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PUBLIC HEALTH IN CROYDON

1959

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1959

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
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1959

PUBLIC HEALTH IN CROYDON

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AND

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1959

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By the Medical Officer of Health,
Croydon

EL WRIGHT, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
15 WILLOW ROAD,
CROYDON

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1959

Councillor Keith Edwards (Chairman)	Councillor Miss L. N. Overton
Councillor Mrs. E. M. Maycock (Vice-Chairman)	Councillor Mrs. D. V. Paines
Alderman Mrs. V. L. Child	Councillor B. H. Rawling
Councillor F. D. J. Bailey	Councillor W. E. Ross Gower, B. E. M.
Councillor V. Burgos	Councillor B. C. Sparrowe
Councillor J. J. Cooper	Councillor J. T. Twitchett
Councillor W. H. Fillery	Councillor R. J. Willsher
Councillor E. J. Fowler	O. E. Finch, Esq., M. C. M. D.
Councillor Mrs. D. L. George	J. S. Lane, Esq., B. A., M. R. C. S. L. R. C. P.
Councillor M. E. Mackenzie	S. A. MacKeith, Esq., O. B. E., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., D. P. M.
Councillor D. McClellan	Miss K. C. Vost, M. B., B. S., D. P. H.

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

Edith F. Newling, B. A. (Hons), M. B., B. S., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.	} Croydon Local Medical Committee
D. F. Kanaar, Esq., M. D., M. R. C. P.	
A. F. Clift, Esq., F. R. C. S., M. R. C. O. G.	} Croydon Group Hospital Management Committee
S. Y. Marsters, Esq.	
Mrs. E. M. Ryle Horwood - - - -	Royal College of Nursing
Mrs. F. R. Mitchell, O. B. E. - - -	Royal College of Midwives
Miss J. C. Dickinson - - - -	Croydon District Nursing Association
Mrs. H. Thatcher - - - -	Croydon Family Planning Association
Mrs. J. Toogood - - - -	Croydon Federation of Townswomen's Guilds
D. G. Goldie, Esq. - - - -	The St. John Ambulance Brigade (Southern Area)
H. G. Murphy, Esq. - - - -	The Insurance Institute of Croydon
J. A. Keeling, Esq. - - - -	-

HEALTH COMMITTEE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1959

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 1959 and comment on a few of the matters covered in greater detail in later pages.

Statistics

These show many reverses in the recent steady trends of continuing improvement. The general death and infant mortality rates rose. There was only one maternal death, but a "Nil" return as in 1957 is the present target. There were fewer deaths from road accidents and suicide, but a record high number for cancer, especially cancer of the lung.

The number of illegitimate births expressed as a percentage of all live births was the highest since 1945 and a most unwelcome return to a war-time rate.

Chance can be an important factor in variations of annual figures, when the actual numbers concerned are small, but if we ignore this possibility, statistically 1959 was a somewhat disappointing year.

Sanitation

Clean Air remains our most important task and the Chief Public Health Inspector records the real progress made in this campaign.

Infectious Diseases

The programme of vaccination against poliomyelitis continued and against the background of an unusually hot dry summer, the virtual disappearance of the disease was most encouraging. From other sources, evidence suggests that the degree of protection given by vaccination to the individual is only adequate against average risk and it is therefore most important to ensure that as large a percentage as possible of the susceptible population are immunised. Well over 90% of children under 15 years of age have been vaccinated in Croydon and every effort is being made to maintain this coverage.

Personal Health Services

1959 was mainly a year of planning for new services in the light of fresh legislation, but all existing facilities were maintained, some extended in volume and others improved in detail.

Major Building Projects

The replacement of the existing public abattoir, the provision of a public mortuary and Coroner's post-mortem room, an adult training centre and new clinic buildings for the West Croydon and Waddon areas presented problems due to failure to find suitable sites, the great amount of architectural work at present being undertaken by the Corporation and delays in actual building. While unable to report on the successful solution of all the problems thus presented, Members of the Committee will recall visits to sites and long deliberations on various possibilities. I hope to record more definite results in my next Report.

Health Education

The special section which assists in the fulfilment of this fundamental duty of the Health Department continues to be of increasing value. Not only are we improving and developing our methods, but there is the constant stimulus to re-examine basic beliefs and to test the explanations for established procedures.

It is an exercise which confirms the paradox that the less one knows about a subject, the easier it is to be dogmatic. With statements or campaigns sponsored by the local health authority, it is necessary to correlate opposing theories, to be factual and accurate, and yet not confuse by numerous reservations.

It is a challenge which is being met with a realistic appreciation of the difficulties.

The Dynamic Community

For 60 years, your Medical Officers of Health have expressed their thanks to members of the Committee and commended the work of their staffs. It might be thought that this is a polite gesture of traditional courtesy. With our minds attuned by the present planning of services for mental health, comes the realisation that possibly it is one of the most important phrases in the whole report. For most individuals need to be members of a defined community, with ability to comment, to strive for objectives, and to see that their contributions however small aggregate to the final achievements. A sense of purposeful united effort is the essential motive force of the sustained successful enterprise.

Were I not able to record my thanks for your continued interest and encouragement, and the unfailing enthusiasm of the staff, it would constitute a serious warning of major defects.

Fortunately, I can also report active cordial co-operation with other departments of the Corporation, with local hospital and executive council services, statutory and voluntary organisations, and the press.

It seems permissible to suggest that as a community progressing through the disciplined interplay of integral forces, Croydon demonstrates the proper functioning of true local government.

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, 16 clerks (including 1 part time), 4 typists, 1 messenger.
Public Health and Food Inspection	Chief Public Health Inspector, Deputy, 20 Inspectors, 1 Superintendent Slaughter House, 1 Clean Air Act Assistant, 1 Foreman and 5 Assistants, Chief Disinfecter and 1 Disinfecter, 1 Superintendent and 4 porters (men's hostel), 2 Rodent operatives, 10 clerks, 1 typist, 2 trainees.
Maternity and Child Welfare	6 Clinic Medical Officers whole-time (also school duties), 5 part time. Superintendent Health Visitor, Deputy, 28 Health Visitors and 1 Specialist Health Visitor (also School nurses). 1 part time Almoner and 1 part time Almoner's clerk, Superintendent Midwife, Deputy and 18 Midwives, 2 Maternity Nurses (part time), 1 Physiotherapist, 4 Ante-Natal Clinic nurses (part time), 7 clerks. (Dental Service as for School Health). 10 clinic cleaners and 2 handymen (all part time).
District Nursing (agency arrangements)	Superintendent, 3 Assistants, 41 nurses, 5 students, 2 clerks (1 part time).
Domestic Help	Supervisor, 3 Assistants, 2 clerks, 22 full time and 175 part time Home Helps.
Day Nurseries	1 Nursery with Matron, Deputy, 5 nurses, 2 students, handyman and 4 domestic staff (part time).
Vaccination and Immunisation	1 part time Medical Officer, 2 temporary part time nurses, 4 Clerical Officers including 2 temporary.
Ambulance Service	Ambulance Officer, Deputy, Second Officer, Maintenance Officer, 4 Leading Drivers, 64 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	4 Duly Authorised Officers and 1 co-ordinating officer, 2 clerks, 1 Occupation Centre Supervisor, 5 Assistants, 1 Handicraft Instructor, 1 handyman, 3 Guides and 5 domestics (part time).
Health Education	1 Qualified Health Education Officer.
Welfare Foods	2 clerks (1 part time) and 1 driver.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1959

Area, 12,872 acres.

Population (Census 1951), 249,876. Total population (estimate of Registrar-General), 249,000 (Midsummer, 1959).

Number of Inhabited Houses: 73,337.

Rateable Value (1st April, 1958): £4,846,647.

Product of a Penny Rate (1956-1959): 116,183

Rate in the £: 15s. (for the year ending 31.3.59).

Live Births:

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1,781	1,738	3,529
Illegitimate	149	127	276
			<u>3,805</u>

Legitimate Live Births per Cent of total Live Births 7.3

Live Birth Rate (as adjusted by Registrar-General) (1,000 per 1,000) 15.3
(England and Wales 16.5)

Stillbirths 68

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 17.8
(England and Wales 20.7)

Total Births 3,873

Infant Deaths 80

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births 21
(England and Wales 22)

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate births 21

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate births 25

Neo-natal Mortality rate (First four weeks)
per 1,000 total live births 16
(England and Wales 15.8)

Early Neo-natal Mortality rate (First week)
per 1,000 total live births 13

Perinatal Mortality rate (stillbirths + deaths during the first week) per 1,000 total live and still births 31

Infant Deaths (excluding abortion) 1

Infant Mortality rate (including abortion)
per 1,000 total live and still births 6.26
(England and Wales 6.18)

Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population 12.3
(England and Wales 11.6)

Death rate (as adjusted by comparability factor 0.98) 11.3

STATISTICS

STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1959

Area, 12,672 acres.

Population (Census 1951), 249,870. Total population (estimate of Registrar-General), 249,000 (Midsummer, 1959).

Number of Inhabited Houses: 73,837.

Rateable Value (1st April, 1959): £4,846,447.

Product of a Penny Rate (1958-1959): £18,183

Rate in the £: 15s. (for the year ending 31.3.59).

Live Births:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	1,741	1,788	3,529
Illegitimate	149	127	276
			<u>3,805</u>

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	7.3
Live Birth Rate(as adjusted by comparability factor(1.00)	15.3
(England and Wales	16.5)
Stillbirths	69
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total(live and still)births ...	17.8
(England and Wales	20.7)
Total Births	3,874
Infant Deaths	80
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	21
(England and Wales	22)
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate births ...	21
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate births ...	25
Neo-natal Mortality rate (First four weeks)	
per 1,000 total live births	15
(England and Wales	15.8)
Early Neo-natal Mortality rate (First week)	
per 1,000 total live births	13
Perinatal Mortality rate (stillbirths + deaths during the	
first week)per 1,000 total live and still births	31
Maternal Deaths (excluding abortion)... ..	1
Maternal Mortality rate (including abortion)	
per 1,000 total live and still births	0.26
(England and Wales	0.38)
Deaths, 3,037. Death-rate per 1,000 of the	
estimated population	12.2
(England and Wales	11.6)
Death rate(as adjusted by comparability factor 0.93) ...	11.3

Marriages

When supplying these figures Mr. Stevens, the Croydon Superintendent Registrar, kindly analysed recent trends and commented "Of the total number of persons giving me notice of intention to marry at either Church or Register Office in the year 1954, 13.8% were under the age of 21 years rising in 1959 to 18.03%".

The number of marriages solemnised was 1,888, compared with 1,827 in 1958, 1,962 in 1957, 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 and 2,066 in 1949. 823 were solemnised in Established Churches, 440 in other places of worship, none by Jewish Ritual and 625 in the Register Office.

Births

The live births registered were 3,529 legitimate and 276 illegitimate. The birth-rate consequently was 15.3 per 1,000 population. For England and Wales the rate was 16.5.

The illegitimate births in Croydon were 7.3 per cent of the total as compared with 5 per cent in 1958, 5.5 in 1957, 4.3 in 1956, 4.8 in 1955, 5.5 in 1954 and 1953 and 5.3 in 1952.

The live male births numbered 1,890, the female 1,915, being a proportion of 987 males to 1,000 females.

Notification of Births

Notifications were received in respect of confinements conducted by:-

	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Still Births</i>	<i>Total</i>
Midwives	3,088	42	3,130
Doctors	1,052	32	1,084
	<u>4,140</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>4,214</u>

Accommodation for Confinements

The following table shows where babies were born in Croydon during 1959. 45 more babies were born at home and 55 fewer were born in hospital than in 1958. 43 fewer Croydon residents had babies outside Croydon and 22 fewer non-residents were confined in Croydon than in 1958.

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
In Private Houses	1,346	31.94
In Public Institutions	2,599	61.68
In Registered Maternity Homes	<u>269</u>	6.38
	<u>4,214</u>	

Still Births

During 1959, 69 still births were registered in respect of Croydon. Of these, 38 were male babies and 31 females; 2 females and 7 males were illegitimate. The proportion of still births to living children was 1 in 55. The still birth rate was 1.8 per cent. of the total births. The still birth rate, on the same basis as for Infant Mortality, was 18.1 per 1,000 births.

Deaths

The deaths numbered 3,037, compared with 2,995 in 1958. For 1959 the crude death-rate was 12.1 compared with 12 in 1958. The death-rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

There were 85 inquests held by Coroners in respect of Croydon residents during 1959 and 487 findings by Coroners after post-mortem without inquest.

Wards with the highest death-rate were South (17.8), Upper Norwood and Whitehorse Manor (13.6) Lowest: Addington (3.8), Shirley and West Thornton (10.5).

The Registrar General's Table is given in the appendix, page 98. Comparisons with 1958 show there were again no deaths from Whooping Cough and one from Measles (none in 1959). There were again no deaths in the Typhoid group and none from Diphtheria.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 24 (19 in 1958); those from Cancer increased by 61; those from Pneumonia increased by 30 and a decrease of 21 was recorded in those caused by Bronchitis. There were 64 deaths from Influenza (22 in 1958).

29 Deaths from suicide showing a decrease of 1 and motor vehicle accidents totalled 29 (31 in 1958).

The percentage of deaths under 1 year of age to the total deaths was 2.6 per cent.; deaths under 15 years, 0.8 per cent.; deaths under 65 years, 22.9 per cent.; and deaths over 65 years, 73.7 per cent. The corresponding figures for 1958 were 2.3 per cent., 0.4 per cent.; 24.3 per cent., and 73.0 per cent. respectively.

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

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

	<i>Rate per 1,000 Population</i>
<i>All Ages</i>	
Deaths from diseases of Cardiac and Circulatory System	4.22
" " Cancer	2.50
" " Vascular lesions of the Nervous System	1.78
" " diseases of Digestive System	*0.15
" " diseases of the Respiratory System (excluding Tuberculosis)	1.60
" " Suicide and Violent Causes	0.35
" " Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.10
<i>*ulcers of stomach, duodenum; gastritis and enteritis.</i>	

Maternal Mortality

There was 1 death, compared with 4 in 1958. The maternal mortality rate calculated per 1,000 total births was 0.26. The rate for England and Wales was 0.38 in 1959.

For figures for the years 1949 - 1959 see the appendix, page 102.

Cause of death:-

1. Vaginal haemorrhage from concealed revealed accidental haemorrhage accompanying a full-term pregnancy.

Infant Mortality

The 1959 figure rose from the previous low record, being 21.0. Set out in the appendix, page 104 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 80 deaths, 47 occurred in boy babies and 33 in girls. Of the births, 1,890 were males and 1,915 females. The infantile mortality rate for the two sexes was, therefore, Boys - 25, Girls - 17.

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

For details of infant deaths see the appendix, page 103.

CANCER

For detailed tables see the Appendix, page 100.

Deaths tabulated in the Department number 623 as compared with 562 in 1958; 591 in 1957; 592 in 1956; 549 in 1955; 486 in 1954; 540 in 1953; 567 in 1952; 479 in 1951; 501 in 1949 and 481 in 1949.

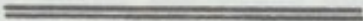
Death-rate per 1,000 of the population for the last 10 years is as follows:-

1950 - 1.99 (501)	1955 - 2.20 (549)
1951 - 1.91 (479)	1956 - 2.37 (592)
1952 - 2.26 (567)	1957 - 2.37 (591)
1953 - 2.16 (540)	1958 - 2.25 (562)
1954 - 1.95 (486)	1959 - 2.50 (623)

The organs most often attacked in descending order of incidence are:- In the males - the Lungs (41.7 per cent.), the Bowels and Rectum (11.6 per cent.) and the Stomach (9.8 per cent.); In females - Bowels and Rectum (19.5 per cent.); the breast (17.2 per cent.); and the Ovaries (7.7 per cent.).

Ward Statistics

These are tabulated in the usual form in the appendix, page 101. It is obvious from the high birth-rate at New Addington Ward, that it contains many young married couples. The highest death rate is recorded from the South Ward, because it has a high proportion of elderly persons.



The Registrar-General has tabulated a list of causes of death, and has published the list as a series of tables, the first of which is a list of causes of death, the second of which is a list of causes of death, the third of which is a list of causes of death, and the fourth of which is a list of causes of death.

In the year 1952, there were 1,100 deaths in the district, of which 500 were males and 600 were females. The death rate per 1,000 of the population for the year was 11.5. The death rate per 1,000 of the population for the year was 11.5. The death rate per 1,000 of the population for the year was 11.5.

The organs most often affected in descending order of frequency are: - in the males - the lungs (41.7 per cent.), the stomach and intestines (11.8 per cent.), and the stomach (9.8 per cent.); in females - the lungs (31.2 per cent.), the stomach (11.2 per cent.), and the ovaries (7.7 per cent.).

1952	11.5
1951	11.4
1950	11.3
1949	11.2
1948	11.1
1947	11.0
1946	10.9
1945	10.8
1944	10.7
1943	10.6
1942	10.5
1941	10.4
1940	10.3
1939	10.2
1938	10.1
1937	10.0
1936	9.9
1935	9.8
1934	9.7
1933	9.6
1932	9.5
1931	9.4
1930	9.3
1929	9.2
1928	9.1
1927	9.0
1926	8.9
1925	8.8
1924	8.7
1923	8.6
1922	8.5
1921	8.4
1920	8.3
1919	8.2
1918	8.1
1917	8.0
1916	7.9
1915	7.8
1914	7.7
1913	7.6
1912	7.5
1911	7.4
1910	7.3
1909	7.2
1908	7.1
1907	7.0
1906	6.9
1905	6.8
1904	6.7
1903	6.6
1902	6.5
1901	6.4
1900	6.3
1899	6.2
1898	6.1
1897	6.0
1896	5.9
1895	5.8
1894	5.7
1893	5.6
1892	5.5
1891	5.4
1890	5.3
1889	5.2
1888	5.1
1887	5.0
1886	4.9
1885	4.8
1884	4.7
1883	4.6
1882	4.5
1881	4.4
1880	4.3
1879	4.2
1878	4.1
1877	4.0
1876	3.9
1875	3.8
1874	3.7
1873	3.6
1872	3.5
1871	3.4
1870	3.3
1869	3.2
1868	3.1
1867	3.0
1866	2.9
1865	2.8
1864	2.7
1863	2.6
1862	2.5
1861	2.4
1860	2.3
1859	2.2
1858	2.1
1857	2.0
1856	1.9
1855	1.8
1854	1.7
1853	1.6
1852	1.5
1851	1.4
1850	1.3
1849	1.2
1848	1.1
1847	1.0
1846	0.9
1845	0.8
1844	0.7
1843	0.6
1842	0.5
1841	0.4
1840	0.3
1839	0.2
1838	0.1
1837	0.0

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The food poisoning notifications, as reported, for 1939

Year	Number of outbreaks	Number of persons affected
1938	14	25
1939	11	11
Total Outbreaks	25	36

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Year	Number of outbreaks	Number of persons affected
1938	2	2
1939	2	2
Total Outbreaks	4	4

Year	Number of cases	Number of persons affected
1938	27	14
1939	14	14
Total Cases	41	28

Year	Number of cases	Number of persons affected
1938	20	1
1939	1	1
Total Cases	21	2

There is now a national reference laboratory which correlates reports to the organisms found in any particular case of the poisoning. In some instances this provides a clue to the food concerned and allows the source of infection to be traced in a manner which would otherwise be impossible.

The following are the names of the persons who have been
 notified of the death of the deceased and who have been
 notified of the date of the funeral. The names of the persons
 who have been notified of the date of the funeral are as
 follows:

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

FOOD POISONING

The food poisoning notifications, as corrected, for 1959 were:-

<i>1st Quarter</i>	<i>2nd Quarter</i>	<i>3rd Quarter</i>	<i>4th Quarter</i>	<i>Total</i>
16	14	26	11	67

Outbreaks due to identified agents:-

<i>Total Outbreaks</i>	<i>Total Cases</i>
4	11

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>
3	6

Single Cases:-

<i>Agent identified</i>	<i>Unknown Cause</i>	<i>Total</i>
37	14	51

Cases due to:-

<i>Salm. typhi-murium</i>	<i>Salm. newport</i>	<i>Salm. bovis- morbificans</i>
30	3	1
<i>Salm. thompson</i>	<i>Salm. enteritidis</i>	
1	1	

There is now a national reference laboratory which correlates reports on the organisms found in any particular case of food poisoning. In some instances this provides a clue to the food concerned and allows the source of infection to be traced in a manner which would otherwise be impossible.



REPORT ON CASES ADMITTED TO WADDON HOSPITAL IN 1959

Dr. J. J. Linehan, M. D., D. P. H.
Physician Superintendent, Waddon Hospital

Admissions to the Infectious Diseases' Wards:-

The average stay in hospital for the 602 patients admitted to the Infectious diseases wards was 20.35 days and the average number of occupied beds 33.54. 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. Where patients were admitted from outside the Borough of Croydon, the Croydon admissions are shown separately in brackets.

Scarlet Fever	93 (90)	Streptococcal Sore Throat	2
Measles	83 (64)	Laryngitis stridulosa ...	2
Gastro-enteritis	82 (68)	Lung Abscess	1
Pneumonia	71 (52)	Coryza	1
Dysentery	48 (43)	Asthma	2
Chicken-pox	30 (24)	Stomatitis	2
Food Poisoning (including salmonella infections however contracted)	23 (20)	Ulcerative Colitis	2
Whooping Cough	18	Appendicitis	1
Glandular Fever	15 (14)	Perforated Gastric Ulcer	1
Influenza	11 (7)	Carcinoma of the Liver	1
Meningitis	9 (6)	Infective Polyneuritis	1 (0)
Poliomyelitis	4	Brain Tumour	1
Encephalitis	3 (2)	Cerebral Arterio-sclerosis	1
Mumps	4 (2)	Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	1
Erysipelas	3 (2)	Migraine	1 (0)
Rubella	2	Cystitis	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	Pyelo-nephritis	1
Diphtheria	1 (0)	Papular Urticaria	3 (1)
Malaria	1	Purpura Simplex	1
Infective Hepatitis ...	1	Pityriasis Rosea	1
Typhoid Carrier	2	Angio-neurotic Oedema ...	1 (0)
Roseola Infantum	1	Cervical Lymphadenitis	2
Puerperal Infection ...	3 (1)	Sub-maxillary Abscess ...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	Cellulitis	1
Staphylococcal Skin Infection	4	Staphylococcal Septicaemia	1 (0)
Pemphigus	2	Sickle Celled Anaemia ...	1
Generalised Vaccinia ...	1	Rheumatic Fever	3
Non Patient Mothers ...	3	Diabetes	1
Non Patient Babies ...	4	Fractured humerus	1
Bronchitis	14 (13)	Pyrexia of unknown origin	1
Pharyngitis	11 (10)		
Tonsillitis	8 (5)		
Peri-tonsillar Abscess	4		

Scarlet Fever: - There was only one hypertoxic case who required serum as well as pencillin. Other complications which were experienced: - 12 cases of rhinitis, 6 cases each of otitis and streptococcal sores, four each of cervical lymphadenitis and angular stomatitis, 3 cases of secondary sore throat and paronychia, 2 cases each of bronchitis and impetigo and one case of pneumonia furunculosis and pencillin allergy. One case developed due to infection of burns.

The patients' age groups were - under 5, 20; 5-15, 70; adults, 3.

Measles: - Measles was epidemic during the early part of the year and 75 of the 83 admissions occurred in the months of January to May inclusive. The number of cases admitted in the different age groups were as follows: - under one year, 8 (including 2 patients under 6 months), 1 - 2 years, 10; 2 - 5 years 38; 5 - 15 years, 16; adults, 8. This shows the increased likelihood of hospital admission being required in children who contract measles under 5 years. Approximately, one half of the measles patients were admitted with complications, the remainder being admitted from residential schools, nurseries, rest centres, children's homes, lodgings and hostels and under other circumstances where home care could not be provided; also from overcrowded homes and hospital in-patients. Complications present were as follows: - pneumonia, 27 patients; 6 cases each of enteritis and bronchitis; 3 cases each of meningo-encephalitis and rhinitis; two cases each of convulsions and secondary conjunctivitis and one case each of secondary blepharitis, tonsillitis, stomatitis, gastritis and otitis media.

There was one death - a woman, aged 71 years, who developed measles encephalitis.

Gastro-enteritis: - 82 cases were admitted and were in the following age groups. Under one year, 31; 1 - 2 years, 11; 2 - 15 years, 12; adults, 28. Of these cases, 8 were very severe, 46 moderately severe and 35 mild. There were two deaths, aged 19 months and 3 weeks respectively. A higher proportion of the milder cases occurred in the older age groups. On the other hand, many of the older patients were suffering from other disabilities such as cardiac failure, pneumonia, diverticulitis, pregnancy, and nervous dyspepsia.

Pneumonia: - Pneumonia patients were mainly admitted when the illness was super-imposed on some other serious and long-standing disability. Such disabilities were as follows: - Pulmonary emphysema, 29 cases; chronic bronchitis 26; heart disease 25; pulmonary fibrosis 5; severe senile kyphosis 3; and bronchiectasis 1; healed tuberculosis 1. Other associated conditions were: - lobar collapse 7 patients; pleural effusion 2 patients and one patient each suffering from anaemia, asthma and nervous depression. 64 out of the 71 admissions were in the months January, February, March, November and December. 12 of the total had a preceding influenzal type illness. The ages of pneumonia patients admitted were: - under 15, 3 cases; 15 - 50, 6; 50 - 70, 38; and over 70, 24. There were 10 pneumonia deaths and a further pneumonia patient died suddenly from coronary thrombosis.

Dysentery: - All cases admitted were of the Sonne type. In a disease seldom dangerous to life and, in a large proportion of cases, lasting only a few days, the convalescent carrier is one of its principal problems. There appears to be a growing number of drug resistant strains, suggesting that such resistance can be readily developed. A few random drug sensitivity tests gave the following results: -

(a) drugs to which the dysentery bacillus was resistant: - sulphonamides, 4 cases; tetracycline, 2 cases; streptomycin, one case.

(b) drugs to which the dysentery bacillus was sensitive: - streptomycin, 5 cases; neomycin and chloramphenicol, 4 cases each; tetracycline 3 cases; sulphonamides, 2 cases. Even where drug sensitivity has been demonstrated in vitro, it does not seem to follow that treatment with that drug will necessarily terminate the carrier state. Fortunately, though the value of drugs in the carrier state is uncertain, the great majority of patients become free from infection in the course of a few weeks and only four of the 48 patients admitted had to be discharged from hospital without securing three consecutive negative stool cultures.

Chicken-pox: - As usual, the majority of chicken-pox patients were admitted because of isolation difficulties. The only complications encountered were one case each of meningo-encephalitis, pneumonia and secondary lymphadenitis.

Food Poisoning:- July and August were the months of highest incidence, during which more than half the total number of treated cases were admitted. One case showed evidence of staphylococcal food poisoning, all the other cases being salmonella infections. Of these, 18 were due to Salmonella typhi-murium, one each to Salmonella thompson, Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella bovis morbificans. One salmonella was unclassifiable. Five of the 23 patients were under one year of age, the youngest being a week old on admission. This, as well as past cross-infection experience, appears to indicate that, at least as far as the prevalent salmonella typhi-murium is concerned, spread of the infection frequently occurs without any intermediate infection of food. Checks on the drug sensitivities revealed 10 sulphonamide resistant salmonella, 5 tetracycline resistant, 2 streptomycin resistant and one neomycin resistant. It would appear to correspond to the frequency with which the different drugs have been used in salmonella infections.

Whooping Cough:- The age groups of the patients admitted were:- Under one year - 8; 1 - 3 years inclusive, 9; over 4 years, 1; The complications present were - pneumonia, 4 cases; and one case of enteritis and secondary bronchitis.

Other infections:- Glandular Fever showed a further increase. Adolescents and young adults were mainly affected.

Influenza was prevalent in the first three months of the year but was milder than in 1958. In addition to the 11 patients tabulated as suffering from influenza, twelve of the pneumonia patients admitted had an influenza-like history.

Meningitis:- The types admitted were as follows:- Meningococcal, 2; pneumococcal, 1; E.C.H.O. virus type 4, 2; E.C.H.O. type 7, 1; unknown abacterial meningitis 3. In addition, 2 poliomyelitis infection showed purely meningeal symptoms.

Poliomyelitis:- The low incidence of the previous year persisted. Two patients had meningeal symptoms only, whilst the other two had symptoms of both spinal and encephalitis involvement. Spinal paralysis was of mild severity in one case and moderate severity in the other. As in previous years, polio-virus Type 1 was isolated in all cases.

Encephalitis: - Three cases were due to an unknown virus and a further three cases developed as complications of measles, chicken-pox and vaccinia respectively.

A patient, who had been a typhoid carrier for about 20 years, would seem to have been cured by cholecystectomy.

The one diphtheria case belonged to a small out-break in a neighbouring Borough. It was a mild case though the patient had transient ocular paralysis.

For detailed figures see appendices, pages 122-123.



THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. R. H. J. Fanthorpe, M. D., M. R. C. P.

Chest Physician

Measures for the prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis are directed from the Chest Clinic and the results during 1959 may be regarded as satisfactory.

The number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis during 1959 was 25 which shows an increase of 5 when compared with 1958 but the incidence of the disease during the year has continued to fall.

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	...	...	3,158
Number of patients recalled for examination and large film	...	...	564
Number of active cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	25
Number of cases of lung cancer found	...	...	28

It will be seen that the number of patients found suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis represents a rate of 7.9 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 and in the Chest Wards in Mayday Hospital. The incidence and mortality of Tuberculosis continues to decline in a satisfactory way but the problem of Chronic Bronchitis and Lung Cancer becomes greater in each successive year.

Year	Number of patients	Number of deaths	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Number of cases	Number of deaths
1956	12	1	12	1	12	1
1957	13	2	13	2	13	2
1958	18	3	18	3	18	3
1959	25	5	25	5	25	5

Incidence

132 cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis and 16 cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified on Form A during 1959 (Table I - Formal Notifications). Of these 88 males and 44 females were Respiratory cases and 2 males and 14 females were Non-Respiratory. In addition 110 Respiratory cases and 6 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 1959 by notification or otherwise was 264 as compared with 280 in 1958, 294 in 1957, 349 in 1956 and 261 in 1955.

242 of these were cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis; 164 in males and 78 in females. There were 27 more males and 39 fewer females than 1958.

There were 2 cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis among children under 15 years as compared with 3 in 1958. The number of cases in adults was 14 compared with 18 in 1958.

Of the cases notified in 1959, 5 males died from the Respiratory form of the disease during the year, equal to 3.78 per cent. of those notified.

The incidence rate of Tuberculosis of all forms was 1.06 per 1,000 of the population; for Respiratory Tuberculosis 0.97 and for Non-Respiratory 0.09 per 1,000 population. The notification rate was 0.60 per 1,000. In 1958 the corresponding figures were 1.12, 1.02, 0.10 and 0.65 per 1,000.

Notification Register

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Notification Register on 31st December, 1959:-

RESPIRATORY			NON-RESPIRATORY			Total Cases
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1,214	893	2,107	69	94	163	2,270

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW PATIENTS

Respiratory Tuberculosis

During 1959, 119 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)	85	71.4
B, or T.B. plus, 1 (early cases, sputum positive)	12	10.1
B, or T.B. plus, 2 (intermediate cases, sputum positive)	22	18.5
B, or T.B. plus, 3 (advanced cases, sputum positive)	-	-
	119	100.0%

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

There were 17 cases examined at the Clinic and found to have Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis in the following forms:-

Bones and Joints	3
Abdominal	3
Other Organs	6
Peripheral Glands	5
	17

Ages at Death from Respiratory Tuberculosis

Year	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	over 65	TOTAL
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
1958	-	-	-	1	12	6	19
1959	-	-	1	2	9	12	24

All but 4 cases were notified during life.

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

In 1959 the death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.10 per 1,000 population.

The rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis was 0.10 and the rate for Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis 0.00. Similar figures for 1958 were 0.08 and 0.00.

