

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

Contributors

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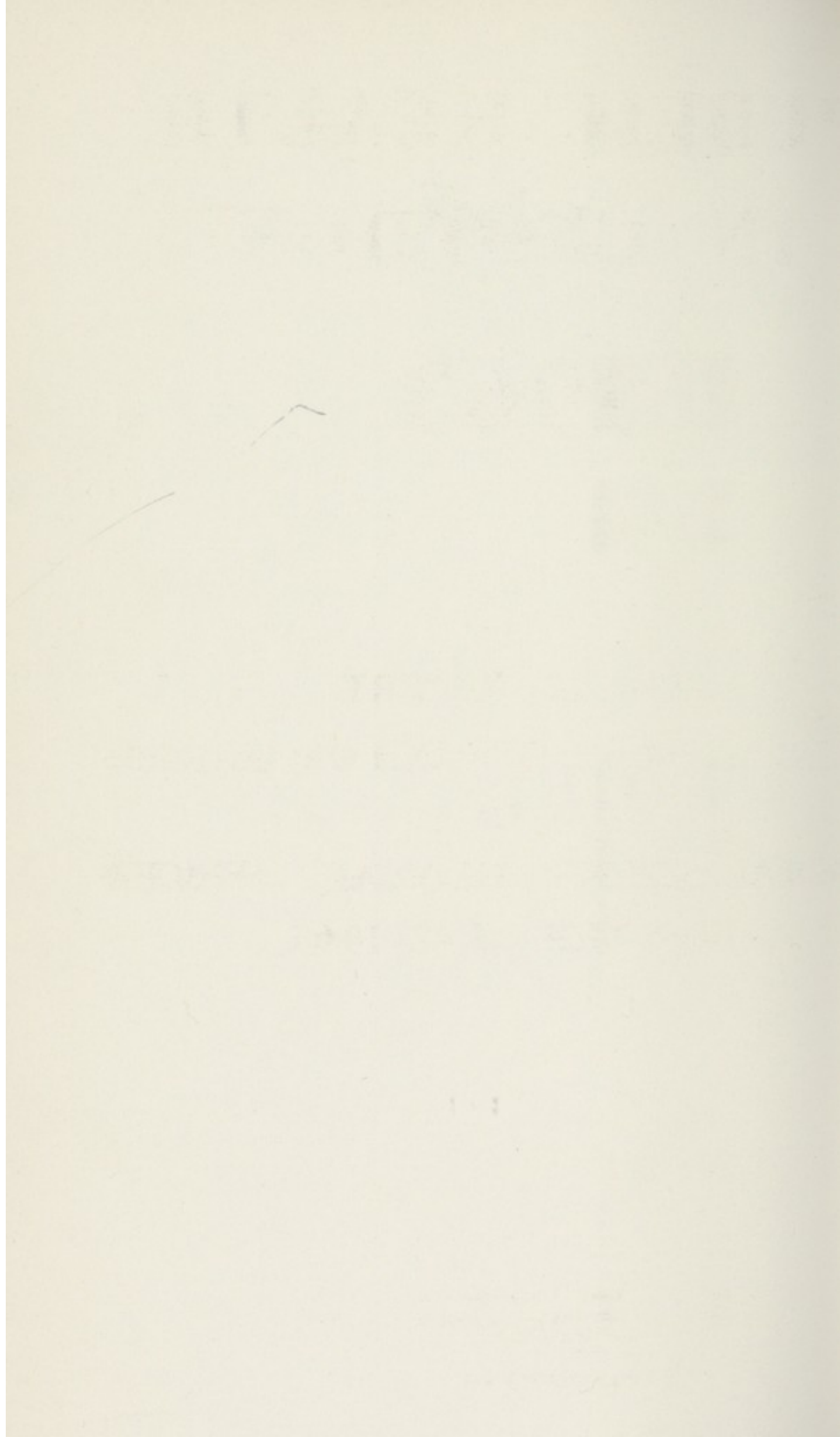


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**PUBLIC HEALTH
IN CROYDON
1963**



PUBLIC HEALTH IN CROYDON

1963

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1963

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

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
45 WELLESLEY ROAD,
CROYDON.

Telephone :- CROYDON 4433

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1963

Councillor B.H. Rawling (Chairman)	Councillor Mrs. M.C.V. Parfitt
Councillor Keith Edwards (Vice-Chairman)	Councillor Mrs. B. Saunders
Alderman Mrs. V.L. Child	Councillor Miss L.L. Scott
Alderman A.V. Dammarell	Councillor B.C. Sparrowe
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Councillor J.J. Cooper J.P.	Councillor R.E. Thorpe
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Councillor Mrs. E.M. Maycock	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.	}	<i>Croydon Local Medical Committee</i>
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.	}	<i>Croydon Group Hospital Management Committee</i>
S.Y. Marsters, Esq.		
Mrs. E.M. Ryle Horwood - - - - -		<i>Royal College of Nursing</i>
Mrs. F.R. Mitchell, O.B.E. - - - - -		<i>Royal College of Midwives</i>
Mrs. M. Roberts - - - - -		<i>Croydon District Nursing Association</i>
Mrs. G.C. Browning - - - - -		<i>Croydon Family Planning Association</i>
Mrs. J. Toogood - - - - -		<i>Croydon Federation of Townswomen's Guilds</i>
E.B. Hamley, Esq. - - - - -		<i>The St. John Ambulance Brigade (Southern Area)</i>
J.R. Hardy, Esq. - - - - -		<i>The Insurance Institute of Croydon</i>

Councillor J.A. Keeling served as a Member of the Home Safety
Sub-Committee

COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1963

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the health of the people of Croydon and the relevant services of the Corporation for the year ending December 31st, 1963, and comment on a few of the matters covered in greater detail in later pages.

Statistics

The increase in population continued. The birth rate rose sharply to reach almost the levels of the peak post war years 1946 and 1947. This rise was once again partly explained by the continuing trend of marriage at earlier ages. Thus 23% of those giving notice of intention to marry during 1963 were under 21 years of age, in comparison with 10 years ago when the percentage was 14. Illegitimate births reached a record figure of 9% of total births. The infant death rate amongst these illegitimate babies was also high, resulting in an increase in the total infant mortality rate in comparison with last year. The general death rate was high due to a rise in mortality throughout the very cold early months of the year. The increase in deaths from suicide drew comment and was a matter for investigation. No explanation is so far forthcoming, and although national statistics are not yet available, from reports of other areas it does not seem that the increase was peculiar to Croydon.

There was one death due to an undiagnosed complication of early pregnancy, but for the second year running not a single death of a mother in childbirth. In considering fresh advances in preventive medicine it should be remembered that the greatest single factor causing death under 65 years of age was Cancer. Of the 278 deaths ascribed to this cause, 102 were from cancer of the lung. Diseases of the heart and circulatory system in ages under 65 came next in frequency with 221 deaths, of which 147 were from Coronary Thrombosis. It is usual to comment that further intensive research is needed to discover the causes of these conditions so that they may be prevented, but the situation in regard to cancer of the lung shows that knowledge about an important cause may not result in action to prevent deaths.

Communicable Diseases

The anticipated outbreak of Measles produced over 3,000 notifications but without a single fatal case. Another year free from poliomyelitis is a gratifying tribute to the efficacy of vaccination, but increased the difficulty of persuading parents to have their children given this protection. A case of Typhoid Fever (contracted abroad) in a member of a family with several food handlers gave rise to some anxiety, but fortunately all went well.

Personal Health Services

The further rise in the birth rate threw additional burdens upon the hospital obstetric service, but with the usual help from the domiciliary Midwives in dealing with mothers discharged early after confinement, no special problems arose. The opening of new specially built clinic premises for the Waddon area was very welcome, as it was formerly an inadequately served part of the Borough.

The Superintendent Health Visitor deals with efforts to promote co-operation between general practitioners and health visitors. It has proved very difficult recently to recruit Health Visitors and staffing shortages impede the development of new schemes. Authority to sponsor Health Visitor students was granted and it is anticipated that this measure will in due course ensure a full establishment of Health Visitors.

STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT

Mental Health Services were developed and undoubtedly the Corporation's scheme based on active co-operation with the Mental Hospital was shown again to be practicable and effective. There were disappointing delays in obtaining authority for new buildings which seemed to be due chiefly to the high cost of construction in Croydon in comparison with other parts of the country. Thanks to the very helpful support of the Finance Committee, temporary buildings have been made available, so that new developments have gone forward. Against the frustration of delays there must be set the advantage of learning by actual experience of pilot schemes. The knowledge so gained has unquestionably been of help in building up valuable connections with industry, and practice in handling industrial projects. The Housing Committee were also of great assistance in allocating a suitable property for a trial of a small residential group unit, and this was arranged at the close of the year.

Health Education programmes included efforts to persuade parents to have their children protected against the various diseases for which active immunisation is now available. The value of a Health Education section in supporting such campaigns, in initiating new developments and in sponsoring in-service study sessions was again emphasised during the year under review.

Clean Air

The Chief Public Health Inspector is able to report steady progress in the agreed campaign to cover the whole of the Borough with Smoke Control Orders. Forecasts about changes in fuel policy necessitated some fresh surveys, but it is hoped rising costs will not impede future schemes. The recommendations of the Beaver Committee that as a first step we should seek to clear smoke and dirt from the atmosphere is still unchallengable, although admittedly the problem of sulphur pollution remains.

Housing

Appeals on medical grounds for rehousing continued to increase, reflecting the difficult position as regards the "points" allocation scheme. There was also an increase in requests for transfers on supposed medical grounds, which required a good deal of investigation before suitable recommendations could be made.

STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT

Co-ordination

The Reorganisation of Local Government in the London area threatened disruption of the close and cordial co-operation which has been built up over many years in Croydon between the three branches of the National Health Service. Meanwhile the usual goodwill and mutual assistance continued.

As always my thanks are due to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Committee for their unfailing encouragement and support.

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.
21 Administrative and Clerical Staff,
(including 1 part time),
4 Typists.
1 Messenger.

Public Health Inspection

Chief Public Health Inspector.
Deputy.
21 Inspectors.
1 Superintendent Abattoir
4 Clean Air Act Assistants.
1 Foreman and 5 Assistants.
Chief Disinfectors.
1 Superintendent and 4 Porters
(Men's Hostel).
2 Rodent Operatives.
11 Administrative and Clerical Staff.
2 Typists.
5 Trainees.

Maternity and Child Welfare

6 Clinic Medical Officers whole time
(also school duties).
8 part time.
Superintendent Health Visitor.
Deputy.
29 Health Visitors (also School Nurses)
2 Social Welfare Officers.
1 Specialist Health Visitor
1 Clerk
(Problem Family duties).
4 Nurse Assistants.
1 part time Almoner.
1 part time Almoner's Clerk.
Superintendent Midwife.
Deputy.
20 Midwives.
4 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 } all part time.
2 Handymen }

District Nursing (agency arrangements)

Superintendent.
Deputy and 2 Assistants.
47 Nurses.
5 Students.
2 Clerks (1 part time).

Domestic Help

Supervisor.
4 Assistants.
2 Clerks.
8 full time and 188 part time Home Helps.

Day Nurseries

1 Nursery with Matron.
Deputy.
Warden.
4 Nurses.
4 Students.
Handyman and 4 Domestic Staff (part time).

Ambulance Service

Ambulance Officer.
 Deputy.
 Second Officer.
 Third Officer.
 Maintenance Officer.
 4 Station Officers.
 76 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.
 1 Training Officer.
 3 Psychiatric Social Workers.
 5 Mental Welfare Officers.
 1 Planning and Senior Clerical Officer.
 1 Social Welfare Officer.
 1 Boarding-out Officer.
 2 Welfare Assistants.
 4 Clerks.
 1 Typist.
 1 Junior Training Centre Supervisor.
 6 Assistants.
 1 Handyman.
 4 Guides.
 6 Domestic (part time).
 1 Adult Training Centre Senior Instructor.
 3 Instructors.
 1 Domestic
 1 Industrial Unit Instructor-in-charge.
 2 Instructors.
 1 Storekeeper.
 1 Driver.
 1 Porter.
 1 Domestic.
 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)
 1 Storekeeper.

Mortuary

Superintendent.
 Attendant.
 1 part time cleaner.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR 1963

Area, 12,672 acres.

Population (Census 1961), 252,501 Total population (estimate
of Registrar-General), 254,130 (Midsummer, 1963)

Number of Inhabited Houses: 76,747

Rateable Value of Borough 1963, £13,922,648

Product of a Penny Rate, £59,348

Rate in the £. 8s.0d. (for the year ending 31.12.63)

Live Births:	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2,329	2,310	4,639
Illegitimate	251	206	457
			5,096
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total births			9.0
Live Birth Rate (as adjusted by comparability factor 1.00)			20.1
(England and Wales)			18.2
Stillbirths			69
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			13.4
(England and Wales)			17.3
Total Births			5,165
Infant Deaths			91
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births			18.5
(England and Wales)			20.9
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate births			17.2
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate births			24.1
Neo-natal Mortality rate (First four weeks)			
per 1,000 total live births			11.6
(England and Wales)			14.2
Early Neo-natal Mortality rate (First week)			
per 1,000 total live births			9.2
Perinatal Mortality rate (stillbirths + deaths during the first week) per 1,000 total live and still births			22.5
Maternal Deaths (excluding abortion)			1
Maternal Mortality rate (including abortion)			
per 1,000 total live and still births			0.19
(England and Wales)			0.28
Deaths, 3,280. Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population			12.9
(England and Wales)			12.2
Death rate (as adjusted by comparability factor 0.94)			12.1

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 1963 to 23.05.

The number of marriages solemnised was 2,075, compared with 1,987 in 1962, 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 and 1,987 in 1953. 795 were solemnised in Established Churches, 475 in other places of worship, none by Jewish Ritual and 805 in the Register Office.

Births

The live births registered were 4,639 legitimate and 457 illegitimate. The birth-rate consequently was 20.1 per 1,000 population. For England and Wales the rate was 18.2.

The illegitimate births in Croydon were 9.0 per cent. of the total as compared with 8.0 per cent. in 1962, 7.1 in 1961, 7.2 in 1960, 7.3 in 1959, 5 per cent. in 1958 and 5.5 in 1957.

The live male births numbered 2,580, the female 2,516, being a proportion of 1,025 males to 1000 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	...	...	3,510	31	3,541
Doctors	...	...	1,339	39	1,378
			<u>4,849</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>4,919</u>

Accommodation for Confinements

The following table shows where babies were born in Croydon during 1963. 139 fewer were born at home and 355 more were born in hospital than in 1962. Six more residents had babies outside Croydon and 46 more non-residents were confined in Croydon than in 1962.

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
In Private Houses	1,299	26.20
In Public Institutions ...	3,400	69.58
In Registered Maternity Homes	220	4.23
<i>Total</i>	<u>4,919</u>	

Still Births

During 1963, 69 still births were registered in respect of Croydon.. Of these, 36 were male babies and 33 females; 3 females and 2 males were illegitimate. The proportion of still births to living children was 1 in 74. 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 13.5 per 1,000 births.

Deaths

The deaths numbered 3,280, compared with 3,179 in 1962. For 1963 the crude death-rate was 12.9 compared with 12.5 in 1962. The death-rate for England and Wales was 12.2.

There were 156 inquests held by Coroners in respect of Croydon residents during 1963 and 458 findings by Coroners after post-mortem without inquest.

Wards with the highest death-rate were South (19.1), Central (16.4) and Broad Green (14.9).. Lowest: Addington (4.5), South Norwood (8.0) and East (11.6).

The Registrar General's Table is given in the Appendix, page 108 Comparisons with 1962 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 21 (12 in 1962;) those from Cancer decreased by 29, those from Pneumonia increased by 65 and an increase of 1 was recorded in those caused by Bronchitis. There were 17 deaths from Influenza (13 in 1962).

50 deaths from suicide showing an increase of 18 and motor vehicle accidents totalled 31 (34 in 1962).

The percentage of deaths under 1 year of age to the total deaths was 2.8 per cent.; deaths under 1 - 14 years, 0.9 per cent.; deaths under 15 - 64 years, 24.0 per cent.; and deaths over 65 years, 72.3 per cent. The corresponding figures for 1962 were 2.4 per cent.; 0.4 per cent.; 23.1 per cent.; and 74.1 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	4.43
Deaths from Cancer (all forms)	2.36
Deaths from Vascular lesions of the Nervous System	1.89
Deaths from diseases of the Respiratory System (excluding Tuberculosis)	2.03
Deaths from Cancer of Lung	0.72
Deaths from Suicide and Violent Causes	0.57
Deaths from diseases of Digestive System	*0.19
Deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.08

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

Maternal Mortality

There was 1 death, compared with Nil in 1962. The maternal mortality rate calculated per 1,000 total births and still births was 0.19. The rate for England and Wales was 0.28 in 1963.

For figures for the years 1953 - 1963 see the Appendix, page 112

Infant Mortality

The 1963 figure was 91. Set out in the Appendix, page 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 91 deaths, 51 occurred in boy babies and 40 in girls. Of the births, 2,580 were males and 2,516 females. The infantile mortality rate for the two sexes was, therefore, Boys - 20. Girls 16.

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

For details of infant deaths see Appendix, pages 108 & 109.

CANCER

For detailed tables see the Appendix, page 110.

Deaths tabulated in the Department number 599 as compared with, 628 in 1962; 614 in 1961; 585 in 1960; 623 in 1959; 562 in 1958; 591 in 1957; 592 in 1956; 549 in 1955; 486 in 1954 and 540 in 1953.

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

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)
1958 - 2.25 (562)	1963 - 2.36 (599)

The organs most often attacked in descending order of incidence are:- In the males - the Lungs (46.5 per cent.), the stomach (12.4 per cent.) and the Bowels and Rectum (10.9 per cent.); In females - the Breast (21.6 per cent.); Bowels (18.3 per cent.); and the Lungs (10.8 per cent.).

Ward Statistics

These are tabulated in the usual form in the Appendix, page 111.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Measles was prevalent following the usual two years cycle. The Public Health Laboratory Service carried out a national survey through local health departments and family doctors, to ascertain how serious were the complications of this infection. Follow up of the results is still continuing. On the final findings will depend decisions about vaccination to prevent measles. From Dr. Lindsay's report it seems that number of patients attacked is rather small but some of them have had serious complications and of late years the number of deaths has been rather high.

Scarlet fever was somewhat prevalent, and although maintaining its usual mild character, one death was recorded in an elderly person, probably due to other causes.

A small outbreak of Paratyphoid A infection occurred in one ward of a general hospital, involving 5 patients and 1 staff. One patient died. The outbreak was very thoroughly investigated and the hospital and the community failed to be infected. It is a reminder that even in a hospital where the infection is not common, it can be spread by a rule to isolate or at least barrier nurse, any patient suffering from diarrhoea, despite a firm clinical diagnosis of a non-infectious condition.

There was an increase in the number of cases of Food Poisoning, and special investigations were carried out in an effort to help the staff at the Central Salmonella Laboratory who are trying to establish specific sources of this infection.

REPORT ON CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Measles was prevalent following the usual two years cycle. The Public Health Laboratory Service carried out a national survey through local health departments and family doctors, to ascertain how serious were the complications of this infection. Follow up of the results is still continuing. On the final findings will depend decisions about vaccination to prevent measles. From Dr. Linehan's report it seems that number of patients suffering from measles who needed admission to hospital for the treatment of complications was less than usual.

Sonne Dysentery was somewhat prevalent, and although maintaining its usual mild character, one death was recorded in an elderly person, seriously ill from other causes.

A small outbreak of **Para typhoid B.** infection occurred in one ward of a general hospital, involving 6 patients and 4 staff. Three patients gravely ill from other causes died. Very thorough investigations both within the hospital and the community failed to trace the source of infection of the first case. In my view it originated outside the hospital and spread might have been prevented by a rule to isolate or at least barrier nurse, any febrile patient suffering from diarrhoea, despite a firm clinical diagnosis of a non-infectious condition.

There was an increase in the number of cases of **Food Poisoning**, and special investigations were carried out in an effort to help the staff at the Central Salmonella Laboratory who are trying to establish specific sources of this infection.

FOOD POISONING

The food poisoning notifications, as corrected, for 1963 were:-

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
9	22	15	16	62

Outbreaks due to identified agents:-

Total Outbreaks	Total Cases
Nil	Nil

Outbreaks due to:-

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

Outbreaks of undiscovered cause:-

Total Outbreaks	Total Cases
Nil	Nil

Single Cases:-

Agent identified	Unknown Cause	Total
16	35	51

Cases due to:-

<i>Salm. brandenberg</i>	<i>Salm. typhi-murium</i>	<i>Salm. bareilly</i>
6	7	1
<i>Salm. heidelberg</i>		<i>Salm. Untypable</i>
1		1

Salmonella Infections not food-borne:-

Outbreaks due to:-	Total Outbreaks	Total Cases
<i>S. Typhi-murium</i>	1	9
<i>S. brandenberg</i>	1	2

REPORT ON CASES ADMITTED TO WADDON HOSPITAL IN 1963

J.J. Linehan, Esq., M.D., D.P.H.

Physician Superintendent, Waddon Hospital

A total of 562 cases were admitted to the infectious diseases' wards, giving an average occupancy of 30.26 beds and an average stay in hospital of 19.49 days.

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

Gastro-enteritis	96	(79)	Lymphadenitis	8	
Dysentery	89	(76)	Abscess	5	(4)
Measles	58	(47)	Cellulitis	1	
Chicken-pox	55	(48)	Osteo-myelitis	1	
Infective Hepatitis	22		Fractured Ribs	1	
Mumps	22	(18)	Thrombo-phlebitis	1	
Scarlet Fever	19	(17)	Infective Endocarditis	1	
Pneumonia	16	(14)	Myocardiac Degeneration	1	
Whooping Cough	15		Anaemia	1	
Glandular Fever	15		Ulcerative Colitis	3	
Salmonella Enteritis	9	(8)	Colitis	1	
Paratyphoid Fever	9	(8)	Appendicitis	1	
Typhoid Fever	4	(3)	Carcinoma of Colon	1	(0)
Influenza	5	(1)	Pyelitis	2	
Influenzal Pneumonia	2		Urinary Tract Infection	1	(0)
Meningitis	5	(4)	Impetigo	3	(2)
Encephalitis	1		Urticaria	2	
Herpes Zoster	6	(5)	Scabies	1	
Rubella	4		Eczema	2	
Erysipelas	1		Pemphigus	1	
Bronchitis	19	(18)	Folliculitis of Face	1	
Tonsillitis	14	(13)	Papular Urticaria	1	
Pharyngitis	12	(10)	Herpes Simplex	1	
Otitis Media	3		Toxic Erythema	2	
Streptococcal Sore Throat	1		Polyneuritis	3	(2)
Stomatitis	2		Epilepsy	1	
Thrush	1		Cerebral Thrombosis	1	
Laryngitis	2		Neurosis	1	
Pneumothorax	1		Psychiatric Disorder	1	
Asthma	1		Pyrexia of Unknown Origin	2	
			Nil Abnormal Detected	1	

... were associated cases admitted from ...
 ... were associated cases admitted from ...
 ... were associated cases admitted from ...
 ... were associated cases admitted from ...

Gastro-enteritis: - 96 cases were admitted in the following age groups: - Under one year - 37; 1 - 4 years - 26; 5 - 15 years - 9; Adults - 24. 11 were gravely ill, 53 moderately severe and 32 mild. Recognised pathogens were isolated as follows: - E. Coli 0.111 - 5 cases; E. Coli 0.119, E. Coli 0.26, staphylococcus aureus, B, proteus and enterococcus, one case each. Thus, in the great majority of cases, including all the severe ones, the organism was not isolated. Associated illnesses were present as follows: - Bronchitis - 5 cases; Anaemia - 5 cases; Broncho-pneumonia, Congestive Heart Failure, Tonsillitis, Rhinitis and Eczema - 3 cases each; Rheumatoid Arthritis and Diabetes - 2 cases each; and one case each of appendicitis, impetigo, paronychia, boils, measles, chicken-pox, hypertension, mental confusion, parkinsonism, thrush, emphysema, conjunctivitis, prolapse and pharyngitis. Two deaths occurred, one a child of four months who also was suffering from broncho-pneumonia and died two days after admission, and the other a lady of 78 years.

Dysentery: - 86 cases were Sonne and 3 of flexner type. The great majority of the cases were mild though one child was gravely ill. Several old people were already seriously ill from other conditions and one died. 40 patients were admitted from residential schools and Corporation homes and 12 were admitted from other hospitals. The following were the age groups of the cases admitted: - Under one year - 10 cases; 1 - 4 years - 22 cases; 5 - 15 years - 27 cases; 15 - 65 years - 17 cases and over 65 - 13 cases. 7 dysentery organisms were tetracycline resistant, 6 streptomycin resistant and one resistant to chloramphenicol. All, except a few who prematurely discharged themselves, gave three consecutive negative faecal results before discharge from hospital. Co-existing illnesses were :- emphysema 7 cases, bronchitis 5 cases, heart failure 3 cases, 2 cases each of appendicectomy, myocardiac degeneration, senile dementia, pneumonia and diabetes and one case each of osteo-arthritis, slipped epiphysis, tonsillitis, anaemia, hemiparesis, influenza, fractured femur, otorrhoea, mouth sores, rhinitis, myxoedema, mytonia dystroplasia and cholecystitis.

Measles:- The total of 58 admissions was rather less than that usually admitted in a measles year. The disease was epidemic during the first five months of the year during which period 53 of the 58 cases were admitted. The number of cases admitted in the different age groups were as follows:- Under one year - 8 cases; 1 - 2 years - 9 cases; 2 - 5 years - 22 cases; 5 - 15 years - 14 cases; adults - 3 cases. The following complications were present:- pneumonia - 22 cases, rhinitis - 3 cases, 2 cases of enteritis and tonsillitis and one case each of meningo-encephalitis, styes and boils, bronchitis, otitis media, blepharitis and epistaxis. 5 patients were transferred from other hospitals and 8 from nurseries and Corporation homes. There were no deaths.

