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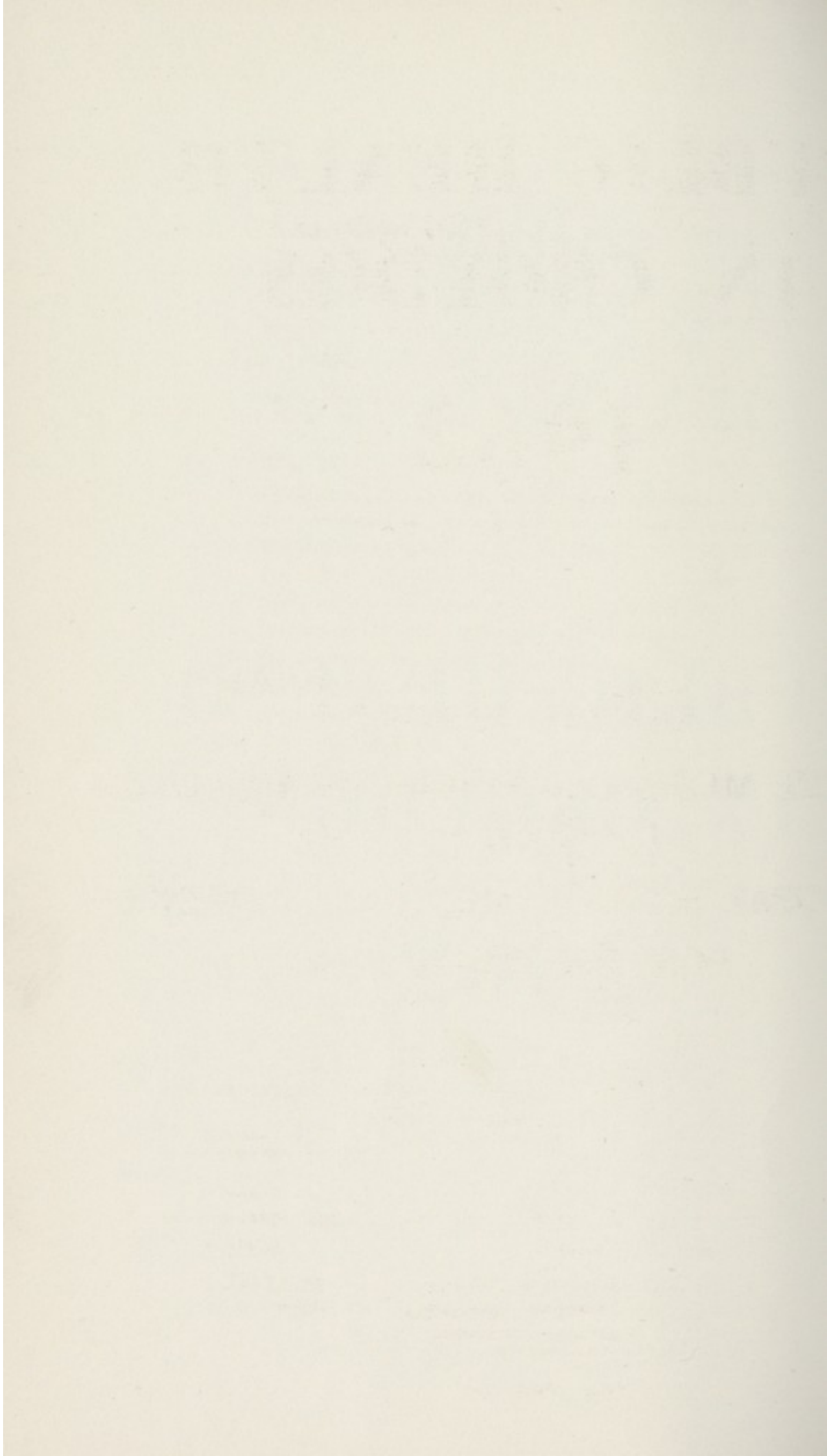
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**PUBLIC HEALTH  
IN CROYDON  
1962**



# PUBLIC HEALTH IN CROYDON

## 1962

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1962

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

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
45 WELLESLEY ROAD,  
CROYDON.

Telephone :- CROYDON 4433

PUBLIC HEALTH  
IN CROYDON  
1962

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND  
HOSPITAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER  
FOR THE YEAR 1962

11, WINDY HILL ROAD,  
CROYDON, SURREY.  
SURREY - CROYDON 443

## HEALTH COMMITTEE

1962

Councillor Keith Edwards (Chairman)	Councillor Mrs. M. C. V. Parfitt
Councillor Mrs. E. M. Maycock (Vice-Chairman)	Councillor B. H. Rawling
Alderman Mrs. V. L. Child	Councillor Mrs. B. Saunders
Alderman A. V. Dammarell	Councillor B. C. Sparrowe
Councillor P. Byrne	Councillor H. E. Styles
Councillor J. J. Cooper J. P.	Councillor R. E. Thorpe
Councillor E. J. Fowler	Councillor J. T. Twitchett
Councillor Mrs. D. L. George	J. S. Lane, Esq., B. A., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.
Councillor G. Levy	J. J. Linehan, Esq., M. D. D. P. H.
Councillor M. E. Mackenzie	Miss K. C. Vost, M. B., B. S., D. P. H.
Councillor Mrs. A. M. Massie	T. G. E. White, Esq., M. D. M. R. C. O. G.

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

G. Clementson Esq. M. B., B. S.	} Croydon Local Medical Committee
Edith F. Newling, B. A. (Hons), M. B., B. S., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.	
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. G. C. Browning - - - - -	Croydon Family Planning Association
Mrs. J. Toogood - - - - -	Croydon Federation of Townswomen's Guilds
E. B. Hamley, Esq. - - - - -	The St. John Ambulance Brigade (Southern Area)
H. G. Murphy, Esq. - - - - -	The Insurance Institute of Croydon
Councillor J. A. Keeling served as a Member of the Home Safety Sub-Committee	

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1965

Councillor Mrs. M.C.V. Parlett	Mrs. A.R. Hossie
Councillor E.H. Davling	(Chairman)
Councillor Mrs. E. Saunders	Mrs. E.M. Wysock
Councillor E.C. Sparrow	(Vice-Chairman)
Councillor E.H. Styles	Mrs. V.L. Child
Councillor E.H. Thorpe	Mrs. A.V. Damsell
Councillor J.T. Twitcheat	Mrs. P. Syme
J.B. Lane, Esq., B.A., M.R.C.S.	Mrs. J.L. Cooper, J.P.
L.R.C.P.	Mrs. E.L. Foster
J.J. Lishan, Esq., M.D., D.P.H.	Mrs. G.L. George
Miss K.C. Vost, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.	Mrs. E. Levy
T.E.E. White, Esq., M.D.	Mrs. E.E. Mackenzie
M.R.C.O.G.	Mrs. A.R. Hossie

Members appointed to Sub-Committee on nomination of Outside Bodies are shown:-

Croydon Local Medical Committee	{	Mrs. E.A. Hossie, M.B., B.S.
		M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Croydon Group Hospital Management Committee	{	Mrs. E.A. Hossie, M.R.C.O.G.
		Medical Officer
Royal College of Nursing	- - - - -	Mrs. E.A. Hossie
Royal College of Midwives	- - - - -	Mrs. E.A. Hossie
Croydon District Nursing Association	- - - - -	Mrs. E.A. Hossie
Croydon Family Planning Association	- - - - -	Mrs. E.A. Hossie
Croydon Federation of Women's Guilds	- - - - -	Mrs. E.A. Hossie
The St. John Ambulance Brigade (Southern Area)	- - - - -	Mrs. E.A. Hossie
The Insurance Institute of Croydon	- - - - -	Mrs. E.A. Hossie

Mrs. J.A. Keating served as a Member of the Home Safety Sub-Committee

# COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1962

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

The first circular issued by the Ministry of Health in 1963 to all local authorities begins:-

"I am directed by the Minister of Health to refer to Regulation 5(3) and Regulation 15(5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959, under which the Medical Officer of Health is required as soon as practicable after the 31st December in each year to make a report for that year to the Council, with copies to the Minister, dealing with the sanitary circumstances, sanitary administration and vital statistics of the area and any other matters upon which he may consider it desirable to report. I am to ask that the Council will give directions for the preparation as soon as possible of the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1962."

In short this is a statutory report which must be written. Fortunately for local authority members satiated by a surfeit of official documents, it is not compulsory reading.



Originally these reports were intended to ensure that backward Councils were not able to suppress proofs of their deficiencies. I think most Medical Officers of Health now find this annual exercise a painful reminder of fleeting time, too short for the completion of many projects which Members have authorised. By requiring surveys from the heads of various sections of the department, which are credited by name, the yearly stock-taking can be made to stimulate all staff. What was intended as a check on elected members, has become instead, an instrument to speed the administrative machine.

### Statistics

The Registrar General estimates an increase of 1,220 on the population shown by the census of 1961. The Birth rate continued to rise. One explanation of this trend was the tendency to marriage at earlier ages. The increase would thus be a passing phase. It is of interest that the Croydon Superintendent Registrar reports a slight fall in the percentage of those giving notice of intention to marry, who were under 21 years of age. The comment that the contemporary status symbol is not the second motor car but the larger family, may touch upon the truth. Unfortunately there is a disquieting aspect of the figures. The number of illegitimate births rose by nearly 20% in comparison with 1961, and made up 23% of the total increase in births for the year. The infant mortality rate, especially for these illegitimate babies, was higher, as was the general death rate, but there was not a single death of a woman in childbirth.

Lung cancer deaths were more numerous than in any previous year.

### Communicable Diseases

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis fell to a record low number of 12. When one reflects that this disease was "Captain of the Men of Death" for the age groups 15 to 45 years, it is a remarkable transformation. No case of Poliomyelitis was notified. Cases of syphilis in Croydon residents attending for treatment at special clinics rose slightly, but numbers for other venereal diseases were smaller. Rubella (German Measles) was unusually prevalent, and caused concern when expectant mothers were involved. The surveillance of contacts of Smallpox made demands upon the staff during the early months of the year.

**Personal Health Services**

The chief feature of the year was the submission of schemes to the Ministry of Health, covering the next 10 years in the development of community care.

The increase in births put heavy strains on the maternity services, especially the hospitals. As in previous years the situation was contained by co-operation between hospitals and the local authority which ensured definite arrangements for every mother. Early discharge from hospitals for home care by specially appointed domiciliary midwives is not a good system, but gave essential relief for overbooked local maternity units.

Infant Welfare Centre figures show a rise in the numbers first attending, but a fall in total attendances. Some of the rented halls used for this purpose unquestionably deter mothers. Building programmes are unfortunately subject to delays for a variety of reasons, so that even Clinic buildings approved or being constructed are disappointingly slow in becoming available.

In 1954 a booklet explaining the functions of Health Visitors was sent to all family doctors, with an invitation to contact the department whenever such services might be helpful. Health Visitors are urged to approach the family doctor of a family they are visiting whenever this seems appropriate. Alternatively a note is sent to the family doctor on a printed form explaining why the Health Visitor has called and what she has found. It has not been possible to allocate Health Visitors to particular medical practitioners.

Mental Health Services are developing as planned, and there was considerable success in recruitment of essential staff.

Vaccination and Immunisation programmes were disrupted because cases of smallpox in this country caused heavy demands at the beginning of the year. Changing advice about timing of procedures, and doubts about the safety of oral vaccine, were added troubles. Protection rates for the two important diseases of childhood, diphtheria and poliomyelitis, suffered setbacks.

**Clean Air**

Steady progress continued in this vital programme to make all Croydon a Smoke control area.

**Housing**

There were more applications for rehousing on medical grounds, reflecting continued suspension of the ordinary "points" list.

### Co-ordination

Co-operation with other branches of the health service was close and cordial; a situation essential if efficient and economical facilities are to be provided for the area for which we have a common duty. It is not achieved without effort and might not be possible without the unifying force of all three sections giving service to roughly identical populations. It is not the tripartite separation of the health service which is insurmountable, but disparate areas. When at least Hospital Management Committee, Executive Council, and local health authority boundaries more or less co-incide, feasible working arrangements can be fashioned.

My thanks are due to the staff of my department, and to other Chief Officers and their staffs, for much help during a busy year.

The local press gave great assistance on several occasions, by publishing factual information on behalf of the department, which could not otherwise be brought readily to public notice.

Finally as always, enthusiasm and support have been the constant attitudes of the Committee, and of the Council, for which I am most grateful.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

S.L. WRIGHT,

*Medical Officer of Health  
and Principal School Medical Officer.*

## STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT

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

General Administration	Chief Clerk, Deputy, 17 Clerks (including 1 part time), 4 Typists, 1 Messenger.
Public Health and Food	Chief Public Health Inspector, Deputy, 20 Inspectors, 1 Superintendent Abattoir 3 Clean Air Act Assistants, 1 Foreman and 5 Assistants, Chief Disinfecter, 1 Superintendent and 4 Porters (Men's Hostel), 2 Rodent Operatives, 10 Clerks, 2 Typists, 4 Trainees.
Maternity and Child Welfare	6 Clinic Medical Officers whole time (also school duties), 5 part time, Superintendent Health Visitor, Deputy, 29 health Visitors and 2 Specialist Health Visitors (also School Nurses), 4 Nurse Assistants, 1 part time Almoner and 1 part time Almoner's Clerk, Superintendent Midwife, Deputy and 20 Midwives, 3 Maternity Nurses (part time), 1 Physiotherapist (also school duties), 5 Ante-Natal Clinic Nurses (part time), 8 Clerks, (Dental Service as for School Health), 8 Clinic Cleaners and 2 Handy-men (all part time).
District Nursing (agency arrangements)	Superintendent, 3 Assistants, 45 Nurses, (1 part time), 6 Students, 2 Clerks (1 part time).
Domestic Help	Supervisor, 4 Assistants, 2 Clerks, 15 full time and 184 part time Home Helps.
Day Nurseries	1 Nursery with Matron, Deputy, Warden, 4 Nurses, 4 Students, Handyman and 4 Domestic Staff (part time).
Vaccination and Immunisation	3 Clerical Officers including 1 part time.
Ambulance Service	Ambulance Officer, Deputy, Second Officer, Third Officer, Maintenance Officer, 4 Leading Drivers, 72 Drivers, 2 Mechanics, 4 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), 4 T.B. Visitors, 1 part time Almoner, 2 Clerks 1 Occupational Therapist (part time).
Mental Health	1 Senior Mental Welfare Officer, 2 Psychiatric Social Workers, 4 Mental Welfare Officers, 1 Planning and Senior Clerical Officer, 1 Social Welfare officer, 2 Welfare Assistants, 3 Clerks 1 Junior Training Centre Supervisor, 6 Assistants, 1 Handyman, 3 Guides and 6 Domestic (part time). 1 Senior Instructor Adult Training Centre, 3 Instructors, 2 Domestic (1 part time), 2 Day Centre Domestic (1 part time).
Health Education	1 Qualified Health Education Officer, 1 Qualified Assistant Health Education Officer, 1 Clerk.
Welfare Foods	2 Clerks (1 part time) and 1 Storekeeper.
Mortuary	Superintendent, Attendant and 1 part time cleaner.

STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT

1967-68

Director	1
Deputy Director	1
Assistant Director	1
Chief Executive Officer	1
Chief Financial Officer	1
Chief Medical Officer	1
Chief Administrative Officer	1
Chief Technical Officer	1
Chief Information Officer	1
Chief Legal Officer	1
Chief Security Officer	1
Chief Environmental Officer	1
Chief Quality Officer	1
Chief Compliance Officer	1
Chief Risk Officer	1
Chief Human Resources Officer	1
Chief Procurement Officer	1
Chief Communications Officer	1
Chief Public Affairs Officer	1
Chief External Relations Officer	1
Chief Government Relations Officer	1
Chief Policy Officer	1
Chief Strategy Officer	1
Chief Innovation Officer	1
Chief Sustainability Officer	1
Chief Diversity Officer	1
Chief Ethics Officer	1
Chief Privacy Officer	1
Chief Data Officer	1
Chief Information Security Officer	1
Chief Information Management Officer	1
Chief Information Systems Officer	1
Chief Information Technology Officer	1
Chief Information Services Officer	1
Chief Information Operations Officer	1
Chief Information Infrastructure Officer	1
Chief Information Governance Officer	1
Chief Information Risk Officer	1
Chief Information Security Officer	1
Chief Information Privacy Officer	1
Chief Information Access Officer	1
Chief Information Preservation Officer	1
Chief Information Archiving Officer	1
Chief Information Retention Officer	1
Chief Information Disposal Officer	1
Chief Information Security Officer	1
Chief Information Privacy Officer	1
Chief Information Access Officer	1
Chief Information Preservation Officer	1
Chief Information Archiving Officer	1
Chief Information Retention Officer	1
Chief Information Disposal Officer	1
Chief Information Security Officer	1
Chief Information Privacy Officer	1
Chief Information Access Officer	1
Chief Information Preservation Officer	1
Chief Information Archiving Officer	1
Chief Information Retention Officer	1
Chief Information Disposal Officer	1

MEMORANDUM OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1962

Area 15,533 acres.

Population (Census 1951), 252,501 Total population (estimate of Registrar-General), 263,600 (Midsummer, 1962)

Number of inhabited houses: 78,434

Mid-year value of Borough (1st April, 1962), 25,124,043

Product of a Family Rate (1961-1962): 221,038 Gs. fd.

Rate in the U.K. 19a.9d. (for the year ending 31.3.62)

Live Births:

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2,125	1,886	4,011
Illegitimate	173	183	356
			4,367
Illegitimate live births per cent of total births			8.0
Live Birth Rate (as adjusted by comparability factor 0.99)			17.3
			(England and Wales) 18.0

Stillbirths			65
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			14.4
			(England and Wales) 15.1

STATISTICS

Total Births			4,505
Total Deaths			73
Total Mortality rate per 1,000 live births			16.2
			(England and Wales) 21.9

Total Mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate births			17
Total Mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate births			20
Neonatal Mortality rate (first four weeks)			
per 1,000 total live births			14.2
			(England and Wales) 15.1

Early Neonatal Mortality rate (first week)			
per 1,000 total live births			12.7

Infant Mortality rate (stillbirths + deaths during the first year) per 1,000 total live and still births			24.9
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Infant Deaths (excluding abortions)			111
Infant Mortality rate (including abortions)			
per 1,000 total live and still births			111
			(England and Wales) 11.9

Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population			12.5
			(England and Wales) 11.9
Death rate (as adjusted by comparability factor 0.99)			11.4

STATISTICS

## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1962

Area, 12,672 acres.

Population (Census 1961), 252,501      Total population (estimate  
of Registrar-General), 253,690      (Midsummer, 1962)

Number of Inhabited Houses: 76,424

Rateable Value of Borough (1st April,) 1962. £5,184,042

Product of a Penny Rate (1961-1962): £21,039.0s. 1d.

Rate in the £. 19s.0d. (for the year ending 31.3.62.)

Live Births:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate      ...      ...	2,135	1,950	4,085
Illegitimate    ...      ...	172	183	355
			4,440
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total births			8.0
Live Birth Rate (as adjusted by comparability factor 0.99)			17.3
(England and Wales)			18.0
Stillbirths      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...			65
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			14.4
(England and Wales)			18.1
Total Births      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...			4,505
Infant Deaths      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...			75
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births			16.9
(England and Wales)			21.4
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate births			17
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate births			20
Neo-natal Mortality rate (First four weeks)			
per 1,000 total live births			14.2
(England and Wales)			15.1
Early Neo-natal Mortality rate (First week)			
per 1,000 total live births			12.8
Perinatal Mortality rate (stillbirths + deaths during the first week) per 1,000 total live and still births			24.9
Maternal Deaths (excluding abortion)			Nil
Maternal Mortality rate (including abortion)			
per 1,000 total live and still births			Nil
(England and Wales)			0.35
Deaths, 3,179. Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population			12.5
(England and Wales)			11.9
Death rate (as adjusted by comparability factor 0.94)			11.8



## 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 1961 to 20.80%, and falling slightly to 20.28% in 1962".

The number of marriages solemnised was 1,987, compared with 2,041 in 1961, 1,890 in 1960, 1,888 in 1959, 1,827 in 1958, 1,962 in 1957, 1,947 in 1956, 2,076 in 1955, 1,882 in 1954, 1,987 in 1953 and 1,993 in 1952. 837 were solemnised in Established Churches, 475 in other places of worship, none by Jewish Ritual and 675 in the Register Office.

## Births

The live births registered were 4,085 legitimate and 355 illegitimate. The birth-rate consequently was 17.3 per 1,000 population. For England and Wales the rate was 18.0

The illegitimate births in Croydon were 8.0 per cent. of the total as compared with 7.1 per cent. in 1961, 7.2 in 1960, 7.3 in 1959, 5 per cent. in 1958, 5.5 in 1957 and 4.3 in 1956.

The live male births numbered 2,307, the female 2,133, being a proportion of 1,081 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 ... ..		3,244	32	3,276
Doctors ... ..		1,372	31	1,403
		<u>4,616</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>4,679</u>

## Accommodation for Confinements

The following table shows where babies were born in Croydon during 1962. The same number of babies was born at home and 79 more were born in hospital than in 1961. Just one less in the number of residents had babies outside Croydon and 77 fewer non-residents were confined in Croydon than in 1961.

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
In Private Houses ... ..	1,438	30.73
In Public Institutions ... ..	3,045	65.08
In Registered Maternity Homes	<u>196</u>	4.19
<i>Total</i>	<u>4,679</u>	

### Still Births

During 1962, 65 still births were registered in respect of Croydon. Of these, 31 were male babies and 34 females; 7 females and 4 males were illegitimate. The proportion of still births to living children was 1 in 68. The still birth rate was 1.3 per cent. of the total births. The still birth rate, on the same basis as for infant Mortality, was 14.6 per 1,000 births.

### Deaths

The deaths numbered 3,179, compared with 3,089 in 1961. For 1962 the crude death-rate was 12.5 compared with 12.2 in 1961. The death-rate for England and Wales was 11.9

There were 95 inquests held by Coroners in respect of Croydon residents during 1962 and 442 findings by Coroners after post-mortem without inquest.

Wards with the highest death-rate were South (18.7), Central (15.9), Addiscombe (14.4) and Whitehorse Manor (14.4). Lowest: Addington (3.7) Shirley (8.4) and East (10.8).

The Register General's Table is given in the Appendix, page 94. Comparisons with 1961 show there were again no deaths from Whooping Cough and none from Measles. There were again no deaths in the Typhoid group and none from Diphtheria.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 12 (21 in 1961); those from Cancer increased by 14, those from Pneumonia increased by 19 and an increase of 55 was recorded in those caused by Bronchitis. There were 13 deaths from Influenza (17 in 1961).

32 deaths from suicide showing an increase of 3 and motor vehicle accidents totalled 34 (27 in 1961).

The percentage of deaths under 1 year of age to the total deaths was 2.4 per cent.; deaths under 1 - 14 years, 0.4 per cent.; deaths under 15 - 64 years, 23.1 per cent.; and deaths over 65 years, 74.1 per cent. The corresponding figures for 1961 were 2.0 per cent., 0.8 per cent.; 24.2 per cent., and 73.0 per cent. respectively.

The Registrar-General has continued to supply a comparability factor - 0.94 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)**

	Rate per 1,000 Population
<i>All Ages</i>	
Deaths from diseases of Cardiac and Circulatory System . . . . .	6.44
Deaths from Cancer (all forms) . . . . .	2.48
Deaths from Vascular lesions of the Nervous System . . . . .	2.04
Deaths from diseases of the Respiratory System (excluding Tuberculosis) . . . . .	1.76
Deaths from Cancer of Lung . . . . .	0.69
Deaths from Suicide and Violent Causes . . . . .	0.39
Deaths from diseases of Digestive System . . . . .	*0.17
Deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms) . . . . .	0.06

*\*ulcers of stomach, duodenum; gastritis and enteritis.*

**Maternal Mortality**

There were no deaths, compared with 1 in 1961. The maternal mortality rate calculated per 1,000 total births was nil. The rate for England and Wales was 0.35 in 1962.

For figures for the years 1952 - 1962 see the Appendix, page 98.

**Infant Mortality**

The 1962 figure was 16.9. Set out in the Appendix, page 100 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 75 deaths, 47 occurred in boy babies and 28 in girls. Of the births, 2,307 were males and 2,133 females. The infantile mortality rate for the two sexes was, therefore, Boys - 20. Girls 13.

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

For details of infant deaths see Appendix, page 99.

### CANCER

For detailed tables see the Appendix, page 96.

Deaths tabulated in the Department number 628 as compared with 614 in 1961; 585 in 1960; 623 in 1959; 562 in 1958; 591 in 1957; 592 in 1956; 549 in 1955; 486 in 1954; 540 in 1953 and 567 in 1952.

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

1953 - 2.16 (540)	1958 - 2.25 (562)
1954 - 1.95 (486)	1959 - 2.50 (623)
1955 - 2.20 (549)	1960 - 2.34 (585)
1956 - 2.37 (592)	1961 - 2.43 (614)
1957 - 2.37 (591)	1962 - 2.48 (628)

The organs most often attacked in descending order of incidence are:- In the males - the Lungs (43.9 per cent.), the Stomach (13.3 per cent.) and the Bowels and Rectum (8.0 per cent.); In females - the Breast (23.2 per cent.); Bowels and Rectum (14.9 per cent.); and the Lungs (10.4 per cent.).

#### Ward Statistics

These are tabulated in the usual form in the Appendix, page 97.

\*\*\*\*\*

CANCER

For detailed tables see the Appendix, page 25.  
 Figures tabulated in the Department number 828 as compared  
 are in 1951; 555 in 1950; 523 in 1949; 503 in 1948;  
 481 in 1947; 466 in 1946; 440 in 1945 and 427  
 in 1944.

Deaths from cancer - total

Year	Male	Female
1951	1,025	1,135
1950	965	1,075
1949	915	1,015
1948	875	965
1947	835	915
1946	795	865
1945	755	815
1944	715	765

The most common types of cancer among males are: the lung (43.9 per cent), the stomach (13.3 per cent), and the bowels and bladder (8.4 per cent); in females - the breast (32.3 per cent); bowels and stomach (11.7 per cent); and the lungs (10.7 per cent).  
 The rate of cancer mortality per 100,000 live births was 1.3 in 1951 and 1.2 in 1944.

For details see Appendix, page 25.

**Infant Mortality** and Statistics

The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under the age of one year for every 1,000 live births. It is the most sensitive index of the health of a community.

Among the 75 deaths of infants under the age of one year in 1951, 33 were girls. The rate for boys was 2.5 and for girls 1.8.

The infant mortality rate in 1951 was 27.4 and in 1944 was 27.4.

For details see Appendix, page 25.

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Rubella (German Measles) was remarkably prevalent. It is not possible to give records of absences from schools due to this illness as the outbreak ran from March to July with a peak in June. Dr. Lindsay comments on some complications which required treatment in hospital. Because rubella is an expectant mother during the first 3 months of pregnancy may have the unborn child, spread of rubella to the adult population occasioned because of the immunity can be given by an injection of blood extract, and family doctors made heavy demands on stocks of this extract. Some mothers who sustained a penicillin attack during the first trimester had the pregnancy terminated. Health visitors were asked to pay particular attention to babies born during late 1962 and early 1963 to ensure the early detection of congenital defects.

Diphtheria - Dr. Lindsay comments on a case of possible diphtheria. The child had some faucial exudate and a preliminary test result was doubtfully positive. Subsequent examinations of the throat and skin swabs were negative and the case was considered as a case of streptococcal pharyngitis. The diagnosis of diphtheria was finally rejected.

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Food Poisoning - There were fewer notifications than in 1961. Of a party of 45 people from Croydon who attended a wedding reception in London, 2 were subsequently found to be infected with a food poisoning germ (E. coli). The source was traced to the Public Health Laboratory Service in London used to prepare one of the foods served at the reception.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES





**FOOD POISONING**

The food poisoning notifications, as corrected, for 1962 were:-

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
12	6	5	15	38

Outbreaks due to identified agents:-

Total Outbreaks	Total Cases
2	9

Outbreaks due to:-

(a) Chemical Poisons ...	Nil	(d) botulinum ...	Nil
(b) Salmonella Organisms	1	(e) welchii ...	Nil
(c) Staphylococci (including toxin) ...	1	(f) Other Bacteria	Nil

Outbreaks of undiscovered cause:-

Total Outbreaks	Total Cases
Nil	Nil

Single Cases:-

Agent identified	Unknown Cause	Total
21	17	38

Cases due to:-

<i>Salm. enteritides</i>	<i>Salm. typhi-murium</i>	<i>Salm. stanley</i>
1	7	1
<i>Salm. oranienburg</i>	<i>Salm. give</i>	<i>Salm. bredeney</i>
1	1	7

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## REPORT ON CASES ADMITTED TO WADDON HOSPITAL IN 1962

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

## Admissions to the Infectious Diseases' Wards:-

A total of 483 patients were admitted to the infectious diseases' wards, giving an average bed occupancy of 26.83 and an average stay in hospital of 20.06 days.

The following are the final diagnoses of the patients admitted, together with brief details regarding the common infectious diseases treated. Where patients were admitted from outside the Borough of Croydon, the Croydon cases are shown separately in brackets.

Gastro-enteritis ... ..	107	(68)	Thrush ... ..	1
Eubella ... ..	50	(47)	Otitis Media ... ..	4 (3)
Dysentery ... ..	45	(29)	Tracheitis ... ..	1 (0)
Pneumonia ... ..	38	(31)	Gastritis ... ..	1
Chicken-Pox ... ..	32	(21)	Appendicitis ... ..	2
Scarlet Fever ... ..	27	(24)	Ulcerative Colitis ... ..	3 (2)
Measles ... ..	13	(7)	Ulcerative Ileitis ... ..	1
Infective Hepatitis ... ..	12	(7)	Osteomyelitis ... ..	1
Salmonella Infections ... ..	7	(6)	Cervical Lymphadenitis ... ..	5 (3)
Influenza ... ..	10	(9)	Gas Gangrene ... ..	1
Glandular Fever ... ..	8	(5)	Cellulitis ... ..	1
Meningitis ... ..	6	(5)	Vulvitis ... ..	1
Mumps ... ..	4	(3)	Puerperal Infection ... ..	1 (0)
Whooping Cough ... ..	3	(0)	Pyelitis ... ..	1
Diphtheria ... ..	1		Impetigo ... ..	7
Herpes Zoster ... ..	2		Scabies ... ..	6
Vaccinia ... ..	2		Eczema ... ..	2 (1)
Roseola Infantum ... ..	1	(0)	Stephen Johnson Syndrome	2
Streptococcal Sore Throat	1	(0)	Exfoliative Dermatitis	1
Erythema Infectiosum ... ..	1		Erythema Multiforme ... ..	1
Typhoid Fever ... ..	1		Acne ... ..	1
Paratyphoid B ... ..	1		Papular Urticaria ... ..	1
Typhoid Contacts ... ..	5		Epilepsy ... ..	1
Eubella Contacts ... ..	2	(1)	Infective Polyneuritis ... ..	2 (1)
Small-pox Contact ... ..	1		Psychosis ... ..	1 (0)
Chicken-pox Contact ... ..	1		Subarachnoid Haemorrhage	1
Dysentery Contact ... ..	1		Cerebral Thrombosis ... ..	1
Staphylococcal Infection	5		Brain Tumour ... ..	1
Bronchitis ... ..	11	(9)	Carcinoma of the Larynx	1 (0)
Pharyngitis ... ..	10	(8)	Myocardiac Degeneration	1
Tonsillitis ... ..	7	(5)	Heart Block ... ..	1
Quinsy ... ..	2	(1)	Diabetes ... ..	1
Laryngitis Stridulosa ... ..	3		Anaemia ... ..	1
Stomatitis ... ..	3		Non-patient Baby ... ..	1 (0)
			Nil abnormal Detected	1

**Gastro-enteritis:** - 107 cases were admitted in the following age groups: - Under one year - 52; 1 - 3 years - 26; 4 - 15 years - 18; Adults - 15. 13 were gravely ill, 62 moderately severe and 32 mild. Recognised pathogens were isolated as follows: - E. Coli 0.111 - 12 cases; E. Coli 0.128 - 7 cases; E. Coli 0.55 - 3 cases; E. Coli 0.26 - 1 case; Staph. Aureus - 1 case. Associated illnesses were present as follows: - Rhinitis - 9 cases; Bronchitis - 8 cases; Anaemia - 5 cases; Tonsillitis - 3 cases; and one case each of Pneumonia, otitis media, stomatitis, conjunctivitis, dermatitis, eczema, coeliac disease and congestive heart failure. No fatalities occurred.

**Rubella:** - Rubella was the only infectious disease which showed an unusually high incidence of complications and admissions. The period of high prevalence was from April to July inclusive during which 44 of the total of 50 admissions occurred. The following complications were encountered: - Encephalitis - 3 cases; Gastro-enteritis - 2 cases; Thrombocytopenic Meningitis - 1 case; Tonsillitis - 4 cases; Purpura - 1 case; Neuritis - 1 case; Pneumonia - 1 case; Convulsions - 1 case; Lobar Collapse - 1 case; Admissions for residential reasons were made in respect of 12 nurses, 3 patients from Children's Homes, 3 from hostels and 2 from remand homes. Rubella patients in hospital because of other illnesses were as follows: - tonsillectomy - 2, fractures - 2 and one case each hernia, hydrocele, eczema, diabetes, carcinoma and head injury.

**Dysentery:** - 42 cases were of the Sonne type, 2 of the flexner and one shiga. Only 7 patients were admitted free from their own homes, the remainder coming from hospitals, hostels, hotels, nurseries and residential schools. 15 patients were admitted in November due to an outbreak at a local nursery but otherwise there was no particular seasonal incidence. 28 patients were in the 0 - 5 year age group, 9 were 5 - 15 years and 8 adults. Co-existing illnesses were :- upper respiratory infections 13, measles and rubella 3 each, 2 cases of tonsillitis and one case of diabetes, myocardiac degeneration, appendicitis, impetigo and dental abscess. The one patient suffering from shiga dysentery was severely ill. He was a B.O.A.C. employee and would have appeared to have contracted the infection in Karachi. Only one patient left hospital while still infectious (one month after admission) Drug resistant strains were encountered as follows: - Sulphonamide resistant - 10; Chloramphenicol resistant - 2; Tetracycline resistant - 10, Neomycin resistant - 1; Streptomycin resistant - 10.