In 1959 the total number of deaths showed a slight increase when compared with 1958. 90% of the deaths occurred in the age groups 45 years and over. There were no deaths in children of school age.

Deaths from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

During 1959 1 death was certified to be due to Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis, compared with 1 in 1958, 4 in 1957, 1 in 1956 and 2 in 1955.

The death was due to:-

	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	-	1	1
Total ...	-	1	1

Co-ordination with the Health Department

During the year 22 children were referred by the School Medical Service, and 9 cases from the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Public Health Department.

Extra Nourishment

Provision of special nourishment in the form of milk was granted to 26 selected cases for varying periods during the year, and 21 cases were in receipt of extra nourishment at the end of the year.

Residential Treatment

183 men, 149 women and 34 children were admitted to Residential Institutions in Croydon during 1959.

The Chest Clinic and Home Visiting

1,999 new cases were examined during the year. 133 were found to be definitely tuberculous.

The total number of attendances for examination at the Chest Clinic was 18,388. There were also 172 attendances by patients for collapse therapy.

The Clinic doctors paid 412 home visits and the Tuberculosis Visitors 4,072 visits for Clinic purposes. In addition the Tuberculosis Visitors made 334 primary visits for the purposes of the Notification Register. There were also 1,924 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 1959, 775 persons were examined for the first time as contacts of notified cases of Tuberculosis, giving a contact-case ratio of 5 for each notified case during the year.

Of these contacts, 8 were found to be tuberculous. This is equal to a Tuberculosis rate per 1,000 contacts of 10 compared with 1.06 per 1,000 of the general population. In addition, there were 5 found to be tuberculous who had been under observation from previous years.

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

1953 -	New contacts examined	748.	New cases of Tuberculosis	161
1957 -	" " "	709.	" " "	168
1956 -	" " "	738.	" " "	202
1955 -	" " "	686.	" " "	171
1954 -	" " "	820.	" " "	238

B. C. G. Vaccination

The use of B. C. G. vaccination for contacts has been continued during 1959 and regular sessions are held at the Clinic for this purpose. 420 contacts were successfully vaccinated during the year, compared with 387 in 1958. In addition 57 nurses and domestics were successfully vaccinated, and 62 babies of tuberculous parents were vaccinated in hospital during the neonatal period.

During the year under review the scheme for the B. C. G. Vaccination of all School Children between 13 and 14 years of age was continued in Croydon. Staff from the Chest Clinic visit the Schools and carry out the necessary Skin Testing and vaccination with B. C. G. The response by parents to this protection for their children has been satisfactory and there were no untoward difficulties or complications.

The Staff for this scheme are provided by the Local Authority but work under the direction of the Chest Physician, and this affords another practical example of co-operation between those responsible for treatment and prevention of Tuberculosis.

B. C. G. Vaccination for School Leavers -

The total number of children skin tested	-	2,488
Number found to be negative	... ..	2,196
Number vaccinated with B. C. G.	... ..	2,192

Rehousing of Tuberculosis Patients

19 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 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 123 examinations were carried out in 1959.

For detailed figures see appendices, pages 126-130.

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 in the Croydon C. B. area.

	No. of Persons Examined	Tuberculosis Requiring Treatment or close clinic supervision	Primary Carcinoma of Lung
Male	8,152	17	6
Female	9,339	8	-
Total	17,491	25	6

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE

During 1959 there was much work done for the after care of tuberculous patients. In spite of the fact that tuberculosis is now much less serious, patients still require long term treatment and experience many difficulties in adjusting themselves both to their illness and to working again after a long period of enforced idleness.

A number of patients still cannot go back to their old employment because the work is too heavy. Others experience difficulty in getting accepted for Life Insurance, mortgages and emmigration, as has been discovered in a recent survey. All these patients require help and encouragement to prevent them feeling frustrated.

There is statutory financial help available through the National Assistance Board and help with rehabilitation through the Ministry of Labour, which provides Industrial Rehabilitation Units, one of which is conveniently placed at Waddon, where men and women can try out different types of work and at the same time get back to the rhythm of the working day without being pressed too hard. Following 6 to 8 weeks at the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit, patients may go straight into some form of light work or undertake a training course for some particular trade.

Many patients require financial help beyond that available through the National Assistance Board and this is sometimes given by Forces Benevolent Funds, but more often and in more varied ways by the local Tuberculosis Care Committee which in 1959 helped 132 families with grocery parcels at Christmas, 61 families with fuel and 24 people with holidays. In addition, nearly £50 has been spent in helping with fares for relatives visiting patients in distant Hospitals, £76 with clothing, bedding, household replacements, etc. Altogether, about £500 has been spent on helping patients, and roughly the same amount has been collected by voluntary effort.

Rehousing of Tuberculosis Patients

If families were re-housed specifically in the presence of infective tuberculosis, so that they could have a separate bedroom.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

The year has seen many changes of Staff, but with two locum therapists, the work was carried on without any long breaks. An average of 33 patients received treatment throughout the year. Of these, 10 attended the weekly Class session and the rest were visited in their homes.

There has been an improvement in Class attendance, reaching an all-time peak of eleven on one occasion. A photograph of the Class at work was shown at the Town Hall in the November Exhibition of Public Health Services.

Six Occupational Therapy patients left for re-training; one young man became a hair dresser, three went to the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit, and one young girl went to the Royal School of Needlework at Leatherhead. Another young girl obtained employment at a local Engineering Works, and one man at a local store.

There is still a great need to find a market for the patients' work and failure to do this often means that a patient who would benefit from treatment has to give up making things. The Show-Case continues to help, but is not sufficient. It is felt that if a few of the bigger stores in Croydon would co-operate in selling some of the patients' work, and also most important, not insist on too rigid a time schedule, this would provide an excellent outlet. Stoving routine is always carried out, and this could be emphasized to them.

One profitable line which has appealed to both sexes is the making of model Galleon Lampstands, and these have sold well. A very high standard has been achieved by some patients in the making of soft toys. Two patients have continued to paint small models for Herald Miniatures.

Finally, the third session with the car has proved most valuable, and has meant that outlying districts could be visited more frequently.

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE
TUBERCULOSIS LABORATORY

VENEREAL DISEASES

As judged by first attendances at the Special Clinic at the Croydon General Hospital, the unusual trend observed since 1952 continued. Syphilis was disappearing, but gonorrhoea increasing. In the past, these two infections have waxed and waned together indicating alterations in sexual promiscuity, which rises in times of war and falls when peace returns. Some new factor has therefore arisen to influence this age old pattern on which it is possible but unhelpful to speculate.

For detailed figures see appendices, pages 131-134.

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 - 1959.*

Faeces outfits	...	...	...	...	...	4,026
Water samples	...	...	...	...	...	381
Milk samples	...	...	...	...	...	233
Cream samples	...	...	...	...	...	11
Ice Cream samples	...	...	...	...	...	236
Sundry Food Specimens	...	...	...	...	...	14
Blood	...	...	...	...	...	24
Urine	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nose and Throat Swabs	...	...	...	...	...	16
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	...	...	4,942

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

These combined clinics serving both hospital and domiciliary midwifery services continued unchanged. The extension to the premises, which it had been anticipated would be ready by the end of the year, was unfortunately delayed by shortages of building materials.

One point on the routine conduct of these clinics seems worthy of comment. Although every effort is made to prevent mothers waiting unreasonably when they attend by appointment, some justified complaints are still received despite constant checks and vigilance to ascertain if the appointment system is working satisfactorily. It is possible to be fairly certain that the schedule of the local authority clinics will be maintained, but an emergency call can unfortunately completely dis-

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT

Demands of the National Health Service probably receive priority as far as hospital services are concerned, but it is essential that there should be sufficient cover to allow staff adequate time and freedom from disturbance. Only if this is available, can doctors in the routine clinics give that personal attention and unhurried consultation which expectant mothers now rightly anticipate.

During the year 4,174 cases were seen at the Ante-Natal Clinics, of which 2,962 were new cases. A total of 25,200 attendances were recorded and 1,670 cases were seen at the Post-Natal Clinics (1,607 new cases with 1,570 attendances).

A scheme was also approved for additional accommodation to house mothercraft instruction classes and relaxation exercise sessions. When completed, this will allow all services to be available at this central clinic.

24 series of talks of 8 sessions each on "Mothercraft" at which 368 mothers attended were given during the year. At relaxation exercise sessions, 376 mothers recorded 2,120 attendances.

CARE OF PREMATURE BABIES

While the existing arrangements for the domiciliary care of premature babies continued unchanged, the emphasis was on the prevention of such births through ante-natal care. What there was any likelihood of a birth being premature to a significant degree, prior admission of the mother to hospital was always advised. The usual detailed figures are given in the Appendix, page 108.

GENERAL DISEASES

As judged by first attendances at the Special Clinic at the Croydon General Hospital, the unusual trend observed since the cessation of the epidemic was disappearing but gonorrhoea increased. In the past, these two infections have waxed and waned together, indicating alterations in sexual promiscuity, which rises in times of war and falls when peace returns. Sex was not a factor in the present epidemic and this was the only pattern of which it is possible to speculate.

For detailed figures see appendices, pages 131-134.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT

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

Samples submitted to the Pathological Laboratory for Bacteriological Examination - 1950

Paucal outfits	4,150
Water samples	381
Milk samples	253
Cream samples	11
Ice Cream samples	216
Sundry Food Specimens	14
Blood	26
Urine	1
Nose and Throat Swabs	16
Total	4,942

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

These combined clinics serving both hospital and domiciliary midwifery services continued unchanged. The extension to the premises, which it had been anticipated would be ready by the end of the year, was unfortunately delayed by shortages of building materials.

One point on the routine conduct of these clinics seems worthy of comment. Although every effort is made to prevent mothers waiting unreasonably when they attend by appointment, some justified complaints are still received despite constant checks and vigilance to ascertain if the appointment system is working satisfactorily. It is possible to be fairly certain that the schedule of the local authority clinics will be maintained, but an emergency call can unfortunately completely disrupt a hospital session.

Demands of the maternity wards understandably receive priority as far as hospital medical officers are concerned, but it would seem an important consideration when estimating hospital staffing ratios that there should be sufficient cover to allow staff adequate time and freedom from disturbance. Only if this is available, can doctors in the routine clinics give that personal attention and unhurried consultation which expectant mothers now rightly anticipate.

During the year 4,174 cases were seen at the Ante-Natal Clinics, of which 2,962 were new cases. A total of 25,836 attendances were recorded and 1,870 cases were seen at the Post-Natal Clinics (1,807 new cases) with 1,870 attendances.

A scheme was also approved for additional accommodation to house mothercraft instruction classes and relaxation exercise sessions. When completed, this will allow all services to be available at this central clinic.

24 series of talks of 6 sessions each on "Mothercraft" at which 368 mothers attended were given during the year. At relaxation exercise sessions, 574 mothers recorded 3,120 attendances.

CARE OF PREMATURE BABIES

While the existing arrangements for the domiciliary care of premature babies continued unchanged, the emphasis was on the prevention of such births through ante-natal care. When there was any likelihood of a birth being premature to a significant degree, prior admission of the mother to hospital was always advised. The usual detailed figures are given in the Appendix, page 108.

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 Workers. The Corporation also paid hostel fees in respect of approved cases for whom such accommodation was required.

During the year under review -

182 cases were dealt with by the Social Workers;

43 cases were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes;

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 20 cases. These younger mothers would normally go to Homes specialising in their care. Of these younger mothers, their ages at the time they applied for help were: -

15 years old - 6 cases

16 years old - 8 cases

17 years old - 6 cases

MIDWIFERY

As compared with 1958, 51 more mothers had a home confinement. Following a minor outbreak of infection in the maternity wards, the local hospital curtailed bookings. The Corporation introduced a reduced charge for maternity home helps, which greatly eased the task of refusing to many mothers a hospital bed. The practice of early discharge from hospital was also used whenever overcrowding of maternity wards was threatened and this was an added factor in increasing the work of the domiciliary midwifery service.

The appointment of two part-time maternity nurses was of the greatest assistance in dealing with this aspect of the work and thus enabling the domiciliary midwives to concentrate on actual confinements. The year was also unfortunate because of a heavy incidence of sick leave amongst domiciliary midwives, which in aggregate was equivalent to the loss of one midwife throughout the year.

There were the usual difficulties in filling vacancies, but it was possible to maintain a full establishment. Midwives work in pairs, so that one midwife is on duty when her partner is away. Off duty is planned on a four weeks' rota, which is constant giving as far as possible a different day off in the week for three weeks and a weekend for the fourth week. A "day off" is from 5 p.m. on one day to 7 a.m. two days later (38 hours) and a "weekend" from 5 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Monday. Apart from the day of return from leave, two hours off duty is given each day in the morning, afternoon or evening to fit clinic attendances and the needs of the partner midwife. The Corporation have continued to provide furnished or unfurnished accommodation as may be desired and supply a car or pay a full car allowance to all domiciliary midwives.

Ten general practitioner obstetricians now hold ante-natal sessions in their own surgeries at which midwives attend. This is in addition to the general practitioner sessions at the Corporation clinic at New Addington.

For detailed figures see appendices, pages 105-107.

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 69. 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.

In other Centres simple talks on the importance of breast and root, the taking of temperatures and how to keep a sick child occupied have been given.

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	...	...	...	...	68,925
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	...	14,080
Vitamins A and D (for Expectant Mothers)...					13,672
Orange Juice	...	...	...	...	125,594

There was a further fall in the sale of national dried milk and cod liver oil. Contributory causes are earlier weaning and reluctance to retrieve milk tokens from dairymen. In the event of failure of lactation, the interim period before weaning is easily covered by the purchase without formalities of proprietary brands of dried milk. Such purchases balanced against the continued receipt of liquid milk at reduced cost make little difference to the total family budget.

Cod liver oil has never been popular and there is a marked preference for more pleasant Vitamin D products, especially amongst the mothers most careful in the feeding of their infants.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AND PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC

Arrangements were made for a session a week of physiotherapy and remedial exercises to be available at New Addington. Applications for physiotherapy for children under five years of age continue to diminish, while an anticipated increase in sessions for expectant mothers was delayed by the setback in the completion of new premises at Lodge Road.

Details of attendances are given in Appendix, page 113.

THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS

Miss L. E. Oakley, S. R. N., S. C. M., H. V. Cert.
Superintendent Health Visitor

1959 saw the Health Visitor again taking part in an exceptionally heavy Poliomyelitis Vaccination Programme, which included the "teenage rush" following the death of a noted footballer.

During the year the Department was responsible for giving practical training to 19 Health Visitor Students and for arranging for 90 student Nurses to see something of the work of the domiciliary services. In these circumstances routine work tends to get behind, but good grounding in practical work does mean that each piece of advice given at a home visit must be analysed and its purpose explained, whether the visit is done by the trained Health Visitor or by the student who visits selected cases in her third term. The obvious interest and enjoyment of the student nurse at all she sees and hears makes her visit to the Department extremely worth while. Thanks are due to colleagues in the statutory and voluntary services who give such willing help in this matter of training.

A pilot survey into the needs of old people living alone was carried out in a small part of the Borough. Its findings showed that with one exception all were taking advantage of the Services offered nationally and locally; very few were without relatives who could be contacted in cases of emergency, but all were lonely. Some had had too hard a life to learn the art of making friends - others had outlived their contemporaries - but most welcomed the opportunity of having someone with whom to talk. However sympathetic she may be this is a task which the Health Visitor cannot undertake. It is one which must be left to voluntary organisations.

The findings of a Committee on the nursing of sick children prompted the idea of a Home Nursing Course being given to the Mother's Club at New Addington. It was felt that many sick children could be nursed at home by the District Nurse if the mother had some knowledge of simple nursing techniques. The support the Course received revealed how many parents were worried as to the effect a period in hospital might have on their children. It is certain that the knowledge so obtained will prevent many from panicking at the first sign of illness.

In other Centres simple talks on the importance of drinks and rest, the taking of temperatures and how to keep a sick child occupied have been given.

For the rest the Health Visitor does her best work in the homes of the families visited. Because of her other commitments her visiting does tend to become selective. Those most in need of advice are always visited, whilst those more fortunately placed know where the Health Visitor is to be found and that a request to visit will always be met.

Figures of work carried out are shown in Appendix, page 109.

Discussion Group Addington.

This Group, which was started in 1958, held fourteen meetings during the year, including a Nursing Course. Talks on the following subjects were given by:-

Feet and Shoes	... ..	Dr. E. M. Hegarty
Infection and Prevention	... ..	Miss B. Devaney
The Probationary Service	... ..	Mr. P. Dunhill
Diet, Food Values and Dental Defects	... ..	Miss E. P. Harrington
Personal and Environmental Hygiene		Miss B. Devaney
Food Storage and clean food handling in the Home	... ..	Miss B. Devaney
Vaccination and Immunization	... ..	Miss B. Devaney.

Members taking the Nursing Course attended seven weekly lectures combined with practical work commencing on 14th September.

The talks were given by Miss Devaney who was helped in the practical work by Miss Bird and Miss Vince. The examination was held on 11th November and of the twenty three entrants all were successful.

During the year 61 mothers attended the Club and a total of 366 attendances were made.

The social committee was responsible for arranging an enjoyable and successful dinner party at a country hotel on the evening of 26th May. The twenty six members attending appreciated the work done by the committee on their behalf.

SEWING CLASS

Held at Waddon Infant Welfare Centre.

During 1959 the attendance at this class has increased from 4 or 5 persons to up to 12 at some sessions.

The classes are now held weekly and the person who is encouraged to come, is the one who is in real need of this individual type of instruction. The numbers have to be kept low in order, that with the limited help available, each person attending can get the maximum amount of supervision.

The lack of voluntary help is still the main difficulty. Mrs. Kitching who looked after the toddlers has had to leave owing to home commitments and has not been replaced, but Mrs. Fairman and Mrs. Myers have continued to give very valuable assistance.

The results produced by the mothers have been most gratifying to both pupils and instructors.

Another second hand machine has been purchased. This was made possible through a kind donation from relatives of the late Miss Dodd and also from funds raised through the sale of teas, second hand clothes, and the rag-bag.

It has been possible to show a Home Safety Film, and also informal talks on health and topical subjects have been given. I think the mothers enjoy these talks, and a happy atmosphere prevails.

HOME SAFETY

Miss D. E. Blackmore, S. R. N., S. C. M., H. V. Cert.
Home Safety Officer

The year opened with the continuation of the "Guard that Fire" Campaign. Most Infant Welfare Centres were visited with the film "Fabrics and Fireguards" and the new flame resistant cloths were demonstrated. A short talk and film were also given by Fire Officers during the same session. The most debated point was the paraffin stove. People appeared to be unaware of the dangers of oil heating in portable stoves. It was possible to repeat the programme to small groups of mothers three times during each clinic.

In the autumn a "Check that Fall" campaign sponsored by R.S.P.A. was organised. 11 Clubs with a total attendance at the meetings of approximately 848 were visited. Following the talks, a card with 20 Questions were issued and from those returned completed, the following summary has been made:-

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Have you been free from "falling about" during the past two years? | 97 answered NO. |
| 2. Is your general health good? | 97 answered NO. |
| 3. Are you free from "dizzy spells"? | 114 answered NO. |
| 4. Are you free from painful conditions of the feet? | 136 answered NO. |
| 5. Are you free from serious eye troubles | 110 answered NO. |
| 6. Are you free from rheumatism and arthritis? | 203 answered NO. |
| 7. Are you able to do your own housework with ease? | 66 answered NO. |
| 8. Are you satisfied with the lighting in your home? | 26 answered NO. |
| 9. Have you enough light, for safety, on the stairs? | 28 answered NO. |
| 10. Is your bed low enough for you to get out of it easily? | 20 answered NO. |
| 11. Is your armchair high enough for you to get out of it easily? | 24 answered NO. |
| 12. Do your shoes fit well? | 15 answered NO. |
| 13. Do you keep your shoes in good repair? | 7 answered NO. |
| 14. Do you have any aids to help you bath safely? (e.g. rubber mat, hand-rail, etc.) | 146 answered NO. |
| 15. Is your gas meter within easy reach? (without standing on a chair) | 39 answered NO. |

16. Is your electric meter within easy reach? 22 answered NO.
 17. Are your floor coverings in safe condition? 8 answered NO.
 18. Are your floor boards sound? 11 answered NO.
 19. Do you avoid polishing under mats? 10 answered NO.
 20. Are your back door steps safe to use? 13 answered NO.

Health Visitors visited homes where there appeared need of help and advice seemed necessary, and suitable action was taken. It showed that many adaptations were needed in present day houses to make them suitable for an ageing population. The Club meetings were well attended and are bringing to light the needs of old age.

All pregnant mothers receiving Mothercraft lectures are instructed in Home Safety.

Space was kindly given by the A. B. C. Cinemas, The Savoy Broad Green and The Rex Norbury, for two exhibitions during the showing of "Emergency Ward 10".

Children at school receiving Community Health lessons have one session on Home Safety.

Burns and scalds are still too frequent with children. poisoning of young children is on the increase, mostly caused by careless storage of pills and dangerous cleaning materials. This gives great concern as most of these accidents occur to children under two years of age.

Enquiries were received from many sources about various dangers in the home particularly connected with oil stoves. Visits were paid to homes where particular dangers were noted.

The film "Fabrics and Fireguards" was purchased; it has been in constant use by members of the department and is loaned to any interested outside group.

Talks were given to the following:-

Pensioners Clubs	...	10	Various religious groups	5
Infant Welfare Centres	...	15	Rangers	...
Red Cross	...	8	Townswomens Guild	...
Talks to mothers groups etc.			Parent-Teacher meetings	7
by Health Visitors	...	18	School children	...

Displays were lent to various schools and organisations.

The assistance and co-operation of the Fire Prevention Officers has been particularly helpful in the Home Safety Campaign. Tables are given in the Appendix, page 118.

IMMUNISATION

Poliomyelitis vaccination was available to all persons under 25 years of age and after a slow beginning, requests for injections became very heavy. Despite temporary difficulties in obtaining extra supplies of vaccine, there were no major setbacks and results were most satisfactory for the group of children under 15 years of age and reasonably good for adolescents and adults.

With the reports of diphtheria cases in various parts of the country, this protection was pressed during the Autumn months and arrangements made for an extensive campaign of "booster" doses in the schools for early 1960.

Discussions took place with the Local Medical Committee regarding immunisation schedules, especially the question of vaccination against whooping cough in early infancy. Croydon's statistics showed only one death from whooping cough during the last seven years and that four years ago. Over the last decade, some 50% of infants each year were given pertussis vaccine, but analysis of records show that in 1957 and 1958, 5% only were vaccinated against whooping cough before six months of age.

There was no reason to suppose that a higher percentage of very young infants were included in earlier years. It was, therefore, agreed not to vary the present programme followed by the majority of practitioners, namely, vaccination against small-pox at about three months of age, polio vaccination at six months of age and "triple vaccine" at about eight months with "booster" doses at appropriate intervals thereafter. The use of combined vaccines is avoided during the six months April to September. Tables are given in the Appendix, page 124.

HOME NURSING

This is provided on an agency basis by the Croydon District Nursing Association and Miss Dickinson, the Superintendent reports: -

It has been a rather heavy year, partly due to the long term sickness of nurses and the fact that part-time staff have taken their places.

There has been a distinct change in the type of work received from the Doctors. There have not been so many Pen-cillen etc. injections but a good deal more general nursing which, of course, takes the nurses much longer.

The Rehabilitation Nurse has been kept busy throughout the year, chiefly by the Doctors who now know that she is working for the Croydon District Nursing Association.

The number of Male Nurses will be increased to five during the coming year. The need for this increase is chiefly due to heavy patients being discharged from hospitals, and also special requests by the Doctors for a male nurse to attend.

In 1950 there was only one male nurse on the staff of the Association so there has been a steady increase in the work for male nurses.

The students in the future will join Surrey County for their new lecture courses and the length of training will be four months for S.R.N's. and three months for S.R.N's. who have Mid-wifery Certificate or who have spent at least 18 months on the district instead of six and four months respectively.

The number of Nurses trained for the Queen's Roll during the year was 10 and all were successful in the examinations.

Tables given in Appendix, page 111.

LOAN OF HOME NURSING EQUIPMENT

A request was received for the loan of a patient's mechanical hoist. These are expensive items costing some £70 each. They are, however, invaluable for dealing with helpless bedridden patients and authority was obtained for two to be purchased especially for use by the District Nurses.

Demands for other items showed the rising trend observed over recent years, but occasioned no particular difficulties.

Tables given in Appendix, page 114.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Miss J. E. Heath
Home Help Supervisor

In many aspects 1959 has been another year of quiet activity. The Home Help Service continues to expand but like the passing of time it is unnoticed in the moment but clearly evident in retrospect.

The year 1959 will be remembered mainly for the experimental scheme of reducing the charge for full time Home Help Service for home confinement to £2.0.0d. per week. This scheme proved very popular and was successful in reducing to some extent the demand for accommodation in local maternity units.

Greater prominence is given every year through the medium of the press, radio and television to the care of the aged and the responsibility of the community towards its aged population. In the changing social structure the Home Help is filling the place vacated by relatives and neighbours who are no longer available during the day to give their time. Unlike so many developments where mechanisation eliminates the use of human hand and mind, in caring for humanity emotional factors can never be replaced. A genuine desire to help the sick and handicapped is not diminished because the responsibility is moved from one group of society to another and the work of the Home Help Service is motivated and maintained by this desire. Many unrecorded acts of kindness to the lonely aged of Croydon are performed every year by Home Helps in addition to their official duties, despite the fact that not a few older people decry the standards of the present day worker, however efficient. The perfect patient invariably receives the services of a perfect Home Help but it is also necessary to attend those who find all their fellow beings intolerable. The understanding and perseverance shown by Home Helps in the face of such difficulties can easily be understood. Every year the number of old persons remaining on the books increases, as does the proportion who become more frail and require additional help with even simple tasks. To most old people their home is the pivot of existence, consequently domiciliary care is favoured. The Home Help Service now firmly established in this field cannot remain static; future expansion and development are inevitable as the aged population increases.

Of the subsidiary services, i.e. Night Attendants, Disinfestation, Problem Families, Washing Service, only the Washing Service is proving inadequate to meet the demand but new equipment to be purchased in 1960 will enable more washing to be undertaken. The present problem is mainly concerned with drying but really up to date drying equipment will alleviate this difficulty.

Set out in Appendix page 115 are details of the work carried out.

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.

	<i>Number registered</i> 31.12.59	<i>Number of</i> <i>children</i> <i>provided for</i>
Premises	7	140
Daily Minders	15	78

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.

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 53 cases were so dealt with, 40 women, 10 men, two mothers with children and 1 child under school age.

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. There were 5 mothers who paid 12/6d. per day during 1959. The duration was for 5 days, 10 days, 3 months, 3 months and 6 months. In two instances, the mothers were originally in one of the priority categories but became non-priority on being married and carried on at the Nursery for a while at full cost, and in another two instances the cases were priority but the family income was such that the full cost was paid. The fifth case was non-priority.

Details of attendances -

Capacity	...	...	...	...	50
Number on books at end of year					40
Attendances:		Under 2			2,451
		Over 2			5,050
		<i>Total</i>			<u>7,501</u>
Number of days opened	...	...			255
Average daily attendance	...	...			29

HEALTH EDUCATION

Miss D. S. Elliott, S. R. N., H. V. Cert., Dip. H. E.
Health Education Officer

*"Was none who would be foremost
To lead such dire attack:
But those behind cried 'Forward!'
And those before cried 'Back!!'"*

Lord Macauley.

The more the field of health education is explored, the more frighteningly wide it becomes and it is understandable that some reluctance may be found in tackling it.

A talk to voluntary workers in Infant Welfare Centres at a reception given by the Mayor and an in-service training session with the health visitors were opportunities taken during the year to explain and show how one aspect of health education could be given a "New Look" from a sound and familiar base line, the Infant Welfare Centres, and still be within the scope of every member of the staff. Success with this work would give them confidence and experience to deal with more ambitious work in the future.

It was explained that compulsory hygiene had banished certain epidemic diseases, but the spread of modern nuisance diseases in this country depended largely on the relationship between behaviour and health. It was now possible to make the deliberate choice between accepting or rejecting protection against certain diseases and accidents and if people were not constantly taught how to hold them at bay, ignorance and apathy would encourage their return once more.

Nowadays there is an insatiable curiosity and demand by the public for this knowledge. It is expertly given and sometimes exploited by all the forms of mass communication - by commercial advertising, the glossy magazines and television whose organisers have for a long time recognised public interest. Public health staff should always be acutely aware of these needs and be the recognised local authority for providing authentic health information in a really vital way.

It was explained that some more organised form of health education in Infant Welfare Centres was not intended to replace the personal advice given by the doctors and health visitors, but

to complement it and enable mothers who have no particular problems to enjoy their visits and to look forward to learning and seeing something new and helpful each time. Secondly, success would depend on close teamwork in the Centre. The doctor and health visitors are leaders of the team and decide policy and line of action. The voluntary workers would now be even more valuable. Help would be needed with the simple displays used because they would have to be erected and dismantled at each session and the skill of many voluntary workers in making, sewing and knitting would be invaluable to a health visitor constructing a new display for herself.

Two health visitors would be needed at the Centre for this kind of work. One to supervise routine proceedings, new babies and prophylaxis, so that the other could concentrate on putting over the chosen topic. It was also suggested that babies should not be weighed quite so frequently, but should be undressed, weighed and examined at the first visit and thereafter at much longer intervals to create time for teaching the mothers the many other signs of good health, growth and development.

Some practical ways in which these ideas might be tried in Church Halls were then suggested:

Method 1:- A small simple display is placed on a table near the circle where the mothers are waiting with their babies and in full view of them. At intervals during the session, as five or six mothers are sitting together the doctor or health visitor will draw their attention to the subject displayed and ask them informally for their views. It should be quite easy to encourage mothers to discuss their own experiences - they will learn something from each other and something extra from the staff who will help them over difficult hurdles or point out something new.

Method 2:- Once every two or three weeks by means of previous good clear advertising in the Centre, arrangements may be made to conduct the session as usual for the first hour, then one health visitor will supervise routine work and the other give a half-hour illustrated talk or show a film or film-strip.

Method 3:- Once a month a purely educational session to be held on another day - either afternoon or evening, the theme to be chosen by the mothers.

Other difficulties of time and number of attendances could be overcome with planning.

In October, the Home Safety Officer, with members of the Fire Service, initiated the winter programme by giving sessions in the Centres on "Fireguards and Fabrics". Although their presentation was more elaborate than has been suggested, because a display and two ten-minute films were used and put on for the Centres' staff, it was possible to prove that:-

- (a) The mothers were interested in such a programme.
- (b) Good advertising and encouragement from the health visitors stimulated their interest.
- (c) Nearly all the mothers would remain for half an hour.
- (d) Cups of tea and reasonable control of toddlers could almost always be organised.

Well established work in two Infant Welfare Centres is described in more detail on pages 36-37, and it is hoped that the other Centres will follow their example next year.

Poliomyelitis Campaign.

In April help was given in publicising the Poliomyelitis Campaign for the 15-25 year olds. This was concentrated at very short notice while the subject was topical, following the unfortunate death of an international footballer. We were grateful for publicity material given to us by a British firm of poliomyelitis vaccine manufacturers and made full use of it. Posters were displayed all over the town, thousands of wage packet slips were issued to factory and other employees, gramophone records containing a few bars of popular music followed by a strong reminder to take action were given to youth clubs and all the local dance halls and included in their programmes, a booth decorated with poliomyelitis material was on display in the busy High Street, dustcarts and cars displayed suitable posters and stickers. Much other propaganda was carried out by general practitioners and all members of the public health staff. The Crystal Palace Football team helped us by allowing the press to take photographs while they were being vaccinated and finally the full co-operation of the local press did much to help the campaign. Of the age group, 13,059 or 58% received two injections and 54% were given a third injection. How much our own campaign had any influence on these numbers was difficult to assess, because there was high pressure publicity from the national press, radio and television services at this time.

Smoking and Lung Cancer Campaign.