Chicken-pox - 54 patients were admitted in the following age groups:- Under one year - 3 cases; 1 - 5 years - 22 cases; 5 - 15 years - 21 cases and adults - 8 cases. 12 patients were already in hospital, 15 patients were admitted from nurseries, 8 patients from Corporation homes and 19 patients from their own homes. The following co-existing illnesses were present:- Eczema and bronchitis, 2 cases each and one case each of valvular disease of the heart, appendicitis, colostomy, kyphoscoliosis, septic sores, ulcer of the leg, boils, paronychia and impetigo. The disease was generally more severe in adults amongst whom one particularly severe case was encountered.

Infective Hepatitis - 22 patients were admitted in the following age groups:- 0 - 5 years - 3 cases; 5 - 15 years - 13 cases and 15 - 33 years - 6 cases. There were 8 cases in New Addington and 5 cases in Walmer House. One patient, in whom there was well marked liver enlargement, was treated with prednisolone. Even though the patient had made a good clinical recovery, the biochemical results were seldom entirely normal before the patient left hospital.

Mumps - 22 patients were admitted in the following age groups:- 0 - 5 years - 7 cases; 5 - 15 years - 10 cases and 15 - 25 years - 5 cases. 7 were associated cases admitted from Walmer House. Complications were pancreatitis 2 cases, labyrinthitis 2 cases and orchitis one case. Associated illnesses were one case each of diabetes, boils and angular stomatitis.

Glandular Fever - 15 patients were admitted, all between the ages of 14 and 25. All cases were confirmed by Paul Bunnell reaction. 13 patients had obvious glandular enlargement and 11 had exudate on the throat. One had sore throat without exudate. 5 patients had a rash and one had petechial haemorrhage.

Scarlet Fever - 19 patients were admitted in the following age groups:- 0 - 4 years - 5 cases; 5 - 15 years - 14 cases and 16 - 25 years 1 case. Thus, they were predominantly school children. Complications consisted of one case each of haematemesis, folliculitis of face, arthritis and otitis media. Concomitant illnesses consisted of an allergic rash and a fractured elbow.

Pneumonia - There were three deaths amongst the 16 cases of pneumonia admitted. One was a lady of 78 with myocardiac degeneration, a second was a patient of 37 years with advanced congenital heart disease and the third was a baby, one year old, who suffered from toxæmia and heart failure on admission and died within two days. Among the remaining patients, there was one case each of heart failure, pleural effusion and otitis media.

Whooping Cough - 15 patients were admitted in the following age groups:- 0 - 1 year - 10 cases; 1 - 2 years - 4 cases; 2 - 5 years - 1 case. Complications were present as follows:- pneumonia - 4 cases, anaemia - 3 cases and one case each of rhinorrhoea, stomatitis, enteritis and lobar collapse. Co-existing illnesses were two cases of eczema and a fractured radius and ulna.

Other Infections - The salmonella infections consisted of 4 cases of *S. Typhi-murium*, 2 cases each of *S. Heidelberg* and *S. Brandenburg* and one case of *S. Bareilly*. The Paratyphoid patients came from an outbreak in Croydon General Hospital and consisted of five patients and four staff. Three of the patients, who were gravely ill from other causes, died. In the three pyogenic cases of meningitis, penicillin had already been given and so the organism was not isolated. The fourth case was due to osteomyelitis of the skull and the fifth to E.C.H.O. type 14 virus. Of the Typhoid cases, one was infected in Switzerland, another in Calcutta, a third was in contact with cases in Harlow but it was not possible to say where the fourth case contacted the infection.

For detailed figures see appendices, pages 135 - 136.

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 1963 may be regarded as satisfactory.

The number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis during 1963 was 21 which shows an increase of 7 when compared with 1962.

The number of new cases of tuberculosis diagnosed during the year shows a very slight increase compared with 1962. This fact makes it quite clear that we must continue our efforts at case finding in order that this disease may ultimately be eradicated.

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	...	...	...	4,259
Number of patients recalled for examination and				
large film	...	...	...	695
Number of active cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis				33
Number of cases of lung cancer found	...	...		43

It will be seen that the number of patients found suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis represents a rate of 7.7 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.

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

113 cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis and 8 cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified on Form A during 1963 (Table I - Formal Notifications). Of these 71 males and 42 females were Respiratory cases and 2 males and 6 females were Non-Respiratory. In addition 65 Respiratory cases and 1 Non-Respiratory case 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 1963 by notification or otherwise was 187 as compared with 200 in 1962, 286 in 1961, 218 in 1960 and 265 in 1959.

178 of these were cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis; 106 in males and 72 in females. There were 11 fewer males and 4 more females than 1962.

There were no cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis among children under 15 years in 1961 or 1962. The number of cases in adults was 8 compared with 15 in 1962.

Of the cases notified in 1963, 3 males and one female died from the Respiratory form of the disease during the year, equal to 3.3 per cent. of those notified.

The incidence rate of Tuberculosis of all forms was 0.74 per 1,000 of the population; for Respiratory Tuberculosis 0.70 and for Non-Respiratory 0.04 per 1,000 population. The notification rate was 0.48 per 1,000. In 1962 the corresponding figures were 0.79, 0.73, 0.06 and 0.46 per 1,000.

Notification Register

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Notification Register on 31st December, 1963:-

RESPIRATORY			NON-RESPIRATORY			Total Cases
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
997	734	1,731	55	74	129	1,860

For detailed figures see appendices, pages 125 - 126

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW PATIENTS

Respiratory Tuberculosis

During 1963, 107 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)	68 or 63.5
B, or T.B. plus, 1 (early cases, sputum positive)	7 or 6.5
B, or T.B. plus, 2 (intermediate cases, sputum positive)	30 or 28.1
B, or T.B. plus, 3 (advanced cases, sputum positive)	2 or 1.9
	107 100.0%

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

There were 5 cases examined at the Clinic and found to have Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis in the following forms:-

Bones and Joints	...	...	...	...	1
Abdominal	...	...	...	...	1
Other Organs	...	...	...	...	1
Peripheral Glands	...	...	...	...	2
					5

Ages at Death from Respiratory Tuberculosis

Year	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	over 65	TOTAL
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
1963	-	-	-	1	11	9	21

All but 6 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 1963 the death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.08 per 1,000 population.

The rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis was 0.08 and the rate for Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis 0.00. Similar figures for 1962 were 0.05 and 0.01.

In 1963 the total number of deaths showed an increase of seven when compared with 1962. 95% 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 1963 no deaths were certified to be due to Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis, compared with 2 in 1962, Nil in 1961, 2 in 1960 and 1 in 1959.

Co-ordination with the Health Department

During the year 22 children were referred by the School Medical Service, and 4 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 34 selected cases for varying periods during the year and 25 cases were in receipt of extra nourishment at the end of the year.

Residential Treatment

71 men, 45 women and one child were admitted to Residential Institutions in Croydon during 1963, suffering from tuberculosis.

The Chest Clinic and Home Visiting

2,202 new cases were examined during the year. 107 were found to be definitely tuberculous..

The total number of attendances for examination at the Chest Clinic was 17,696.

The Clinic doctors paid 158 home visits and the Tuberculosis Visitors 2,209 visits for Clinic purposes. In addition the Tuberculosis Visitors made 194 primary visits for the purposes of the Notification Register. There were also 951 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 1963, 651 persons were examined for the first time as contacts of notified cases of Tuberculosis, giving a contact-case ratio of 5 for each notified case during the year.

Of these contacts, 8 were found to be tuberculous. This is equal to a Tuberculosis rate per 1,000 contacts of 12 compared with 0.74 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:—

1962 - New contacts examined	717	New cases of Tuberculosis	116
1961 - " " "	742	" " "	190
1960 - " " "	676	" " "	139
1959 - " " "	775	" " "	148
1958 - " " "	748	" " "	161

B. C. G. Vaccination

The use of B. C. G. vaccination for contacts has been continued during 1963 and regular sessions are held at the Clinic for this purpose. 313 contacts were successfully vaccinated during the year, compared with 387 in 1962. In addition 14 nurses and domestics were successfully vaccinated, and 54 babies of tuberculous parents were vaccinated in hospital during the neonatal period.

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

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

B. C. G. Vaccination for School Leavers

The total number of children skin tested	-	2,984
Number found to be negative		2,537
Number vaccinated with B. C. G.		2,536

Rehousing of Tuberculosis Patients

11 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 318 examinations were carried out in 1963.

For detailed figures see Appendices, page 143.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY 1963

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	10,902	17	9
Female	10,349	6	1
Total	21,251	23	10

New Addington General Practitioner Chest X-Ray Service

	No. of Persons Examined	Tuberculosis Requiring Treatment or close clinic supervision	Primary Carcinoma of Lung
Male	298	1	3
Female	308	2	1
Total	606	3	4

AFTER-CARE OF THE TUBERCULOUS PATIENT

The after-care needed by the tuberculous patient is varied, due to such differences as home conditions, financial circumstances, nature of employment, nationality, as well as physical condition and personality. Every year, new notifications produce patients with varied after-care needs, and help is given both to these patients and to previously notified tuberculosis cases.

The foreign patients often have problems and require help and guidance. Frequently, they are living in lodgings and have no relatives to give them practical and moral support. They may only have been in this country for a short while and are still looking for a job when taken ill, or if in employment, they may not have worked long enough to entitle them to National Insurance Sickness Benefit. These patients generally experience difficulty in obtaining employment when fit enough to work again.

Employment can also be a problem for some of the British tuberculosis patients, and especially for the older man who has to give up his job and find light work. Once again, the Disablement Resettlement Officer has given all help possible.

Retirement Pensions, Sickness Benefit and National Assistance rates have increased this year, but with the rise in cost of living, patients have still found it very difficult to put money aside for special needs. The bitter weather of January and February increased fuel expenses, and many patients could ill-afford this. Requests for assistance with fuel were made to our Care Committee, and generous help was given. The Committee have also helped to meet other special needs, and at Christmas issued grocery vouchers and fuel grants to a large number of patients. It would be difficult to over-emphasise the pleasure obtained by patients from their summer holidays at a Guest House or with relatives, and they are always very grateful to the Care Committee for making these holidays possible.

1963 has been a busy year from all aspects of after-care work.

When these duties bring them into contact with children, we have an X-ray examination of the chest on their appointment thereafter annually. In this connection 318 examinations were carried out in 1963.

For detailed figures see Appendixes, page 145.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

1963 was again a busy year for the Occupational Therapy Department of the Chest Clinic.

Most of the Patients were keen to do useful work, and managed to keep going remarkably well on the whole, even through the bitterly cold Winter.

The Showcase in the Chest Clinic entrance hall is becoming invaluable, and Patients receive a steady flow of orders for the goods displayed there.

We have been a little more ambitious this year over producing goods for Christmas and for the Annual Sale of Work at Queen's Hospital, and the Patients turned out some original wooden toys, tables and trays. The Sale was most successful.

The extra three-hour Occupational Therapy session per week provided by the Welfare Department is proving very helpful and means that more time can be spent with each patient than was previously possible.

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

Samples submitted to the Histological Laboratory for Bacteriological Examination - 1963

1200	Private Wills
100	Milk samples
75	Cream samples
100	Ice Cream samples
81	Sandy Food Specimens
100	Blood
10	Urine
5	Nose and Throat Swabs
100	Total

VENEREAL DISEASES

The usual figures are given in Appendices pages 144 - 147.

There has been a change in the method of keeping records. Age groups are now quoted, but without any previous records for comparison, no comment can be made.

As regards total figures of new cases reported, both for syphilis and for gonorrhoea the numbers are slightly smaller.

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 - 1963

Faeces outfits	...	...	...	...	...	3686
Drinking Water samples	...	...	...	...	...	268
Public Swimming Bath Water samples	...	...	...	...	...	76
Private Swimming Bath Water samples	...	...	...	...	...	105
Private Wells	...	...	...	...	...	61
Milk samples	...	...	...	...	...	203
Cream samples	...	...	...	...	...	12
Ice Cream samples	...	...	...	...	...	173
Sundry Food Specimens	...	...	...	...	...	34
Blood	...	...	...	...	...	23
Urine	...	...	...	...	...	20
Nose and Throat Swabs	...	...	...	...	...	6
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	...	...	<i>4,667</i>

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Department of Public Health

The Department of Public Health has been established in the State of New York to provide for the care of mothers and young children. The Department is organized into several divisions, each of which is responsible for a specific aspect of the care of mothers and young children.

There has always been a need for a central agency to coordinate the various services which are available to mothers and young children. The Department of Public Health was established to meet this need. It is the responsibility of the Department to provide for the care of mothers and young children in a comprehensive and coordinated manner. The Department is organized into several divisions, each of which is responsible for a specific aspect of the care of mothers and young children.

The Department of Public Health is organized into several divisions, each of which is responsible for a specific aspect of the care of mothers and young children. The divisions are: the Division of Child Welfare, the Division of Maternal and Child Health, the Division of Family Planning, and the Division of Mental Health.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT

The National Health Service Act provides for the establishment of a National Health Service, which is to be organized and operated in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The National Health Service is to be responsible for the provision of personal health services to all persons in the United States. The National Health Service is to be organized into several divisions, each of which is responsible for a specific aspect of the provision of personal health services.

The National Health Service is to be organized into several divisions, each of which is responsible for a specific aspect of the provision of personal health services. The divisions are: the Division of General Health Services, the Division of Special Health Services, the Division of Preventive Health Services, and the Division of Health Services for the Elderly.

There are many ways in which the National Health Service can provide for the provision of personal health services to all persons in the United States. The National Health Service can provide for the provision of personal health services through the establishment of a National Health Service, which is to be organized and operated in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The National Health Service is to be organized into several divisions, each of which is responsible for a specific aspect of the provision of personal health services. The divisions are: the Division of General Health Services, the Division of Special Health Services, the Division of Preventive Health Services, and the Division of Health Services for the Elderly.

The National Health Service is to be organized into several divisions, each of which is responsible for a specific aspect of the provision of personal health services. The divisions are: the Division of General Health Services, the Division of Special Health Services, the Division of Preventive Health Services, and the Division of Health Services for the Elderly.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The usual figures are given in Appendix pages 101

There has been a change in the method of handling
Age groups are now quoted, but without any previous
comparison, no amount can be made.

As regards total figures of new cases reported
syphilis and for gonorrhoea the numbers are slightly

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES
Very considerable use has been made of the Public
Health Laboratory for the examination of
bacteriological specimens.
The following figures show the work carried out in
the year under review.

Samples submitted to the Pathological Laboratory for Bacteriological Examination - 1963

Faecal effluents	...	...	...	...	...
Drinking Water samples	...	...	...	...	...
Public Swimming Bath Water samples	...	...	...	...	...
Private Swimming Bath Water samples	...	...	...	...	...
Private Wells	...	...	...	...	...
Milk samples	...	...	...	...	...
Cream samples	...	...	...	...	...
Ice Cream samples	...	...	...	...	...
Sundry Food Specimens	...	...	...	...	...
Blood	...	...	...	...	...
Urine	...	...	...	...	...
Nose and Throat Swabs	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

The rise in the birth rate increased considerably the work of the clinics despite a growing practice of referring mothers to family doctors for interim ante-natal care.

There has always been a joint domiciliary midwifery and hospital obstetric service in Croydon, under the unified clinical supervision of the Consultant Obstetricians. A Maternity Liaison Committee has functioned since the inception of the National Health Service, but in recent years has met very infrequently as most major matters of policy have been decided. One of the Consultant Obstetricians serves as a co-opted member of the local authority Health, Maternity and Welfare Sub-Committee.

The percentage of mothers confined in hospital reached a record high figure of almost 70%. This was possible only by the policy of early discharge for home care. There are many inconveniences in operating such a policy, but it did enable a firm decision as to the place of confinement for every mother attending for ante-natal care, and priority for all who needed institutional care for medical or social reasons. As always there was no question of deliberate use of the Emergency Bed Service.

At ante-natal clinics a total of 5,459 mothers attended during the year. 1,849 mothers attended the post-natal clinic. At relaxation classes 899 mothers made 5,402 attendances. 436 mothers attended Mothercraft courses each consisting of 7 lectures.

Care of Premature Babies

There were 29 more premature babies born than in 1962, and 4 more died. Arrangements continued with the Children's Department of Mayday Hospital for the supervision of premature babies after discharge from Hospital.

Estimations of haemoglobin are 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 119.

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:-

203 cases were dealt with by the Social Workers

56 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:-

13 years old	-	1
14 " "	-	1
15 " "	-	11
16 " "	-	13
17 " "	-	14
18 " "	-	18

Total - 58

Of these girls 26 went to Mother and Baby Homes, 22 of them being financially assisted by the Local Authority.

During 1963 the ages of the younger mothers when their babies were born were:-

Age 14	1
" 15	8
" 16	13
" 17*	16
" 18	16
" 19	3

Total - 58

Of these babies 2 died.

*1 girl in this group had a miscarriage.

Domiciliary Midwifery

Despite the rise in the birth rate the number of home confinements during the year under review was less than in 1962. This was due to a deliberate emphasis on careful selection for admission to hospital. The risk to women who have borne four or more children is considerable, and all recommendations about safer midwifery stress the need for these mothers to be confined in hospital. For obvious reasons they are often most reluctant to leave home, but they can usually be persuaded to enter hospital for the delivery of the child, on the understanding that early discharge for subsequent home care will be arranged. That for the second year running there was not a single death in childbirth in Croydon indicates the value of this policy. It did result in 1,134 mothers booked for hospital confinement being referred for subsequent domiciliary care, a rise of almost 50% on the figure for 1962. The recruitment of midwives to fill vacancies remained difficult, but it was nevertheless possible to maintain the permitted establishment.

For detailed figures see Appendices, pages 115 - 118

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 88. 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

There was a fall in the number of attendances associated with the very bad weather at the beginning of the year. Toddler clinics and Health Education facilities were steadily augmented during the year.

The opening of new Clinic premises at Waddon allowed an immediate improvement to the services available in the area. The replacement of an unsatisfactory hall by an up to date clinic has resulted in a new interest in all aspects of our work.

For other detailed figures see Appendix, page 121.

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 now at St. Michael's Road is open for 5½ days a week and 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 the Centre.

Total issues of Welfare Foods during 1963:-

National Dried Milk	58637
Cod Liver Oil	5412
Vitamin A and D Tablets	9057
Orange Juice	68112

THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITOR

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

Each year brings its special problems for the Health Visitor, and in the year under review there was fresh emphasis on old problems in a new guise. Houses in multiple occupation, mothers going out to work, large families making do in one or two rooms - paying rent which they could ill afford and children now with one, now with another daily minder. These have occurred chiefly in those parts of the Borough where immigrants tended to congregate. Cultures were different, there was no hope of rehousing by the Council, and places in the Corporation Nursery were not possible because both parents were working. If admission to the nursery was authorised distance from home or to work sometimes made the arrangement impracticable.

At first the numbers involved and the manifold difficulties baffled the Health Visitor, but now she realises that these are conditions she was trained to meet. Her visits were welcomed, and in the majority of cases efforts were made to adjust to the need for healthy living in a strange environment with a somewhat inclement climate. By and large the children and the homes were clean and cared for, and once a good relationship had been established the Health Visitor felt that she could achieve much to help these families.

The promotion of mental as well as physical health is now a routine part of the Health Visitor's work. This has meant a close liaison with her colleagues in the mental health field, and it was achieved by further in-service training and case discussions.

Health Visitors were often involved in coping with problems posed by unmarried mothers. Particular difficulties arose in finding suitable accommodation for girls away from their families. Proper care for the child of an unmarried mother who decided to work was not always easy to arrange. The Corporation's Day Nursery was sometimes too far away from her home, or full at the moment it was needed. Daily minders for very young babies were not easy to find. To support the unmarried mother by sympathy and understanding until she was able to find work, to discover a friendly neighbour willing and competent to look after the child, were sometimes time-consuming but rewarding tasks for Health Visitors.

Better co-operation between General Practitioners and Health Visitors is a topic frequently discussed but little understood, possibly because both parties lacked time to really get to know and understand each other's work. One family doctor practising on a Corporation Housing Estate acts as the Medical Officer for one session a week in a Corporation Infant Welfare Centre, at which only children on his medical list attend. During the year under review this arrangement has overcome initial difficulties and a Health Education programme shared between the Doctor and the Health Visitor was working very well. In another part of the town a family doctor invited the Health Visitor to assist him at the Infant Welfare Clinic which he holds weekly in his own surgery. Not only does she weigh babies but advises generally on health problems. In addition this Health Visitor deals with all the families with children under five years of age on the particular doctor's medical list. She is thus able to discuss with him problems which she meets on her visits, and to co-ordinate the work of the family doctor and the Health Department. Where such direct liaison is not possible, Health Visitors try to make special opportunities to discuss the more pressing problems which they meet with the family doctor concerned.

1963 was the year in which our former ability to recruit trained Health Visitors virtually ceased. With the prospect of vacancies early in 1964 it was agreed that sponsoring of students for Health Visitor training had become essential, and this policy was initiated.

Figures of work carried out are shown in Appendix, page 120.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

Mrs. M.A. Tripet, S.R.N., R.F.N., H.V.Cert., Dip. Social Studies.
Specialist Health Visitor

In a review of the work with Problem and Potentially Homeless Families it is not possible to put facts and figures in various columns for an annual review, as the Problem Family or a family with a Problem are people who need help, and in many cases they do not ask for it until the problem is so acute that it may lead to a mental or physical breakdown. Rehabilitation work cannot be measured in any given time, but when families respond to a social pattern, and realise that by help and guidance a breakdown of family life is averted, then life becomes easier and the children benefit.

In any discussion about Problem Families one assumes that arrears of rent, numerous debts, and large families are the common factors, but recently one new problem has arisen. Owing to the number of "teen age" marriages there is an increasing number of referrals in the under 25 year old group. The main problem is financial. Because of the high rates of pay earned by young men and women before marriage they do not realise that to bring up a family on one wage is often beyond their means as they have not followed a pattern of making a home before marriage. This group usually asks for help more easily than the older type, but they are resentful of any advice. In the young group the girl is usually more intelligent than the boy, and tends to make the decisions. Another aspect of this problem is that as women nowadays can get employment and earn enough to support themselves, they leave their families without apparent thought of the effect on their children or the strain caused to the Social Services.

In addition to the Receiving Home, which can take 12 homeless families under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, there are now 6 Problem Family Units which are administered by Welfare Services. These families are selected because they have shown an irresponsible attitude to their commitments. They are helped initially by financial and material means to re-establish a home and constant visiting is maintained to help with budgetting and advice on the daily routine of home life. Since this scheme commenced in November 1962, 8 families have been selected and of this number 2 families have been transferred to permanent accommodation. The latter are still visited, but not so intensively. It is interesting to note that both families wished to keep in contact with the Workers, but on the basis of the family coming to the Worker rather than as in the first instance the Worker approaching the family.

In the Problem Family Units the father lives with his family. He is encouraged to find and keep employment and take interest in the home budget.

These Units provide a service because children can be returned to their parents. In our group 13 children have been reunited and taking into consideration the 6 Units, they house 37 children between them.

This type of work could not be carried on without the help and support from other Departments, voluntary organisations and the Statutory Bodies.

The Potential Homeless Family is an acute problem, mainly because they move from district to district either seeking better employment or less expensive accommodation, and as the family increases the threat of eviction becomes a reality. In this group matrimonial troubles are more prominent and family life less stable. They tend to think that permanent re-housing will solve all their problems, but fail to realise that after so many changes of accommodation, usually furnished, they have not laid a foundation within the family for a definite plan for their own happiness as a family group.

As these families could be presented as the makings of Problem Families, the necessity of passing records from borough to borough is shown here as in many cases continued supervision in the new area may prevent family breakdown.

Owing to the Children and Young Person Act, 1963, which gave more power to the Local Authority to give financial and material help to families to prevent their breakdown and the necessity of receiving children into care, it was decided that the Social Welfare Officers dealing with Problem Families should be transferred to the Children's Department. The work is essentially unchanged and owing to the new legislation some aspects of rehabilitation can be dealt with more quickly.

The general picture remains the same, but on the whole early signs of a family breakdown are now more easily recognised by the Officers in all branches of social work, and an additional help is the new method of rehabilitation recently introduced.

For detailed figures see Appendix, page 127.

IMMUNISATION

Advice was received from the Ministry of Health about the best time for primary vaccination against smallpox. Evidence now suggests that this should be offered between 1 - 2 years of age, and not at about 4 months as was previously thought. Two study sessions were held with clinic medical officers and Health Visitors to discuss the timing of immunisation procedures, and as a result the following schedule was put into operation.

6, 7 and 8 months	- 1st, 2nd and 3rd Oral Polio
9, 10 and 11 months	- 1st, 2nd and 3rd Triple (Whooping Cough/Diphtheria/Tetanus).
12 months	- Smallpox vaccination
4½ - 5 years	- Diphtheria/Tetanus Booster
5 + years	- Polio Booster
8 - 10 years	- Diphtheria Booster
13 years	- B. C. G.

These variations do tend to confuse parents, and with the fortunate absence of cases of disease, and with the postponement of primary vaccination for newborn infants, it is understandable that there was a fall in applications for this protection.

Oral vaccine against poliomyelitis has proved safe and satisfactory, and it is disappointing that acceptances have tended to fall. The virtual elimination of this disease, once the major anxiety of all parents, has been so successful that a dangerous sense of security is tending to arise, which is very difficult to combat by health education. Concerted efforts covering the whole of the Home Counties to improve the immunisation rates were being planned with the Ministry of Health and other Authorities.