**Pneumonia:** - 31 of the 38 patients were admitted in the months of January, February, March and December. 23 of the patients were over 60 years, 8 patients between 15 and 60, 2 between 5 and 15 and 5 under 5 years. The great majority had some underlying or co-existing illness. They occurred as follows:- Chronic Bronchitis and emphysema - 11, myocardiac degeneration - 7, cardiac failure - 4, valvular heart disease - 2, Hypertension - 2 and one case each of lobar collapse, mitral stenosis, pulmonary oedema, asthma, arterio-sclerosis, mental confusion, glaucoma, prostatic obstruction, gastro-enteritis and arthritis.

**Chicken-Pox:** - A high proportion of chicken.pox admissions were due to complicating or co-existing illnesses, the majority being transferred from other hospitals. These illnesses were as follows:- Measles - 2, convulsions - 2 and one case each of pneumonia, tonsillitis, bronchitis, otitis media, skin sepsis, tonsillectomy, epistaxis, diabetes, urticaria, appendicectomy, osteomyelitis, encephalopathy, fracture and Perthes disease.

**Scarlet Fever:** - All patients were children, 18 being of school age and 9 under school age. Of the total of 27 cases, 14 occurred in January and March. Complications were present as follows:- 2 cases each of otitis media and secondary sore throat, and one case each of tonsillitis, rhinitis, bronchitis, paronychia, and herpes simplex.

**Measles:** - The disease was not epidemic and most of the few cases admitted were in the last quarter. The only complications were pneumonia - 2 cases and one case each of epistaxis and laryngitis.

**Glandular Fever:** - This illness was confined to patients between the ages of 10 and 25 years. One glandular fever patient developed abacterial Meningo-encephalitis due presumably to the glandular fever virus.

**Infective Hepatitis:** - The 12 cases admitted were aged from 12 to 40 years. Complications were relapse in the severity of jaundice - 2; epistaxis - 1 and petechiae - 1. The two severest cases were given a course of prednisolene which appeared to help. Two patients were in hospital for more than two months.

**Salmonella Infections:** - Admissions were confined to five children and two adults. There were two cases each of *S. typhi-murium* and *S. infantis* and one each of *S. Bredeney*, *S. give*, and *S. stanley*. All infections appeared to occur independently. Drug resistances shown were streptomycin - 5 cases, tetracycline - 4 cases and one case each in respect of sulphonamide, colamycin and chloramphenicol. Two cases were still carriers on discharge from hospital.

**Meningo-encephalitis:** - Some cases have already been described in connection with the foregoing infections. The full list is as follows:- Rubella Meningo-encephalitis - 2; Chicken-pox Meningo-encephalitis - 1; Glandular Fever Meningo-encephalitis - 1; Mumps Meningo-encephalitis - 1; E.C.H.O. Virus type 6 - 1. In addition, there were three cases of benign lymphocytic Meningitis and one of pyogenic meningitis in which the nature of the infecting organism could not be ascertained.

**Other Infections:** - The Typhoid patient, 61 years, suffered from chronic ill-health arising from myocardiac degeneration, ulcerated legs and cerebral thrombosis. These conditions obscured any symptoms that might be due to the typhoid infection. No recent possible source of infection was known and the patient may have been only a carrier. The Diphtheria patient, a boy 6 years, after a throat swab was reported positive for K.L.B. was admitted with the appearance of mild faucial diphtheria. He later showed tenderness of the heels presumably due to neuritis. There were no associated cases.

for detailed figures see appendices, pages 120, 121.

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Only one Sulphonamide resistant - 10; Chloramphenicol resistant - 2; Tetracycline resistant - 10, Neomycin resistant - 2; Streptomycin resistant - 13.

**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 1962 may be regarded as satisfactory.

The number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis during 1962 was 14 which shows a decrease of 7 when compared with 1961.

The number of new cases of tuberculosis diagnosed during the year shows a decrease compared with 1961. Whilst this may be considered to be satisfactory it would be quite wrong to acquire a complacent attitude. It is only by persistent and well organized case finding methods that this disease can be eradicated. At the present time good progress is being made, and this progress should encourage us to redouble our efforts in dealing with this eminently treatable disease.

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	...	...	...	4,553
Number of patients recalled for examination and large film	...	...	...	687
Number of active cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis				31
Number of cases of lung cancer found	...	...		34

It will be seen that the number of patients found suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis represents a rate of 7.0 per 1,000 which compares favourably with the figure of 1.1 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.

Year	LOW-RESOLUTION			HIGH-RESOLUTION		
	Total	Recalled	Diagnosed	Total	Recalled	Diagnosed
1961	1,000	700	50	1,000	700	50
1962	1,000	700	50	1,000	700	50

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.

### Incidence

105 cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis and 11 cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified on Form A during 1962 (Table I - Formal Notifications). Of these 77 males and 28 females were Respiratory cases and 5 males and 6 females were Non-Respiratory. In addition 80 Respiratory cases and 4 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 1962 by notification or otherwise was 200 as compared with 286 in 1961, 218 in 1960, 264 in 1959 and 280 in 1958.

185 of these were cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis; 117 in males and 68 in females. There were 35 fewer males and 48 fewer females than 1961.

There were no cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis among children under 15 years as compared with one in 1961. The number of cases in adults was 15 compared with 16 in 1961.

Of the cases notified in 1962, one male and no females died from the Respiratory form of the disease during the year, equal to .95 per cent. of those notified.

The incidence rate of Tuberculosis of all forms was 0.79 per 1,000 of the population; for Respiratory Tuberculosis 0.73 and for Non-Respiratory 0.06 per 1,000 population. The notification rate was 0.46 per 1,000. In 1961 the corresponding figures were 1.13, 1.06, 0.07 and 0.75 per 1,000

### Notification Register

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Notification Register on 31st December, 1962: -

RESPIRATORY			NON-RESPIRATORY			Total Cases
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1,049	765	1,814	57	79	136	1,950

## CLASSIFICATION OF NEW PATIENTS

### Respiratory Tuberculosis

During 1962, 100 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)	63	or	63.0
B, or T.B. plus, 1 (early cases, sputum positive)	6	or	6.0
B, or T.B. plus, 2 (intermediate cases, sputum positive)	29	or	29.0
B, or T.B. plus, 3 (advanced cases, sputum positive)	2	or	2.0
	100		100.0%

### Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

There were 9 cases examined at the Clinic and found to have Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis in the following forms:-

Bones and Joints	3
Abdominal	1
Other Organs	2
Peripheral Glands	3
	9

### Ages at Death from Respiratory Tuberculosis

Year	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	over 65	TOTAL
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
1960	-	-	-	3	6	9	18
1961	-	-	-	2	5	14	21
1962	-	-	1	1	6	4	12



All but 3 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 1962 the death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.06 per 1,000 population.

The rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis was 0.05 and the rate for Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis 0.01. Similar figures for 1961 were 0.08 and 0.00.

In 1962 the total number of deaths showed a decrease of seven when compared with 1961. 80% of the deaths occurred in the age groups 45 years and over. There were no deaths in children of school age.

#### Deaths from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

During 1962 two deaths were certified to be due to Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis, compared with nil in 1961, 2 in 1960, 1 in 1959 and 1 in 1958.

#### Co-ordination with the Health Department

During the year 11 children were referred by the School Medical Service, and 2 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 28 selected cases for varying periods during the year and 23 cases were in receipt of extra nourishment at the end of the year.

#### Residential Treatment

271 men, 214 women and 10 children were admitted to Residential Institutions in Croydon during 1962.

Year	Male	Female	Children	Total
1962	271	214	10	495
1961	271	214	10	495
1960	271	214	10	495
1959	271	214	10	495
1958	271	214	10	495

### The Chest Clinic and Home Visiting

1,930 new cases were examined during the year. 109 were found to be definitely tuberculous.

The total number of attendances for examination at the Chest Clinic was 17,637.

The Clinic doctors paid 135 home visits and the Tuberculosis Visitors 3,228 visits for Clinic purposes. In addition the Tuberculosis Visitors made 267 primary visits for the purposes of the Notification Register. There were also 1,490 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 1962, 717 persons were examined for the first time as contacts of notified cases of Tuberculosis, giving a contact-case ratio of 6 for each notified case during the year.

Of these contacts, 15 were found to be tuberculous. This is equal to a Tuberculosis rate per 1,000 contacts of 20 compared with 0.79 per 1,000 of the general population. In addition, there were 2 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:-

1961 -	New contacts examined	742.	New cases of Tuberculosis	190
1960 -	"	"	676	139
1959 -	"	"	775	148
1958 -	"	"	748	161
1957 -	"	"	709	168

### B. C. G. Vaccination

The use of B.C.G. vaccination for contacts has been continued during 1962 and regular sessions are held at the Clinic for this purpose. 387 contacts were successfully vaccinated during the year, compared with 426 in 1961. In addition 41 nurses and domestics were successfully vaccinated, and 49 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 Physycian, 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	-	3,266
Number found to be negative	... ..	2,857
Number vaccinated with B.C.G.	... ..	2,854

### Rehousing of Tuberculosis Patients

10 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 313 examinations were carried out in 1962

For detailed figures see Appendices, pages 124 - 128.

### MASS RADIOGRAPHY

During 1962 the only public session was a 3 day period at the Community Centre in New Addington. The following figures kindly supplied by the Medical Director of the Surrey Area of the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board Mass Radiography Service include all attendances at public and private sessions:-

	No. of Persons Examined	Tuberculosis Requiring Treatment or close clinic supervision	Primary Carcinoma of Lung
Male	7,602	20	4
Female	4,976	3	-
Total	12,578	2	4

### New Addington General Practitioner Chest X-Ray Service

	No. of Persons Examined	Tuberculosis Requiring Treatment or close clinic supervision	Primary Carcinoma of Lung
Male	261	3	1
Female	232	2	-
Total	493	5	1

### AFTER-CARE OF THE TUBERCULOUS PATIENT

The tuberculous patient often has fears and doubts as well as practical problems. Help and encouragement are needed not only immediately following diagnosis but also in the months ahead.

The increase in unemployment generally in the year 1962 has made it more difficult for the tuberculous patient to find alternative work should a change of job be necessary. The unskilled worker requiring a light job seems to present the chief problem. Patients are advised about registration as a Disabled Person and the Disablement Resettlement Officer, co-operating with the Chest Clinic, gives all help possible to them in finding work. Constant encouragement is needed by the patient during unemployment.

In the majority of cases a grant from the National Assistance Board is made in addition to unemployment benefit. If a patient has given up his job in order to undergo treatment for tuberculosis a special National Assistance rate is paid both during sickness and unemployment. The patient is always very glad to have advice about these grants.

The voluntary Care Committee once again has given great support by making grants for special needs which are not covered by statutory help. They also have given food vouchers at Christmas to over 50 tuberculous patients and a coal grant to about 60 patients. During the summer, through Care Committee finances, several couples were sent on holiday to Bognor whilst help was given to other patients to enable them to have a holiday with relatives or friends.

If a mother of a family has to come into hospital it may be there is no one to look after the children. This is the time when the Children's Department is contacted and, if no other arrangements can be made, it will mean a foster home or nursery for the children. The mother naturally wants to be with the children again at the earliest opportunity, and the Home Help Service often gives invaluable help on the Mother's discharge from hospital to make this possible. The Home Help Service also arranges temporary help for other tuberculous patients on discharge from hospital and indefinite help to certain chronic cases.

The weather of 1962 with its long drawn out winter, poor summer and November smog has not made it an easy year for the tuberculous patient and it has been especially difficult for the elderly, chronically ill person. The importance of after-care has been very apparent.

**OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY**

1962 was a busy, but most rewarding year for the Occupational Therapy Department of the Chest Clinic.

The patients continued to enjoy producing large quantities of much improved canework articles, and at one point the demand for these goods was greater than the output.

In the case of some of the other patients a big effort was made to break away from the continuous production of lampshades and some other articles for which it is becoming difficult to find a market. This has proved to be a slow process, as the very thought of change causes the chronic patients acute despair.

Most of the patients visited are still very keen to be kept busy and are most grateful for the help they are given. There were more than the usual number of new patients on the Occupational Therapy Register in the latter months of 1962, creating something of a problem from the visiting view point. However, these patients are all so enthusiastic and full of new ideas that it was a pleasure to reshuffle and fit them all in.

The Sale of Work held at Queen's Hospital in November was again a great success, and will probably become an annual event.

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121	.....	Private Work
71	.....	Private Work
77	.....	Private Work
80	.....	Private Work
84	.....	Private Work
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100	.....	Private Work
104	.....	Private Work
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780	.....	Private Work
784	.....	Private Work
788	.....	Private Work
792	.....	Private Work
796	.....	Private Work
800	.....	Private Work
804	.....	Private Work
808	.....	Private Work
812	.....	Private Work
816	.....	Private Work
820	.....	Private Work
824	.....	Private Work
828	.....	Private Work
832	.....	Private Work
836	.....	Private Work
840	.....	Private Work
844	.....	Private Work
848	.....	Private Work
852	.....	Private Work
856	.....	Private Work
860	.....	Private Work
864	.....	Private Work
868	.....	Private Work
872	.....	Private Work
876	.....	Private Work
880	.....	Private Work
884	.....	Private Work
888	.....	Private Work
892	.....	Private Work
896	.....	Private Work
900	.....	Private Work
904	.....	Private Work
908	.....	Private Work
912	.....	Private Work
916	.....	Private Work
920	.....	Private Work
924	.....	Private Work
928	.....	Private Work
932	.....	Private Work
936	.....	Private Work
940	.....	Private Work
944	.....	Private Work
948	.....	Private Work
952	.....	Private Work
956	.....	Private Work
960	.....	Private Work
964	.....	Private Work
968	.....	Private Work
972	.....	Private Work
976	.....	Private Work
980	.....	Private Work
984	.....	Private Work
988	.....	Private Work
992	.....	Private Work
996	.....	Private Work
1000	.....	Private Work

## VENEREAL DISEASES

The usual figures are given in Appendices pages 130 - 132

There were more cases of syphilis but fewer of other conditions. It will be remembered that there was a time lag before the number of syphilis cases began to increase, thus following the pattern of gonorrhoea. One would hope that this time lag may now be maintaining the increase in syphilis, and that the future will show a fall in both infections.

## 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 - 1962*

Faeces outfits	...	...	...	...	...	624
Drinking Water samples	...	...	...	...	...	271
Public Swimming Bath Water samples	...	...	...	...	...	77
Private Swimming Bath Water samples	...	...	...	...	...	100
Private Wells	...	...	...	...	...	33
Milk samples	...	...	...	...	...	193
Cream samples	...	...	...	...	...	10
Ice Cream samples	...	...	...	...	...	209
Sundry Food Specimens	...	...	...	...	...	18
Blood	...	...	...	...	...	35
Urine	...	...	...	...	...	49
Nose and Throat Swabs	...	...	...	...	...	11
					<i>Total</i>	1,630

The weather of 1962 with its long dry hot summer and November snow has not made it an easy year for the tuberculous patient and it has been especially difficult for the elderly, chronically ill person. The importance of the service has been very apparent.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

The value of joint domiciliary midwifery and hospital services under unified clinical supervision in Croydon has been fully demonstrated in recent years.

With an increase in the number of hospital beds and accommodation for only 2/3rds of all births, every expectant mother has clear and proper arrangements made for her confinement. It is agreed by the Consultant Obstetricians that the routine use of the L.M.S. to obtain at the last moment a maternity bed, has not extended to Croydon. This does not mean that every mother who wishes to be confined in hospital is admitted, but any mother who for medical or social reasons is deemed at the ante-Natal Clinic to require a bed in hospital will be so booked. Clinic attendances rose during 1962, reflecting the increase in the birth-rate. At ante-natal clinics a total of 1,838 mothers attended during the year, 3,329 for the first time. 26,960

**PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES  
UNDER THE  
NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT**

Care of Premature Babies

There were 11 more premature babies born here in 1961, and 13 were still alive at the end of the year. All these babies were cared for at the Children's Department of St. Mary's Hospital for the supervision of premature babies after discharge from Hospital.

Examinations of haemoglobin are now made at Infant Welfare Clinics, if the mother prefers to visit a local centre, instead of returning to hospital. They are referred back should a reading of less than 60g be found at the Clinic.

For detailed figures see Appendix, page 105.

Care of the Unmarried Mother.

The Croydon Association for Social 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 hospital fees in respect of approved cases for whom such accommodation was required.

During the year under review:-

13 cases were dealt with by the Social Workers

71 cases were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes



## VENEREAL DISEASES

The usual figures are given in Appendix page 100 - 101

There were more cases of syphilis but fewer of other venereal diseases. It will be remembered that there was a time long ago when the number of syphilis cases began to increase, that followed the pattern of gonorrhoea. One would hope that this time lag is now being maintained the increase in syphilis, and that the future will show a fall in both infections.

## PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

Very considerable use has been made of the facilities of the bacteriological and other laboratory examinations of Public Health nature. I take this opportunity to thank Dr. A. J. T. Trillman, the Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory, for the facilities and for his ready assistance and help in the past year.

UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT

Samples submitted to the Pathological Laboratory for Bacteriological Examination - 1952

Process effluents	214
Drinking Water samples	21
Public Swimming Bath Water samples	77
Private Swimming Bath Water samples	160
Private Wells	28
Milk samples	103
Cream samples	19
Ice Cream samples	100
Sundry Food Specimens	8
Blood	28
Urine	49
Nose and Throat Swabs	11
Total	681

## CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

### Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

The value of joint domiciliary midwifery and hospital services under unified clinical supervision in Croydon has been amply demonstrated in recent years.

With no increase in the number of hospital beds and accommodation for only 2/3rds of all births, every expectant mother has clear and proper arrangements made for her confinement. I am assured by the Consultant Obstetricians that the routine use of the E.B.S. to obtain at the last moment a maternity bed, has not extended to Croydon. This does not mean that every mother who wishes to be confined in hospital is admitted, but any mother who for medical or social reasons is deemed at the Ante-Natal Clinics to require a bed in hospital will be so booked. Clinic attendances rose during 1962, reflecting the increase in the birth-rate. At ante-natal clinics a total of 4,886 mothers attended during the year, 3,329 for the first time. 26,960 attendances were recorded. At the post-natal clinic, 1,815 mothers attended for the first time and made a total of 1,823 visits. At relaxation classes 752 mothers made 4,521 attendances. 483 mothers attended 24 Mothercraft courses; each of 7 lectures.

### Care of Premature Babies.

There were 33 more premature babies born than in 1961, and 18 more died. All those born at home were alive at the end of one month. Arrangements were made with the Children's Department of Mayday Hospital for the supervision of premature babies after discharge from Hospital.

Estimations of haemoglobin are now made at Infant Welfare Clinics, if the mother prefers to visit a local centre, instead of returning to hospital. They are referred back should a reading of less than 60% be found at the Clinic.

For detailed figures see Appendix, page 105.

### 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:-

219 cases were dealt with by the Social Workers

71 cases were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes

The Committee agreed to meet financial responsibility for the stay of unmarried mothers in Mother and Baby Homes for a period of three months. For girls up to 18 years of age the period was extended to an average of six months. These younger mothers normally went to Homes specialising in their care. Of these younger mothers, their ages when they applied for help were:-

14 years old	-	5
15 " "	-	15
16 " "	-	7
17 " "	-	10
18 " "	-	8
<i>Total</i>	-	<u>45</u>

During 1962 the ages of the younger mothers when their babies were born were:-

Age 14	4
" 15	14
" 16	9
" 17	10
" 18	8
<i>Total</i>	<u>45</u>

Of these babies 2 died.

#### Domiciliary Midwifery

The rising birth rate increased the work of the midwives in coping with home confinements and with early discharges from maternity units. Even with the rigid selection of all mothers asking for a place in hospital, local maternity departments cannot deal with the heavy demands during February, March and April. All mothers being admitted were warned that they might be required to go home earlier than anticipated, and their case notes had a comment on the suitability of home conditions for maternity nursing. Part-time midwives have been recruited for these duties, and provide relief assistance at other periods to the domiciliary midwives. Increase in the establishment of municipal midwives was authorised to allow more generous off-duty periods and fewer nights "on call". It was possible, but difficult to recruit staff to fill vacancies.

For detailed figures see Appendices, pages 101 - 104

### Midwives Acts, 1902-51

The number of midwives who notified their intention to practice as midwives within the Borough (including those in hospitals) and who were practising at the end of the year was 83. 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.

### Child Welfare Centres

Attendances at these centres of babies under 1 year of age increased. Opportunities for general health education of mothers were still further developed. We have always recognised the mother in the family as the most important, receptive and influential member upon whose wisdom and care the health of the children depend. Advice to individual mothers is being augmented by talks, lectures and especially by group discussion. The number of special toddler sessions was increased.

For other detailed figures see Appendix, page 107

### Welfare Foods

It has always been the policy in Croydon to distribute at the Infant Welfare Centres only National Dried Milk and Vitamin preparations, and there has never been any question of mothers being attracted to the Centres because a large variety of proprietary supplies are available at special prices. In Croydon the final distribution of National Dried Milk and Vitamin preparations to the mothers concerned is performed almost entirely by Voluntary Workers. The central office in Park Street which is open for 5½ days a week is staffed by members of the Women's Voluntary Services. At the Infant Welfare Centres it is usually the duty of one or other of the voluntary workers regularly attending at the Centre. Rebuilding of Park Street interrupted considerably the functioning of the W.V.S. office. Steps to re-house them in St. Michael's Road were made.

Total issues of Welfare Foods during 1962: -

National Dried Milk	6 1663
Cod Liver Oil	5580
Vitamin A and D Tablets	8645
Orange Juice	6 1610

## THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITOR

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

1962 was the Centenary year of Health Visiting.

In 1862 the Ladies Sanitary Reform Association of Manchester and Salford appointed paid visiting staff 'to visit all and sundry in their district, concentrating on cleanliness, good management and good living, helping the sick and advising mothers on the care of their children.'

Just over 60 years ago Croydon appointed 2 women Sanitary Inspectors to do this work in the Borough and now there are 29 Health Visitors whose terms of reference as set out in the 1956 Working Party Report are:-

The functions of Health Visitors should primarily be health education and social advice; they may usefully undertake other functions, but these should arise from or be incidental to their primary functions. In carrying out all their functions, Health Visitors should have full regard to the needs of the family and the part played by other workers.

Although the Health Visitor is aware of the nature of the part played by most 'other workers', they tend to associate her with the care of mothers and babies only - not realising how much she knows about families in the widest sense of the word - and how much she could help them.

This year with no major immunising or vaccination programmes to deal with, Health Visitors have been able to devote more of their time to their primary functions than has been the case in some previous years. Mothers Clubs and Toddlers clubs have given opportunity for more group teaching and discussion and Health Visitors are realising the amount of time saved by these techniques. "Father's Night" has now become the recognised means of finishing the teaching in the Mothercraft Classes and have been greatly appreciated.

Miss Hall and Miss Butcher fully justified the opportunity given them to attend a 'Parentcraft Teaching Course', by obtaining 1st and 2nd place in the final examination - both being commended for work of an exceptionally high standard.

Group teaching is not everyone's strong point, but individual teaching in the homes and infant welfare centres is within the scope of all. As in the case of group discussion a wide range of subjects is covered, including infant feeding, prophylaxis, prevention of minor defects and the early recognition of illness whether mental or physical, the problems of the school child and adolescent, budgetting, the place of the ageing in the family, etc.

Because of her knowledge of nursing and of family backgrounds she should be invaluable working in conjunction with the family doctor. With approximately ten times as many doctors as Health Visitors practising in Croydon, this liaison is by no means as close as one would wish - like the curate's egg it is good in parts.

The two specialist Health Visitors dealing with problem families and those threatened with eviction have tackled seemingly insoluble problems with understanding and persistence. Some they know will always need support, others they have set on the road to recovery ably seconded by colleagues both in the statutory and voluntary agencies. Without this co-operation their work would be of necessity incomplete.

Good team work brings its own reward.

During the year there have been the usual number of Health Visitor students seconded for practical work in Croydon, as well as student nurses from the local hospitals to be shown something of the Health Visitor's work.

Figures of work carried out are shown in Appendix, page 106.

### IMMUNISATION

Smallpox cases in other parts of the country led to an unusual demand for vaccination. Over 28,000 persons were vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year; a sevenfold increase on 1961. To this setback to the ordinary immunisation programme was added a report of suspicion of the safety of oral polio vaccine. Finally more discussions at national level questioned the timing of various procedures. Consequently it is not surprising that our records of children protected against diphtheria and polio are not as good as is usually the case. Fortunately doubts about polio vaccine proved unfounded and arrangements were made to intensify primary and "booster" immunisation efforts during the current year.

Tables are given in the Appendix, page 122

### HOME NURSING

The national trend of fewer visits by District Nurses is reflected in local figures. This is undoubtedly due to the development of oral antibiotics which do away with the need for injections.

Lectures on "New Surgical Procedures", "The treatment of Varicose Veins" and on "Mental Illnesses" were arranged. These were subjects specifically chosen by the nursing staff.

For detailed statistics see page, 108 - 110

### CONVALESCENCE

The Corporation accepts financial responsibility for convalescence recommended by general practitioners. Each patient recommended must have had a definite illness or accident and must go to a recognised Convalescent Home. The Corporation recovers part or all the cost according to the income of the patient and in accordance with a definite assessment scale. Certain patients may receive convalescent treatment free, including Old Age Pensioners. Every effort is made to suit the patient to the particular Home, as different Homes cater for different age groups and different kinds of medical or surgical condition.

During the year 27 cases were so dealt with, 18 women and 9 men. There were in addition, 13 cases where the patients cancelled their applications after the arrangements had been made.

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

## HOME HELP SERVICE

Miss J.E. Heath  
Home Help Supervisor

*"This is our special duty, that if anyone specially needs our help we should give him such help to the utmost of our power."*  
Cicero.

What will posterity write and say about the development of the Home Help Service? Already the early struggles for recognition are dim, standards and values have changed and today the Service, far from settling down, is on the brink of new and exciting changes.

The emphasis in the future must be on economy of time and energy. In this age of specialisation all skills must be fully developed and to achieve this, training is essential. The Institute of Home Help Organisers have established a training course for organisers. Three of the Assistant Organisers have completed the course during the year and are now awaiting examination results. A student organiser was recommended by the Institute to apply to Croydon for in-service training. She was accepted and took the examination with the established staff. Plans are being prepared for an in-service training scheme for Home Helps to set a standard of work and an understanding of the responsibilities involved in caring for the sick and aged who are so dependent on the Home Help Service. It is recognised that one standard cannot be applied in the 2,000 or more homes attended every year by Home Helps. At present energy is sometimes misdirected in trying to achieve near miracles in long-neglected homes, when perhaps the health and happiness of the patient are better met by the provision of nourishing meals and understanding companionship. From this established point, a change of attitude can often be achieved, for there are many reasons for dirt and disorder, not one of the least being the loneliness that besets the aged and infirm. It is not very difficult to understand that nothing matters if nobody cares. Training will not make a Home Help; the desire to help must always be the starting point, but the advantages of being trained to use skills and energies cannot be emphasised too highly. The Home Help of the future will take her place in the team of domiciliary workers, trained and confident to carry out her own work and accept the special instructions of her professional leaders, the General Practitioner and the District Nurse.



The statistical record of the year's work is detailed in the Appendix on page 112 These are facts; the real spirit of the service was displayed during the appalling weather conditions of 1962-1963, when few old people could venture out to the shops. In several parts of the Borough even milk had to be collected; coal was carried from depots, borrowed from neighbours, and brought from home, and literally gallons of water were taken to homes where supplies were frozen.

Attitudes of mind do not always change with external events; Cicero's words of 2,000 years ago might well have been written about the Home Helps of 1962.

The statistical record of the year's work is detailed in the Appendix on page 112 These are facts; the real spirit of the service was displayed during the appalling weather conditions of 1962-1963, when few old people could venture out to the shops. In several parts of the Borough even milk had to be collected; coal was carried from depots, borrowed from neighbours, and brought from home, and literally gallons of water were taken to homes where supplies were frozen. Attitudes of mind do not always change with external events; Cicero's words of 2,000 years ago might well have been written about the Home Helps of 1962.

## HEALTH EDUCATION AND HOME SAFETY

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

*"If you are planning for a year - grow rice. If you are planning for ten years - grow trees. If you are planning for a hundred years - educate the people."*

Chinese Proverb.

Home Safety activities were amalgamated with the Health Education Section during the year, following the retirement of Miss D.E. Blackmore, Home Safety Officer. Although legislation with regard to housing, domestic articles and appliances is effective it was felt that the greatest emphasis in the prevention of accidents in the home should be on education and the encouragement of a sense of personal responsibility.

Health education, as all education, should be more than just a means of satisfying immediate needs and reducing new knowledge to simple terms. Like the yeast in dough it becomes real and alive to those participating in group activities and is concerned firstly with attitudes towards personal and community mental and physical health, secondly with a critical examination of the facts presented and thirdly as a result of the first two, with encouraging voluntary individual or group action. "A great Oxford teacher, Walter Raleigh, used to say to his students, 'Don't look at me; look where I am looking.'"

### Group Activities

The educational work in mothercraft classes, parents' clubs and toddlers' clubs has continued and matured during the year. Three toddlers' clubs are now well established and plans are being made to put another six into operation during 1963. In all these groups the sincerity and genuine care of the leaders for their members is building up a good relationship which is noticeably extending, so that members of the groups now matter to each other. In some parents' clubs, in particular, this influence has spread beyond the clubs into the members' everyday lives. New and particularly shy members are not only made welcome in the groups but are deliberately invited to the frequent tea and coffee parties in each others homes. Several members helped another in the home when a new baby was born, some of them acted as baby sitters for each other and one offered to have a child for a week to enable the mother to take a much needed holiday. A very anxious and depressed mother of a sub-normal child was quite dramatically helped by the friendliness of a group.

Experienced health visitors in the toddlers' clubs are handing over some of the responsibility for the children during the sessions to members and are encouraging them to take a much more active part in the discussions and activities. All these groups are helping to maintain good mental health and are developing a real spirit of community responsibility.

### In-Service Training

Daily, throughout the year, the Assistant Health Education Officer gave informal but important help to many members of the Public Health team either singly or in small groups. Other more formal sessions of particular interest were:-

#### *Human Relationships in Obstetrics*

The second of two sessions on this subject for doctors, hospital and domiciliary midwives, health visitors and district nurses was held at Mayday Hospital and the speakers taking part were:-

Dr. S. A. MacKeith, Physician Superintendent, Warlingham Park Hospital.

Mr. J. C. Miller, Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, Croydon Group Hospital Management Committee.

Dr. D. J. Gordon-Smith, Deputy Medical Director, The Central Council for Health Education.

The second part of the programme during the first session was devoted to role-playing. On this occasion, however, it was decided to have four groups who discussed:-

- (a) The lack of tolerance and understanding in maternity Units
- (b) Do the recent criticisms indicate that the public is expecting the impossible?
- (c) Are the maternity units which would be a "home from home" only a pipe dream or are they a possibility?
- (d) What are the factors in the world of midwifery which lead to the development of a domineering and inconsiderate manner in some midwives?

This method produced a more positive result in that constructive suggestions were made and some action taken.

Two other formal sessions on "Planning for the Toddler" (Toddlers' Clubs) were held for doctors and health visitors. The Medical Officer of Health introduced the sessions and on each occasion a doctor and a health visitor presented papers which were fully discussed and resulted in the confirmation of the Policy of establishing more such clubs with the threefold purpose of mental and physical examination of the two to five year olds, social development of the children through play and health education sessions for the mothers.

Demonstrations and lectures on the principals and administration of health education and the social aspects of disease were again given at:-

The Central Council for Health Education  
 Battersea College of Technology  
 The Royal College of Nursing  
 King Edward's Hospital Fund  
 The Women Public Health Officers' Association  
 The London Hospital  
 Croydon General and Mayday Hospitals  
 Croydon Technical College - Pre-Nursing Course

Sessions were also devoted to students from many of the above organisations and from the London University Institute of Education and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

The great upsurge of activity and interest in health education projects during the year was most stimulating and keeping information and materials flowing smoothly certainly fully stretched the administrative ability and ingenuity of the health education staff. It was, however, greatly facilitated by the completion of the new health education unit, a fully equipped lecture-cum-workroom and new offices.

Smoking and Lung Cancer See p. 8 in the Section of the Annual Report of the Principal School Medical Officer.

#### Home Safety

Once again falls accounted for the greatest number of home accidents and fatalities in the Borough and most of the accidents and all the fatalities occurred in the older age groups. Many of the injuries were fractures which are slow to heal in the elderly increasing the risk of death by pneumonia or pulmonary embolism. New dwellings or improved dwellings for the old and in time new household equipment designed for safety, will doubtless help to reduce these accidents in the future. In the meantime education for growing old needs to begin much earlier in life and those caring for the elderly need to be made aware that in time normal tasks become dangerous due to faculties failing more than is apparent. Poor circulation causes dizziness and poor balance, and hearing and vision gradually deteriorate without this being realised. Blurred vision may then give rise to tripping, to difficulty in reading instructions on bottles, and there is always danger from spectacles steaming up. Emotional difficulties too predispose to accidents and old people, especially those living alone, need looking after and loving.

### Ashburton Flower Show, July 14th.

A twenty foot stand was exhibited in one of the large marquees and proved of considerable interest to those attending. Colourful, animated displays on water safety and broken bottles on beaches were shown. There was also a plastigraph of a bathroom cupboard full of safe, dangerous, necessary and unnecessary bottles and boxes and the audience participated by clearing the cupboard and deciding whether the contents should be kept or thrown away. The R. So. P. A. poster "Don't Monkey with Electricity" was mounted and animated and attracted much attention from the men.

### Fire Prevention

During September, October and November, illustrated talks and demonstrations were given by the Fire Prevention Officers of the Croydon Fire Service in the 26 Infant Welfare Centres and Toddlers' Clubs. The talks were much appreciated by the mothers and this educational work was considered by the Fire Prevention Officers to be invaluable.