Illustrated talks to Secondary School children about the risks of smoking have continued and are discussed in the School Section of the report on page 6. During 1960 we hope to encourage health visitors to introduce this subject at Infant Welfare Centres. A great many mothers smoke now and are thus setting the example to children from their earliest days.

Exhibitions and Displays.

We are constantly trying to improve the standard of this work. In March, help was given to the Public Health Inspectors in the preparation of charts and exhibits for their stand in their Clean Air Exhibition.

Twelve individual displays were exhibited at the Voluntary Workers Reception at the Town Hall also in March. These were examples of material suitable for Infant Welfare Centres.

Assistance was given with Home Safety Displays at the Rex and Savoy Cinemas and on one occasion for the Sutton and Cheam Borough Council. Help was also given in the designing and construction of the Home Safety exhibits for the summer Flower Show in Ashburton Park. These were made so that they could be used again in Infant Welfare Centres and schools.

This year our forty-foot stand in the "Welcome to Citizenship" Exhibition was completely re-arranged. Permission was given to have official photographs taken of activities in all sections of the department and the willing co-operation of the staff, patients and school staffs was very much appreciated over this. The photographs were colourfully mounted and the display enlivened with three-dimensional and mechanical devices. Among the many visitors to the Exhibition was a party of Health Education students from the London University Institute of Education, many of whom came from abroad and were interested in English Local Administration.

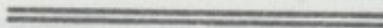
Other Activities: -

Film and filmstrip shows were held in the Lecture Room in January, May and December to which doctors, health visitors, district nurses and midwives were invited. In May the film "Growing Old" was shown twice and staff from Welfare Services were also invited; so great was the interest in this that there was standing room only.

A visit was made to the District Nurses Association to demonstrate the filmstrip projector to the tutors; the filmstrip on "Lifting Patients" was shown to the Matron of the Welfare Services Hostels for old people and later she showed it to all her staff. Much time was also spent in preparing visual material for the Ante-Natal Clinic. The number of illustrated talks to other organisations by many members of the department increased during the year and we have added a daylight screen and tape-recorder to our equipment.

More students of all kinds visited the health education section and two health education students from London University Institute of Education carried out their practical work here one day a week for six months. Health Education in senior schools continued and is described in the School Section of the report on page 5.

So gradually a new enthusiasm for health education is being created but in the words of Benjamin D. Paul ".....To teach, the health educator must be able to learn".



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.

As stated in the School Report the principal focus of activity continues to be that of improving facilities for residents on the New Addington Estate, where shortage of clinic accommodation has for a long period been the main obstacle to meeting the needs of this community.

During the past year the final stage of reconstruction at the Overbury Clinic, which was commenced in 1958, has been completed, resulting in a spacious and much improved Dental Unit. The provision of additional draught proof doors in the main corridor has greatly increased the comfort of patients during the winter months, without detracting from the general amenities of the school; whilst the introduction of a second fully equipped surgery is already playing a substantial role in reducing the previous bottle-neck in treatment. In addition to an increased coverage for schools, a greatly extended service should in future be possible for all expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children in this district. Steps to publicise the new amenities have recently been undertaken at various Welfare Centres with the object of developing this side of the work.

Some concern is felt at the delay in providing alternative dental accommodation for the Waddon area, to replace the premises in Duppas Hill Lane now scheduled for demolition. Unfortunately, because of lack of space on available sites it has not been found possible to include a clinic block as part of any schools planned for this district. A current scheme for incorporating a dental unit in a proposed Welfare Centre is much to be recommended, and could play a useful role in encouraging early attention for toddlers. Because of the very considerable increase in the school population, the need for adequate facilities for this area is becoming increasingly apparent.

Little of new significance has occurred with regard to existing arrangements for the oral supervision of mothers attending Ante-natal Clinics, and problems relating to the above have been adequately dealt with in previous Reports. During the year the joint "follow-up" measures, previously described, have been continued and it is interesting to note that absenteeism among those referred for routine examination has again shown a small decrease.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

The total number of expectant and nursing mothers referred from all sources was 406, compared with 410 in 1958. As was the case in the previous year the greater proportion of these were sent from the Ante-Natal Clinic. Owing to the fact that these patients are usually also seen at pre-natal clinics, few cases are normally referred from the Municipal Midwives' Service, and then chiefly for relief of pain. The number of forms received from Welfare Centres continues to be disappointing. Except during abnormal periods, waiting time before receiving initial appointments is reasonably short. The percentage of mothers failing to attend for their dental examination was 24 per cent. against 27 per cent. in 1958.

Expectant mothers examined for the first time numbered 248 against 278 last year. Of these, 75.8 per cent. were seen during the first six months of pregnancy, compared with 80.6 per cent. previously recorded. Those attending at later stages of their confinements included some with pain or discomfort; others, who had but recently arrived in the Borough had been unable to arrange for prior treatment.

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; otherwise names were received during the post natal period.

25 nursing mothers were examined during the current year, exactly equalling the total for 1958.

Treatment

Including those continuing treatment from the previous year, 369 mothers were dealt with, against 393 in 1958. A welcome sign during recent years has been a decrease in the need for wholesale removal of teeth and the large scale provision of

dentures. The current generation of expectant mothers also shows an increased awareness of the need for retaining their natural teeth. Certain of those attending volunteer the information that they have visited the same clinic during their school days, and have obviously benefited from treatment during this period.

The Pre-School Child

The number of children referred from all sources during the year was 359, compared with 353 in 1958. 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; without being too dogmatic it is undoubtedly wise for most children to receive their first check-up at about the age of three years, and in any case before they attain 3½ years. Contact with these children has been considerably hampered in recent years by the closure of Day Nurseries, and greater dependence has therefore to be placed on other outside sources, such as Welfare Centres and Nursery classes at Primary Schools. In this connection the building of the new Infant Welfare Centre immediately adjacent to the Lodge Road Clinic should assist in redressing the balance in this district.

Unfortunately it is still apparent that a great many parents do not fully realise 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 usual tables are given in the Appendix, page 117.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

To the Medical Officer of Health

I beg to submit the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Croydon Ambulance Service, for the year ended 31st December, 1959.

During the year the Service was called upon to deal with 114,790 patients, which necessitated 51,974 journeys and a mileage of 413,119.

Compared with 1958 these figures show an increase of 4,710 patients and 472 journeys with a decrease of 4,464 miles.

There were 17,929 patients conveyed to places outside the Borough, and on these journeys 132,090 miles were travelled.

The number of patients carried during the year was comparable with 1958 until the commencement of August when an increase became apparent.

The number of patients admitted to Hospitals and Nursing Homes was 9,433 compared with 7,904 the previous year. An average of 12 patients a day were taken to Warlingham House, Park Lane, Croydon for after care treatment and were conveyed to their homes later in the day.

The Spastic Adult Classes held at Bramley Hill two evenings of each week finished and this was mainly responsible for the loss of 4,405 miles.

The daily conveyance of two children to St. Margaret's School has been taken over by the Education Department Coach which passes St. Margaret's each day on the way to St. Giles' School. A saving of 3,000 miles is anticipated.

Mileage for the transport of Gas and Air Analgesia Sets for the Midwives Service has decreased owing to more midwives having either Corporation or their own cars.

It should be recalled that during the previous year (1958) 1,724 miles were travelled by the Service transporting personnel to and from work during the bus strike which lasted for 6 weeks. This strike was also responsible for a considerable number of extra patients being conveyed to hospitals who would normally have travelled by bus.

Once again during the past year the Service has been requested by adjacent authorities to cover accident calls, and these requests have been attended to whenever possible.

A. E. W. J. M.
Chief Ambulance Officer.

First Aid Refresher Courses have again been attended by personnel and new entrants to the Service have all obtained a First Aid Certificate within the probationary period.

It is with regret that I have to report the death of one man following a short illness, he had been with the Service for 14 years.

I have to report that a Daimler Ambulance, LRK 289, was involved in a major accident on the 7th October at the junction of Green Lane and Northwood Road, when a lorry driver reported that his brakes had failed and crashed into the side of the Ambulance. The driver of the Ambulance was uninjured but the attendant was taken to hospital for a check up, and I am glad to report was not detained.

The following vehicles were delivered during the year:-

- One Bedford "Utilecon" Sitting Case Vehicle
- One Karrier Ambulance
- One Karrier Coach (Mental Health)

and the following vehicles were disposed of:-

- One Bedford "Utilecon" Sitting-Case Vehicle
- One Humber "Pullman" Ambulance

The new Karrier Ambulance has proved reliable, comfortable for travelling and most economical.

List of Serviceable Vehicles at 31st December, 1959

- Eight Daimler Ambulances
- Two Humber "Pullman" Ambulances
- One Humber "Super-Snipe" Ambulance
- Eight Bedford "Utilecon" Sitting-case Vehicles
- Two Bedford Sitting-case Coaches
- One Vauxhall "Wyvern" Saloon Car
- One Austin Breakdown Vehicle
- Two Bedford Coaches (large) (Mental Health)
- One Karrier Coach (Mental Health)

For details of journeys, patients, mileage etc. see the Appendix, page 119.

CIVIL DEFENCE (Ambulance Section)

The total number of volunteers on the register at 31st December, 1959 was 285. Of this number 117 attended for training regularly and a further 45 occasionally.

Letters have been sent to the non-attenders and many have been placed on the reserve list at their own request in conjunction with a Home Office ruling. Only three volunteers have resigned and four have moved from the area.

A First Aid Course was again organised with Doctors and the St. John's Instructors and of the 86 volunteers who entered there was only one failure.

The Forward Medical Aid Unit organised by the South West Regional Hospital Board held a large scale exercise at Ashburton Secondary School on Sunday, 1st November. Croydon Civil Defence Ambulance and Casualty Collecting Section were invited to participate and between 40 and 50 volunteers took part, acting as Deputy Directors, Controllers and patients.

I am sure that valuable information was gathered by volunteers who attended this exercise.

An exercise was also held at the Rescue Range at Eastbourne and considerable experience was gained regarding Convoy Driving and Casualty Collecting.

The Regional and National Competitions were again held during the year and Croydon were runners up to Middlesex.

The new programme of training includes talks by Instructors from other Sections and a First Aid Course for all Section Instructors, the latter being held at Civil Defence Headquarters, Wellesley Road, Croydon.

In conclusion, may I express my sincere thanks to the Members of the Ambulance Sub-Committee, the Medical Officer of Health and the Officers and Men of the Service, 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 administration of this service continued on similar lines to those described in previous reports, being as follows:- The Medical Officer of Health in general administrative control, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and two Assistant Medical Officer's of Health (as approved Medical Officers under the Mental Deficiency Acts), 1 Co-Ordinating Officer for Mental Deficiency/Duly Authorised Officer, 4 Duly Authorised Officers, 2 Clerks, 1 Occupation Centre Supervisor, 5 Assistant Occupation Centre Supervisors, 1 Handicraft Instructor.

Co-Ordination with Related Services

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.

Monthly liaison meetings between the authority's mental welfare officers and the social and psychiatric workers of Warlingham Park Hospital were introduced in the early part of the year and these have now become established features of the close personal contact between the two services.

Voluntary Associations

The only duty delegated to a voluntary organisation was the supervision of 12 defectives placed under the care of The Guardianship Society.

Work carried out in the Community

The pages which follow give details of the work undertaken in 1959. I once again record with appreciation the co-operation and advice given so readily by Dr. Firmin of St. Lawrence's Hospital, Dr. Ferguson of the Royal Earlswood Hospital, and Dr. MacKeith of Warlingham Park Hospital.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts 1890-1930

Patients admitted to Hospitals:-

As Voluntary Patients - Section 1, Mental Treatment Act 1930	13
As Temporary Patients - Section 5, " " " "	1
Under Summary Reception Orders - Section 16, Lunacy Act, 1890	4
Under 3 Day Orders - Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890	428
	<u>446</u>
Cases investigated but no action deemed necessary	86

The 428 patients admitted to hospitals under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act were subsequently dealt with as follows:-

Remained in hospitals as voluntary or informal patients ...	167
Certified under Section 16, Lunacy Act 1890	91
Became Temporary patients under Section 5, Mental Treatment Act 1930	11
Discharged home	108
Discharged to Queens Hospital	9
Discharged to General Hospital for treatment	17
Discharged to Nursing Homes	7
Discharged to Welfare Hostels	6
Discharged to Police care	2
Died	10
	<u>428</u>

Patients over 60 years of age admitted to hospital under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act (included in figures above)

	Males	Females
Aged 60 - 70	24	31
Aged 71 - 80	14	33
Over 80	10	25
	<u>48</u>	<u>89</u>

The number of cases dealt with shows a slight increase over 1958. Towards the end of the year the informal admission procedure was introduced which enabled any patient who was not unwilling for treatment to be admitted to hospital informally in the same way as patients are admitted to general hospitals and this has now supplanted voluntary admissions.

Four patients were admitted to Homes run by the Mental After Care Association, one for convalescence and the remaining three on a long term basis. The Corporation accepted financial responsibility subject to contributions according to means.

Mental Deficiency Acts 1913-38

Ascertainment

During the year the number of new cases ascertained was 22 compared with 19 in 1958 and the total number of cases on the Authority's registers is now 820 made up as follows:-

In Mental Deficiency Hospitals	...	...	...	...	351
On licence from Hospitals	...	...	...	...	10
In Approved Homes	...	...	...	...	1
Under Statutory Supervision at home	...	...	...	...	257
Under Guardianship	...	...	...	...	16
In Mental Hospitals	...	...	...	...	11
Under friendly supervision	...	...	...	...	174
					<u>820</u>

273 of the cases in mental deficiency hospitals have now been discharged from their Orders but are remaining as in-patients under the informal arrangements outlined in Ministry of Health Circular 2/58.

During the year the Certifying Medical Officers made examinations and paid visits to the number of 111 cases. The Mental Welfare Officers paid 3,260 visits. Further information concerning cases dealt with in 1959 is appended below, and the 1958 figures are given for comparison purposes:-

	1959	1958
Admitted to Mental Deficiency Hospitals	18	27
Admitted to Mental Hospitals	3	2
Admitted to Hospitals for Short-Term Care	13	12
Transferred from one Hospital to another	9	6

Varying Orders:

(a) Change of Guardian	...	...	2	2
(b) From Guardianship to Hospital	...	...	1	1

7 cases were awaiting permanent vacancies in mental deficiency hospitals on 31st December 1959.

The re-assessment of cases under guardianship was completed in 1959. After careful consideration it was decided to make no change in the status of patients in the care of the Guardianship Society but the number of patients under Guardianship elsewhere has now been reduced to four.

At the same time a comprehensive survey was made of the needs of all cases under statutory or friendly supervision in anticipation of the new Mental Health legislation.

Training

Occupation Centre.

Number on Register, January, 1959	...	...	79
" " " December, 1959	...	...	90
Number of admissions	...	...	21
Number left or excluded	...	...	10
Average attendance per session	...	...	71
Times open, morning - afternoon	...	...	378
Total attendance for year	...	...	27,060

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

1959 was a year of considerable activity at the Centre. In February, a small outdoor training group was set up to give some of the older boys training as gardeners/handyman. The response in attendance and performance was very promising and it is hoped to enlarge the group in 1960. The boys are under the day to day supervision of the Centre's gardener, are provided with protective clothing and are paid incentive pocket money at a commencing rate of 10/- weekly.

A new class for junior children was also formed to provide vacancies for children awaiting admission.

Staffing difficulties hit us rather badly. One teacher successfully applied for the post of supervisor with another authority and there was an unavoidable delay - due to the national shortage of assistant supervisors - before she could be replaced. Sickness too took its toll of the staff but on the credit side a domestic assistant was appointed and we were also fortunate enough to obtain a qualified teacher for the new junior group.

In spite of our troubles the output of work was not materially affected and the Annual Sale of Work in December was very successful, sales on the day amounting to £35-11-3d.

The Croydon & District Society for Mentally Handicapped Children continued to be very interested in the welfare of the children and in addition to contributing generously to the Christmas Party also presented us with a record player and records.

Occupation Centre	152
Number on list	72
Number of applications in December	80
Number left or excluded	31
Average attendance per session	10
Times spent working - 15 minutes	71
Total attendance for year	37,000

1959 was a year of considerable activity at the Centre. In February a small, but very successful, Christmas party was held at the Centre. The party was held in the evening and was attended by a number of the children and their parents. The party was a success and the children enjoyed it very much. The proceeds of the party were used to purchase some new equipment for the Centre. In addition to the Christmas party, the Centre has held a number of other parties and events throughout the year. These have included a summer picnic, a garden party, and a number of smaller parties. The children have also taken part in a number of educational and recreational activities. The Centre has also received a number of donations from the public and other organizations. These donations have been used to purchase equipment and materials for the Centre. The Centre has also received a number of grants from the local authority and other organizations. These grants have been used to purchase equipment and materials for the Centre. The Centre has also received a number of grants from the public and other organizations. These grants have been used to purchase equipment and materials for the Centre.

A regular class for the children is provided. This class is held on a regular basis and provides the children with a number of educational and recreational activities. The children also take part in a number of other activities, including sports, music, and drama. The Centre also provides a number of other services for the children, including a day care centre and a residential home. The Centre is a very busy organization and provides a wide range of services for the children. The children are encouraged to take part in as many activities as possible and to develop their own interests and talents. The Centre also provides a number of opportunities for the children to learn about the world around them and to develop their social skills. The Centre is a very important part of the community and provides a number of valuable services for the children. The children are encouraged to take part in as many activities as possible and to develop their own interests and talents. The Centre also provides a number of opportunities for the children to learn about the world around them and to develop their social skills. The Centre is a very important part of the community and provides a number of valuable services for the children.

WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

George Grieva, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector

The implementation of the Clean Air Act, and particularly that part dealing with control of smoke emissions from dwellings occupied much time of the staff during the year. Factory smoke gave but little trouble, as industry is realising that to emit smoke in quantity is uneconomic as well as being a contravention of the law. The first Smoke Control Order made by the Council was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government during the year. This Order, which covers the Waddon-South Croydon area, provides for the control of smoke emitted from a chimney of any building, including a dwelling, in the area. Conversions and adaptations to the fireplaces in the buildings in the area are progressing. Approved works to fireplaces in dwellings in order to make them capable of burning smokeless fuel are also being carried out. The first and a preliminary survey of a third area is proceeding. By the end of 1963 it is anticipated that six areas of the Borough, comprising in total some 20,000 dwellings and 2,500 other premises, will be covered by Smoke Control Orders.

**REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

In the field of housing the clearance and redevelopment programmes are progressing in that the majority of the unfit houses in the Lamberts Place-Bridge Place area and the Eagle Hill-Crystal Terrace area have been acquired and rehousing of the occupants will proceed as houses are built to accommodate them. Up to the end of the year there had been, in total, 743 applications from tenants for Certificates of Disrepair, the granting of which permits an abatement of part of the rent until such time that the repairs requested are completed. In 420 cases an abatement has been necessary to issue Certificates of Disrepair.

The recently adopted local act powers regarding nuisance from noise, have brought forward many complaints entailing visits at all times of day and night to the premises of the premises complained of. On the whole we have had a fair measure of success in having the noises complained of reduced in level. Before statutory action can be taken by the Council, the inspecting officers must be satisfied that the noise complained of is either excessive, or unreasonable, or unnecessary and is in

In view of the fact that the output of the
mainly affected and the Annual Sale of 1919 in December
very successful. Sales on the day amounting to \$11-50.

The Crocker & Merritt Society for Mentally Handicapped
Children continued to be very interested in the welfare of
children and in addition to contributing generously to the
Christmas Party also presented us with a record player and
records.



REPORT
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In the field of housing the clearance and redevelopment programmes are progressing in that the majority of the unfit houses in the Lamberts Place-Bridge Place area and the Eagle Hill-Crystal Terrace area have been acquired and rehousing of the occupants will proceed as houses are built to accommodate them. Up to the end of the year there had been, in total, 746 applications from tenants for Certificates of Disrepair, the granting of which permits an abatement of part of the rent until such time that the repairs requested are completed. In but 296 cases has it been necessary to issue Certificates of Disrepair.

The recently adopted local act powers regarding nuisance from noise, have brought forward many complaints entailing visits at all times of day and night to the precincts of the premises complained of. On the whole we have had a fair measure of success in having the noises complained of reduced in level. Before statutory action can be taken by the Council, the inspecting Officers must be satisfied that the noise complained of is either excessive, or unreasonable, or unnecessary and is in

their opinion prejudicial to health or a nuisance. One finds in the majority of cases, that once convinced they are responsible for a noise which has been complained of to the Council, offenders are prepared to co-operate in an effort to reduce the noise.

Food inspection, and particularly meat inspection at the Abattoir, continues to make increasing demands on the time of the staff. Again there has been another large increase in animals slaughtered at the Abattoir; this year 88,479 as against 67,526 last year. 100 per cent meat inspection has been maintained but this entails much evening and weekend attendance of the Inspectors at the Abattoir. The premises were never constructed to take such a "throughput" of animals and it is annually becoming more difficult to cope. The Council has decided, in principle, to provide a new Abattoir and it is hoped in the next year to be able to report that the difficulties attendant upon the provision of such a building have been overcome and that approval will be given for work to go ahead.

Again my thanks are due to the staff for their efforts during the year and for the ready way in which they have responded to the calls on their "own" time.

HOUSING

37 unfit houses in the Bridge Place, Gloucester Road and Lambert's Place area were represented and they are to be acquired by the Corporation with a view to re-development of the area

Number of parts of houses on which Closing Orders have been made	3
Number of houses on which Closing Orders have been made	15
Number of houses on which Demolition Orders have been made	6
Number of houses where Certificates of unfitness were issued	26

During the year 1330 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 1959: -

Number of applications for certificates	93
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
Number of decisions to issue certificates	93

(a) in respect of some but not all defects

50

(b) in respect of all defects

43

Number of undertakings given by landlords	61
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority	Nil
Number of certificates issued	32

Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	49
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	13
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	9
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	48

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. 6d. per night or 16s. 6d. 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 35,485. The receipts during the year were £3,600 and the expenditure £5,672.

Houses - Sanitary Certificates

House drains and sanitary fittings are tested and examined on request, at a fee. During the year 11 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 I of the Act

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	399	114	10	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	1,559	435	30	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	22	45	6	-
Total ...	1,980	594	46	-

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)	3	3	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S. 2) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ...	2	2	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ...	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S. 7):					
(a) Insufficient ...	4	3	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	55	42	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	-	-	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork ...)	16	11	-	-	-
Total ...	81	62	-	3	-

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	384	-	-	-	-	-
Household Linen	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, lace curtain and nets	9	-	-	-	-	-
Curtain and furniture hangings	6	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery	5	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-
Paper bags	27	-	-	-	-	-

continued on next page

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list re- quired by Sect. 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in send- ing lists to the Council (3)	No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of in- stances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	8	-	-	-	-	-
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.	110	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	21	-	-	-	-	-
Basket making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats	7	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christ- mas crackers, Christmas stock- ings, etc.	223	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	43	-	-	-	-	-
Total	845	-	-	-	-	-

Inspection of Schools

The kitchens and serveries, washing facilities and sanitary accommodation are inspected and any defects or amendments requiring attention are referred to the Chief Education Officer.

During the year 79 inspections were made and defects found were referred to the Chief Education Officer.

SHOPS ACT

The Shops Act contains provisions for dealing with closing hours, the hours of work, and health and comfort of those employed. Closing hours have during the year given little cause for complaint. The health and comfort of those employed is safeguarded in the matter of shop ventilation, lighting, warming, washing facilities, facilities for taking meals and suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation, and action has been taken in the cases where these fell short of requirements. 343 inspections were made under the Shops Act, and the infringements found were as follows:-

Hours of Closing	3
Insufficient W.C. accommodation	1
Defective ventilation	1
Defective and insufficient lighting	1
Notices to be exhibited or amended	40

DRAINAGE

1,901 visits of inspection were made to underground drains in course of repair. Of 150 Statutory Orders served, 30 had to be done in default of the owners. In addition, repairs were carried out by the Corporation to 6 public sewers serving 29 properties.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

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

POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS

During the year 108 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.

CLEAN AIR ACT

Towards the end of 1958 the Council made Croydon Smoke Control (No. 1) Order to cover parts of the Waddon-South Croydon area and this will become operative on the 1st April, 1961. In the area are 1,916 dwellings and 160 industrial, commercial etc. premises.

During 1959, 2,686 dwellings and 356 industrial, commercial etc. premises were surveyed in the South Croydon area to comprise Croydon Smoke Control (No. 2) Order. This area abuts the area covered by the No. 1 Order and the estimated total cost of the works of adaptation or conversion of fireplaces in dwellings

in the area is £42,834. The Council and the Exchequer make grants towards such costs, of 30% and 40% respectively. It is hoped to bring this second Order into operation by October, 1961.

The District Inspectors have kept observation on the various factory chimneys within their districts with a view to observing any contravention of the Clean Air Act in respect of Smoke and Grit Emissions. 167 such observations were made and in 3 instances 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. During the year 18 plans showing the construction and heights of new chimneys have been examined and in 15 cases additional height has been requested and agreed. 32 notices of the installation of new furnaces have been received.

AMUSEMENT HOUSES

94 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 conditions of these premises. Notices are issued to remedy any unsatisfactory conditions.

DISINFECTION

The Borough Disinfecting Station is situated at Factory Lane. Two steam disinfectors are in use 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	11,507 articles
By Formalin Gas	2,675 "
<i>Total</i>	<u>14,182 articles</u>

245 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 1959, 226 articles were disinfected, the receipts amounting to £14.19.3d.

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

229 rooms at 84 houses, hospital wards, clinics etc.
2,629 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 £41.13.0d. was recovered for such services.

15 articles for Welfare Department institutions and 1,037 Medical Cards in Home Nursing were disinfected.

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, 8 adults and 18 children were cleansed of verminous conditions and 13 adults and 11 children were treated for scabies.

DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES

The new insecticides have provided a ready and easily applied remedy for vermin and pest infestation of premises, etc. and occupiers are advised and instructed in their use by the Inspectors. The department assisted in the more difficult cases numbering 111, 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 23. In addition, 262 applications were made for the retention of names on the list for a further period of 12 months. No infringements of the Act were found.

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 1958, 12 samples of various fillings, as listed below were taken. All of these samples conformed with the requirements of the Regulations made under the Act:-

<i>Article</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>
Washed Flock	4
Kapok	1
Millpuff	1
Curled Feathers	2
Down and Feathers	1
Cotton Felt	1
Loose Fibre	1
Woolen Mixed Felt	1

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

24 persons were licensed for the purpose of keeping Pet Shops. During the year 35 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 three pig keepers' premises during the year. These and 9 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. Fowl pest was confirmed at one premises in the Borough during the year.

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, 2,046 private dwellings were inspected following complaints and in 1,972 instances infestation was confirmed and dealt with by the rodent operatives. 177 business premises were found to be infested with rats or mice and these were all disinfested during the year. One of these was 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. 47 infestations at such premises were dealt with during the year.

The baiting of the Corporation's foul water sewers has now been carried out at regular six monthly intervals since 1947.

The use of Warfarin, a comparatively new poison, in the sewers over the past five half yearly treatments has proved satisfactory. It was found at the last treatment, carried out in the summer, that so few infestations were recorded, that the usual winter treatment could be dispensed with.

It is necessary to keep a close watch on the sewers to ensure that the present low infestation rate is maintained and a thorough check will be made in the early part of 1960 in order that any further infestation of the sewers is disclosed and dealt with.

The accompanying graph shows the results of the baiting of the sewers since 1947. See Page 135.

FOOD SUPPLY

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

The following table shows the distribution of trades among the 3,368 premises in the Borough at which food is known to be sold, manufactured or stored.

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	58
Bakers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	110
Sugar Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	585
Cafes, Restaurants, Snack Bars and Eating Houses and Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	486
Works and Club Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	302
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	176
Off Licences	...	...	...	...	...	79
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	614
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	210
Wholesale Meat Markets	...	...	...	...	...	5
Chemists	...	...	...	...	...	82

Greengrocers	263
Fishmongers	74
Fried Fish Shops	45
Milk Distributors and Dairies	73
Premises from which Roundsmen and Mobile Shops operate	23
Stalls	112
Food Manufactories	19
Other Food premises not enumerated above	52
	3,368

Of the above premises 985 are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, as follows:-

Retail sale of ice-cream	799
Manufacturers of ice-cream	7
Preparation or manufacture for sale of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	179

During the year 3,477 inspections were made of food businesses (for details see page 85).

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

Structural defects in shops and stores	2
Defective condition of walls and ceilings	37
" " floors, utensils, fixtures, etc.	17
Defective or insufficient drainage	1
W.C. accommodation - repair or cleansing required	19
" " - artificial lighting required	1
" " - want of intervening ventilated space	1
Food - not stored 18" off floor	1
" - means to prevent contamination required	11
" - store required or defective	1
Accumulations in yard or stores	8
Offal and refuse bins defective or uncovered	11
Yard paving defective	3
Hand washing notice not exhibited	6
Ablutions - Wash basins required	13
" - Hot water supplies required	26
" - Nail brushes, soap and towels required	11
Insufficient or defective sinks	7
Smoking offences	2
Clothing accommodation required or defective	3
Defective or unsuitable table tops, etc.	4
First Aid kits required or insufficient	3
Cleanliness - advice given	6
Rodent infestation	1
Merchandise Marks	1

Prosecutions

A firm of local bakers pleaded guilty to five summonses relating to the sale of bread rolls which were unfit for human consumption. The Magistrates Court imposed fines totalling £50 with £2.12.6., costs.

Two employees at the Public Abattoir were summoned for offences under the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958 which require that any person engaged in the handling of meat in a slaughterhouse shall wear overalls or suitable protective clothing, including a washable head covering, and shall not use tobacco in any part of a slaughterhouse. One employee was fined £10 in respect of two offences and ordered to pay one guinea costs. The second employee was fined a total of £19 in respect of five offences and was ordered to pay two guineas costs.

Condemned Foodstuffs

Summary of meat and other articles of food found to be unfit and condemned by the Inspectors during 1959:-

Article	Weight in lbs.
Carcase Meat	73,340
Offal	64,612
Sundry Foodstuffs	6,150
Canned, Bottled and Packeted Foods	16,140
<i>Total</i> ...	<u>160,242</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 1958, 67,526 animals were slaughtered, and this rose to 88,479 animals during 1959

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

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

Animals Slaughtered

Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Goats	Pigs	Total
3,064	1,309	5,644	50,168	216	28,078	88,479

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats	Horses
Number killed	3,064	1,309	5,644	50,168	28,078	216	Nil
Number inspected	3,064	1,309	5,644	50,168	28,078	216	Nil
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci							
Whole carcasses condemned	2	36	46	631	216	3	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,032	678	33	5,483	2,383	4	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	33.7	54.6	1.4	12.1	9.3	3.2	Nil
Tuberculosis only							
Whole carcasses condemned	4	3	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	104	7	Nil	Nil	256	Nil	Nil
Percentage inspected affected with Tuberculosis	3.5	0.8	Nil	Nil	0.9	Nil	Nil
Cysticercosis							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	42	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	42	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	1	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. 29 inspections of licenced plants were made during the year.

MILK SUPPLY

During the year 207 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"	83
Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised" -	
(a) Dealers' (Pasteurisers') Licences	2
(b) Dealers' Licences	89
Licences to use the designation "Sterilised" -	
Dealers' Licences	115
Dealers' Supplementary Licences to use the designation -	
(a) Tuberculin Tested	14
(b) Sterilised	13
(c) Pasteurised	14

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	...	38
Pasteurised Milk	... ..	186
Sterilised Milk	... ..	9

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	
	No. Samples Taken	Not Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied
38	-	38	-	38

Pasteurised Milk				
No. Samples Taken	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Not Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Satisfied
186	-	186	-	186

Sterilised Milk		
No. Samples Taken	Turbidity Test	
	Not Satisfied	Satisfied
9	-	9

Bacteriological Examination of Milk Churn and Milk Bottle Rinses

Churn Rinse Samples	-	7	Satisfactory	-	7
			Unsatisfactory	-	Nil
Bottle Rinse Samples	-	90	Satisfactory	-	84
			Unsatisfactory	-	6

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

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF CREAM

Eleven samples of fresh cream were examined and produced satisfactory results.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF ICE CREAM

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

Grade	No. of Samples
1	155
2	45
3	26
4	10

Of the total samples taken, 36 (15.06 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

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

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

During the year, 246 samples of Milk and Cream, and 299 other samples were taken, of which number, 25 were found to be Not Genuine.