Tables are given in the Appendix, page 137

HOME NURSING

The number of calls upon home Nurses was almost the same as in 1962, thus ending the downward trend in the number of patients. The pattern of the service now seems to be well established. The work of the rehabilitation nurse continues as a valuable supplement to the active treatment policy of the geriatric hospital.

For detailed statistics see page 122.

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 23 cases were so dealt with, 14 women and 9 men. There were in addition, 10 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

"We must help each other; it is the law of nature.."

La Fontaine

The history of the Home Help Service is a comparatively short one. The roots of it lie deep in the early works of charity. Although the pioneers of the service were primarily concerned with the care of the mother and her new baby, today, following the sweeping social changes wrought by two wars, a much more comprehensive service is necessary. Relatives and friends who once provided the domestic support for the sick and aged are now part of the vast economic pattern of modern society, and have limited time and energy available. Many families are scattered and private domestic help is at a premium.

The National Health Service Act 1946 consolidating the acts and orders concerned refers to the Domestic Help. This somewhat formal title has given way to the simple but more descriptive name "Home Help.."

The home is described as the abode of the family of which one forms a member. To those in full health home is a centre of ideas, activity, ambitions, plans and hopes. To the sick and aged it is not only an abode, it assumes a much greater significance. It is a world and in many instances the last refuge and the right to remain in it will be defended by every ounce of failing strength. Today, as always when the responsibility for maintenance becomes too great it must be shared. Adding its contribution to the vast unrecorded effort of relatives and friends, the Home Help Service plays its part.

Some idea of the work carried out by the Croydon Home Help Service can be gained from statistics given on page 126 of the Appendix. The problems of a mother confined to bed are manifold and great are the responsibilities of the Home Help in trying to relieve some of these problems, but an extract from a letter of appreciation gives a personal answer...

"It is natural at such times as these to be rather apprehensive about the type of woman who would come into the house and have a completely free hand without any supervision. However, after just one day with us Mrs..... put our minds completely at rest and indeed we found that we have gained a very valued friend. We have been most impressed by her energy, competence, thoroughness and honesty...."

HEALTH EDUCATION AND HOME SAFETY

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

"It is good to rub and polish our minds against those of others"
(Montaigne)

Health education is undergoing rapid change. During the year those interested in it became increasingly aware that the imparting of health knowledge alone was not enough to change preconceived ideas, attitudes and behaviour. There was an increasing appreciation of the need to learn more about the skills for promoting discussion and practical action.

The Health Education Section, now firmly established and well-equipped, was used by increasing numbers of public health staff, teachers, general practitioners, youth club leaders, students and others.

Inservice Training

The routine work of the section continued as before but much more time was devoted to inservice training and staff meetings, some of which were formal, others short and informal to avoid disrupting services. The progress and effectiveness of health education depends largely on the enthusiasm, attitudes and skill of all field workers and continuous help and training for them was felt to be a primary duty.

Multidisciplinary groups were popular and stimulating. Active participation was encouraged. The exchange of knowledge and experience was thought to be valuable and particularly the opportunity for individuals to communicate regularly and informally with their colleagues.

Two examples of this work were:-

- (a) Two voluntary courses on group discussion techniques given by the Assistant Health Education Officer. The date, time and number of sessions were decided by the staff attending and resulted in some excellent work being done.
- (b) As a form of revision and preparation for including some simple applied physiology in the programmes for Toddlers' and Parents' Clubs, three tutors from Mayday Hospital gave two courses of eleven lectures to public health staff. These were greatly appreciated and the two-way exchange also helped to strengthen goodwill between the hospital and health department.

Smoking and Lung Cancer

There was no large publicity drive during the year, but every opportunity was taken to lead discussions with groups of the public, e.g.

mothercraft classes

Toddlers' and Parents' Clubs

other societies and organisations

and to demonstrate new teaching aids to the staff.

Help was given with the anti-smoking clinic - called "The Thursday Club" run by Dr. S. MacKeith and a member of his staff, which closed at the end of the year. New practices in health so obviously necessary and important in the eyes of public health officers appear to most individuals as a series of difficult and often embarrassing choices; they demand additional effort and some kind of break with habitual ways of living.

See also School Section of the Report, page 7.

Venereal Diseases

See School Section of the Report, page 7.

Toddlers' Clinics and Parents' Clubs

Fortnightly health education programmes in the ten Toddlers' Clinics and three Parents' Clubs run by the Health Visitors were based on the members' interests and the current annual statistics, the major purpose being to involve people. As more and more become involved, they not only become imbued with a knowledge and understanding of a particular health problem, but they also become effective as "health educators" in their own right to bring such knowledge and understanding to others. An example of group dynamics may illustrate this.

One of the Clubs has established a small dramatic group. A friend of one member wrote a play illustrating a social problem. Without any help from the staff the group produced the play and gave a repeat performance to another club. This time it was deliberately used as an educational exercise. The curtain dropped before the final scene; the audience was divided into four groups each led by an experienced health visitor and suggested a possible final scene (i.e. audience participation). The players then enacted their own version, which was slightly fantastic and amusing and had the virtue of reducing tension and allowing the audience to leave in a relaxed frame of mind.

The members were so stimulated by their success that another play of this kind was written and will shortly be produced. Other ideas are being discussed and this form of "role playing" may well be educationally useful in the future.

Other Activities

Lectures on the social aspects of disease and health education continued at Croydon and Mayday Hospitals. Because it was felt that those who are trained in health education techniques should do all they can to help in the training of other professional groups, lectures were willingly given at nine other colleges and training schools in London.

Two courses on "Preparation for Retirement" were run by Croydon Technical College and it was an interesting venture to give the lectures on "Health." They highlighted the need of the public for knowledge about the normal mechanism and functions of the human body and for the opportunity to discuss habits and behaviour.

Home Safety

Talks and discussions were given regularly during the year by various members of the staff and outside organisations.

Exhibitions and Displays

Again a twenty-foot exhibition stand was arranged at the Ashburton Flower Show in July and staff discussed the exhibits with the public throughout the day.

Home Safety was featured on the Public Health Stand at the "Welcome to Citizenship" exhibition and also played a large part in the Health Education Open Week for Junior Teachers held at Coombe Cliff Education Centre.

Fire Prevention

During the autumn the Fire Prevention Officers gave thirty-six talks and demonstrations at Infant Welfare Centres and Toddlers' Clinics. This was a tremendous effort, but it is hoped their work will continue. In spite of all the publicity the number of children under five years of age taken to hospital by ambulance for injuries sustained from burns and scalds rose from 26 to 36.

It is depressing to note that Croydon has followed the national pattern of an increase in the number of accidents taken to hospital by ambulance and in the number of deaths. For the first time the number of deaths from home accidents exceeded the number of deaths from motor accidents - although it should be observed that seven of the deaths occurred when a multi-occupied house caught fire, the fire being caused by an oil heater.

The number of cases taken by ambulance to hospital for 'poisoning' also increased by over three times and showed an increase from 13 to 40 in children under five years of age, one of whom died.

This means that home safety publicity and education must be revised and greater concentration given to it. In the future experiments to find more effective ways of preventing many of these avoidable injuries and tragedies must be attempted.

Tables are given in the Appendix, page 129.

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 are referred for this purpose by Doctors and Consultants at Ante- and Post-Natal Clinics; reference can also be made by Medical Practitioners attending similar patients. In the case of children under school age introduction is effected via Welfare Centres or as a result of requests by Health Visitors. By far the greater proportion of such children, however, continue to be seen following application by parents to respective Dental Clinics. Treatment in all categories is carried out at School Dental Clinics and is closely integrated with work on the Education side.

Since the introduction of routine dental attention under the General Dental Service there has been a marked change in the pattern of treatment in Local Authority Clinics and this has been chiefly discernable in respect of altered requirements for the expectant and nursing mothers. As had been anticipated the greater proportion of mothers currently attending Ante-Natal Clinics are now in the habit of paying regular visits to their own dentists, and for this reason the number deemed to require attention bears little resemblance to the bulk of those seen on the medical side. As a result of improved living conditions and general social advancement, gross oral sepsis calling for wholesale removal of teeth is largely a thing of the past, and preservation of the natural dentition is more readily accepted as being a true and normal aim.

Because of its reduced commitments Local Dental Services are now better able to meet the special need of those expectant mothers newly arrived in the Borough, who for one reason or another are unable to secure the priority for treatment which their condition demands. In addition to the above, more adequate provision is now possible for those less prudent in their dental care who, as the result of previous neglect, are found to require urgent treatment; in practice reluctance is still shown by some practitioners in carrying out work for those nearing their confinement, and such cases are therefore advised to seek attention at a local clinic.

The now well established "routine" whereby all ante-natal patients not in receipt of periodic oral supervision are automatically referred for dental examination, continues to yield a reasonable dividend, and despite the usual quota of "missed" appointments, can result in attention for a substantial number who would otherwise remain untreated; once contact has been made many of these become model patients and show a welcome appreciation of the preventive aspect of the work.

Remarks in previous Reports concerning the problem of securing more comprehensive supervision for those in the pre-school stage continue to be valid, and though some progress has been made, further initial study is desirable in this direction, and the ultimate solution will doubtless depend upon a measure of long term planning.

In this connection the practice recently adopted for including a Dental Unit in the newly erected Welfare Centre for the Waddon area is much to be recommended, for allowing a natural integration of Medical and Dental Services and periodic surveys of the younger children visiting this centre, should permit a realistic assessment as to possible requirements in similar areas of the Borough. General approval has been expressed by both parents and staff at the very comprehensive amenities provided by this newest venture, which it is hoped will stimulate the demand for attention in this growing community.

In the field of Dental Health further efforts are being made to bring home to parents the need for early and sustained supervision of the pre-school child, and useful support has been forthcoming from staff at Welfare Centres during Toddler Sessions. Informal talks on this theme have also been continued to members of Church and other Organisations during the past year.

In spite of the many doubts expressed over this controversy, it is the firm opinion of leading experts in both medical and dental professions, that fluoridation of public water supplies still represents the most effective method yet devised for raising the resistance to tooth decay, particularly in respect of the very young.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

The total number of expectant and nursing mothers referred from all sources was 238, compared with 324 in 1962; 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 now stands at 31 per cent., compared with 33 per cent. in 1962.

Expectant mothers examined for the first time numbered 166 against 199 last year. Of these 76.5 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.

As a result of improved supervision during the pre-natal period, the amount of work for nursing mothers has shown a steady decline during recent years, and has therefore ceased to present any special problem. Of those seen, some such cases resulted from late reference from the Ante-Natal Department, which did not permit of treatment until after the confinement; otherwise names were received during the post-natal stage.

22 nursing mothers were examined or re-treated during the current year, compared with 27 in 1962.

Treatment

Including those continuing treatment from the previous year, 223 mothers were dealt with, against 274 in 1962. 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 384, compared with 394 in 1962. As previously, this figure included a proportion of "toddlers" due for re-inspection and treatment.

As in the case of the school population, the rise in 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 prior 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 some evidence to suggest that this routine survey is not, in certain cases, obtained elsewhere.

The usual tables are given in the Appendix, page 128.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

A.L. Hill, M.B.E.,

Chief Ambulance Officer

During the year the Service was called upon to deal with 130,391 patients which necessitated 54,420 journeys and a mileage of 446,166.

Compared with 1962 these figures show an increase of 5,060 patients (4%), 20,211 miles (5%) and 1,095 journeys (2%).

There were 17,007 patients conveyed to places outside the Borough, and on these journeys 147,141 miles were travelled which shows an increase of 1,520 patients and 21,265 miles.

The number of patients admitted to Hospitals and Nursing Homes was 9,906 compared with 9,352 the previous year.

Apart from the first quarter of the year when snow and ice restricted the Service, the work has steadily increased particularly from October when the mileage showed an increase of 14,757 compared with the last quarter of 1962, and there is every indication that this will continue during 1964.

Accident Calls were higher than 1962 showing a 17% increase which at times caused difficulties with the General Health Service transport. Street Accidents accounted for the majority of this increase.

Transport requests for patients to attend Hospitals out of the Borough again rose and with traffic congestion in London vehicles were delayed.

A total of 952 days sickness was recorded compared with 808 during 1962. Eight Driver-attendants resigned and replacements were employed and trained.

A team was again entered for the Chief Ambulance Officers' Association Regional First Aid Competition held at Battersea Park and were placed third out of fifteen teams entered.

The new Garage at Headquarters Station was completed allowing efficient parking of vehicles at night and weekends. Alterations were made to the Control Room and Offices in the administrative block which have proved satisfactory.

For details of journeys, patients, mileage etc. see the Appendix, page 132.

CIVIL DEFENCE (Ambulance Section)

Under the new organisation 108 Volunteers were on the register at 31st December 1963 and of this number 38 attended for Standard Training, 53 signed for three years on 'A' Service with Advance Training, 14 were placed on Reserve and 3 were Current Absentees.

Three volunteers were successful candidates at the Instructor's Course and Examination held from April to June and increased the number of Instructors from 7 to 10. This number includes two of my Officers.

The annual First Aid Course was again held from 26th September to 14th November, 36 volunteers were examined by the St. John's Society and 33 were successful.

The Standard Civil Defence Test was held in February and of the 50 volunteers who were examined 40 passed.

Several exercises were held during the year including a Convoy Exercise with my Second Officer in Charge also an exercise was held at the Rescue Range with our Local Forward Medical Aid Unit, followed by an all day exercise with the London County Council and the F.M.A.U. at Sandown Park.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

During 1963 progress in the Mental Health Service has been marked both by further expansion of the different branches of the work - industrial, social and residential provision - and by considerable consolidation of the service in these various sides. Progress has been solid and soundly based, and there is now a good foundation for further development.

Administration

The Medical Officer of Health has administrative control, and the deputy and two Assistant Medical Officers of Health are approved for the purpose of the Mental Health Act. Under arrangements agreed with the Regional Hospital Board, the Physician Superintendent of Warlingham Park Hospital serves as Psychiatric Advisor to the local health authority, a Consultant Psychiatrist from the same hospital is in charge of the day to day running of the services as Medical Director of the Community Mental Health Services, and a Consultant Psychiatrist from St. Lawrence's Hospital advises on the work for the mentally subnormal.

Voluntary Associations

Thirteen severely subnormal patients are placed with the Guardianship Society and their care by the Society constitutes the only duty delegated to a voluntary organisation. The service continues to have the use of ten beds in the Mental After Care Association short stay home in Croydon. The service also has close and cordial ties with Croydon and District Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, who continue to organise excellent social club activities for the Mentally handicapped in the district. The Croydon Guild of Social Service are often able to render most valuable assistance.

Work carried out in the Community

The pages which follow give details of the work undertaken in 1963. I record with appreciation my thanks to medical colleagues in our local psychiatric hospitals for their help and co-operation.

Mental Health Act 1959 - Mental Illness

	M.	F.	Total
Patients admitted to hospitals:-			
Informally	50	79	129
Under Section 25 (for observation)	16	26	42
Under Section 26 (for treatment)	23	26	49
Under Section 29 (for observation in emergency)	73	122	195
Under Section 136 (Police action)	4	1	5
Under Section 60 (hospital Order through Court)	3	2	5
Investigated but not admitted to hospitals	13	18	31
	182	274	456

Residential Accommodation

Long Term

Four patients were admitted to Homes run by the Mental After Care Association, three patients have left and the total accommodated is now nine.

Hostel

At the beginning of the year ten patients were resident in the Mental After Care Hostel in Croydon for employable recovered mentally ill patients and seven patients were admitted during the year. Of those who left, three were found lodgings under the Boarding Out Scheme, one returned to her parents, two returned to hospital and one was transferred to a long term hostel leaving ten in occupation at 31st December.

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

Convalescence

One person was provided with a convalescent holiday during the year.

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

Information concerning patients Boarded Out under the Council's scheme appears later in this report.

Mental Health Act 1959 - Subnormality

During 1963 hospital admissions were as follows and the corresponding figures for 1962 are shown for comparison purposes:-

	1963	1962
To psychiatric hospitals (subnormality)	24	24
To psychiatric hospitals (mental illness)	Nil	1
Transferred from one hospital to another	3	1
Admitted for short-term care	19	18
Total number of patients in hospitals	384	385

Ten patients were awaiting long term hospital vacancies on 31st December, 1963.

Six patients were placed under the guardianship of the Local Authority, and one was discharged from guardianship, bringing the total to twenty-three.

Residential Accommodation

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

Thirteen severely subnormal patients, (six males, seven females) are placed in foster homes supervised by the Guardianship Society.

Training

Junior Training Centre

The special care group at this centre is now firmly established and is proving very useful in catering for some of the more severely handicapped children.

Number on register January 1963	69
Number on register December 1963	61
Number of new entrants	14
Number transferred to Adult Training Centre	14
Number left	8
Average attendance per session	50
Times open (whole days)	189
Total attendances	19,518

Adult Training Centre

(i) Bensham Training Centre

This centre as well as providing suitable training and work for the more severely handicapped trainees, also provides an initial stage of training for those who are less handicapped. Assessment, stabilisation and introduction to work habits and working conditions are important functions of this centre.

On 31st December 1963, 60 trainees (32 males, 28 females) were on the register comprising 9 subnormal, 49 severely subnormal and 2 mentally ill persons.

Work projects included laundry for the three centres, screw driver assembly, fitting inserts into metal caps, assembling and packing a wide range of plastic toys and filling and despatching various types of bath salts novelties.

Money earned by the trainees amounted to approximately £750, and £1,276 was paid out in incentive pocket money. 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.

(ii) Crosfield Industrial Unit

On 1st January 1963, eight trainees were attending the unit and by 31st December this figure had risen to 35 (24 males, 11 females) made up of 13 subnormal, 17 severely subnormal and 5 mentally ill persons.

Work projects have included soldering and assembling leads and components for television sets, filling and despatching bath salts novelties and packing plastic toys.

Money earned during the year amounted to approximately £2,300 and £1,381 was paid out in pocket money. 11 trainees left the unit for open employment of whom 8 were still working at 31st December, the remaining 3 having returned to the unit.

The unit opens from 9-a.m. to 5-p.m. on a five day week throughout the year. Special coaches are not provided and the use of public transport is, for some, an essential part of the stage 1 training.

Mental Health Act 1959 - General

Boarding Out Scheme for the mentally disordered

This scheme has steadily grown since its inception in February 1962 and is now an established part of the residential services for the mentally disordered. 25 persons were placed during 1963 and the tables below give further information.

All patients boarded out are carefully medically assessed and only four required re-admission to hospital during the year. The ready availability of psychiatric help and advice, and the close support available to the landladies through the Boarding Out Officer are still vital parts of the scheme and may go some way to explaining why no landlady has so far withdrawn her services.

Boarding Out allowances paid to landladies by the Corporation in 1963 totalled £1,143. 8. 0. and the average weekly cost per patient (excluding the Boarding Out Officer's salary) was £1. 4. 0.

Number of patients already boarded out on 1.1.63	17
Number of patients placed during the year	25
<i>Total</i>	<u>42</u>

Subsequently left to live with relatives	9
" " " lodgings of own choice	6
" " " residential employment	3
Subsequently re-admitted to hospital	4
<i>Total</i>	<u>22</u>

On 31.12.63 there were thus 20 patients in lodgings categorised as follows: -

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Mentally ill	5	7	12
Subnormal	3	2	5
Severely subnormal	2	1	3
	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>20</u>

Analysis of mentally ill patients boarded out at 31.12.63.

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Totals</i>
21 - 30 years	-	1	1
31 - 40 "	2	-	2
41 - 50 "	1	2	3
51 - 60 "	1	4	5
over 60	1	-	1
	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>12</u>

Length of previous stay as hospital inpatient

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Totals</i>
less than 1 year	3	1	4
1 - 2 years	1	-	1
3 - 4 years	1*	-	1
over 20 years	1	2*	3
	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>

The admission to hospital of the remaining 3 patients was avoided by lodgings placements direct from psychiatric out-patient clinics.

*1 patient via mental after-care hostel.

Social Work

Development of the social work side of the mental health service has been maintained. At the end of 1962 patients receiving assistance from the social workers numbered 642 and by the end of 1962 this figure had increased to 848. In the course of the year 838 cases were referred for help and the social workers were in touch with over 1,450 cases. One social worker returned from training during the year and an additional Mental Welfare Officer was recruited.

A training officer was appointed to supervise students placed for practical work from the newly started general training course at the Croydon Technical College. Students from university courses in Social Science and Mental Health and from the National Institute for Social Work Training have also visited the service for varying periods of time.

Visitors to the service, including students, totalled 48 in the year representing a wide range of medical and other professional interests. There were several overseas visitors from eight different countries.

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 17s.4d. per day. This had been raised from 15s.9d. during the year.

Details of attendances -

Capacity	...	...	...	50
Number on books at the end of year				44
Attendances:	...	Under 2		2,661
	...	Over 2		6,015
		<i>Total</i>	...	8,676
Number of days opened		...		255
Average daily attendance		...		34

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 130.

CHIROPODY

The system of using the services of approved 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 1963 the Chiropodists gave a total of 9,340 treatments of which the Corporation paid the whole cost for 2,746 and part cost for 6,594.

The scheme covers elderly persons, expectant mothers and the permanently handicapped.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Norman Smith, M.B.E., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector

I have the honour to submit to you my first Annual Report.

With the continued shortage of staff and the effect of recent legislation the Department has been fully extended, but I am satisfied that a good level of achievement has been demonstrated.

Details of the various aspects of the work are set out in the tables which follow, but I would refer to the new regulations concerning Meat Inspection at the Abattoir which now require that an Inspector shall be present at the time each animal is slaughtered. This requires additional staff to be present, and slaughtering is carried out each weekday and also on Saturdays and Sundays at a cost of 100 per cent meat.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

The new Clearance of the land is being continued, and the Department is being strengthened with interest in the strengthening of the law as contained in the Housing Bill at present before Parliament.

The No. 3 Smoke Control Order was made by the Council in December and is now awaiting confirmation by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Following the White Paper on the supply of fuel a Circular was issued by the Ministry on 17th December, 1953 in which local authorities were advised of the technological advance in the production of Gas which will effect the future supply of Gas Coke, and attention was drawn to a variety of appliances which should now be regarded as "reasonable" that is openable stoves, under-floor draught gas fires, fixed gas, electric storage and oil heaters, and that whilst these are of a more expensive type, they are far more efficient and economic, and that full expenditure on such installations should rank for grant. The Council will consider the implications of the Circular in due course.

WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Norman Smith, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector

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Details of the various aspects of the work are set out in the Tables which follow, but I would refer to the new regulations concerning Meat Inspection at the Abattoir which now require that an Inspector shall be present at the time each animal is slaughtered. This requires additional staff to be present, and slaughtering is carried out each weekday and also on Saturdays and Sundays, but despite this - 100 per cent meat inspection has been maintained.

The Slum Clearance programme has and is being continued, and some 192 houses in multiple occupation have been visited and notices have been served calling for the provision of facilities, fire precautions etc., and we await with interest the strengthening of the law as contained in the Housing Bill at present before Parliament.

The No. 6 Smoke Control Order was made by the Council in December and is now awaiting confirmation by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Following the White Paper on the supply of fuel a Circular was issued by the Ministry on 17th December, 1963 in which local authorities were advised of the technological advance in the production of Gas which will affect the future supply of Gas Coke, and attention was drawn to a variety of appliances which should now be regarded as "reasonably necessary", that is openable stoves, under-floor draught open fires, fixed gas, electric storage and oil heaters, and that whilst these are of a more expensive type, they are far more efficient and economic, and that full expenditure on such installations should rank for grant. The Council will consider the implications of the Circular in due course.

In July, 1963 the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act came into operation - an Act to make fresh provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in office and shop premises and certain railway premises. The Act provides for the registration and inspection of this type of premises and there are many provisions for the making of regulations which will be made by the Minister of Labour to become operative during the year 1964. There are approximately some 6,500 premises in Croydon to which the Act applies. The implementation of these regulations will call for an increase in staff, and the resultant responsibilities will be undertaken.

I would wish to express my thanks to the members of the various Committees for their kindly support, and to the staff of my Department for their help during the year under review.

HOUSING

Number of parts of houses on which Closing Orders have been made	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number of houses on which Closing Orders have been made	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number of houses on which Demolition Orders have been made	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Number of houses where Certificates of unfitness were issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

During the year 1,232 houses were rendered fit following the service of notices requiring repairs.

Rent Act, 1957 - Certificates of Disrepair

	Since Commencement of Act	Applications made in 1963
Number of Applications for Certificates	907	21
Number of decisions not to issue Certificates	50	1
Number of decisions to issue Certificates	857	20
Number of undertakings given by Landlords	520	10
Number of Certificates issued	337	10

Applications by Landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	224	11
Cancellation of certificates refused	42	4
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	182	7
Applications for certificates as to the remedying of defects which the Landlords have undertaken to remedy	124	5
Certificates issued as to the remedying of defects which landlords have under- taken to remedy	124	5

Housing Act, 1961 - Houses in Multiple Occupation

From the date of the commencement of the Act:-

Number of Houses Inspected	...	192
Number of Statutory Notices served		97
Number of Notices complied	...	17
Number of Notices sent to Housing Manager for default action		15

21 907

1 30

20 887

10 220

10 227

11 224

4 42

7 182

5 124

5 124

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 35,242. The receipts during the year were £4,262 and the expenditure £6,772.

There are no private common Lodging Houses.

Houses - Sanitary Certificates

House drains and sanitary fittings are tested and examined on request, for a fee of one guinea. During the year 6 such requests were made.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

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	169	22	3	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	1,106	138	20	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	194	104	31	-
Total	1,469	264	54	-

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)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):-					
(a) Insufficient ...	2	2	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	28	13	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork	15	9	-	2	-
Total ...	46	25	-	5	-

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	224	-	-	-	-	-
Household Linen	4	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, lace curtain and nets	1	-	-	-	-	-
Curtain and furniture hangings	11	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc.	2	-	-	-	-	-
Paper bags	18	-	-	-	-	-

continued on next page.