### "A First Aider in every Home" campaign

A lecture demonstration on teaching techniques and aids was given to the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Cadet Officers, Leaders and N.C.O's of the No1 District, South West Area.

In the 1962 Welcome to Citizenship Exhibition part of the Health Education Section of the Health Department's stand was devoted to a demonstration entitled "A First Aider in every Home." A pegboard display was mounted in the centre and demonstrations of first-aid pressure dressings were given by a St. John Cadet Officer using a cadet as a model.

Following the exhibition the pegboard was displayed at five Infant Welfare Centres and was also put on show at Lodge Road Minor Ailments and Dental Clinic for several weeks. Other material was displayed in the front hall of the Health Department.

### Flame-Proof Materials

Health Visitors completed a simple questionnaire on this subject in order to determine the value of lecturing on the use of proofed materials and garments if they were not available in the shops.

Last autumn the local Chambers of Commerce were offered a speaker to lead a discussion on the reasons for the failure of retailers to keep stocks of flame-proof materials, and the possibility of overcoming the problems involved. In response to an invitation received from the Croydon Chamber of Commerce a talk was given by the Home Safety Officer.

Further talks have been given to the Electrical Association for Women at Electric House, Wellesley Road, Croydon on this subject and also at three Infant Welfare Centres.

Proban and Bri-Nylon display boards were on show at all Infant Welfare Centres during last autumn. At present research and processing on these materials is costly and only constant demand will reduce the price.

It is hoped that a wider variety of flare-free materials will be available within the next two years.

#### Housework with Ease

Although R. So. P. A. arranged courses at their London headquarters to train local instructors it would have meant releasing a number of the Corporation's staff, and a more convenient and economical method was to arrange training sessions for Health Visitors in Croydon.

Following the procedure adopted by the Royal Society, a teacher-organiser of the Women's League of Health and Beauty, Mrs. W. R. Elliott, was asked to give two sessions in one afternoon in Croydon for the Corporation's Health Visitors. These were most useful and were followed up by demonstrations at two Infant Welfare Centres and a Toddlers' Club. Three other sessions were given by health visitors and the health education officers.

Tables are given in the Appendix, page 115.

## 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 treatment and 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.

No special innovations can be reported in arrangements for those referred from Ante and Post-Natal Clinics, and apart from isolated holiday periods, sessions at present allowed for this work have been found to be reasonably adequate. During recent years the volume of patients has remained remarkably constant and it would appear that a position of equilibrium has now been reached in relation to the public demand, which may well continue for an indefinite period.

In meeting the dental requirements of the expectant mothers the optimum period is that period between the fourth and seventh month, as this allows for more comprehensive measures than during the later stages of pregnancy. With respect to those in the last category the position has progressively improved since the early years, and the fact that nowadays some three-quarters of those examined are seen before the sixth month is ample tribute to the system now in operation. In spite of this achievement absenteeism among those in receipt of appointments for the initial dental examination, continues to be substantial, and can on occasion result in an appreciable loss of surgery time.

To meet this situation "follow-up" measures have been instituted, in the shape of a mild reproof, when such patients are due for the next A.N.C. visit. Whilst such tactics have produced only a limited response, the routine will be continued on the score that further exhortations from the doctor can lead to alternative advice being sought.

Though there appears to be a genuine appreciation by parents of the work carried out for pre-school children at clinics, the position continues to be somewhat "static" and it is felt that a further expansion of this service should be possible, provided means could be found for reaching potential untapped sources. Unfortunately the decline in the number of Day Nurseries has sadly reduced the routine supervision of the younger age groups, without any compensating increase in the development of the Nursery School on the Education side.

In the face of these and other limitations such as the increase of mothers in employment, the most promising scope for activity would appear to lie in increased publicity at Welfare Centres, particularly during "Toddler Sessions", and by more direct contacts with the younger parent through "Mothers' Clubs" and adult social gatherings. Here again much must depend on the amount of time which can be devoted to the furthering of Dental Health Education, and little changes can be expected from short-term results.

During the past year further "invited" talks and film shows have been continued at regular meetings of Methodist "Young Wives" and similar Church organisations; as on previous occasions ensuing discussion showed an intelligent interest in the subject.

As has been noted in the case of the school children, continued lack of on the spot facilities has also caused a falling off in attendance by the "under fives" from the South Croydon area. Whilst this apathy is to some extent understandable it is hoped that it will prove to be a passing phase, and that the opening of the combined Welfare and Dental Centre in Coldharbour Road will serve to re-kindle interest in the use of the Local Authority Service for the district.

From the preventive angle remarks in the current School Dental Report, concerning the addition of fluoride to the general water supply, are of particular importance to the pre-school child, as it is in the teeth of the very young that protection has been found to be most effective. An important feature of this mode of application is that it also automatically secures the requisite concentration (of the salt) in the blood stream of the expectant mother during the formative period of the infant's first dentition.

#### Expectant and Nursing Mothers

The total number of expectant and nursing mothers referred from all sources was 269, compared with 288 in 1961. 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 have usually also visited pre-natal clinics, few cases are normally referred from the Municipal Midwives' Service, and then chiefly for relief of pain. The percentage of those desiring the initial inspection who failed their appointments tends to show variations, and has now increased to 33 per cent. from 32 per cent. in 1961.



Expectant mothers examined for the first time numbered 199 against 202 last year. Of these, 76.4 per cent. were seen during the first six months of pregnancy. 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, which during recent years has suffered a decline. Some cases resulted from late reference from the Ante-Natal Department, which did not permit of treatment until after the confinement; otherwisw names were received during the post-natal period.

20 nursing mothers were examined during the current year, compared with 17 in 1961.

### **Treatment**

Including those continuing treatment from the previous year, 274 mothers were dealt with, against 307 in 1961. 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 394, compared with 399 in 1961. As previously, this figure included a proportion of "toddlers" due for re-inspection and treatment.

In common with the condition found among school children, the added sugar consumption of post war years has also been responsible for an appreciable increase in decay in the mouths of the "under fives"; earlier supervision of these youngsters is therefore becoming of great importance. Though cases of deliberate neglect are rare, the growth in part-time employment of mothers has tended to reduce the proportion of the younger children attending for routine "check-up" at dental clinics, and there is as yet no evidence that this service is obtained elsewhere. New and more positive methods of approach are being tried to deal with this increasing social problem.

The usual tables are given in the Appendix, page 114.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE

A.L. Hill, Esq.,  
Chief Ambulance Officer.

During the year the service was called upon to deal with 125,331 patients which necessitated 53,325 journeys and a mileage of 425,955.

Compared with 1961 these figures show an increase of 5,278 patients, 2,353 miles and 131 journeys.

There were 15,487 patients conveyed to places outside the Borough, and on these journeys 125,876 miles were travelled.

The number of patients admitted to Hospitals and Nursing Homes was 9,352 compared with 9,614 the previous year.

It should be noted that the London Road Day Centre classification has been recorded this year but for 1961 it was included with the Health Service Removals.

The volume of work has remained fairly constant apart from an increase of Mental Health patients to the Occupation Centres. The difficult periods were again experienced during the winter months when weather conditions and sickness of staff occurred when conveyance of patients was at its peak. Fog and snow towards the end of the year delayed transport but all admissions and accidents were dealt with. A total of 808 days sickness compared with 914 during 1961 and 879 during 1960 were lost. Three men resigned, two died suddenly and one was withdrawn from driving because of illness and placed on the Clerical strength. One extra man together with 6 replacements were employed and trained.

In accordance with the instructions of the Health Committee, children who were taken ill at School and did not require immediate medical attention were taken home and on these journeys 41 children were conveyed.

Various demonstrations and discussions were held giving First Aid Instruction including Mouth to Mouth Resuscitation by Officers of the Service. My Second Officer and one Leading Driver attended a Civil Defence Course held at Falfield, Gloucester.

The Chairman of the Health Committee presented Drivers of the Service with Safety First Driving Awards for accident free driving, 55 Drivers qualified for such awards in 1961.

Work was started on the site at Headquarters Station where the new Garage is to be erected but was delayed owing to weather conditions. A new Fire Alarm system was fitted in the existing Garage which will raise an automatic alarm in the Watchroom in the event of fire.

For details of journeys, patients, mileage etc. see the Appendix, pages 117 - 119.

**CIVIL DEFENCE (Ambulance Section)**

There were 367 Volunteers on the register at 31st December, 1962, and of this number 53 were attending at the New Addington Training Centre. This figure shows an increase of 18. The number of Instructors was 7 including two of my Officers.

The annual First Aid Course was held at the Civil Defence Headquarters, Wellesley Road under the St. John's instruction. Twenty-five volunteers entered and 21 were successful.

Various exercises were held during the year and first aid instruction was again given to the Electricity Board's Ambulance and First Aid Section.

Driving Instruction was given by the Onward Driving School and of 27 who took tuition, 5 passed, 7 failed and 15 are still awaiting their driving tests.

A Film Strip Projector was supplied and has been very useful during lectures, particularly for illustrations.

My Civil Defence Training Officer attended Falfield, Gloucester to requalify for the Ambulance and Casualty Collecting Section Instructor's Certificate, and was successful.

The new classes were started during the year in preparation for the New Organisation Tests which will take place in January, 1963.

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## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

For the Mental Health Service, 1962 has been a year of promising development. The difficulty referred to in my last report of recruiting suitably qualified Social Workers has happily resolved itself, and by the end of the year all vacancies had been filled. This has in turn enabled positive advances to be made in the creation of a Psychiatric Social Work Service in which the Local Authority and Warlingham Park Hospital Social Workers have joined together in a single integrated team. This carries a stage further traditionally close Hospital/Local Authority ties in Croydon, and further reference to the Social Work activities are made in the pages which follow.

Other reasonably successful ventures have included the introduction of a Boarding Out Scheme for the mentally disordered, and the extension of industrial work facilities for the mentally subnormal.

### Administration

The Medical Officer of Health is in administrative control; the Medical Superintendent of Warlingham Park Hospital serves as Psychiatric Adviser under arrangements agreed with the Regional Hospital Board, and the Deputy and two Assistant Medical Officers of Health are approved for the purpose of the Mental Health Act. There is a Senior Mental Welfare Officer, a Planning Officer, five Mental Welfare Officers, two Psychiatric Social Workers, one Social Welfare Officer, one Boarding-Out Officer, and a Welfare Assistant.

### Voluntary Associations

The only duty delegated to a voluntary organisation was the care and supervision of seventeen severely subnormal patients placed with the Guardianship Society. The service has close and cordial ties with the Croydon and District Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, who have organised excellent weekly social clubs for the subnormal; the Mental After Care Association, and the Croydon Guild of Social Service.

### Work carried out in the Community

The pages which follow give details of the work undertaken in 1962. I record with appreciation, my thanks to Dr. MacKeith and the staff of Warlingham Park Hospital, Dr. Gibson and Dr. Richards of St. Lawrence's Hospital, and Dr. Ferguson of the Royal Earlswood Hospital, for their help and co-operation.

### Mental Health Act 1959 - Mental Illness

	M.	F.	Total
<b>Patients admitted to hospital:-</b>			
Informally	64	67	131
Under Section 25 (for observation)	23	24	47
Under Section 26 (for treatment)	24	33	57
Under Section 29 (for observation in emergency)	83	109	192
Under Section 136 (Police action)	9	1	10
Under Section 60 (hospital Order through Court)	2	-	2
Investigated but not admitted to hospitals	19	14	33

The total number of admissions was slightly less than in 1961 and the proportion of patients admitted informally increased substantially whilst Section 29 admissions dropped by 27%. The above figures refer to cases dealt with by Mental Welfare Officers and comprise approximately one third of the total admissions to Warlingham Park Hospital.

#### Residential Accommodation

##### *Long Term*

Six patients were admitted to Homes run by The Mental After-Care Association, one inmate returned home and the total number accommodated is now eight.

##### *Hostel*

At the beginning of the year thirteen patients were inmates of the Mental After Care Hostel in Croydon for employable recovered mentally ill patients. Five patients were subsequently admitted, two were found lodgings under the Boarding Out Scheme, four moved on under their own arrangements and two returned to Hospital, leaving 10 in occupation at 31st December.

Two patients were admitted for periods of a few months to hostels outside Croydon.

##### *Convalescence*

Four persons were provided with convalescent holidays during the year.

In all the above instances the Corporation accepted financial responsibility for the services given subject to contributions according to means.

#### Mental Health Act 1959 - Subnormality

During 1962 hospital admissions were as follows and the corresponding figures for 1961 are shown for comparison purposes:-

	1962	1961
To psychiatric hospitals (subnormality)	24	25
To psychiatric hospitals (mental illness)	1	5
Transferred from one hospital to another	1	7
Admitted for short term care	18	16
Total number of patients in hospitals	385	382

12 cases were awaiting permanent hospital vacancies on 31st December 1962

Four patients were placed under the guardianship of the Local Authority, bringing the total to eighteen.

### Residential Accommodation

#### *Long Term*

Financial responsibility was accepted by the Corporation in respect of the maintenance of one severely subnormal girl in a Home outside Croydon.

#### *Hostel*

One subnormal girl was admitted to a Hostel for a trial period.

#### *Other*

Seventeen severely subnormal patients (seven males, ten females) are placed in foster homes supervised by the Guardianship Society. Information concerning patients Boarded out under the Council's scheme appears later in this report.

### Training

#### *Junior Training Centre*

Number on register January 1962	75
Number on register December 1962	68
Number of admissions	12
Number left	19
(10 to adult Centre)	
Average Attendance per Session	57
Times open (whole days)	194
Total attendances	22,086

It was decided to split the existing Nursery group and make half into a Special Care Group. This took place in February, and has proved well worth while.

### Adult Training Centre

On 1st January 1962, 37 subnormal or severely subnormal trainees were attending this industrial work centre, and by the end of the year this figure had risen to 63 (38 males, 25 females), of whom 8 males were accommodated in a supplementary unit for higher grade trainees. A small number of mentally ill persons was successfully assimilated into the Centre.

Some headway was made in obtaining suitable work and a small warehousing and despatch section was set up, but much more work is required before the Centre can work at full capacity all the year round.

Work undertaken included laundry of both training centres, linen repairs; kitchen duties; making natural wood birdcage perches; fitting inserts into metal caps; assembling and packing a wide range of plastic toys.

Money earned during the year amounted to £944.7s.1d. and £1,119.11s.9d. was paid out in pocket money and bonus.

The Centre opens from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Mondays to Fridays throughout the year, apart from Bank Holidays. Incentive pocket money is paid to each trainee based on aptitude, ability and regularity of attendance. A bonus scheme operates where the money earned is more than the pocket money payable. Protective clothing is provided and mid-day meals supplied at a subsidised rate. The Corporation provides special coaches to take the trainees to and from the Centre, although those capable of making their own way are encouraged to do so.

### Mental Health 1959 - General

#### Boarding Out Scheme

This scheme was introduced in February 1962 as a means of encouraging private individuals to offer lodgings or foster homes for mentally disordered persons in need, in particular mentally ill persons on discharge from hospital and homeless subnormal or severely subnormal persons. The Corporation pays Boarding Out allowances as required. A Boarding Out Officer has been appointed with special responsibility in connection with the scheme, and close medical and social work support is provided.

Progress was inevitably time exhausting and laborious, but at 31st December, 17 patients were in lodgings and information concerning the year's work is shown below:-

Patients referred by Warlingham Park Hospital	17
Patients referred by Mental After Care Hostel	4
Patients from the community and other services	19
	<hr/>
	40
Referred and subsequently withdrawn	8
	<hr/>
	32
Boarded out - later re-admitted to hospital	2
" " - later left to own accommodation	5
" " - transferred to c/o Guardianship Society	1
" " - still in lodgings	17
	<hr/>
	25
Awaiting places	7
	<hr/>
	32

Of the 17 in lodgings (10 males and 7 females) 10 are mentally ill, 6 subnormal and one severely subnormal.

#### Social Work

The Social Work Service which is being developed jointly with Warlingham Park Hospital, has made a promising start during the past year. Social problems are dealt with affecting all categories of mentally disordered persons and their families. The service is organised so that the Social Workers and Doctors responsible for the patient's treatment work together as a team, and so that there can be continuity of care before, during and after treatment as required. This is greatly facilitated by the joint use of staff by Hospital and Local Authority.

The expansion of the staff towards the end of the year by one Mental Welfare Officer, and three Psychiatric Social Workers, has resulted in better coverage of the various clinical units of the Mental Health Service. There is now one Psychiatric Social Worker full time at the Day Hospital, and three at Warlingham Park Hospital who are also available to deal with Out-Patients. Despite this increase in staff, the needs of the developing Mental Health Service are still some way from being met.

At the beginning of the year the number of persons whom the Social Workers were helping at any time was around 500. This number was increased by the end of the year to almost 650. Over the whole year the Social Workers were engaged in helping some 1,100 cases, and the type of help needed was very varied. Although most of the persons referred to the Social Workers are patients attending for treatment at one or other of the Psychiatric Units, others have been referred by a wide range of social service agencies including other Local Authority Departments, as well as by members of the general public.



During the year 9 students, 8 of them from various Universities have visited the Croydon Psychiatric Social Service for varying periods of practical work in connection with their training courses. The calls on the Social Workers of the service for participation in training schemes for Social Workers, is likely to increase in the future, and in this connection mention should be made of the new general training in social work which is to commence at the Croydon Technical College in September 1963.

### 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 15s.9d. per day. This had been raised from 15s.3d. during the year. There was one mother who paid the full rate of 15s.9d. in 1962. She became liable to pay the full rate in September and the child is still attending.

#### Details of attendances -

Capacity	...	...	...	50
Number on books at the end of year				45
Attendances:	...	Under	2	2,463
	...	Over	2	5,720
		<i>Total</i>	...	8,183
Number of days opened	...			254
Average daily attendance	...			32

### DEAFNESS

The scheme for the early ascertainment of deafness which provides for the examination of all babies "at risk" was continued.

Details are given in the Appendix - page 116.

### CHIROPODY

The system of using the services of Chiropodists working in their own surgeries was continued and attendances rose steadily. Satisfactory reports on the premises and mode of practice of all Chiropodists in the scheme were received from the Corporation's visiting specialist. A few requests for domiciliary treatment were made to the department, but finance available was fully committed to the demands of those able to visit a nearby practitioner. Possible future developments may include domiciliary visits, and clinics in parts of the Borough without practising chiropodists.

During 1962 the Chiropodists gave a total of 8,194 treatments of which the Corporation paid the whole cost for 2,437 and part cost for 5,757.

During the year 1953-54, the Corporation was engaged in a study of the various methods of financing the Corporation's activities. It was found that the Corporation's activities could be financed in a number of ways, but that the most desirable method was to issue bonds. The Corporation's activities are of a long-term nature and it is desirable to have a long-term source of funds. The Corporation's activities are of a long-term nature and it is desirable to have a long-term source of funds. The Corporation's activities are of a long-term nature and it is desirable to have a long-term source of funds.

Details of attendance -

Capacity	...	...	...	...	50
Number on books at the end of year	...	...	...	...	55
Attendance:	...	...	...	...	2,682
Under 2	...	...	...	...	2,120
Over 2	...	...	...	...	562
Total	...	...	...	...	2,682
Number of days opened	...	...	...	...	254
Average daily attendance	...	...	...	...	32

RESULTS

The scheme for the early ascertainment of business which was adopted for the examination of all bodies "at risk" was attended.

Details are given in the Appendix - page 110.

CHIROPODY

The system of raising the services of Chiropractors working in the various parts of the Corporation was considered and attended to. The Corporation's activities are of a long-term nature and it is desirable to have a long-term source of funds. The Corporation's activities are of a long-term nature and it is desirable to have a long-term source of funds.

During 1953-54 the Corporation gave a total of 2,120 treatments. The Corporation's activities are of a long-term nature and it is desirable to have a long-term source of funds. The Corporation's activities are of a long-term nature and it is desirable to have a long-term source of funds.

WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

George Grievs, F.R.S.M., F.A.P.H.I.  
Chief Public Health Inspector

During the year new legislation in connection with the house let off is more than one family became operative. Standards were introduced and approved by the Council and already, following inspection, improvements are in hand in many of these houses. As the completion of the so called "slum" clearance programme is in sight, more time of the Inspectorate will be given to these houses in multiple occupation, some of which can quickly, through lack of facilities and default in management become much worse than any of the houses included in the clearance programme. Unfortunately the staffing situation, so far as the Inspectorate is concerned, has deteriorated and unless the vacancies can be filled, enforcement of the new provisions mentioned above will be allowed down.

Annually new legislation, in one form or another, which it is the duty of the Inspectorate to enforce, reaches the Statute Book, and with the limited staff it has, over recent years has a problem in so far as to give the more important public health functions which is their duty. No new law can be enforced unless the necessary staff is available. In the selection of a policy of priorities must be adopted.

**REPORT  
OF THE  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

Last inspection at the Public Abattoir is one of these, and even with increasing throughput a 100% inspection has been maintained, necessitating the Inspectorate being on duty in the evening and at weekends. The new Abattoir is still at the drawing board stage but it is hoped some positive progress will be made early in 1963 in negotiations with the prospective users, to enable a date of building to be decided upon.

Owners of property and residents have co-operated well in complying with the Clean Air Act and this has enabled the Council to declare its intention to make the whole of the present Borough smoke controlled by 1971.

The Commercial re-development of the Centre of the Borough adds to the duties of the Inspectorate and will so continue with the passing of the Offices, Shops and Railway premises Act in 1963 - legislation, long overdue, to improve the working conditions of those employed in such premises. There should be no difficulty in rehousing "slum" offices etc. in Croydon in the years ahead, except perhaps the "old toger" of rents.

This is my sixteenth annual report and my last as I retire early in 1965. I was appointed at the time the town was being haphazardly destroyed from the air, and retire as it is being systematically and purposefully destroyed by the planners to make way for a newer and progressive Croydon, and vacate office happy in the thought that I, along with my staff, have had a part to play in such exciting times.

REPORT  
OF THE  
INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH

## WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

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

Chief Public Health Inspector

During the year new legislation in connection with the house let off to more than one family became operative. Standards were formulated and approved by the Council and already, following inspection, improvements are in hand in many of these houses. As the completion of the so called "slum" clearance programme is in sight, more time of the inspectorate will be given to these houses in multiple occupation, some of which can quickly, through lack of facilities and default in management become much worse slums than any of the houses included in the clearance programme. Unfortunately the staffing situation, so far as the Inspectorate is concerned, has deteriorated and unless the vacancies can be filled, enforcement of the new provisions mentioned above will be slowed down.

Annually new legislation, in one form or another, which it is the duty of the Inspectorate to enforce, reaches the Statute Book, and with the limited qualified staff available it has, over recent years been a problem to so organise the staff to give the more important public health functions the attention which is their due. We now have five trainees in the Department, but some years must elapse before any benefit accrues from such recruitment - in the meantime a policy of priorities must be adopted.

Meat inspection at the Public Abattoir is one of these, and even with increasing throughput a 100% inspection has been maintained, necessitating the Inspectorate being on duty in the evening and at weekends. The new Abattoir is still at the drawing board stage but it is hoped some positive progress will be made early in 1963 in negotiations with the prospective users, to enable a date of building to be decided upon.

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## HOUSING

Surveys of the following areas are in progress with a view to determining and representing the unfit houses; Handcroft Road, Adelaide Street and Mitcham Road; Upper and Lower Drayton Place.

Number of parts of houses on which Closing Orders have been made ... ..	6
Number of houses on which Closing Orders have been made ... ..	6
Number of houses on which Demolition Orders have been made ... ..	13
Number of houses where Certificates of unfitness were issued ... ..	25

During the year 898 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 1962: -

Number of applications for certificates ... ..	18
Number of decisions not to issue certificates ... ..	2
Number of decisions to issue certificates ... ..	16
(a) in respect of some but not all defects ... ..	11
(b) in respect of all defects ... ..	5
Number of undertakings given by landlords ... ..	5
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority ... ..	Nil
Number of certificates issued ... ..	11

\*\*\*\*\*

Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates ... ..	18
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates ... ..	8
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection ... ..	4
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority ... ..	14

### 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.9d. per night or 18s.0d. per week, and 2s.9d. per night or 9s.6d. 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 96, and the total number of lettings 35,138. The receipts during the year were £4,023 and the expenditure £6,370.

### 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 ...	365	35	6	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	1,354	302	30	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	85	65	15	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,804</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>-</b>



## Cases in which Defects were found:-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	3	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	2	2	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):-					
(a) Insufficient ...	12	6	-	3	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	45	33	-	5	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	3	1	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork ...)	23	19	-	1	-
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>

## Part VIII of the Act

## Outwork

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers 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	207	-	-	-	-	-
Household Linen	3	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, lace curtain and nets	3	-	-	-	-	-
Curtain and furniture hangings	11	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery	2	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc.	2	-	-	-	-	-
Paper bags	12	-	-	-	-	-

continued on next page.

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers 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)
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper.	2	-	-	-	-	-
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.	41	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	36	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making	6	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	242	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	39	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### 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 101 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. 1,074 inspections were made under the Shops Act, and the infringements found were as follows:-

Hours of Closing	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Insufficient and defective W.C. accommodation	...						2
Defective floors, walls etc.	...	...	...	...			4
Notices to be exhibited or amended	...	...	...	...			39
Insufficient heating	...	...	...	...	...		1
Insufficient ventilation	...	...	...	...	...		1
Washing facilities required	...	...	...	...	...		3

### HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS

Legislation now calls for the registration of hairdressers and 204 such businesses are now registered. During the year 118 inspections were made of registered premises to check that the Byelaws, now in force, were being observed. Generally little cause for complaint was found at such inspections.

### DRAINAGE

1,738 visits of inspection were made to underground drains in course of repair. Of 222 Statutory Orders served, in 95 cases work was carried out in default of the owners. In addition, repairs were carried out by the Corporation to 5 public sewers serving 18 properties.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES

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

### POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS

During the year 148 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.

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, 1956

The Council has implemented the relevant provisions of this Act in making Smoke Control Orders covering the South and South Western areas of the Borough and it is the intention that one Smoke Control Order shall be made each year. The progress of these Orders is shown below:-

Smoke Control Order	No. of premises (incl. Factories and Commercial)	No. of dwellings	Acreage	Date of Order	Date of Operation
No. 1	2,076	1,916	620	22.12.58	1.4.61
No. 2	3,042	2,686	265	26.2.60	1.10.61
No. 3	4,501	3,915	332	22.11.60	1.10.62
No. 4	5,547	4,112	710	24.11.61	1.7.63
No. 5	7,042	6,651	570	17.12.62	1.7.64

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. In one instance smoke was emitted for more than the statutory limit. The management concerned were at once interviewed and informed of the offence and advised. In no case did it become necessary to serve a Statutory notice. During the year 30 plans showing the construction and heights of new chimneys have been examined and in 15 cases additional height has been requested and agreed. 39 notices of the installation of new furnaces have been received, 32 of these being oil fired plants.

### AMUSEMENT HOUSES

87 inspections were made of Theatres, Cinemas, Dance Halls, and premises where stage plays are given. A report is submitted annually to the Licencing Authorities on the sanitary conditions of these premises. Notices are issued to remedy any unsatisfactory conditions.

Article	No. of Samples
Beaked Black	2
Lead	1
Coloured Feathers	3
Other Feat	2
Quartz	2

## 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	...	...	...	6,881 articles
By Formalin Gas	...	...	...	1,738 "
<i>Total</i>				...
				8,619 articles

158 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 1962, 45 articles were disinfected, the receipts amounting to £2.16s.0d.

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

123 rooms at 35 houses, hospital wards, clinics etc.

1,528 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 £20.5s.0d. was recovered for such services.

26 articles for Welfare Department institutions and 1,007 Medical Aids 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, 4 adults and 3 children were cleansed of verminous conditions and 18 adults and 25 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 63, either by spraying or fumigation. Weekly visits are made to the abattoir when the manure storage and walls adjoining are sprayed with an insecticide.

## NOISE ABATEMENT

During the year 51 complaints were made regarding noise alleged to be a nuisance. In 20 cases no action was warranted.

In 13 instances the noise complained of was finally abated, in 7 cases the noise was reduced so as not to be a nuisance and 11 cases are still under investigation.

An ice cream vendor pleaded guilty to a summons relating to the use of chimes for the purpose of advertising the sale of ice cream after 7 p.m. The Court imposed a fine of £2 with 10/6d costs. The local police also instituted proceedings against an ice cream vendor for a similar offence and in this case a fine of £1 was imposed, with 10/6d costs.

## 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 17. In addition, 225 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 1962, 9 samples of various fillings, as listed below were taken. All of these samples conformed with the requirements of the Regulations made under the Act:-

Article	No. of Samples
Washed Flock	2
Kapok	1
Curled Feathers	2
Cotton Felt	2
Superfil	2

### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

21 persons were licenced for the purpose of keeping Pet Shops. During the year 21 inspections were made and there were no infringements of the conditions, specified in the licences.

### DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Ten cases of suspected swine fever notified were confirmed and appropriate action was taken in conjunction with the Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to provide against the spread of the disease.

### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

This Act is mainly concerned with the destruction of rats and mice and it places a duty on the occupier of any premises to report to the Local Authority any infestation by such rodents. Two rodent operatives are employed to deal with such complaints.

During the year, 2,481 private dwellings were inspected following complaints and in 2,411 instances infestation was confirmed and dealt with by the rodent operatives. 213 business premises were found to be infested with rats or mice and these were all disinfected during the year. 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 is carried out annually.

During the early part of the year the whole of the sewerage system in the Borough was test baited and showed takes of bait at 23 manholes. These manholes were treated until no further baits were taken.

### FOOD SUPPLY

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

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

Bakehouses ... ..	55
Bakers Shops ... ..	114
Sugar Confectioners ... ..	548
Cafes, Restaurants, Snack Bars and Eating Houses and Kitchens ... ..	543
Works and Club Canteens ... ..	281
Licensed Premises ... ..	177
Off Licences ... ..	82
Grocers ... ..	583
Butchers ... ..	202
Wholesale Meat Markets ... ..	8
Chemists ... ..	81
Greengrocers ... ..	269
Fishmongers ... ..	64
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	39
Milk Distributors and Dairies ... ..	194
Premises from which Roundsmen and Mobile Shops operate ... ..	18
Stalls ... ..	112
Food Manufacturers ... ..	19
Other Food premises not enumerated above ... ..	35
<i>Total</i> ... ..	3,424

Of the above premises 1,008 are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, as follows:-

Retail sale of ice-cream ... ..	817
Manufacturers of ice-cream ... ..	3
Preparation or manufacture for sale of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food ... ..	188

During the year 6,368 inspections and re-inspections were made of food businesses (for details see Page 81).



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

Structural defects in shops and stores	...	...	...	...	9
Defective condition of walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	136
Defective condition of floors, utensils, fixtures, etc.	...	...	...	...	61
Defective or insufficient drainage	...	...	...	...	34
Insufficient lighting or ventilation	...	...	...	...	18
W.C. accommodation - repair or cleansing required	...	...	...	...	39
" " - artificial lighting required	...	...	...	...	5
" " - want of intervening ventilated space	...	...	...	...	1
Food - not stored 18" off floor	...	...	...	...	7
" - means to prevent contamination required	...	...	...	...	45
" - store required or defective	...	...	...	...	10
Accumulations in yard or stores	...	...	...	...	33
Offal and refuse bins defective or uncovered	...	...	...	...	20
Yard paving defective	...	...	...	...	2
Hand washing notice not exhibited	...	...	...	...	6
Ablutions - Wash basins required	...	...	...	...	25
" - Hot water supplies required	...	...	...	...	49
" - Nail brushes, soap and towels required	...	...	...	...	10
Clothing accommodation required	...	...	...	...	13
Insufficient or defective sinks	...	...	...	...	18
Smoking offences	...	...	...	...	4
Defective or unsuitable table tops, etc.	...	...	...	...	34
First Aid kits required or insufficient	...	...	...	...	5
Cleanliness - advice given	...	...	...	...	7
Cracked crockery	...	...	...	...	1
Rodent infestation	...	...	...	...	6

### Prosecutions

The proprietor of a local fried fish shop pleaded guilty to a summons relating to the sale of fried fish contaminated with foreign matter and unfit for consumption. The Court imposed a fine of £10, with 10/6d costs.

A local grocer pleaded guilty to a summons relating to the sale of a pork pie which was affected with mould and unfit for consumption. The Court imposed a fine of £25, with 2 guineas costs.

### Condemned Foodstuffs

Summary of meat and other articles of food found to be unfit and condemned by the Inspectors during 1962: -

Article	Weight in lbs.
Carcase Meat ... ..	64,636
Offal ... ..	76,504
Sundry Foodstuffs ... ..	4,572
Canned, Bottled and Packeted Foods	21,241
<i>Total</i> ...	<u>166,953</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 1961, 105,395 animals were slaughtered and in 1962 the numbers increased by 5% to 110,457.

A 100% inspection has been maintained, but this has necessitated evening and regular 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 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
4,889	1,704	9,003	54,982	134	39,745	110,457

## CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats	Horses
Number killed ... ..	4889	1704	9003	54982	39745	134	N11
Number inspected ... ..	4889	1704	9003	54982	39745	134	N11
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b>							
Whole carcasses condemned	1	20	76	339	233	3	N11
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	1718	820	63	3279	4122	2	N11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis ... ..	35.1	49.2	1.5	6.5	10.9	3.7	N11
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>							
whole carcasses condemned	2	2	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	25	1	N11	N11	162	1	N11
Percentage inspected affected with Tuberculosis ... ..	0.5	0.1	N11	N11	0.4	0.7	N11
<b>Cysticercosis</b>							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	90	17	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ... ..	90	17	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
Generalised and totally condemned ... ..	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11

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. 42 inspections of licenced plants were made during the year.

### MILK SUPPLY

During the year 79 inspections were made of dairies and premises from which milk is sold.

