Posture	...	...	...	6	-
Flat Foot	...	...	...	2	-
Other Orthopaedia	...	...	...	1	-
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