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list re- quired by Sect. 110 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in send- ing lists to the Council	No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists	No. of in- stances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prose- cutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper.	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.	13	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	72	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making	2	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial Flowers	12	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christ- mas crackers, Christmas stock- ings, etc.	101	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	22	-	-	-	-	-
Total	471	-	-	-	-	-

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 56 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. 504 inspections were made under the Shops Act, and the infringements found were as follows:-

Hours of Closing	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Insufficient and defective W.C. accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Defective floors, walls etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Notices to be exhibited or amended	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
Insufficient heating	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Washing facilities required	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS

Legislation now calls for the registration of hairdressers and barbers premises. During the year 27 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

2,032 visits of inspection were made to underground drains in course of repair. Of 553 Statutory Orders served, in 245 cases work was carried out in default of the owners.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

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

POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS

During the year 13 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. During 1963 an Effluent Inspector was appointed to the Borough Engineer's Department.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

The Council has implemented the relevant provisions of this Act in making Smoke Control Orders covering the South and 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
No. 6	6,220	5,885	470	18.11.63	1. 7.65

The District Inspectors keep 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 no case was it necessary to serve a Statutory notice. During the year 54 plans showing the construction and heights of new chimneys have been examined and in 23 cases additional height has been requested and agreed. 56 notices of the installation of new furnaces have been received, 47 of these being oil fired plants.

AMUSEMENT HOUSES

76 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.

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	...	...	...	10,539 articles
By Formalin Gas	...	...	...	764 "
<i>Total</i>				11,303 articles

116 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 1963, 54 articles were disinfected, the receipts amounting to £4.4s.9d.

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

106 rooms at 38 houses, hospital wards, clinics etc.

531 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 £15.17s.6d. was paid for such services.

24 articles for Welfare Department institutions and 881 Medical Aids in Home Nursing were disinfected.

CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS, ETC., PERSONS

The 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, 5 adults were cleansed of verminous conditions and 12 adults and 14 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 54, 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 47 complaints were made regarding noise alleged to be a nuisance. In 9 cases no action was warranted.

In 18 instances the noise complained of was finally abated, in 11 cases the noise was reduced so as not to be a nuisance and 9 cases are still under investigation.

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 30. In addition, 190 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.

Five 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	1
Kapok	2
Curled Feathers	1
Cotton Felt	1

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

22 persons were licenced for the purpose of keeping Pet Shops. During the year 19 inspections were made and there were no infringements of the conditions, specified in the licences.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Thirteen 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, 1,972 private dwellings were inspected following complaints and in 1,384 instances infestation was confirmed and dealt with by the rodent operatives. 128 business premises were found to be infested with rats or mice and these were all disinfested 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 infestation is confirmed action is taken by the department to eradicate the pests. 36 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 31 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Bakers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Sugar Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	551
Cafes, Restaurants, Snack Bars and Eating Houses and Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	537
Works and Club Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	227
Licenced Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	178
Off Licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	588
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	206
Wholesale Meat Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Chemists	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	258
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Milk Distributors and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
Premises from which Roundsmen and Mobile Shops operate	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
Food Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Other Food premises not enumerated above	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
<i>Total</i>							3,380

Of the above premises 998 are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, as follows:-

Retail sale of ice-cream	...	...	...	...	815
Manufacturers of ice-cream	...	...	...	...	4
Preparation or manufacture for sale of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	...	...	...	...	179

During the year 4,166 inspections and re-inspections were made of food businesses (for details see Page 92.).

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

Structural defects in shops and stores	10
Defective condition of walls and ceilings	108
Defective condition of floors, utensils, fixtures, etc.	40
Defective or insufficient drainage	10
Insufficient lighting or ventilation	5
W.C. accommodation - repair or cleansing required	33
" " - artificial lighting required	18
" " - want of intervening ventilated space	2
Food - not stored 18" off floor	1
" - means to prevent contamination required	41
" - store required or defective	6
Accumulations in yard or stores	20
Offal and refuse bins defective or uncovered	19
Yard paving defective	7
Hand washing notice not exhibited	4
Ablutions - Wash basins required	13
" - Hot water supplies required	20
" - Nail brushes, soap and towels required	8
Clothing accommodation required	10
Insufficient or defective sinks	13
Smoking offences	2
Defective or unsuitable table tops, etc.	18
First Aid kits required or insufficient	29
Cleanliness - advice given	2
Cracked crockery	1

Prosecutions

A local dairyman pleaded guilty to a summons relating to the sale of milk containing fragments of glass.. The Court imposed a fine of 5 guineas, with £3. 12. 0d. costs

Condemned Foodstuffs

Summary of meat and other articles of food found to be unfit and condemned by the Inspectors during 1963:-

Article	Weight in lbs.
Carcase Meat	62,022
Offal	75,283
Sundry Foodstuffs	2,636
Canned, Bottled and Packeted Foods	21,047
<i>Total</i> ...	<u>160,988</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

A 100% inspection is maintained, but this necessitates evening and regular weekend attendance of at least one Inspector. Eight District Public Health Inspectors assist the two regular meat inspectors, on a rota system, with duties carried out after normal working hours.

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

Animals Slaughtered

Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats	Total
5,195	1,274	4,595	45,478	43,894	96	100,532

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats	Horses
Number killed and inspected	5195	1274	4595	45478	43894	96	Nil
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci							
Whole carcasses condemned	3	27	59	249	148	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1534	744	39	4086	4830	1	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	29.57	60.43	2.13	9.53	11.34	1.04	Nil
Tuberculosis only							
Whole carcasses condemned	3	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	14	12	Nil	Nil	169	Nil	Nil
Percentage inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.32	0.94	0.02	Nil	0.38	Nil	Nil
Cysticercosis							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	120	21	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	120	21	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The District Public Health Inspectors, all qualified Meat Inspectors, inspect meat at the 8 wholesale Meat Depots in the Borough, and meat 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. 21 inspections of licenced plants were made during the year.

MILK SUPPLY

During the year 58 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	...	...	145

Licences to use the designation "Sterilised" -

(a) Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences	...	...	120
---	-----	-----	-----

Licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested" -

(a) Dealer's (Tuberculin Tested) Licences	...	...	2
(b) Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences	...	...	112

Frequent inspection of these licenced premises is carried out during the year to see that the conditions of the licences are observed

Bacteriological Examinations of Milk

During the year the following samples of milk were examined:

Tuberculin-Tested Pasteurised Milk	...	43
Pasteurised Milk	...	96
Sterilised Milk	...	43
Tuberculin Tested (untreated) Milk	...	4

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

Tuberculin-Tested Pasteurised Milk	Methyline Blue Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Not Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Satisfied
46	1	45	-	46

Tuberculin-Tested (Untreated) Milk	Methyline Blue Test	
No. Samples Taken	Not Satisfied	Satisfied
4	-	4

	Pasteurised Milk			
	Methyline Blue Test		Phosphatase Test	
No. Samples Taken	Not Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Satisfied
93	-	93		93

Sterilised Milk		
No. Samples Taken	Turbidity Test	
	Not Satisfied	Satisfied
46	-	46

Bacteriological Examination of Milk Churn and Milk Bottle Rinses

Churn Rinse Samples - 10	Satisfactory - 6
	Unsatisfactory - 4
Bottle Rinse Samples - 24	Satisfactory - 20
	Unsatisfactory - 4

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF CREAM

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

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM

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

Grade	No. of Samples
1	151
2	12
3	4
4	6

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

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

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

During the year, 207 samples of Milk and Cream, and 383 other samples were taken, of which number, 8 were found to be "Not Genuine"..

Summary of Samples

During 1963 samples were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst as follows:-

	Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prose- cutions	Convic- tions
Apple Juice	1	1	-	-	-
Artificial Colour	1	1	-	-	-
Arrowroot	2	2	-	-	-
Aspirin Tablets	1	1	-	-	-
Baby Food	1	1	-	-	-
Bacon	3	3	-	-	-
Baked Beans	3	3	-	-	-
Baking Powder	1	1	-	-	-
Batter Mixture	1	1	-	-	-
Beer, Bitter	4	4	-	-	-
Beer, Tinned	2	2	-	-	-
Beer, Mild	5	5	-	-	-
Bicarbonate Soda	2	2	-	-	-
Biscuits	2	2	-	-	-
Black Pudding	1	1	-	-	-
Blancmange Powder	3	3	-	-	-
Boracic Ointment	1	1	-	-	-
Brandy	1	1	-	-	-
Brawn	1	1	-	-	-
Brisket of Beef	1	1	-	-	-
Bread and Butter	2	2	-	-	-
Bread, Wholemeal Brown	1	1	-	-	-
Bread Crumbs	2	2	-	-	-
Bread, Milk	1	-	1	-	-
Bread Mix	1	1	-	-	-
Butter, English	1	1	-	-	-
Butter, New Zealand	1	1	-	-	-
Butter, Australian	1	1	-	-	-
Butter, Danish	1	1	-	-	-
Buttered Toast	2	2	-	-	-
Butter Beans	1	1	-	-	-
Calamine Ointment	1	1	-	-	-
Camphorated Oil	1	1	-	-	-
Calamine Lotion	1	1	-	-	-
Candied Peel	1	1	-	-	-
Cake Mix	4	4	-	-	-
Cheese, Cheddar	1	1	-	-	-
Cheese, Danish Blue	2	2	-	-	-
Cheese Spread	2	2	-	-	-

	Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prose- cutions	Convic- tions
Chocolate	2	1	1	-	-
Chocolate Biscuits	1	1	-	-	-
Chocolate Spread	1	1	-	-	-
Chopped Pork	1	1	-	-	-
Christmas Pudding	1	1	-	-	-
Cod Liver Oil	2	2	-	-	-
Cod Liver Oil with Malt	2	2	-	-	-
Coconut, Desiccated	1	1	-	-	-
Coffee	2	2	-	-	-
Coffee and Chicory Essence	3	3	-	-	-
Condensed Milk	4	4	-	-	-
Condiment, Non-Brewed	2	1	1	-	-
Cooking Fat	3	3	-	-	-
Cordial	3	3	-	-	-
Corned Beef	4	4	-	-	-
Cornflour	1	1	-	-	-
Cornflakes	3	3	-	-	-
Cornish Pasties	1	1	-	-	-
Corn Oil	2	2	-	-	-
Cough Pastilles	3	3	-	-	-
Crab, Dressed	2	2	-	-	-
Cream of Tartar	1	1	-	-	-
Cream, Tinned	2	2	-	-	-
Cream, Fresh	9	9	-	-	-
Cream Biscuits	1	1	-	-	-
Curry Powder	2	2	-	-	-
Custard Powder	1	1	-	-	-
Dates	1	1	-	-	-
Drinking Chocolate	3	3	-	-	-
Dripping	1	1	-	-	-
Essence of Rennet	3	3	-	-	-
Evaporated Milk	2	2	-	-	-
Fish Cakes	3	3	-	-	-
Fish Fingers	2	2	-	-	-
Fish Paste	4	4	-	-	-
Flavouring Essence	3	3	-	-	-
Flour	1	1	-	-	-
Friars Balsam	2	2	-	-	-
Fruit Pie	3	3	-	-	-
Gees Linctus	1	1	-	-	-
Gin	7	7	-	-	-
Ginger Wine	1	1	-	-	-
Ginger, Crystallised	1	1	-	-	-
Glauber's Salt	1	1	-	-	-
Glycerine, Lemon and Honey	2	2	-	-	-
Golden Syrup	1	1	-	-	-
Grapefruit Juice	2	2	-	-	-
Gravy Powder	2	2	-	-	-
Ground Rice	1	1	-	-	-
Ground Nut Oil	2	2	-	-	-
Ham	3	3	-	-	-
Hamburger	2	2	-	-	-
Halibut Liver Oil Capsules	3	3	-	-	-
Honey	2	2	-	-	-
Horseradish Relish	2	2	-	-	-
Isinglass	1	1	-	-	-
Ice Cream	5	5	-	-	-
Ice Cream Mix	3	3	-	-	-
Ice Lollies	1	1	-	-	-
Insect Cream	2	2	-	-	-
Instant Whip	2	2	-	-	-
Iodine, Tincture of	1	1	-	-	-
Iodine Ointment	1	1	-	-	-
Indigestion Tablets	1	1	-	-	-

Further samples taken.

	Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prose- cutions	Convic- tions
Jam	3	3	-	-	-
Jelly	2	2	-	-	-
Jellied Veal	1	1	-	-	-
Lard	2	2	-	-	-
Lemonade Powder	1	1	-	-	-
Lemon Barley Water	1	1	-	-	-
Lemon Curd	1	1	-	-	-
Lemon Pie Filling	3	3	-	-	-
Luncheon Meat	2	2	-	-	-
Liquid Paraffin	3	3	-	-	-
Macaroni Creamed Milk Pudding	1	1	-	-	-
Macaroni	2	2	-	-	-
Malt Vinegar	1	1	-	-	-
Malted Milk Tablets	2	2	-	-	-
Malted Milk Powder	1	1	-	-	-
Margarine	2	2	-	-	-
Marmalade	2	2	-	-	-
Marzipan	1	1	-	-	-
Meat Extract Cubes	2	2	-	-	-
Meat Extract Spread	1	1	-	-	-
Meat Paste	1	1	-	-	-
Mentholated Balsam	2	2	-	-	-
Milk of Magnesia	1	1	-	-	-
Milk	196	195	1	-	-
Milk, Hot	2	2	-	-	-
Milk Powder	2	2	-	-	-
Milk Filled Chocolate Egg	1	1	-	-	-
Mincemeat	1	1	-	-	-
Mince Pies	1	1	-	-	-
Minced Meat	2	2	-	-	-
Minced Beef	1	1	-	-	-
Mint Sauce	1	1	-	-	-
Mineral Water	1	1	-	-	-
Mushrooms	1	1	-	-	-
Mustard	1	1	-	-	-
Mutton Curry	1	1	-	-	-
Nutmeg, Ground	1	1	-	-	-
Oatmeal	1	1	-	-	-
Olive Oil	2	2	-	-	-
Orange Squash	1	1	-	-	-
Orange Juice	1	1	-	-	-
Ox Tongue	1	1	-	-	-
Parrish's Chemical Food	1	1	-	-	-
Peanut Butter	2	2	-	-	-
Pepper, Cayenne	1	1	-	-	-
Pickled Onions	3	3	-	-	-
Pickled Cabbage	1	1	-	-	-
Pickled Gherkins	1	1	-	-	-
Pickles	2	2	-	-	-
Pineapple Juice	1	1	-	-	-
Pork Pies	1	1	-	-	-
Pork Sausage Meat	3	3	-	-	-
Porridge Oats	2	2	-	-	-
Pressed Beef	2	2	-	-	-
Puff Pastry	2	2	-	-	-
Raisin Wine	1	1	-	-	-
Red Cabbage	1	1	-	-	-
Roes, Tinned	2	2	-	-	-
Rice Pudding, Creamed	1	1	-	-	-
Rissoles	1	1	-	-	-
Raspberry Pie Filling	1	1	-	-	-
Rum	6	6	-	-	-
Sago	1	1	-	-	-
Salad Cream	3	3	-	-	-

	Total Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Prose- cutions	Convic- tions
Salami	1	1	-	-	-
Sauerkraut	1	1	-	-	-
Sandwich Spread	1	1	-	-	-
Sauce, Chop	1	1	-	-	-
Sausages, Beef	2	2	-	-	-
Sausage Meat, Pork	1	-	1	-	-
Sausage, Breakfast	3	3	-	-	-
Sausage colouring	1	1	-	-	-
Sausages, Pork	2	1	1	-	-
Sausage, Liver	1	1	-	-	-
Sausage, Frankfurt	1	1	-	-	-
Sausage, Luncheon	3	3	-	-	-
Saveloys	1	1	-	-	-
Soda Water	1	1	-	-	-
Split Peas	1	1	-	-	-
Steak and Kidney Pie	3	3	-	-	-
Steak and Kidney Pudding	2	2	-	-	-
Suet, Packed	1	1	-	-	-
Sponge Mixture	3	3	-	-	-
Sugar, Caster	2	2	-	-	-
Sugar, Brown	1	1	-	-	-
Sugar, Icing	1	-	1	-	-
Sugar	1	1	-	-	-
Surgical Spirit	1	1	-	-	-
Sweets	1	1	-	-	-
Soup Powder	3	3	-	-	-
Soup, Hot	1	1	-	-	-
Sage and Onion Stuffing	1	1	-	-	-
Sulphur Ointment	2	2	-	-	-
Table Salt	1	1	-	-	-
Tea	3	3	-	-	-
Tinned Jam	1	1	-	-	-
Tinned Fruit	1	1	-	-	-
Tinned Peas	2	2	-	-	-
Tinned Vegetables	3	3	-	-	-
Tinned Soup	2	2	-	-	-
Tinned Sponge Pudding	2	2	-	-	-
Tinned Stewed Steak	2	1	1	-	-
Tinned Beetroot	1	1	-	-	-
Tinned Tomato Juice	1	1	-	-	-
Toffee Apple Mix	1	1	-	-	-
Tomato Paste	1	1	-	-	-
Tomato Puree	1	1	-	-	-
Veal and Ham Pie	1	1	-	-	-
Veal and Ham Sausage	1	1	-	-	-
Vinegar	2	2	-	-	-
Vitamin Iron Tablets	1	1	-	-	-
Vitamin "A" and "D" Tablets	1	1	-	-	-
Vitamin "A" Capsules	2	2	-	-	-
Vitamin "C" Tablets	2	2	-	-	-
Vitamin Capsules	1	1	-	-	-
Vodka	2	2	-	-	-
Whiskey	9	9	-	-	-
Wine, Cherry	1	1	-	-	-
Witch Hazel	2	2	-	-	-
Yeast Tablets	1	1	-	-	-
Yogurt	4	4	-	-	-
Totals	590	582	8	-	-

Result of Analysis of Milk Samples

The samples of milk were obtained as follows:-

Taken on Milk Rounds	...	...	89
Taken at Dairies	...	...	101
Taken at Institutions	...	...	6
<i>Total</i>	...		<u>196</u>

Average composition of samples:-

Milk (excluding South Devon and Channel Island Milks)

Solids not Fat	...	...	8.64
(Legal standard is 8.5%)			
Milk Fat	...	...	3.56
(Legal standard is 3%)			

South Devon and Channel Island Milk

Solids not Fat	...	...	8.99
(Legal standard is 8.5%)			
Milk Fat	...	...	4.55
(Legal standard is 4%)			

DETAILS OF NON-GENUINE SAMPLES TAKEN

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Deficiency	Remarks
Milk Bread	This article consisted of bread made with skimmed milk powder and contained no significant proportion of whole milk solids whereas, in the opinion of the Analyst, milk bread should contain not less than 6.3% by weight of whole milk solids.	No action taken pending legislation recommended by Food Standards Committee
Chocolate	Consisted of skimmed milk chocolate substitute.	This article has now been labelled correctly
Condiment, Non-brewed	The sample contained 3.5 per cent. of acetic acid whereas this article should contain not less than 4 per cent w/v of acetic acid.	Vendor warned
Milk	This sample was deficient in milk fat, the deficiency corresponding to the extraction of 19 per cent of the milk fat.	Sample obtained from unsealed churn at local hospital. Enquiries revealed cream had been skimmed from milk by a member of hospital staff. Subsequent samples satisfactory.
Pork Sausage Meat	Article consisted of preserved pork sausage meat.	A notice declaring the presence of preservative in this article has been exhibited on the Vendor's premises.

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Deficiency	Remarks
Pork Sausages	Article consisted of preserved pork sausages.	A notice declaring the presence of preservative in this article has been exhibited on the Vendor's premises.
Stewed Steak	This sample contained 60 per cent of meat, including fat, whereas, in the opinion of the Analyst the meat content should not be less than 75 per cent.	The packers have undertaken to improve the quality of this article. Further sample satisfactory.
Icing Sugar	The ingredients of this article were not specified on the label in the manner prescribed by Part 2 of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.	The label on this article has now been amended by the packers

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

Total number of houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts	...	3,594
Houses inspected where zymotic diseases have occurred	...	130
Houses inspected following applications for certificates of disrepair	...	44
Inspections of underground rooms	...	40
Special inspections in connection with the Housing survey	...	80
Houses inspected for overcrowding conditions	...	39
Re-inspections of work outstanding on housing notices	...	7,328
Number of visits regarding infectious diseases	...	1,156
Number of visits regarding food poisoning	...	57
Inspections of drainage work during repair	...	2,032
House drains tested with smoke and colour - routine and complaint	...	1,047
House drains tested with smoke (on written application)	...	6
House drains tested with smoke during repair	...	14
House drains tested with water during repair	...	80
Inspections of cesspools and earth closets	...	13
" " schools and school sanitary conveniences	...	56
" " public conveniences	...	175
" " verminous premises	...	47
" " ponds and ditches	...	11
" " yards, stables and passages	...	60
" " theatres, cinemas, halls, etc.	...	76
" " pig styes	...	16
" " tents, vans and similar structures	...	39
Inspections and re-inspections in connection with Smoke Control Orders	...	12,843
Sundry visits regarding Smoke Abatement	...	247
Smoke Observations	...	90
Visits regarding exhumation	...	1
Visits to premises for food condemnation	...	473
Inspections of swimming baths	...	14
" " wells	...	5
" " gathering grounds of water supply	...	12
" " gipsy encampments, camps, fairs, etc.	...	2
" " offices	...	3
" " rivers and streams for pollutions	...	13
" " hairdressers	...	27

Food and Drugs Acts: Food and drugs samples taken	591
Food and Drugs Acts: Milk samples taken (special designations)	196
Ice Cream samples taken (bacteriological)	173
Samples taken of Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs	25
" " swimming baths water	181
" " drinking water (bacteriological and chemical)	268
" " subsoil water	3
" " rivers, streams, etc.	6
" " private wells	61
" " rag flock and other filling materials	5
" " sundry specimens (food poisoning etc.)	34
Inspections under Merchandise Marks Act	241
" " of butchers premises	105
" " meat premises (wholesale)	1,174
" " poultry and game dealers premises	214
" " fishmongers premises	37
" " fried fish premises	23
" " grocers premises	295
" " fruiterers and greengrocers premises	523
" " bakers premises - including bakehouses	108
" " dairies	27
" " Milk shops	31
" " general shops and their premises	11
Inspections of premises where cooked meats etc. are prepared or sold	2
Inspections of confectioners premises	150
" " confectionery manufacturers premises	26
" " cafes, snack bars, canteens, hotels and their kitchens	350
" " school kitchens and serveries	31
" " hospital kitchens	6
" " ice cream manufacturers premises	8
" " ice cream vendors premises	121
" " ice cream barrows and carts	3
" " market and barrows	99
" " other food premises not enumerated above	61
Re-inspections of food premises	520
Inspections of premises where offensive trades are conducted	1
" " factories with mechanical power	138
" " factories without mechanical power	22
" " works of building and engineering	104
" " shops (under Shop Acts)	504
Special early closing, evening and Sunday trading patrols of shops	325
Appointments kept with owners, builders, etc.	1,886
Investigations of complaints other than housing matters	1,172
Re-inspections of works outstanding (other than houses)	3,222
Inspections under Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act	3
" " Diseases of Animals Act	6
" " Pets Act	19
" " Pharmacy and Poisons Act	54
" " Noise Abatement Act	367
Sundry Inspections and Visits	2,490
Visits regarding rats and mice infestation	7,705
Informal Notices outstanding 31.12.62	796
Informal Notices served	1,308
Informal Notices complied	1,230
Informal Notices outstanding 31.12.63	974
Statutory Notices outstanding 31.12.62	164
Statutory Notices served	1,011
Statutory Notices complied	656
Statutory Notices outstanding 31.12.63	522
Total number of callers and complaints received at the office	5,228
Total number of letters received at the office	11,811

Nuisances, Infringements of Acts, Byelaws, Regulations or Orders, ascertained by the Public Health Inspectors during the year 1963 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	...	...	...	291
Conditions causing dampness:				
Defective roofs	...	...	...	455
Defective window frames	...	...	...	230
Defective walls, etc.	...	...	...	277
Want of efficient damp-proof course	...	...	...	38
Defective gutters and downspouts	...	...	...	470
Other structural defects:				
Defective plaster	...	...	...	452
Cleansing and redecorating required	...	...	...	12
Defective floors and stairs	...	...	...	206
Insufficient ventilation under floor	...	...	...	7
Defective brickwork, sills, lintels, chimneys	...	...	...	125
Defective stoves and fireplaces and flues	...	...	...	47
Defective drains, sanitary fittings, etc:				
Defective sinks and waste pipes	...	...	...	132
Defective W.C's	...	...	...	186
Defective drainage	...	...	...	152
Stoppages in drains	...	...	...	119
Defective water services and tanks	...	...	...	2
Domestic nuisances:				
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	1
Verminous conditions	...	...	...	7
Other nuisances and infringements:				
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	30
Overcrowding	...	...	...	3
Sundry nuisances or defects	...	...	...	9
Particulars not inserted in Rent Book (Housing Act)	...	...	...	15
Public Urinals	...	...	...	12
Noise	...	...	...	10

(2) INFRINGEMENTS OF CROYDON CORPORATION ACT

Food cupboards defective or required	...	...	...	61
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(3) INFRINGEMENTS OF PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, PAVING, ETC.