#### The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960

The following licences, which are valid for a period of five years, have been granted to dealers distributing milk from premises in Croydon:-

Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised" -

(a) Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences	...	...	2
(b) Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences	...	...	122

Licences to use the designation "Sterilised" -

(a) Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences	...	...	106
---	-----	-----	-----

Licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested" -

(a) Dealer's (Tuberculin Tested) Licences	...	...	2
(b) Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences	...	...	94

Inspection of these licenced 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	...	...	48
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	106
Sterilised Milk	...	...	39

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

Tuberculin-Tested Pasteurised Milk	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Not Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Satisfied
No. Samples Taken				
48	-	48	-	48

	Pasteurised Milk			
	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test	
No. Samples Taken	Not Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Satisfied
106	1	105	-	106

Sterilised Milk		
No. Samples Taken	Turbidity Test	
	Not Satisfied	Satisfied
39	-	39

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

Churn Rinse Samples	- 7	Satisfactory	- 6
		Unsatisfactory	- 1
Bottle Rinse Samples	- 14	Satisfactory	- 14
		Unsatisfactory	- Nil

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF CREAM

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

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF ICE CREAM

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

Grade	No. of Samples
1 ... ..	148
2 ... ..	20
3 ... ..	21
4 ... ..	20

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

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

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

During the year, 204 samples of Milk and Cream, and 400 other samples were taken, of which number, 5 were found to be "Not Genuine."

#### Summary of Samples

During 1962 samples were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst as follows:-

	Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prose-cutions	Convic-tions
Almonds (Ground) ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Apple Juice ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Artificial Colour ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Arrowroot ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Ascorbic Acid Tablets ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Aspirin Tablets ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Bacon ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Baked Beans ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Baking Powder ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Batter Mixture ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Beer, Bitter ... ..	7	7	-	-	-
Beer, Burton ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Bicarbonate Soda ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Beer, Mild ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Biscuits ... ..	4	4	-	-	-
Black Pudding ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Black Treacle ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Blancmange Powder ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Boracic Ointment ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Brandy ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Brawn ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Brisket of Beef ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Bread, White ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Bread, Wholemeal ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Bread Crumbs ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Bread, Milk ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Butter, English ... ..	3	3	-	-	-
Butter, New Zealand ... ..	4	4	-	-	-
Butter, Australian ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Butter, Danish ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Butter, Unsalted ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Buttered Rolls ... ..	2	1	1	-	-
Butter Beans ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Calamine Ointment ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Camphorated Oil ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Calamine Lotion ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Candied Peel ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Cakes, Various ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Cake Mix ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Cheese, Cheddar ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Cheese, Cottage ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Cheese, Danish Blue ... ..	1	1	-	-	-

	Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prose- cutions	Convic- tions
Cheese Spread ... ..	3	3	-	-	-
Cheese Biscuits ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Chocolate ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Chocolate Flavoured Drink ...	1	1	-	-	-
Chocolate Spread ... ..	4	4	-	-	-
Chopped Pork ... ..	1	-	1	-	-
Chutney ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Christmas Pudding ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Cod Liver Oil ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Cod Liver Oil with Malt ...	2	2	-	-	-
Cocoa ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Coconut, Desiccated ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Coffee, Hot ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Coffee ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Coffee Essence ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Coffee and Chicory ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Coffee and Chicory Essence ...	1	1	-	-	-
Condensed Milk ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Condiment, Non-Brewed ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Cooking Fat ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Cordial ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Corned Beef ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Cornflour ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Cornflakes ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Cornish Pasties ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Corn Oil ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Cough Mixture ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Cough Pastilles ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Crab, Dressed ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Crab Spread ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Cream of Tartar ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Cream, Tinned ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Cream, Fresh ... ..	5	5	-	-	-
Cream, Clotted ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Cream Buns ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Crystallised Fruits ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Curry Powder ... ..	3	3	-	-	-
Custard Powder ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Dates ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Dried Fruit Salad ... ..	3	3	-	-	-
Drinking Chocolate ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Dripping ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Essence of Rennet ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Evaporated Milk ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Faggots ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Fish Cakes ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Fish Fingers ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Fish Paste ... ..	3	3	-	-	-
Flavouring Essence ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Flour ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Fresh Fruit ... ..	3	3	-	-	-
Friars Balsam ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Fruit Pie ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Frying Oil ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Gees Linctus ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Gin ... ..	9	9	-	-	-
Ginger Ale ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Ginger Beer ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Ginger Wine ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Ginger, Crystallised ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Glauber's Salt ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Glycerine, Lemon and Honey ...	1	1	-	-	-
Glycerine ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Golden Syrup ... ..	1	1	-	-	-

	Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prose- cutions	Convic- tions
Grapefruit Juice ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Gravy Powder ... ..	4	4	-	-	-
Ground Cinnamon ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Ground Ginger ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Ground Rice ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Ground Nut Oil ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Ham ... ..	2	1	1	-	-
Hamburger ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Halibut Liver Oil Capsules ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Honey ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Horseradish Relish ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Isinglass ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Ice Cream ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Ice Cream Mix ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Ice Lollies ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Insect Cream ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Instant Whip ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Iodine, Tincture of ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Iodine Ointment ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Indigestion Tablets ... ..	3	3	-	-	-
Jam ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Jelly ... ..	3	3	-	-	-
Jellied Veal ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Lard ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Lemonade Powder ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Lemon Barley Water ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Lemon Flavouring ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Lemon Curd ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Lemon Pie Filling ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Lime Juice Cordial ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Luncheon Meat ... ..	3	3	-	-	-
Liquid Paraffin ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Lobster Paste ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Macaroni ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Malt Vinegar ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Malted Milk Tablets ... ..	2	1	1	-	-
Margarine ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Marmalade ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Marzipan ... ..	3	3	-	-	-
Meat Extract Cubes ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Meat Paste ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Meat Pie ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Meringues ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Meringue Powder ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Milk of Magnesia ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Milk ... ..	196	196	-	-	-
Milk Powder ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Mincemeat ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Minced Meat ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Minced Beef ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Mint Jelly ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Mint Sauce ... ..	3	3	-	-	-
Mineral Water ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Mixed Herbs ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Mustard ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Mustard, French ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Nutmeg, Ground ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Olive Oil ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Orange Squash ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Orange Juice ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Ox Tongue ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Parrish's Chemical Food ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Pancake Mixture ... ..	1	1	-	-	-



	Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prose- cutions	Convic- tions
Peanut Butter ... ..	3	3	-	-	-
Pearl Barley ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Pepper ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Pepper, Cayenne ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Pickled Beetroot ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Pickled Onions ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Pickled Cabbage ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Pickled Gherkins ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Pickles ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Pickling Spice ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Pineapple Juice ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Pork Pies ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Pork Sausage Meat ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Porridge Oats ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Puff Pastry ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Red Cabbage ... ..	3	3	-	-	-
Roes, Tinned ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Rice ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Rice Pudding, Creamed ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Rissoles ... ..	3	3	-	-	-
Rum ... ..	10	10	-	-	-
Rum Essence ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Sago ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Salad Cream ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Sauerkraut ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Sandwich Spread ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Sausage Meat, Beef ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Sausages, Beef ... ..	3	3	-	-	-
Sausage, Breakfast ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Sausages, Pork ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Sausage, Liver ... ..	3	3	-	-	-
Sausage, Frankfurt ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Sausage, Luncheon ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Saveloys ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Sea Food Dressing ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Soda Water ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Split Peas ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Steak and Kidney Pie ... ..	4	4	-	-	-
Steak and Kidney Pudding ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Steak Pie ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Suet, Packed ... ..	3	3	-	-	-
Sponge Mixture ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Sugar, Caster ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Sugar, Brown ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Sugar, Icing ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Surgical Spirit ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Sweets ... ..	7	7	-	-	-
Soup Powder ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Sage and Onion Stuffing ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Sulphur Ointment ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Stout ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Syrup of Figs ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Table Salt ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Tapioca ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Tea ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Tinned Asparagus ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Tinned Broad Beans ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Tinned Runner Beans ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Tinned Fruit ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Tinned Peas ... ..	3	3	-	-	-
Tinned Vegetables ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Tinned Soup ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Tinned Fish ... ..	3	3	-	-	-

	Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prosecutions	Convictions
Tinned Meat ... ..	3	3	-	-	-
Tinned Mushrooms ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Tinned Tomatoes ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Tinned Sausages ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Tinned Tomato Juice ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Tomato Puree ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Tomato Ketchup ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Veal and Ham Roll ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Vinegar ... ..	1	-	1	-	-
Vitamin Iron Tablets ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Vitamin "A" and "D" Tablets	1	1	-	-	-
Vitamin "A" Capsules ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Vitamin "C" Tablets ... ..	2	2	-	-	-
Vitamin Capsules ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Whiskey ... ..	7	7	-	-	-
Wine ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Witch Hazel ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Yeast Tablets ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
Yogurt ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### Result of Analysis of Milk Samples

The samples of milk were obtained as follows:-

Taken on Milk Rounds	...	...	80
Taken at Dairies	...	...	109
Taken at Institutions	...	...	7
<i>Total</i>	...	...	<u>196</u>

Average composition of samples:-

Milk (excluding South Devon and Channel Island Milks)

Solids not Fat	...	...	...	8.70
(Legal standard is 8.5%)				
Milk Fat	...	...	...	3.51
(Legal standard is 3%)				

South Devon and Channel Island Milk

Solids not fat	...	...	...	9.05
(Legal standard is 8.5%)				
Milk Fat	...	...	...	4.56
(Legal standard is 4%)				

### DETAILS OF NON-GENUINE SAMPLES TAKEN

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Deficiency	Remarks
Buttered Rolls	Consisted of bread rolls spread with margarine	Vendor warned. Subsequent sample proved satisfactory.
Chopped Pork	This article consisted of pork luncheon meat containing 85 per cent of meat and 6 per cent of starch whereas chopped pork is a description applicable only to a meat product with no added starch and containing about 95% of meat.	No legal standard exists for this product at present but legislation relating to canned meat products is expected to be introduced in the near future
Malted Milk	These tablets had become soft through long storage and absorption of moisture and were unsuitable for sale.	Stocks of this article were withdrawn from sale and destroyed.
Shoulder Ham	The word "Ham" is applicable only to meat from the hind leg of the pig.	Vendor warned.
Vinegar	This article contained 3.84 per cent of acetic acid whereas vinegar should contain not less than 4 per cent of acetic acid.	Vendor and manufacturer warned. Subsequent sample proved satisfactory.

**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 ... ..	2,520
Houses inspected where zymotic diseases have occurred ...	152
Houses inspected following applications for certificates of disrepair ... ..	57
Inspections of underground rooms ... ..	22
Special inspections in connection with the Housing survey ...	102
Houses inspected for overcrowding conditions ... ..	65
Re-inspections of work outstanding on housing notices ...	6,935
Number of visits regarding infectious diseases ... ..	608
Number of visits regarding food poisoning ... ..	57
Inspections of drainage work during repair ... ..	1,738
House drains tested with smoke and colour - routine and complaint ... ..	888
House drains tested with smoke (on written application) ...	11
House drains tested with smoke during repair ... ..	16
House drains tested with water during repair ... ..	114
Inspections of cesspools and earth closets ... ..	9
" " schools and school sanitary conveniences ... ..	101
" " public conveniences ... ..	213
" " verminous premises ... ..	41
" " ponds and ditches ... ..	81
" " yards, stables and passages ... ..	132
" " theatres, cinemas, halls, etc. ... ..	87
" " pig styes ... ..	21
" " tents, vans and similar structures ... ..	46
Inspections and re-inspections in connection with Smoke Control Orders ... ..	15,739
Sundry visits regarding Smoke Abatement ... ..	775
Smoke Observations ... ..	140
Visits regarding exhumation ... ..	1
Visits to premises for food condemnation ... ..	502
Inspections of swimming baths ... ..	19
" " wells ... ..	3
" " gathering grounds of water supply ... ..	30
" " gipsy encampments, camps, fairs, etc. ... ..	11
" " offices ... ..	15
" " rivers and streams for pollutions ... ..	148
" " hairdressers ... ..	118
Food and Drugs Acts: Food and drugs samples taken ... ..	604
Food and Drugs Acts: Milk samples taken (special designations)	196
Ice Cream samples taken (bacteriological) ... ..	219
Samples taken of Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs ... ..	22
" " swimming baths water ... ..	177
" " drinking water (bacteriological and chemical) ... ..	283
" " subsoil water ... ..	2
" " rivers, streams, etc. ... ..	11
" " private wells ... ..	33
" " rag flock and other filling materials ... ..	9
" " sundry specimens (food poisoning etc.) ... ..	41
Inspections under Merchandise Marks Act ... ..	550
" " of butchers premises ... ..	243
" " meat premises (wholesale) ... ..	1,518
" " poultry and game dealers premises ... ..	191
" " fishmongers premises ... ..	74
" " fried fish premises ... ..	51
" " grocers premises ... ..	541
" " fruiterers and greengrocers premises ... ..	686
" " bakers premises - including bakehouses ... ..	171
" " dairies ... ..	32
" " Milk shops ... ..	47
" " general shops and their premises ... ..	15

Inspections of premises where cooked meats etc. are prepared or sold	25
Inspections of confectioners premises	303
" " confectionery manufacturers premises	15
" " cafes, snack bars, canteens, hotels and their kitchens	632
" " school kitchens and serveries	86
" " hospital kitchens	14
" " ice cream manufacturers premises	17
" " ice cream vendors premises	291
" " ice cream barrows and carts	14
" " market and barrows	81
" " other food premises not enumerated above	240
" " premises where offensive trades are conducted	1
" " factories with mechanical power	302
" " factories without mechanical	35
" " works of building and engineering	65
" " outworkers premises	17
Visits to employers of outworkers	1
Inspections of shops (under Shop Acts)	1,074
Special early closing, evening and Sunday trading patrols of shops	488
Appointments kept with owners, builders, etc.	1,940
Investigations of complaints other than housing matters	1,168
Re-inspections of works outstanding (other than houses)	3,313
Inspections under Hydrocyanide Regulations	-
" " Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act	3
" " Diseases of Animals Act	33
" " Pets Act	21
" " Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	6
" " Pharmacy and Poisons Act	66
" " Noise Abatement Act	529
Sundry Inspections and Visits	3,948
Visits regarding rats and mice infestations	8,907
Informal Notices outstanding 31. 12. 61	895
Informal Notices served	1,084
Informal Notices complied	1,183
Informal Notices outstanding 31. 12. 62	796
Statutory Notices outstanding 31. 12. 61	128
Statutory Notices served	397
Statutory Notices complied	361
Statutory Notices outstanding 31. 12. 62	164
Total number of callers and complaints received at the office	5,106
Total number of letters received at the office	9,973

**Nuisances, Infringements of Acts, Byelaws, Regulations or Orders, ascertained by the Public Health Inspectors during the year 1962 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	268
Conditions causing dampness:	
Defective roofs	392
Defective window frames	270
Defective walls, etc.	186
Want of efficient damp-proof course	7
Defective gutters and downspouts	224

Other structural defects:	
Defective plaster	327
Cleansing and redecoration required	4
Defective floors and stairs	110
Insufficient ventilation under floor	21
Defective brickwork, sills, lintels, chimneys	140
Defective stoves and fireplaces and flues	30
Defective drains, sanitary fittings, etc:	
Defective sinks and waste pipes	133
Defective W.C's	130
Defective drainage	55
Stoppages in drains	64
Defective water services and tanks	5
Domestic nuisances:	
Want of cleanliness	5
Verminous conditions	8
Other nuisances and infringements:	
Offensive accumulations	43
Overcrowding	3
Sundry nuisances or defects	15
Particulars not inserted in Rent Book (Housing Act)	13
Public Urinals	3
Noise	11
 (2) INFRINGEMENTS OF CROYDON CORPORATION ACT	
Food cupboards defective or required	12
 (3) INFRINGEMENTS OF PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, PAVING, ETC.	
Defective Yard Paving	32
Want of a sanitary dustbin	16
 (4) INSPECTION OF AMUSEMENT HOUSES	
Defective sanitary fittings	3
W.C. defective or dirty	10
 (5) KEEPING OF ANIMALS	
Nuisances arising from the keeping of animals	1
 (6) SMOKE ABATEMENT	
Nuisances observed	16

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100	Executive Order 12812 (1992) -
101	Executive Order 12813 (1992) -
102	Executive Order 12814 (1992) -
103	Executive Order 12815 (1992) -
104	Executive Order 12816 (1992) -
105	Executive Order 12817 (1992) -
106	Executive Order 12818 (1992) -
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129	Executive Order 12841 (1992) -
130	Executive Order 12842 (1992) -
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133	Executive Order 12845 (1992) -
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135	Executive Order 12847 (1992) -
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148	Executive Order 12860 (1992) -
149	Executive Order 12861 (1992) -
150	Executive Order 12862 (1992) -
151	Executive Order 12863 (1992) -
152	Executive Order 12864 (1992) -
153	Executive Order 12865 (1992) -
154	Executive Order 12866 (1992) -
155	Executive Order 12867 (1992) -
156	Executive Order 12868 (1992) -
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158	Executive Order 12870 (1992) -
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163	Executive Order 12875 (1992) -
164	Executive Order 12876 (1992) -
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167	Executive Order 12879 (1992) -
168	Executive Order 12880 (1992) -
169	Executive Order 12881 (1992) -
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178	Executive Order 12890 (1992) -
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226	Executive Order 12938 (1992) -
227	Executive Order 12939 (1992) -
228	Executive Order 12940 (1992) -
229	Executive Order 12941 (1992) -
230	Executive Order 12942 (1992) -

WATER

I was indebted to the Water Engineer, W.E. Knill, Esq., A.S., M.I.C.E., M.I. Mech. E., M.I. E.E., for the following data:-

That nine tenths of the Borough is supplied with water by the Corporation. The districts of Spring Park and New Addington, comprising about two square miles in area, are supplied directly by the Metropolitan Water Board, this water being derived from wells in the Chalk.

Public supply mains are laid throughout the Borough and every dwelling house is connected to them; the entire population thus receives piped supplies from statutory supply authorities. The supplies have been satisfactory in quantity and quality throughout the year. None of the waters in supply have 'phospho-solvent' characteristics.

Most of the Corporation's supplies are drawn from deep wells in the Chalk, but a supplementary supply, of Thames-derived water, is purchased in bulk from the Metropolitan Water Board and distributed by the Corporation in the northern part of the Borough.

## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

The water from all of the wells is treated by the addition of chlorine, and alumina is added after chlorination to the Saffrey Street, Newry and Addington supplies. Owing to the occasional occurrence of turbidity in the raw water from the Addington Well, this water is filtered before chlorination.

The quantity of water supplied during the year 1902 was:-

From Corporation Wells	3,682,124,000	gallons
Purchased in bulk from M.W.B.	770,588,000	gallons
	4,452,712,000	

### (a) Bacteriological Examinations

Regular bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water going into supply following treatment. 501 samples of raw waters and 1,080 samples of treated waters were examined by the Chemist and Bacteriologist of the Water Undertaking. In addition, 10 samples of raw waters and 31 samples of treated waters were bacteriologically examined by the Consultants to the Corporation. Further samples were submitted by the Medical Officer of Health for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Services.



PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

## 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:-

About nine-tenths of the Borough is supplied with water by the Corporation. The districts of Spring Park and New Addington, comprising about two square miles in area, are supplied directly by the Metropolitan Water Board, this water being derived from wells in the Chalk.

Public supply mains are laid throughout the Borough and every dwelling house is connected to them; the entire population thus receives piped supplies from statutory supply authorities. The supplies have been satisfactory in quantity and quality throughout the year. None of the waters in supply have "plumbo-solvent" characteristics.

Most of the Corporation's supplies are drawn from deep wells in the Chalk, but a supplementary supply, of Thames-derived water, is purchased in bulk from the Metropolitan Water Board and distributed by the Corporation in the northern part of the Borough. The wells are situated at the Surrey Street, Stroud Green, Waddon, Selhurst and Addington pumping stations. The water from all of the wells is treated by the addition of chlorine, and ammonia is added after chlorination to the Surrey Street, Waddon and Addington supplies. Owing to the occasional occurrence of turbidity in the raw water from the Addington Well, this water is filtered before chlorination.

The quantity of water supplied during the year 1962 was:-

From Corporation Wells ...	2,602,104,000	gallons
Purchased in bulk from M.W.B.	770,688,000	gallons
	3,372,792,000	

### *(a) Bacteriological Examinations*

Regular bacteriological examinations were made of the raw waters going into supply following treatment. 501 samples of raw waters and 1,036 samples of treated waters were examined by the Chemist and Bacteriologist of the Water Undertaking. In addition, 15 samples of raw waters and 31 samples of treated waters were bacteriologically examined by the Consultants to the Corporation. 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 derived from the Chalk, some of which showed the normal deterioration in quality which occurs after heavy rainfall. In all cases the results indicated that the waters were suitable for treatment. Bacteriological examinations of the treated waters indicated that these were of uniformly satisfactory quality.

*(b) Chemical Analysis*

The arrangements for chemical analysis are similar to those for bacteriological examinations. The total numbers of samples analysed in the laboratory of the Water Undertaking and by the Consultants were 98 samples of raw waters and 123 of treated waters going into supply. The results of these analyses were uniformly satisfactory.

*(c) 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	...	...	271
Chemical	...	...	12

*(d) Unsatisfactory Samples*

The Health Department is warned by telephone whenever preliminary results of bacteriological tests show presumptive coli. The Water Engineer is immediately notified. If there is no apparent cause simultaneous re-sampling by the Water and Health Departments is performed. Further action depends on the findings of these re-tests. Last year one re-test was needed and showed the water was not at fault.

## 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	14	10	350	360

Routine inspections at about four monthly intervals by a medical officer of the department continued, and no special difficulties arose.

Measures to ensure that all Homes complied with the requirements of the Fire Brigade were concluded.

## NURSES AGENCIES REGULATIONS, 1945

There is one agency on the register.

## CREMATION ACTS, 1902 and 1952

During the year 2,465 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
1953	2, 197
1954	2, 166
1955	2, 362
1956	2, 250
1957	2, 165
1958	2, 327
1959	2, 222
1960	2, 202
1961	2, 320
1962	2, 465

**PUBLIC MORTUARY AND  
CORONER'S POST MORTEM ROOM**

The new premises were opened on March 6th 1962. They provide cold storage facilities for 15 bodies, and a deep-freeze unit for 3 bodies. The Post Mortem Room has two post mortem tables. There are Waiting and Viewing rooms for the relatives, and offices for the Pathologist, the Coroner's Officers and the Mortuary Superintendent. There is an adjoining bungalow for the Superintendent.

From March 6th to December 31st, 1962 - 463 bodies were received and 443 post mortem examinations were performed.

The results of the water analysis carried out by the Health Department during the last few years are as follows:-

Year	Chlorine
1957	2.197
1958	2.188
1959	2.188
1960	2.302
1961	2.320
1962	2.482

The Health Department carried out preliminary results of bacteriological tests. The Water Engineer is also carrying out apparent cause analysis. Further action depends on the results of these re-tests. Last year re-test was carried out on the water and the results are as follows:-

### 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.

1,249 examinations were made during the year by the Medical Staff of the Department including 206 vision tests for drivers. Of these 1,009 were in respect of manual workers, who were classified as follows:-

Fit for employment and sick pay scheme	...	...	772
Deferred for review	...	...	59
Unfit for sick pay scheme	...	...	162
Fit for light employment only			
(Not fit for sick pay scheme)	...	...	11
Unfit for employment	...	...	5
	<i>Total</i>	...	1,009

**MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN FOR  
THE CHILDRENS' DEPARTMENT**

During the year 309 children were medically examined prior to admission to a Childrens' Home or private foster home

**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.

These part time Play Groups are meeting a need in the residential areas in which they are established, by providing opportunities for young children to play with others of their own age and to accustom them to the break from home, which must inevitably come at the age of 5 years.

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

	<i>Number registered</i>	<i>Number of children provided for</i>
	31.12.62	
Premises ... ..	8	239
Daily Minders ... ..	19	161

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.

### 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 88 cases registered:-

14 were due to glaucoma and  
35 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:-

2 patients had died.

### 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 62 adult cases are registered with his department, 8 of whom are in special Homes.

### APPENDIX TABLES

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47 NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

During 1962 no order for compulsory removal was required. 4 cases were reported as possibly requiring this action, but on investigation were dealt with by other means.

Admitted to Queen's Hospital voluntarily	-	1
Admitted to Mayday Hospital voluntarily	-	-
Admitted to local authority Hostel voluntarily	-	1
Awaiting admission to a Hostel (on 31.12.62.)	-	-
Admitted to private Nursing Home	-	-
Provided with additional help (e.g. Home Help and/or Nurse) and remaining under observation	-	2
Died before action could be taken	-	-
<i>Total</i>	-	<u>4</u>

3 of the above were women and 1 man. Their ages ranged from 72 to 83.



BLINDNESS

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE DEPARTMENT AGENTS...  
It was the to discuss the  
It is stated.

The following information was received from the  
The following information was received from the  
The following information was received from the

There are no...  
The following information was received from the  
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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ACT, 1918, SECTION 4

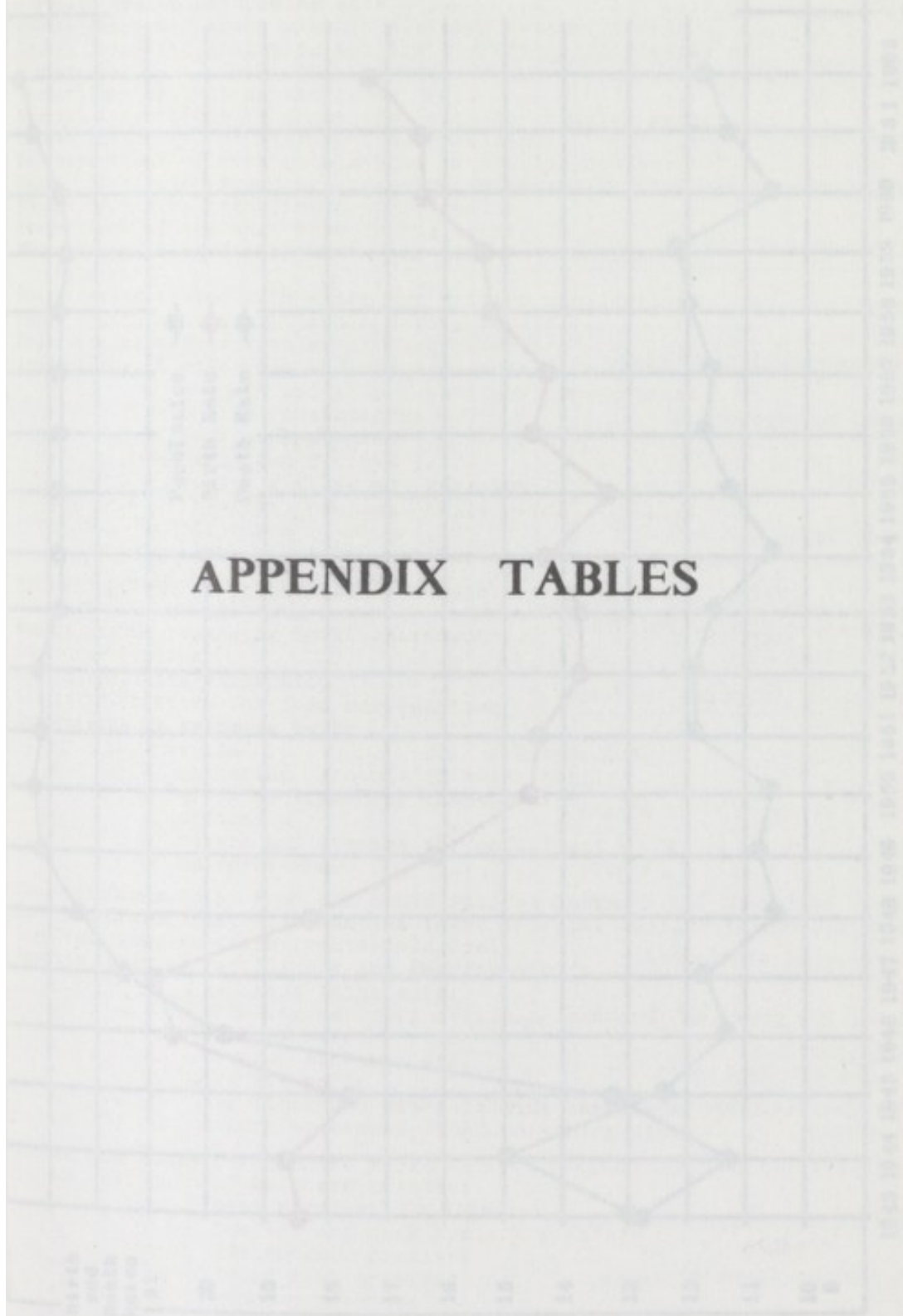
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Total

of the above were women and 1 man. Their ages ranged from  
to 85

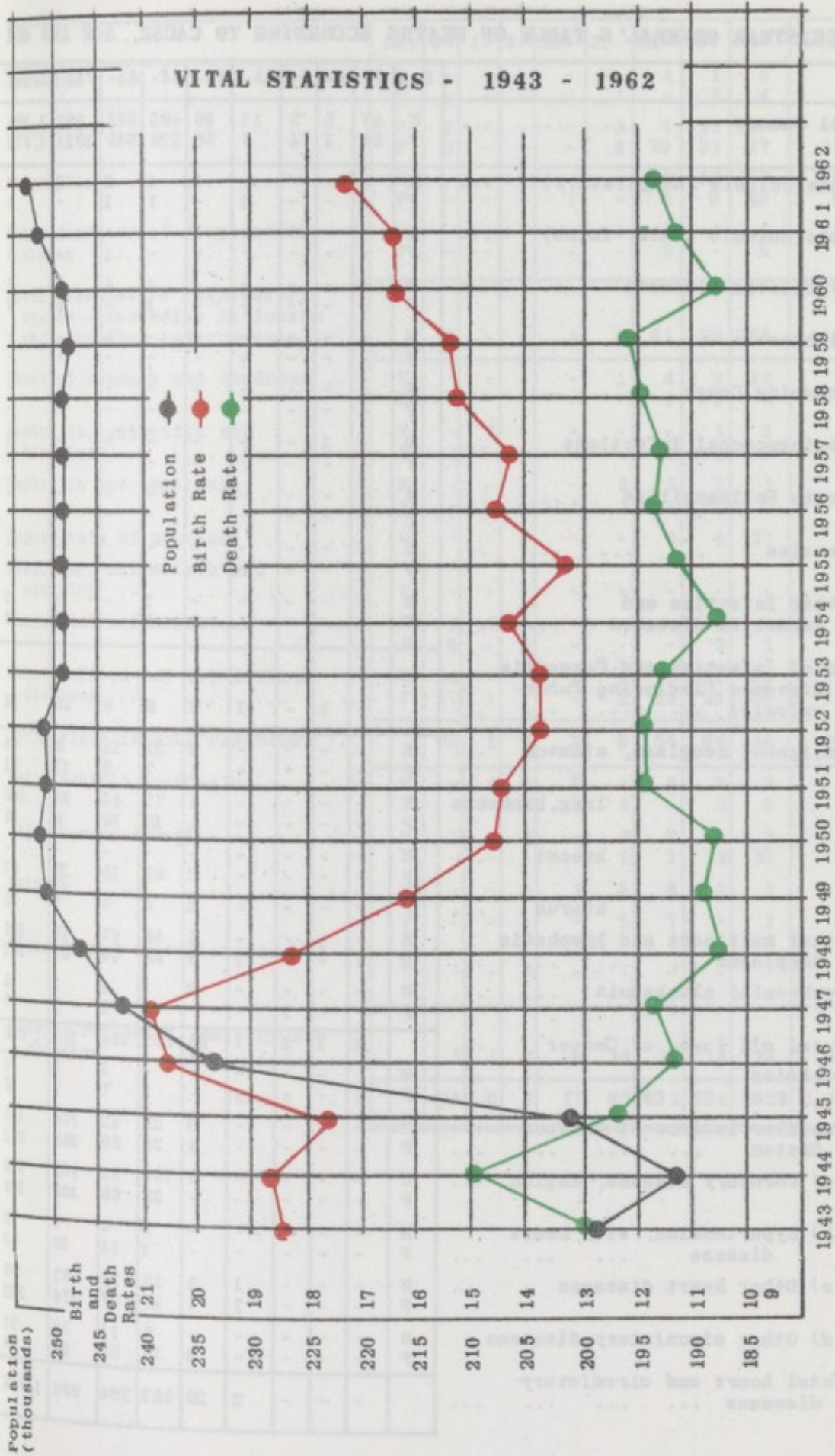
VITAL STATISTICS - 1943 - 1962



APPENDIX TABLES

APPENDIX TABLES

VITAL STATISTICS - 1943 - 1962



## 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	5	3	11	50	403	385	602	1,506
	F	28	1	4	6	35	229	349	1021	1,673
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ...	M	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	2	9
	F	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3
Tuberculosis (other forms) ...	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Syphilitic Diseases ... ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	8
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	9
Diphtheria ... ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ... ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections ...	M	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ... ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic diseases ... ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
	F	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	4
<i>Total Infective and Parasitic diseases (including Tuberculosis)</i> ... ..		-	1	-	1	3	9	8	16	38
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	M	-	-	-	-	3	21	12	9	45
	F	-	-	-	-	1	7	6	17	31
lung, bronchus	M	-	-	-	-	4	72	44	26	146
	F	-	-	-	-	1	10	10	9	30
breast ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	2	32	13	20	67
uterus ...	F	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	13
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ... ..	M	-	1	-	-	6	48	43	42	140
	F	1	-	-	1	5	34	44	57	142
Leukaemia; aleukaemia ... ..	M	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	1	8
	F	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	1	6
<i>Total all forms of Cancer</i> ...		1	1	2	1	26	230	184	183	628
Diabetes ... ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	7	16
Vascular lesions of Nervous System ... ..	M	-	-	-	-	1	38	42	104	185
	F	-	-	-	-	4	23	60	245	332
(a) Coronary disease, angina ...	M	-	-	-	-	8	107	92	109	316
	F	-	-	-	-	-	23	68	168	259
(b) Hypertension, with heart disease ... ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	7	16
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	28	43
(c) Other heart diseases ...	M	-	-	-	1	3	13	13	63	93
	F	-	-	-	1	1	19	27	174	222
(d) Other circulatory diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	35	53
	F	-	-	-	-	3	16	22	55	96
<i>Total heart and circulatory diseases</i> ... ..		-	-	-	2	20	252	364	998	1,636