Summary of Samples

During 1959 samples were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst as follows:-

Samples of	Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prosecutions	Convictions
Almonds, (Ground)	1	1	-	-	-
Apples	1	1	-	-	-
Ale, Strong	2	2	-	-	-
Artificial Colour	2	2	-	-	-
Arrowroot	1	1	-	-	-
Ascorbic Acid Tablets	1	1	-	-	-
Aspirin Tablets	2	2	-	-	-
Bacon	2	2	-	-	-
Batter Mixture	1	1	-	-	-
Beer, Bitter	6	6	-	-	-
Beer, Tinned	1	1	-	-	-
Bicarbonate Soda	2	2	-	-	-
Biscuits	4	3	1	-	-
Black Pudding	2	2	-	-	-
Black Treacle	1	1	-	-	-
Blancmange Powder	2	2	-	-	-
Boracic Ointment	1	1	-	-	-
Brandy	2	2	-	-	-
Brawn	1	1	-	-	-
Brisket of Beef	1	1	-	-	-
Bread, Brown	1	1	-	-	-
Bread, Milk	1	-	1	-	-
Butter, Danish	3	3	-	-	-
Butter, Dutch	3	3	-	-	-
Butter, New Zealand	4	4	-	-	-
Butter, Australian	2	2	-	-	-
Buttered Rolls	1	1	-	-	-
Calamine Ointment	1	1	-	-	-
Camphorated Oil	2	2	-	-	-
Calamine Compound Cream	1	1	-	-	-
Calamine Lotion	1	1	-	-	-
Candied Peel	1	-	1	-	-
Cakes, Various	1	1	-	-	-
Cake Mix	1	1	-	-	-
Cheese, Cheddar	2	2	-	-	-
Cheese, Danish Blue	1	1	-	-	-
Cheese Spread	1	1	-	-	-
Cheese Biscuits	1	1	-	-	-
Chocolate	2	2	-	-	-
Chocolate Powder Sweetened	1	1	-	-	-
Chutney	1	1	-	-	-
Cod Liver Oil with Malt	1	1	-	-	-
Cocoa	1	1	-	-	-
Coffee and Chicory Essence	1	1	-	-	-
Compound Licorice Powder	1	1	-	-	-
Condensed Milk	2	2	-	-	-
Cooking Fat	2	2	-	-	-
Corned Beef	3	3	-	-	-
Cornflour	2	2	-	-	-
Cornflakes	2	2	-	-	-
Cough Mixture	1	1	-	-	-
Cough Pastilles	1	1	-	-	-
Cream, Tinned	2	2	-	-	-
Cream, Fresh	10	10	-	-	-
Cream Buns	1	-	1	-	-
Crystallized Fruits	1	1	-	-	-
Curry Powder	2	2	-	-	-
Custard Powder	2	2	-	-	-
Dried Fruit	1	1	-	-	-
Dried Peas	1	1	-	-	-
Drinking Chocolate	1	1	-	-	-
Dripping	2	2	-	-	-
Dyspepsia Tablets	1	1	-	-	-
Evaporated Milk	1	1	-	-	-
Fish Cakes	2	2	-	-	-

Samples of	Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prosecutions	Convictions
Fish Fingers	1	1	-	-	-
Fish Paste	5	5	-	-	-
Flavouring Essence	1	1	-	-	-
Flour	2	2	-	-	-
Friar's Balsam	1	1	-	-	-
Fruit Pie	2	2	-	-	-
Prying Oil	1	1	-	-	-
Gee's Linctus	1	1	-	-	-
Gelatine	1	1	-	-	-
Gin	4	4	-	-	-
Ginger, Crystallized	1	1	-	-	-
Glauber's Salt	1	1	-	-	-
Glycerine	1	1	-	-	-
Golden Syrup	1	1	-	-	-
Grapefruit Juice	1	1	-	-	-
Gravy Powder	1	1	-	-	-
Ground Cinnamon	1	1	-	-	-
Ground Rice	1	1	-	-	-
Ground Ginger	1	1	-	-	-
Ham	1	1	-	-	-
Hamburger	1	-	1	-	-
Halibut Liver Oil Capsules	1	1	-	-	-
Honey	1	1	-	-	-
Honey, Glycerine and Lemon	1	-	1	-	-
Horseradish Relish	1	1	-	-	-
Ice Cream	6	6	-	-	-
Ice Lollies	1	1	-	-	-
Iodine, Tincture of	1	1	-	-	-
Iodine Ointment	1	1	-	-	-
Indigestion Tablets	1	1	-	-	-
Jam	1	1	-	-	-
Jelly	2	2	-	-	-
Jellied Veal	1	1	-	-	-
Lard	4	4	-	-	-
Lemon Barley Water	1	1	-	-	-
Lemon Curd	2	2	-	-	-
Lemon Juice	1	1	-	-	-
Lemon Pie Filling	1	1	-	-	-
Linctus, Blackcurrant	1	-	1	-	-
Luncheon Meat	2	1	1	-	-
Liquid Paraffin Emulsion	1	1	-	-	-
Macaroni	2	2	-	-	-
Malted Milk Tablets	1	1	-	-	-
Margarine	3	3	-	-	-
Marmalade	1	1	-	-	-
Marzipan	2	2	-	-	-
Meat Extract and Cubes	1	1	-	-	-
Meat Paste	1	1	-	-	-
Meringue Powder	1	1	-	-	-
Milk	236	230	6	-	-
Milk of Magnesia	2	2	-	-	-
Mint Sauce	1	1	-	-	-
Mincemeat	4	3	1	-	-
Minced Beef	2	2	-	-	-
Mineral Water	1	1	-	-	-
Mixaroon	1	-	1	-	-
Mustard	1	1	-	-	-
Mustard, French	1	1	-	-	-
Mixed Herbs	1	1	-	-	-
Nutmegs, Ground	1	1	-	-	-
Olive Oil	1	1	-	-	-
Orange Squash	1	1	-	-	-
Parrish's Chemical Food	1	-	1	-	-
Pancake Mixture	1	1	-	-	-
Pepper	1	1	-	-	-
Peanut Butter	2	2	-	-	-
Peanuts	1	1	-	-	-

Samples of	Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prosecutions	Convictions
Pickled Onions	1	1	-	-	-
Pickled Cabbage	1	1	-	-	-
Pickled Gherkins	1	1	-	-	-
Pickles	1	1	-	-	-
Pickling Spice	1	1	-	-	-
Pineapple Juice	1	1	-	-	-
Pork Pies	2	2	-	-	-
Porage Oats	2	2	-	-	-
Pressed Beef	1	1	-	-	-
Puff Pastry	2	2	-	-	-
Quinine, Tincture of Ammonia	1	-	1	-	-
Rice	1	1	-	-	-
Rice, Cream Pudding	1	1	-	-	-
Rum	4	4	-	-	-
Rum Essence	1	1	-	-	-
Sago	1	1	-	-	-
Salad Cream	1	1	-	-	-
Sandwich Spread	1	1	-	-	-
Sauce, Chop	2	2	-	-	-
Sausages, Beef	3	3	-	-	-
Sausage, Meat	2	2	-	-	-
Sausages, Pork	2	1	1	-	-
Sausage, Liver	2	2	-	-	-
Sausage, Luncheon	2	2	-	-	-
Sausages, Frankfurt	1	1	-	-	-
Saveloys	1	1	-	-	-
Semolina	1	1	-	-	-
Senna Pods	1	1	-	-	-
Shortbread	1	1	-	-	-
Soda Mint Tablets	1	1	-	-	-
Sourcrout	1	1	-	-	-
Split Peas	1	1	-	-	-
Steak Pudding	1	1	-	-	-
Suet, Packed	2	2	-	-	-
Sponge Mixture	1	1	-	-	-
Sugar	1	1	-	-	-
Sugar, Icing	2	2	-	-	-
Sweets	5	1	4	-	-
Soup Powder	1	1	-	-	-
Steak and Kidney Pie	1	1	-	-	-
Stuffing, Sage and Onion	1	1	-	-	-
Sulphur Ointment	1	1	-	-	-
Syrup of Figs	1	1	-	-	-
Table Salt	1	1	-	-	-
Tapioca	1	1	-	-	-
Tea	3	3	-	-	-
Tinned Beans	1	1	-	-	-
Tinned Broad Beans	1	1	-	-	-
Tinned Fruit	3	3	-	-	-
Tinned Peas	2	2	-	-	-
Tinned Vegetables	1	1	-	-	-
Tinned Soup	2	2	-	-	-
Tinned Fish	2	2	-	-	-
Tinned Meat	5	4	1	-	-
Tinned Marmalade	1	1	-	-	-
Tinned Tomatoes	2	2	-	-	-
Tomato Paste	1	-	1	-	-
Veal and Ham Roll	1	1	-	-	-
Vitamin "A" Capsules	1	1	-	-	-
Vitaminised Iron Tonic Tablets	1	1	-	-	-
Vitamin Capsules	2	2	-	-	-
Whisky	4	4	-	-	-
Witch Hazel	1	1	-	-	-
Yeast Tablets	2	2	-	-	-
Total	545	520	25	-	-

South Devon and Channel Island Milk

Solids not Fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.94
Milk Fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.44

Total number of Milk Samples 236

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

Taken on Milk Rounds	...	...	...	...	...	128
" at Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	86
" at Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	22
						236

DETAILS OF NON-GENUINE SAMPLES TAKEN

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Deficiency	Remarks
Confectionery- flour. (Cream Buns).	Contained imitation cream instead of cream.	A notice exhibited in the shop did not clearly indi- cate the nature of the "cream" filling. The Vendor has now amended the notice.
Confectionery- sugar. (Fruit Creams)	This sample of Sweets, traditionally known as Fruit Creams, contained a number of jelly sweets which are not entitled to this description.	Vendor warned.
Chemical Food	This article was deficient in iron to the extent of 15 per cent.	Vendor warned. Manufacturers have with- drawn stocks of this article from sale.
Confectionery- sugar. (Boiled Sweets)	This article was described as Boiled Sweets but, in fact, consisted of Toffees.	Vendor warned.
Luncheon Meat	This sample contained only 71% of meat which, in the opinion of the Analyst, is not sufficient to justify the description "Luncheon Meat".	The importers have under- taken to improve the quality of this article.
Sausage-pork	The sample contained pre- servative which was not de- clared at the time of sale.	Vendor warned.
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine.	Deficient in ammonia to the extent of 35 per cent.	Vendor warned. Stocks withdrawn from sale and destroyed.
Candied Peel	Consisted of cut mixed peel.	This article was sold in error by an inexperienced shop assistant. Vendor warned.

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Deficiency	Remarks
Mincemeat.	This informal sample contained 1.05 parts of acetic acid per 100 parts of mincemeat whereas each 100 parts should not contain more than 0.5 parts of acetic acid.	Vendor warned. Subsequent formal samples have proved satisfactory.
Biscuit Mix.	This informal sample of macaroon biscuit mix contained groundnuts as an ingredient whereas, in the opinion of the Analyst, the essential nut constituent of macaroon is ground almonds.	This matter has been taken up with the packers.
Blackcurrant Linctus.	The ingredients specified on the label on this article were not clearly defined.	Stocks of this article were withdrawn from sale.
Honey, Glycerine and Lemon.	In the opinion of the Analyst the label on this article was not satisfactory in that there was no indication of a large proportion of sugar in the article.	This article has now been re-labelled "Syrup of Glycerine, Honey and Lemon.
Casserole Steak.	This sample consisted of steak and gravy containing 63% of meat whereas, in the opinion of the Analyst, the article should contain 95% of meat.	The importers have undertaken to secure an improvement in the quality of this article.
Milk (6)	The Analyst reported a slight deficiency in milk solids, other than fat, in these samples but tests indicated that this was not due to the presence of added water.	The deficiency in milk solids is attributed to seasonal conditions and several subsequent samples from the same suppliers have proved satisfactory.
Hamburgers.	This article consisted of sausage croquettes containing 40% of meat. The Analyst considers that this product is quite unlike the American-type Hamburger or Hamburger Steak, and is not manufactured as such, but does in fact resemble the Austrian-type Hamburger commonly sold in cafes and restaurants in this country.	Further samples are being obtained for comparison purposes.
Milk Loaf.	This article contained 4% of non-fat milk solids and not more than 0.2% milk fat whereas, in the opinion of the Analyst, the description on the wrapper would lead a purchaser to believe that the bread was made wholly with milk.	The producers have discontinued the use of the wrapper concerned.
Tomato Paste.	Contained 1.5% of added salt which was not declared on the label, as required by the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.	The importers have undertaken to amend the label concerned.

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Deficiency	Remarks
Confectionery-sugar. (Rum Truffle)	This article was in a rancid condition and unfit for human consumption.	Vendor warned.
Confectionery-sugar. (Coffee Truffle).	This article was contaminated with a mould growth.	Vendor warned.
Biscuits-Digestive.	The label on this article specified that the biscuits were made with pure butter whereas only one half of the fat content consisted of butter.	The manufacturers have amended the label and have undertaken to revise the recipe for this article.

**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	2,775
Houses inspected where zymotic diseases have occurred	381
" " following applications for certificates of disrepair	293
Inspections of underground rooms	97
Special inspections in connection with the Housing Survey	99
Houses inspected for overcrowding conditions	62
Reinspections of work outstanding on housing notices	8,272
Number of visits regarding infectious diseases	1,262
" " " " food poisoning	67
Inspections of drainage work during repair	1,901
House drains tested with smoke and colour - routine and complaint	780
House drains tested with smoke (on written application)	11
House drains tested with smoke during repair	50
House drains tested with water during repair	62
Inspections of cesspools and earth closets	10
" " schools and school sanitary conveniences	79
" " public conveniences	178
" " verminous premises	93
" " ponds and ditches	20
" " yards, stables and passages	60
" " theatres, cinemas, halls, etc.	94
" " pig styes	29
" " tents, vans and similar structures	44
Visits regarding smoke abatement	3,359
Visits regarding exhumation	2
Visits to premises for food condemnation	515
Inspections of swimming baths	10
" " wells	4
" " gathering grounds of water supply	33
" " gipsy encampments, camps, fairs, etc.	37
" " offices	4
" " rivers and streams for pollutions	108
Food and Drugs Acts: Food and drugs samples taken	545
Food and Drugs Acts: Milk samples taken	236
Ice Cream samples taken	236
Samples taken of Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs	20
" " swimming baths water	88
" " drinking water	288
" " subsoil water	3
" " from rivers, streams, etc.	12
" " private wells	16
" " of rag flock and other filling materials	12
" " sundry specimens (food poisoning etc.)	14
Inspections under Merchandise Marks Act	81
" " of butchers premises	273
" " meat premises (wholesale)	627
" " horseflesh premises	8
" " poultry and game dealers premises	26
" " fishmongers premises	64
" " fried fish premises	38
" " grocers premises	544
" " fruiterers and greengrocers premises	195
" " bakers premises - including bakehouses	150
" " dairies	109
" " milk shops	98
" " general shops and their premises	22
Inspections of premises where cooked meats etc. are prepared or sold	12

Inspections of confectioners premises	256
" " confectionery manufacturers premises ...	15
" " cafes, snack bars, canteens, hotels and their kitchens	427
" " school kitchens and serveries	55
" " hospital kitchens	9
" " ice cream manufacturers premises	28
" " ice cream vendors premises	149
" " ice cream barrows and carts	8
" " market and barrows	90
" " other food premises not enumerated above ...	274
" " premises where offensive trades are conducted	2
" " factories with mechanical power	435
" " factories without mechanical power	114
" " works of building and engineering	45
" " outworkers premises	22
Visits to employers of outworkers	11
Inspections of shops (under Shop Acts)	343
Special early closing, evening and Sunday trading patrols of shops	347
Appointments kept with owners, builders, etc.	1,566
Investigations of complaints other than housing matters ...	1,436
Reinspections of works outstanding (other than houses) ...	2,678
Inspections under Hydrocyanide Regulations	-
" " Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act	22
" " Diseases of Animals Act	31
" " Pets Act	35
" " Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	14
" " Pharmacy and Poisons Act	28
Sundry Inspections and Visits	4,816
Visits regarding rats and mice infestations	8,531
Informal Notices outstanding 31.12.58	852
" " served	1,565
" " complied	1,711
Number of Informal Notices referred for Statutory Orders ...	595
Informal Notices outstanding 31.12.59	706
Statutory Notices outstanding 31.12.58	242
" " served	397
" " complied	436
" " outstanding 31.12.59	203
Total number of callers and complaints received at the office	2,660
Total number of letters received at the office	6,764

Nuisances, Infringements of Acts, Byelaws, Regulations or Orders, ascertained by the Public Health Inspectors during the year 1959 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 ...	322
Conditions causing dampness:	
Defective roofs	316
Defective window frames	423
Defective walls, etc.	96
Want of efficient damp-proof course	85
Defective gutters and downspouts	298

Other structural defects:

Defective plaster	...	...	...	...	...	500
Cleansing and redecoration required	...	...	...	...	...	103
Defective floors and stairs	...	...	...	...	...	407
Insufficient ventilation under floor	...	...	...	...	...	19
Defective brickwork, sills, lintels, chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	154
Defective stoves and fireplaces and flues	...	...	...	...	...	141

Defective drains, sanitary fittings, etc:

Defective sinks and waste pipes	...	...	...	...	...	85
Defective W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	163
Defective drainage	...	...	...	...	...	131
Stoppages in drains	...	...	...	...	...	170
Defective water services and tanks	...	...	...	...	...	32

Domestic nuisances:

Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	0
Verminous conditions	...	...	...	...	...	11

Other nuisances and infringements:

Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	53
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sundry nuisances or defects	...	...	...	...	...	62
Particulars not inserted in Rent Book (Housing Act)	...	...	...	...	...	19

(2) INFRINGEMENTS OF CROYDON CORPORATION ACT, 1924

Food cupboards defective or required	8
--------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(3) INFRINGEMENTS OF PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, PAVING, ETC.

Defective Yard Paving	...	...	...	...	...	72
Want of a sanitary dustbin	...	...	...	...	...	30

(4) INSPECTION OF AMUSEMENT HOUSES

Defective sanitary fittings	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C. defective or dirty	8

(5) KEEPING OF ANIMALS

Nuisances arising from the keeping of animals	2
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(6) SMOKE ABATEMENT

Nuisances observed	3
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WATER

I am indebted to the Water Engineer, F. C. Knill, Esq., B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.Water 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 -

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Corporation Wells	...	...	2,439,304,000
M. W. B. Bulk Supplies	...	...	751,289,500
		Total	<u>3,190,593,500</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.

152 raw water samples and 1187 treated water samples were thus examined during the year by the Chemist and Bacteriologist on the staff of the Water Undertaking. In addition 18 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.

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:-

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The amount of water consumed during the year was -

	<i>Gallons</i>
Corporation Wells	2,499,906,000
M. W. B. Bulk Supplies	751,299,000
<i>Total</i>	3,251,205,000

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

(a) Bacteriological Examinations

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

482 raw water samples and 1167 treated water samples were thus examined during the year by the Chemist and Bacteriologist on the staff of the Water Undertaking. In addition 15 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 83 of raw waters and 133 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 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	277
Chemical	11

RADIATION HAZARDS

The issue of Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 57/59 made clearer the position of local authorities. Copies of this important document were circulated to all Members of the Health Committee. It must be accepted that monitoring and testing of foodstuffs should be on a national basis, having in mind the widespread sources of supply of food, milk and water.

I do not think official reports minimise possible risks, but the basis on which long term forecasts can be made must rest at this early stage on scanty data. Only time, experience and extensive research can answer many of the questions now being put and it is unfair to interpret equivocal statements as deliberate efforts to mislead. The application of atomic energy is probably proceeding with more caution and safeguard than any previous industrial process.

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	21	31	494	525

Routine inspections at about four monthly intervals by a medical officer of the department continued.

Measures to ensure that all Homes complied with the requirements of the Fire Brigade continued. This is necessarily a slow process as in many cases, extensive building work is necessary. Very satisfactory progress was made and it was possible to anticipate that all the requirements would be completed during 1960.

NURSES AGENCIES REGULATIONS, 1945

There is one Agency on the register.

CROYDON AIRPORT - HEALTH CONTROL

The system of continuous "on call" manning by Medical Officers continued until 30th September when the Airport was closed.

Aircraft and Passenger Arrivals, Croydon Airport.

	Aircraft	Passengers
"Excepted Area"	848	2,410
Europe outside Excepted Area	2	5
Africa, Middle East	-	-
Asia	-	-
	<u>850</u>	<u>2,415</u>

Included in the above figures were 1,300 Aliens carried in 468 Aircraft.

CREMATION ACTS, 1902 AND 1952

During the year 2,222 certificates were completed by the Medical Officer of Health in the capacity of Medical Referee under the above Acts. The following table shows the certificates completed during the last ten years:-

Year	Certificates
1950	1,619
1951	1,967
1952	2,156
1953	2,197
1954	2,166
1955	2,362
1956	2,250
1957	2,165
1958	2,327
1959	2,222

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE FOR VACCINATION

During the year 2,457 certificates were dealt with at the office (2,282 Smallpox, 123 Cholera and 52 T. A. B.).

STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATION

The medical supervision of all Corporation staff provided by the Health Department covers:-

(a) The scrutiny of the Health Statements made by all successful applicants to officer grades and any follow-up or medical examination deemed necessary.

(b) Medical examination of all manual workers to determine:-

(i) Fitness for duty.

(ii) Eligibility for inclusion in the sick pay scheme.

(c) Medical examination of prospective student teachers.

(d) Examination for freedom from intestinal infection:-

(i) All employees of the Water undertaking.

(ii) All school meal service and canteen personnel.

Arrangements for re-checks.

(e) Eye tests on all Corporation drivers over 50 years of age at specified intervals.

(f) Scrutiny of records of all staff who have been absent for an aggregate of more than 8 weeks during the preceding 12 months or who are exhausting entitlement to sick pay. Follow-up for cause and anticipated date of return to duty. Report on financial circumstances by an Almoner of the Health Department, in order that a special Establishment Sub-Committee may decide on extension of sick pay.

(g) Arrangements for annual re-X-ray examination of staff who work in contact with children.

(h) Special examination of any member of staff referred by the Department concerned.

(i) Enquiries into excessive sickness in any section of the Corporation's staff.

942 examinations were made during the year by the Medical Staff of the Department including 25 vision tests for drivers. Of these 826 were in respect of manual workers, who were classified as follows:-

Fit for employment and sick pay scheme ...	711
Deferred for review	29
Unfit for sick pay scheme	76
Fit for light employment only (Not fit for sick pay scheme)	6
Unfit for employment	4
	<u>826</u>

Medical examinations for Boarding Out and Admission to Children's Homes.

188 children were presented for medical examination by the Children's Department during 1959.

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 97 cases registered:-

9 were due to glaucoma and
50 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:-

3 patients had moved from the borough.
3 patients had died.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47 NATIONAL ASSISTANCE AMENDMENT ACT, 1951

From time to time, and from various sources, information was received about elderly people, who were thought not to be receiving adequate care and attention. During the year, visits were made to the homes of 26 such persons (21 females and 5 males). On only one occasion (a man aged 80 years, who refused hospital treatment although seriously ill) were compulsory powers used. A Magistrate's Order was obtained for this patient and he was removed to Queen's Hospital, where he died a few weeks later.

Other cases were dealt with as follows:-

5 old people were admitted to Queen's Hospital.

1 was admitted to Croydon General Hospital, but was transferred to Queen's Hospital, where she died later.

2 were admitted to Mayday Hospital, but one was later transferred to Warlingham Park.

One old lady, almost totally blind, deaf and who was living alone, was nevertheless remarkably agile. She had some private means and was eventually persuaded to enter a Nursing Home, where she has recently celebrated her 101st birthday.

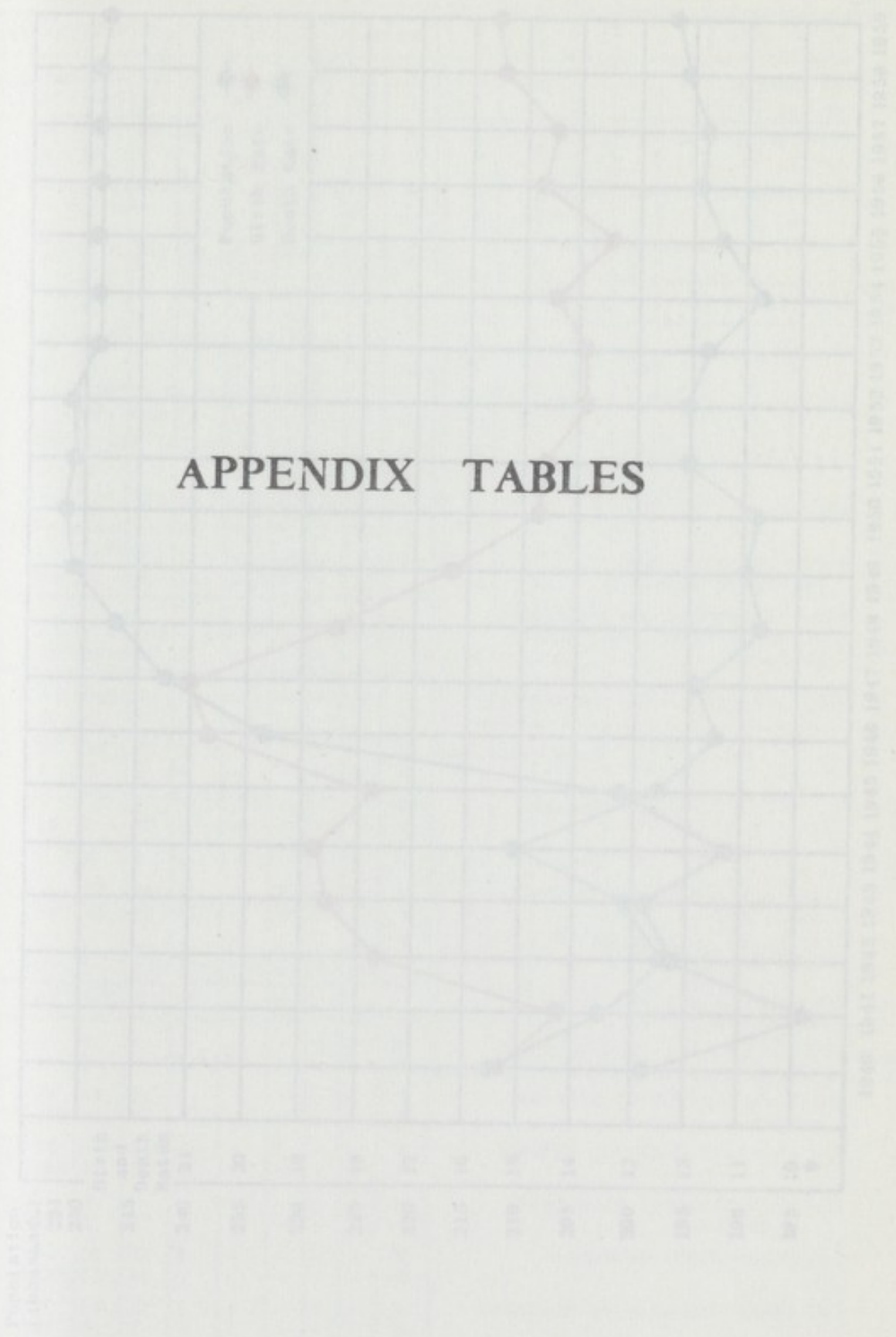
One was admitted to a Corporation Old People's Home and one died.

14 remained in their own homes supported by domiciliary services.

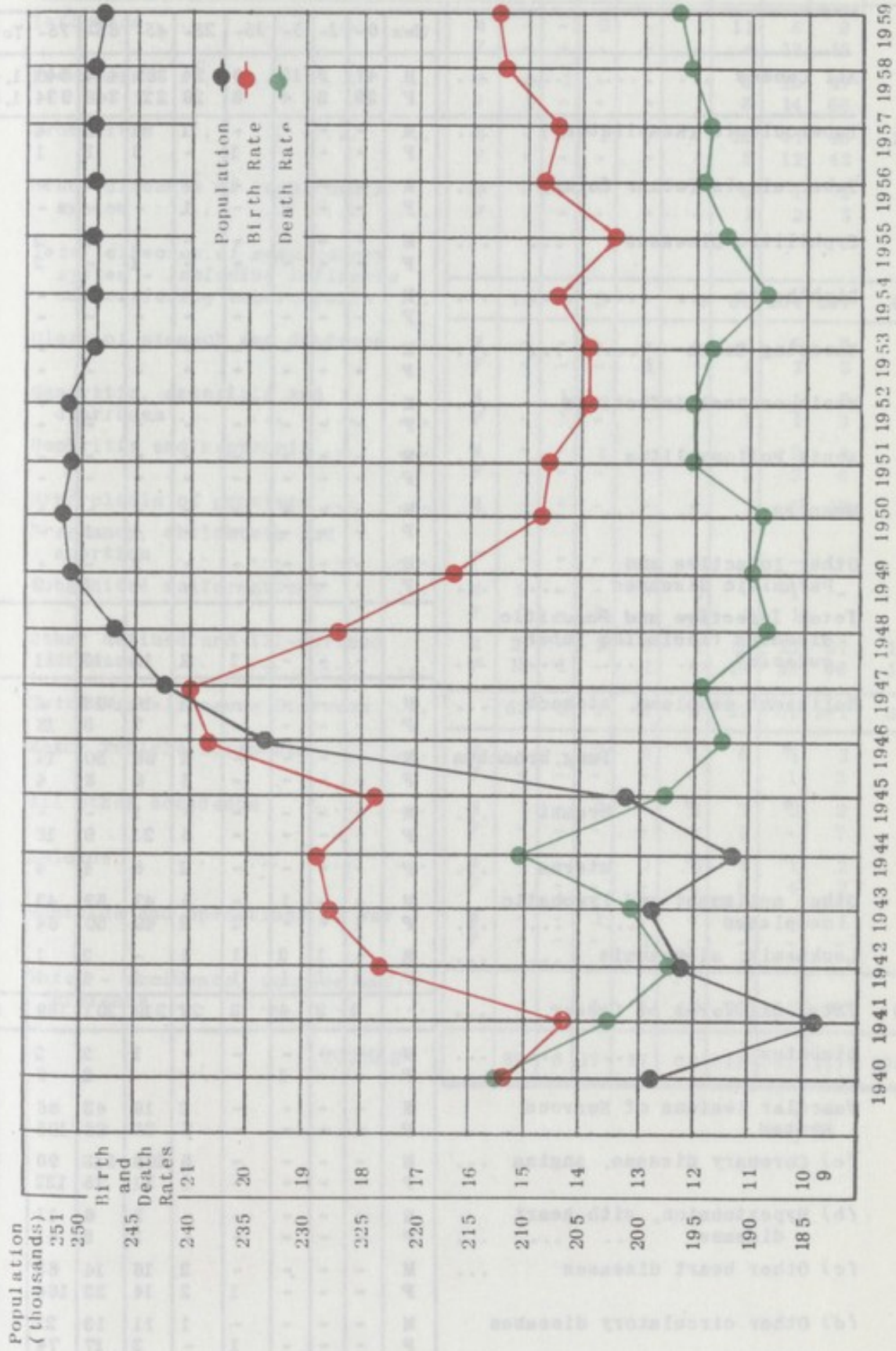
APPENDIX TABLES

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 40 adult cases are registered with his Department, 11 of whom are in special Homes.