Defective Yard Paving	...	...	...	86
Want of a sanitary dustbin	...	...	...	30

(4) INSPECTION OF AMUSEMENT HOUSES

Defective sanitary fittings	...	...	...	4
W.C. defective or dirty	...	...	...	2

(5) KEEPING OF ANIMALS

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

Nuisances observed	...	...	...	9
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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 1963 was:-

From Corporation Wells	...	2,585,619,000	gallons
Purchased in bulk from M.W.B.		897,885,000	gallons
		3,483,504,000	gallons

(a) *Bacteriological Examinations.*

Regular bacteriological examinations were made of the raw waters going into supply following treatment. 478 samples of raw waters and 1,003 samples of treated waters were examined by the Chemist and Bacteriologist of the Water Undertaking. In addition, 13 samples of raw waters and 32 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 analyses 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 90 samples of raw waters and 121 of treated waters going into supply. The results of these analyses were uniformly satisfactory.

(c) Testing of Samples of Drinking Water by the Health Department

Samples are submitted weekly 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 sample is submitted each month for chemical analysis which 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	...	...	268
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.

Nursing Homes - Nursing Homes Act, 1963

	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	12	10	313	323

The conduct of Nursing Homes Regulations 1963, made under the above Act, greatly strengthened the powers of local authorities. The Corporation had already extensive requirements covering all aspects of Nursing Homes, and over the years had applied them by persuasion and agreement. A copy of the Regulations and the Corporation's Schedule of Requirements, together with a note about the approved number of patients for each room, were circulated to the owners of all Nursing Homes registered in the Borough. Two Nursing Homes closed during the year, one being the largest and best equipped for acute cases. Plans for its replacement on another site were going forward but no specific proposals had been submitted to the Corporation. The majority of places in other Nursing Homes cater for elderly and chronic sick patients.

NURSES AGENCIES REGULATIONS, 1945

There is one agency on the Register which supplies nurses for home nursing on a private patient paying basis.

CREMATION ACTS, 1902 and 1952

During the year 2,742 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
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
1963	2,742

PUBLIC MORTUARY AND CORONER'S POST MORTEM ROOM

Total number of Bodies received for December 1963 - 84

Total number of Post Mortem Preparations for
December - 83

Total number of Bodies received January 1st 1963
- December 31st, 1963 - 663

Total number of Post Mortem Preparations
January 1st, 1963 - December 31st, 1963 - 629

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.

1,307 examinations were made during the year by the Medical Staff of the Department including 194 vision tests for drivers. Of these 977 were in respect of manual workers, who were classified as follows:-

Fit for employment and sick pay scheme	...	...	684
Deferred for review	...	...	91
Unfit for sick pay scheme	...	...	187
Fit for light employment only			
(Not fit for sick pay scheme)	...	...	7
Unfit for employment	...	...	8
Total	...		977

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN FOR THE CHILDRENS' DEPARTMENT

During the year 234 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 and 1 Nursery which takes 3 to 5 year olds daily, 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 inevitable 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 31.12.63</i>	<i>Number of children provided for</i>
Premises	11	316
Daily Minders	21	198

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 if the daily minder is under 30 years of age - over that age appointments are made every 3 years.

BLINDNESS

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

These show that of the 82 cases registered:-

7 were due to glaucoma and
41 to cataract.

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

3 patients had died.

2 patients had removed from the Borough.

EPILEPTICS

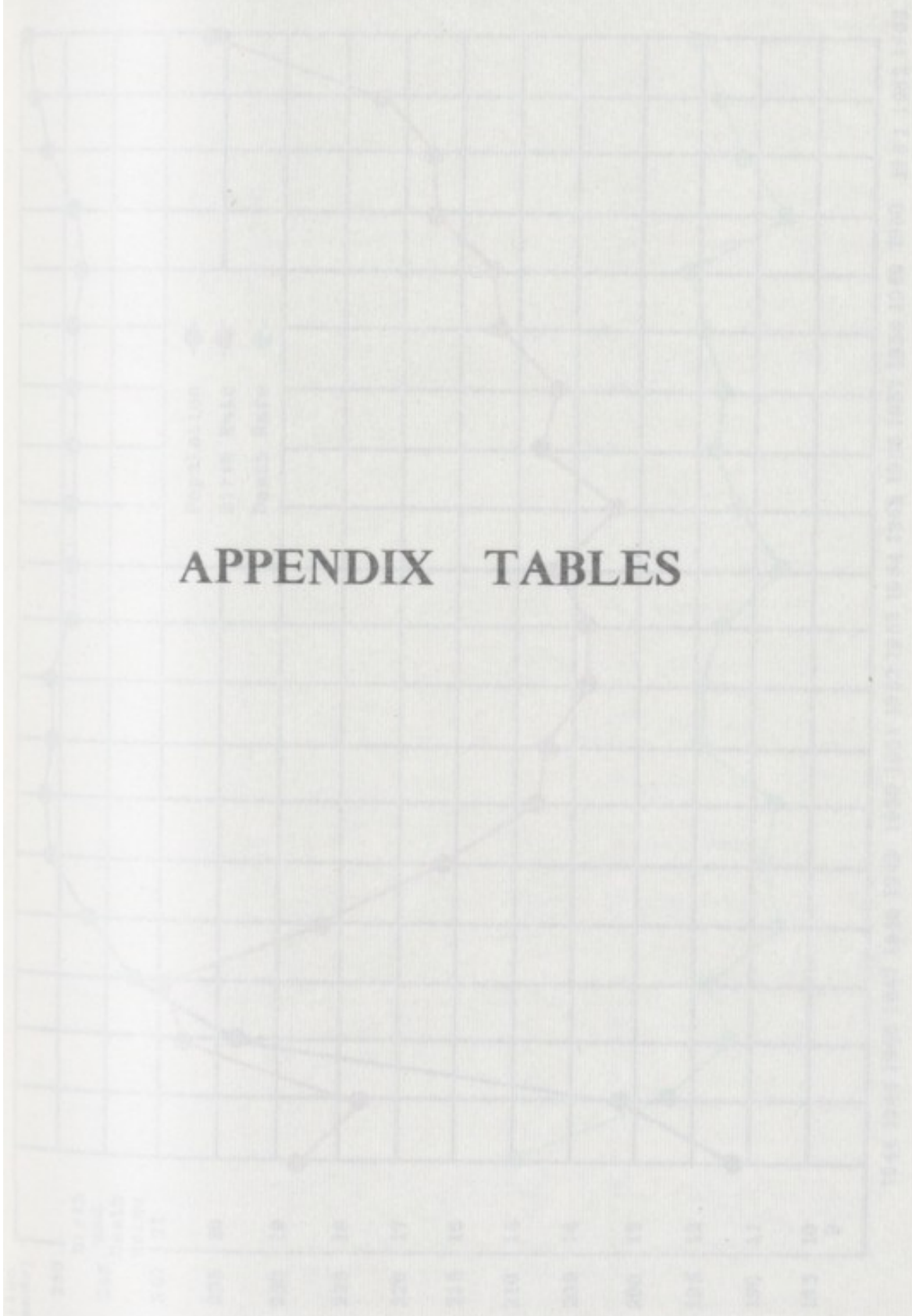
Reference is made in the School Health section regarding number of cases known to the department. In addition the Chief Welfare Officer informs me that 54 adult cases are registered with his Department, 8 of whom are in special Homes.

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

During 1963 no order for compulsory removal was required. 3 cases (two women and one man) were reported as possibly requiring this action, but on investigation were dealt with by other means.

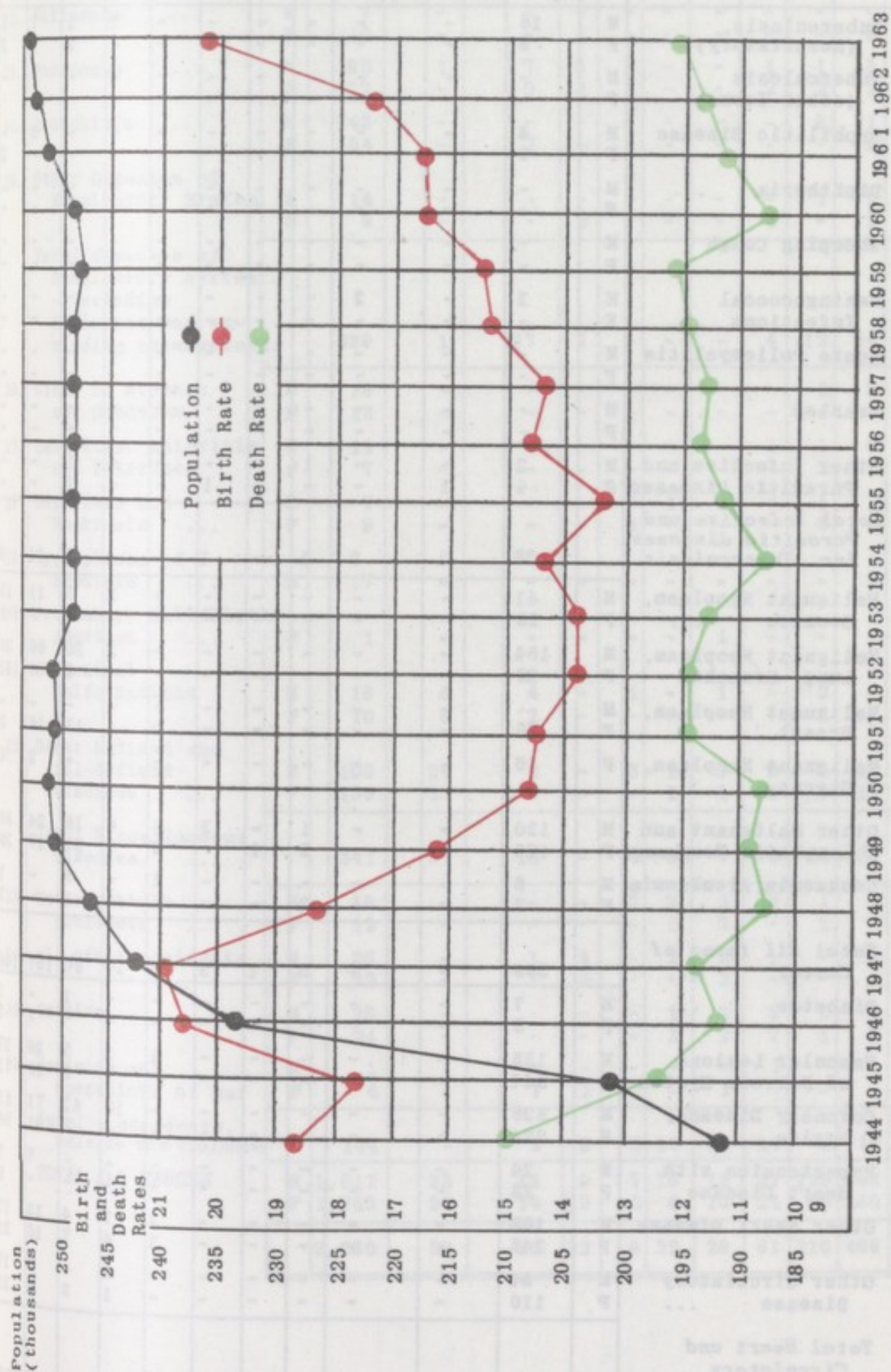
Admitted to Queen's Hospital voluntarily	-	1
Admitted to Mayday Hospital voluntarily	-	-
Admitted to local authority Hostel voluntarily	-	-
Awaiting admission to a Hostel (on 31.12.63.)	-	-
Admitted to private Nursing Home	-	-
Provided with additional help (e.g. Home Help and/or Nurse) and remaining under observation	-	2
Died before action could be taken	-	-
<i>Total</i>	-	<u>3</u>

VITAL STATISTICS - 1944 - 1963



APPENDIX TABLES

VITAL STATISTICS - 1944 - 1963



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

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS										over 75
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-			
1. Tuberculosis, (Respiratory)	M	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	5		
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2		
2. Tuberculosis (other forms)	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-		
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
4. Diphtheria ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5. Whooping Cough	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6. Meningococcal Infections ...	M	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
8. Measles ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
	F	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Total Infective and Parasitic diseases inc. Tuberculosis.		38	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	5	11	9	-		
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	M	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	11	15	10		
	F	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	8	8		
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	66	38	24		
	F	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	11	10		
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	F	58	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	13	18	9	13		
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ...	F	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	6	7		
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	130	-	-	1	-	3	1	6	18	24	30	40		
	F	130	-	-	2	1	-	1	4	21	27	29	40		
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-		
	F	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-		
Total all forms of Cancer ...		599	-	-	5	1	3	5	17	90	157	148	170		
16. Diabetes ...	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-		
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-		
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	135	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	26	27	74		
	F	344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	23	71	244		
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	326	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	42	71	81	122		
	F	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	21	56	144		
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	10		
	F	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	27		
20. Other Heart Disease	M	109	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	13	17	72		
	F	245	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	7	16	32	183		
21. Other Circulatory Disease ...	M	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	17	28		
	F	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	22	76		
Total Heart and Circulatory Diseases ...		1125	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	59	143	238	668		

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
22. Influenza ...	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	3
23. Pneumonia ...	M	95	1	7	3	-	-	-	1	1	5	18	59
	F	177	-	9	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	25	135
24. Bronchitis ...	M	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	31	43	61
	F	84	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	21	53
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	7
	F	9	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	3
Total diseases of Respiratory system - including influenza and ex- cluding tuberculosis		539	1	17	7	-	-	-	4	12	54	118	326
26. Ulcer of stomach and Duodenum	M	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	7	6
	F	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	3
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	M	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	3	-
	F	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	2	3
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	M	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	13
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations	M	18	8	4	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	1
	F	10	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
32. Other Defined and ill-defined diseases ...	M	100	24	2	-	3	1	3	3	5	14	13	32
	F	130	20	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	13	26	61
Total Miscellaneous diseases ...		341	57	10	-	5	3	7	6	24	38	60	131
33. Motor Vehicle accidents ...	M	19	-	-	-	3	8	2	2	1	1	-	2
	F	12	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	4	4
34. All Other Accidents	M	26	-	1	4	-	2	2	1	-	3	5	8
	F	32	-	1	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	22
35. Suicide ...	M	26	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	5	6	7	2
	F	24	-	-	-	-	3	2	7	1	3	6	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	F	4	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total - accidents, suicide and violence		144	-	3	9	3	15	13	14	8	13	26	40
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	1,512	33	18	9	7	16	15	37	125	306	345	601
	F	1,768	26	14	13	2	6	13	24	85	160	355	1,070
		3,280	59	32	22	9	22	28	61	210	466	700	1,671

CANCER

Deaths from Cancer occurred at the following Ages:-

Age Period	Male	Female	Total
Under 25 years ...	4	5	9
25 and under 35 years	2	3	5
35 and under 45 years	10	7	17
45 and under 65 years	145	102	247
65 years and over	170	151	321
Total ...	331	268	599

Sites of Fatal Cancer

Site	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of Total
Skin ...	4	5	9	1.50
Oesophagus ...	9	11	20	3.34
Stomach ...	41	28	69	11.52
Liver ...	3	-	3	0.50
Bowel ...	14	37	51	8.50
Rectum ...	22	12	34	5.68
Bladder ...	10	4	14	2.34
Prostate ...	27	-	27	8.18
Larynx and Pharynx ...	4	-	4	0.67
Uterus ...	-	19	19	7.09
Breast ...	-	58	58	21.64
Ovary ...	-	19	19	7.09
Pancreas ...	8	8	16	2.67
Gall Bladder and Duct ...	1	2	3	0.50
Tongue and Mouth ...	-	-	-	-
Bones ...	2	1	3	0.50
Lungs and Bronchus ...	154	29	183	30.55
Kidney ...	-	3	3	0.50
Brain and Nervous System ...	9	6	15	2.50
Lymphatic Glands and Connective Tissue ...	2	4	6	1.00
Haematopoietic Tissues ...	4	2	6	1.00
Hodgkin's Disease ...	3	-	3	0.50
Leukaemia ...	6	7	13	2.17
Genital Organs ...	1	3	4	0.67
Ureter ...	1	-	1	0.17
Eye ...	1	1	2	0.33
Thyroid ...	-	1	1	0.17
Adrenal ...	-	1	1	0.17
Muscle ...	-	1	1	0.17
Undefined ...	5	6	11	1.84
Total	331	268	599	

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 Circu- latory Diseases	*Death Rate from Heart and Circu- latory Diseases	Deaths from Cancer	*Death Rate from Cancer	Natural Increase of births over deaths
Upper Norwood ...	18621	396	21.3	219	11.8	8	20	-	-	33	1.8	1	0.08	-	-	81	4.3	35	1.9	177
Norbury ...	16196	244	15.1	205	12.7	2	8	-	-	28	1.7	3	0.19	-	-	86	5.3	20	1.2	39
West Thornton ...	18293	260	17.0	224	14.6	6	22	-	-	39	2.6	3	0.20	-	-	73	4.8	40	2.6	36
Bensham Manor ...	18677	310	19.5	233	14.7	2	6	-	-	33	2.1	1	0.06	-	-	82	5.2	45	2.8	77
Thornton Heath ...	18352	322	21.0	195	12.7	5	16	-	-	21	1.4	3	0.20	-	-	65	4.2	47	3.1	127
South Norwood ...	16438	466	26.4	132	8.0	11	23	-	-	19	1.2	1	0.06	-	-	50	3.0	27	1.6	334
Woodside ...	14153	300	21.2	179	12.6	5	17	-	-	26	1.8	1	0.07	-	-	67	4.7	28	2.0	121
East ...	18289	260	14.2	212	11.6	4	15	-	-	31	1.6	-	-	-	-	97	5.1	45	2.4	48
Shirley ...	13642	255	18.7	141	13.4	7	27	-	-	13	1.0	-	-	-	-	39	2.9	36	2.6	114
Addiscombe ...	16352	333	21.7	226	14.7	8	18	-	-	40	2.6	1	0.07	-	-	66	4.3	40	2.6	107
Whitehorse Manor ...	13282	299	22.6	177	13.4	5	17	1	0.08	40	3.0	2	0.15	-	-	59	4.5	26	2.0	122
Broad Green ...	13445	272	20.2	200	14.9	6	22	-	-	41	3.0	-	-	-	-	63	4.7	47	3.6	72
Central ...	9168	229	25.0	150	16.4	1	4	-	-	21	2.3	1	-	-	-	32	3.5	18	2.0	79
Waddon ...	15453	274	17.7	204	13.2	5	18	1	0.06	22	1.4	3	0.19	-	-	66	4.3	45	2.9	70
South ...	16523	302	18.3	316	19.1	6	20	-	-	46	2.8	-	-	-	-	123	7.4	48	2.9	14
Addington ...	27076	574	21.2	121	4.5	12	21	-	-	18	0.7	1	0.04	-	-	31	1.1	31	1.1	453
The Borough ...	254130	5096	20.1	3280	12.9	91	18.5	2	0.01	499	2.0	21	0.09	-	-	1125	4.4	599	2.4	1816

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

**MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY
FOR THE YEARS 1944 - 1963**

Year	Births (Live and Still)	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
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
1963 ...	5,165	1	0.19	18.5

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	...	...	...	...	5
Anoxia	...	...	...	...	1
					<u>6</u>

(2) Foetal States -

Congenital Malformities	...	...	13
Atelectasis	...	...	1
Haemorrhagic Disease of Newborn	...	1	
			<u>15</u>

(3) Prematurity ... 36

36

(4) Post-Natal Causes ... 2

2

Total ... 59

	Percentage Deaths under 1 year per Total Infantile Deaths		Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births	
	1963	1962	1963	1962
Injury at Birth and Congenital	25.3	24.0	4.51	4.05
Premature Births ...	39.5	48.0	7.06	8.10
Respiratory Diseases ...	19.8	12.0	3.53	2.03
Atelectasis, Debility and Marasmus	1.1	5.3	0.20	0.90
Diseases of Digestion* ...	2.2	1.3	0.39	0.23
Other Causes ...	12.1	9.4	2.16	1.58

*These from Gastro Enteritis

Perinatal Deaths

Stillbirths - 69 Perinatal rate - 22.5 per 1,000
Deaths in first week - 47 Total (live and still) births

Causes of Death in first week

Prematurity	- 32	Prolapsed cord	- 1
Congenital conditions	- 8	Polycystic Kidneys	- 1
Atelectasis	- 1	White asphyxia	- 1
Birth trauma	- 2	Prematurity was a contributory cause in 1 case	
Haemorrhagic disease of the newborn	- 1		

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	36	7	6	-	-	1	-	6	-	3	59	8	4	7	3	3	3	-	1	2	-	1	91
Meningo-Encephalitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken Pox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria and Croup ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Tuberculous Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Convulsions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laryngitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	2	6	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	17
Diarrhoea and enteritis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Gastritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rickets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations ...	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	13	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Premature Birth	26	4	2	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Atrophy, Atelectasis, Debility and Marasmus ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Injury at Birth	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	7
TOTALS	36	7	6	-	-	1	-	6	-	3	59	8	4	7	3	3	3	-	1	2	-	1	91

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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,288
2. The number of live births ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,282
3. The number of forceps deliveries ...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
4. The number of still births - including one twin ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
5. The number of neo-natal deaths ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6. The number of premature live born infants ...	...	...	...	...	...	10
(1) 35 weeks - 4 lbs. 14 ozs.	Twins. Transferred to Hospital					
(2) 38 weeks - 4 lbs. 12 ozs.)						
(3) 38 weeks - 4 lbs. 10 ozs.)						
(4) 36 weeks - 4 lbs. 10 ozs.						Transferred to Hospital, second twin born in Hospital.
(5) 35 weeks - 4 lbs.	Transferred to Hospital					
(6) 39 weeks - 4 lbs. 12 ozs.	Transferred to Hospital					
(7) 38 weeks - 6 lbs.	Transferred to Hospital					
(8) 39 weeks - 4 lbs. 5 ozs.	Transferred to Hospital					
(9) 37 weeks - 3 lbs. 8 ozs.)	Twins. Transferred to Hospital					
(10) 37 weeks - 3 lbs.						
7. The number of patients who received Trilene ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. The number of patients who received Gas-Air Analgesia ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,184
9. The number of cases of P.P.H. (Home 26 - Trans.to Hospital 4)	...	...	...	...	...	30
10. The number of cases of manual removal of placenta at home ...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
11. The number of patients who received blood transfusion at home	...	...	...	...	...	2
12. The number of cases to which Flying Squad was called ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
13. The number of cases of toxæmia of pregnancy treated at home	...	...	...	...	...	11
14. The number of cases of prolonged labour (over 24 hours) ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
15. The number of breech deliveries ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
16. The number of twins delivered ...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 5 sets
17. The number of triplets ...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
18. The number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	28
(Genital	5					
(Extra-Genital	23					
19. The number of congenital malformations ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(Talipes	3					
(Hare lip	1					
(Cleft palate, hare lip	1					
(Spina bifida	1					
20. Patients given Pethedine ...	...	...	...	...	...	646
21. Patients sent to Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	402
(Ante-natal	297					
(During Labour	86					
(After Delivery	19					
22. Patients sent home for nursing ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,144
(Home booked	333					
(Hospital booked	811					

(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	29
Miscarriage -		
	Total ...	29

FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING LABOUR

Breech 18	Episiotomy	16
Malpresentation ... 7	Post-partum haemorrhage ...	14
Premature Labour ... 15	Adherent and Retained Placenta	3
Delayed Labour ... 18	Torn Perineum	69
Ante-partum haemorrhage 12	Other Causes	46
	Total ...	218

FOR COMPLICATIONS DURING PUERPERIUM

Pyrexia 28	Pain in Breasts	9
Pain in Legs 6	Other Causes	26
Rhesus Negative Blood 7		
	Total	76

FOR COMPLICATIONS IN REGARD TO THE BABY

Inflammation of Eyes 30	Still Birth	2
Other Causes 21		
	Total	53

Grand Total 376

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.	1527	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	3729	93 + 9	67	-	24	2	88	677	292	1147	992	116	103	20
3.	2089	55 + 5	45	-	10	-	49	474	-	732	-	74	75	18
4.	2714	62 + 1	52	-	10	-	59	729	-	1111	-	83	89	22
5.	2791	50 + 3	37	5	7	1	41	423	220	1035	843	85	82	4
6.	3170	85 + 2	55	4	26	-	84	748	-	1217	-	69	82	8
7.	4588	103 + 9	80	1	21	1	90	905	340	1129	1168	179	180	37
8.	3324	43 + 4	41	2	-	-	41	483	120	1032	553	68	75	14
9.	3495	69 + 9	44	2	22	1	66	668	185	1185	946	128	146	12
10.	4424	76 + 6	52	-	24	-	74	537	-	1143	-	54	59	21
11.	5910	77 + 5	57	1	14	5	72	895	559	1215	964	184	170	14
X 12.	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	43	-	-	-	1
13.	Bicycle	50 + 1	49	-	1	-	45	243	-	827	-	37	45	3
14.	4839	79 + 6	45	2	31	1	68	1277	404	1354	685	113	115	27
15.	4044	76 + 8	33	-	40	3	69	1026	221	1113	1041	141	154	13
✓ 16.	Bicycle	8	2	-	6	-	5	37	-	53	-	3	3	-
17.	3980	105 + 4	86	1	17	1	92	843	244	1219	1143	152	140	42
o 18.	791	9 + 1	7	-	2	-	9	120	-	148	-	13	12	1
19.	3413	68 + 5	54	2	12	-	66	669	323	1220	749	138	132	28
✓ 20.	3899	38 + 1	30	2	6	-	36	468	-	927	-	36	40	6
* 21.	47	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X 22.	1175	27 + 2	21	-	6	-	27	234	67	334	344	28	51	9
✓ 23.	3005	23 + 4	20	-	3	-	21	329	-	564	-	21	16	4
o 24.	2856	52 + 1	44	1	7	-	50	464	-	870	-	55	56	19
* 25.	2045	38	22	1	14	-	32	413	-	793	-	53	27	16
Part Time Midwives														
26.	1243	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	408	-	-	-	10
27.	5088	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	1565	-	-	-	61
28.	4280	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	1410	-	-	-	35
29.	4326	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	1508	-	-	-	56
Totals	82913	1288 + 86	945	24	303	16	1184	12775	2975	25302	9428	1830	1852	501