	Sex	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	Total	
Influenza ... ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	6	
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	7	
Pneumonia ... ..	M	6	-	-	-	3	4	12	58	83	
	F	3	-	-	-	3	10	21	87	124	
Bronchitis ... ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	36	50	59	145	
	F	-	-	-	1	-	5	9	46	61	
Other diseases of respiratory system ... ..	M	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	4	11	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	9	
<i>Total diseases of respiratory system - including influenza and excluding tuberculosis ...</i>			9	-	-	1	8	61	99	268	446
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	M	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	12	20	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	8	
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ... ..	M	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	10	
Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	M	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	1	9	
	F	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	4	
Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	17	25	
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ... ..	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Congenital malformations ... ..	M	5	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	
	F	6	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	10	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ... ..	M	34	-	-	2	2	15	21	31	105	
	F	17	1	-	-	3	24	23	59	127	
<i>Total Miscellaneous Diseases ...</i>			63	3	1	3	9	54	64	134	331
Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	M	-	1	2	7	4	5	3	2	24	
	F	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	5	10	
All other accidents ... ..	M	2	-	1	-	2	3	5	5	18	
	F	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	10	16	
Suicide ... ..	M	-	-	-	1	6	8	3	1	19	
	F	-	-	-	-	5	7	-	1	13	
Homicide and operations of war	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Total - accidents, suicide and violence ... ..</i>			2	1	4	9	19	26	15	24	100
<i>Totals ...</i>			75	6	7	17	85	632	734	1623	3,179

## CANCER

Deaths from Cancer occurred at the following Ages: -

Age Period	Male	Female	Total
Under 25 years ...	1	4	5
25 and under 35 years	2	5	7
35 and under 45 years	12	7	19
45 and under 65 years	142	88	230
65 years and over...	181	186	367
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>628</b>

## Sites of Fatal Cancer

Site	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of Total
Skin ...	8	3	11	1.75
Oesophagus ...	9	5	14	2.23
Stomach ...	45	31	76	12.11
Liver...	-	-	-	-
Bowel...	22	31	53	8.44
Rectum ...	5	12	17	2.70
Bladder ...	12	6	18	2.87
Prostate ...	25	-	25	7.37
Larynx and Pharynx	7	1	8	1.27
Uterus ...	-	13	13	4.50
Breast ...	-	67	67	23.18
Ovary ...	-	17	17	2.70
Pancreas ...	14	11	25	3.98
Gall Bladder and Duct	2	2	4	0.64
Tongue and Mouth ...	1	4	5	0.80
Bones ...	3	3	6	0.96
Lungs and Bronchus	146	30	176	28.03
Kidney ...	1	-	1	0.16
Brain and Nervous System	11	10	21	3.34
Lymphatic Glands and Connective Tissue	3	1	4	0.64
Haematopoietic Tissues	1	1	2	0.32
Hodgkin's Disease	2	1	3	0.48
Leukaemia ...	8	6	14	2.23
Genital Organs ...	1	4	5	0.80
Antrum ...	-	1	1	0.16
Ear ...	2	-	2	0.32
Thyroid ...	-	4	4	0.64
Maxilla ...	1	-	1	0.16
Neck ...	1	-	1	0.16
Undefined ...	9	25	34	5.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>628</b>	

WARD STATISTICS

	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 ...	18589	300	16.1	237	12.7	4	13	-	-	24	1.3	1	0.05	-	-	129	6.9	40	2.2	+ 63
Norbury ...	16166	198	12.2	221	13.7	3	15	1	0.06	19	1.2	-	-	-	0.06	121	7.5	55	3.4	- 23
West Thornton ...	15262	256	16.9	169	11.1	3	12	-	-	23	1.5	1	0.07	-	-	85	5.6	42	2.7	+ 89
Bensham Manor ...	15849	264	16.7	193	12.2	7	27	-	-	32	2.0	1	0.06	-	-	89	5.6	37	2.3	+ 71
Thornton Heath ...	15325	261	17.0	181	11.8	7	27	-	-	25	1.6	1	0.07	-	-	81	5.3	44	2.9	+ 80
South Norwood ...	16409	354	21.6	186	11.3	6	17	-	-	18	1.1	1	0.06	-	-	93	5.7	45	2.7	+ 168
Woodside ...	14130	287	20.3	184	13.0	3	10	-	-	24	1.7	1	0.07	-	-	97	6.9	31	2.2	+ 103
East ...	16259	199	10.9	198	10.8	2	10	-	-	17	0.9	2	0.11	-	-	103	5.6	43	2.4	+ 1
Shirley ...	13618	189	13.9	114	8.4	4	21	-	-	8	0.6	-	-	-	-	67	4.9	28	1.9	+ 78
Addiscombe ...	15326	321	20.9	220	14.4	4	12	-	-	22	1.4	1	0.07	-	-	107	7.0	49	3.2	+ 101
Whitehorse Manor ...	13230	342	25.9	191	14.4	10	29	-	-	24	1.8	-	-	-	-	82	6.2	35	2.6	+ 151
Broad Green ...	13424	255	19.0	156	11.6	4	16	-	-	30	2.2	2	0.15	-	-	62	4.6	32	2.4	+ 99
Central ...	9154	186	20.3	146	15.9	1	5	-	-	20	2.2	-	-	-	-	75	8.2	24	2.6	+ 40
Waddon ...	15421	231	15.0	176	11.4	4	17	-	-	21	1.4	-	-	1	0.07	94	6.1	38	2.5	+ 55
South ...	16495	241	14.6	308	18.7	6	25	-	-	41	2.5	-	-	-	-	162	9.8	54	3.3	- 67
Addington ...	27031	554	20.5	100	3.7	7	13	-	-	10	0.4	1	0.04	-	-	44	1.6	22	0.8	+ 454
The Borough ...	253690	4,440	17.5	3,179	12.5	78	17	1	0.00	413	1.6	12	0.05	2	0.01	1,615	6.4	628	2.5	+1460

\*Death Rate per 1,000 population and excluding those who died in Queen's Hospital



**MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY  
FOR THE YEARS 1943 - 1962**

Year	Births (Live and Still)	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
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
1960 ...	4,069	1	0.25	20
1961 ...	4,243	1	0.24	15
1962 ...	4,505	-	-	16.9

### 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	...	...	...	...	7
Anoxia	...	...	...	...	1

---

 8

(2) Foetal States -

Congenital Malformities	...	...	...	...	9
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	4
Haemorrhagic Disease of Newborn	...	...	...	...	-

---

 13

(3) Prematurity ... .. 36

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 36

(4) Post-Natal Causes ... .. 6

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 6

*Total* ...

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 63

	Percentage Deaths under 1 year per Total Infantile Deaths		Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births	
	1962	1961	1962	1961
Injury at Birth and Congenital	24.0	41.3	4.05	6.21
Premature Births ... ..	48.0	25.4	8.10	3.82
Respiratory Diseases ... ..	12.0	19.0	2.03	2.87
Atelectasis, Debility and Marasmus	5.3	3.2	0.90	0.48
Diseases of Digestion* ... ..	1.3	1.6	0.23	0.24
Other Causes ... ..	9.4	9.5	1.58	1.43

\*These from Gastro Enteritis

#### Perinatal Deaths

Stillbirths - 65      Perinatal rate - 25.2 per 1,000  
Deaths in first week - 57      total (live and still) births

#### Causes of Death in first week

Prematurity	-	36	Infective cellulitis of neck	-	1
Congenital conditions	-	5	Intestinal obstruction	-	1
Atelectasis	-	4	Broncho pneumonia	-	1
Birth trauma	-	7	Prematurity was a contributory		
Ante-partum haemorrhage	-	2	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 + months	2 + months	3 + months	4 + months	5 + months	6 + months	7 + months	8 + months	9 + months	10 + months	11 + months	TOTAL
All Causes ... ..	45	3	4	2	2	1	-	5	1	-	63	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	75
Meningo-Encephalitis ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken Pox ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis (not tuberculous) ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Convulsions ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laryngitis ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9
Diarrhoea and enteritis ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gastritis ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rickets ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations ... ..	2	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Premature Birth ... ..	33	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Atrophy, Atelectasis, Debility and Marasmus ... ..	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Injury at Birth ... ..	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes ... ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
TOTALS ... ..	45	3	4	2	2	1	-	5	1	-	63	7	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	75

## 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 ... ..	1,422
2. The number of live births ... ..	1,418
3. The number of forceps deliveries ... ..	4
4. The number of still births ... ..	4
5. The number of neo.natal deaths ... ..	Nil
6. The number of premature live born infants ... ..	4
(1) 36 weeks - 4 lbs.                      Transferred to Hospital.	
(2) 35 weeks - 4 lbs.                      Transferred to Hospital.	
(3) 35 weeks - 4 lbs. 4ozs                Transferred to Hospital Emergency - Unbooked	
(4) 34 weeks - 4 lbs. 6ozs                Transferred to Hospital.	
7. The number of patients who received Trilene ... ..	12
8. The number of patients who received Gas-Air Analgesia ... ..	1,320
9. The number of cases of P.P.H. (Home 22 - Trans.to Hospital 10)	32
10. The number of cases of manual removal of placenta at home ... ..	Nil
11. The number of patients who received blood transfusion at home	6
12. The number of cases to which Flying Squad was called ... ..	10
13. The number of cases of toxæmia of pregnancy treated at home	8
14. The number of cases of prolonged labour (over 24 hours) ... ..	15
15. The number of breech deliveries ... ..	4
16. The number of twins delivered ... ..	( 1 set
17. The number of triplets ... ..	Nil
18. The number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	30
(Genital                                    5	
(Extra-Genital                            25	
19. The number of congenital malformations ... ..	10
(Talipes                                   6	
(Hypospadias                            2	
(No Arms                                 1	
(Mongol                                 1	
20. Patients given Pethedine ... ..	668
21. Patients sent to Hospital ... ..	354
(Ante-natal                             270	
(During Labour                         66	
(After Delivery                        18	
22. Patients sent home for nursing ... ..	837
(Home booked                         324	
(Hospital booked                       513	

(Continued on next Page)

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

**FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY**

Abortion ... .. -	Other Causes ... .. 8
Miscarriage ... .. -	
	Total ... 8

**FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING LABOUR**

Breech ... .. 3	Episiotomy ... .. 11
Malpresentation ... .. 1	Post-partum haemorrhage ... .. 20
Premature Labour ... .. 11	Adherent and Retained Placenta ... .. 7
Delayed Labour ... .. 24	Torn Perineum ... .. 71
Ante-partum haemorrhage ... .. 17	Other Causes ... .. 21
	Total ... 186

**FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING PUERPERIUM**

Pyrexia ... .. 23	Pain in Breasts ... .. 12
Pain in Legs ... .. 1	Other Causes ... .. 34
Rhesus Negative Blood ... .. 16	
	Total ... 86

**FOR COMPLICATIONS IN REGARD TO THE BABY**

Inflammation of Eyes ... .. 26	Still Birth ... .. 5
Other Causes ... .. 14	
	Total ... 45
	Grand Total ... 325

Reasons for the discontinuance of breast feeding are no longer notified.

Midwife	Mileage	Deliveries	Mid-wifery		Mater-nity		Gas and Air	Ante-Natal Visits		Post-Natal Visits		Bookings	Office Bookings	Home Visits
			Normal	Abnormal	Normal	Abnormal		Midwives	Pupils	Midwives	Pupils			
1.	1938	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	3107	101 + 5	68	1	32	-	89	642	323	1228	1085	140	150	43
3.	3265	54 + 2	44	3	6	1	50	474	-	1103	-	60	56	4
4.	7225	53 + 3	37	1	14	1	52	828	-	1112	-	69	57	3
5.	3114	90 + 3	74	5	9	2	79	670	244	1357	863	107	103	6
6.	3537	93 + 5	63	2	27	1	90	812	-	1204	-	63	74	11
7.	3694	57 + 4	51	1	5	-	52	654	-	984	-	85	82	12
8.	4094	97 + 4	66	2	28	1	91	687	120	1067	316	115	124	26
9.	3730	52 + 9	50	2	-	-	49	657	177	1088	994	81	99	16
10.	4159	99 + 5	75	1	21	2	92	472	350	1118	1005	102	117	13
11.	2960	94 + 7	52	-	41	1	88	708	130	1028	931	138	151	15
12.	5623	75 + 2	47	-	28	-	74	761	417	1181	954	130	130	5
13.	5287	86 + 3	53	6	23	4	81	911	-	1151	-	66	76	18
14.	4251	79 + 6	62	1	15	1	72	670	300	1088	1088	155	170	17
*15.	1090	4	2	-	2	-	3	9	-	334	-	1	10	2
*16.	3414	50	43	-	7	-	45	464	-	692	-	51	55	15
17.	3867	63 + 1	31	-	31	1	58	928	241	1060	942	154	139	17
*18.	2748	62	52	-	9	1	52	402	309	570	847	80	79	20
19.	3267	88 + 6	63	1	20	4	87	640	320	1282	1182	160	157	29
20.	3464	70 + 3	43	2	23	2	67	376	-	974	-	59	57	18
°21.	Bicycle	21 + 2	19	-	-	2	19	105	-	534	-	19	20	1
°22.	313	16 + 1	12	-	4	-	15	43	-	295	-	19	18	1
°23.	1003	14	12	-	2	-	13	253	-	309	-	33	30	2
°24.	Bicycle	4	3	-	1	-	4	41	-	117	-	4	5	-
Part Time Midwives														
25.	3890	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	1133	-	-	-	41
26.	4828	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	1631	-	-	-	31
27.	3204	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1228	-	-	-	14
*28.	1057	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	754	-	-	-	22
*29.	455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161	-	-	-	-
Totals	88184	1422 +71	1022	28	348	24	1322	12235	2931	25783	10207	1891	1959	402

(Continued on next Page)

No.\*15 Commenced Service 13.2.62 - Left 18.5.62  
 No.\*16 Left Service - 3.9.62  
 No.\*18 Retired - 25.8.62  
 No.\*28 Part Time - Commenced 2.4.62 Left Service 7.10.62 - Not yet replaced  
 No.\*29 Left Service - 17.2.62 replaced by No.27 - 2.4.62

No.°21 Commenced Service 30.4.62 (extra midwife for New Addington -  
 to make off duty rota and six weeks holiday possible.)

No.°22 Commenced Service 1.5.62 - replaced \*15

No.°23 Commenced Service 3.9.62 - replaced \*16

No.°24 Commenced Service 5.11.62 - Replaced \*18

Pupil Midwives - 10

\*No.18 - Pupil Midwife taken over by No.8 - 26.8.62

Deliveries + following number of deliveries = number of cases attended  
 by midwives during labour, but finally sent into hospital  
 for delivery - i.e. 101 + 5 = 101 cases delivered + 5 cases  
 attended in labour but transferred to hospital for delivery.

No.	Service	Start	End	Commenced	Left	Replaced	Notes
No.*15	Commenced Service	13.2.62	18.5.62				
No.*16	Left Service	-	3.9.62				
No.*18	Retired	-	25.8.62				
No.*28	Part Time	Commenced 2.4.62	Left Service 7.10.62				Not yet replaced
No.*29	Left Service	-	17.2.62				replaced by No.27 - 2.4.62
No.°21	Commenced Service	30.4.62					(extra midwife for New Addington - to make off duty rota and six weeks holiday possible.)
No.°22	Commenced Service	1.5.62					replaced *15
No.°23	Commenced Service	3.9.62					replaced *16
No.°24	Commenced Service	5.11.62					Replaced *18
Pupil Midwives - 10							
*No.18 - Pupil Midwife taken over by No.8 - 26.8.62							
Deliveries + following number of deliveries = number of cases attended by midwives during labour, but finally sent into hospital for delivery - i.e. 101 + 5 = 101 cases delivered + 5 cases attended in labour but transferred to hospital for delivery.							

## CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

(1) Number of live premature babies notified during 1962 who were *born -			
(i) at home ... ..	...	...	29
(ii) in private nursing homes ... ..	...	...	1
(iii) in hospital* ... ..	...	...	239
(2) The number of those born at home -			
who were nursed entirely at home ... ..	...	...	26
who were transferred to hospital on or before the 28th day ... ..	...	...	3
who died during the first 24 hours ... ..	...	...	-
who survived at the end of the month ... ..	...	...	29
(3) The number of those born in private nursing homes -			
who died during the first 24 hours ... ..	...	...	-
who survived at the end of the month ... ..	...	...	1
(4) Number of those born in hospital -			
who died during the first 24 hours ... ..	...	...	32
who survived at the end of one month ... ..	...	...	207
(5) Number of premature still births who were born -			
(i) at home ... ..	...	...	4
(ii) in private nursing homes ... ..	...	...	-
(iii) in hospital ... ..	...	...	36

\*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 - 1962

Visits	Miss Batt	Miss Bird	Mrs. Blackburn	Miss Blackmore Left 27.4.62	Miss Blest	Miss Brown Keaton Left 26.4.62	Miss Butcher	Mrs. D. Cuzwell On 27.9.62	Mrs. Collins	Miss Devaney	Miss Edridge	Miss Ems	Miss Flanagan On 3.2.62	Miss Gahan	Mrs. Gluckstein	Miss Grace	Miss Hall	Mrs. Harrog	Miss Hastings	Miss Hawkins	Mrs. Ivans	Mrs. Lating	Miss Llewellyn	Mrs. McAlister On 3.9.62	Mrs. Mayo	Miss O'neil	Miss O'neil	Miss O'neil	Miss Pettridge	Miss Vince	Mrs. Wilson	Miss Wyborn	Total 1962	Total 1961		
Infants under 1 year -																																				
First Visits ...	76	88	172	32	201	51	236	44	205	126	102	197	145	147	276	167	200	184	185	245	291	127	146	61	128	158	144	306	154	181	181	4875	4889			
Re-Visits ...	392	346	761	64	287	90	416	115	523	402	366	645	333	454	1062	632	516	544	404	545	388	309	467	80	502	378	360	817	568	400	400	13086	13747			
Children 1 - 2 years -																																				
First Visits ...	1	9	-	3	85	6	-	2	23	38	11	-	-	5	17	3	30	17	27	13	47	7	9	4	3	3	40	-	40	8	441	375				
Re-Visits ...	178	300	276	64	106	72	240	85	296	310	248	430	198	258	570	177	305	343	264	240	78	69	238	53	457	255	236	699	203	360	8084	8483				
Children 2 - 5 years -																																				
First Visits ...	1	11	-	2	204	5	-	-	22	42	9	-	-	9	27	8	30	36	15	40	53	7	16	3	-	10	28	2	40	2	2	636	809			
Re-Visits ...	291	308	418	88	210	148	359	145	364	354	564	375	376	613	794	365	413	731	657	453	37	148	309	26	583	413	656	725	458	805	12825	13666				
Expectant Mothers -																																				
First Visits ...	7	14	6	6	25	9	25	-	66	1	15	17	25	21	53	15	44	32	11	22	35	5	56	11	2	77	27	12	60	51	721	740				
Re-Visits ...	2	1	25	2	7	1	5	-	25	1	2	24	1	10	39	3	37	2	12	6	7	3	17	5	16	30	26	4	9	-	302	309				
Still Births ...	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	9		
Deaths under 1 year	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	35		
Miscellaneous Visits	61	120	1	8	14	49	85	11	-	74	49	72	18	83	177	63	241	3	-	217	163	39	95	35	1	110	71	9	-	26	1834	4728				
Ineffective Visits	156	369	663	40	368	59	389	95	363	415	153	184	264	494	380	484	511	491	542	356	293	312	382	88	461	412	147	285	321	314	9303	10876				
Totals - 1962 ...	1167	1562	2325	309	1400	494	1785	497	1897	1764	1519	2166	1300	2004	3266	1966	2317	2354	2237	2139	1324	1038	1817	366	2153	1846	1736	2639	3053	2383	51630	-				
Totals - 1961 ...	1111	2611	1994	698	1491	1933	1662	-	2155	937	1713	2163	-	2325	3563	618	2622	2967	1648	2122	649	646	-	-	2215	1120	1627	2096	2049	2297	-	*58297				

\*Includes Health Visitors who left in 1961

Number of families or households visited during the year ... 10,394

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT CENTRES - 1962

	Addington Wednesday A.H.	Addington Wednesday P.M.	Beulah More Monday A.H.	Beulah More Monday P.M.	Beulah Road Thursday P.M.	Braddon Road Wednesday P.M.	East Crofton Tuesday A.H.	East Crofton Tuesday P.M.	East Crofton Friday P.M.	East Crofton Friday P.M.	Palmerston Wednesday (Alt.) P.M.	Lodge Road Thursday A.H.	Lodge Road Thursday P.M.	Moors Hill Thursday A.H.	Moors Hill Thursday P.M.	Moors Hill Friday P.M.	Moors Hill Friday P.M.	Norbury Wednesday A.H.	Norbury Wednesday P.M.	St. Andrew's Monday P.M.	St. Andrew's Monday P.M.	St. Andrew's Monday P.M.	St. Andrew's Monday P.M.	St. Paul's Wednesday P.M.	St. Paul's Friday P.M.	St. Paul's Friday P.M.	St. Paul's Friday P.M.	Salisbury Friday P.M.	Shirley Thursday P.M.	South Crofton Friday P.M.	South Crofton Friday P.M.	South Crofton Friday P.M.	South Crofton Friday P.M.	Spring Park Monday P.M.	Spring Park Monday P.M.	Spring Park Monday P.M.	Upper Norwood Wednesday A.H.	Upper Norwood Wednesday P.M.	Woodside Friday P.M.	Woodside Friday P.M.	Woodside Friday P.M.	Total	Total
New Cases under 1 year ...	134	190	116	140	190	107	145	197	80	39	139	166	39	47	97	90	176	153	83	114	150	100	100	160	140	89	133	133	790	212	97	9	19	210	53	105	123	4934	3759				
No. of Re-attendances ...	1804	1868	1510	1852	1607	2070	2348	2382	481	543	1795	1665	229	700	890	1078	1629	1961	1343	1520	1343	1520	1812	1004	1173	1557	958	1818	1940	2022	1490	49	134	2113	489	3062	1292	4838	4835				
New Cases over 1 year ...	52	73	55	78	22	2	21	20	11	2	8	25	2	9	17	12	14	16	11	8	8	7	20	9	17	19	17	39	26	22	2	6	18	12	39	22	701	874					
No. of Re-attendances ...	1048	983	1286	1362	813	796	672	793	296	413	295	329	208	787	372	752	738	639	523	597	662	662	405	340	430	348	600	385	200	1025	25	28	685	434	385	494	20117	21313					
Attendances of Children 0-5	3038	3814	2947	3432	2582	2975	3086	3392	838	907	2227	2113	458	1593	1136	2532	2577	2749	1962	2239	2531	1509	1509	1622	2144	1414	2877	2444	2550	2634	85	187	3026	968	1551	1921	7296	73799					
Consultations with Doctor	1137	1054	1070	1136	1231	747	1087	1288	318	379	1027	1093	16	720	558	768	890	1095	780	857	892	459	368	905	176	716	805	980	1135	48	48	64	919	828	904	26883	27905						
No. of Sessions ...	51	51	49	49	50	51	51	51	50	26	51	51	51	52	52	49	51	51	49	51	51	51	36	30	49	49	49	52	51	51	49	7	8	51	25	51	51	168	1627				
Expectant Mothers																																											
No. of New Cases ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7			
No. of Re-attendances ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4			
Total Attendances of Expectant Mothers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11			
Total Attendances ...	3038	3814	2947	3432	2582	2975	3086	3396	838	907	2227	2113	458	1593	1136	2532	2577	2749	1962	2239	2531	1509	1509	1622	2144	1414	2877	2444	2550	2634	85	187	3026	968	1551	1921	7296	73810					
Average per Session 1962	59.6	55.2	60.1	70.0	51.6	58.3	60.9	66.6	16.8	38.3	43.9	41.4	8.8	30.6	23.2	48.6	30.5	56.1	38.5	43.9	50.6	41.9	32.4	43.8	28.9	46.6	47.9	50.0	53.8	12.1	23.4	56.3	38.7	30.4	37.7	45.1	-	-					
Average per Session 1961	53.1	57.6	56.7	71.6	51.8	55.5	58.1	66.7	30.9	44.8	43.4	44.1	12.0	35.7	25.9	48.7	45.9	65.8	20.9	41.1	61.0	41.5	26.2	38.6	27.5	52.4	41.6	42.6	44.6	-	-	-	32.4	26.9	42.1	-	-	45.4					

## HOME NURSING

Staff at 31.12.62

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

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

Patients remaining on books from 1961	...	...	882
New Patients	...	...	3,278
		<i>Total</i>	<u>4,160</u>

New Patients:-

Medical	...	...	...	...	1,897
Surgical	...	...	...	...	1,336
Gynaecological	...	...	...	...	33
Obstetric	...	...	...	...	7
Maternity	...	...	...	...	5
			<i>Total</i>	...	<u>3,278</u>

Specially classified

	Cases	Visits
Tuberculosis	103	3,913
Pneumonia	79	1,169
Maternity Complications	7	32
Infectious Diseases (measles)	5	33
Children under five years	107	771
Over 65 years old	2,609	90,790

Visits:-

Termination of Cases:-

Convalescent	...	...	...	...	1,852
Hospital	...	...	...	...	734
Died	...	...	...	...	413
Removed for other causes	...	...	...	...	244
Still on books	...	...	...	...	917
			<i>Total</i>	...	<u>4,160</u>

	<i>Total visits</i>
January ... ..	11,950
February ... ..	10,152
March ... ..	11,412
April ... ..	10,962
May ... ..	10,968
June ... ..	9,915
July ... ..	10,077
August ... ..	10,303
September ... ..	9,499
October ... ..	10,701
November ... ..	11,123
December ... ..	11,651
<i>Total</i> ... ..	<u>128,713</u>

### REHABILITATION OF ELDERLY PERSONS

*Patients visited by Rehabilitation Nurse, 1962:-*

Female ... ..	40
Male ... ..	16
	<u>56</u>
Admitted to hospital ... ..	8
Transferred for General Nursing ... ..	5
Recoveries (Rehabilitated) ... ..	30
Died ... ..	1
Remaining on books ... ..	12
<i>Total</i> ... ..	<u>56</u>

*Ages:*

40 - 49 years ... ..	1
50 - 59 years ... ..	5
60 - 69 years ... ..	12
70 - 79 years ... ..	20
80 - 89 years ... ..	15
90 - 95 years ... ..	3

*Illnesses:*

Hemiplegia ... ..	28
Arthritis, Rheumatism & Fibrositis ... ..	11
Lower Limb Fracture or Amputation ... ..	5
Other conditions (Parkinson's Disease, Carcinoma, Cardiac) ... ..	12

*In the age group 30 - 59.*

- 2 cases of Hemiplegia - both walking with a little difficulty.  
 1 case of Parkinson's Disease - no improvement at present -  
 remaining on books.  
 1 case of Thrombosis & Amputation of left leg - Walking well  
 with arm crutches, stump ready for artificial leg.  
 1 case of Arthritis & fractured hip - walking fairly well on  
 crutches - remaining on books.  
 1 case of Disseminated Sclerosis - patient feeding himself  
 more easily - remaining on books.

*In the age group 90 - 95 years.*

- 1 case of Fractured Femur & Arthritis - patient responded  
 well considering age, first walking with crutches and  
 later with Zimmer walking aid.  
 1 case of Arthritis & Senility - Able to walk with assistance.  
 1 case of Arthritis & fall - patient walked fairly well  
 considering age.

#### 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 ... ..	2	-	2
Knock Knees and Flat Feet	6	6	12
Valgus Ankles ... ..	7	5	12
Asthma ... ..	-	2	2
Kyphosis and Scoliosis	-	2	2
Torticollis ... ..	2	-	2
Pigeon-toes ... ..	4	3	7
	21	18	39

Total attendances 1,243



## HOME HELP SERVICE

Staff at 31.12.62

1	Supervisor
4	Assistant Supervisors
2	Clerks
13	Whole Time Home Helps
188	Part Time Home Helps
1	Night Attendant

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

Patients remaining on books from 1961	1,306
New Applicants ... ..	1,395
Patients carried forward to 1962 ...	1,276

New Applicants

(a) Maternity ... ..	473
(b) Sickness ... ..	922
(c) For Night Service ... ..	-

Classification of Cases Attended

(a) Maternity ... ..	393
(b) Tuberculosis ... ..	15
(c) Chronic Sick including Old Age	2,035
(d) Others including Acute Sick ...	148

Number of Hours of Service Given ... .. 222,256

Average Duration of Service Given

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

Amount Recovered for Service ... .. £8,336.4.11

Rate of Remuneration of Home Helps at 31.13.62

3/11½d	per hour	-	Home Helps
3/9½d	"	-	Sick Room Helpers
3/8 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d	"	-	Washing Service
4/4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>5</sub> d	"	-	Problem Family Helps
£9.18.9d	per week	-	Family Helps
10/-d	"	-	Disinfestation

PROBLEM ETC. FAMILIES

SUMMARY OF THE WORK CARRIED OUT DURING 1962 BY THE HEALTH VISITORS SECONDED TO ASSIST FAMILIES IN RECEIVING HOMES, TO PREVENT THEIR NEED FOR ADMISSION AND ALSO TO DEAL WITH THOSE WHO ARE REFERRED BECAUSE OF SPECIAL SOCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Families admitted to Walmer House in 1962	...	...	...	58
Rehoused in private accommodation	...	...	...	9
Rehoused in Council accommodation	...	...	...	42
Rehoused in special problem family units	...	...	...	3

(Of these 2 were accommodated outside the Borough)

Visits paid:-

Family	Departments	Agents and Contacts
651	133	125

Families without permanent housing at close of year:- 7

Potential Homeless Families - not admitted to Receiving Homes-57

Visits paid:-

Family	Departments	Agents and Contacts
252	62	55
Problem Families ...	... 73	

Visits paid:-

Family	Departments	Agents and Contacts
665	126	101

Families referred by all departments ... .. 115

Families referred by various organisations and private industry ... .. 35

Families making direct contact ... .. 22

Contacts re employment ... .. 40

Families assisted with furniture ... .. 63

Family interviews (office) ... .. 393

Families referred to other departments and agencies ... 63

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

	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Total	Young Children
New Cases Examined ...	199	20	219	297
Re-treated ...	48	7	55	97
	247	27	274	394

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Young Children
Attendances ...	559	697
Fillings ...	169	264
Extractions ...	202	242
Gas Cases ...	64	131
Local Anaesthesia ...	58	4
Scaling and Gum Treatment ...	99	-
Dressings ...	102	230
Denture Dressings ...	167	-
Silver Nitrate ...	-	136
Treatment Completed ...	108	278

Number of Sessions (treatment) 279

Dentures Fitted ... 31

Dentures Repaired ... 5

	Mothers	Young Children		Mothers	Young Children
Ante-Natal	264	-	South Norwood	-	-
Municipal			South Croydon	-	1
Midwives	3	-	St. Alban's	-	-
Post Natal	2	-	Woodside	-	-
<u>Welfare Centres:</u>			Norbury	-	2
Municipal	-	-	Addington	-	-
East Croydon	-	1	St. Andrew's	-	-
Upper Norwood	-	-	Waddon	-	-
Holy Trinity	-	-	Boston Road	-	-
St. Oswald's	-	-	St. Jude's	-	-
Bensham Manor	-	-	St. John's (Shirley)	-	-
Fairchildes	-	-	Monks Hill	-	1
Good Shepherd	-	-	Crosfield Nursery	-	-
Falconwood	-	-	Referred by		
West Croydon	-	-	Dental Officers:		385

Mothers: 269 Young Children: 394 Total: 663

## HOME SAFETY

## Accidents taken to Hospital by Ambulance during 1962

Type of Accident	Under 5	Age Groups				Sex		Total
		5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	M	F	
Falls ...	113	89	54	83	119	215	243	458
Burns and Scalds ...	26	11	14	9	9	37	32	69
Poisoning	13	-	8	11	7	17	22	39
Suffocation	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2
Miscellaneous	56	57	65	23	14	133	82	215
<b>Totals</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>783</b>

## Deaths from accidents in the Home

Cause	No.	Details
Falls	9	There were 8 women between 62 and 83 years of age and one man aged 92 years.
Burns and Scalds	4	One woman aged 87 - night clothes caught alight from contact with an electric fire. One woman aged 80 - dressing gown caught alight from an electric fire One woman aged 54 - dressing gown caught alight from a gas fire. One woman aged 84 - multiple scalds.
Poisoning	1	One woman aged 82 - coal gas poisoning
Suffocation	3	One woman aged 85 - inhalation of vomit whilst under the influence of alcohol. One boy aged 12 years - suspension. One boy aged 3 months - traumatic asphyxia from suspension in the chain mesh of a cot.
Miscellaneous	1	Man aged 63 - blow on the head when coming through a door.
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	

## DEAFNESS

Children registered "at risk" - 220

Tested during the year - 90

Premature ... ..	62
Born to Rh. negative mothers	11
Family history of deafness	8
Severe illness in infancy	3
Birth injury ... ..	1
Delay in speaking ... ..	2
Doctor's referral ... ..	2
Parent's request ... ..	1

Re-tested - 11

Deaf - Nil

Partially Deaf - 1

(High frequency loss - under observation.)

Thought to have some degree of deafness not requiring immediate treatment. - 11

Under 1 year of age ...	6
Between 1 and 2 years of age	-
Between 2 and 3 years of age	1
Between 3 and 4 years of age	4

Speech defects only - 1

Slow response, probably not deaf, but kept under observation. - 12

Mentally subnormal - 2

Of the 11 re-tested after preliminary screening:

- 8 were premature babies
- 1 had severe illness in infancy
- 2 not speaking at age of 2 years

52 failed to attend although an appointment had been accepted

4 were not taken for further examination after a doubtful result of first test.