VITAL STATISTICS - 1939-1958



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	47	3	13	9	34	389	417	540	1,452
	F	33	3	4	8	28	227	348	934	1,585
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ...	M	-	-	-	-	1	6	5	4	16
	F	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	1	8
Tuberculosis (other forms) ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Syphilitic Diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
Diphtheria	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other Infective and Parasitic diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Total Infective and Parasitic diseases (including Tuberculosis)		-	-	-	1	2	13	12	11	39
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	M	-	-	-	-	2	10	16	4	32
	F	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	18	30
" " lung, bronchus	M	-	-	-	-	4	68	50	14	136
	F	-	-	-	-	1	8	8	4	21
" " breast ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	5	21	9	16	51
" " uterus ...	F	-	-	-	-	2	6	4	4	16
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	-	-	1	-	5	47	53	43	149
	F	1	-	-	1	2	49	50	64	167
Leukaemia; aleukaemis	M	-	1	2	1	1	-	2	1	8
	F	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	12
Total all forms of Cancer ...		2	2	4	3	23	219	201	169	623
Diabetes	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	5
	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	6	9
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	M	-	-	-	-	2	18	43	86	149
	F	-	-	-	-	5	28	66	195	294
(a) Coronary disease, angina ...	M	-	-	-	-	5	108	113	90	316
	F	-	-	-	-	1	31	75	122	229
(b) Hypertension, with heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	11	20
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	41	48
(c) Other heart diseases ...	M	-	-	-	-	2	16	14	63	95
	F	-	-	-	1	2	14	23	164	204
(d) Other circulatory diseases	M	-	-	-	-	1	11	13	22	47
	F	-	-	-	1	-	3	17	74	95
Total heart and circulatory diseases		-	-	1	2	18	235	379	876	1,511

	Sex	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	Total
Influenza	M	-	-	2	-	1	11	6	9	29
	F	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	18	35
Pneumonia	M	8	1	-	-	-	8	15	49	81
	F	5	-	-	-	1	8	14	66	94
Bronchitis	M	-	-	1	-	-	26	41	46	114
	F	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	43	60
Other diseases of respiratory system	M	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	7
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	7
<i>Total diseases of respiratory system - including influenza and excluding tuberculosis ...</i>		14	1	3	-	2	66	104	237	427
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	7	18
	F	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	7
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	6
	F	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	6
Nephritis and nephrosis	M	-	-	1	-	-	6	3	3	13
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	10
Hyperplasia of prostate	M	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	13	20
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Congenital malformations ...	M	9	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	11
	F	7	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	12
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	28	-	1	1	1	15	13	57	116
	F	18	1	-	1	1	19	23	66	129
<i>Total Miscellaneous Diseases ...</i>		63	3	4	3	5	53	57	161	349
Motor vehicle accidents	M	-	-	2	6	4	6	4	2	24
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5
All other accidents	M	1	-	2	-	2	7	2	3	17
	F	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	10
Suicide	M	-	-	-	1	2	7	1	2	13
	F	-	-	-	-	4	6	4	2	16
Homicide and operations of war	M	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
	F	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Total - accidents, suicide and violence</i>		1	-	5	8	12	30	12	20	88
TOTALS		80	6	17	17	62	616	765	1474	3037

CANCER

Deaths from Cancer occurred at the following Ages: -

Age Period	Male	Female	Total
Under 25 years	5	6	11
25 and under 35 years	2	2	4
35 and under 45 years	9	9	18
45 and under 65 years	127	93	220
65 years and over	183	187	370
	326	297	623

Sites of Fatal Cancer

Site	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of Total
Skin	4	3	7	1.124
Oesophagus	8	7	15	2.408
Stomach	32	30	62	9.952
Liver	3	3	6	0.963
Bowel	19	39	58	9.309
Rectum	19	19	38	6.099
Bladder	16	6	22	3.531
Prostate	20	-	20	6.135
Larynx and Pharynx ...	5	1	6	0.963
Uterus	-	16	16	5.387
Breast	1	51	52	8.347
Ovary	-	23	23	7.744
Pancreas	6	8	14	2.247
Gall Bladder and Duct	-	2	2	0.321
Tongue and Mouth ...	3	4	7	1.124
Bones	2	1	3	0.482
Lungs and Bronchus ...	136	21	157	25.201
Kidney	5	5	10	1.605
Brain and Nervous System	8	8	16	2.568
Lymphatic Glands and Connective Tissue	6	2	8	1.284
Haematopoietic Tissues	1	3	4	0.642
Hodgkin's Disease ...	2	-	2	0.321
Leukaemia	8	12	20	3.210
Genital Organs	-	7	7	1.124
Leg	-	1	1	0.161
Eye	-	1	1	0.161
Adrenal	-	1	1	0.161
Thyroid	2	2	4	0.642
Salivary Gland	1	-	1	0.161
Undefined	19	21	40	6.421
	326	297	623	

WARD STATISTICS

WARDS	Estimated Population	Births	Birth Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths under 1 year	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births	Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	*Death Rate from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Deaths from Bronchitis and Pneumonia	*Death Rate from Bronchitis and Pneumonia	Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	*Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	*Death Rate from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	Deaths from Heart and Circulatory Diseases	*Death Rate from Heart and Circulatory Diseases	Deaths from Cancer	*Death Rate from Cancer	Natural Increase of births over deaths
Upper Norwood ...	17290	310	17.9	236	13.6	10	32	1	0.05	22	1.27	-	-	-	-	96	5.55	46	2.66	+ 74
Norbury ...	16049	177	11.0	174	10.8	3	17	-	-	16	1.00	1	0.06	-	-	65	4.05	31	1.93	+ 3
West Thornton ...	16795	226	13.5	176	10.5	5	22	-	-	28	1.66	1	0.06	-	-	46	2.74	48	2.86	+ 50
Bensham Manor ...	16807	193	11.5	190	11.3	3	15	-	-	26	1.55	3	0.18	-	-	53	3.15	46	2.74	+ 3
Thornton Heath ...	15817	228	14.4	175	11.1	3	13	-	-	20	1.26	2	0.13	1	-	65	4.11	31	1.96	+ 53
South Norwood ...	16009	322	20.1	203	12.7	8	25	-	-	29	1.81	1	0.06	-	-	67	4.18	47	2.94	+ 119
Woodside ...	14649	201	13.7	178	12.1	6	30	-	-	18	1.23	1	0.07	-	-	48	3.28	56	3.82	+ 23
East ...	16861	186	11.0	197	11.7	5	27	-	-	17	1.01	-	-	-	-	63	3.74	43	2.55	- 11
Shirley ...	12815	144	11.2	134	10.5	2	14	-	-	10	0.78	-	-	-	-	52	4.06	26	2.03	+ 10
Addiscombe ...	15692	239	15.2	207	13.2	6	25	-	-	30	1.91	3	0.19	-	-	70	4.46	43	2.74	+ 32
Whitehorse Manor ...	13352	237	17.8	182	13.6	6	25	-	-	21	1.57	4	0.30	-	-	63	4.72	35	2.62	+ 55
Broad Green ...	13409	213	15.8	150	11.2	4	19	-	-	26	1.94	2	0.15	-	-	48	3.58	21	1.57	+ 63
Central ...	10855	151	13.9	139	12.8	2	13	-	-	15	1.38	1	0.09	-	-	60	5.53	30	2.76	+ 12
Waddon ...	15430	229	14.8	167	10.8	6	26	-	-	13	0.84	3	0.19	-	-	54	3.50	39	2.53	+ 62
South ...	16418	217	13.2	293	17.8	2	9	1	0.06	24	1.46	1	0.06	-	-	110	6.70	53	3.23	- 76
Addington ...	20752	532	25.6	78	3.8	9	17	1	0.05	8	0.39	1	0.05	-	-	27	1.30	18	0.87	+ 454
The Borough ...	249000	3805	15.3	2879	12.2	80	21	3	0.01	323	1.30	24	0.10	1	-	987	3.96	613	2.46	+ 926

Deaths occurring in Queen's Hospital are not included in the Ward figures as they are not allocated to the home address if the patients have been resident there for more than six months.

* Death Rate per 1,000 population.

**MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY
FOR THE YEARS 1940-1959**

Year	Births (Live and Still)	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
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
1958 ...	3,928	4	1.02	18
1959 ...	3,874	1	0.26	21

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
Intra-uterine asphyxia (Toxaemia) ...	1
	4

(2) Foetal States -

Congenital Malformities	9
Atelectasis	9
Haemorrhagic Disease of Newborn ...	6
	24

(3) Prematurity	24
	24

(4) Post-Natal Causes	7
	7

Total ... 59

	Percentage Deaths under 1 year per Total Infantile Deaths		Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births	
	1959	1958	1959	1958
Injury at Birth and Congenital	23.8	33.3	4.99	5.97
Premature Births ...	30.0	15.9	6.31	2.86
Respiratory Diseases	12.5	15.9	2.63	2.86
Atelectasis, Debility and Marasmus ...	-	13.0	2.34	2.34
Diseases of Digestion*	1.2	1.4	0.26	0.26
Other Causes	21.3	20.3	4.47	3.63

*These from Gastro enteritis

Perinatal Deaths

Stillbirths - 69 Perinatal rate - 31 per 1,000
Deaths in first week - 50 total (live and still) births

Causes of Death in first week

Prematurity - 23	Intra uterine asphyxia - 1
Congenital conditions - 5	Haemorrhagic disease of newborn - 6
Atelectasis - 9	Other - 3
Cerebral haemorrhage - 3	
Pneumonia of the newborn - 1	

Prematurity was a contributory cause in 6 cases.

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 months	2 - 3 months	3 - 4 months	4 - 5 months	5 - 6 months	6 - 7 months	7 - 8 months	8 - 9 months	9 - 10 months	10 - 11 months	11 - 12 months	TOTAL
All Causes	43	2	2	3	-	-	-	7	2	-	59	7	-	6	-	1	1	1	3	1	1	-	80
Meningo-Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken Pox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria and Croup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculous Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abdominal Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Tuberculous Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convulsions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laryngitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (all forms)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gastritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rickets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	9	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	15
Premature Birth	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Atrophy, Atelectasis, Debility and Marasmus	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Injury at Birth	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other Causes	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	11
TOTALS	43	2	2	3	-	-	-	7	2	-	59	7	-	6	-	1	1	1	3	1	1	-	80

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	...	...	...	...	...	1,334
2.	The number of live births	...	...	...	...	...	1,328
3.	The number of forceps deliveries	...	...	...	...	...	5
4.	The number of still births	...	...	...	...	...	6
5.	The number of neo-natal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
6.	The number of premature live born infants	...	...	...	...	...	6
	(1) 36 weeks - 4 lbs. Transferred to Hospital						
	(2) 36 weeks - 4 lbs. 8 ozs. Discharge Weight 4 lbs.8 ozs.						
	(3) 38 weeks - Twins - 4 lbs.4 ozs. and 4 lbs.12 ozs. Discharge Weight - 4 lbs.8 ozs. and 4 lbs.8 ozs.						
	(4) 36 weeks - 4 lbs. Breech delivery. Transferred to Hospital.						
	(5) 36 weeks - 4 lbs. 12 ozs. Discharge Weight 4 lbs. 12 ozs.						
	(6) 37 weeks - Not Weighed - Twins. Transferred to Hospital.						
7.	The number of patients who received Trilene...	...	...	...	...	...	10
8.	The number of patients who received Gas-Air Analgesia	...	...	...	...	...	1,232
9.	The number of cases of P.P.H. (Home 16. Transferred to Hospital 6)	...	...	...	...	...	22
10.	The number of cases of manual removal of placenta at home	...	...	...	...	...	2
11.	The number of patients who received blood transfusion at home	...	...	...	...	...	5
12.	The number of cases to which Flying Squad was called	...	...	...	...	...	6
13.	The number of cases of toxæmia of pregnancy treated at home	...	...	...	...	...	10
14.	The number of cases of prolonged labour (over 24 hours)...	...	...	...	...	...	17
15.	The number of breech deliveries	...	...	...	...	...	5
16.	The number of twins delivered	...	...	...	...	...	5 sets
17.	The number of triplets	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
18.	The number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia (Genital Nil) (Extra-Genital 23 )	...	...	...	...	...	23
19.	The number of congenital malformations (Talipes 2) (Congenital heart 1) (Hermaphrodite 1) (Spina Bifida 1 )	...	...	...	...	...	5
20.	Patients given Pethedine	...	...	...	...	...	713
21.	Patients sent to Hospital (Ante-natal 288) (During Labour 67) (After Delivery 7 )	...	...	...	...	...	362
22.	Patients sent home for nursing (Home booked 236) (Hospital booked 165 )	...	...	...	...	...	401

Midwife	Mileage	Deliveries	Mid-wifery		Mater-nity		Gas and Air	Ante-Natal Visits		Post-Natal Visits		Bookings	Office Booking	Home Visits
			Normal	Abnormal	Normal	Abnormal		Midwives	Pupils	Midwives	Pupils			
1A.	7084	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1936	-	-	-	11
1B.	2480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	924	-	-	-	4
1.	2261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
2.	4374	98	63	-	33	2	92	459	x382	1188	1289	121	160	3
3.	4521	94	85	8	-	1	85	913	354	1423	993	123	120	-
4.	Bicycle	67	45	2	18	2	56	278	ø37	873	189	34	40	2
5.	2571	66	65	1	-	-	54	419	-	983	-	50	57	-
6.	2922	73	61	1	6	5	70	475	ø302	765	726	115	121	4
7.	3679	66	51	2	13	-	65	701	-	1240	-	60	59	-
8.	4498	65	53	1	11	-	62	559	-	1074	-	80	80	2
9.	3420	93	83	1	7	2	86	410	403	892	1132	131	126	3
10.	3001	84	65	-	17	2	79	462	219	1204	1099	124	150	2
11.	3855	62	49	2	10	1	58	273	x20	1053	45	66	78	-
12.	4772	84	77	2	5	-	79	609	405	1063	1121	121	139	4
13.	3862	63	51	2	8	2	58	593	-	834	-	65	77	2
14.	5544	94	51	1	41	1	87	792	323	1264	1246	149	202	3
15.	3224	70	67	1	2	-	67	765	402	1461	1107	122	115	-
16.	4395	91	81	2	8	-	86	509	425	938	1199	151	156	4
17.	4150	108	99	-	6	3	94	637	375	1126	1293	139	124	5
18.	3210	29	23	1	5	-	28	185	-	628	-	15	14	-
19.	1696	25	17	-	6	2	24	165	-	717	-	30	41	-
20.		2	1	-	1	-	2	19	-	76	-	-	7	-
Totals	75519	1334	1087	27	197	23	1232	9225	3647	21864	11439	1696	1866	61

Note:- x - Shirley pupil. ø - Addiscombe pupil

- 1A. Part-time midwife commenced 6.1.59.
 1B. Part-time midwife commenced 6.4.59.
 No. 4 Left service 5.12.59.
 No. 5 Sick leave and left service 14.9.59.
 No. 9 Two months sick leave.
 No. 13 One month sick leave.
 No. 15 Two months sick leave.
 No. 18 Commenced as holiday relief 1.7.59. replaced No.6 14.9.59.
 No. 19 Two months compassionate leave.
 No. 20 Replaced No. 4 14.12.59.
 One New Addington midwife left service 30.9.59 -
 Vacancy not filled until 6.4.59 by No. 19.

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

FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY

Abortion	4	Other Causes	18
Miscarriage	2		
			<u>24</u>

FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING LABOUR

Breech	7	Post-partum haemorrhage	19
Malpresentation	1	Adherent and Retained Placenta	8
Premature Labour	13	Torn Perineum	114
Delayed Labour	4	Other Causes	27
Ante-partum haemorrhage	10		
Episiotomy	8		
			<u>211</u>

FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING PUERPERIUM

Pyrexia	26	Pain in Breasts	6
Pain in Legs	7	Other Causes	39
Rhesus Negative Blood	58		
			<u>136</u>

FOR COMPLICATIONS IN REGARD TO THE BABY

Inflammation of Eyes	28	Still Birth	-
Other Causes	31		
			<u>59</u>
			<u>430</u>

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

Illness of Mother	52
Defects of lactation	508
Other Causes	193
	<u>753</u>
<i>Total</i>	<u>753</u>

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

(1) Number of live premature babies notified during 1959 who were born -

(i) at home	50
(ii) in private nursing homes	-
(iii) in hospital*	173

(2) The number of those born at home -

who were nursed entirely at home	45
who were transferred to hospital on or before the 28th day	5
who died during the first 24 hours	-
who survived at the end of one month	50

(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) Number of those born in hospital -

who died during the first 24 hours	22
who survived at the end of one month	151

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

(i) at home	7
(ii) in private nursing homes	-
(iii) in hospital	38

*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 - 1959

Visits	Mrs. A. D. Batt Dec. 9. 11. 59	Miss Bird	Miss Blackmore	Miss Blest	Mrs. Brand Left 31.5.59	Miss Bruce, Kenyon Dec. 19.5.59	Miss Devaney	Miss Early	Miss Eldridge	Miss Emms	Mrs. Green	Miss Hall	Miss Harrington Dec. 2. 2. 59	Mrs. Harbog Dec. 2. 2. 59	Mrs. Hastings	Miss Hawkins	Miss Hodgson	Miss Hughes	Mrs. Laing	Miss Llewellyn	Miss Lovell	Mrs. Mayo	Miss Morton	Miss Partridge	Miss Phillips	Miss Pickering	Miss Thompson	Miss Vince	Mrs. Wilson	Miss Wyrew	TOTAL 1959	TOTAL 1958			
Infants under 1 year -																																			
First Visits ...	12	99	73	150	54	124	98	100	232	200	137	160	179	181	202	242	159	107	57	133	129	145	167	113	343	124	24	338	102	143	4332	4199			
Re-visits ...	23	324	132	374	159	324	308	654	560	495	469	454	441	508	308	516	506	221	51	616	157	546	374	235	561	480	129	328	457	461	11171	10988			
Children 1 - 2 years -																																			
First Visits ...	19	5	7	4	1	8	5	10	-	-	4	20	4	14	22	18	-	50	3	7	34	2	-	5	12	-	-	313	23	6	585	544			
Re-visits ...	7	305	137	211	94	131	271	452	294	358	490	295	321	386	320	278	217	153	43	379	86	403	165	145	213	242	102	328	305	304	7425	7100			
Children 2 - 5 years -																																			
First Visits ...	73	-	3	7	2	4	20	1	1	1	14	40	1	16	25	40	5	48	4	13	44	4	-	3	21	1	-	218	36	11	656	694			
Re-visits ...	23	273	213	505	213	265	339	401	552	433	819	397	328	864	339	480	222	137	121	461	143	502	440	369	202	337	244	334	369	715	11040	10179			
Expectant Mothers -																																			
First Visits ...	-	9	23	21	-	13	1	3	27	24	7	-	47	8	6	40	4	12	3	60	29	14	16	19	30	11	8	3	38	35	511	553			
Re-visits ...	-	-	9	8	14	6	1	3	3	21	1	-	41	-	1	9	3	33	-	32	7	38	5	14	99	15	1	4	7	-	375	406			
Still Births ...	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	11	
Deaths under 1 year	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	12	
Miscellaneous Visits	16	296	53	14	6	33	81	3	44	100	19	186	23	34	27	109	75	67	69	15	61	17	5	75	16	100	28	101	24	2	1699	1142			
Ineffective Visits ...	26	333	95	249	96	297	186	620	245	176	747	545	477	567	437	581	560	505	224	362	185	524	245	117	351	665	344	282	418	270	10729	9440			
TOTALS 1959 ...	199	1644	757	1544	639	1206	1310	2247	1959	1815	2697	2099	1862	2580	1690	2313	1751	1333	575	2081	869	2195	1417	1095	1850	1976	881	2249	1779	1947	48559	-			
TOTALS 1958 ...	-	1780	1062	1810	1780	-	2544	2533	2051	1742	1684	2453	-	-	1605	2163	1334	49	579	2228	1091	1169	1448	1405	2487	1823	38	2489	2021	1102	-	45268*			

*Including Health Visitors who left in 1958.

Number of families or households visited during the year ... 9.319

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT CENTRES - 1959

	Benshaw Moor Monday A.M.	Benshaw Moor Monday P.M.	Boston Road Thursday P.M.	Brighton Road Wednesday P.M.	East Croydon Tuesday A.M.	East Croydon Friday P.M.	Palmerston Friday P.M.	Palmerston Wednesday (Alt.) P.M.	Weeks Hill Thursday A.M.	Weeks Hill Thursday P.M.	Weeks Orchard Monday P.M.	New Addition Wednesday A.M.	New Addition Wednesday P.M.	Norbury Wednesday A.M.	Norbury Wednesday P.M.	St. Albans Wednesday P.M.	St. Albans Friday P.M.	St. Andrew's Monday P.M.	St. James' Thursday A.M.	St. James' Thursday P.M.	St. Jude's Tuesday A.M.	St. Jude's Tuesday P.M.	St. Oswald's (Clare) Thursday A.M. (S.S. 30)	St. Oswald's Thursday P.M.	St. Vincent Monday P.M.	St. Vincent Thursday P.M.	South Croydon Thursday P.M.	South Norwood Tuesday P.M.	South Norwood Friday P.M.	St. Peter's Monday P.M.	Upper Norwood Wednesday P.M.	Waddon Wednesday P.M.	Woodside Friday A.M.	Woodside Friday P.M.	Total 1959	Total 1958																				
New Cases under 1 year ...	80	130	121	106	123	139	50	44	22	69	54	108	133	73	118	89	70	167	97	186	76	91	3	127	73	61	132	135	163	66	191	62	73	128	3358	3403																				
No. of Re-attendances ...	1329	1765	1821	1751	1940	2109	602	767	455	1353	690	1448	1206	1350	1460	1313	1181	1933	1884	2602	1330	1581	60	1894	1141	819	1735	1693	1717	1014	1900	492	1190	1533	47048	48328																				
New Cases over 1 year ...	25	43	15	5	11	29	2	1	4	-	14	25	38	19	25	16	-	14	-	13	9	7	8	-	23	15	7	14	13	19	37	32	7	9	18	506	439																			
No. of Re-attendances ...	1278	1483	729	549	749	887	241	568	223	754	414	966	803	968	803	550	480	531	289	318	643	562	36	776	559	402	487	377	385	514	549	304	407	505	20051	19525																				
Attendances of Children 0-5	2712	3421	2686	2411	2823	3167	895	1380	704	2176	1172	2579	2180	2410	2406	1968	1731	2645	2272	3115	2056	2272	99	2620	1788	1289	2368	2308	2284	1630	2672	765	1679	2184	70964	71695																				
Consultations with Doctor	1061	1108	950	791	802	837	291	492	-	891	324	906	851	631	707	625	379	1033	851	903	585	607	-	989	527	150	613	634	708	228	740	260	538	720	21638	21308																				
No. of Sessions ...	48	48	50	52	52	50	50	26	52	51	48	52	52	52	52	52	50	48	52	51	52	52	9	51	48	49	51	52	50	48	52	27	50	50	1629	1641																				
EXPECTANT MOTHERS																																																								
No. of New Cases ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	11																		
No. of Re-attendances ...	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	8																		
Total Attendances of Expectant Mothers ...	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	19																		
Total Attendances ...	2712	3421	2686	2411	2823	3167	895	1380	704	2176	1209	2579	2180	2410	2406	1968	1731	2645	2272	3115	2056	2276	99	2620	1788	1289	2368	2308	2284	1630	2672	765	1679	2184	71008	71714																				
Average per Session 1959	56.5	71.3	53.7	46.4	54.3	63.3	17.9	53.1	13.5	42.7	25.2	49.6	41.9	46.3	46.3	37.8	34.6	55.1	43.7	61.1	39.5	43.8	11.0	55.3	37.3	26.3	46.4	42.5	45.7	34.0	51.4	28.3	33.6	43.7	43.6	-	-																			
Average per Session 1958	54.0	65.2	51.6	58.5	57.9	56.1	18.7	49.6	-	38.0	19.0	52.2	46.5	51.2	55.3	43.4	26.6	45.2	49.1	63.5	45.2	49.9	24.9	34.5	41.2	28.4	53.8	45.4	43.3	34.7	48.1	32.4	27.6	32.9	-	43.7																				

HOME NURSING

Staff at 31.12.59

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

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

Patients remaining on books from 1958	...	...	950
New patients	...	...	4,781
<i>Total</i>	...	...	<u>5,731</u>

New Patients:-

Medical	...	...	2,448
Surgical	...	...	2,153
Gynaecological	...	...	52
Obstetric	...	...	9
Maternity	...	...	119
<i>Total</i>	...	...	<u>4,781</u>

Specially classified

	Cases	Visits
Tuberculosis	83	4,062
Pneumonia	190	1,768
Maternity Complications	-	-
Infectious Diseases (including influenza)	7	30
Children under five years	286	1,997
Over 65 years old	3,125	95,533

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

Convalescent	...	...	3,026
Hospital	...	...	666
Died	...	...	485
Removed for other causes	...	...	619
Still on books	...	...	935
<i>Total</i>	...	...	<u>5,731</u>

							Total visits
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,336
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,482
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,889
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,869
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,977
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,418
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,850
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,823
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,727
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,452
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,479
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,521
						<i>Total</i>	<u>139,823</u>

REHABILITATION OF ELDERLY PERSONS

Patients visited by Rehabilitation Nurse, 1959:-

Female	...	...	46
Male	...	...	10
<i>Total</i>	...	...	<u>56</u>

Admitted to Hospital	...	...	10
Transferred for General Nursing	...	...	8
Recoveries (Rehabilitated)	...	...	27
Died	...	...	3
Remaining on books	...	...	8

Ages

40 - 49 years	...	...	1
50 - 59 years	...	...	5
60 - 69 years	...	...	11
70 - 79 years	...	...	24
80 - 89 years	...	...	12
90 - 94 years	...	...	3

Illnesses

Hemiplegia	...	...	29
Arthritis	...	...	9
Lower Limb Fracture	...	...	9
Other Conditions	...	...	9

In the age group 40 - 59 years.

3 cases of hemiplegia - 1 recovered - 1 died - 1 no change.

1 case of Parkinson's disease - improved.

1 case of Chronic Arthritis - improved.

In the age group 60 - 94 years.

2 cases of hemiplegia - Re-admitted to hospital - 1 at request of relatives - other after second stroke.

1 case with fractured femur - walking well.

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	6	4	10
Knock Knees and Flat Feet	7	6	13
Valgus Ankles	3	5	8
Asthma	1	-	1
Kyphosis	-	-	-
Torticollis	-	-	-
Pigeon-toes	5	4	9
	22	19	41

Total attendances 1,205

HOME HELP SERVICE

Staff at 31.12.59.

Supervisor	
3 Assistant Supervisors	
2 Clerks	
20 Whole Time Home Helps	
175 Part Time Home Helps	
- Night Attendant	

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

Patients remaining on books from 1958	...	...	1,069
New Applicants	...	...	1,511
Patients carried forward to 1960	...	...	1,155

New Applicants

(a) Maternity	...	...	658
(b) Sickness	...	...	840
(c) For Night Service	...	...	2

Classification of Cases Attended

(a) Maternity	...	...	479
(b) Tuberculosis	...	...	18
(c) Chronic Sick including Old Age	...	...	1,977
(d) Others including Acute Sick	...	...	336

Number of House Service Given 218,539

Average Duration of Service Given

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

Amount Recovered for Service £4,408, 10. 8.

Rate of Remuneration of Home Helps at 31.12.59.

3/5d.	per hour	-	Home Helps
3/3d.	"	-	Sick Room Helpers
3/2 $\frac{3}{8}$ d.	"	-	Washing Service
3/9 $\frac{5}{8}$ d.	"	-	Problem Family Helps
£8. 11. 2d.	per week	-	Family Helps
10/-	"	-	Disinfestation

PROBLEM ETC. FAMILIES

SUMMARY OF THE WORK CARRIED OUT DURING 1959 BY THE
HEALTH VISITOR SECONDED TO ASSIST FAMILIES IN
RECEIVING HOMES, AND TO PREVENT THEIR NEED FOR ADMISSION

Rehoused in private accommodation	...	...	...	6*
Rehoused in Council accommodation	...	...	...	17

(* Of these 3 accommodated outside the Borough)

Visits paid:-

<i>Family</i>	<i>Departments</i>	<i>Agents and Contacts</i>
226	60	70

Families without permanent housing at close of year:- 3.

Visits paid:-

<i>Family</i>	<i>Departments</i>	<i>Agents and Contacts</i>
50	32	29

Potential Homeless Families - not admitted to Receiving Homes - 32.

Visits paid:-

<i>Family</i>	<i>Departments</i>	<i>Agents and Contacts</i>
210	54	52

Problem Families	...	...	...	65
Visits paid	...	...	...	229

Families referred by other Departments	...	...	...	22
Families referred by various organisations and private industry	...	...	...	16
Families making direct contact	...	...	...	27
Visits re employment	...	...	...	42
Families assisted with furniture	...	...	...	12
Family interviews (office)	...	...	...	260
Families referred to other departments and agencies	...	...	...	51

DENTAL TREATMENT - M. AND C.W.

	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Total	Young Children
New Cases Examined ...	248	25	273	282
Re-treated	74	22	96	77
Total ...	322	47	369	359

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Young Children
Attendances	951	624
Fillings	270	215
Extractions	433	422
Gas Cases	126	160
Local Anaesthesia	69	2
Scaling and Gum Treatment	206	-
Dressings	235	195
Denture Dressings	169	-
Silver Nitrate	-	202
Treatment Completed	168	186

Number of Sessions (treatment) 356

Dentures Fitted 46

Dentures Repaired 4

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	391	-	South Croydon	-	3
Municipal			St. Alban's	-	1
Midwives	9	-	Woodside	-	-
Post Natal	6	-	Norbury	-	1
<u>Welfare Centres:</u>			Addington	-	24
Municipal	-	2	St. Andrew's	-	1
East Croydon	-	-	Waddon	-	-
Upper Norwood	-	-	Boston Road	-	1
Holy Trinity	-	1	St. Jude's	-	-
St. Oswald's	-	1	St. John's	-	-
Bensham Manor	-	1	(Shirley)	-	-
Fairchildes	-	-	Monks Hill	-	1
Good Shepherd	-	-	Crossfield Nursery	-	-
Falconwood	-	1	Referred by		
West Croydon	-	-	Dental Officers:	-	321
South Norwood	-	-			

Mothers: 406 Young Children: 359 Total: 765

HOME SAFETY

Accidents taken to Hospital by Ambulance during 1959.

Type of Accident	Under 5	Age Groups				Sex		Total
		5-14	15-44	45-64	65 +	M	F	
Falls ...	69	69	43	65	119	162	203	365
Burns and Scalds ...	15	11	11	9	6	26	26	52
Poisoning ...	15	7	3	4	2	20	11	31
Suffocation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	57	63	34	16	8	89	89	178
Totals ...	154	150	91	92	135	297	329	626

DEATHS

Cause	Number	Age Group	Comments
Falls	6	All over 70 years	From falls
Electrocution	1	53 years	Mending cleaner while switched on.
Burns	2	62 and 77 years	Clothes caught fire.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Classification of Journeys, Patients and Mileage.

	*Patients		Journeys		Mileage	
	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958
Health Service						
Removals	79,783	(74,998)	45,026	(44,663)	348,953	(344,643)
Accidents	3,998	(3,752)	3,740	(3,540)	20,788	(20,137)
Spastics (Bramley Hill)	4,237	(5,226)	508	(625)	8,555	(12,960)
Mental Health (Occupational Centre) ...	26,400	(25,796)	1,158	(790)	22,649	(22,370)
St. Margaret's (Spastic Children)	372	(308)	366	(306)	2,730	(3,498)
Services Not Required (Accidents)			277	(284)	1,236	(1,408)
Gas and Air Analgesia			484	(636)	3,548	(4,781)
Vehicles to Repair Depots, Testing etc.			213	(278)	2,169	(3,106)
Service Requirements, Oxygen, visiting Sub-Stations, parks, etc.			202	(244)	2,491	(2,956)
Bus Strike (Collecting of Personnel)			-	(136)	-	(1,724)
	114,790	(110,080)	51,974	(51,502)	413,119	(417,583)
Civil Defence			126	(135)	1,369	(2,098)
	114,790	(110,080)	52,100	(51,637)	414,488	(419,681)

Note:- 1958 Figures are in brackets.