(Continued on next Page)

(equivalent to two midwives short in 1963)

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

(1) Number of live premature babies notified during 1962 who were born* -			
(i) at home or in a nursing home	...	...	34
(ii) in hospital*	...	...	264
(2) The number of those born at home or in a nursing home -			
who were nursed entirely there	...	...	28
who were transferred to hospital on or before the 28th day	...	...	6
who died during the first 24 hours	...	...	-
who died in 1 and under 7 days	...	...	2
who died in 7 and under 28 days	...	...	-
who survived at the end of one month	...	...	32
(3) Number of those born in hospital -			
who died during the first 24 hours	...	...	14
who died in 1 and under 7 days	...	...	16
who died in 7 and under 28 days	...	...	4
who survived at the end of one month	...	...	230
(4) Number of premature still births who were born			
(i) at home or in a nursing home	...	...	2
(ii) in hospital	...	...	40

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

HOME VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS 1963

Visits	Miss Batt	Miss Bird	Mrs. Blackburn	Miss Black Left 31.3.63	Miss Butcher	Mrs. D. Cunell	Mrs. Coles	Mrs. Collins	Miss Dewdney	Miss Eldridge	Miss Evans	Miss P. Evans Left 8.8.63	Miss Gibson	Mrs. Glickman	Miss Grace	Miss Hall	Mrs. Hartog	Mrs. Hastings	Miss Hawkins	Mrs. Ivens	Mrs. Laing	Miss Llewellyn	Mrs. McAllister Left 18.12.63	Mrs. McDaniel (Part-time) Ond. March 1963	Miss Martin Ond. Sept. 1963	Mrs. Mayo	Miss Olway	Miss Partridge	Mrs. Sweetland Ond. 18.3.63	Miss Valentin Ond. 1.7.63	Miss Vince	Mrs. Wilson	Miss Whelan Left 29.6.63	Totals 1963	Totals 1962		
Infants born 1963 -																																					
First Visits ...	63	91	145	41	182	166	133	217	168	166	236	55	142	285	194	199	247	247	183	237	116	199	137	83	45	156	160	138	77	127	163	180	77	5055	4575		
Re-Visits ...	201	162	437	16	352	230	215	173	262	208	314	72	219	549	337	338	400	387	451	255	135	335	273	251	170	309	223	237	141	166	602	446	27	8892	13068		
Children born 1962 -																																					
First Visits ...	115	146	59	61	105	115	129	152	399	138	154	135	116	270	201	129	206	272	160	85	98	175	86	82	17	97	154	123	42	26	386	169	83	4685	441		
Re-Visits ...	120	139	301	45	230	98	232	200	179	113	293	49	208	559	201	194	274	383	219	157	67	288	333	201	114	270	308	302	61	96	505	385	31	7155	8064		
Other children under 5 years -																																					
First Visits ...	242	171	90	91	131	170	141	156	421	422	218	221	273	288	423	198	551	304	359	94	108	262	10	98	26	151	282	230	78	53	420	156	219	7067	636		
Re-Visits ...	125	117	283	33	415	117	200	272	150	240	419	24	434	569	237	326	739	444	318	274	52	240	119	147	129	289	311	632	91	158	494	410	84	8892	12525		
Expectant Mothers -																																					
First Visits ...	1	8	17	4	14	9	3	51	4	23	26	9	19	69	24	36	55	18	36	13	10	60	8	4	11	15	44	30	12	9	13	69	10	734	721		
Re-Visits ...	-	-	5	4	1	-	1	10	5	5	6	-	9	35	4	40	11	17	15	3	8	27	12	3	2	24	18	29	3	-	7	25	-	327	332		
Still Births ...	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	11	
Deaths under 1 year	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	12
Miscellaneous Visits	31	306	199	66	246	384	90	313	529	383	303	106	252	264	373	717	873	272	754	245	170	309	304	19	21	59	359	152	145	114	110	347	26	8841	1834		
Ineffective Visits	125	193	518	44	260	204	341	75	267	114	136	135	350	275	350	333	439	257	341	135	306	216	88	82	43	213	450	90	141	197	158	119	80	7075	9393		
Totals - 1963	1024	1333	2057	405	1936	1496	1485	1619	2364	1812	2107	807	2024	3170	2346	2511	3799	2602	2840	1499	1070	2112	1370	970	578	1583	2308	1965	791	946	2858	2306	637	58750	-		
Totals - 1962	1167	1582	2325	1409	1755	497	-	1887	1764	1519	2156	1350	2094	3266	1866	2317	3354	2237	2139	1324	1026	1817	366	-	-	2153	1846	1736	-	-	2639	2033	2183	-	*51360		

*Includes Health Visitors who left in 1962

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT CENTRES - 1963

	Addington Wednesday A.M.	Addington Wednesday P.M.	Benham Manor Monday A.M.	Benham Manor Monday P.M.	Boston Road Thursday P.M.	Brighton Road Wednesday P.M.	East Croydon Tuesday A.M.	East Croydon Friday P.M.	Palchildea Friday P.M.	Palchildea Wednesday (Alt.) P.M.	Lodge Road Thursday A.M.	Lodge Road Thursday P.M.	Wicks Hill Thursday A.M.	Wicks Hill Thursday P.M.	Wicks Orchard Monday P.M.	Norbury Wednesday A.M.	Norbury Wednesday P.M.	St. Andrew's Monday P.M.	St. Jude's Tuesday A.M.	St. Jude's Tuesday P.M.	St. Oswald's Thursday P.M.	St. Paul's Friday P.M.	Selhurst Monday P.M.	Shirley Thursday P.M.	South Croydon Thursday P.M.	South Norwood Tuesday P.M.	South Norwood Friday P.M.	Spring Park Monday P.M.	Spring Park Friday P.M.	Upper Norwood Wednesday A.M.	Upper Norwood Wednesday P.M.	Waddon Wednesday P.M.	Woodside Friday A.M.	Woodside Friday P.M.	TOTAL - 1963	TOTAL - 1962
New Cases Born During 1963	116	119	98	138	128	131	139	152	34	34	138	177	21	61	63	102	93	165	73	107	128	168	151	54	126	193	195	80	58	76	143	51	90	131	3733	4634
No. of Re-Attendances	725	654	794	1049	935	1266	1199	1347	189	253	1189	1148	119	388	424	1033	962	1287	628	827	879	1123	1074	438	1203	892	1331	420	270	674	702	362	554	672	27210	48108
New Cases Under 5 Years	256	282	111	166	215	81	173	183	70	119	156	213	41	229	161	61	56	271	138	173	29	46	80	115	44	106	134	188	97	121	131	46	118	194	4604	701
No. of Re-Attendances	921	984	1259	1762	1288	1247	1259	1468	300	440	1236	1023	152	840	559	1467	1315	1036	882	928	1531	920	981	480	883	1034	891	571	276	853	719	584	595	783	31467	20117
Consultations with Doctor	722	699	907	992	1058	632	859	858	260	357	1124	988	4	685	506	862	819	775	708	846	857	567	787	219	493	795	730	606	296	529	531	274	654	699	22698	26883
No. of Sessions	51	51	49	49	50	51	53	50	50	26	51	51	44	51	49	51	51	49	52	51	51	49	47	49	51	52	50	49	48	51	51	36	51	50	1865	1819
Total Attendances	2018	2039	2262	3115	2566	2725	2770	3150	593	846	2719	2561	333	1518	1207	2663	2428	2759	1921	2035	2567	2257	2286	1087	2256	2225	2551	1259	701	1724	1896	1043	1357	1780	87014	73560
Average Per Session 1963	39.6	40.0	46.2	63.6	51.3	53.4	52.5	63.0	11.9	32.5	53.3	50.2	7.6	29.4	24.6	52.2	47.6	56.3	36.9	39.9	50.3	46.1	48.6	22.1	44.2	42.8	51.0	25.7	14.6	33.8	33.3	229.0	26.6	35.6	40.2	-
Average Per Session 1962	59.6	55.2	60.1	70.0	51.6	58.3	60.5	66.6	16.8	38.3	43.9	41.4	8.8	30.6	23.2	49.6	50.5	56.1	38.5	43.9	50.6	32.4	43.8	28.9	48.6	59.7	50.0	53.8	12.1	23.4	59.3	38.7	30.4	37.7	-	45.4

* Closed - October 1963

HOME NURSING

Staff at 31.12.63

Superintendent
Deputy Superintendent
2 Assistant Superintendents
44 Queen's Nurses (including 7 males)
3 S.R.N's awaiting training
3 S.E.A.N. Nurses
2 Queen's Students (including 1 male)

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

Patients remaining on books from 1962	...	...	917
New Patients	...	...	3,312
<i>Total</i>			<u>4,229</u>

New Patients:-

Medical	...	...	...	...	...	1,880
Surgical	...	...	...	...	...	1,392
Gynaecological	...	...	...	...	...	31
Obstetric	...	...	...	...	...	1
Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	8
<i>Total</i>						<u>3,312</u>

Specially classified

	Cases	Visits
Tuberculosis	95	3,343
Pneumonia	57	652
Maternity Complications	14	122
Infectious Diseases (measles)	2	12
Children under five years	92	740
Over 65 years old	2,650	89,429

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

Convalescent	...	...	...	...	...	1,839
Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	692
Died	...	...	...	...	...	435
Removed for other causes	...	...	...	...	...	254
Still on books	...	...	...	...	...	<u>1,009</u>
<i>Total</i>						<u>4,229</u>

	Total visits
January	12,059
February	11,264
March	11,546
April	10,717
May	11,164
June	9,733
July	10,147
August	9,475
September	10,490
October	10,623
November	10,451
December	11,021
<i>Total</i> ...	<u>128,690</u>

REHABILITATION OF ELDERLY PERSONS

Patients visited by Rehabilitation Nurse, 1963:-

Female	49
Male	10
	<u>59</u>
Admitted to hospital	5
Transferred for General Nursing	-
Recoveries (Rehabilitated) ...	36
No success	2
Remaining on books	16
<i>Total</i>	<u>59</u>

Ages:

30 - 39 years	2
40 - 49 years	1
50 - 59 years	2
60 - 69 years	17
70 - 79 years	26
80 - 89 years	10
90 - 95 years	1

Illnesses:

Hemiplegia	21
Arthritis, Rheumatism & Fibrositis	19
Lower Limb Fracture or Amputation	7
Other conditions (Parkinson's Disease, Carcinoma, Cardiac) ...	12

In the age group 30 - 59 years.

1 case of Fractured Tibia and Simmonds disease - Infra Red and Massage.
Patient walking again, but awaiting operation as bone has not united properly. Massage continued to strengthen Muscles.

1 case, Disseminated Sclerosis. Walking Exercises.

Walking fairly well with Zimmer Walking Aid. Progress has been slow as patient had not been walking for some time.

In the age group 90 - 95 years.

1 case Arthritis. Walking Exercises.

Patient responded well. Walking about house with a stick.

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	3	1	4
Knock Knees and Flat Feet	7	6	13
Valgus Ankles	5	5	10
Asthma	1	1	2
Kyphosis	2	2	4
Torticollis	1	-	1
Pigeon Toes	3	4	7
	22	19	41

Total Attendances 1,264

LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

The Corporation loans equipment and makes a small weekly charge, with exemption for incomes below a certain figure.

During the year the undermentioned loans were made: -

Air Cushions	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Air Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bed Pans	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
Bed Tables	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bedsteads	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bed Pulley	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bed Rests	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Bed Blocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bed Cradles	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Commodore	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Cotton Sheets (draw)	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Crutches	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dunlopillo Cushions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dunlopillo Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dunlopillo Bath Pillow	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Enuresis Machines	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Feeding Cups	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Fracture Boards	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Foot Suction Pump	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hydraulic Hoists	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mackintosh Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
North Pads	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pifco Massager	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Sputum Mugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Urinals	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Walking Aids	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Walking Machines	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walking Sticks	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Wheel Chairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	45

HOME HELP SERVICE

Staff at 31.12.63.

Supervisor
4 Assistant Supervisors
2 Clerks
14 Whole Time Home Helps
187 Part Time Home Helps
1 Night Attendant

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

Patients remaining on books from 1963	1,276
New Applicants	1,319
Patients carried forward to 1964 ...	1,304

New Applicants

(a) Maternity	423
(b) Sickness	892
(c) For Night Service	5

Classification of Cases Attended

(a) Maternity	334
(b) Tuberculosis	17
(c) Chronic Sick including Old Age	2,013
(d) Others including Acute Sick ...	158

Number of Hours of Service Given 217,629

Average Duration of Service Given

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

Amount Recovered for Service £5,158.19.10

Rate of Remuneration of Home Helps at 31.12.63.

4/2½	per hour	- Home Helps
4/-½	"	- Sick Room Helpers
3/11 ⁷ / ₈ d	"	- Washing Service
4/7 ¹ / ₈ d	"	- Problem Family Helps
£10.10.6d	per week	- Family Helps
10/-d	"	- Disinfestation

PROBLEM FAMILIES

SUMMARY OF THE WORK CARRIED OUT DURING 1963 BY THE SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICERS 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 1963	...	...	...	55
Rehoused in private accommodation	...	...	...	9*
Rehoused in Council accommodation	...	...	...	35
Rehoused in special problem family units	...	...	...	3

*(Of these 3 were accommodated outside the Borough)

Visits paid:-

Family	Departments	Agents and Contacts
2,860	156	160

Families without permanent housing at close of year:- 8

Potential Homeless Families - not admitted to Receiving Homes:-68

Visits paid:-

Family	Departments	Agents and Contacts
396	93	114

Problem Families 89

Visits paid:-

Family	Departments	Agents and Contacts
910	214	240

Families referred by all departments 105

Families referred by various organisations and private industry 51

Families making direct contact 29

Families assisted with furniture 81

Family interviews (office) 656

Families referred to other departments and agencies ... 39

DENTAL TREATMENT - M. AND C.W.

	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Total	Young Children
New Cases Examined ...	166	14	180	274
Re-treated ...	35	8	43	102
	201	22	223	376

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Young Children
Attendances ...	500	597
Fillings ...	152	259
Extractions ...	190	176
Gas Cases ...	63	95
Local Anaesthesia ...	25	6
Scaling and Gum Treatment ...	80	-
Dressings ...	115	142
Denture Dressings ...	104	-
Silver Nitrate ...	-	90
Treatment Completed ...	158	285

Number of Sessions (treatment) 308

Dentures Fitted ... 34

Dentures Repaired ... 4

	Mothers	Young Children		Mothers	Young Children
Ante-Natal	175	-	South Norwood	-	-
Municipal Midwives			South Croydon	-	-
Midwives	17	-	St. Alban's	-	-
Post Natal	3	-	Woodside	-	1
<u>Welfare Centres</u>			Norbury	-	-
Municipal	-	-	Addington	-	8
East Croydon	-	-	St. Andrew's	-	-
Upper Norwood	-	-	Waddon	-	-
Holy Trinity	-	-	Boston Road	-	-
St. Oswald's	-	-	St. Jude's	-	-
Bensham Manor	-	3	St. John's (Shirley)	-	-
Fairchildes	-	-	Monks Hill	-	2
Good Shepherd	-	-	Referred by		
Falconwood	-	1	Dental Officers:		369
West Croydon	-	-			

Mothers: 195 Young Children: 384 Total: 579

HOME SAFETY

Accidents taken to Hospital by Ambulance during 1963

Type of Accident	Under 5	Age Groups		45-64	65+	Sex		Total
		5-14	15-44			M	F	
Falls ...	115	84	48	66	134	203	244	447
Burns and Scalds	36	13	23	8	9	46	43	89
Poisoning	40	5	70	15	20	66	84	150
Suffocation	4	1	-	-	-	2	3	5
Miscellaneous	55	58	60	19	11	125	78	203
Totals	250	161	201	108	174	442	452	894

Deaths from accidents in the Home

Cause	No.	Details
Falls ...	22	There were 19 women between 33 and 91 years of age, 2 men over 70 years and 1 girl aged 3 months.
Burns and Scalds	9	One woman, 3 girls and 3 boys under 5 years of age died when a house caught fire. One woman aged 87 years - carbon monoxide poisoning from inhalation of smoke and fumes. One man aged 78 years - multiple burns. Set his clothing on fire from an oil heater.
Poisoning	8	5 women between 73 and 91 years of age died of accidental carbon monoxide poisoning and one man aged 77 years.. One woman aged 69 years - poisoning by sodium amytal. One boy aged 2 years - poisoning by aspirin.
Suffocation	1	One boy aged 2 months - asphyxia from smothering whilst prone on bedding.
Total	40	

DEAFNESS

Children registered "at risk" - 248

Tested during year - 172

Premature 106

Born to Rh. negative mothers 31

Family history of deafness 8

Severe illness in infancy 9

Birth injury 3

Delay in speaking 5

Rubella in early pregnancy 4

Doctor's referral 2

Parent's request 4

Re-tested - 27

Deaf - Nil

Partially deaf - 3

(High frequency loss - under observation.)

Thought to have some degree of deafness not requiring immediate treatment - 12

Under 1 year of age ... 6

Between 1 and 2 years of age 4

Between 2 and 3 years of age 2

Between 3 and 4 years of age -

Between 4 and 5 years of age 2

Speech defects only - 3

Slow response, probably not deaf, but kept under observation - 4

Mentally subnormal - 1

Of the 27 re-tested after preliminary screening:

14 were premature babies

1 had severe illness in infancy

1 was mentally subnormal

6 had family history of deafness

2 at parents' request

3 born to Rh. negative mothers.

102 failed to attend although an appointment had been accepted.

12 were not taken for re-examination after doubtful result of first test.

Of these -

- 10 parents had refused
- 72 babies were apparently normal
- 7 have promised to attend
- 25 have moved out of the area

Cases referred to Dr. Morgan's Special Monthly Session commenced October

Did not attend

Of the 9 seen:

- | | |
|--|-----|
| Query high frequency loss (No further action) | - 2 |
| Delayed Speech | - 2 |
| 1 referred for Speech Therapy & Audiometry | |
| 1 recommended for E.N.T. Appointment | |
| Poor response to sound | - 1 |
| Referred to E.N.T. Specialist | |
| Spastic child - variable response | - 1 |
| Referred to E.N.T. Specialist | |
| Failed Stycar at I.W. Sessions | - 3 |
| Hearing normal, but referred back to I.W.C. to watch general development | |

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Classification of Patients, Journeys and Mileage

	*Patients		Journeys		Mileage	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
Health Service						
Removals	77,570	(73,932)	46,174	(46,013)	356,618	(347,185)
Accidents	4,984	(4,258)	4,869	(4,174)	26,408	(22,397)
Spastics						
(Bramley Hill)	3,416	(2,986)	454	(476)	8,424	(5,262)
Mental Health						
(Occupational Centre)	41,095	(38,530)	1,621	(1,300)	40,676	(34,389)
London Road Day Centre	3,326	(5,625)	474	(480)	7,398	(9,438)
Services Not Required						
(Accidents)			327	(308)	1,363	(1,147)
Vehicles to Repair						
Depots, Testing, etc.			197	(266)	1,552	(2,141)
Service Requirements,						
Oxygen, visiting sub-						
stations, parks, etc.			304	(308)	3,727	(3,996)
	130,391	(125,331)	54,420	(53,325)	446,166	(425,955)
Civil Defence			184	(141)	2,850	(1,392)
	130,391	(125,331)	54,604	(53,466)	449,016	(427,347)

*These figures do not represent individual cases.

Note:- 1962 figures are in brackets

Classification of Accident Calls

				1963	1962
Home Accidents	...	(Children)	...	414	392
	...	(Adults)	...	552	429
Miscellaneous Accidents		(Children)	...	9	29
		(Adults)	...	30	148
Recreational Accidents		(Children)	...	87	68
		(Adults)	...	88	99
School Accidents and					
Illness	...		...	300	319
Street Accidents	...	(Children)	...	225	190
	...	(Adults)	...	1,367	952
Work Accidents	...		...	300	265
Home Illness	...	(Children)	...	54	62
		(Adults)		389	371
Street Illness	...	(Children)	...	19	16
		(Adults)	...	699	611
Work Illness	...		...	124	92

	1963	1962
Attempted Suicide	38	16
Suicide	7	13
Common Assault	167	102
	4,869	4,174

Comparison of Patients, Journeys and Mileage since 1958

Year	Patients	Journeys	Mileage
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
1963	130,391	54,420	446,166

Details of Ambulance Service Vehicles

Two new Commer Karrier sitting-case vehicles were delivered, replacing two Bedford sitting-case coaches. Three new Bedford "Utilecon" sitting case vehicles were also delivered, and one was disposed of, permission was granted by the Committee to retain two of the "Utilecons" that were due for disposal.

A new 44 seater Bedford coach was delivered for Mental Health Patients, but will not be in service until January 1964.

List of Serviceable Vehicles at 31st December 1963..

Seven Daimler Ambulances

One Humber "Super Snipe" Ambulance

Two Karrier Ambulances

Two Dennis Ambulances

One Karrier Coach

Two Karrier Sitting-case vehicles

Ten Bedford "Utilecon" Sitting-case Vehicles

One Vauxhall "Wyvern" Saloon Car

One Austin Breakdown Vehicle

Three Bedford Coaches (Large) (Mental Health)

Two Karrier Coaches (Mental Health)

Total Mileage of Ambulance Vehicles at 31st December, 1963

Daimler Ambulances

KOY 800	1952	207,315
LRK 3	1953	188,902
LRK 289	1953	188,151
LRK 555	1953	175,583

NBY 501	1954	203, 220
ORK 9	1955	173, 153
ORK 8	1955	174, 146

Humber "Super Snipe" Ambulance

SOY 400	1957	129, 102
---------	------	----------

Karrier Ambulances

WVB 293	1959	66, 185
1110 BY	1960	40, 918

Dennis Ambulances

1883 VB	1962	28, 205
5261 RK	1962	40, 434

Karrier Coach

WVB 291	1959	58, 268
---------	------	---------

Karrier Sitting-case Vehicles

802 AOY	1963	2, 637
809 AOY	1963	3, 128

Bedford "Utilecon" Sitting-case Vehicles

SRK 189	1957	123, 117
SRK 187	1957	117, 108
UBY 329	1958	108, 852
UBY 325	1958	107, 197
WBY 247	1959	89, 518
4676 BY	1961	56, 072
3117 RK	1962	38, 358
4181 VB	1963	22, 512
51 BOY	1963	998
53 BOY	1963	692

Vauxhall "Wyvern" Car

OBY 724	1955	99, 275
---------	------	---------

Austin Breakdown (Since 1955/6)

GLR 801	1940	15, 588
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Karrier Coaches (Mental Health)

3111 RK	1961	16, 143
1547 RK	1961	24, 952

Bedford Coaches (Mental Health)

KRK 252	1952	115, 635
MOY 639	1954	112, 685
350 AVB	1963	Nil: New Vehicle

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1963

Notifiable Disease	COMMUNICABLE DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1963																									
	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 ...	111	-	28	79	4	-	-	6	2	8	5	16	13	5	5	11	4	1	1	16	2	12	4	54	57	
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Erysipelas ...	7	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Meningococcal Infection ...	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2		
Enteric and Paratyphoid ...	11	-	1	-	3	2	2	3	-	-	-	2	4	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	9	
Smallpox ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cholera ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Typhus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Puerperal Pyrexia	17	-	-	-	7	10	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	3	-	8	-	-	1	-	1	-	17	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dysentery ...	1086	55	245	521	49	166	50	-	15	12	26	15	20	16	31	18	9	5	16	21	33	19	251	579	473	613
Malaria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia ...	35	1	3	1	2	4	9	15	2	1	4	1	6	3	2	5	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	19	16	
Food Poisoning ...	62	1	8	11	13	16	10	3	4	-	5	3	-	7	9	12	6	4	3	4	1	4	-	26	36	
Acute Encephalitis	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	
Measles ...	3286	88	1664	1511	17	6	-	187	164	253	190	142	207	241	160	184	101	291	187	289	126	390	174	1700	1586	
Whooping Cough ...	134	15	68	43	4	4	-	8	4	12	2	10	9	4	7	-	9	7	8	16	6	22	10	53	81	
	4759	166	2019	2167	100	208	76	225	184	304	221	205	255	291	200	224	129	332	222	359	158	681	769	2333	2426	

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

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES 1963

Notifiable Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Respiratory Tuberculosis	11	9	15	13	6	10	12	4	8	12	7	6	113
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	8
Scarlet Fever	22	12	18	12	11	6	5	1	5	10	5	4	111
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	1	-	7
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	5
Enteric and Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	2	2	-	-	11
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	4	2	1	1	-	2	3	-	1	2	1	17
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	33	458	134	99	97	70	78	28	22	19	15	33	1086
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Pri. and Act. Inf. Pneumonia	7	14	3	2	2	-	1	1	1	-	1	3	35
Food Poisoning	1	1	9	10	8	2	7	4	3	12	4	1	62
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Measles	341	548	772	703	419	195	173	42	13	21	25	36	3286
Whooping Cough	1	2	7	5	1	6	9	10	18	13	32	30	134
													4880

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

A total of 2,977 children were immunised against whooping cough, comprising 2,897 under school age and 80 school children.

766 children were given reinforcing injections.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST TETANUS

A total of 3,059 children were immunised against Tetanus, comprising 2,910 under school age and 149 school children.

2,015 children were given reinforcing injections.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALL-POX

A total of 1,454 persons were vaccinated against Small-pox.