Of these -

- 6 parents had refused
- 24 babies were apparently normal
- 2 have promised to attend
- 20 still awaiting further appointments
- 4 moved out of area

## AMBULANCE SERVICE

## Classification of Patients, Journeys and Mileage

	*Patients		Journeys		Mileage	
	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
Health Service	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
Removals	73,932	(80,060)	46,013	(46,520)	347,185	(358,899)
Accidents	4,258	(4,243)	4,174	(4,093)	22,397	(21,947)
Spastics (Bramley Hill)	2,986	(3,560)	476	(488)	5,262	(4,765)
Mental Health (Occupation Centre)	38,530	(32,190)	1,300	(1,227)	34,389	(31,096)
London Road Day Centre	5,625	( - )	480	( - )	9,438	( - )
Services Not Required (Accidents)			308	( 264)	1,147	( 903)
Vehicles to Repair Depots, Testing, etc.			266	( 273)	2,141	( 2,184)
Service Requirements, Oxygen, visiting sub- stations, parks, etc.			308	( 267)	3,996	( 3,319)
Gas and Air Analgesia			-	( 62)	-	( 489)
	125,331	(120,053)	53,325	(53,194)	425,955	(423,602)
Civil Defence			141	( 202)	1,392	( 2,315)
	125,331	(120,053)	53,466	(53,396)	427,347	(425,917)

\*These figures do not represent individual cases.

Note:- 1961 figures are in brackets

## Classification of Accident Calls

		1962	1961
Home Accidents	... (Children) ...	392	407
	... (Adults) ...	429	342
Miscellaneous Accidents	(Children) ...	29	57
	(Adults) ...	148	117
Recreational Accidents	(Children) ...	68	55
	(Adults) ...	99	95
School Accidents and Illness	... ..	319	294
Street Accidents	... (Children) ...	190	218
	(Adults) ...	952	914
Work Accidents	... ..	265	284
Home Illness	... (Children) ...	62	36
	(Adults) ...	371	367
Street Illness	... (Children) ...	16	19
	(Adults) ...	611	658
Work Illness	... ..	92	119

	1962	1961
Attempted Suicide ... ..	16	14
Suicide ... ..	13	20
Common Assault ... ..	102	77
	4,174	4,093

#### Comparison of Patients, Journeys and Mileage since 1957

Year	Patients	Journeys	Mileage
1957	103,853	50,827	405,154
1958	110,080	51,502	417,583
1959	114,790	51,974	413,199
1960	115,257	51,704	416,436
1961	120,053	53,194	423,602
1962	125,331	53,325	425,955

#### Details of Ambulance Service Vehicles

One new Bedford "Utilecon" Sitting-case Vehicle and two Dennis Ambulances were delivered to replace one Bedford "Utilecon", one Humber "Pullman", and one Daimler. The two Dennis Ambulances have given satisfactory service.

One new Commer Diesel Van was also delivered for the Mental Health.

#### List of Serviceable Vehicles at 31st December 1962

Seven Daimler Ambulances  
 One Humber "Supersnipe" Ambulance  
 Two Karrier Ambulances  
 Two Dennis Ambulances  
 One Karrier Coach  
 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)  
 Two Karrier Coaches (Mental Health)

#### Total Mileage of Ambulance Vehicles at 31st December, 1962

##### Daimler Ambulances

KOY 800	1952	193,639
LRK 3	1953	170,803
LRK 289	1953	169,837
LRK 555	1953	157,714

NEY 501	1954	182,723
ORK 9	1955	154,394
ORK 8	1955	152,747
<i>Humber "Supersnipe" Ambulance</i>		
SOY 400	1957	118,492
<i>Karrier Ambulances</i>		
WVB 293	1959	49,551
1110 BY	1960	30,976
<i>Dennis Ambulances</i>		
1883 VB	1962	4,749
5261 RK	1962	17,701
<i>Karrier Coaches (Mental Health)</i>		
3111 RK	1961	6,329
1547 RK	1961	13,450
<i>Karrier Coach</i>		
WVB 291	1959	44,281
<i>Bedford Sitting-Case Coaches</i>		
KBY 700	1951	149,931
KRK 653	1952	151,743
<i>Bedford "Utilecon" Sitting-Case</i>		
OVB 209	1955	141,295
SRK 189	1957	104,783
SRK 187	1957	99,479
UBY 329	1958	92,398
UBY 325	1958	90,292
WBY 247	1959	69,485
4676 BY	1961	35,696
3117 RK	1962	17,652
<i>Vauxhall "Wyvern" Car</i>		
OBY 724	1955	89,831
<i>Austin Breakdown (since 1955/56)</i>		
GLR 801	1940	13,994
<i>Bedford Coaches (Mental Health)</i>		
KRK 252	1952	106,460
MOY 639	1954	101,855

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1962

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 ...	149	-	36	107	3	3	-	4	8	3	15	19	12	2	6	13	9	6	5	13	4	20	10	70	79	
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Erysipelas ...	4	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	
Meningococcal Infection ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Enteric and Paratyphoid ...	3	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	
Smallpox ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cholera ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Typhus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Puerperal Pyrexia	9	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dysentery ...	50	2	18	16	8	4	2	9	3	1	-	7	3	-	2	3	-	-	-	3	-	15	4	25	25	
Malaria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia ...	30	1	2	5	4	2	7	9	1	1	3	2	-	1	4	-	2	3	1	6	3	1	1	1	15	15
Food Poisoning ...	38	2	5	6	5	8	7	5	6	-	-	4	5	5	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	6	1	20	18	
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Measles ...	848	34	409	399	6	-	-	-	-	82	76	69	51	19	48	77	26	40	51	68	34	25	102	48	457	391
Whooping Cough ...	51	6	21	23	1	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	7	-	6	2	3	8	1	5	5	3	3	29	22	
	1183	46	491	58	30	25	19	14	105	88	82	57	91	41	60	89	53	68	61	79	59	36	147	67	617	566

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

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES 1962

<i>Notifiable Disease</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Respiratory Tuberculosis	9	15	8	8	14	7	14	8	3	8	7	4	105
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis ... ..	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	11
Scarlet Fever ... ..	25	24	29	11	4	8	9	4	3	5	12	15	149
Diphtheria ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ... ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric and Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
Smallpox ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cholera ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ... ..	-	2	-	2	1	2	1	1	4	11	19	7	50
Malaria ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Pri. and Act. Inf. Pneumonia ... ..	12	3	5	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	-	-	30
Food Poisoning ... ..	4	6	2	-	1	5	-	2	3	10	4	1	38
Acute Encephalitis ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ... ..	15	30	31	50	74	78	133	186	23	28	60	140	848
Whooping Cough ... ..	11	12	4	3	2	1	-	7	2	2	5	2	51
													1299



### IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

A total of 2,978 children were immunised against whooping cough, comprising 2,822 under school age and 156 school children.

### IMMUNISATION AGAINST TETANUS

A total of 3,017 children were immunised against Tetanus, comprising 2,806 under school age and 211 school children.

1,014 children were given reinforcing injections.

### VACCINATION AGAINST SMALL-POX

A total of 28,138 persons were vaccinated against Small-pox.

	Under 1 year of age	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	Total
Successful Vaccinations ...	2,851	870	1,060	3,796	5,590	14,167
Successful Re-vaccinations	-	-	263	2,633	10,977	13,873
Insusceptible to Vaccination	32	16	11	14	25	98
						28,138

### DIPHTHERIA

#### IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of children at 31st December, 1962, who have completed a course of Immunisation.

Age at 31.12.62 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1962	1958-1961	1953-1957	1948-1952	Total
Completed course of injections	476	2,389	194	44	3,103
Reinforcing Injections	-	236	996	54	1,286
Estimated mid year child population	4,250	15,050	35,700		55,000

### VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

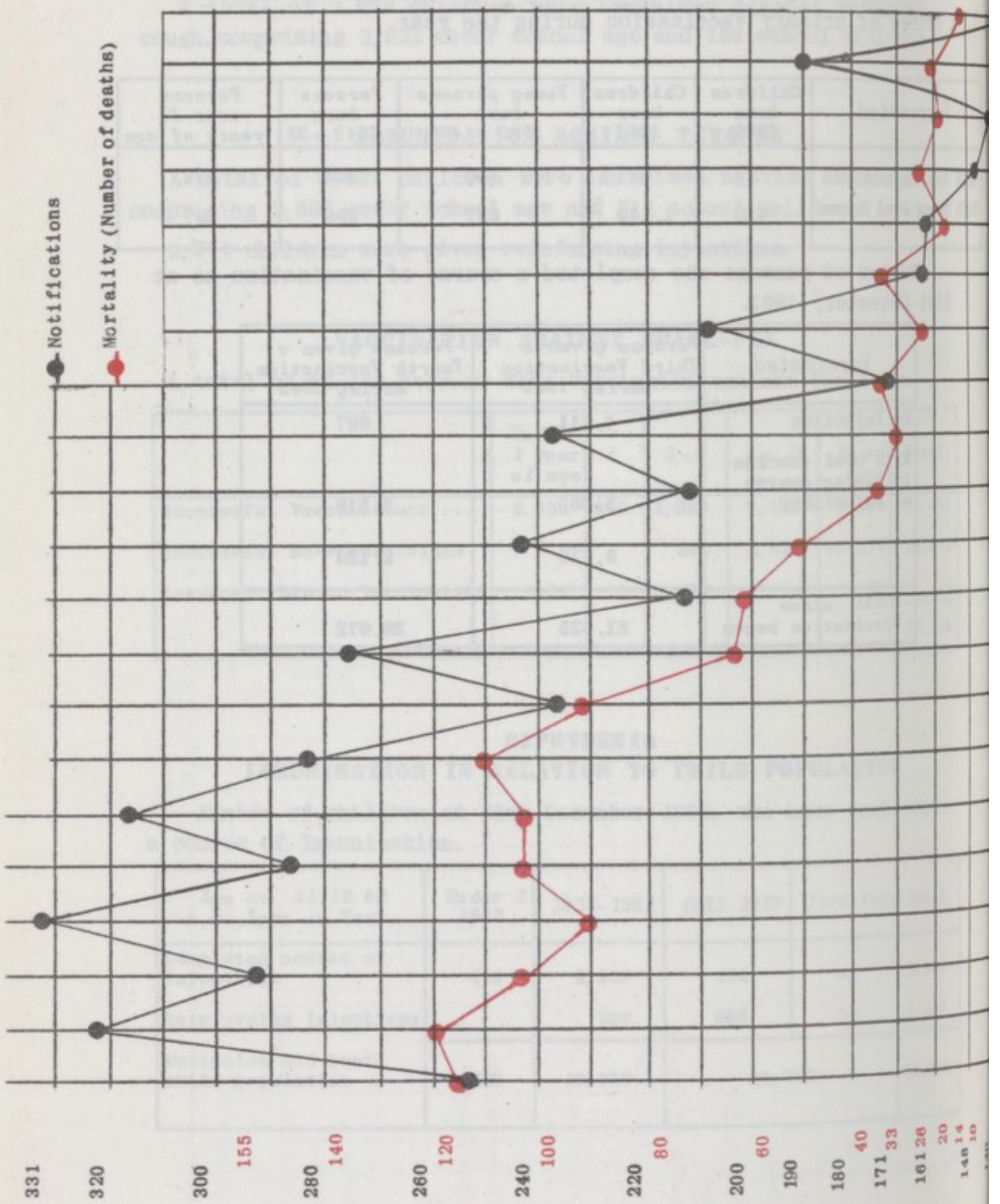
The following table gives the number of persons who received a course of primary vaccination during the year.

Vaccinated	Children born 1962	Children born 1961	Young persons born 1960 - 43	Persons born 1942 - 33	Persons over 30 years of age
With two Injections	71	897	553	322	514
With three Oral Doses	410	1,145	657	290	507

Number of persons who completed a course of vaccination as at 31st December, 1962.

Vaccinated	Persons given a Third Vaccination during 1962	Persons given a Fourth Vaccination during 1962
By Injection	4,711	607
With Oral vaccine following course of Injections	5,005	2,519
	9,716	3,126
<b>TOTAL since Vaccination began</b>	<b>81,635</b>	<b>20,072</b>

TUBERCULOSIS (All Forms)  
 PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY - 1942 - 1962



## 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
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	1960	-	-	20	0.08
1940	8	-	146	0.74	1961	-	-	21	0.08
1941	10	-	111	0.59	1962	-	-	14	0.06
1942	8	-	116	0.63					

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

## Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952

Summary of notifications during the period from 1st January, 1962 to 31st December, 1962.

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	5	1	2	4	7	7	18	13	14	3	2	77
Respiratory, Females	-	1	-	-	2	2	3	6	4	3	4	2	1	28
Non-Respiratory, Males	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	5
Non-Respiratory, Females	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	6

TABLE II. Supplemental Return

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period from 1st January, 1962 to 31st December, 1962 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-			
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(A)	(B)	(C)		(D)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
Death Returns from Local Registrars	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Death Returns from Registrar-General (Transferable Deaths)	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Posthumous Notifications	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
"Transfers" from Other Areas (excluding transferable Deaths)	M	-	1	-	1	-	7	8	12	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	38
	F	-	-	-	-	-	7	15	11	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	40
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other Sources	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TOTALS (A) 40 (B) 40 (C) 1 (D) 3

**Chest Clinic Register of Tuberculosis Cases**

Number on Chest Clinic Register on 1st January, 1962	1, 871
Transfers in from other areas ... ..	81
"Lost sight" cases returned during the year ...	-
New cases diagnosed as definite during the year ...	107

2, 059

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

Recovered ... ..	185
Died ... ..	37
Removed to other areas ... ..	71
"Lost sight of" and other reasons ... ..	23

316

Remaining on Register as at 31st December ... .. 1,743

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 ... .. 2,566

Number of visits paid by Clinic doctors to homes of patients ... .. 135

Number of visits paid to homes of patients by Tuberculosis Health Visitors ... .. 3,495

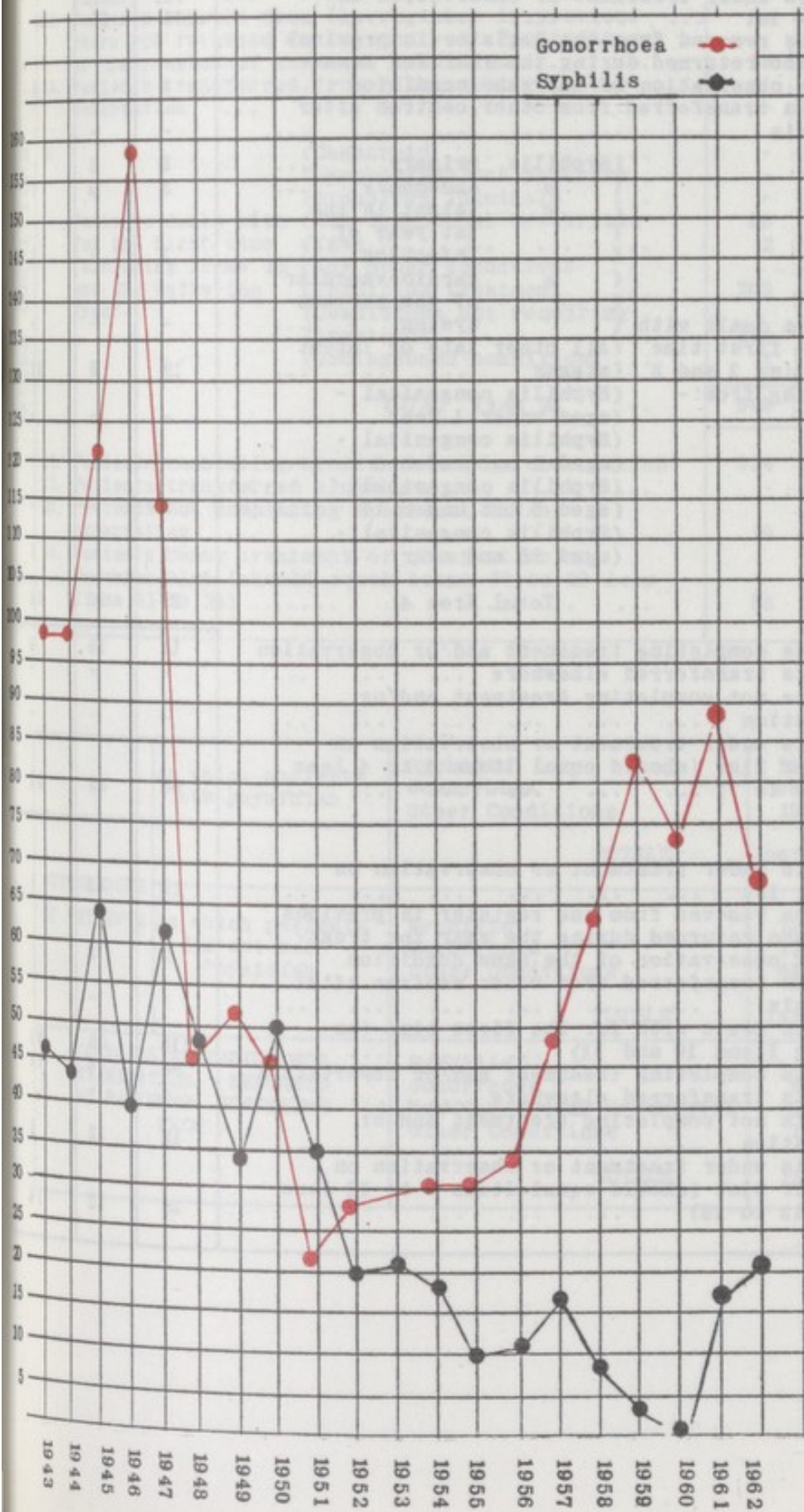
Attendances of patients at the Clinic -

At ordinary sessions ... .. 17,637\*

Number of X-Ray films taken ... .. 20,052

\*Includes 4,553 miniature film attendances

### VENEREAL DISEASES - NEW CASES 1943 - 1962





### VENEREAL DISEASES

		Totals	Males	Females
SYPHILIS	1. Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st ... ..	45	35	10
	2. Patients removed from the Register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition ...	2	-	2
	3. Patients transferred from other centres after diagnosis ... ..	-	-	-
	4. (Syphilis, primary ...	1	1	-
	( " secondary ...	3	2	1
	( " latent in the			
	( 1st year of			
	( infection ...	1	-	1
	( " cardio-vascular			
	( of the nervous			
	( system ...	-	-	-
	Patients dealt with (All other late or latent			
	for the first time (stages ... ..	19	8	11
	(excluding 2 and 3			
	suffering from:- (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 ...	25	11	14	
5. Patients completing treatment and/or observation	18	15	3	
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) ... ..	54	33	21	
GONORRHOEA	9. Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st ... ..	12	11	1
	10. Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition ...	2	2	-
	11. Patients transferred from other centres after diagnosis ... ..	-	-	-
	12. Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding Items 10 and 11) ... ..	115	85	30
	13. Patients completing treatment and/or observation	88	74	14
	14. Patients transferred elsewhere ... ..	-	-	-
	15. Patients not completing treatment and/or observation ... ..	15	12	3
	16. Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st (should equal Items 9 to 12 less Items 13 to 15) ... ..	26	12	14

OTHER CONDITIONS

	Totals	Males	Females
17. Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st ... ..	29	20	9
18. Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition ... ..	13	13	-
19. Patients transferred from other centres after observation ... ..	-	-	-
20. (Chancroid ... ..)	-	-	-
(Lymphogranuloma Venereum ... ..)	-	-	-
(Granuloma Inguinale ... ..)	-	-	-
Patients dealt with (Non-Gonococcal Urethritis for the first time (Yaws ... ..	98	98	-
(excluding Items 18 (Any other conditions and 19) suffering (requiring treatment ... from:- (Conditions not requiring (treatment ... ..	203	122	81
(Undiagnosed conditions ... ..	244	145	99
1	-	1	
<b>TOTAL Item 20 ...</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>183</b>
21. Patients completing treatment and/or observation	524	358	166
22. Patients transferred elsewhere ... ..	-	-	-
23. Patients not completing treatment and/or observation ... ..	10	6	4
24. Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st (should equal Items 17 to 20 less Items 21 to 23) ... ..	56	34	22

ATTENDANCES BY PATIENTS	At which patients saw physician	Syphilis	231	130	101
		Gonorrhoea	399	293	106
		Other Conditions	199	1436	556
		<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2622</b>	<b>1859</b>	<b>763</b>
ATTENDANCES BY PATIENTS	At which patients did not see Physician	Syphilis	721	403	318
		Gonorrhoea	125	51	74
		Other Conditions	592	346	246
		<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1438</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>638</b>
CONTACTS ATTENDING FOR EXAMINATION REFERRED BY PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM:-	Syphilis	8	6	2	
	Gonorrhoea	60	56	4	
	Non-Gonococcal Urethritis	68	68	-	
	Other Conditions	18	10	8	
	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>14</b>	

The year was remarkable for an outbreak of German measles (rubella), a mild illness of short duration. It is a trivial ailment except for epidemic outbreaks during their first three weeks of pregnancy, when damage to the foetus may result.

		By the Physician at the Centre	Sent to a Pathologi- cal Centre
PATHOLOGICAL WORK - NUMBER OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED	Microscopical: - for Syphilis	-	5
	Microscopical: - Others	-	990
	Cultural	-	560
	Serum: for Syphilis		772
	" Others	-	378
	Cerebro Spinal Fluid (Number of diagnostic lumbar punctures)	-	7

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	Total
Croydon ... ..	20	69	372	461
Surrey ... ..	4	18	100	122
Kent ... ..	-	10	36	46
London ... ..	1	18	40	59
Totals (to agree with Items 4, 12 and 20)	25	115	548	688

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON

# ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1962

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

This is the 59th Annual Report of the work of the Croydon School Health Service.

### *Routine Medical Inspections*

The system continued unchanged. Plans for a pilot study of possible alternatives which I mentioned last year were postponed. Instead enquiry was commenced into the final outcome of cases of children, in the intermediate age groups, referred for specialist treatment following routine medical inspection. Some interesting results were appearing to support the value of direct medical examination particularly of 12 year old boys. Unfortunately the work was interrupted by Dr. Graham's appointment to another Authority, and no conclusion could be made. The matter is being pursued. Fewer inspections were performed than in the previous year which attained a record high figure because it included arrears.

### *Infectious Diseases*

The year was remarkable for an outbreak of German Measles (Rubella). A mild illness of short duration, it is a trivial complaint except for expectant mothers during their first three months of pregnancy, when damage to the foetus may result.

1523 cases were reported by Head Teachers. The previous highest figure in any one year was 345 in 1952. There was considerable spread to the adult population for whom figures are not available as it is not a notifiable disease. It gave concern to Maternity services. As good immunity results from a single attack of the illness, there are advantages in school girls being exposed to Rubella. Our present rules of exclusion for 7 days might be questioned for girls schools on the grounds that we should encourage this age group to acquire immunity against Rubella.

#### *Handicapped Children*

A current trend in school health work is to bring forward the age of first finding defects. Thus the Teacher of the Deaf co-operates in the testing of young infants whose names are recorded on the "at risk" register. Sweep testing for hearing loss, and examination of eye sight were established as routine for all school entrants.

At St. Giles School a second Physiotherapist was appointed; and routine sessions for the reassessment of intelligence were doubled at St. Christopher's School.

The Psychiatrist of the Child Guidance Clinic refers to the success of the special class for maladjusted children. Proposals for a second class to be established were put forward.

A most helpful conference was held with officers of the Ministry of Education on future plans for special units in the Borough covering children with partial hearing, partial sight, maladjustment, inability to communicate and those of doubtful educability. As the Committee knows, local provision is being made for these various groups in the near future.

#### *Dental Health*

The Principal School Dental Officer comments on changing aspects of the campaign to promote dental health. While we must strive to prevent dental caries, I doubt if we can persuade children to forego all the pleasures of sophisticated foods and the confectioners art. If they must indulge, as do their parents, we still need to emphasize the importance of routine dental treatment. It was not possible to accept an offer to be one of the areas to conduct a pilot scheme for intensive dental health education. It is something we will recommend to you when we think it justified by the chances of better results than those we achieve at present.

*Clinic Premises*

Linked with a possible dental health campaign are the facilities to be provided by the new Clinic at Waddon. Unfortunately building delays did not allow its completion during 1962.

Authority was received for the replacement of the temporary clinics in the New Addington area and this scheme is now going forward.

*Health Education*

The Health Education Officer reports on continued progress in the schools. A new development was a combined Education and Health Department Study Day for Head Teachers and Heads of Science Departments, on the subject of "Smoking and Health".

My thanks are due to the Chief Education Officer, members of his central office staff, Head Teachers and their staffs, who have met our many requests with courtesy and co-operation. Finally, as always, you have by your support and encouragement ensured that all worth while innovations are made available without delay, for all the children in your schools.

*Public Health Dept.,  
Croydon.*

### STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

*Medical Officers	...	8 (full time)	- (41%)
*Medical Officers	...	6 (part time)	- (100%)
*Dental Officers	...	9 (including 3 part-time)	- (80%)
*Physiotherapists	...	4 (including 1 part-time)	- (80%)
Speech Therapists	...	4	
*School Nurses and Nurse/Assistants	...	36 (including S.H.V. and Deputy)	(58%)
*Dental Attendants	...	11 (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. Salcot Crescent, 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.
Audiology Clinic	Lodge Road, Broad Green, Croydon. Salcot Crescent, New Addington. Thursday p.m.
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 13,947 children were examined as compared with 14,165 in 1961, and 6,035 parents attended the examinations.

The total percentage of parents attending was 43.3 against 50.8 last year. (See Appendix B, Table V).

455 specials and 526 re-inspections of children were carried out.



## HEALTH EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

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

*"Knowledge that is acquired through compulsion hath little or no hold on the mind."* Plato.

When any vast new area of human knowledge is opened up, man quickly exploits its various regions. In the field of public health the work of sanitary engineers, bacteriologists, virologists, immunologists, vital statisticians and many other public health, medical and scientific personnel have helped to increase the expectancy of life. Nevertheless man is an individual and his "individuality is by no means a free gift; it has its price. Our differences make life interesting, but they also make it difficult." <sup>1</sup> Concentration on the statistical average may be useful in plotting a set of human measurements or describing the human population, but as a guide to the understanding of an individual and the management of his life it occasionally creates more difficulties than it solves.

Today, by means of direct instruction and free discussion, health education involves helping individuals to choose ways of behaviour which will help them to live healthy, happy and useful lives in a community in which "no man can be an island."

### Secondary Schools

With this principle in mind the forging of stronger links between the health and education departments has continued. The health education work started in some secondary and grammar schools has been consolidated. Requests from teachers for information and help are slowly but steadily increasing and more are visiting the health education section to view materials and discuss programmes.

The staff of Coloma and Lady Edridge grammar schools were anxious that in addition to academic subjects, the girls should have opportunities to learn more about the community in which they live and human relationships at home, at work and at play. Helped and encouraged by the staff of the health education section the health visitors taking the one year course in the sixth forms reported that the longer period of time with the same group of girls enabled them to establish a really good relationship with them. It was also a pleasure to have the help of a district nurse with the practical work during the home nursing section of the course at Coloma.

The mothercraft and hygiene syllabus at Portland secondary school was considerably widened and the health visitor, working with the domestic science mistress, introduced the content of the community health course. The health education officer continued to give the full community health course to fourth year boys at Ashburton secondary school and St. Andrews secondary school and the domestic science mistress now includes it in the domestic science course for St. Andrews fourth year girls.

At the end of one of the sessions on human relationships at Ashburton secondary school it was decided to try including the simple emotional and physical facts about pregnancy, labour and puerperium and to illustrate the lesson with the ten-minute film "Brother for Susan." The boys reported so favourably on the usefulness of this that a shortened form of the course was given to all five classes in the fourth year so that this lesson could be included.

During the year two programmes on "Shoes for Teenagers" to which parents were invited, were held in the girls' departments at Portland secondary school and Archbishop Tenison's grammar school and consisted of:-

- (a) An illustrated talk given by the school doctor.
- (b) A short talk and demonstration of the fitting of shoes in a shop by a consultant fitter.
- (c) The modelling of shoes by girls in each age group.
- (d) Questions and discussion.

As a result of this one school was able to choose a suitable type of shoe for school uniform.

#### Junior Schools

During the year the two evening sessions on the subject of "Growing Girls" - the first for mothers and the second for mothers with daughters in the fourth year group, were held in twenty-six schools. Evaluation was extremely difficult but could only be assessed by:-

- (a) Head teachers wishing the meetings to become an annual event.
- (b) The attendance of at least some of the parents who would not normally come to any school functions held in the evenings, and
- (c) Meeting some of the mothers again when the schools were visited during the second year and learning that the children were thrilled with the information and after a day or two were equally thrilled with something else so that this was no longer "news," it had been put into perspective.

The inevitable question recurred many times "What are you doing about boys?" But when mothers were asked "When do you think boys need the help and by whom do you think it should be given?" there were always a tremendous number of opinions and few helpful suggestions. However, one of the following three methods are always carried out now in an attempt to overcome this difficulty:-

- (a) The mothers of boys as well as girls are invited to the first discussion group.
- or (b) The mothers and fathers of both boys and girls are invited to the first discussion group.
- or (c) The mothers and fathers of boys are invited to a third meeting run jointly by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and the Health Education Officer.

The headmaster of All Saints School overcame this problem by obtaining the permission of parents and school governors to talk about 'growing up' to boys and girls together during normal school lessons and avoiding a 'special' occasion so that they could learn about this naturally and side by side as they did everything else at this stage. He used the book "Peter and Pamela Grow Up" by H.W. Tame, as a guide.

#### Smoking and Lung Cancer

In order to encourage the maximum interest and participation among teachers in secondary schools, a study day was arranged jointly by the Health and Education Departments, for head teachers and heads of science and domestic science departments at Coombe Cliff Education Centre in June. A symposium on smoking and health was chaired by the Medical Officer of Health. The speakers were:-

- Dr. J.R. Bignall, Medical Director of the Institute of Diseases of the Chest, Assistant Physician Brompton Hospital.
- Dr. S.A. MacKeith, Consultant Psychiatrist, Physician Superintendent of Warlingham Park Hospital.
- Dr. D.A. Cadman, Senior Lecturer in Health Education, Gypsy Hill Training College.

During the afternoon group discussions were led by:-

- Miss W.M. Warden, Senior Lecturer in Health Education, Institute of Education, London University.
- Mr E.F. Smith, Inspector of Schools, Croydon.
- Mrs. M. Jeffries, Lecturer in Public Health, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.
- Dr. S.A. MacKeith.

An exhibition of visual aids suitable for use in schools, arranged by the Health Education Section, was also on show on this occasion.

Following this study day, a copy of the Royal College of Physicians' report was given to each head teacher and many were also given posters and leaflets.

The Public Health staff continued to discuss the many aspects of smoking during community health courses held in secondary schools. Spontaneous discussions were held in other schools when the health education officer delivered the copies of the Royal College of Physicians' report.

A psychiatrist from the Child Guidance Clinic visited the fifth year boys in Ashburton Secondary School with the health education Officer and took part in a lively discussion. She thought that the optimum periods for undertaking smoking education were during the first and second years in the secondary school and again between the ages of fifteen and sixteen. She felt that these were periods of insecurity, the first on entering a school in which the older boys were almost adults and the second on leaving school to enter the outside world as young adults.

Two pairs of secondary schools - Ashburton Boys; Davidson mixed and Shirley Boys; St. Mary's Mixed (controls) took part in an assessment of the effect on school children of a television programme in the 'Spotlight' series and of recent publicity on the ill-effects of smoking. This was undertaken by Margot Jefferys, B.Sc. (Econ) of the Public Health Department, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.<sup>2</sup> The report stated that "the negligible effects of the "Spotlight" programme in persuading children to refrain from smoking should not be viewed with unrelieved pessimism or used as an excuse for inaction. The problem is, after all, one of creating a climate of opinion among school children, and this cannot be achieved in a single day, nor by a single television programme, however well produced and informative."

(subsequent inspections) ... .. 225

At the primary inspections vermin were found in 21 and sites close to 225 children. On these inspections 1.0 per cent. of the children showed evidence of infestation as against 1.0 in 1961.

3 children attended the Cleansing Station for treatment for verminous conditions and 25 for scabies.

Miscellaneous

Lectures on health education were given again to students at Coloma Teacher's Training College, West Wickham, and health education equipment was lent to several schools for display on open days.

It is a great pleasure to be able to report the increase of work in schools and the closer links with so many members of staffs. Without their interest and co-operation none of these projects could have been attempted and we are looking forward to working together again in 1963.

References:

1. "Man and His Body" by Benjamin F. Miller, M.D. and Ruth Goode. P. 337.
2. "Smoking Amongst Schoolchildren" by Margot Jefferys, B.Sc. (Econ). The Medical Officer 15th February, 1962 Vol. CIX No.7. P. 91.

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Dr. D. A. Giddens, Senior Lecturer in Health Education,  
Dorset Hill Training College.

Mrs. M. M. Garden, Senior Lecturer in Health Education,  
Institute of Education, London University.

Mr. E. P. Smith, Inspector of Schools, Devon.

Mrs. M. Jefferys, Lecturer in Public Health, London  
School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Dr. S. A. Macketh.

## 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. For the two intermediate age groups presented for routine medical examinations, weighing and measuring was not carried out.

## VISION TESTS

Routine vision tests for entrants is now an established procedure and considered of such importance that where an immediate result cannot be obtained the nurse returns especially to complete the test. For the usual Tables, see Appendix VIII.

## 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.

Number of children inspected for Cleanliness	
(first inspection) ... ..	56, 259
Number of children inspected	
(subsequent inspections) ... ..	2, 019
Number of children found unclean	
(first inspection) ... ..	576
Number of occasions in which children found unclean	
(subsequent inspections) ... ..	226

At the primary inspections vermin were found in 21 and nits alone in 555 children. On these inspections 1.0 per cent. of the children showed evidence of infestation as against 1.0 in 1961.

3 children attended the Cleansing Station for treatment for verminous conditions and 25 for scabies.

### TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE

Number of cases of Notified Tuberculosis:-

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

Taking the total child population at 35,700 (estimated), the pulmonary tuberculosis incidence rate per 100,000 was 14.0, and the non-pulmonary nil. There were no deaths from tuberculosis.