*These figures do not represent individual cases.

Classification of Accident Calls

		1959	1958
Home Accidents ...	(Children) ...	316	(331)
	(Adults) ...	337	(347)
Miscellaneous Accidents	(Children) ...	56	(58)
	(Adults) ...	61	(110)
Recreational Accidents	(Children) ...	125	(91)
	(Adults) ...	70	(64)
School Accidents ...		231	(230)
Street Accidents ...	(Children) ...	191	(217)
	(Adults) ...	969	(843)
Work Accidents ...		246	(234)
Home Illness ...	(Children) ...	38	(34)
	(Adults) ...	231	(205)

Classification of Accident Calls (continued)

		1959	1958
Street Illness	... (Children) ...	12	(17)
	(Adults) ...	608	(533)
Work Illness	... ..	122	(104)
Attempted Suicide	... ..	24	(35)
Suicide	... ..	22	(23)
Common Assault	... ..	81	(64)
		<u>3,740</u>	<u>(3,540)</u>

Note:- 1958 Figures are in brackets.

Comparison of Patients, Journeys and Mileage since 1955.

Year	Patients	Journeys	Mileage
1955	100,827	50,491	440,311
1956	104,563	51,102	413,812
1957	103,853	50,827	405,154
1958	110,080	51,502	417,583
1959	114,790	51,974	413,199

Total Mileages of Ambulance Vehicles at 31st December, 1959.

Daimler Ambulances.

JRK 756	1951	179,700 Miles
KOY 800	1952	150,067 "
LRK 3	1953	128,194 "
LRK 289	1953	114,120 "
LRK 555	1953	118,916 "
NBY 501	1954	117,599 "
ORK 8	1955	98,710 "
ORK 9	1955	101,767 "

Humber "Pullman" Ambulances

HRK 773	1949	159,182 Miles
HRK 187	1949	159,078 "

Humber "Super-Snipe" Ambulance

SOY 400	1957	53,056 Miles
---------	------	--------------

Bedford Sitting-Case Coaches

KBY 700	1951	121,200 Miles
KRK 563	1952	122,728 "

Total Mileages of Ambulance Vehicles at 31st December, 1959 (continued)

<i>Bedford "Utilecon" Sitting Case</i>			
LVB 901	1953	130,533	Miles
LVB 896	1954	132,336	"
OVB 209	1955	92,827	"
SRK 187	1957	41,962	"
SRK 189	1957	42,292	"
UBY 325	1958	25,027	"
UBY 329	1958	28,302	"
WBY 247	1959	6,636	"
<i>Karrier Ambulance</i>			
WVB 293	1959	3,123	Miles
<i>Vauxhall "Wyvern" Saloon Car</i>			
OBY 724	1955	59,272	Miles
<i>Bedford Coaches (Mental Health)</i>			
KRK 252	1952	77,211	Miles
MOY 639	1954	67,275	"
<i>Karrier Coach (Mental Health)</i>			
WVB 291	1959	807	Miles
<i>Austin Breakdown (since 1955/56)</i>			
GLR 801	1940	8,055	Miles

1959 MILEAGE REPORTS FOR AMBULANCE VEHICLES
 COMMUNICABLE BY REGISTERED OFFICERS 1959

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1959

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 ...	358	1	94	252	7	4	-	27	26	16	22	32	16	10	9	14	4	16	18	81	4	44	19	192	166	
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Erysipelas ...	15	-	-	-	2	5	7	1	-	1	1	3	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	3	-	8	7	
Meningococcal Infection ...	7	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	4	3	
Enteric and Paratyphoid ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Smallpox ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cholera ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Typhus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	35	-	-	-	14	21	-	1	1	13	-	6	2	1	-	-	-	9	-	1	-	1	-	-	35	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	5	2	
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	
Dysentery ...	535	10	120	249	22	105	29	11	19	18	27	17	4	13	10	21	26	6	8	29	10	308	8	263	272	
Malaria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	92	-	21	3	2	10	38	37	3	5	5	2	9	6	3	10	6	4	5	1	9	5	3	16	49	43
Food Poisoning ...	67	1	12	15	13	9	14	3	13	1	3	3	11	4	-	-	1	4	1	4	1	3	14	4	33	34
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Measles ...	3898	83	1959	1819	10	22	5	-	129	187	246	260	214	218	180	187	364	172	308	216	224	518	322	153	1988	1910
Whooping Cough ...	252	12	135	99	5	1	-	16	8	12	9	25	14	15	23	18	9	7	14	6	58	11	7	124	128	
	5269	114	2326	2441	75	180	93	41	200	250	314	324	320	267	223	240	424	220	356	261	353	598	711	208	2669	2600

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

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES 1959

Notifiable Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Respiratory Tuberculosis	9	7	8	15	15	14	13	7	12	10	15	8	133
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	2	1	1	3	1	3	2	-	1	1	-	1	16
Scarlet Fever	23	22	20	15	46	27	34	20	18	34	42	57	358
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	2	15
Meningococcal Infection	-	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
Enteric and Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	2	2	2	3	5	3	2	2	3	3	2	35
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	1	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	7
Poliomyelitis and Poli-encephalitis	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Dysentery	63	78	82	54	59	60	43	22	18	19	19	18	535
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Pri. and Act. Inf.													
Pneumonia	8	42	33	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	92
Food Poisoning	4	5	4	5	4	7	10	9	6	3	4	6	67
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	396	455	731	960	808	356	87	37	26	20	12	10	3898
Whooping Cough	15	16	26	22	32	16	33	18	23	25	8	18	252
													5418

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

A total of 2,395 children were immunised against whooping cough, comprising 2,349 under school age and 46 school children.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST TETANUS

A total of 1,727 children were immunised against Tetanus, comprising 1,608 under school age and 19 school children.

169 children were given reinforcing injections.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALL-POX

A total of 3,303 persons were vaccinated against Small-pox.

	Under 1 year of age	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	Total
Successful Vaccinations	2,551	240	106	78	55	3,030
" Re-vaccinations	-	-	4	18	102	124
Insusceptible to Vaccination	98	18	8	7	1	132
						3,286

DIPHTHERIA

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of children at 31st December, 1959, who had completed a course of Immunisation *at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1945.*

Age at 31.12.59 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1959	1955-1957	1950-1954	1945-1949	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of in- jections	1,536	7,669	5,232	1,762	16,199
A. 1954 - 1958					
B. 1953 or earlier	-	-	5,394	11,966	17,360
C. Estimated mid- year child population	3,780	13,720	~~~~~ 37,600		55,100
Immunity Index 100 A/C	40.63	55.89	18.52		29.40

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

The following table gives the number of persons vaccinated with 2 injections during the year.

<i>Children born 1943-1959</i>	<i>Young persons born 1933-1942</i>	<i>Expectant Mothers</i>	<i>Other persons</i>
10,079	13,059	1,130	143

38,584 persons received their third injections - 54%

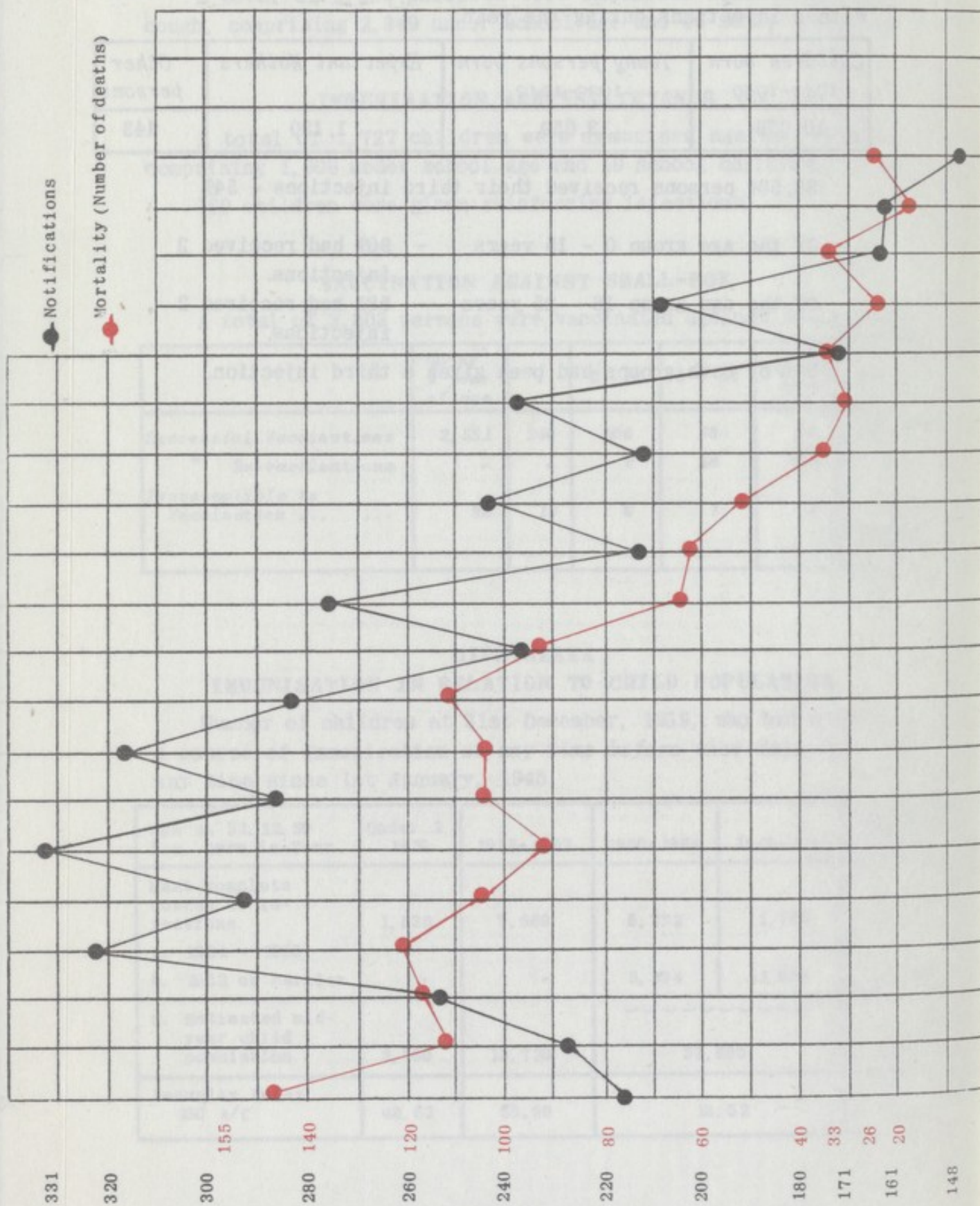
Of the age group 0 - 15 years - 96% had received 2 injections.

Of the age group 16 - 25 years - 58% had received 2 injections.

54% of both groups had been given a third injection.

TUBERCULOSIS (All Forms)

PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY - 1940-1959



TUBERCULOSIS

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

Tuberculosis (All Forms)					Tuberculosis (All Forms)				
0-15 years			All ages		0-15 years			All ages	
Year	Number of Deaths	Death rate per thousand of population	Number of Deaths	Death rate per thousand of population	Year	Number of Deaths	Death rate per thousand of population	Number of Deaths	Death rate per thousand of population
1919	38	-	217	1.18	1940	8	-	146	0.74
1920	39	-	195	1.02	1941	10	-	111	0.59
1921	29	0.57	184	0.96	1942	8	-	116	0.63
1922	30	-	209	1.09	1943	9	-	120	0.62
1923	25	-	190	0.98	1944	9	-	105	0.57
1924	18	-	188	0.96	1945	9	-	92	0.46
1925	27	-	181	0.91	1946	7	-	105	0.47
1926	27	-	208	1.01	1947	4	0.08	105	0.44
1927	15	-	203	0.96	1948	3	0.06	111	0.45
1928	24	-	206	0.96	1949	6	0.12	94	0.38
1929	21	-	178	0.80	1950	4	0.08	65	0.27
1930	15	-	175	0.79	1951	3	0.06	64	0.25
1931	18	0.36	177	0.75	1952	-	-	54	0.22
1932	10	-	166	0.70	1953	2	0.04	37	0.15
1933	13	-	184	0.77	1954	1	0.02	32	0.13
1934	10	-	157	0.65	1955	1	0.02	35	0.14
1935	9	-	176	0.71	1956	-	-	26	0.10
1936	11	-	151	0.60	1957	-	-	33	0.13
1937	11	-	155	0.64	1958	-	-	20	0.08
1938	12	-	137	0.56	1959	-	-	25	0.10
1939	6	-	107	0.46					

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

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952.

Summary of notifications during the period from 1st January, 1959 to 31st December, 1959:-

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	-	1	2	3	13	12	11	23	10	5	7	88
Respiratory, Females	-	2	-	2	2	5	7	6	8	7	2	1	2	44
Non-Respiratory, Males	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Non-Respiratory, Females	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	1	1	3	1	1	14

TABLE II. Supplemental Return

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period from 1st January, 1959 to 31st December, 1959, otherwise than by formal notification:-

Source of Information		Number of cases in age Groups													TOTAL		
		0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-			
Death Returns from Local Registrars	Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	(A)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	(B)
	Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(C)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)
Death Returns from Registrar-General (Transferable Deaths)	Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(A)	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(C)	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	
Posthumous Notifications	Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(A)	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	(C)	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	
"Transfers" from Other Areas (excluding transferable Deaths)	Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	1	21	26	14	8	2	2	-	74	(A)	
		F	-	-	-	-	3	12	5	7	3	1	-	1	32	(B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	(C)	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	(D)	
Other Sources	Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	(A)	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(C)	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	
TOTALS		(A)	76	(B)	34	(C)	4	(D)	2								

Chest Clinic Register of Tuberculosis Cases

Number on Chest Clinic Register on 1st January, 1959	2,050
Transfers in from other areas	75
"Lost sight" cases returned during the year	-
New cases diagnosed as definite during the year	133
	<u>2,258</u>

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

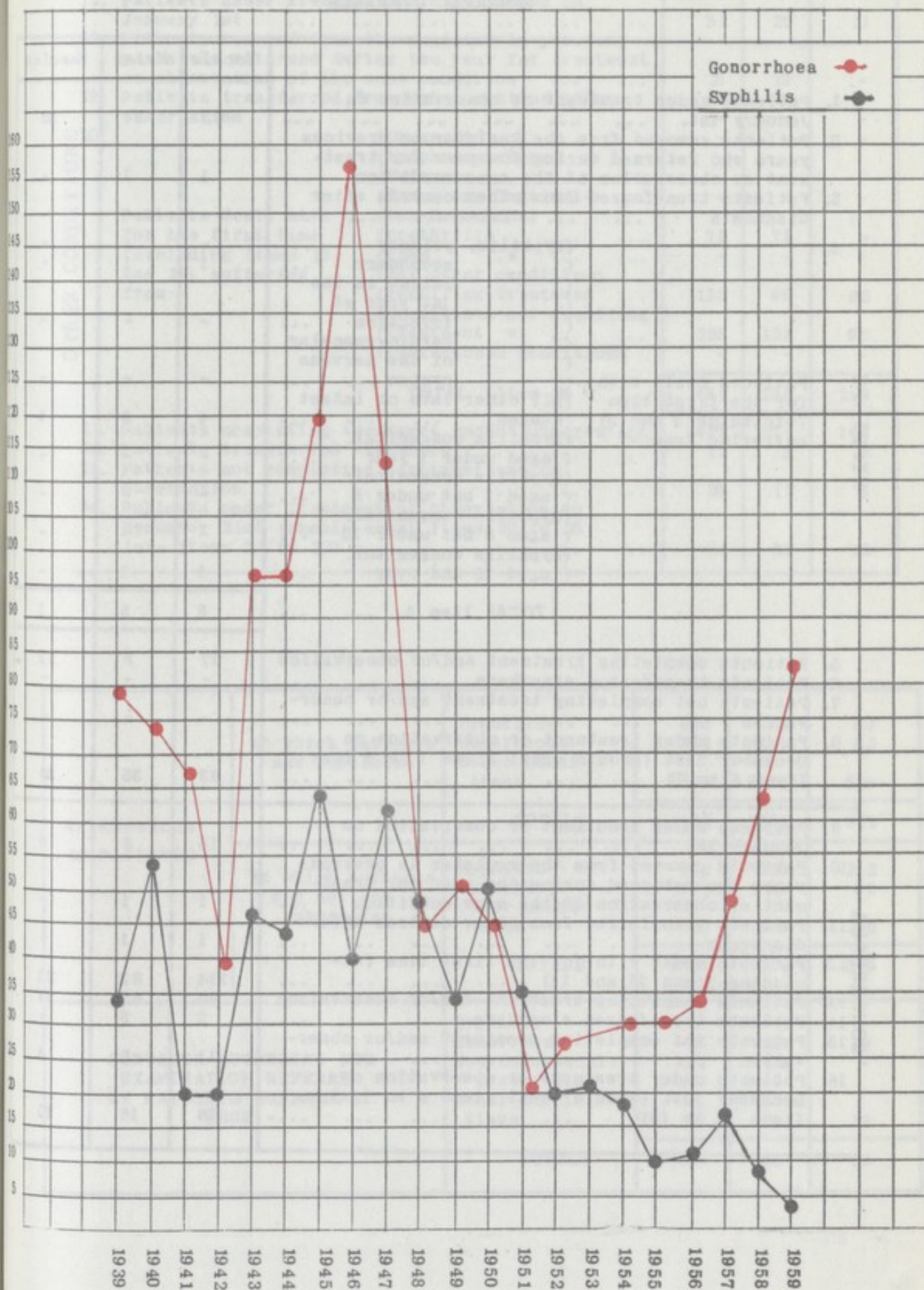
Recovered	93
Died	36
Removed to other areas	95
"Lost sight of" and other reasons	25
	<u>249</u>
Remaining on Register as at 31st December ...	2,009

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	2,699
Number of visits paid by Clinic doctors to homes of patients	412
Number of visits paid to homes of patients by Tuberculosis Health Visitors	4,406
Attendances of patients at the Clinic -	
At ordinary sessions	18,388 *
At refill sessions	172
	<u>18,560 *</u>
Number of X-ray films taken	18,830

* includes 3,158 miniature film attendances.

VENEREAL DISEASES - NEW CASES 1939-1959



GENERAL DISEASES - NEW CASES 1938-1939
 District of Columbia - 1939
VENEREAL DISEASES

		Totals	Males	Females
SYPHILIS	1. Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st.	73	34	39
	2. Patients removed from the Register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition ...	1	1	-
	3. Patients transferred from other centres after diagnosis	-	-	-
	4. (Syphilis, primary	-	-	-
	(" secondary	1	1	-
	(" latent in the 1st year of infection	-	-	-
	(" cardio-vascular of the nervous system	-	-	-
	(All other late or latent stages	4	3	1
	(Syphilis congenital: (aged under 1 year	-	-	-
	(Syphilis congenital: (aged 1 but under 5	-	-	-
	(Syphilis congenital: (aged 5 but under 15	-	-	-
	(Syphilis congenital: (aged 15 and over	1	1	-
TOTAL Item 4		6	5	1
	5. Patients completing treatment and/or observation	17	5	12
	6. Patients transferred elsewhere	-	-	-
	7. Patients not completing treatment and/or observation	-	-	-
	8. Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st (should equal Items 1 to 4 less Items 5 to 7)	63	35	28
GONORRHOEA	9. Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st	14	8	6
	10. Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition ...	1	1	-
	11. Patients transferred from other centres after diagnosis	1	1	-
	12. Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding Items 10 and 11)	114	82	32
	13. Patients completing treatment and/or observation	90	65	25
	14. Patients transferred elsewhere	3	3	-
	15. Patients not completing treatment and/or observation	11	8	3
16. Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st (should equal Items 9 to 12 less Items 13 to 15)	26	16	10	

		Totals	Males	Females
OTHER CONDITIONS	17. Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st	31	20	11
	18. Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition	10	10	-
	19. Patients transferred from other centres after observation	-	-	-
	20. (Chancroid)	-	-	-
	(Lymphogranuloma)	-	-	-
	(Venereum)	-	-	-
	(Granuloma Inguinale)	-	-	-
	(Non-Gonococcal)	-	-	-
	(Urethritis)	73	73	-
	(Yaws)	-	-	-
	(Any other conditions)	153	90	63
	(Conditions not requiring treatment)	225	133	92
(Undiagnosed conditions)	-	-	-	
TOTAL Item 20 ...		451	296	155
21. Patients completing treatment and/or observation		417	274	143
22. Patients transferred elsewhere		11	8	3
23. Patients not completing treatment and/or observation		20	12	8
24. Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st (should equal Items 17 to 20 less Items 21 to 23)		44	32	12

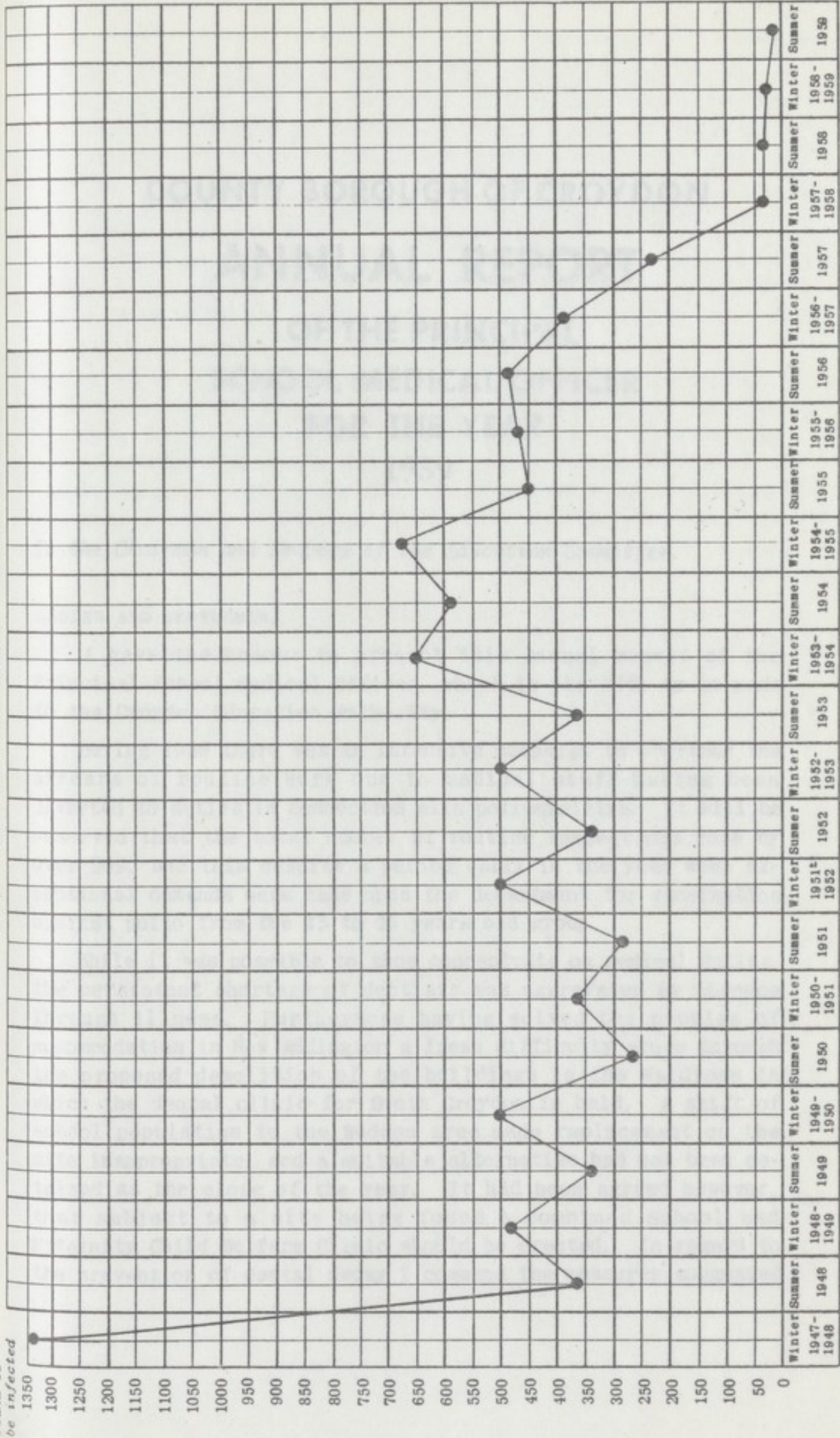
ATTENDANCES BY PATIENTS	At which patients saw physician	Syphilis	220	131	89
		Gonorrhoea	363	280	83
		Other Condi- tions	1400	1061	339
	TOTALS		1983	1472	511
	At which patients did not see physician	Syphilis	462	210	252
		Gonorrhoea	134	39	95
Other Condi- tions		568	295	273	
TOTALS		1164	544	620	
CONTACTS ATTENDING FOR EXAMINATION REFERRED BY PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM: -		Syphilis	-	-	-
		Gonorrhoea	48	38	10
		Non-Gonococcal Urethritis	22	22	-
		Other Condi- tions	67	49	18
TOTALS		137	109	28	

PATHOLOGICAL WORK - NUMBER OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED			By the Physician at the Centre	Sent to a Pathologi- cal Centre
	Microscopical: for Syphilis		-	8
	Microscopical: Others		-	808
	Cultural		-	453
	Serum: for Syphilis		-	623
	" Others		-	366
	Cerebro Spinal Fluid (Number of diagnostic lumbar punctures)...		-	9

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

County, County Borough (England and Wales) and Others	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Conditions	Totals
Croydon	4	83	304	391
Surrey	1	14	98	113
Kent	-	6	21	27
London	1	11	28	40
Totals (to agree with Items 4, 12 and 20)	6	114	451	571

PROGRESS OF SEWAGE TREATMENT SINCE 1947



Amount found to be infected

COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1959

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present this Annual report of the Principal School Medical Officer, which is the 56th to be made to the Croydon Education Authority.

During 1959 there was an intensive campaign to overtake the arrears of routine work due to medical staff having been diverted to duties in connection with poliomyelitis. It will be observed that the total number of routine inspections rose by over 30%, and this despite a period early in the year when exceptional demands were made upon the department for vaccination against polio from the 15 to 25 years old group.

While it was possible to thus concentrate on medical duties, the persistent shortage of dentists was aggravated by absence through illness. Furthermore having solved the problem of accommodation in New Addington a fresh difficulty arose through the proposed demolition of the buildings in the Waldrons in which the dental clinic for South Croydon is held. A shift of school population to the Waddon area made replacement on the site inappropriate, and a suitable alternative had not been obtained at the close of the year. It had been agreed however, that subject to a site being found a combined School and Maternity Child Welfare Clinic should be erected. In regard to the prevention of dental decay I commend the measures suggested

by the Principal Dental Officer and await the reactions of owners and customers of School tuck shops. The ideal would seem to be a ban on snacks between meals, but if this is really going too far, the less injurious foodstuffs, from the view point of dental decay are set out.

The necessity to suggest somewhat unpleasant self discipline as essential for the promotion or preservation of health becomes greater as national prosperity increases. Hence the growing importance of health education for children as well as adults.

Since the formation of good habits in children is far simpler than the alteration of bad habits in adults, much thought and attention has been given to the enlargement of the work of the Health Education Officer. The manner in which this has been developed is described by Miss Elliott and 1959 was probably an important turning point. It is hoped that from the decisions made a sustained and continuous programme of expansion will result.

Other improvements in existing services for maladjusted children and the deaf and partially deaf were also planned for the next financial year.

Because of the financial burden of education the monetary demands, however modest, of ancillary services can be irritating for those upon whom rests the primary duty. If as I understand "education" implies far more than the mere acquisition of theoretical knowledge, then precept and practice in the development and preservation of the healthy body are surely closely allied. Their inclusion within the educational system seems incontrovertible.

I record with pleasure the unfailing co-operation received from the staffs of the Education Department and of the individual schools, and thank the members of the Committee for their continued confidence and encouragement.

Yours faithfully,

S. L. WRIGHT,

Principal School Medical Officer.

*Public Health Dept.,
Croydon.*

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

*Medical Officers	...	9 (including 1 part-time)	-	(39%)
*Dental Officers	...	10 (including 4 part-time)	-	(80%)
*Physiotherapists	...	3 (including 1 part-time)		
Speech Therapists	...	4 (including 2 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, 2 p.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. Daily at 1 p.m. and at Salcot Crescent, New Addington. Weekly.
Speech Defects	47, St. James's Road, Broad Green, Croydon and at Salcot Crescent, New Addington.
Enuresis	Lodge Road, Broad Green, Croydon. Weekly. and at Salcot Crescent, New Addington. Once a month.

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 and not already examined as Entrants, i.e. normally between 5 and 6 years.
- (2) *8-year-old Group* i.e., Children in their second year in a Junior School, unless previously examined in the Junior School.
- (3) *Entrants to Secondary School* i.e., Children in their first year in a Secondary School who have not already been examined as Primary Leavers.
- (4) *Final Leavers* i.e., Children in their last year of attendance at a Maintained Secondary School who have not been medically examined in that year.
- (5) *Special Cases* i.e., Children of other ages with possible defects and whom the Head Teacher and parents wish the Medical Officer to see at his next visit.

A total of 13,663 children were examined as compared with 10,096 in 1958, and 6,629 parents attended the examinations.

The total percentage of parents attending was 48.5 against 54.4 last year. See Appendix B Table V.

314 specials and 210 re-inspections of children were carried out.

HEALTH EDUCATION IN SENIOR SCHOOLS

Miss D. S. Elliott, S.R.N., H.V.Cert., Dip.H.E. - Health Education Officer:-

"To open a shop is easy, to keep it open an art" (Chinese proverb)

In an article on Health Education in the School in the International Journal of Health Education in January, 1960, Etienne Berthet said:-

"Health education became a necessity for a number of reasons among which we may mention the following:

....Need for knowledge: advances in modern technique have aroused in the people a thirst for knowledge which is all the greater as it applies to one of man's most precious assets, namely his health and life.

....The growing predominance of health problems in everyday life (mass health campaigns, compulsory vaccination and medical examination). Legislation for public health protection will be all the more effective and more easily accepted if public opinion is better informed

It is certain that health is improving, not only has mortality decreased, but each individual is handsomer, larger and stronger. However, the resistance to fatigue and worry seems to have weakened and our aim now is not to confine health education to the mere teaching of health rules to prevent men from dying, but to find new and interesting ways to show them how to live.

It was with this objective in view that the one-term Community Health Course was introduced to Secondary Schools two and a half years ago. The course has continued regularly in two Secondary Schools and one Grammar School, with the help of two Health Visitors.

Maintaining this service while extending it to all other Secondary Schools remained a dilemma until the autumn, when the Education and Public Health Departments co-operated to overcome it. A meeting was arranged for the Heads of Science Departments of Secondary Schools to discuss the integration of the Community Health Course in the normal school programmes, most of the lessons to be given by the school staff. Some of the subject matter was already covered by many schools and it was evident that with very little change in the curriculum the point of view

of prevention and responsibility to the community could be emphasized. Some of the subjects were less familiar and it was suggested that help from the Public Health Department could be given with these lessons. It was agreed that three lecture-demonstrations using the material suggested should be given by the Health Education Officer in the Technical College during 1960. After these three sessions arrangements would be made for her to visit each school and discuss individual ideas, problems and requests with the staffs concerned and in future to act as liaison between them and the health department, keeping them informed of new data and health education visual aids. By the end of the year twenty-six complete sets of lecture notes and visual aids had been prepared for distribution to teachers at the future meetings.

Smoking and Lung Cancer Campaign.