	Under 1 year of age	1	2-4	5 - 14	15 or over	Total
Successful Vaccinations	285	325	78	68	146	902
Successful Re-vaccinations	-	-	13	62	436	511
Insusceptible to Vaccination	8	20	9	2	2	41
						1,454

DIPHTHERIA

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of children at 31st December, 1963 who completed a course of Immunisation during the year.

Age at 31.12.63 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1963	1959-1962	1954-1958	1949-1953	Total
Completed course of injections	469	2,453	133	27	3,082
Reinforcing Injections	-	326	3,141	606	4,073
Total	469	2,779	3,274	633	7,155
Estimated mid year child population	4,460	15,840	34,600		54,900

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

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

<i>Vaccinated</i>	Children born 1963	Children born 1962	Children born 1961	Young persons born 1960-43	Persons born 1942-33	Persons over 30 years of age
With two Injections	50	183	43	32	19	29
With three Oral Doses	568	1,982	381	553	170	304
With Quadruple Vaccine	17	60	7	-	-	-

Number of persons who completed a course of vaccination as at 31st December, 1963.

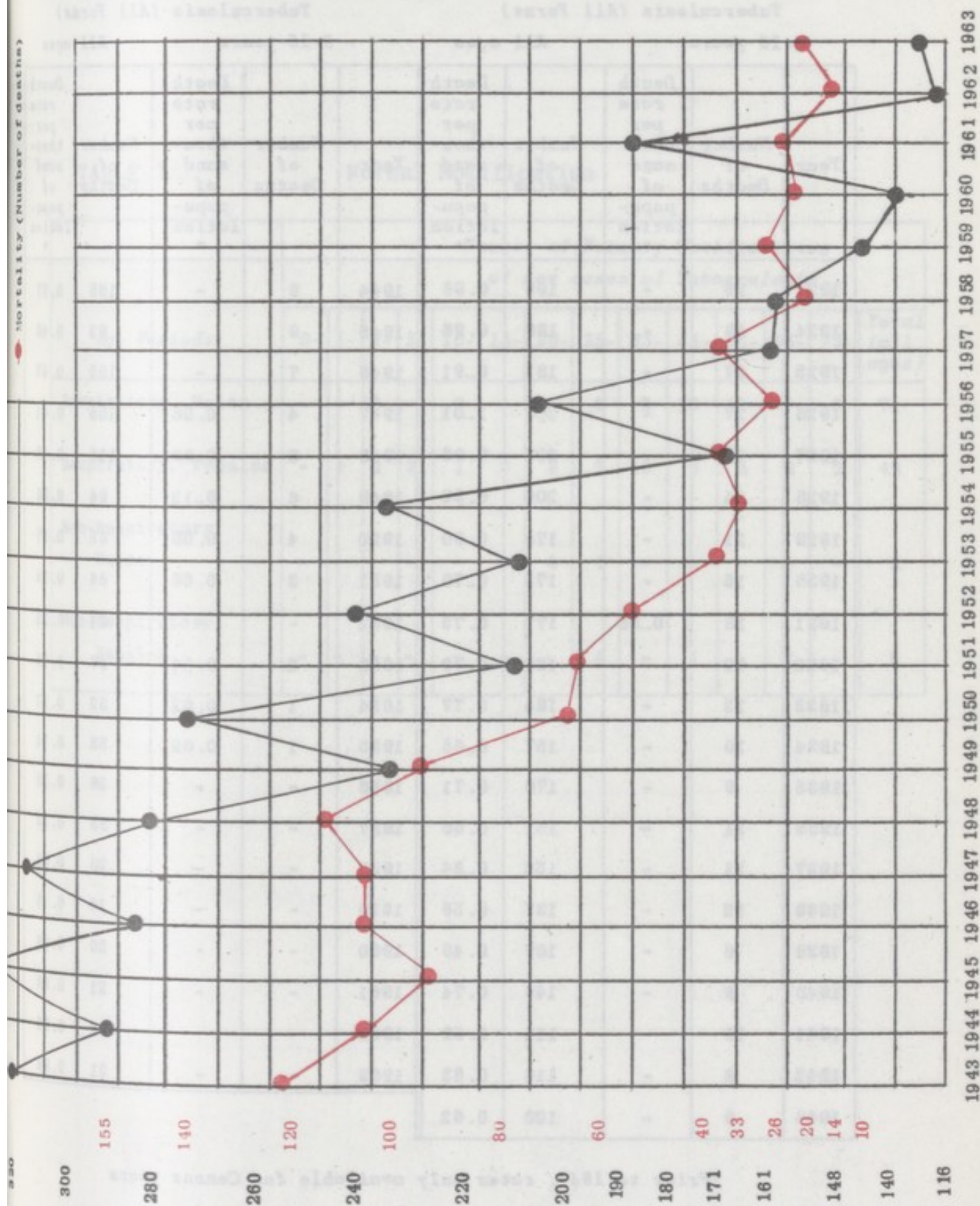
<i>Vaccinated</i>	Persons given a Third Vaccination during 1963	Persons given a Fourth Vaccination during 1963
By Injection	561	236
With Oral vaccine following course of Injections	431	3,093
With Quadruple Vaccine	-	17
Annual Total	992	3,346
TOTAL since Vaccination began	82,627	23,418

INTERNATIONAL VACCINATION CERTIFICATES

During the year 2,482 certificates were authenticated, 2,118 Smallpox, 247 Cholera, 104 T.A.B., 23 Yellow Fever.

TUBERCULOSIS (All Forms)

PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY - 1943 - 1963



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 *
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	1963	-	-	21	0.08
1943	9	-	120	0.62					

*Prior to 1947, rates only available for Census years

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952

Summary of notifications during the period from 1st January, 1963 to 31st December, 1963

TABLE I Formal Notification

Age Periods	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis													
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total (all ages)
Respiratory, Males	-	-	2	-	2	-	6	6	8	18	17	9	3	71
Respiratory, Females	-	1	2	2	1	3	3	7	10	5	4	2	2	42
Non-Respiratory, Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Non-Respiratory, Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	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, 1963 to 31st December, 1963 otherwise than by formal notification:-

Source of Information			Number of cases in age Groups														TOTAL
			0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		
Death Returns from Local Registrars	Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	4 (A)	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(C)	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	
Death Returns from Registrar-General (Transferable Deaths)	Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1 (A)	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(C)	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	
Posthumous Notifications	Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(A)	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(C)	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	
"Transfers" from Other Areas (excluding transferable Deaths)	Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	8	2	2	-	-	-	30 (A)	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	10	5	-	-	-	-	30 (B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 (C)	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	
Other Sources	Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(A)	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(C)	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	

TOTALS (A) 35 (B) 30 (C) 1 (D) -

Chest Clinic Register of Tuberculosis Cases

Number on Chest Clinic Register on 1st January, 1963	1,743
Transfers in from other areas	43
"Lost sight" cases returned during the year ...	-
New cases diagnosed as definite during the year ...	112
	<u>1,898</u>

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

Recovered	144
Died	41
Removed to other areas	67
"Lost sight of" and other reasons	12
	<u>264</u>

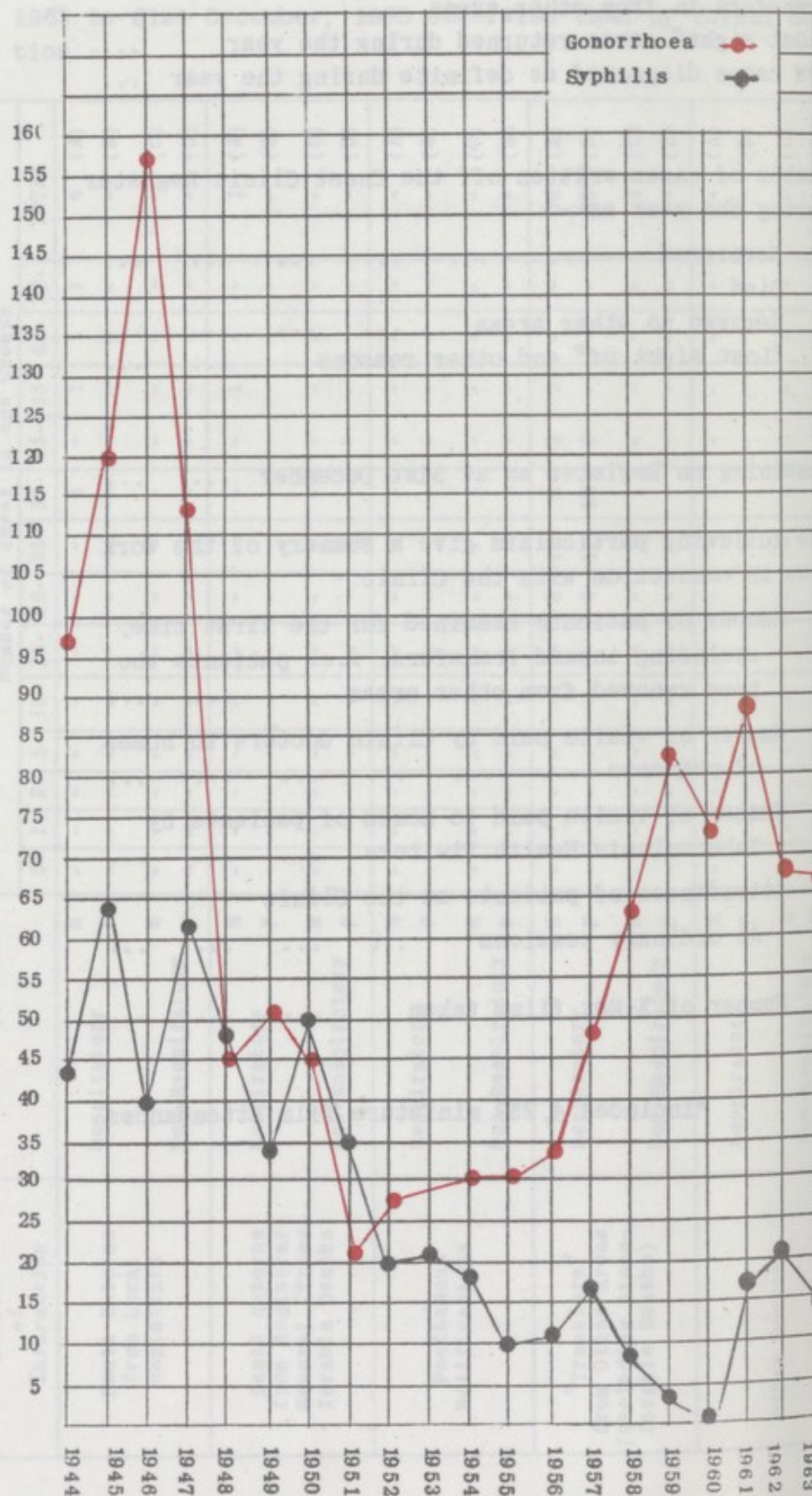
Remaining on Register as at 31st December 1,634

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	2,814
Number of visits paid by Clinic doctors to homes of patients	158
Number of visits paid to homes of patients by Tuberculosis Health Visitors	2,403
Attendances of patients at the Clinic -	
At ordinary sessions	17,696*
Number of X-Ray films taken	20,183

*Includes 4,259 miniature film attendances

VENEREAL DISEASES - NEW CASES 1944 - 1963
RESIDING IN CROYDON



VENEREAL DISEASES

						Totals	Males	Females
SYPHILIS	1. NEW CASES OF SYPHILIS							
	(i) Primary	...	...	...	...	3	3	-
	(ii) Secondary	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
	(iii) Latent in the first year of infection					1	-	1
	(iv) Cardio-vascular	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
	(v) of the nervous system	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
	(vi) All other late and latent stages	...				14	8	6
	(vii) Congenital aged under 1 year	...				-	-	-
	(viii) " " 1 but under 5 years					-	-	-
	(ix) " " 5 but under 15 years					-	-	-
	(x) " " 15 and over	...				1	-	1
2. TOTAL OF LINES INCLUDED IN 1						19	11	8
SYPHILIS	3. AGE GROUPS OF CASES IN ITEM 1(i) and (ii) ABOVE							
	AGE GROUPS							
	Under 16	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
	16 and 17	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
	18 and 19	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
	20 - 24	...	...	...	...	1	1	-
	25 and over	...	...	...	...	2	2	-
GONORRHOEA	4. CASES TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER CENTRES IN ENGLAND AND WALES AFTER DIAGNOSIS					1	1	-
	5. CASES IN WHICH TREATMENT AND OBSERVATION WERE COMPLETED					-	-	-
	6. NEW CASES OF GONORRHOEA					105	75	30
	7. AGE GROUPS OF CASES IN ITEM 6 ABOVE							
	AGE GROUPS							
GONORRHOEA	Under 16	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
	16 and 17	...	...	...	...	8	1	7
	18 and 19	...	...	...	...	15	8	7
	20 - 24	...	...	...	...	38	31	7
	25 and over	...	...	...	...	44	35	9
8. CASES TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER CENTRES IN ENGLAND AND WALES AFTER DIAGNOSIS						1	-	1
9. CASES IN WHICH TREATMENT AND OBSERVATION WERE COMPLETED						68	58	10

OTHER CONDITIONS

	Totals	Males	Females
10. NEW CASES OF OTHER CONDITIONS			
(i) Chancroid	-	-	-
(ii) Lymphogranuloma Venereum	-	-	-
(iii) Granuloma Inguinale	-	-	-
(iv) Non Gonococcal Urethritis	93	93	-
(v) Non Gonococcal Urethritis with Arthritis	-	-	-
(vi) Late or Latent Treponematoses presumed to be non-Syphilitic	3	-	3
(vii) Other conditions requiring treatment within the centre	213	128	85
(viii) Conditions requiring no treatment within the centre	331	129	102
(ix) Undiagnosed conditions	5	4	1
11. TOTAL OF LINES INCLUDED IN 10	545	327	218
12. CASES TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER CENTRES IN ENGLAND AND WALES AFTER DIAGNOSIS	2	1	1
13. CASES IN WHICH TREATMENT AND OBSERVATION WERE COMPLETED	482	302	180
14. NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS ATTENDING WITH RE-INFECTIONS WITHIN THE YEAR:			
(i) Primary or secondary Syphilis			
AGE GROUP			
Under 16	-	-	-
16 and 17	-	-	-
18 and 19	-	-	-
20 - 24	1	1	-
25 and over	2	2	-
(ii) Gonorrhoea			
AGE GROUP			
Under 16	-	-	-
16 and 17	1	-	1
18 and 19	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-
25 and over	7	7	-

	Totals	Males	Females
15. LOCALITIES IN WHICH INFECTIONS TOOK PLACE			
(i) Primary or secondary Syphilis ...			
(a) In locality of Centre ...	-	-	-
(b) Elsewhere in Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	2	2	-
(c) Outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	-	-	-
(d) Not known ...	1	1	-
(ii) Gonorrhoea			
(a) In locality of Centre ...	18	10	8
(b) Elsewhere in Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	32	23	9
(c) Outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	6	6	-
(d) Not known ...	49	36	13
16. ATTENDANCES AND DIAGNOSES OF CONTACTS			
(i) Contact slips issued to patients with			
(a) Syphilis, primary and secondary	-	-	-
(b) Gonorrhoea ...	30	25	5
(ii) Contacts attending with			
(a) Syphilis, primary and secondary	-	-	-
(b) Gonorrhoea ...	10	1	9
(c) Other conditions ...	5	1	4
17. TOTAL ATTENDANCES OF ALL PATIENTS			
(i) Syphilis ...	824	585	239
(ii) Gonorrhoea ...	444	275	169
(iii) Other conditions ...	2,533	1,708	825
(iv) ALL CONDITIONS (TOTAL OF 17(i), (ii) and (iii))	3,801	2,568	1,233
18. Cultures for the Gonococcus			
	446	8	438

Services Rendered at the Treatment Centre during the Year showing the Areas in which Patients dealt with for the First Time (Items 2, 6 and 11) resided.

County, County Borough (England and Wales) and Others	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Conditions	Totals
Croydon	14	67	325	406
Surrey	2	18	124	144
Kent	1	7	50	58
London	2	13	46	61
Totals (to agree with Items 2, 6 and 11)	19	105	545	669

COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1963

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

This is the 60th Annual Report of the work of the Croydon School Health Service.

Routine Medical Inspections

As recently reported to the Committee, the system of four routine medical inspections continues, but a pilot scheme of questionnaires to parents is to be introduced before some of the intermediate age group children are to be seen. The results of these questionnaires will be assessed in the light of the subsequent findings of the examining School Medical Officer, and will be the basis of future recommendations. The trend of current articles on this question of medical inspections indicates that areas where new systems have been adopted are somewhat less enthusiastic about their findings, although such experiments still have firm support by the medical staff of the Ministry of Education. Some two-thirds of all local Education Authorities continue the established pattern which is maintained in Croydon, and I am still convinced that a policy of cautious enquiry into alternatives rather than immediate wholesale changes should be pursued.

Infectious Diseases

Chicken pox and Measles were prevalent, but followed the pattern of recent years in being mild in character. The Department co-operated with the Public Health Laboratory Service in carrying out a survey of complications of Measles to determine if the after effects of this illness warrant attempts to provide active immunisation by the use of a vaccine. This investigation is still continuing, and no results are yet forthcoming. Sonne dysentery proved troublesome in a few schools, but not to the extent met with in previous outbreaks. Difficulties arose because intestinal upsets due to other causes probably virus infections, were also prevalent and made diagnosis more difficult.

Handicapped Children

The setting up of a class for partially hearing children, ages 3 - 7 years, was completed during the year under review, and this was opened on January 1st, 1964. The class for mal-adjusted children was moved to the new premises allocated temporarily for the School Psychological Service. On the question of early diagnosis of handicapped children, it will be remembered that the Education Act places a responsibility for remedial services upon Education authorities, when children reach the age of 2 years. It is our constant endeavour to find children with any handicaps at as early an age as possible. To this end the Health Department have established an "at risk" register of babies who for reasons connected with the pregnancy or labour, or the immediate post-natal period, may have suffered injury as foetus or infant. They are kept under special observation. Parents of toddlers are sent definite invitations to bring their children for medical examinations at 2, 3 and 4 years of age, and these are in effect pre-school routine medical inspections. Approximately one-third of all pre-school children in the borough are surveyed in this manner, and efforts to increase this coverage are being made.

Health Education

The scope of the facilities which we are able to make available has now been well established, and the present task is to extend these to all the schools. No formal pattern has been established, and it remains a question of finding in each school a member of the teaching staff or a School Nurse who is prepared to carry out the basic programme with help from the Health Education Officers.

Dental Health

The Principal School Dental Officer mentions again the changing pattern in demands for school dentistry. Parents refuse treatment by the School Dental Service with the excuse that the child is attending a private Dentist, when in fact no routine dentistry is being obtained. It is for this reason that programmes of Dental Health Education have become even more necessary, and are receiving serious attention.

New Development

The opening of the Waddon Clinic gave much needed Dental and School Health Service facilities for the southern part of the Borough. The Psychiatrist to the Child Guidance Clinic mentions the need for a day observation and treatment unit for psychotic children. A good deal of thought has been given to such a project, and on balance it seems primarily a responsibility for the Hospital service rather than the duty of an Education Authority. Some teaching facilities will certainly be needed, but the analogy seems the part-time service of a teacher to a Hospital unit rather than the attendance of Psychiatrists and other therapists at an educational establishment. The extension of the partially hearing classes to include older children was initiated, and it is hoped that this will operate during 1964.

An increase in the establishment of Speech Therapists will allow more treatment sessions, and the policy of providing these in outlying clinics, for example, at Waddon, is being followed.

It is with pleasure that I record the continued help and co-operation of Head Teachers, into whose Schools we sometimes intrude at difficult times.

The Chief Education Officer and members of his staff have invariably met our requests for additional facilities with a helpful and sympathetic response.

Finally, on behalf of the staff of the Department, I thank the Members of the Committee for their unfailing readiness to support and encourage our efforts to improve the services for the children for whom we are responsible.

*Public Health Dept.,
Croydon.*

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

*Medical Officers	...	8 (full time)	- (40%)
*Medical Officers	...	7 (part time)	
*Dental Officers	...	9 (including 3 part-time)	- (80%)
*Physiotherapists	...	4 (including 1 part-time)	
Speech Therapists	...	5	
*School Nurses and Nurse/Assistants	...	36 (including S.H.V. and Deputy)	(58%)
*Dental Attendants	...	12 (including 5 part-time)	(80%)

*Also performing 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.). Health Centre, Coldharbour 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. Health Centre, Coldharbour Road, Waddon.
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. Health Centre, Coldharbour Road, Waddon.
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. Health Centre, Coldharbour Road, Waddon.
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) <i>Entrants</i> | <i>i.e.</i> | Children admitted for the first time to a maintained school and not already examined as Entrants, <i>i.e.</i> normally between 5 and 6 years. |
| (2) <i>8-Year-old Group</i> | <i>i.e.,</i> | Children in their second year in a Junior School, unless previously examined in the Junior School. |
| (3) <i>Entrants to Secondary School</i> | <i>i.e.,</i> | Children in their first year in a Secondary School who have not already been examined as Primary Leavers. |
| (4) <i>Final Leavers</i> | <i>i.e.,</i> | Children in their last year of attendance at a Maintained Secondary School who have not been medically examined in that year. |
| (5) <i>Special Cases</i> | <i>i.e.</i> | 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 12,806 children were examined as compared with 13,047 in 1962, and 6,272 parents attended the examinations.

The total percentage of parents attending was 49.0 against 43.3 last year. (See Appendix B, Table V).

422 specials and 496 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

"The training of children is a profession where we must know how to lose time in order to gain it."

Jean Jaques Rousseau.

Health education sessions given by health education staff, health visitors and teachers in some secondary and grammar schools continued during the year in which enormous publicity was given to "adolescents." Publicity focused on their faults rather than their virtues worried teachers and the school health team. The Health Education Section welcomed an increasing demand for factual information and advice on visual aids which came from both school and public health staffs. There seemed to be a growing realisation that somehow more time must be found in school for sessions on health and human relationships.

Like all experimental social sciences, the field of health education is constantly developing. The experience of the last few years enabled those giving the Community Health Courses to the fourteen year old pupils and lower sixth forms to widen them and make them more flexible. There was strong feeling, however, that greater effect and understanding would have been achieved if a good foundation of human biology and simple applied physiology had been laid throughout the preceding years, starting in the junior schools. The subjects fall within the field of the educationist and help can be given later in the preventive medicine field by public health staff. A very satisfying piece of teamwork was carried out among all fourth year boys at Ashburton School by the Head Master, Science Master and Health Education Officer linking scientific, moral and community health subjects.

The Certificate of Secondary Education

There have been one or two tentative requests for suggestions for including health education in some of the courses for the new Certificate of Secondary Education. These present a great challenge. Time and opportunity could be allowed for thorough and dynamic health education during a general course in sociology. To do this an even greater understanding of objectives between education and public health staffs would be necessary and it might be profitable to spend some time in short multi-disciplinary meetings or inservice refresher courses to work them out.

Health Education Open Week at Coombe Cliffe Education Centre.

The help and co-operation of the Education Department was very much appreciated in allowing facilities at Coombe Cliffe for a week's health education exhibition and demonstration of methods and media. This was primarily for junior schools, was a practical and informal way of stimulating interest among teachers, and seemed to be enjoyed. Several of them have followed it up and are now making use of the Health Education Section.

There is still a regular demand from many junior schools for the two evening sessions on the subject of "Growing Girls" - the first session for mothers and the second for mothers with daughters in the fourth year group.

Venereal Diseases

During the evening sessions in junior schools when mothers only are present, the facts about venereal diseases are given as simply and clearly as possible. They are also discussed at some point with the groups in secondary schools taking the Community Health Courses.

Several teachers have come to the Health Department for information and a demonstration of visual aids on the subject and are including it in their own courses.

Smoking and Lung Cancer

Because it was felt that resistance to all the publicity and propaganda was building up in the town, it was decided not to have a big anti-smoking drive in all the schools for a year. However, discussion continued during the Community Health Courses and invitations were received from several youth clubs.

The new film for secondary schools "Smoking and You" was purchased and will be used during discussion sessions in all secondary schools, starting again in January.

Parent-Teacher Associations

The health education of children cannot be effective in isolation - and must be developed with the co-operation and understanding of parents and teachers. Therefore invitations to speak at these meetings were always received with pleasure during the year. A great deal of health education was also carried out among parents in the mothers' clubs and toddlers' clinics run by the Health Department staff.

Coloma Teacher Training College

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Health Education Officer gave lectures during the year, but again felt that more time was needed to inculcate lively attitudes to health education without which future teachers cannot hope to stimulate the interest of the next generation.

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)	50,159
Number of children inspected	
(subsequent inspections)	2,829
Number of children found unclean	
(first inspection)	442
Number of occasions in which children found unclean	
(subsequent inspections)	256

At the primary inspections vermin were found in 36 and nits alone in 634 children. On these inspections 1.3 per cent. of the children showed evidence of infestation as against 1.0 in 1962.

14 children attended the Cleansing Station for treatment for scabies.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE

Number of cases of Notified Tuberculosis:-

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

Taking the total child population at 40,344 (estimated), the pulmonary tuberculosis incidence rate per 100,000 was 12.4, 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 8 in 1963 equal to a death rate for this group of 0.20 per thousand. This equals the record low figure and the details were :-

Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	2
Cancer of Kidney	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral Abscess	...	...	...	...	1
Fulminant Friederichson Waterhouse Syndrome (Meningococcal)	...	...	...	...	1
Motor Accidents	...	...	...	...	3
Total					<u>8</u>

CAUSES OF EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL

During 1963, Chicken Pox and Measles were the specific infections causing the most absences from school, followed by Mumps, German Measles and Dysentery, in that order.