### CAUSES OF DEATH IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

From the weekly returns of the local Registrar and from the inward transfers, it is possible to abstract the causes of death of all school children. There were 7 in 1962 equal to a death rate for this group of 0.20 per thousand. This equals the record low figure and the details were:-

Leukaemia	...	...	...	2
Congenital Diseases	...	...	...	1
Motor Accidents	...	...	...	3
Other Accidents	...	...	...	1
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	<u>7</u>

### CAUSES OF EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL

During 1962, German Measles was the specific infection causing the most absences from school, followed by Chicken Pox, Measles, Mumps and Scarlet Fever, in that order.

The detailed figures given in Appendix D, Page 58 refer only to named infectious diseases. There was the usual amount of absence through ill defined upper respiratory infections, feverish colds, etc., which are not recorded in these returns.

### WORK OF SCHOOL NURSES

Every effort is made to build up close co-operation by the health visitor/school nurse and the teaching staffs of the schools in her district. When there are particular difficulties, for example, undue prevalence of infectious illness, the school nurse would be expected to call every day at the school to deal with queries which may arise in regard to individual children.

For details of visits, see Appendix F, Page 60.

The experimenting of appointing a State Enrolled Nurse for clinic duties proved entirely satisfactory. It was shown to be a proper method to relieve health visitors who are also school nurses of certain routine tasks so that they were available for duties which only they can do. Additional staff in this grade will be recruited.

## SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

P.G. Oliver Esq., L.D.S., Principal School Dental Officer:-

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 above will be found in the appropriate Report.

### Introduction

The decision by the Borough Council to give general approval to a scheme for the addition of fluoride to the town's water supplies, is in full accord with the policy lately recommended by the Minister of Health, and will be specially welcomed by all those interested in the welfare of the young. In addition to being relatively simple to apply, the plan represents an imaginative step in preventive medicine, and compared with other methods of application produces the most uniform results. Findings from world wide Surveys on the application of this salt (at approved levels) are now so overwhelming as to merit serious attention of all major Health Authorities in the country.

Careful and painstaking research has for some years been conducted into possible medical and dental hazards resulting from the intake of fluoride, and it is comforting to note that such dangers are now fully discounted in expert circles; even so it can be presupposed that following any general application of this method any "new trends" would receive constant study, and the interest of the public would remain paramount. For those assailed by doubts regarding the wisdom of this so-called "mass medication" it can be fairly argued that far from causing contamination, the essence of this therapy is merely to replace certain "trace elements" so necessary for our dental welfare, and in so doing to bring the water nearer to the ideal and natural state. Because of the several "undertakings" involved, some delays must be anticipated before the scheme can become operative; even so it is hoped that obstacles encountered will be of a minor character and not lead to any undue postponement of this worthwhile measure.



Whilst for the most part the arrangements for treatment in the School Dental Service can be said to be reasonably satisfactory, commitments entered into during recent years mean that available personnel is now fully extended in meeting the requirements of the newer areas. For these reasons the staffing position continues to be delicate, and recently a drop in sessions by part-time officers has given rise to some anxiety. Though in 1962 a new level in coverage of schools has been achieved, this was largely as the result of favourable conditions earlier in the year, and in the light of subsequent setbacks this advance may be difficult to maintain. A relevant factor in this connection is the continuing growth in the school population, which necessitates an increased amount of time for routine inspections, thus reducing the available sessions for treatment. Because of the importance of maintaining an appropriate balance between statutory and clinical requirements, plans for any future expansion must remain tentative until it is possible to forecast more accurately the demand-rate in certain localities.

In an attempt to improve efficiency and at the same time encourage new entrants into the Service, further attention has been given to the up-grading of older clinics and increasing the comfort of patients and staff. Large scale repairs and maintenance have been carried out to the Dental Clinic in Selhurst Road, so as to bring these premises more into line with modern requirements.

Very substantial progress is now reported with the construction of the joint Welfare and Dental Centre on the Coldharbour Site, and given favourable conditions occupation should be possible during the early summer months. Unfortunately continued lack of "on the spot" facilities has produced a marked "falling off" of patronage of the Dental Service from schools in this area, and it is anticipated even after commencing operation an appropriate "build-up" period will be required to reawaken local interest. In the matter of siting and general amenities the new premises should be particularly well placed in meeting the requirements of expectant mothers and young children, and at the same time serving the needs of all major schools in this area.

Plans for stepping up the amount of Dental Health Education to schools, outlined in the last Report, have met with some success and an increasing number of "Talks", "Toothbrush Drill" etc. have been reported by Health Visitors in Infant and Junior Departments. An improved range of posters, instruction models and other "novelties" are now available to assist these activities, as well as attractive and colourful exhibits constructed by the Health Education section. Efforts have also been made

to enlist the support of certain teaching staff in the idea of introducing dental topics at suitable intervals and by so doing maintain the "tempo"; However, it must be admitted that time is likely to be a limiting factor in this matter. Arrangements for film shows at schools have been handicapped by projector difficulties and until these can be overcome little progress can be expected. Because of the magnitude of the task it is plain that resources now available can never adequately meet the situation, and that in the long term the introduction of additional suitably trained personnel will be desirable to provide more specialised instruction and thus assist in closing "gaps" in the scheme.

### Inspections

The number of children on the register at maintained schools within the Borough at the close of 1962 was 36,155. Including an additional 45 scholars at "grant assisted" schools this represents a sum total of 36,200.

During the year 92.6 per cent. of the school population were examined, compared with 87 per cent. in 1961. This increase has come about largely as a result of favourable conditions prevailing during the early months of the year. According to recent returns only 1,458 children remained unexamined during 1962, compared with 2,479 last year.

At those schools visited 33,486 were inspected and 12,863 (38.4 per cent.) referred for treatment, compared with 31,824 inspected and 13,097 (41.4 per cent.) referred in 1961.

Because of discrimination exercised in the matter of certain conditions deemed inadvisable to treat, the above figures should not be regarded as an index of the actual incidence of decay.

The results obtained from school inspectors were as follows:-

Acceptance of Treatment	...	...	36.0%
Refused Treatment	...	...	49.7%
Forms Not Returned	...	...	14.3%

The slight increase in the figure for "acceptances" is interesting and may to some extent be attributed to increased "pressure" applied in cases of persistent "refusal" resulting in final agreement to receive treatment. Though in recent years the general "trend" has been a lessening demand for clinic attention, the picture is by no means a happy one and in certain districts observations at school inspections disclose the fact that, despite facilities now available in the General Practitioner Service, many defects previously notified to parents still remain untreated, and that the actual need for attention continues to be much as before.

## RESULTS OF SCHOOL INSPECTIONS

	1962	1961	1960	1949	1937
No. referred for					
Treatment	12,863	13,097	11,752	9,404	13,498
Consents	4,638:	4,637:	4,586:	6,996:	7,762:
	36%	35.4%	39%	74.1%	57.7%
(Total Consents					
Including	6,048:	6,148:	6,542:	10,098:	10,146:
Specials)*	47%	47%	47.7%	80.7%	63%
Refusals	6,390:	6,281:	5,531:	1,213:	3,242:
	49.7%	48%	47%	12.9%	24%
Forms not					
Returned	1,835:	2,179:	1,635:	1,195:	2,494:
	14.3%	16.6%	14%	12.7%	18.5%

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

## Treatment

Of 14,273 children referred for treatment (including specials) 7,167 (50.2 per cent.) were treated and 5,533 (38.7 per cent.) cured completely, compared with 14,608 referred, 7,376 (54.9 per cent.) treated and 5,936 (40.6 per cent.) cured in 1961.

Treatment sessions fell from 2,751 to 2,604, principally on account of fewer sessions by part-time officers.

## Items of Treatment

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

	1962	1961
Attendances ... ..	19,259	21,806
Treated ... ..	7,167	7,376
Re-treated ... ..	4,003	3,960
Fillings ... ..		
Permanent ... ..	6,541	8,016
Temporary ... ..	1,985	2,091
No. of Teeth Filled - Permanent ... ..	6,107	7,093
Temporary ... ..	1,929	1,819
Extractions ... ..		
Permanent ... ..	1,695	2,029
Temporary ... ..	4,328	4,616
Gas Administrations ... ..	2,435	2,754
Local Anaesthetics ... ..	498	635
Other Operations ... ..		
Permanent ... ..	7,389	8,179
Temporary ... ..	685	950
Cases Completed ... ..	5,533	5,936

## Miscellaneous Items

These include:	1962	1961
Root treatment in anterior teeth ...	20	39
Removal of bone sequestra ... ..	13	9
Splints for fractured incisors ... ..	6	4
Partial pulpotomy ... ..	1	2
Number of adult M.D.s treated ... ..	10	12
Dentures inserted ... ..	29	21
Denture Repairs ... ..	8	8
Removal of Impacted teeth ... ..	47	69
Ulcerated Stomatitis (Vincent's Infection)	1	3
Cleft Palate cases ... ..	-	1
Acrylic caps for inciser teeth ... ..	10	19
Gingivectomy ... ..	5	7

## Forms from Head Teachers

The number of forms issued by Head Teachers for emergency treatment was 1,410 compared with 1,511 in 1961.

## X-Ray Examination

The number of cases referred for the above purpose was 312, compared with 380 in 1961. This includes 109 taken at Mayday Hospital.

## Orthodontic Treatment

The number of sessions devoted to this work was 381, compared with 404 last year. The work in this section is proceeding satisfactorily and there have been no developments worthy of report.

The following is a summary of treatment performed:-

	1962		1961	
	Consult- ant.	D.O.s	Total	Total
Cases commenced during the year ...	184	82	266	248
Cases carried forward from the previous year ... ..	521	73	594	661
	<u>705</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>860</u>	<u>909</u>
Cases completed during the year ...	165	53	218	189
Cases discontinued during the year	79	12	91	108
Pupils treated with appliances ...	247	116	363	381
Appliances - Removable ... ..	263	106	369	365
Fixed ... ..	72	13	85	85
Total Attendances ... ..	3,486	1,372	4,858	5,203

## RESULTS OF SCHOOL INSPECTIONS

	1962		1961	
	Consult-	D.O.s	Total	Total
Cases treated by extraction only	-	150	150	142
Cases referred to Specialist for consultation ... ..	153	-	153	142
Treatment sessions ... ..	289	92	381	404
New cases awaiting treatment ...	9	21	30	32

## Treatment of "Free-Place" Scholars

As previously stated, all children in the Borough Secondary and Technical Schools have now been included within the routine scheme of treatment. Pupils previously attending Primary Schools who enter certain "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:-

	1962	1961
Attendances ... ..	59	78
New Cases Treated ... ..	3	5
Re-treated ... ..	42	38
Fillings - Permanent ... ..	68	62
Extractions - Permanent ... ..	6	10
Temporary ... ..	11	8
Other Operations ... ..	10	10
"Gas" Cases ... ..	5	9
Local Anaesthesia ... ..	4	4
Cases Completed ... ..	36	35
Referred X-Ray ... ..	3	6

## ST. GILES' SCHOOL FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Mr Green, the Headmaster, reports that the outstanding feature of the year has undoubtedly been the bringing into full use of the swimming pool and the tremendous impact that this has had upon the life of School. With the appointment of a full-time swimming instructor it rapidly proved possible to extend the swimming programme until over 180 children were regularly using the pool. This meant for many children, previously severely limited in their physical range, the opening up of a completely new sphere of interest, in that physical activity now became a reality.

At present some 87 children are now able to swim and the award of 16 Intermediate or Advanced Certificates for Physically Handicapped Children by the English Schools' Swimming Association, together with 73 swimming certificates, gives some measure of the success of this venture.

With the appointment of a further full-time physiotherapist, the hydrotherapy pool was also brought into use for the specific treatment of certain children. At the same time the number of treatments during the year increased to a total of 5,853, and the level of each treatment was intensified. Towards the end of the year part-time untrained help was also granted in this department.

Routine medical inspections took place on 21 occasions when 308 children were inspected and 169 parents were present.

Specialist medical examinations were held each term by specialists in orthopaedic and physical medicine, some 51 children being seen on these occasions.

Speech therapy has been given to an average of 18 children on two sessions each week; a total number of 468 treatments.

The Nursing Sister, aided in certain duties by the Medical attendants, has carried out the preparation and follow-up of medical examinations as well as the various prescribed courses of treatment; a wide variety of ailments have been treated and full records of each child's progress have been maintained.

The parents, Staff and children extend to Dr. Hegarty their most grateful thanks and appreciation for her devoted work on behalf of the children.

### Record of Disabilities as at December 1962.

Physically Handicapped	Boys	Girls	Total
1. Cerebral Palsy	18	11	29
2. Bronchiectasis	3	8	11
3. Congenital Heart	4	6	10
4. Epilepsy	7	4	11
5. Muscular Dystrophy	4	2	6
6. Speech Defect	3	1	4
7. Poliomyelitis	4	8	12
8. Spina Bifida	2	5	7
9. Various Disabilities	16	15	31
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	61	60	121
<b>Delicate</b>			
1. Asthma	24	15	39
2. Bronchitis	9	10	19
3. Debility	6	7	13
4. Primary T.B.	1	3	4
5. Various Disabilities	2	2	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	42	37	79

There has been further changes in the teaching and ancillary staff, including a new appointment of a teacher to deal specifically with problems of maladjustment and backwardness.

Social activities during the year have included the Annual Sports Day, numerous school visits to places of interest and the School Holiday - again held in the Isle of Wight in June.

Further successes were recorded in the examinations of the Royal Society of Arts and the commercial course was extended to cover at least two years.

It is significant that a majority of our recent leavers have found employment in local offices and department stores where this commercial bias has been of value.

Adaptations to the School building were begun in that the open corridors were closed in, to give more protection to the children during bad weather.

A vehicle specially adapted for the transport of handicapped children was brought into service to supplement existing transport arrangements.

The average number on roll was 198. The average attendance was 85%. There were 44 admissions during the year whilst 14 children left for employment, 24 children returned to other schools.

Finally I wish to place on record my thanks to the Principal School Medical Officer and his Staff, the Chief Education Officer and Staff and to all members of the Staff of St. Giles' School for their support during 1962.

*[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*

Year	Girls	Boys	Total
1961	11	11	22
1962	8	2	10
1963	8	2	10
1964	4	7	11
1965	2	8	10
1966	1	8	9
1967	0	4	4
1968	0	1	1
1969	10	10	20
1970	60	10	70
1971	11	11	22
1972	10	0	10
1973	7	0	7
1974	4	1	5
1975	0	0	0
1976	78	10	88

## ST. CHRISTOPHER'S SCHOOL FOR EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL CHILDREN

Mr. Grice the Headmaster reports:-

### Organisation

The past year saw a broadening of the curriculum by an extensive programme of Educational Visits to all the London Museums, Art Galleries and Historical Buildings, local works and factories, farms, etc. In addition, the two Senior Classes paid a visit to Calais on Friday, June 22nd.

### Building Improvements

The provision of concrete edging around both playgrounds, and the re-surfacing of the Junior Playground were completed and are a great improvement.

### Sport

#### (a) Swimming Certificates gained during 1962

Distance	No. Obtained	Boys	Girls
20 Yards	13	7	6
50 Yards	10	5	5
100 Yards	3	3	-

#### (b) Cross Country

The School entered teams in the Croydon Schools and Youth Cross Country Championships for the first time. In the latter, our first man came in sixth out of over 100 entries.

(c) In addition to matches against local schools, the presentation of trophies by various friends, has enabled us to hold Inter-House Competitions for Football, Cricket, Netball, Rounders and Swimming and these events are very keenly contested.

### Art Competition

In an Art Competition organised by the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, and open to all E.S.N. Schools in Great Britain, to choose 15 paintings for entry into an Exhibition in Australia in connection with the Empire Games, Janet Reed of Class I was awarded Second Prize and Henry Cooke, Class IV and Anthony Phillips, Class III, had their paintings selected for inclusion in the Exhibition in Perth.

### The Old Scholars Club

Held its Second Birthday Party on October 1st. We are extremely grateful to the parents who provided a birthday cake, refreshments and prizes for competitions. The Club continues to flourish and is invaluable as a means of keeping in contact with the pupils after leaving school and also affording them the opportunity to obtain reassurance, advice and encouragement during the difficult period of adjustment to working conditions. The pleasing feature is the fact that many are proud to bring along and introduce us to their boy or girl friends. I am extremely grateful to the members of my staff who so willingly give of their spare time to this most important social work, and also to the Education Committee for granting the Club free use of the school premises for weekly meetings.



**The Parents Association**

Has been a tower of strength during the year. In addition to kind gifts of bulbs for the garden, indoor games and recreational equipment, we are also indebted to its panel of volunteers who baby sit for our mothers of young children and thus enable these mothers to take our children to keep Clinic Appointments in person which otherwise they could not do.

Statistics	Boys	Girls	Total
Number on Roll 31st December, 1961	123	78	201
Admitted during 1962 ... ..	26	18	44
Left to work at 16 ... ..	14	12	26
Left to work at 15 ... ..	-	1	1
Removed to other areas ... ..	4	1	5
Transferred to St. Giles' School	-	1	1
Transferred to Residential E. S. N. Schools ... ..	1	1	2
Transferred to Normal School ...	1	-	1
Transferred to Approved Schools ...	2	-	2
Excluded as unsuitable for education at School ... ..	3	1	4
Number on roll 31st December, 1962	124	79	203

### ST LUKE'S SCHOOL FOR THE PARTIALLY SIGHTED

Miss Rundle, the Headmistress, reports that during 1962 no children were admitted, one boy was transferred to a school for the blind and a girl was transferred to a school for children with multiple handicaps.

I.Q. tests revealed that more than half of the children are well below average intelligence. This handicap combined with poor sight makes learning a slow and difficult process.

During the year the school was re-decorated and the building is now much lighter which is a great improvement. Well-lit classrooms are essential for partially sighted children.

Various excursions took place including a visit to a farm, the London Zoo and Pets' Corner at the Crystal Palace. Apart from the great value of these visits, the experience gained in the use of public transport is very helpful to the children. Hailing the right 'bus, getting on and off are difficulties with which these children find it particularly hard to cope.

A large revolving blackboard has been added to the school equipment. This is very useful as there is a greater area for the large writing which is necessary for partially sighted children.

During the year there was a routine medical examination and the ophthalmic surgeon examined the children at school. Two children were referred to the Eye Unit for further examination.

Children on Roll 31.12.62	13
Left for employment	1
Transferred to Residential School	1
Transferred to School for the Blind	1
Parents	7
Education Department/Schools	10
Medical Services	10
Police Court/Probation Officers	1
Other agencies	22
	122

In addition, a further 80 intelligence tests were given to children attending St. Christopher's Special School.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Diagnostic	10	91	101
Current cases under treatment	71	34	105
Closed cases - Improved	21	16	37
Closed cases - No change/Inco-operative	13	3	16
Cases transferred to other agencies	7	4	11
	122	148	270

## CHILDREN EXAMINED FOR I. Q.

108 children were examined during 1962. 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 ... .. 28

(b) Recommended to Residential E.S.N. School -

(2) Found to be unsuitable for education at School 15

## (3) Other Recommendations:

(a) Referred to Slow Stream in Ordinary School 7

(b) Recommended for re-test ... .. 16

(c) Deferred for Medical Treatment ... .. 12

(d) Recommended for St. Giles' ... .. 5

(e) Recommended Residential School for Deaf 1

(f) Recommended Residential normal School 4

(g) Recommended Residential School for Speech Defects ... .. 1

(h) Referred back to Ordinary School ... 19

---

108

Awaiting testing on 31.12.62 ... 9

In addition, a further 60 intelligence tests were given to children attending St. Christopher's Special School.

### CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

Dr. G. Crosse, Consultant Psychiatrist for the Croydon Child Guidance Clinic, reports that during the year the investigation of problem children was given a new dimension by the opening of the short stay psychiatric unit at Queen Mary's Hospital last April. The Borough Child Guidance team are represented on the Unit staff and are able to arrange admissions direct from the clinic. Many children have been admitted and we have had some good clinical results. Occasionally the Unit has been able to absorb even child psychotics.

The Child Guidance sessions at the New Addington Infant Welfare Centre continues to thrive and Dr. Marjorie Le Vay, senior registrar, has been able to deepen relations with the other agencies in this relatively isolated area.

The tutorial class for maladjusted children under Mr. Doe has surmounted the initial difficulties and is now providing an excellent service for children whose emotional problems are complicated by education and social factors. A close contact between the clinic and this class has enabled psychotherapeutic efforts and remedial activity to proceed hand in hand.

<i>Source of Referral</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
General Practitioners	39	28	67
Parents	9	7	16
Education Department/Schools	6	4	10
Medical Officer of Health Service	37	10	47
Juvenile Court/Probation Officers	9	1	10
Milton House Remand Home	-	87	87
Other Agencies	22	11	33
	<u>122</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>270</u>

#### Analysis of the above cases:-

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Diagnostic	10	91	101
Current cases under treatment	71	34	105
Closed cases - Improved	21	16	37
Closed cases - No change/ Unco-operative	13	3	16
Cases transferred to other agencies	7	4	11
	<u>122</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>270</u>

**SPEECH THERAPY**

The Speech Clinic staff during 1962 consisted of four full-time therapists. The pressure of work continued to increase and the waiting list for treatment, at both the St. James's Road, and the New Addington Clinics are long. Case loads are heavy at both the special schools too. The Senior Therapist has therefore requested one additional full-time therapist. It is felt that eventually larger premises will become necessary.

Two Parent's Evenings were again held during the year, and were successful, they will therefore definitely be accepted as a bi-annual occurrence.

As noted in the previous year's report, the problem of the Aphasic child with associated specific difficulties is of paramount importance, and the problem is not yet solved. To date no special class has been set up, but the Speech Clinic Staff hope to see one established during the coming year.

Dr. Worster-Drought continues to attend as consultant Neurologist, and his visits are of great help and interest to the Staff.

Further details of the work carried out are shown in Appendix B Table 10.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Diagnosed	20	10	30
Under treatment	17	14	31
Improved	11	10	21
No change			
Non-operative	12	3	15
Transferred to other agencies	7	4	11
	123	108	231

ENURESIS CLINIC

The number of children attending the enuresis clinics was much the same as in the past few years: 182 this year (176 and 183 in the two previous years). The percentage of boys to girls stayed as before with over twice as many boys as girls. There was an increase in the number of electric buzzers which reduced the waiting list for these machines to two or three weeks, and there was consequently an increase in the number of children able to avail themselves of this efficient method of cure.

The age groups of those attending was as follows:-

Age:-	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Numbers														
Attending:-	2	2	34	25	30	24	13	16	9	10	5	5	5	2

The largest number in any age group being 34 children who were five years old at their first attendance. 60 of the children who attended had been treated previously by the general practitioner or hospital (59 last year). 4 children were considered not suitable for treatment and referred for consultant treatment.

Number of children who attended in 1962:- 182  
(126 boys, 56 girls):

Lodge Road - 129, New Addington - 53.

Results

Discharged Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Still attending	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Discharged for non-attendance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Left District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Too young for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Referred elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number who used machines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70

Approval has been given for the formation of a new Partially Hearing and Severely Deaf Children in the age range 2 - 7 years. This will provide up to 4 years training with a specialist teacher, during the vital early years, when concentrated individual attention can make all the difference to a deaf child's future. It will also avoid sending very young severely deaf children on long daily bus journeys to day special schools outside the Borough.

The Royal National Institute of the Deaf, held a two-day conference on Deaf Education, at Church House, Westminster, 2 October. This was attended by Mr. J.C. Oakley.

## DEAF AND PARTIALLY HEARING CHILDREN

At the beginning of the year, we were pleased to welcome Mr. J.C. Oakley, to replace Miss Dimond-Hogg, as Peripatetic Teacher of the Deaf. 1962 was an extremely busy year for the Audiology Clinic. In addition to the routine use of the Clinic, it felt the full effects of the first complete year of sweep testing.

During the year, 89 children received regular auditory training, some at home, some in school and some in the clinic. 738 audiometric tests were also carried out in the clinic, this included sweep test failures, routine follow-up cases and cases referred by School Medical Officers.

All Infant Schools were visited at least once during the year, by Mrs. Roberts, the part time Audiometrician and apart from absentees, all children newly admitted to school during the year were sweep tested. Of the 3,525 tested, 3,147 passed the test. The 378 failures were re-tested in the clinic, where it was possible to pass a further 51. The remaining 303, were further examined by a School Medical Officer and the appropriate treatment prescribed.

All the children recommended for a hearing aid, were seen by Mr. Parsons, the Corporation's Consultant Otologist, who has held monthly consultant sessions at the Audiology Clinic throughout the year. 12 hearing aids were issued in 1962. Seven of these were the National Health Service "Medresco" aids and the other five, were commercial aids paid for by the Corporation. Commercial aids are needed if the hearing loss is very severe, or if there is a sharp perceptive loss in the higher frequencies. As there is no automatic volume control on the Medresco aid, it cannot be tolerated by children with such a loss, as the hearing for low notes is often normal and a general amplification of sound soon becomes painful.

Approval has been given for the formation of a Unit for Partially Hearing and Severely Deaf Children in the age range, 3 - 7 years. This will provide up to 4 years training with a specialist teacher, during the vital early years, when concentrated individual attention can make all the difference to a deaf child's future. It will also avoid sending very young severely deaf children on long daily bus journeys to day special schools outside the Borough.

The Royal National Institute of the Deaf, held a two-day conference on Deaf Education, at Church House, Westminster, in October. This was attended by Mr. J.C. Oakley.

For further statistical details see Appendix G Page 61.

## EPILEPTIC SCHOOL CHILDREN

40 epileptics were known to School Health Services as at 31.12.62.

- Of these - 11 were attending Ordinary School
- 11 were in Day School for Physically Handicapped and Delicate Children
- 5 were attending our day E.S.N. School
- 2 were at Lingfield School
- 4 were at the Junior Training Centre
- 5 were in Residential School
- 1 was at Private Residential School
- 1 was at St. Luke's School

## SPASTICS

- 71 Croydon Spastics were receiving education as at 31. 12. 62.
- 32 were attending St. Giles' School
  - 3 were attending St. Margaret's School, Croydon
  - 8 were at Residential Schools for Physically Handicapped children
  - 7 were attending ordinary school
  - 8 were attending St. Christopher's School
  - 4 were attending Spastic Centre full time
  - 3 were attending Spastic Centre part time
  - 2 were attending Old Kent Road Day School for Partially Deaf
  - 3 were attending Junior Training Centre.
  - 1 was attending a Normal Private School



### JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT RETURN

The following numbers of children were examined by the medical officers during 1962 as to their fitness to undertake the part-time employment indicated:-

	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Delivery of Goods for					
Shopkeepers ...	28	33	57	50	43
Delivery of Newspapers	320	303	316	317	394
Delivery of Milk ...	6	9	1	7	13
Shop Assistants ...	64	75	69	59	64
	<u>418</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>443</u>	<u>433</u>	<u>514</u>

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

During 1962 all milk was supplied free of charge and approximately 27,400 children per day received one-third of a pint each in Maintained Schools. This was equal to 63% of children attending in Secondary Schools, and 96% in Primary Schools.

Since 1st September 1957, milk has also been supplied by the Education Committee to children in the Non-Maintained Schools in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Education. Approximately 4,800 bottles per day are supplied to the Non-Maintained Schools.

All milk supplied is pasturised, 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 1962 was approximately 20,500.

#### Cost of Special Schools

The cost of the medical, dental and nursing services was £67,726.

#### Cost of Special Schools

Schools maintained by the Council ... ..	£59,562
Other Schools (not maintained by local Education Authorities) ... ..	£23,800
Adjustments with other authorities in respect of Special Schools .... ..	<u>£12,530</u>
	<u>£95,892</u>

#### Cost of Milk and Meals

Meals and Milk cost £505,061. Income from payment for meals was £184,780, making a net cost of £320,281, on which grant is paid of 100 per cent. on approved expenditure.

**NON-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS**

The usual arrangements for the medical inspection of non-maintained school children were continued in 1962, 329 children were examined at routine examinations. Appendix C gives the detailed findings.

.Yours faithfully,

**S.L. WRIGHT**  
School Medical Officer.

**PART 2.- MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)**

**TABLE A.- PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS**

Age Group Inspected (By Sex of Pupils)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Medical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		SATISFACTORY		UNSATISFACTORY	
		No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
5-14 and 15-17					
5-14	1,908	1,705	89.35	2	0.11
15-17	528	487	92.23	-	-
15-17	101	101	100.00	1	0.99
15-17	1,129	1,129	100.00	-	-
15-17	1,010	1,010	100.00	-	-
15-17	471	471	100.00	-	-
15-17	641	641	100.00	-	-
15-17	1,035	1,035	100.00	2	0.19
15-17	689	687	99.71	2	0.29
15-17	775	775	100.00	-	-
5-14 and 15-17	8,124	8,123	99.99	1	0.01
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,845</b>	<b>12,807</b>	<b>99.72</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.08</b>

THE PROVISION OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

The following table shows the number of children who received milk during the year 1937-38. The figures are given in thousands and are rounded to the nearest whole number. The figures are given in thousands and are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Category	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35
Delivery of Goods for				
Shops	20	21	22	23
Delivery of Newspapers	200	200	200	200
Delivery of Milk	6	6	1	1
Shop Assistants	1	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>225</b>

THE PROVISION OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS TO MAINTAINED SCHOOLS

During 1937-38 all milk was supplied free of charge and approximately 77,000 children per day received one-third of a pint of milk in Maintained Schools. This was equal to 20% of children attending in Secondary Schools, and 50% in Primary Schools.

Since 1st September 1937, milk has also been supplied to Education Committees to children in the Non-Maintained Schools in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Health. Approximately 1,500 bottles per day are supplied to the Non-Maintained Schools.

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

The number of bottles supplied daily to children in Maintained Schools was approximately 20,000.

Cost of Special Schools

The cost of the medical, dental and nursing services in Special Schools was £57,736.

Cost of Special Schools

Schools maintained by the Council	£10,000
Other Schools (not maintained by local Education Authorities)	£10,000
Adjustments with other authorities in respect of Special Schools	£10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>£30,000</b>

Cost of Milk and Meals

Milk and Milk cost £100,000. Income from parents for milk was £100,000, making a net cost of £100,000, or about 10% of the total cost of the Special Schools.

## STATUTORY TABLES

### APPENDIX A.

#### MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

Year ended 31st December, 1962

Number of pupils on registers of maintained primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools) in January, 1963 as in Form 7, 7 M. and 11 Schools.

36,208

#### PART 1.- MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL 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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1958 and later					
1957	2,909	2,905	99.86	4	0.14
1956	588	588	100.00	-	-
1955	167	166	99.40	1	0.60
1954	1,139	1,139	100.00	-	-
1953	1,435	1,435	100.00	-	-
1952	571	571	100.00	-	-
1951	694	694	100.00	-	-
1950	1,655	1,653	99.88	2	0.12
1949	889	887	99.77	2	0.23
1948	776	776	100.00	-	-
1947 and earlier	3,124	3,123	99.97	1	0.03
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>13,947</b>	<b>13,937</b>	<b>99.93</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.07</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)
1958 and later			
1957	58	167	217
1956	14	44	58
1955	3	18	19
1954	41	59	95
1953	49	50	93
1952	21	12	31
1951	32	32	61
1950	62	74	133
1949	51	33	77
1948	42	29	67
1947 and earlier	128	62	184
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>1033</b>

**TABLE B. - OTHER INSPECTIONS**

NOTES: - A special inspection is one that is carried out at the special request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher, or other person.

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic medical inspections or out of a special inspection.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	1,360
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	2,057
			<i>Total</i>	<u>3,417</u>

TABLE C. - INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	58,278
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	385
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944)	Nil
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	Nil
*****	
Other	11
Worcester	1
Gloucester	1
Leicester	1
Derby	1
Nottingham	1
Sheffield	1
Liverpool	1
Manchester	1
Birmingham	1
Cardiff	1
Belfast	1
London	1
Other	1
Worcester	1
Gloucester	1
Leicester	1
Derby	1
Nottingham	1
Sheffield	1
Liverpool	1
Manchester	1
Birmingham	1
Cardiff	1
Belfast	1
London	1
Other	1

## PART 2

TABLE A. - RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION 1962

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 ... ..	6	14	7	2	20	14	33	30
5	EYES -								
	(a) Vision ...	72	96	170	24	259	176	501	296
	(b) Squint ...	17	9	-	1	9	4	26	14
	(c) Other ...	5	5	2	-	5	2	12	7
6	EARS -								
	(a) Hearing ...	28	91	9	7	21	43	58	141
	(b) Otitis Media	2	18	1	1	3	2	6	11
	(c) Other ...	4	7	6	1	3	1	13	9
7	NOSE AND THROAT	59	183	4	5	43	83	106	271
8	SPEECH ... ..	31	49	3	1	18	15	52	65
9	LYMPHATIC ...	-	16	-	1	-	10	-	27
10	HEART ... ..	5	39	-	-	13	26	18	65
11	LUNGS ... ..	6	50	3	3	5	35	14	81
12	DEVELOPMENTAL -								
	(a) Hernia ...	2	1	1	-	6	3	9	4
	(b) Other ...	3	60	11	17	41	172	55	240
13	ORTHOPAEDIC -								
	(a) Posture ...	6	26	16	1	28	39	50	64
	(b) Feet ...	20	47	10	7	25	42	55	94
	(c) Other ...	9	65	9	7	26	40	44	112
14	NERVOUS SYSTEM -								
	(a) Epilepsy ...	-	1	-	1	4	2	4	4
	(b) Other ...	3	9	2	-	4	6	9	15
15	PSYCHOLOGICAL -								
	(a) Development	4	12	-	2	2	10	6	24
	(b) Stability	6	36	1	1	6	11	13	38
16	ABDOMEN ...	1	3	-	-	-	4	1	7
17	OTHER ... ..	20	31	2	4	14	47	36	82

TABLE B. - SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

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



## PART 3

TABLE A. - EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint ... ..	-
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1,419
<b>Total</b> ...	1,419
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ... ..	908

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	106
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	-
Received other forms of treatment ...	43
<b>Total</b> ...	149
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids -	
*(a) in 1962 ... ..	12
(b) in previous years ... ..	64

\*A pupil recorded under (a) above should be recorded at (b) in respect of the supply of a hearing aid in a previous year.