Illustrated talks to Secondary School children about the risks of smoking have continued but unfortunately it was not possible to cover every school. We still believe that education on this subject is a long term policy and that the facts should be presented and discussed at least once a year. There has been no recent evidence to justify changing this decision. Evaluation is extremely difficult. Some Head Teachers report less smoking on the school premises, but smoking outside probably still continues on much the same scale. It is encouraged by tobacconists selling cigarettes to children under 16 years, by the indifference of many parents and the increasing number of automatic machines from which cigarettes may be bought, thus nullifying laws against selling tobacco to children.

Other Activities.

Not without some trepidation an invitation was accepted in January to read one of two papers on "Health Education in Schools" to the Keppel Club at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. The discussion which followed was a most stimulating and helpful experience. The subject was so wide that the members decided to carry on with it the following month and it was a great privilege to be invited again to listen to the concluding discussion.

In November a lecture-demonstration was given to the students at Coloma Teachers' Training College. This was an important piece of work because an effective school health programme should be based on the accepted place of health in

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There was the customary absence due to the infectious diseases of childhood, which tend to be widespread but mild in character. Details of named infections are given in the tables but especially in Infant and Junior Schools there was the usual prevalence of "feverish chills", type "colds" and upper respiratory infections, including epidemic nausea and vomiting.

Several parents also raised queries about a condition which is undoubtedly communicable, viz - Plantar warts. A special report which was made to the Health Committee may be of interest and is included as Appendix D Page 55.

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS

The figures of average heights and weights are recorded in Appendix B, Table II and show once again that the post-war trend of yearly increases has ceased and a new level of averages has been reached.

VISION TESTS

Experience has shown that the eyesight of entrants can be tested:-

- (a) if the child is over five years of age.
- (b) school attendance has exceeded one completed school term

School nurses use either the "pictorial" or the "E-cards" as may be appropriate. Letter cards are useless as apparently there is no teaching of block capitals. Results of these tests are given in Appendix B, Table VIII.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN AT SCHOOLS AND
 TOTAL OF ALL INSPECTIONS FOR TUBERCULOSIS FROM 1944 TO 1955

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN SEEN AT ROUTINE
 MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING 1959 WHO HAVE UNDERGONE
 TONSILLECTOMY

Year of Birth	Boys	Per Cent	Girls	Per Cent	Boys and Girls	Per Cent
1955 and later	1	2.7	-	-	1	1.3
1954	93	8.4	50	4.5	143	6.5
1953	43	6.9	30	4.6	73	5.8
1952	34	11.9	32	11.3	66	11.6
1951	146	24.5	114	16.8	260	20.4
1950	21	3.6	73	14.4	94	8.7
1949	39	20.5	29	24.8	68	22.3
1948	95	31.3	109	24.8	204	27.5
1947	266	29.6	107	11.3	373	20.3
1946	142	29.3	105	24.7	247	27.1
1945	146	31.2	126	25.3	272	28.2
1944 and earlier	322	29.8	386	30.8	708	30.2

All Boys 1348
20.3%

All Girls 1161
16.8%

All Groups Boys and Girls 2509 - 18.5%

UNCLEANLINESS

Cleanliness inspections are carried out by the School Nurses each term in most schools, so that the majority of 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.

Total of first inspections for cleanliness ...	52,710
Number of children found unclean at first inspections	368
Total number of occasions on which these children were found unclean	626
Total of re-inspections of individual children	213
Number of occasions in which children found unclean (subsequent inspections)	126

At the primary inspections vermin were found in 32 and nits alone in 594 children. On these inspections 1.2 per cent. of the children showed evidence of infestation as against 1.0 in 1958.

18 children attended the Cleansing Station for treatment for verminous conditions and 11 for scabies.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

CHAPTER I

THE CABIN

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

LONDON: PRINTED BY RICHARD CLAY AND COMPANY, LTD., BUNGAY, SUFFOLK.

1958

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

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THE CABIN

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

LONDON: PRINTED BY RICHARD CLAY AND COMPANY, LTD., BUNGAY, SUFFOLK.

1958

TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE

Number of cases of Notified Tuberculosis: -

Pulmonary	7
Non-Pulmonary	1

Taking the total child population at 41,170, the pulmonary tuberculosis incidence rate per 100,000 was 17.0, and the non-pulmonary incidence rate 2.4. There were no deaths from tuberculosis.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

Child population, 41,170 (estimated).

Number of deaths 17, which is equal to a death-rate of 0.41 per 1,000.

The deaths were due to:-

Influenza	2
Congenital Deformity	2
Leukaemia	3
Accidental	2
Motor Accidents	2
Nephritis	1
Bronchitis	1
Other Malignant Diseases	1
Diabetes	1
Homicide	1
Other Diseases	1

CHIEF CAUSES OF EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL

Condition	Exclusions during 1959	Percentage of total exclusions	Exclusions during 1958	Percentage of total exclusions
Ringworm	-	-	-	-
Verminous Conditions	14	1.34	20	3.03
Impetigo	8	0.76	-	-
Scabies	1	0.10	1	0.15
Scarlet Fever	214	20.42	107	16.19
Measles (inc. German)	309	29.48	199	30.11
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	13	1.24	8	1.21
Chicken Pox	94	8.97	92	13.92
Mumps	14	1.34	85	12.86
External Eye Disease	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	370	35.31	144	21.79
Jaundice	-	-	4	0.61
Enteric Group	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	5	0.48	1	0.15
Other Causes	6	0.57	-	-
	1,048		661	

The figures for exclusions are not related in any way to the figures obtained in routine medical inspections. These figures show an increase in Impetigo, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, Dysentery, Meningococcal Infection and Other causes whilst Mumps and Jaundice show a decrease. Dysentery replaced Measles as the most frequent recorded cause of absence from school.

WORK OF SCHOOL NURSES

Last year I commented on the advantages of School Nurses being also Health Visitors. It is, however, clearly desirable that their special skills and ability to correlate home and school environments should not be wasted by duties capable of performance by less qualified staff. As in most occupations it is difficult to be precise about the division of functions into "essential", "desirable" and "unnecessary", and School Nurses have themselves widely differing views. It was decided to follow the recommendation of a Ministry of Health circular and the appointment of an S.E.A. Nurse for school clinic duties was put forward for 1960. On the results of this trial decisions regarding future establishments will be decided.

School Visits

Visits to School Departments re Cleanliness	...	418
Visits re Scabies or Ringworm	... ..	3
Visits re Infectious Disease	... ..	58
Visits re Medical Inspections	... ..	628
Visits re Medical Preparations	... ..	613
All other reasons	... ..	499

Home Visits

Concerning defects found at routine medical inspections	... ..	590
Subsequent visits re defects found at routine medical inspections	... ..	186
Visits re special cases	... ..	782
Visits other than infectious cases	... ..	1,135
Visits in connection with infectious cases	... ..	947

TREATMENT

The Work of the School Clinics.

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCES

	1959	1958	Increase or decrease
Minor Ailments and Verruca Clinics ...	5,827	7,607	- 1,780
Inspection Clinic	818	390	+ 428
Dental Clinics	23,083	24,030	- 947
Remedial Exercises Clinic	6,220	5,468	+ 752
Enuresis Clinic	563	619	- 56
	36,511	38,114	- 1,603

The Minor Ailments Clinics.

At the Lodge Road Clinic 323 defects involved 2,033 attendances, while at the subsidiary Clinics held at Ashburton School 218 defects, 921 attendances; at Duppas School 517 defects, 1,641 attendances; at Rockmount School 210 defects, 876 attendances; and at Addington 83 defects, 356 attendances.

Complaint	1959			1958		
	Cases	Attendances	Average No. of Attendances per case	Cases	Attendances	Average No. of Attendances per case
Ringworm ...	1	1	1.0	1	1	1.0
Scabies ...	1	1	1.0	1	1	1.0
Impetigo ...	9	41	4.6	8	53	6.6
Other Skin Diseases ...	15	43	2.9	10	18	1.8
Otorrhoea and other Ear defects ...	26	75	2.9	24	105	4.4
External Eye Disease ...	57	165	2.9	78	182	2.4
Miscellaneous	1,243	5,501	4.4	1,484	4,594	3.1
	1,352	5,827	4.3	1,606	4,956	3.1

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Report of the Principal School Dental Officer, P.G. Oliver, Esq., L.D.S.

This Service provides routine inspection and treatment for those attending Borough Primary, Secondary, Technical and Special Schools. A limited number of children from "grant aided" 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

The sale of biscuits, chocolates and sometimes toffee and sweets to pupils at maintained schools during mid morning break is causing concern among school dental officers. A recent survey shows that purchases of this kind are now commonplace in many Senior and Junior Departments and also at Grammar Schools in the Borough. This practice appears also on the increase over the whole country.

Whilst it should be obvious that the distribution of "sweetmeats" of any kind is highly detrimental at such a time, the inclusion of biscuits, because of their "starchy" content, is also to be deplored.

"Fillers" of this type, though of small dietetic value, are readily fermentable and by increasing the acidity in the mouth hasten the destruction of the tooth enamel. Compared with the eating of fruit they do not stimulate the corresponding volume of beneficial saliva.

Because of the general worsening of the condition of children's teeth since general derationing took place, this further incentive to sugar consumption on a national scale, can but add to the burden of an understaffed dental service.

Though it is plain that children should not be expected to endure long periods without reasonable nourishment, the need for mid morning "snacks" should scarcely arise provided they have taken a satisfactory breakfast. In this respect one cannot but feel that the greater the apparent provision at school, the less will be the quota of sustaining food consumed at home.

Measures now being taken to acquaint teaching staff of the relevant facts concerning dental decay will, it is hoped, make clear the potential dangers of the present situation.

If these sales are to continue, consumption of toffee and sweets should certainly be banned and other items dispensed should be of a less injurious character. It has been suggested that biscuits could be replaced by potato crisps and salted nuts; when practical the sale of fresh fruit would be definitely beneficial. In addition to the above precautions, pupils should be encouraged to rinse the mouth vigorously with water before returning to class.

As a matter of urgency first priority continues to be extended to the New Addington Estate, which has sadly lacked adequate facilities in the past. The remodelling of the School Clinic at the Overbury School is now virtually complete and will allow a full range of treatment. The introduction of a second surgery to deal with those attending schools in the Castle Hill area is fulfilling a long felt want, and though there is still some back log of work, most of the major Departments were inspected during the year.

Special efforts have also been made to deal with the large build up of Senior and Grammar Schools in the Shirley district. Along with other measures there has been an extensive re-grouping of all Departments served by the Shirley Road Centre, which it is hoped will lead to more effective use of available resources.

In spite of the very genuine improvement which has been possible for selected areas, difficulties in staffing present a recurrent problem, and because of a further reduction in the sessions available from Part-time Dentists and the prolonged absence through illness of another Officer, coverage for the Borough as a whole has been disappointing, and the number of schools unvisited during the year has increased appreciably.

Difficulties are still being experienced in acquiring new premises in South Croydon to replace the existing Surgery at the Waldrons Hall. Because of lack of space it has not been found possible to include a clinic as part of any of the proposed schools in the neighbourhood. Unless a solution can be found before the present building has to be vacated, treatment for all children in this area will of necessity have to be conducted from Lodge Road Dental Centre. Whilst this would mean an increase in travelling time, it would be preferable to any arrangement of a make-shift nature likely to be possible in this district.

The work of the Orthodontic Unit continues to expand and for the first time since its inception is within sight of meeting its commitments. In understaffed areas it is now possible for the Specialist to take over the majority of irregularities and to leave the resident dentist freer for routine treatment.

The recently completed dark room at the Overbury Clinic will now permit speedier X-Ray diagnosis, which is particularly desirable in the case of accidents to incisor teeth.

Inspections

The number of children on the register at maintained schools within the Borough at the close of 1959 was 36,878. Including an additional 48 scholars at grant assisted schools this represents a sum total of 36,926.

During the year 76.4 per cent. of the school population were examined, compared with 85 per cent. in 1958. As previously explained this decrease has come about as a result of reduced sessions by part-time officers, and absence through illness.

According to recent returns some 7,138 children received no examination during 1959, compared with 3,737 last year.

At those schools visited 26,145 were inspected and 11,829 (45.2 per cent.) referred for treatment, compared with 31,574 inspected and 14,789 (46.8 per cent.) referred in 1958.

As is customary at these inspections certain discrimination is observed in the matter of selecting cases for treatment, and the above figures should not therefore be regarded as an index of the actual incidence of decay.

The results obtained from school inspections were as follows: -

Acceptance of Treatment	...	38.4%
Refused Treatment	... ..	45.4%
Forms Not Returned	... ..	16.2%

Compared with last year this represents a fall of 3 per cent. in the acceptance rate, and a total decrease of some 35.7 per cent. since the peak of 1949. If for further comparison the figure of 58 per cent. acceptance is taken to represent conditions during the pre-war period, it is interesting to note that the present decline appears to be one of approximately 17 per cent.

RESULTS OF SCHOOL INSPECTIONS

	1959	1958	1957	1949	1937
No. referred for Treatment ...	11,829	14,789	15,024	9,404	13,498
Consents ...	4,548: 38.4%	6,114: 41.4%	6,692: 44.5%	6,996: 74.1%	7,762: 57.7%
(Total Consents Including Specials)* ...	6,472: 47%	8,188: 48.5%	9,366: 52.9%	10,098: 80.7%	10,146: 63%
Refusals ...	5,376: 45.4%	6,689: 45.2%	6,516: 43.4%	1,213: 12.9%	3,242: 24%
Forms not Returned ...	1,914: 16.2%	1,986: 13.4%	1,816: 12.1%	1,195: 12.7%	2,494: 18.5%

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

Treatment

Of 13,753 children referred for treatment (including specials) 7,950 (57.8 per cent.) were treated and 5,669 (41.2 per cent.) cured completely, compared with 16,863 referred, 8,978 (53.2 per cent.) treated and 6,617 (39.2 per cent.) cured in 1958.

Treatment sessions decreased from 2,761 to 2,556, principally because of a reduction of sessions by part-time dentists.

Until the needs of each respective area can be more effectively met, all available energy is being concentrated on the provision of an adequate basic treatment.

Children whose mouths show them to be specially prone to decay are placed on a rota for more frequent call-up and are not required to wait until the next school inspection.

Items of Treatment

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

	1959	1958
Attendances ...	23,083	24,030
Treated ...	7,950	8,978
Re-treated ...	4,232	4,638
Fillings - Permanent ...	7,570	8,745
Temporary ...	1,521	1,515
No. of Teeth Filled:		
Permanent ...	7,135	8,261
Temporary ...	1,454	1,444

			1959	1958
Extractions -	Permanent	...	2,575	2,655
	Temporary	...	5,468	6,450
Gas Administration	...	...	3,522	3,719
Local Anaesthetics	...	...	683	577
Other Operations -	Permanent	...	9,186	9,540
	Temporary	...	807	893
Cases Completed	...	...	5,669	6,617

Miscellaneous Items

These include:-

			1959	1958
Root treatment in anterior teeth	...	...	16	14
Removal of bone sequestra	...	...	4	6
Splints for fractured incisors	...	...	4	2
Partial pulpotomy	...	...	2	-
Number of M.D.s treated	...	...	8	12
Dentures inserted	...	...	35	48
Denture repairs	...	...	17	11
After treatment of sockets, etc.	...	...	21	38
Removal of impacted and difficult teeth	...	...	47	69
Ulcerated Stomatitis (Vincent's infection)	...	...	10	6
Cleft Palate cases	...	...	2	4
Acrylic caps for incisor teeth	...	...	10	10
Gingivectomy	...	...	3	-
Applications of Calgitex Gauze	...	...	45	-

Forms from Head Teachers

The number of forms issued by Head Teachers for emergency treatment was 1,924 compared with 2,074 in 1958.

X-Ray Examination

The number of cases referred for the above purpose was 294 compared with 396 in 1958. This includes 40 taken at Mayday Hospital.

Orthodontic Treatment

The number of sessions devoted to this work was 411, compared with 446 last year. Remarks concerning the more recent developments in this section will be found earlier in this Report.

The following is a summary of treatment performed:-

	1959			1958
	Consultant	D.O.s	Total	
Cases commenced during the year	236	51	287	283
Cases carried forward from the previous year	552	82	634	520
	788	133	921	803
Cases completed during the year	119	65	184	134
Cases discontinued during the year	111	10	121	120
Pupils treated with appliances	269	87	356	361
Appliances - Removable	356	97	463	431
Fixed	126	14	140	76
Total Attendances ...	3,639	1,437	5,076	4,909
Cases treated by extraction only ...	44	115	159	149
Cases referred to Specialist for Consultation ...	195	-	-	211
Treatment Sessions ...	296	115	411	446
New Cases awaiting treatment	12	30	42	-

Treatment of "Free-Place" Scholars

As previously stated, all children in the Borough Secondary Technical Schools have now been included within the routine scheme of treatment. Pupils previously attending Primary Schools who enter certain "grant-aided" schools do, however, continue to attend the school clinic for treatment.

A summary of the work performed for the above children is given below:-

	1959	1958
Attendances	106	92
New Cases Treated	8	14
Re-treated	40	35
Fillings - Permanent	98	59
Extractions - Permanent	20	28
Temporary	-	5
Other Operations	11	18
"Gas" Cases	12	15
Local Anaesthesia	9	5
Cases Completed	34	37
Dentures Fitted	-	5
Referred X-Ray	2	3

See Appendix B. Table IX.

SPINAL AND OTHER REMEDIAL CLINICS (LODGE ROAD)

	1959			1958		
	<i>Attendances</i>	<i>Classes</i>	<i>Av. att.</i>	<i>Attendances</i>	<i>Classes</i>	<i>Av. att.</i>
Spinal ...	2,547	534	4.8	2,348	606	3.9
Flat Feet	2,541	504	5.0	2,462	558	4.4
Breathing	591	125	4.7	658	135	4.9
	<u>5,679</u>	<u>1,163</u>		<u>5,468</u>	<u>1,299</u>	

207 individual cases were treated and 661 examinations were made by a doctor.

SPINAL AND OTHER REMEDIAL CLINICS (NEW ADDINGTON)

	<i>Attendances</i>	<i>Classes</i>	<i>Average Attendance</i>
Spinal ...	184	33	5.6
Flat Feet	221	66	3.4
Breathing	136	33	4.1
	<u>541</u>	<u>132</u>	

68 individual cases were treated and 52 examinations were made by a doctor.

Cost of the School Health Service

The gross cost of the medical, dental and nursing services was £51,273. The expenditure is subject to Education grant.

Cost of Special Schools

Schools maintained by the Council	£
Other Schools (not maintained by local Education Authorities)	42,873
Adjustments with other authorities in respect of Special Schools, at rate cost	15,060
	<u>6,016</u>
	<u>£63,949</u>

With the exception of the £6,016 calculated at Rate Cost, the above expenditure is subject to Education grant.

Cost of Milk and Meals

Meals and Milk cost £412,079. Income from payment for meals was £162,635, making a net cost of £249,444, on which grant is paid of 100 per cent. on approved expenditure.

ST. GILES' SCHOOL FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Mr. Green has kindly reported on another busy year. He shows by a long list of extra mural activities that children at St. Giles' are able to follow a full and varied programme, which often allows their return to ordinary schools. They are also able to select from a wide range of available jobs when they begin paid employment.

Physiotherapy is given on each school day and speech therapy on one day per week. The School Medical Officer visits every week and an Orthopaedic Surgeon every term.

<i>Disabilities</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Physically Handicapped	<u>59</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>114</u>
1. Cerebral Palsy	20	12	32
2. Bronchiectasis	5	8	13
3. Congenital Heart	3	9	12
4. Epilepsy	5	2	7
5. Muscular Dystrophy	3	1	4
6. Perthes Disease	3	1	4
7. Poliomyelitis	6	6	12
8. Spina Bifida	5	2	7
9. Various disabilities	9	14	23
Delicate	<u>43</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>84</u>
1. Asthma	25	13	38
2. Bronchitis	10	13	23
3. Debility	1	7	8
4. Primary Tuberculosis	4	6	10
5. Various disabilities	3	2	5

Average number on roll	198	Of the 16 children who
Admissions during the		left for employment -
year	53	5 took up clerical work
To Employment ...	16	1 became a typist
To Other Schools ...	22	2 trained as comptometer
To Hospitals	4	operators.
To Further Training	1	4 entered retail distribution
Left District	8	1 the electrical trade
Deceased	2	1 undertook further training
		1 for work with ponies
		1 whose occupation is, at
		present, unknown.

ST. LUKE'S SCHOOL FOR THE PARTIALLY SIGHTED

Miss Rundle, the Head Mistress, reports that there were 21 pupils on the school roll at the end of the year. During 1959, apparatus for physical training was provided and fluorescent lighting was installed. Senior pupils now have domestic science or woodwork lessons in adjoining schools and accompanied ordinary pupils in visits to the Streatham Hill and Davis Theatres.

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S SPECIAL EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL CHILDREN

Mr. Grice has kindly reported on a year of change and re-organisation. There are now three departments - Reception and Infants, Primary and Secondary. All classes are co-educational. He stressed the need for continuity and regularity in medical supervision and commented on a backlog in the re-checking of mental capabilities. (This is being rectified).

Mr. Grice draws attention to the paramount importance of speech and the high incidence of speech defects in the educationally sub-normal child. The teaching staff are co-operating with the Speech Therapists, from whom they had a series of lectures on speech correction.

To the usual Open Days, School Sports, Christmas Party and outings, there was added a Golden Jubilee Exhibition, which was attended by 200 visitors.

<i>Admissions, etc.</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Admitted during 1959	23	17	40
Left to go to work at sixteen ...	9	5	14
Transferred to Occupation Centre ...	-	2	2
Transferred to St. Giles' School ...	1	-	1
Number on the Roll as at 31st December, 1959.	130	83	213

CHILDREN EXAMINED FOR I. Q.

123 children were examined during 1959. The classifications arrived at, together with recommendations made, are as follows:-

(1) Found to be educationally sub-normal:

(a) Recommended to St. Christopher's Special School	41
(b) Recommended to Residential School	2

(2) Found to be unsuitable for education at school ... 22

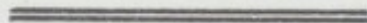
(3) Other Recommendations:

(a) Referred to Slow Stream in Ordinary School ...	8
(b) Recommended for re-test	12
(c) Deferred for Medical Treatment	2
(d) Recommended for St. Giles'	1
(e) Referred back to Ordinary School	20

108

Mental Tests at St. Christopher's ... 15

123



JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT RETURN

The following numbers of children were examined by the medical officers during 1959 as to their fitness to undertake the part-time employment indicated:-

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Delivery of Goods for					
Shopkeepers ...	50	43	62	62	86
Delivery of Newspapers	317	394	344	365	364
Delivery of Milk ...	7	13	15	13	17
Shop Assistants ...	59	64	53	61	67
	<u>433</u>	<u>514</u>	<u>474</u>	<u>501</u>	<u>534</u>

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

During 1959 all milk was supplied free of charge and approximately 29,400 children per day received one-third of a pint each in Maintained Schools. This was equal to 85% 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 5,000 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 1959 was approximately 17,500.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

Return of Cases referred by the School Medical Officer and the Education Department, from 1st January to 31st December, 1959.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Total number referred ...	22	14	36
Analysis of the above Cases:-			
Diagnostic only ...	7	5	12
Current Cases under treatment ...	11	6	17
Cases Closed - improved ...	2	2	4
Cases Closed - not improved ...	2	1	3
	<u>22</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>36</u>

This table represents, of course, only a part of the work done by the Croydon Child Guidance Clinic. At present the clinic is still located at 103, Park Lane. It is maintained 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 1959, a total of 211 new cases were registered.

SPEECH THERAPY

Unfortunately during the past year, the Speech Clinic has again been subjected to changes of staff, but is now fully staffed.

During the year two complete and thorough surveys were carried out by Speech Therapists. One survey at St. Christopher's School for Educationally Sub-Normal Children, and one at St. Giles' School for Physically Handicapped Children.

It was seen as a result of this survey, that the Problem of Speech Defective Children at St. Christopher's School is very considerable.

At St. Giles' School the problem is not so great, and one Therapist can cope on her day's visit there.

A Course of three Lectures has been given by the Speech Clinic Staff at St. Christopher's School, to all the Teaching Staff, and also to those members of staff from outside schools who cared to attend. These lectures were given as a result of a request by the Education Department, who felt that perhaps the Teachers might be able to treat mild cases, without referral to the Speech Clinic, if they had some instruction. It was felt that Teachers could cope with a faulty "Th" sound only. The giving of these Lectures in no way dealt with or alleviated the Speech problem at St. Christopher's School.

We have grown to realise the great need for closer co-operation between all allied Departments and Specialists, both Medical and Educational, if our work is to be really successful.

Total number of cases treated	...	...	...	...	312
Total number of cases discharged:					
	Cured	65	}		111
	Improved	32			
	Non attended	14			
Total number of cases still attending	...	...	...	...	201

The details of the work carried out are shown in Appendix B Table X.

ENURETIC CLINIC

During 1959 the numbers attending the Enuresis Clinic were similar to previous years. The total number of children attending at Lodge Road where weekly clinics are held and New Addington where clinics are held once a month was 119. Of this number 76 attended for the first time in 1959. 10 of these cases were unsuitable for treatment by reason of either physical or mental defect, and were not seen again after the first visit. 7 attended only once and 8 children attended so rarely or so erratically that following three consecutive non-attendances no further appointment was sent. This casual approach of the parents is recognised as a contributing factor in the cause of enuresis.

Of the remaining 94 children 54 were discharged dry during the year.

The enuresis machines continued to provide an invaluable remedy in those cases which did not respond to, or were not deemed suitable for lactose tablets.

Because of the increased stock of these machines the waiting list has been reduced to more manageable proportions.

Two cases of buttock rash were reported this year.

No. of new cases	...	...	...	...	76
No. of old cases	...	...	...	...	43
No. of cases unsuitable for treatment	...				10
No. of cases discharged dry		...	...		54
No. of cases discharged for non-attendance					8
No. of cases used machines	...	...	...		35

(Of these 1 left the area before treatment was completed, and one girl of 14 years of age refused to continue using the machine following two breakdowns of the buzzer. All other cases were successful).

SPASTICS

- 57 Croydon Spastics were receiving education as at 31.12.59.
 2 children received Home Teaching.
 27 were attending St. Giles' School.
 2 were attending St. Margaret's School, Croydon.
 5 were at Residential Schools for Physically Handicapped children.
 3 were attending a Day School for Partially Deaf children.
 2 were attending a Residential School (St. Mary's Bexhill)
 6 were attending ordinary school.
 1 was attending Myope School.
 1 was attending St. Christopher's School.
 2 were attending normal Private school.
 6 were attending Spastic Centre full time.

A further 2 children were known who were under school age.

EPILEPTIC SCHOOL CHILDREN

Epilepsy is one of the conditions which must be ascertained by the Education Authority, and qualifies for special educational arrangements.

There are various forms of epilepsy, but it should not be regarded as an illness in its own right. It is a manifestation of some brain disturbance, as in the case of a child with a brain tumour. Epilepsy in children which cannot be found to be due to a particular cause is known as "idiopathic" but the number of cases of epilepsy so labelled is decreasing with improvement in medical knowledge and technique.

It is of the greatest importance that children suffering from epilepsy should, as far as possible, have a normal education in an ordinary school. This is the expressed policy of the Ministry of Education and most epileptic children are in fact so educated. In general, inability to attend an ordinary school is due to:-

intellectual backwardness,
 additional physical handicap,
 because of behaviour disorders
 or frequent major fits.

Where education at an ordinary school is not possible for any of the above reasons, the following alternatives arise -

1. *Special boarding schools for epileptics.* These are usually attached to epileptic colonies (as at Lingfield). The role of epileptic colonies is more and more that of a long stay hospital with educational facilities, to which children are sent for stabilisation and sometimes behaviour difficulties, and from which it is expected they will be able to return to ordinary schools. These schools all take children who are E. S. N.

2. *Special Schools (day or boarding) for E. S. N. children.* These are suitable for well controlled epileptics of E. S. N. level with no physical handicap and little or no behaviour disorder.

3. *Special schools (day or boarding) for Physically Handicapped children.* These are suitable for well controlled epileptics of above E. S. N. level and with little or no behaviour disorder, who have an additional physical handicap. The physical handicap may be responsible for or associated with the epilepsy, e.g. cerebral palsy, brain tumour, etc., or additional to it, e.g. heart disease, arthritis, etc.

It is arguable that epilepsy itself is a physical handicap, and some Physically Handicapped Schools accept epileptic children as epileptics and educate them either with other physically handicapped children or as a special group within the school. This could be equally well applied to groups of spastic children and partially sighted children.

4. *Special Schools (boarding) for Maladjusted children.* Some special boarding schools for maladjusted children are prepared to consider epileptics but placement is difficult. Special boarding schools for epileptics usually accept the less seriously disturbed maladjusted epileptics. It is only very seldom that an epileptic child cannot be educated in school, but sometimes home tuition is helpful. Very severely disturbed epileptic children may have to be admitted to a children's unit in a Mental hospital.

There are no special arrangements for the grammar school education of epileptic children. Most of those who are of grammar school level can go to an ordinary grammar school, and every attempt should be made to keep them there; there is no satisfactory alternative.

It not infrequently happens that a child (especially a young child) may have one or more convulsions possibly in association with an infectious illness, and may for a time receive anti-convulsive drugs. Such children are not properly called epileptics though their convulsion is in fact an epileptic fit.

The more severely affected epileptics soon come to the notice of the School Health Service and helpful advice to parents on the handling of these children can often prevent behaviour difficulties. While children who have major fits are a great trial in an ordinary school and explain the reason for the duty to provide special facilities, experienced staff can usually handle mild cases without unreasonable interference with school activities.

32 epileptics were known to the School Health Service as at 31.12.59.

- Of these:
- 12 were attending Ordinary School.
 - 7 were in Day School for Physically Handicapped and Delicate Children.
 - 4 were attending our day E. S. N. School.
 - 2 were at Lingfield School.
 - 1 was receiving Home Tuition.
 - 2 were in Hospital (1 at St. Lawrence's Hospital and 1 at Queen Mary's Hospital)
 - 2 were at the Occupation Centre.
 - 1 was in Residential School (St. Elizabeth's)
 - 1 was at Private Day School.

NON-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS

The usual arrangements for the medical inspection of non-maintained school children were continued in 1959, 358 children were examined at routine examination and also 1 special examination. Appendix C gives the detailed findings.

STATUTORY TABLES

APPENDIX A

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

Year ended 31st December, 1959.

PART 1. - MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY
SCHOOLS.

Table A. - Periodic Medical Inspections.

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		SATISFACTORY		UNSATISFACTORY	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1955 and later	75	75	100.00	-	-
1954	2,187	2,180	99.68	7	0.32
1953	1,268	1,252	98.74	16	1.26
1952	568	564	99.28	4	0.72
1951	1,376	1,366	99.27	10	0.73
1950	1,086	1,072	98.71	14	1.29
1949	307	306	99.67	1	0.33
1948	743	742	99.87	1	0.13
1947	1,842	1,836	99.70	6	0.30
1946	910	909	99.89	1	0.11
1945	966	961	99.48	5	0.52
1944 and earlier	2,335	2,331	99.83	4	0.17
TOTAL	13,663	13,594	99.49	69	0.51

Table B. - Pupils found to require Treatment at periodic Medical Inspections.

(Excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth) (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
1955 and later	-	1	1
1954	63	132	189
1953	54	115	163
1952	16	51	66
1951	49	77	119
1950	45	67	101
1949	20	25	42
1948	34	42	68
1947	92	131	214
1946	44	53	92
1945	38	46	82
1944 and earlier	129	96	223
TOTAL	584	836	1,360

Table C. - Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	736
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	<u>1,104</u>
<i>Total</i>	...	...	<u>1,840</u>

Table D. - Infestation with Vermin

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	...	...	52,923
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	...	...	...	372
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	...	-
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	...	-

PART 2

TABLE A. RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		Treat-ment	Ob-serva-tion	Treat-ment	Ob-serva-tion	Treat-ment	Ob-serva-tion	Treat-ment	Ob-serva-tion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
4	SKIN	7	13	7	5	27	17	41	35
5	EYES -								
	(a) Vision ...	117	90	167	29	300	143	584	262
	(b) Squint ...	24	11	3	1	9	11	36	23
	(c) Other ...	3	6	4	1	6	4	13	11
6	EARS -								
	(a) Hearing ...	8	43	4	10	18	36	30	89
	(b) Otitis Media	2	13	-	3	7	9	9	25
	(c) Other ...	-	2	2	2	7	3	9	7
7	NOSE AND THROAT	62	222	7	6	40	111	109	339
8	SPEECH	32	59	2	1	12	11	46	71
9	LYMPHATIC GLANDS	-	30	1	1	-	15	1	46
10	HEART	3	22	7	21	6	34	16	77
11	LUNGS	4	53	4	5	16	50	24	108
12	DEVELOPMENTAL -								
	(a) Hernia ...	3	2	3	1	4	2	10	5
	(b) Other ...	5	31	13	9	37	80	55	120
13	ORTHOPAEDIC -								
	(a) Posture ...	15	20	25	8	79	34	119	62
	(b) Feet ...	17	79	17	13	89	90	123	182
	(c) Other ...	30	68	21	9	55	52	106	129
14	NERVOUS SYSTEM -								
	(a) Epilepsy ...	1	6	1	-	1	5	3	11
	(b) Other ...	1	7	-	3	7	14	8	24
15	PSYCHOLOGICAL -								
	(a) Development	6	8	1	2	-	4	7	14
	(b) Stability ...	16	19	-	-	12	8	28	27
16	ABDOMEN	-	2	-	2	3	11	3	15
17	OTHER	27	23	12	10	18	48	57	81

TABLE B. SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

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

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorized personnel.

(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be in need of special attention.

(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944).

(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944).

PART 3

TABLE A. - EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	81
Errors of Refraction (including squint)...	1,675
Total ...	1,756
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	1,186

TABLE B. - DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment -	
(a) for diseases of the ear	-
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	585
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	-
Received other forms of treatment Ear ...	
(Minor Ailments Clinic)	26
Total ...	611
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids -	
(a) in 1959	19
(b) in previous years	24

TABLE C. - ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	216
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	9
Total ...	225

TABLE D. - DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table II)

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year
Ringworm -	
(i) Scalp	-
(ii) Body	1
Scabies	12
Impetigo	8
Other Skin Diseases	15
Total ...	36

TABLE E. - CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases treated
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	36

TABLE F. - SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases treated
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists	312

TABLE G. - OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases treated
(a) Number of cases of miscellaneous minor ailments treated by the Authority	1,243
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements ...	11
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ...	2,192
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above (specify)	
1. Enuresis	119
Total (a) - (d) ...	3,565

PART 4. - DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:		
(a) At Periodic Inspections	...	26, 145
(b) As Specials	...	1, 924
		<u>28, 069</u>
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	14, 901
(3) Number offered treatment	...	13, 753
(4) Number actually treated	...	7, 950
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including 11(h)	...	23, 083
(6) Half days devoted to:		
(a) Periodic school inspections	...	191
(b) Treatment	...	2, 556
		<u>2, 747</u>
(7) Fillings:		
(a) Permanent Teeth	...	7, 570
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	1, 521
		<u>9, 091</u>
(8) Number of Teeth Filled:		
(a) Permanent Teeth	...	7, 135
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	1, 454
		<u>8, 589</u>
(9) Extractions:		
(a) Permanent Teeth	...	2, 575
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	5, 468
		<u>8, 043</u>
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extractions	...	3, 522
(11) Orthodontics:		
(a) Cases commenced during year	...	287
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	...	634
(c) Cases completed during year	...	184
(d) Cases discontinued during year	...	121
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	...	356
(f) Removable appliances fitted	...	463
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	...	140
(h) Total attendances	...	5, 076
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	...	35
(13) Other Operations:		
(a) Permanent Teeth	...	9, 186
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	807
		<u>9, 993</u>

APPENDIX B

Table I

AVERAGE NUMBERS AND ATTENDANCE IN MAINTAINED PRIMARY
MODERN, CENTRAL, TECHNICAL AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS
DURING THE YEAR 1959.

School	Average No. on Registers	Average Atten- dance	Average 1959 Atten- dance %	Average 1958 Atten- dance %
COUNCIL PRIMARY				
Ashburton Junior Mixed	427	389	91.1	93.7
Ashburton Infants	185	158	85.4	90.0
Benson Junior Mixed and Infants	581	533	91.7	93.3
Beulah Junior Boys	276	252	91.3	92.6
Beulah Junior Girls	259	233	90.0	92.4
Beulah Infants	245	206	84.1	84.1
Castle Hill Junior Mixed	474	437	92.4	91.7
Castle Hill Infants	483	425	88.0	87.5
Cypress Junior Mixed	241	221	91.7	92.3
Cypress Infants	168	146	86.9	88.8
Davidson Infants	143	123	86.0	87.7
Duppas Junior Mixed	365	325	89.0	91.5
Ecclesbourne Infants	120	101	84.2	89.3
Elmwood Junior Boys	309	278	89.9	92.7
Elmwood Junior Girls	300	273	91.0	92.2
Elmwood Infants	255	215	84.3	87.9
Fairchildes Junior Mixed	716	652	91.1	92.9
Fairchildes Infants	379	327	86.2	89.0
Gilbert Scott Junior Mixed	470	432	91.9	93.3
Gilbert Scott Infants	255	216	84.0	87.7
Gonville Junior Mixed and Infants	575	509	88.5	90.1
Howard Junior Mixed and Infants	379	342	90.2	91.6
Ingram Infants	141	125	88.7	89.9
Kensington Avenue Junior Mixed	484	439	90.7	93.2
Kensington Avenue Infants	235	199	84.6	88.9
Kingsley Junior Mixed	498	448	89.8	91.4
Kingsley Infants	318	267	83.9	87.4
Monks Orchard Junior Mixed and Infants	290	267	92.1	92.7
Overbury Infants and Junior Mixed	68	63	92.6	93.0
Norbury Manor Junior Mixed	428	393	91.8	94.3
Norbury Manor Infants	208	177	85.0	89.8
Oval Junior Mixed	370	339	91.6	92.7
Oval Infants	180	151	83.9	85.1
Portland Infants	156	137	87.8	90.0
Purley Oaks Junior Mixed	341	314	92.8	90.5
Purley Oaks Infants	186	156	83.9	80.5
Rockmount Junior Mixed	310	285	91.9	92.5
Rockmount Infants	161	139	86.3	85.6
Rowdown Juniors	615	552	89.7	90.9
Rowdown Infants	335	288	85.1	89.6
South Norwood Junior Mixed	368	344	93.5	92.8
South Norwood Infants	281	241	85.8	86.6
St. Peter's Junior Mixed and Infants	280	259	92.5	92.8
Spring Park Junior Mixed	249	233	93.6	93.8
Spring Park Infants	128	111	86.7	89.7
Sydenham Junior Boys	178	162	91.0	92.1
Sydenham Junior Girls and Infants	314	273	87.1	88.5

School	Average No. on Registers	Average Atten- dance	Average 1959 Atten- dance %	Average 1958 Atten- dance %
Waddon Infants	207	168	81.2	86.9
West Thornton Junior Mixed ...	334	298	98.2	91.2
West Thornton Infants	-	-	-	-
Whitehorse Manor Junior Boys ...	237	215	90.7	92.8
Whitehorse Manor Junior Girls ...	200	182	91.0	93.0
Whitehorse Manor Infants	229	197	86.0	87.1
Winterbourne Junior Boys	405	375	92.6	94.1
Winterbourne Junior Girls	344	318	92.4	94.0
Winterbourne Infants	364	307	84.3	88.7
Wolsey Junior Mixed	487	444	91.2	92.6
Wolsey Infants	303	267	88.1	87.0
Woodside Junior Boys	359	333	92.4	94.2
Woodside Junior Girls	388	357	92.0	93.2
Woodside Infants	257	223	86.7	90.8
TOTALS ...	18,841	16,839	89.3	90.9
COUNCIL SECONDARY MODERN				
Ashburton Senior Boys	641	606	94.5	94.6
Ashburton Senior Girls	609	555	91.1	92.7
Davidson Senior Boys and Girls	458	409	89.3	89.2
Ecclesbourne Senior Girls	385	343	89.1	90.6
Fairchildes' Senior Boys	460	409	88.9	89.7
Fairchildes' Senior Girls	470	417	88.7	90.2
Ingram Senior Boys	568	503	88.6	90.1
Lanfranc Senior Boys	686	613	89.3	88.7
Lanfranc Senior Girls	622	558	89.7	89.6
Norbury Manor Senior Boys	344	318	92.4	93.1
Norbury Manor Senior Girls	469	435	92.7	93.5
Portland Senior Mixed	378	340	90.0	93.4
Tavistock Senior Boys	555	482	86.9	88.8
Tavistock Senior Girls	371	321	86.5	88.4
South Croydon Senior Mixed	713	632	88.6	89.2
Shirley Senior Mixed	420	385	91.7	93.3
Overbury Senior Mixed	455	404	88.8	89.4
Westwood Secondary Girls	431	383	88.9	89.8
TOTALS ...	9,035	8,113	89.7	90.4
VOLUNTARY SECONDARY MODERN				
St. Andrew's	204	175	85.8	88.9
Our Lady's	184	161	87.5	87.2
St. Mary's	372	337	90.6	91.6
TOTALS ...	760	673	88.5	89.8
SPECIAL SCHOOLS				
St. Christopher's Educationally Sub-Normal	203	177	87.1	87.6
St. Giles' (Delicate and Physically Handicapped)	198	169	85.4	85.3
St. Luke's (Partially Sighted)...	22	19	86.4	89.4
TOTALS ...	423	365	86.2	86.7

School	Average No. on Registers	Average Atten- dance	Average 1959 Atten- dance %	Average 1958 Atten- dance %
VOLUNTARY PRIMARY				
All Saints' Mixed and Infants...	221	199	90.0	91.0
Good Shepherd R.C. Junior Mixed and Infants	303	264	87.1	88.4
Parish Church Junior Mixed and Infants	347	308	88.8	91.2
St. Joseph's Mixed and Infants	518	453	87.5	89.8
St. Mark's Junior Mixed and Infants	215	192	89.3	89.4
St. Mary's R.C. Junior Mixed and Infants	416	367	88.2	89.3
St. Michael's Infants	109	90	82.6	86.4
Shirley (St. Johns) Junior Mixed and Infants	278	249	89.6	91.4
TOTALS ...	2,407	2,122	88.1	89.9
SELECTIVE CENTRAL AND GRAMMAR				
Archbishop Tenison's Mixed ...	303	282	93.1	93.2
Heath Clark Mixed	654	605	92.5	94.5
John Newnham Mixed	539	500	92.7	93.4
Selhurst Boys	847	820	96.8	94.7
Selhurst Girls	576	534	92.7	93.3
John Ruskin Boys	591	554	93.7	94.1
Coloma Girls	569	521	91.6	90.8
Lady Edridge Girls	621	600	96.6	94.0
TOTALS ...	4,700	4,416	93.9	93.8
TECHNICAL				
Stanley Technical	311	288	92.6	93.9
Croydon Secondary Technical ...	401	377	94.0	95.1
TOTALS ...	712	665	93.3	94.5
SUMMARY OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FOR THE YEAR 1959.				
Council Primary	18,841	16,839	89.3	90.9
Voluntary Primary	2,407	2,122	88.1	89.9
Council Secondary	9,035	8,113	89.7	90.4
Voluntary Secondary Mixed ...	760	673	88.5	89.8
Grammar and Central	4,700	4,416	93.9	93.8
Technical	712	665	93.3	94.5
Specials	423	365	86.2	86.7
TOTALS ...	36,878	33,193	90.0	91.1
Crosfield Nursery	39	30	76.9	85.1

Table II
 HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS, 1959

Age	Number Examined	Average Height in inches					Average Weight in lbs.				
		1959	1958	1957	1956	1939	1959	1958	1957	1956	1939
BOYS											
5 years	1097	43.2	43.0	43.5	43.4	41.8	43.4	43.0	43.5	43.4	41.5
6 "	628	44.7	44.1	44.0	43.9	43.8	46.7	45.1	44.6	44.8	43.4
7 "	289	46.9	48.4	47.6	48.1	45.3	50.2	54.1	52.6	53.4	47.9
8 "	700	51.0	50.7	50.5	50.2	49.5	60.6	60.4	59.5	58.9	55.5
9 "	591	51.9	51.2	50.9	51.3	51.2	64.3	63.1	61.3	62.3	58.8
10 "	195	52.9	53.1	52.9	52.9	52.7	68.5	69.9	66.0	67.1	62.9
11 "	285	56.4	56.6	57.1	57.2	53.7	79.5	81.9	83.8	83.9	68.7
12 "	911	57.7	57.9	58.1	58.0	55.7	85.7	86.8	86.1	86.4	79.9
13 "	495	59.2	59.0	59.6	58.2	58.4	90.9	88.9	90.1	82.9	81.6
14 "	518	63.9	63.4	63.7	61.3	59.0	112.1	112.3	112.6	111.9	90.8
15 "	748	65.9	65.2	64.3	64.5	-	120.8	119.7	117.6	116.6	-
16 "	260	67.6	67.3	66.8	66.6	-	133.2	131.9	127.6	129.2	-
17 "	99	67.7	67.6	67.8	67.9	-	134.4	133.5	133.2	133.8	-
GIRLS											
5 years	1051	42.9	42.7	42.7	42.5	41.2	41.7	42.0	42.3	41.7	39.7
6 "	637	43.9	43.7	43.8	43.7	42.7	44.6	43.7	43.9	43.6	41.4
7 "	280	46.5	47.2	47.5	47.5	44.1	49.6	51.8	52.1	52.6	43.6
8 "	679	50.2	50.0	50.1	50.1	49.9	59.8	58.8	57.9	58.3	54.7
9 "	481	51.9	50.9	50.9	50.9	50.9	64.3	62.3	60.3	60.5	57.6
10 "	118	52.9	53.2	52.5	53.5	52.1	68.6	67.4	65.5	69.1	62.9
11 "	457	57.3	58.8	57.4	57.2	53.6	84.0	88.1	83.8	83.6	68.3
12 "	1029	58.4	58.2	58.3	58.9	56.6	89.6	87.2	91.0	89.6	77.2
13 "	473	59.7	59.4	59.4	59.7	58.8	94.4	95.6	91.6	94.6	85.3
14 "	501	62.5	62.7	62.2	61.9	60.3	110.2	108.4	109.9	109.9	97.9
15 "	806	63.8	63.3	62.5	62.8	62.0	116.5	114.2	116.3	114.3	105.5
16 "	395	64.0	63.7	64.0	64.9	-	121.5	119.5	123.4	123.6	-
17 "	126	64.1	64.7	64.5	64.6	-	125.0	120.7	126.6	127.8	-

Table III

CONDITIONS NOTIFIED BY TEACHERS AND SCHOOL ENQUIRY OFFICERS AND CONFIRMED BY HEALTH VISITORS 1959

	School Population	Measles	German Measles	Whooping Cough	Chicken Pox	Mumps	Scabies	Impetigo	Body))) Ringworm) Scalp)	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Polio- myelitis	Jaundice	Conjunctivitis	Sore Throat	Other Diseases	Enteric Group	Erysipelas	Vermin	Meningococcal Infection	Totals
All Saints ...	221	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	6
Arch. Tenison ...	303	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashburton ...	1862	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Benson ...	581	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Beulah ...	780	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Castle Hill ...	957	7	-	3	31	-	-	2	-	24	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
Coloma ...	569	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Crossfield Nursery	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croydon High ...	888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Croydon Tech. ...	401	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cypress ...	409	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Davidson ...	601	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Duppas ...	365	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	12
Ecclesbourne ...	505	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Elmwood ...	864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Fairchildes ...	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	88	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	96
Gilbert Scott ...	725	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
Gonville ...	575	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Good Shepherd ...	303	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Heath Clark ...	654	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Howard ...	379	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Ingram ...	709	18	-	-	16	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	37
John Newnham ...	539	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Ruskin ...	591	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kensington Avenue	719	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Kingsley ...	816	14	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Lady Edridge ...	621	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

Lanfranc	1308	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Monks Orchard	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Norbury Manor	1449	16	-	1	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	35	
Occupation Centre ...	85	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Old Palace	457	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Our Lady's Convent ...	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oval	550	40	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	
Overbury	523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
Parish Church	347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Portland	534	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Purley Oaks	527	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
Regina Coeli	492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Rockmount	471	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Rowdown	950	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	
St. Andrew's	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
St. Christopher's	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
St. Giles'	198	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
St. Joseph's	518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
St. Luke's	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	
St. Mark's	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	
St. Mary's R.C.	788	15	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21	
St. Michael's	109	31	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	
St. Peter's	280	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	
Selhurst Grammar	1423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Shirley (St. John's) ...	698	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	
South Croydon	713	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
South Norwood	649	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	
Spring Park	377	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	
Stanley Tech.	311	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sydenham	492	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Tavistock	926	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	
Trinity	597	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Waddon	207	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	
West Thornton	334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Westwood	431	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Whitehorse Manor	1000	1	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	
Whitgift	843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Winterbourne	1113	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
Wolsey	790	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30	
Woodside	1004	36	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	
		307	2	13	94	14	1	8	-	-	-	214	370	-	-	-	6	-	-	14	5	1048

Table IV

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1959

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)	3	-	0.05	3	-	0.04
Skin Disease	24	9	0.49	17	26	0.62
Eye Disease -						
Defective Vision ...	273	124	5.88	311	138	6.50
Squint	15	7	0.33	21	16	0.54
External Eye Trouble ...	5	6	0.16	8	5	0.19
Ear Disease -						
Deafness	15	41	0.83	15	48	0.91
Otitis Media	5	15	0.30	4	10	0.20
Other Disease	5	2	0.10	4	5	0.13
Nose and Throat	49	172	3.27	60	167	3.29
Enlarged Cervical Glands (not T.B.)	-	28	0.41	1	18	0.25
Dental Defects	53	-	0.78	36	3	0.56
Speech Defects	31	44	1.11	15	27	0.61
Heart and Circulation ...	11	31	0.62	5	46	0.74
Lungs	7	55	0.92	17	53	1.01
Developmental -						
(a) Hernia	9	5	0.21	1	-	0.02
(b) Other	53	80	1.97	2	40	0.61
Deformities -						
Posture	36	22	0.86	83	40	1.78
Flat Feet	54	103	2.32	69	79	2.14
Others	51	62	1.67	55	67	1.78
Nervous System Disorders -						
Epilepsy	-	5	0.07	3	6	0.13
Other	3	7	0.15	5	17	0.32
Psychological -						
(a) Development ...	5	7	0.18	2	7	0.13
(b) Stability	21	13	0.50	7	14	0.30
Abdomen	2	5	0.10	1	10	0.16
Other Defects and Diseases	30	28	0.86	27	53	1.16
TOTALS	760	871		772	895	

Total Children Examined

6,754

6,909

Table VI

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS 1959
(Percentages of Children examined)

Defect or Disease	Entrants up to 6 years		Inter- mediates 11 and 12 years		Leavers 14 and Over		Other Ages		All Groups	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Teeth	1.2	1.2	3.7	1.7	2.5	1.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.6
Skin	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.2
Eyes -										
Vision	6.5	7.4	11.5	11.6	12.8	14.2	10.0	8.5	10.0	10.4
Squint	1.8	1.9	-	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.0
Other	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Ears -										
Hearing	1.9	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.1
Otitis Media ...	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Other	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nose and Throat	10.4	9.7	0.9	2.3	0.3	1.2	3.7	5.3	4.2	4.8
Speech	4.2	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.7
Cervical Glands	1.4	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.7
Heart and Circulation ...	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9
Lungs	2.2	2.2	0.4	1.4	1.2	0.6	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.3
Development -										
Hernia	0.5	-	0.3	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	-	0.3	-
Other	2.1	0.5	3.0	1.2	1.1	0.7	3.4	0.5	2.4	0.7
Orthopaedic -										
Posture	1.0	1.2	1.0	4.3	1.0	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.2	2.4
Flat Feet	4.4	1.9	4.5	4.8	2.4	1.8	2.6	3.7	3.4	3.0
Other	3.6	3.2	1.4	3.5	2.0	4.4	2.2	2.7	2.4	3.3
Nervous Diseases -										
Epilepsy	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4
Psychological -										
Development ...	0.5	0.5	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Stability	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.1	-	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.4
Dull and Backward	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.1	0.1
Other Defects ...	1.7	2.0	0.7	2.1	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.7

Table VII
**HANDICAPPED PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS
 APPROVED UNDER SECTION 9(5) OF THE EDUCATION ACT, 1944
 OR BOARDING IN BOARDING HOMES**

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1959 number of handicapped pupils -	(1) Blind		(3) Deaf		(5) Delicate		(7) Educa- tionally sub-normal		(9) Epi- leptic	TOTAL (1)-(9)
	(3) Par- tially sighted	(4) Par- tially deaf	(6) Physi- cally Handi- capped	(8) Mal- adjusted	(1)-(9)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
A. were newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes	-	2	-	1	24	26	33	7	1	94
B. were newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes.	-	-	-	1	29	25	43	8	-	106
On or about 22nd January, 1960 number of handicapped pupils from the Authority's area -										
C. (1) were on the registers of special schools as										
(a) day pupils	-	17	15	7	83	96	196	-	5	419
(b) boarding pupils	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	1	-	8
(2) Non-maintained special schools as										
(a) day pupils	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
(b) boarding pupils	2	-	1	7	6	5	5	5	1	32
(3) were on the registers of independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	7	-	13
(4) were boarded in homes and not already included under (1) or (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (C)	2	17	19	14	90	107	206	13	6	474

(continued on next page)

Table VIII
VISION TESTS
Summary of Findings

Extent of Defect	Entrants up to 6 years		Intermediates 11 and 12 years				Leavers 14 and over		Other Ages		TOTAL									
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls									
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Up to 6/24ths	106	6.0	123	7.0	109	9.0	124	9.0	140	9.0	197	11.2	171	8.0	151	10.9	526	7.9	595	8.6
Over 6/24ths	9	0.5	8	0.5	29	2.4	37	2.7	58	3.8	62	3.5	42	2.0	16	1.1	138	2.1	123	1.8

Table IX
DENTAL DEFECTS

(1) Inspected by Dental Officers:

		1959	1958
Aged 5 - 6	...	1,036	1,681
6 - 7	...	1,911	2,671
7 - 8	...	2,098	2,814
8 - 9	...	2,232	2,842
9 - 10	...	2,375	2,940
10 - 11	...	2,429	3,337
11 - 12	...	2,351	3,526
12 - 13	...	2,892	Total: 3,001
13 - 14	...	2,839	26,145 2,249
14 - 15	...	2,428	2,720
15 - 16	...	2,252	2,312
16 up	...	1,302	1,481
		Specials:	1,924 2,074
			<u>28,069</u> <u>33,648</u>
(2) Number found to require treatment		14,901	18,399
(3) Number referred for treatment		13,753	16,863
(4) Number actually treated	...	7,950	8,978
(5) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	23,083	24,030
(6) Half-days devoted to:			
Inspection	191		241
Treatment	<u>2,556</u>		<u>2,761</u>
		2,747	3,002
Number of Gas Sessions	...	304	318
Administrative Sessions	...	133	131
Orthodontic Sessions	...	411	446
(7) Fillings -			
Permanent Teeth	7,570		8,745
Temporary Teeth	<u>1,521</u>		<u>1,515</u>
		9,091	10,260
(8) Teeth Filled:			
Permanent Teeth	7,135		8,261
Temporary Teeth	<u>1,454</u>		<u>1,444</u>
		8,589	9,705

(9) Extractions -

Permanent Teeth	2,575	2,655	
Temporary Teeth	<u>5,468</u>	<u>6,450</u>	
	8,043		9,105

(10) Administrations of
general anaesthetics
for extractions

3,522	3,719
-------	-------

Administrations of
local anaesthetics for
extractions

683	577
-----	-----

(11) Other Operations -

Permanent Teeth	9,186	9,540
Temporary Teeth	<u>807</u>	<u>893</u>

9,993	10,433
-------	--------

Attendances per session

9.	8.7
----	-----

18,209	16,803	8,978	24,030
3,602	318	121	440
8,745	1,315	10,280	
8,381	1,444	8,702	

Table X

SPEECH DEFECTS CLINIC SUMMARY

Total number of cases treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312
Cases discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Cases still attending	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201
Cases referred for physical treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Cases referred for residential treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cases referred to Child Guidance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Stammerers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Cleft Palate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Hyper Microphonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Dyslalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Undeveloped Speech	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Dysarthria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Developmental Aphasia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Partially Deaf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Psychotic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

In addition 12 children were treated at St. Giles' School and 23 at St. Christopher's School.

APPENDIX C

NON-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS

Year ended 31st December, 1959

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

A. - Routine Medical Inspections

					Year 1959	Year 1958
Age 11 or under	...	...	...	...	33	58
12	...	...	...	...	81	36
13	...	...	...	...	47	14
14	...	...	...	...	11	24
15	...	...	...	...	60	24
16	...	...	...	...	77	22
17	...	...	...	...	33	15
18 or over	...	...	...	...	16	-
				<i>Total</i>	<u>358</u>	<u>193</u>

B. - Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	2	1
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	-	1
				<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
<i>Total</i>					
Visits to Non-maintained Schools	...	...	...	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>

The following defects were found by Medical Inspection:-

					Treat- ment	Observa- tion
Defective Vision	...	...	...	...	14	-
Other eye defects	...	...	...	...	1	-
Abdomen	...	...	...	...	1	-
Nose and Throat	...	...	...	...	-	1
Posture	...	...	...	...	3	-
Flat Foot	...	...	...	...	2	-
Other Orthopaedia	...	...	...	...	1	-
Other Defects and Diseases	...	...	...	...	3	1

APPENDIX D

PLANTAR WARTS

Description

Warts (verruca) occur on any part of the body. They are a reaction to infection with a microscopic virus which causes a small swelling in the superficial horny layer of the skin. On the sole of the foot where they are called plantar warts, the lump is pressed into the underlying tissue and is thus embedded and therefore painful. Recovery may be spontaneous but usually treatment is necessary to destroy the wart down to healthy skin by heat, cold, chemicals or excision. Slow removal with a chemical solvent is the simplest method, but takes 6 - 12 weeks.

Incidence

At various times, different Croydon schools have reported children suffering from plantar warts and enquiry has followed.

Typical examples are:-

In 1955, the school nurse examined all the children in *John Newnham School* (approximately 400 children) and found 24 children with plantar warts.

- Children attending swimming - 20; Taking showers at school - 22
- Children not attending swimming - 4; Not taking showers at school - 2
- All had their own towels; and none did barefoot P.T. or games.

At *Gilbert Scott Junior* (approximately 400 children);

7 had plantar warts.

All attended swimming and barefoot P.T. was performed.

At *Gilbert Scott Infants* (approximately 186 children);

No child was found with warts. Much barefoot P.T. was carried out.

A year later, the nurse reported no new cases for four months at these three schools and only two still receiving treatment. Clearance was ascribed to early detection through warning children; exclusion of sufferers from showers and swimming; and early treatment. Special measures described below had also been introduced in July 1956.

In 1956, reports of plantar warts were received from Ashburton Secondary Modern School, both girls and boys. Here (and at Gilbert Scott) sterilising the floors of the showers with hypochlorite solutions was introduced.

A year later the number of cases in the girls' school was 50% less, but there was no change in the boys' school.

In 1957, I wrote to all general practitioners asking them to exclude any patient with plantar warts from swimming and offering treatment through the school clinics. All Head Teachers were asked to exclude any child from showers, swimming or bare-foot P.T., who had a plantar wart.

A survey in November 1958 to ascertain the present position showed 12 schools where barefoot drill and games were being performed.

With the exception of two schools, the reported incidence of plantar warts was no higher in these than in schools where no barefoot P.T. was allowed.

Analysis of cases of warts from four schools especially affected over the years 1956 - 8 are given below:-

PLANTAR WARTS

School	Period of Observation	Total Cases	Attends swimming from school	Goes swimming from home	Takes showers at school	Does bare-foot P. T.	Has own towel at home	There are other cases at home
Ashburton Senior Girls (500 pupils)	Jan. 56 to Sept. 58	82	46	54	63	7	66	12
Ashburton Senior Boys (550 pupils)	Aug. 56 to March 58	27	15	18	27	1	27	5
Rockmount Junior Mixed (380 pupils)	May 56 to March 58	15	11	11	2	3	11	3
Fairchildes Senior Girls (360 pupils)	Jan. 56 to Sept. 58	23	3	4	21	2	9	1

This information has been obtained from questionnaires completed when children attended for treatment at school clinics. They were also asked how often they washed their feet at home. Over 70% of girls from one secondary modern school answered "daily", but 30% only from a secondary selective girls school where over 40% washed their feet three or fewer times a week. At a secondary selective boys' school, 30% of sufferers from plantar warts washed their feet everyday and 42% only three or fewer times per week.

Conclusion

This and other evidence is difficult to interpret. However, it is clear that plantar warts are found more frequently in older children and more in girls than boys.

Reasonable action includes:-

1. To restrict barefoot drill and games for older children.
2. To impose sterilising techniques for showers and swimming baths, but to realise that these are poor safeguards.
3. To inform children, parents and especially P.T. instructors about plantar warts, so that infectious children can be referred for early treatment (see also 5).
4. Such children must be excluded from barefoot drill and games, school showers and swimming.
5. Talks on foot care should be given to older pupils especially girls, emphasising the need for well fitting shoes and socks to protect the soles of the feet. Washing the feet every night at home, particularly after school showers and bathing may understandably appear unnecessary to children but is perhaps a useful safeguard.

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This information has been obtained from questionnaires completed when children attended for treatment at school clinics. They were also asked how often they washed their feet at home. Over 70% of girls from one secondary school answered 'daily' but 30% only from a secondary school. Girls from other schools washed their feet three or four times a week. At a secondary selective boys' school 30% of all boys washed their feet every day and 42% only three or four times a week.

Conclusion
 This and other evidence is sufficient to indicate that, however, it is clear that plain soap and water are frequently used by other children and more in girls than boys and that 30% of all secondary school girls wash their feet daily. It is clear that plain soap and water are frequently used by other children and more in girls than boys and that 30% of all secondary school girls wash their feet daily. It is clear that plain soap and water are frequently used by other children and more in girls than boys and that 30% of all secondary school girls wash their feet daily.

Such children must be provided with paracetamol tablets and given school showers and bathing. It is clear that plain soap and water are frequently used by other children and more in girls than boys and that 30% of all secondary school girls wash their feet daily. It is clear that plain soap and water are frequently used by other children and more in girls than boys and that 30% of all secondary school girls wash their feet daily.

Period of observation	Number of children	Number of children washed feet daily	Number of children washed feet 3-4 times a week	Number of children washed feet 1-2 times a week	Number of children who did not wash feet
Jan. 55 (100 girls)	100	70	20	5	5
Jan. 56 (100 girls)	100	75	15	5	5
Jan. 57 (100 girls)	100	70	20	5	5
Jan. 58 (100 girls)	100	75	15	5	5
Jan. 59 (100 girls)	100	70	20	5	5
Jan. 60 (100 girls)	100	75	15	5	5
Jan. 61 (100 girls)	100	70	20	5	5
Jan. 62 (100 girls)	100	75	15	5	5
Jan. 63 (100 girls)	100	70	20	5	5
Jan. 64 (100 girls)	100	75	15	5	5
Jan. 65 (100 girls)	100	70	20	5	5

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C O N T E N T S

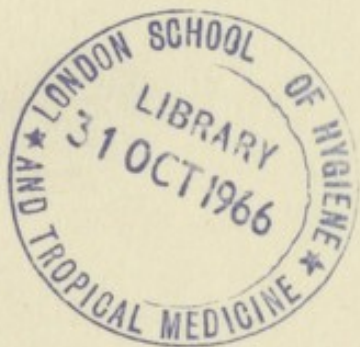
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