TABLE C. - ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics ... .. (No figures available for out-patients Department)	253
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ... ..	64
<b>Total</b> ...	317

TABLE D. - DISEASES OF THE SKIN

(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table D. of Part I)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm -	
(a) Scalp ... ..	-
(b) Body ... ..	-
Scabies ... ..	25
Impetigo ... ..	4
Other skin diseases ... ..	14
<b>Total</b> ...	43

TABLE E. - CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ... ..	47

TABLE F. - SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists ... ..	533

TABLE G. - OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments ... ..	1,046
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements ... ..	18
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	3,241
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above. Please specify:-	
1. Enuresis ... ..	182
2. Audiology ... ..	606
<b>Total (a) - (d) ...</b>	<b>5,093</b>

## APPENDIX B

Table I

AVERAGE NUMBERS AND ATTENDANCE IN MAINTAINED PRIMARY,  
SECONDARY NON-SELECTIVE, SELECTIVE, TECHNICAL AND GRAMMAR  
SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR 1962

School	Average No. on Registers	Average Atten- dance	Average 1962 Atten- dance %	Average 1961 Atten- dance %
<b>COUNCIL PRIMARY</b>				
Ashburton Junior Mixed ... ..	440	404	91.8	91.9
Ashburton Infants ... ..	239	213	89.1	86.8
Benson Junior Mixed and Infants	532	496	93.2	92.4
Beulah Junior Boys ... ..	222	201	90.5	93.7
Beulah Junior Girls ... ..	227	209	92.0	92.7
Beulah Infants ... ..	279	237	84.0*	87.3
Castle Hill Junior Mixed ... ..	684	630	92.1	91.1
Castle Hill Infants ... ..	327	292	89.3	89.7
Cypress Junior Mixed ... ..	230	213	92.6	92.8
Cypress Infants ... ..	191	167	87.4	87.2
Davidson Infants ... ..	139	121	87.1	87.4
David Livingstone Junior Mixed and Infants ... ..	183	166	90.7	88.1
Duppas Junior Mixed ... ..	341	308	90.3	91.5
Ecclesbourne Infants ... ..	141	121	85.8*	86.7
Elmwood Junior Boys ... ..	244	222	90.9	92.7
Elmwood Junior Girls ... ..	234	213	91.0	92.1
Elmwood Infants ... ..	276	241	87.3	87.1
Fairchildes Junior Mixed ... ..	595	548	92.1	91.6
Fairchildes Infants ... ..	373	330	88.5	86.1
Gilbert Scott Junior Mixed ... ..	372	348	93.5	93.1
Gilbert Scott Infants ... ..	289	256	87.8	88.6
Gonville Junior Mixed and Infants	535	488	91.2	91.4
Howard Junior Mixed and Infants	272	248	91.2	89.9
Kensington Avenue Junior Mixed	469	425	90.6	91.9
Kensington Avenue Infants ... ..	231	202	87.4	86.5
Kingsley Junior Mixed ... ..	447	398	89.4	91.4
Kingsley Infants ... ..	325	275	84.6*	83.4
Monks Orchard Junior Mixed and Infants ... ..	388	350	90.2	90.8
Norbury Manor Junior Mixed ... ..	358	332	92.7	94.2
Norbury Manor Infants ... ..	225	201	89.3	90.5
Oval Junior Mixed ... ..	347	318	91.6	93.1
Oval Infants ... ..	158	137	86.7	87.7
Portland Infants ... ..	96	84	87.5	87.7
Purley Oaks Junior Mixed ... ..	260	242	93.1	92.3
Purley Oaks Infants ... ..	203	177	87.2	90.0
Rockmount Junior Mixed ... ..	221	202	91.4	93.4
Rockmount Infants ... ..	158	141	89.2	89.4
Rowdown Junior Mixed ... ..	519	477	91.9	91.2
Rowdown Infants ... ..	309	280	90.6	89.0
South Norwood Junior Mixed ... ..	458	427	93.2	93.8
South Norwood Infants ... ..	265	235	88.7	90.0
St. Peter's Junior Mixed and Infants ... ..	242	220	90.9	91.5
Spring Park Junior Mixed ... ..	221	202	91.8	93.5
Spring Park Infants ... ..	242	212	87.6	89.3
Sydenham Junior Mixed ... ..	268	245	91.4	91.9
Sydenham Infants ... ..	174	148	85.1*	87.0

School	Average No. on Registers	Average Atten- dance	Average 1962 Atten- dance %	Average 1961 Atten- dance %
Vaddon Infants	214	187	87.4	87.7
West Thornton Junior Mixed and Infants ... ..	246	221	90.0	90.2
Whitehorse Manor Junior Mixed ...	336	309	92.0	90.8
Whitehorse Infants ... ..	241	210	87.1	90.1
Winterbourne Junior Boys ... ..	377	354	93.9	94.2
Winterbourne Junior Girls ... ..	342	320	93.2	94.1
Winterbourne Infants ... ..	356	321	90.1	87.4
Wolsey Junior Mixed ... ..	457	417	91.2	91.8
Wolsey Infants ... ..	305	270	88.5	87.2
Woodside Junior Mixed ... ..	600	555	92.5	92.9
Woodside Infants ... ..	277	241	87.0	90.0
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>17,700</b>	<b>16,007</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>90.7</b>
<b>COUNCIL SECONDARY NON-SELECTIVE SCHOOLS</b>				
Ashburton Senior Boys ... ..	656	602	91.8	94.2
Ashburton Senior Girls ... ..	623	574	92.1	92.0
Davidson Senior Mixed ... ..	426	380	89.2	90.0
Ecclesbourne Senior Girls ... ..	343	302	88.0	89.1
Fairchildes Senior Boys ... ..	651	584	89.7	89.1
Fairchildes Senior Girls ... ..	694	611	84.2	87.9
Ingram Senior Boys ... ..	512	456	89.1	89.0
Lanfranc Senior Boys ... ..	564	491	87.1	88.8
Lanfranc Senior Girls ... ..	513	463	90.2	89.9
Norbury Manor Senior Boys ... ..	414	380	91.8	92.1
Norbury Manor Senior Girls ... ..	506	465	91.9	92.1
Portland Senior Mixed ... ..	357	323	90.5	90.3
Tavistock Senior Boys ... ..	437	380	87.0	87.0
Tavistock Senior Girls ... ..	331	286	86.7	87.0
South Croydon Senior Mixed ... ..	658	593	90.0	89.8
Shirley Senior Mixed ... ..	574	515	89.7	92.2
Overbury Senior Mixed ... ..	530	460	86.8	85.9
Westwood Senior Girls ... ..	428	386	90.2	90.4
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>9,217</b>	<b>8,251</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>89.9</b>
<b>VOLUNTARY SECONDARY NON-SELECTIVE</b>				
St. Andrew's Mixed ... ..	217	191	88.0	88.0
Our Lady's Girls ... ..	201	175	87.1	88.6
St. Mary's Mixed ... ..	390	364	93.3	94.1
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>90.1</b>
<b>SPECIAL SCHOOLS</b>				
St. Christopher's Educationally Sub-Normal Mixed ... ..	211	184	87.2	87.5
St. Giles' Physically Handicapped and Delicate Mixed	199	169	84.9*	85.2
St. Luke's (Partially Sighted)	14	13	92.8	88.8
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>86.3</b>

School	Average No. on Registers	Average Atten- dance	Average 1962 Atten- dance %	Average 1961 Atten- dance %
<b>VOLUNTARY PRIMARY</b>				
All Saints' Mixed and Infants (C. of E.) ... ..	228	209	91.6	91.7
Good Shepherd (R.C.) Junior Mixed and Infants ... ..	339	311	91.7	89.3
Parish Church Junior Mixed and Infants (C. of E.)... ..	367	330	90.0	90.7
St. Joseph's Mixed and Infants (R.C.) ... ..	545	490	90.0	89.3
St. Mark's Junior Mixed and Infants (C. of E.) ... ..	224	204	91.1	89.2
St. Michael's Infants ... ..	117	101	86.3	89.8
St. Mary's (R.C.) Junior Mixed and Infants ... ..	421	375	89.7	90.9
Shirley (St. John's) Junior Mixed and Infants (C. of E.) ... ..	271	249	91.8	91.3
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>2,512</b>	<b>2,269</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>90.4</b>
<b>SECONDARY SELECTIVE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS</b>				
Archbishop Tenison's Mixed ...	323	303	93.8	93.8
Heath Clark Mixed ... ..	693	647	93.4	93.4
John Newnham Selective Mixed ...	507	472	93.0	93.4
Selhurst Boys ... ..	936	884	94.4	94.0
Selhurst Girls ... ..	552	518	93.9	94.1
John Ruskin Boys ... ..	605	555	93.0	93.4
Coloma Girls ... ..	540	504	93.3	93.2
Lady Edridge Girls ... ..	630	588	93.3	93.1
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>4,786</b>	<b>4,471</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>93.8</b>
<b>TECHNICAL SCHOOLS</b>				
Stanley Technical Boys ... ..	292	273	93.5	92.4
Croydon Secondary Technical Boys	416	388	93.3	94.4
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>708</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>93.7</b>
<b>SUMMARY OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FOR THE YEAR 1962</b>				
Council Primary ... ..	17,700	16,007	90.4	90.7
Voluntary Primary ... ..	2,512	2,269	90.3	90.4
Council Secondary ... ..	9,217	8,251	89.5	89.9
Voluntary Secondary Mixed ...	808	730	90.3	90.1
Grammar and Selective ... ..	4,786	4,471	93.4	93.6
Technical ... ..	708	661	93.2	93.7
Specials ... ..	424	366	86.1	86.3
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>36,155</b>	<b>32,755</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>90.9</b>
Crosfield Nursery Full Time - ...	26	20	77.0	82.1
A.M.	12	9	75.0	
P.M.	12	9	75.0	

\*General Sickness

Table II  
HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS 1962

	Number Examined	Average Height in inches					Average Weight in lbs.				
		1962	1961	1960	1959	1939	1962	1961	1960	1959	1939
<b>BOYS</b>											
5 years	1468	42.6	43.3	43.1	43.2	41.8	42.9	43.4	43.2	43.4	41.5
6 "	297	44.0	44.7	44.3	44.7	43.8	44.6	45.8	45.4	46.7	43.4
7 "	-	-	-	46.7	46.9	45.3	-	-	50.2	50.2	47.0
8 "	-	-	-	50.4	51.0	49.5	-	-	59.1	60.6	55.5
9 "	-	-	-	51.5	51.9	51.2	-	-	64.2	64.3	58.8
10 "	-	-	-	52.0	52.9	52.7	-	-	67.7	68.5	62.9
11 "	-	-	-	56.5	56.4	53.7	-	-	80.5	79.5	68.7
12 "	-	-	-	58.2	57.7	55.7	-	-	87.2	85.7	79.9
13 "	-	-	-	59.7	59.2	58.4	-	-	95.1	90.9	81.6
14 "	432	63.7	63.9	63.3	63.9	59.0	113.8	114.1	110.1	112.1	90.8
15 "	605	64.6	65.0	65.1	65.9	-	119.3	120.6	120.7	120.8	-
16 "	371	67.4	67.2	67.7	67.6	-	131.4	133.0	130.3	133.2	-
17 "	143	67.9	68.1	68.0	67.7	-	136.5	138.0	137.0	134.4	-
<b>GIRLS</b>											
5 years	1296	42.9	42.8	42.6	42.9	41.2	42.3	42.1	42.0	41.7	39.7
6 "	219	44.0	44.0	43.6	43.9	42.7	44.2	44.8	43.7	44.6	41.4
7 "	-	-	-	46.3	46.5	44.1	-	-	49.3	49.6	43.6
8 "	-	-	-	50.2	50.2	49.9	-	-	59.7	59.8	54.7
9 "	-	-	-	51.3	51.9	50.9	-	-	63.1	64.3	57.6
10 "	-	-	-	52.5	52.9	52.1	-	-	66.0	68.6	62.9
11 "	-	-	-	56.5	57.3	53.6	-	-	83.0	84.0	68.3
12 "	-	-	-	58.3	58.4	56.6	-	-	89.6	89.6	77.2
13 "	-	-	-	59.4	59.7	58.8	-	-	95.6	94.4	85.3
14 "	319	62.2	61.9	62.1	62.5	60.3	113.6	111.5	110.8	110.2	97.9
15 "	1225	63.0	62.9	62.7	63.8	62.0	117.9	115.5	117.1	116.5	105.5
16 "	366	63.4	64.1	63.7	64.0	-	121.2	122.8	122.1	121.5	-
17 "	63	64.2	64.4	64.2	64.1	-	127.3	128.1	123.6	125.0	-







Table IV  
RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF ROUTINE MEDICAL  
INSPECTION, 1962

Defects	Boys			Girls		
	No. requiring Treatment	No. referred for Observation	Percentage of total Examined	No. requiring Treatment	No. referred for Observation	Percentage Examined
Uncleanliness -						
Head ... ..)	-	2	0.12	-	-	-
Body ... ..)						
Skin Disease ... ..	16	18	2.11	17	12	2.23
Eye Disease -						
Defective Vision ...	230	178	25.26	271	118	29.88
Squint ... ..	14	7	1.30	12	7	1.46
External Eye Trouble	4	3	0.43	8	4	0.92
Ear Disease -						
Deafness ... ..	43	58	6.25	15	83	7.33
Otitis Media ... ..	6	11	1.05	-	10	0.77
Other Diseases ...	7	5	0.74	6	4	0.77
Nose and Throat ... ..	54	143	12.20	52	128	13.82
Enlarged Cervical Glands (not T.B.)	-	17	1.05	-	10	0.77
Dental Defects ... ..	27	4	1.92	31	1	2.48
Speech Defects ... ..	30	44	4.58	22	21	3.38
Heart and Circulation ...	10	35	2.79	8	30	2.92
Lungs ... ..	5	56	3.78	9	32	3.15
Developmental -						
(a) Hernia ... ..	7	3	0.62	2	1	0.23
(b) Other ... ..	53	176	14.18	2	73	5.77
Deformities -						
Posture ... ..	22	26	2.97	28	40	5.22
Flat Feet ... ..	31	66	6.01	24	30	4.15
Others ... ..	18	64	5.08	26	48	5.68
Nervous System Disorders -						
Epilepsy ... ..	3	3	0.37	1	1	0.15
Other ... ..	5	8	0.80	4	7	0.84
Psychological -						
(a) Development ...	5	8	0.80	1	16	1.30
(b) Stability ... ..	9	19	1.73	4	19	1.77
Abdomen ... ..	1	5	0.37	-	2	0.15
Other Defects and Diseases	19	37	3.46	17	45	4.76
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>996</b>		<b>560</b>	<b>742</b>	

Total Children Examined

6,991

6,956

Table V  
PARENTS PRESENT 1962

Table with columns for age groups (5 years and under to 16 years and over) and TOTALS, and rows for various schools/locations including St. Anne's, St. Raphael's, etc.

	5 years and under		6 years		7 years		8 years		9 years		10 years		11 years		12 years		13 years		14 years		15 years		16 years and over		TOTAL																											
	Number Examined		Parents Present		Number Examined		Parents Present		Number Examined		Parents Present		Number Examined		Parents Present		Number Examined		Parents Present		Number Examined		Parents Present		Number Examined		Parents Present																									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F																								
St. Mark's ...	26	14	25	12	5	4	4	4	1	1	10	9	8	6	10	3	7	2	2	1																																
St. Mary's ...	2	19	2	15	2	9	2	7	8	2	26	26	10	17	8	12	3	5	7	3	32	28	10	6	9	15	8	2	6	1	40	40	2	14	24	2																
St. Michael's ...	28	24	18	19	3	12	2	6	1	5	3																																									
St. Peter's ...	24	16	18	10	1	5		1	3	2	2	1	12	18	8	16	7	4	5	3	2	2	2	1																												
Selhurst Grammar ...																																																				
Shirley ...																																																				
South Croydon ...																																																				
South Norwood ...	60	47	37	36	14	4	10	3	2	4	1	1	2	2	19	29	6	15	22	27	15	18	3	4																												
Spring Park ...	35	23	33	18	17	10	14	10																																												
Stanley Technical ...																																																				
Sydenham ...	38	34	31	29	12	5	9	4	5	9	3	6	25	24	21	17	12	11	6	8	12	12	7	4	3	1	2	1																								
Tavistock ...																																																				
Trinity ...																																																				
Waddon ...	37	35	30	30	20	3	19	3																																												
West Thornton ...	14	8	10	6	10	10	7	6	2	1	2	1	5	9	7	4	6	3	4	1																																
Westwood ...																																																				
Whitehorse ...	45	44	38	38	19	9	12	7	5	2	5	1	28	27	22	23	16	14	7	8	13																															
Winterbourne ...	71	67	68	66	6	11	4	8	4	2	4	1	63	50	68	35	43	25	28	8	23	5																														
Winton House ...	6	2	2	2		2	1		1		1		4	3		1																																				
Wolsley ...	62	59	56	49	4	2			1		1	1			44	36	36	28	20	9	14	3																														
Woodside ...	39	45	36	45	23	12	16	9	4	4	4	2	8	4	5	3	53	65	26	41	20	13	17	7	5	13	3	7	1																							
TOTAL	1540	1389	1302	1145	334	254	289	191	90	77	56	51	542	597	396	414	797	638	465	406	336	235	226	146	400	294	91	74	728	927	122	315	422	467	62	108	425	291	8	46	735	1203	23	145	862	604	2	31	891	69	928	8
	2909		2447		568		480		357		107		1139		770		1435		871		571		352		694		365		1655		437		889		171		778		54		1938		358		1186		33		186		8	

PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS PRESENT

Age 5 years and under	Boys 84.5	Girls 83.6	84.1
6 years	Boys 80.5	Girls 73.2	76.3
7 years	Boys 82.2	Girls 66.2	70.1
8 years	Boys 65.7	Girls 66.3	67.6
9 years	Boys 58.4	Girls 63.6	60.7
10 years	Boys 61.3	Girls 62.1	61.6
11 years	Boys 22.6	Girls 25.2	23.8
12 years	Boys 16.8	Girls 34.0	26.4
13 years	Boys 14.7	Girls 23.3	19.2
14 years	Boys 1.6	Girls 15.8	7.0
15 years	Boys 3.1	Girls 12.1	8.7
16 years and over	Boys 0.3	Girls 5.1	2.8
	Boys 42.4	Girls 44.2	All Groups 43.3

Table VI  
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS 1962  
(Percentages of Children examined)

Defect or Disease	Entrants		Inter-mediate		Entrants to Secondary School		Final Leavers		All Groups	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Teeth ... ..	3.3	3.9	2.0	2.5	1.7	1.7	0.7	1.0	2.0	2.2
Skin ... ..	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.0
Eyes -										
Vision ... ..	6.6	5.0	9.2	8.9	11.4	11.0	9.5	11.6	10.3	9.3
Squint ... ..	0.9	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	-	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6
Other ... ..	0.3	0.5	0.1	-	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3
Ears -										
Hearing ... ..	3.3	4.7	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.7	1.8
Otitis Media ...	0.7	0.6	-	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Other ... ..	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Nose and Throat	8.7	8.5	2.6	3.9	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.4	3.5	3.4
Speech ... ..	3.5	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.7
Cervical Glands	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.4	0.2
Heart and Circulation ...	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.6
Lungs ... ..	1.9	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.7
Development -										
Hernia ... ..	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.1
Other ... ..	3.0	1.1	5.7	1.9	6.3	1.5	1.3	0.5	3.9	1.2
Orthopaedic -										
Posture ... ..	1.0	0.9	1.2	2.0	0.6	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2
Flat Feet ... ..	3.3	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.8	0.7	0.5	1.8	1.1
Other ... ..	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.5	0.7	1.1	1.7	1.5
Nervous Diseases -										
Epilepsy ... ..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other ... ..	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Psychological -										
Development ...	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.3	0.3
Stability ... ..	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
Dull and Backward	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
Abdomen ... ..	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other Defects ...	1.2	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.0

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, 1962 number of handicapped pupils -	(1) Blind		(3) Deaf		(5) Physi- cally Handi- capped		(7) Mal- adjusted		(9) Epilep- tic		TOTAL (1)-(10)
	(2) Par- tially sighted	(4) Par- tially deaf	(6) Delicate	(8) Educa- tionally sub-normal	(10) Speech defects	(1)-(10)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A. Number of handicapped pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes.	2	-	-	1	17	17	5	27	2	2	73
B. (i) of the children included at A, number newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes.	2	-	-	1	10	15	3	23	2	-	56
(ii) of the children assessed prior to 1st January, 1962, number newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes.	1	-	1	-	3	6	2	7	-	1	21
TOTAL (B(i) and B(ii))	3	-	1	1	13	21	5	30	2	1	77
C. (i) Number requiring places in special schools - TOTAL											
(a) day	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	2	-	-	9
(b) boarding	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	-	2	11
(ii) Number included at (i) who had not reached the age of 5 and were waiting											
(a) day places	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
(b) boarding places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Continued below)

(iii) Number included at (i) who had reached the age of 5, but whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school, were awaiting -											
(a) day places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) boarding places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>D. (i) Number on the registers of</b>											
(1) maintained special schools as -											
(a) day pupils	-	12	10	10	100	75	-	182	-	-	389
(b) boarding pupils	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	5
(2) non-maintained special schools as -											
(a) day pupils	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
(b) boarding pupils	2	-	1	6	6	7	1	3	4	2	32
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>429</b>
(ii) Number on the registers of independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority	-	-	3	-	3	-	12	3	-	-	21
<b>TOTAL (D(i) and D(ii))</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>450</b>
(iii) Number boarded in homes and not already included under (i) and (ii) above	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
<b>TOTAL (D (i), (ii) and (iii))</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>451</b>

(continued overleaf)

Table VII

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1962 number of handicapped pupils -	(1) Blind		(3) Deaf		(5) Physi- cally Handi- capped		(7) Mal- adjusted		(9) Epilep- tic		TOTAL (1) - (10)
	(2) Par- tially sighted		(4) Par- tially deaf		(6) Delicate		(8) Educa- tionally sub-normal		(10) Speech defects		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
E. were being educated under arrange- ments made under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944.											
(i) in hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	15
(ii) in other groups (e.g. units for spastics, convalescent homes)	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
(iii) at home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PART IV

CHILDREN FOUND UNSUITABLE FOR EDUCATION AT SCHOOL

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1962 -

(i) Number of children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944 - 14

(ii) Number of reviews carried out under the provisions of 57A of the Education Act, 1944 - N11

(iii) Number of decisions which were cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944 - N11

**VISION TESTS**  
**Summary of Findings**

	Entrants				8 year old group				Entrants to Secondary School				Final Leavers				TOTAL			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Up to 6/24ths	118	6.0	78	4.6	141	8.4	111	7.6	150	9.7	148	8.8	144	8.0	178	8.5	553	7.9	515	7.4
Over 6/24ths	11	0.6	7	0.4	13	0.8	20	1.4	26	1.7	38	2.3	28	1.6	66	3.1	78	1.1	131	1.9



Table IX

## DENTAL DEFECTS

(1) Inspected by Dental Officers:-						1962	1961
Aged 5 - 6	...	...	...	...	1,942	2,001	
6 - 7	...	...	...	...	2,816	2,889	
7 - 8	...	...	...	...	2,926	2,575	
8 - 9	...	...	...	...	2,975	2,823	
9 - 10	...	...	...	...	2,971	2,812	
10 - 11	...	...	...	...	3,081	2,922	
11 - 12	...	...	...	...	3,073	2,987	
12 - 13	...	...	...	...	2,926	2,800	
13 - 14	...	...	...	...	2,971	2,858	
14 - 15	...	...	...	...	3,370	3,200	
15 - 16	...	...	...	...	2,792	2,330	
16 up	...	...	...	...	1,643	1,627	
<i>Total</i>					33,486	31,824	
Specials	...	...	...	...	1,410	1,511	
					<u>34,896</u>	<u>33,335</u>	
(2) Number found to require treatment						17,560	17,354
(3) Number referred for treatment						14,273	14,608
(4) Number actually treated						7,167	7,376
(5) Attendances made by children for treatment						19,259	21,806
(6) Half-days devoted to:							
Inspection					276	211	
Treatment					<u>2,604</u>	<u>2,751</u>	
					2,880	2,997	
(7) Fillings -							
Permanent Teeth					6,541	8,016	
Temporary Teeth					<u>1,985</u>	<u>2,091</u>	
					8,526	10,107	
(8) Teeth Filled -							
Permanent Teeth					6,107	7,093	
Temporary Teeth					<u>1,929</u>	<u>1,819</u>	
					8,036	8,912	

(9) Extractions -	1962	1961
Permanent Teeth	1,695	2,029
Temporary Teeth	<u>4,328</u>	<u>4,616</u>
	6,023	6,645

(10) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	2,435	2,754
Administrations of local anaesthetics for extractions	498	635

(11) Other Operations -		
Permanent Teeth	7,389	8,179
Temporary Teeth	<u>685</u>	<u>950</u>
	8,074	9,129
Attendances per session	7.39	7.92

\*\*\*\*\*

Table X

## SPEECH DEFECTS CLINIC SUMMARY

Total number of cases treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	533
Cases discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267
<i>Analysis of Discharged Cases</i>								
Under review pending possible further treatment in the future.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Left District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Unsatisfactory e.g. non-attendance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
Left School before treatment completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Transferred to Residential School or Occupation Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cases still attending	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266
Cases referred for physical treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Cases referred for residential treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cases referred for Child Guidance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cases referred by Neurologist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Stammerers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Sigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Cleft Palate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Excessive Nasality, including supra-bulbar palsy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dyslalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298
Undeveloped Speech	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Developmental Aphasia, including Dyspraxia, Dysarthria, and learning difficulties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Partially Deaf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dysphonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
<i>Special Schools</i>								
St. Christopher's School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Some of these are under supervision only								
St. Giles' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Some additional cases have been seen for assessment only.								

## APPENDIX C

## NON-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS

Year ended 31st December, 1962

## RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

## A - Routine Medical Inspections

				Year 1962	Year 1961
Age 11 or under	...	...	...	29	39
12	...	...	...	55	73
13	...	...	...	41	34
14	...	...	...	34	20
15	...	...	...	76	51
16	...	...	...	64	52
17	...	...	...	22	23
18 or over	...	...	...	8	11
		<i>Total</i>	...	<u>329</u>	<u>303</u>

## B - Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections

-

-

Number of Re-inspections

-

-

*Total*

-

-

Visits to Non-maintained Schools

1312

The following defects were found by Medical Inspection:-

				Treat- ment	Observation
Skin	...	...	...	1	-
Defective Vision	...	...	...	9	-
Other eye defects	...	...	...	1	-
Nose and Throat	...	...	...	4	-
Heart and Circulation	...	...	...	1	-
Lungs	...	...	...	1	-
Orthopaedia Other	...	...	...	1	-
Other Defects and Diseases	...	...	...	1	-

## APPENDIX D

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN SEEN AT ROUTINE  
MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING 1962 WHO HAVE UNDERGONE  
TONSILLECTOMY

Year of Birth	Boys	Per Cent.	Girls	Per Cent.	Boys and Girls	Per Cent.
1957 and later	69	4.5	47	3.4	116	4.0
1956	22	6.6	8	3.1	30	5.1
1955	4	4.4	7	9.0	11	7.2
1954	62	11.4	69	11.6	131	11.5
1953	45	5.7	102	16.0	147	10.2
1952	44	13.1	45	19.1	89	15.6
1951	80	20.0	49	16.7	129	18.6
1950	171	23.5	194	20.9	365	22.0
1949	107	25.4	116	24.8	223	25.1
1948	91	10.9	71	24.4	162	20.9
1947	179	24.4	353	29.3	532	27.5
1946 and earlier	145	24.9	117	19.4	262	22.1

All Boys 1019  
14.7%All Girls 1178  
16.9%

All Groups Boys and Girls 2197 - 15.7%

## CHIEF CAUSES OF EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL

Condition	Exclusions during 1962	Percentage of total exclusions	Exclusions during 1961	Percentage of total exclusions
Ringworm ... ..	-	-	1	0.06
Verminous Conditions	-	-	-	-
Impetigo ... ..	3	0.11	6	0.33
Scabies ... ..	1	0.04	-	-
Scarlet Fever	60	2.24	66	3.66
Measles (inc. German)	1,780	66.29	1,087	60.69
Diphtheria ... ..	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	30	1.12	50	2.78
Chicken Pox ... ..	587	21.86	331	18.39
Mumps ... ..	149	5.55	100	5.56
External Eye Disease	8	0.30	-	-
Poliomyelitis ... ..	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ... ..	4	0.15	6	0.33
Jaundice ... ..	5	0.19	-	-
Enteric Group	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-
Other Causes ... ..	58	2.16	153	8.50
	2,685		1,800	

## APPENDIX E

## TREATMENT

## The Work of the School Clinics

## SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCES

	1962	1961	Increase or decrease
Minor Ailments and Verruca Clinics ...	5,737	6,989	- 1,252
Inspection Clinic ... ..	1,477	1,127	+ 350
Dental Clinics ... ..	19,259	21,806	- 2,547
Remedial Exercises Clinic ... ..	5,223	6,485	- 1,262
Enuresis Clinic ... ..	732	717	+ 15
Audiology Clinic ... ..	189	251	- 62
	32,617	37,375	- 4,758

## MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS

Clinic	Defects	Attendances
Lodge Road	531	3,002
Ashburton School	160	914
Duppas School	384	842
Rockmount School	212	605
Addington	96	374

Complaint	1962			1961		
	Cases	Attendances	Average No. of Attendances per case	Cases	Attendances	Average No. of Attendances per case
Ringworm ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scabies ... ..	1	2	2.0	-	-	-
Impetigo ... ..	4	14	3.5	4	18	4.5
Other Skin Diseases	15	40	2.7	24	50	2.1
Otorrhoea and other Ear Defects ...	73	111	1.5	64	100	1.6
External Eye Disease ... ..	59	126	2.1	80	174	2.2
Miscellaneous (including Verruca)	1,231	5,444	4.4	1,787	6,647	3.7
	1,383	5,737	4.2	1,959	6,989	3.6

## APPENDIX F

## SPINAL AND OTHER REMEDIAL CLINICS (LODGE ROAD)

	1962			1961		
	Attendances	Classes	Av. att.	Attendances	Classes	Av. att.
Spinal	1,640	413	4.0	1,761	420	4.2
Flat Feet	1,525	416	3.7	2,542*	479	5.3
Breathing	275	80	3.4	390	195	2.0
	<u>3,440</u>	<u>909</u>		<u>4,693</u>	<u>1,094</u>	

\*45 treated by Faradism.

153 individual cases were treated and 318 examinations were made by a doctor.

## SPINAL AND OTHER REMEDIAL CLINICS (NEW ADDINGTON)

	1962			1961		
	Attendances	Classes	Av. att.	Attendances	Classes	Av. att.
Spinal	552	43	12.8	562	46	12.2
Flat Feet	905	86	10.5	906	92	9.8
Breathing	320	43	7.4	324	46	7.0
	<u>1,777</u>	<u>172</u>		<u>1,792</u>	<u>184</u>	

124 individual cases were treated.

\*\*\*\*\*

## WORK OF SCHOOL NURSES

## School Visits

Visits to School Departments re Cleanliness ... ..	291
Visits re Scabies or Ringworm ... ..	10
Visits re Infectious Disease ... ..	2
Visits re Medical Inspections ... ..	634
Visits re Medical Preparations ... ..	460
All other reasons ... ..	497

## Home Visits

Concerning defects found at routine medical inspections ... ..	526
Subsequent visits re defects found at routine medical inspections ... ..	175
Visits re special cases ... ..	1,167
Visits other than infectious cases ... ..	1,688
Visits in connection with infectious cases ... ..	162

## APPENDIX G

## DEAF AND PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE

December 31st, 1962

## Numbers attending Special Schools or Units:

## (a) Day Schools:

Old Kent Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Oak Lodge	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Holman Hunt	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Peckham Park	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

## (b) Residential Schools:

Ovingdean	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Hamilton Lodge	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mill Hall, Cuckfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Margate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mary Hare Grammer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rudolpm Steiner, Aberdeenshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Total</i>							<u>31</u>

(17 of these 31 children are of secondary school age).

## Numbers attending Croydon Day Schools:

## (a) With hearing sufficiently impaired to require regular auditory training:

Primary School Pupils	-	57
Secondary School Pupils	-	53
<i>Total</i>	-	<u>110</u>

## (b) With hearing loss not severe enough to require regular auditory training, but who need to be tested regularly:

Primary School Pupils	-	156
Secondary School Pupils	-	25
<i>Total</i>	-	<u>181</u>

## Total Number of Croydon School Children with Impaired hearing of all Grades of severity:

Children of Primary School age	-	527
Children of Secondary School age	-	104
<i>Total</i>	-	<u>631</u>



**Pure Tone Audiometer Tests:**

Number of individual children tested during the year:

(a) For the first time	-	618
(b) As a review case	-	120
		<u>738</u>

**Auditory Training:**

89 individual children received regular auditory training during the year. Number of attendance sessions:

(a) At the Audiology Clinic	-	189
(b) At home or school	-	417
<i>Total</i>	-	<u>606</u>

**Sweep Testing of five year old school entrants:**

Number of schools visited	...	...	40
Number of children tested	...	...	3,525
Number of children passed	...	...	3,147
Number of children failed	...	...	378
Number of children not tested (absent or unco-operative)	...	...	532

The 378 failures were followed up:

No hearing loss	...	...	51
Negligible hearing loss	...	...	73
Slight hearing loss	...	...	52
Moderate hearing loss	...	...	93
Moderately severe hearing loss	...	...	77
Severe hearing loss	...	...	8
Absent or failed to keep appointment			21
Left district	...	...	3
<i>Total</i>			<u>378</u>

**Issue of Hearing Aids**

(a) National Health Service "Medresco" Aids - 7

(b) Commercial Aids bought by

Croydon L. E. A. - 5

*Total* 12

Supplied in previous years 64

*Total* 76

2 children using hearing aids are under school age.

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