The detailed figures given in Appendix D, Page 56 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

As in 1963, the Health Visitor/School Nurse worked harmoniously with the teaching staffs of the schools in her district. There were no major outbreaks of infection in any school. but the school nurse was only too willing to give whatever help she could in the many queries which occur in every school relating to the health and well-being of the children. The nurses' knowledge of particular families where difficulties were likely to occur was at the disposal of the teaching staff and proved helpful when dealing with problems of attendance etc.

The State Enrolled Nurses have been of great help in the preparation of children for medical inspection and at the inspections when the school nurse has been prevented from attending. The time spent by highly skilled staff in making hygiene inspections has been halved since they have been assisted by S.E.N.'s who have also been accepted by the teaching staff.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE, 1963.

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.

Since mention was last made of this subject fluoridation of public water supplies has received considerable prominence in both local and national press, and as a result of the ensuing controversy, some anxieties have been expressed by parents at Corporation Dental Clinics. In dealing with such enquiries dental staff have been advised to aim at straight-forward and factual guidance, so as to permit the position to be seen in truer perspective.

As was expected, lack of uniformity in the supply arrangements throughout the Borough have so far precluded any positive progress with this project during the year, and the position has of late been further complicated by requirements in connection with the Greater London Scheme.

Whilst from the clinical aspect such delay is regrettable, a suitable "breathing space" can doubtless be welcomed, not only to assist clarification by the public, but also to permit much needed investigation by individual supply Boards into the many problems with which they will ultimately be faced.

In the field of Health Education measures for stepping up basic dental instruction for the school population have been further developed, and new "routines" for this purpose have been tried out at certain clinics.

An experiment commenced last year for enlisting the services of Health Visitors to undertake Dental Hygiene talks and "Tooth Brush Drill" during their routine visits to Infant and Junior Departments has been continued, and to assist these efforts a certain amount of intraining has been undertaken by the Health Education Section. An extended range of poster material, visual aids, etc. are now available, including further "topical" exhibits for touring Schools, Welfare Centres and Dental Clinics.

Though laudable efforts have been made in certain areas it must be admitted that the time available for such work represents a limiting factor and much must depend on the level of other outside activities. Whilst such staff can no doubt make a worth while contribution, the problem of securing adequate "dental" coverage for all schools is now considerable, and as has been found in the case of many Authorities, the introduction of additional suitably trained personnel will in future have to be considered for a further expansion of this work. Talks of a more advanced nature have been undertaken by the Health Education Officer and a member of her staff at Grammar Schools and Senior Departments. Special efforts have been made to encourage Teaching Staff to participate in this work. Dental subjects are now introduced by certain schools when organising their own film programmes.

Timely enterprise has been shown by the School Meals Service by the introduction of apples to the mid-day menu. Unfortunately, because of limitations imposed by the existing budget, these offerings had to be received in lieu of "afters" and the reception by pupils was somewhat mixed. In view of the obvious benefit from a dental angle it is suggested that in future a grant might well be considered by the Health Committee to enable such luxuries to be supplied as "extras".

Earlier in the year an approach was made to the local Fruit Distributors Association in the hope that some form of group purchasing of apples could be arranged for schools. Because of a difficulty in assessing prior demand and a subsequent reduction in market prices, it was finally agreed that little would be gained at that time as the ultimate saving would be negligible.

Considerable interest was generated at a local Secondary Modern School by a small clinical trial carried out by members of the staff of the Royal Dental Hospital School of Hygiene, to test the efficacy of a new tooth paste ingredient on the oral mucosa. Some 150 girls participated in these activities, which covered a period of approximately two months.

The Oral Hygiene Service "Exhibition Van" visited some ten Departments on the New Addington Estate. Unfortunately, the usual "playground" activities had to be curtailed because of an abnormally cold spell, and the entire programme mounted in the school halls. Subject matter chosen for each occasion was excellent, and it is hoped therefore that similar visits can be paid to other areas during 1964.

General satisfaction has been expressed by both parents and staff at the comprehensive amenities provided at the newly acquired combined Welfare and Dental Centre for the Waddon area.

The new building is admirably situated for dealing with the great majority of existing schools and should, it is hoped, be able to meet the requirements of any foreseeable developments in the area. Arrangements for integration with the Welfare side of the work are dealt with in the appropriate Report.

With regard to the general conduct of the School Dental Service, statistics show that progress on the clinical side has been satisfactory and whilst, because of earlier staffing difficulties, coverage of schools was rather below the previous year, a reasonable balance of inspection and treatment has been maintained.

Inspections

The number of children on the register at maintained schools within the Borough at the close of 1963 was 36,269. Including an additional 45 scholars at 'grant assisted' schools this represents a sum total of 36,314.

During the year 89.4 per cent. of the school population were examined, compared with 92.6 per cent. in 1962. This decrease has come about largely as a result of unfavourable conditions prevailing during the early months of the year. According to recent returns 1,636 children remained unexamined during 1963, compared with 1,458 last year.

At those schools visited 32,416 were inspected and 11,247 (34.7 per cent.) referred for treatment, compared with 33,486 inspected and 12,863 (38.4 per cent.) referred in 1962.

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 inspections were as follows:-

Acceptance of Treatment	...	...	35.3%
Refused Treatment	...	...	50 %
Forms Not Returned	...	...	14.7%

From the above figures it will be seen that rather less children were found to be in need of treatment at school inspections. Though there has been a rise of a few points in the percentage of refusals, the current trend of lower acceptances has now appreciably lessened, and quite a proportion of those "opting out" at inspections are subsequently treated as "specials" when trouble intervenes. Though every effort is made by members of the staff to stress the importance of early attention, it is clear that a certain proportion of parents still adopt a non-committal attitude in this matter as regards clinic treatment, partly no doubt on the assumption that ready attention can be secured elsewhere.

RESULTS OF SCHOOL INSPECTIONS

	1963	1962	1960	1949	1937
No. referred for					
Treatment	11,247	12,863	11,752	9,404	13,498
	34.7%	38.4%	46.3%	45.9%	76%
Consents	3,974:	4,638:	4,586:	6,996:	7,762:
	35.3%	36%	39%	74.1%	57.7%
(Total Consents					
Including	5,174:	6,048:	6,542:	10,098:	10,146:
Specials)*	47%	47%	47.7%	80.7%	63%
Refusals	5,625:	6,390:	5,531:	1,213:	3,242:
	50%	49.7%	47%	12.9%	24%
Forms not					
Returned	1,648:	1,835:	1,635:	1,195:	2,494:
	14.7%	14.3%	14%	12.7%	18.5%

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

The above comparative Table is of interest in demonstrating the progressive reduction in the percentage referred for treatment at routine inspections over the years, and particularly so when the figure for 1937 is compared with current results. Though the percentage of those attending for emergency treatment also shows a marked decline, the amount of this work is still appreciable when compared with the number accepting regular attention, and therefore constitutes an important factor when assessing the actual "need" for treatment.

Treatment

Of 12,447 children referred for treatment (including specials) 6,803 (54.6 per cent.) were treated and 5,145 (41.3 per cent.) cured completely, compared with 14,273 referred, 7,167 (50.2 per cent.) treated and 5,533 (38.7 per cent.) cured in 1962.

Treatment sessions fell from 2,604 to 2,572 principally on account of fewer sessions by part-time officers.

Whilst during post war years the volume of work carried out at Clinics has progressively decreased, this fact has resulted in a corresponding change in the pattern of treatment, and permitted a higher level of conservation for the individual child. In addition, the general introduction of planned treatment, prophylactic measures and other specialised work, though reducing the apparent output, has in practice greatly raised the potential value of the service.

Though for the present there is still some local "drift" in opting for outside arrangements, there are signs that parents are becoming increasingly aware of the facilities now available at clinics, particularly for the care of the younger child.

Whilst from the clinical angle there is at present some lessening of responsibility, the general growth in the school population has greatly increased the time required for routine inspections, and in view of the condition of mouths in certain areas this duty must continue to receive a special priority.

Items of Treatment

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

					1963	1962
Attendances	...	...	...	...	18,409	19,259
Treated	...	...	...	...	6,803	7,167
Re-treated	...	...	...	...	3,716	4,003
Fillings - Permanent	...	...	...	...	6,273	6,541
Temporary	...	...	...	...	2,052	1,985
No. of Teeth Filled - Permanent	...	...	...	...	5,742	6,107
Temporary	...	...	...	...	1,955	1,929
Extractions - Permanent	...	...	...	...	1,594	1,695
Temporary	...	...	...	...	3,762	4,328
Gas Administrations	...	...	...	...	2,190	2,435
Local Anaesthetics	...	...	...	...	508	498
Other Operations - Permanent	...	...	...	...	6,697	7,389
Temporary	...	...	...	...	585	685
Cases Completed	...	...	...	...	5,145	5,533

Miscellaneous Items

These include:	1963	1962
Root treatment in anterior teeth ...	5	20
Removal of bone sequestra	9	13
Splints for fractured incisors	-	6
Partial Pulpotomy	-	1
Number of adult M.D.'s treated	14	10
Dentures inserted	37	29
Denture repairs	9	8
Removal of impacted teeth	44	47
Ulcerated Stomatitis (Vincent's Infection)	-	1
Acrylic caps for incisor teeth	5	10
Gingivectomy	-	5

Forms from Head Teachers

The number of forms issued by Head Teachers for emergency treatment was 1,200 compared with 1,410 in 1962.

X-Ray Examination

The number of cases referred for the above purpose was 273. compared with 312 in 1962. This includes 95 taken at Mayday Hospital.

Orthodontic Treatment

The number of sessions devoted to this work was 404, compared with 381 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:-

	1963		1962	
	Consult- ant.	D.O.s	Total	Total
Cases commenced during the year ...	156	42	198	266
Cases carried forward from the previous year	494	56	550	594
	<u>650</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>748</u>	<u>860</u>
Cases completed during the year ...	149	37	186	218
Cases discontinued during the year	57	7	64	91
Pupils treated with appliances ...	233	79	312	363
Appliances - Removable	301	73	374	369
Fixed	10	-	10	85
Total Attendances	3,326	1,253	4,579	4,858

	1963	1962
	Consult- ant D.O.s	Total
Cases treated by extraction only	- 153	153 150
Cases referred to Specialist for consultation	148 -	148 153
Treatment sessions	305 99	404 381
New cases awaiting treatment ...	9 -	9 30

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:-

	1963	1962
Attendances	70	59
New Cases Treated	5	3
Re-treated	40	42
Fillings - Permanent	77	68
Extractions - Permanent	11	6
Temporary	7	11
Other Operations	10	10
"Gas" Cases	8	5
Local Anaesthesia	3	4
Cases Completed	40	36
Referred X-Ray	3	3

ST. GILES' SCHOOL FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Mr. Green, the Headmaster reports that the year 1963 has been characterised by the continued development and consolidation of facilities and organisation for the complete development of the handicapped child.

Further progress has been made in reducing the size of the teaching units - children with special learning difficulties were organised into classes of about 10 children, so that the overall average size of class in the School became 15.

The range of educational activities was once again widened; pottery and archery, to name but two aspects, were added to the curriculum.

Within the smaller teaching groups there was a noticeable improvement in reading ability.

On the physical side it will be noted that the level of treatment has again been increased. Routine medical examinations were held weekly, hydrotherapy became a daily activity, whilst the total number of treatments carried out in the Physiotherapy Dept., reached the very high level of 6,765. Some 60 orthopaedic cases received regular treatment along with 56 postural cases. During the year there was a further increase in ancillary medical help.

Routine medical inspections took place on 23 occasions, 356 children were inspected and 144 parents were present.

Specialist medical examinations were held termly by specialists in orthopaedic and physical medicine, some 62 children being seen on these occasions.

Speech therapy has been given regularly to an average of 21 children. The Senior Speech Therapist also conducted a survey of the incidence of Speech defects in the School. 199 children were examined, some 60 of whom were found to have some defect of speech. Resulting from this survey it was recommended that the speech therapy treatment facilities should be increased.

The Nursing Sister, aided in certain duties by the Medical Attendants, has carried out the preparations 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 1963.

<i>Physically Handicapped</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Spina Bifida	4	6	10
Cerebral Palsy	17	14	31
Bronchiectasis	2	6	8
Congenital Heart	3	5	8
Epilepsy	9	5	14
Muscular Dystrophy	5	2	7
Speech Defect	2	2	4
Poliomyelitis	4	7	11
Various Disabilities	19	17	36
	65	64	129
<i>Delicate</i>			
Asthma	23	16	39
Bronchitis	5	8	13
Debility	4	5	9
Primary T.B.	-	2	2
Various Disabilities	1	2	3
	33	33	66

The death of Miss D.W.M. Lyell, Deputy Head and a member of the Staff for 33 years was indeed a tragic loss to the School. It was agreed that a permanent reminder of her years of devoted service to so many handicapped persons should be established in the form of an 'Adventure Playground'.

Swimming continued at a very high level until the percentage of children receiving swimming certificates reached 67% and further advanced awards were made by the English Schools' Swimming Association.

The average number on the roll was 196, the attendance was 86%. There were 50 admissions during the year, whilst 18 children left for employment, 25 returned to other schools and 2 children died.

Finally I wish to place on record my thanks to the Principal School Medical Officer and Staff and to all members of the Staff of St. Giles' School for their support during 1963.

Year	Girls	Boys	Total
1962	17	17	34
1963	17	17	34
1964	17	17	34
1965	17	17	34
1966	17	17	34
1967	17	17	34
1968	17	17	34
1969	17	17	34
1970	17	17	34
1971	17	17	34
1972	17	17	34
1973	17	17	34
1974	17	17	34
1975	17	17	34
1976	17	17	34
1977	17	17	34
1978	17	17	34
1979	17	17	34
1980	17	17	34
1981	17	17	34
1982	17	17	34
1983	17	17	34
1984	17	17	34
1985	17	17	34
1986	17	17	34
1987	17	17	34
1988	17	17	34
1989	17	17	34
1990	17	17	34
1991	17	17	34
1992	17	17	34
1993	17	17	34
1994	17	17	34
1995	17	17	34
1996	17	17	34
1997	17	17	34
1998	17	17	34
1999	17	17	34
2000	17	17	34
2001	17	17	34
2002	17	17	34
2003	17	17	34
2004	17	17	34
2005	17	17	34
2006	17	17	34
2007	17	17	34
2008	17	17	34
2009	17	17	34
2010	17	17	34
2011	17	17	34
2012	17	17	34
2013	17	17	34
2014	17	17	34
2015	17	17	34
2016	17	17	34
2017	17	17	34
2018	17	17	34
2019	17	17	34
2020	17	17	34
2021	17	17	34
2022	17	17	34
2023	17	17	34
2024	17	17	34
2025	17	17	34
2026	17	17	34
2027	17	17	34
2028	17	17	34
2029	17	17	34
2030	17	17	34

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

Mr. Grice the Headmaster reports:-

(1) Organisation

- (a) The provision of an electric kiln has seen the introduction of pottery as an extra craft subject in the curriculum.
- (b) The extensive programme of Educational Visits commenced last year has been continued and increased. In addition to all the visits undertaken in the London Area the two Senior Classes paid a visit to Dieppe on July 17th.

(2) Building Improvements

Shower Baths for the girls were installed during the year and the existing ones for the boys improved.

(3) School Functions

- (a) Parents Day was held most successfully on July 3rd. Every child in the School had a visitor.
- (b) The Annual Sports took place on Thursday. July 11th.
- (c) The School Harvest Festival was held on September 26th. An increased number of parents attended this year and joined in our service of thanks. As a result, 56 food parcels were made up and delivered to old people in the district by the Senior Pupils.
- (d) The Annual Carol Service was held on December 11th, at which all the lessons were read by pupils.

(4) The Old Scholars Club

Held its third Birthday Party on October 7th. The Club continues to flourish and old pupils continue to obtain re-assurance, encouragement and advice during the difficult period of adjustment to working conditions.

(5) The Parents Association

Held a New Year Party for the children on January 26th. The children greatly enjoyed themselves and the Punch and Judy Show and Conjuror proving to be most popular. In addition each child received a present.

We are also very grateful to the parents for providing three dozen rose bushes for the planting of a new rose bed in the school grounds.

(6) Swimming Certificates gained during 1963:-

Distance	Boys	Girls	Total
25 yards	17	8	25
50 yards	7	6	13
100 yards	9	4	13
440 yards	3	-	3
Half Mile	3	-	3
One Mile	1	-	1

<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number on Roll 31.12.1962 ...	124	79	203
Admitted during 1963 ...	29	10	39
Left to work at 16 ...	10	9	19
Transferred to other Areas ...	1	2	3
Transferred to St. Luke's ...	-	1	1
Transferred to Residential E.S.N. Schools ...	4	-	4
Transferred to Approved Schools	1	-	1
Excluded as unsuitable for Education at School ...	5	4	9
Transferred to Normal Schools	-	2	2
Number on Roll 31.12.1963 ...	132	71	203

ST LUKE'S SCHOOL FOR THE PARTIALLY SIGHTED

Miss Rundle, the Headmistress, reports that during 1963 there were no major changes in the organisation and curriculum of the school.

Increased emphasis has been made on the necessity of helping our visually handicapped pupils to become more independent. The co-operation of the parents is constantly sought to help the children to become self-reliant.

The parents were invited to the school each term to maintain contact with them and to provide an opportunity to discuss their children's progress.

Each term the children visited places of interest. For the first time the school was invited to take part in the London Inter-School Sports for Partially Sighted Children. This was a welcome opportunity for the children to meet and compete with others similarly handicapped.

Another revolving blackboard has been added to the school equipment. This addition is proving very valuable. Two anglepoise lamps have also been provided - these help the more severely handicapped on dull days.

During the year a routine medical and a dental examination was held. The ophthalmologist also carried out an examination at the school.

Number on Roll 31.12.63	16
Admissions	3
Transfers to other schools	1
Left for employment	Nil

CHILDREN EXAMINED FOR I.Q.

107 children were examined during 1963. 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	...	...	...	...	...	30
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

(b) Recommended to Residential E.S.N. School						7
--	--	--	--	--	--	---

(2) Found to be unsuitable for education at School						21
--	--	--	--	--	--	----

(3) Other Recommendations:

(a) Referred to Slow Stream in Ordinary School						7
--	--	--	--	--	--	---

(b) Recommended for re-test	...	...	...			3
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	--	--	---

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

(d) Recommended for St. Giles'	...	...				11
--------------------------------	-----	-----	--	--	--	----

(e) Recommended Residential School for Deaf						-
---	--	--	--	--	--	---

(f) Recommended Residential normal School						1
---	--	--	--	--	--	---

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

(h) Referred back to Ordinary School	...					14
--------------------------------------	-----	--	--	--	--	----

107

Awaiting testing on 31.12.63.	...					7
-------------------------------	-----	--	--	--	--	---

In addition, a further 68 intelligence tests were given to children attending St. Christopher's Special School.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

The short stay psychiatric inpatient unit opened last year at Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, is proving to be an invaluable instrument for the diagnostic investigation of the occasional very severe emotionally disturbed child referred to the Child Guidance Clinic. The appointment of Dr. A. Zarrabi as Psychiatric registrar to both the short stay unit and the Child Guidance Clinic in Croydon has improved integration and follow-up between the two organisations. Diminishing pressures on the adolescent inpatient unit at Long Grove Hospital has enabled us to secure admissions to it more easily than in previous years. This means that the Child Guidance Service is not now being taxed by the very acute serious behaviour disorders, and that we can plan on methodical lines the treatment of the 'cold' cases.

The Tutorial Class under Mr. G.W. Doe continues to provide an effective first line of defence against school phobias and we have had some real successes in the management of this perennial problem.

An outstanding need which has emerged over the last two years is that of day facilities for the education of psychotic children. It is hoped that the next Annual Report will show that this tragic gap in our service has been finally closed.

<i>Source of Referral</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
General Practitioners	58	34	92
Parents	3	1	4
Education Dept/Schools	17	10	27
Medical Officer of Health Service	40	16	56
Juvenile Court/Probation Officer	9	-	9
Milton House Remand Home	-	82	82
Hospitals	8	14	22
Other Agencies	4	1	5
	139	158	297

Analysis of the above cases

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Diagnostic	9	83	92
Current cases under treatment	95	48	143
Closed Cases - Improve	16	18	34
Closed Cases - No Change	2	2	4
Closed Cases - Unco-operative	7	3	10
Cases transferred to other agencies	10	2	12
Domicillary Visits	-	2	2
	139	158	297
Current treatment cases carried over from 1962	94	48	142

SPEECH THERAPY

The Speech Clinic staff during 1963 consisted of four full-time speech therapists, two of these are new members of the staff. As the case load is still heavy, the staff will be increased to five during the coming year. Eventually larger premises will be necessary and, to help ease cramped conditions, a therapist commenced attending Waddon Clinic in December, 1963, once weekly.

A survey was carried out at the two special schools, and it was found that, at St. Giles' School in particular, there was a high incidence of speech defect. The number of sessions worked there must be increased as soon as suitable accommodation is provided.

A "Parents' evening" was again held and was successful, and a "Mother's Discussion Morning" was also held, and proved to be most beneficial.

Several visitors have been to the clinic during the year, including Dr. Mary Sheridan, who was investigating the problem of non-communicating pre-school children.

The Speech Clinic Staff have given several talks to interested parties, e.g. Social Workers, and careers lectures.

As noted previously, the problem of the aphasic child with associated learning difficulties persists, and as yet no special remedial unit has been formed. Dr. Worster-Drought continues to attend as consultant Neurologist and advises us on such cases.

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

ENURESIS CLINIC

During the year a total of 181 children attended the enuresis clinics at Lodge Road and New Addington, as usual the number of boys attending was far in excess of the number of girls. An interesting feature was that 88, nearly half, showed some family history of nocturnal enuresis. This tends to confirm the theory that many of these children are naturally late in developing control of their bladder, and the condition becomes chronic because this cannot be accepted by the parents, who try all forms of treatment from bribery to beating.

Just over a third had had previous treatment from other doctors, mainly amphetamine tablets, although several had tried pituitrin snuff.

The buzzers were used continuously where the parents were prepared to co-operate, but owing to slight mechanical difficulties there was a series of breakdowns. This has now been rectified and they are working well again.

Number of children who attended in 1963: - 181

(121 boys, 80 girls):

Lodge Road - 119, New Addington - 62

Results

Discharged Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Still Attending	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Discharged for non-attendance	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Left district	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Too young for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Used Buzzer	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Previous treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Family history	...	...	...	...	...	...	88

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:- 1 3 40 26 13 23 19 20 10 7 8 6 2 3

DEAF AND PARTIALLY HEARING CHILDREN - AUDIOLOGY CLINIC

The pressure of work on the Audiology Clinic this year, was eased considerably by a change of policy in the sweep testing arrangements. In order to reduce the number of children attending the Clinic, it was decided not to refer immediately the failures with a hearing loss not greater than 30dB, as this small loss could be caused by a cold or a temporary catarrhal condition. The children in this group, were noted by Mrs. Roberts, the part time Audiometrician, and re-tested, at the next visit to the School. Of the children re-tested, approximately 65% passed the second test. The failures were referred in the usual way to the Audiology Clinic for further investigation.

All Infant Schools were visited at least twice during the year by Mrs. Roberts and apart from the absentees and unco-operative children (386), all children newly admitted to school during the year were tested. Of the 3,964 children tested, 573 failed the test. This figure includes 170 children in the 30dB group, waiting to be re-tested. The failures were referred to the Audiology Clinic for further investigation and the appropriate action taken.

A monthly clinic was started during the latter part of the year, in conjunction with Dr. Morgan, to deal with the difficult to diagnose, babies 'at risk'. This has proved to be well worthwhile in the early ascertainment of deafness in these very young and difficult cases.

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. 11 hearing aids were issued in 1963. Eight of these were the National Health Service "Medresco" aids and the other three, 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 general amplification of sound soon becomes painful.

A Unit for Partially Hearing and Severely Deaf Children in the age range 3 - 7 years was formed at the Kingsley Road Infants School and will open in January 1964. This will provide up to 4 years training with a qualified teacher of the deaf, 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,

For further statistical details see Appendix G. page 59

EPILEPTIC SCHOOL CHILDREN

33 epileptics were known to School Health Services as at 31.12.63

Of these - 7 were attending Ordinary School

14 were in Day School for Physically
Handicapped and Delicate Children

3 were attending our day E.S.N. School

2 were at Lingfield School

2 were at the Junior Training Centre

3 were in Residential School

1 was at Private Residential School

1 was at St. Luke's School

SPASTICS

59 Croydon Spastics were receiving education as at 31.12.63.

31 were attending St. Giles' School

3 were attending St. Margaret's School, Croydon

7 were at Residential Schools for Physically Handicapped
children

5 were attending ordinary school

3 were attending St. Christopher's School

3 were attending Spastic Centre full time

4 were attending Spastic Centre part time

2 were attending Old Kent Road Day School for Partially Deaf

1 was attending a Normal Private School

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT RETURN

The following numbers of children were examined by the medical officers during 1963 as to their fitness to undertake the part-time employment indicated:-

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Delivery of Goods for					
Shopkeepers ...	33	28	33	57	50
Delivery of Newspapers	244	320	303	316	317
Delivery of Milk ...	6	6	9	1	7
Shop Assistants ...	42	64	75	69	59
	<u>325</u>	<u>418</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>443</u>	<u>433</u>

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

During 1963 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 pasteurised, and the sources of supply are subject to the approval and constant supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

The number of meals supplied daily to children during 1963 was approximately 20,500.

Cost of Special Schools

The cost of the medical, dental and nursing services was £69,546.

Cost of Special Schools

Schools maintained by the Council	£63,971
Other Schools (not maintained by local Education Authorities)	£25,937
Adjustments with other authorities in respect of Special Schools	£ 7,160
	<u>£97,068</u>

Cost of Milk and Meals

Meals and Milk cost £512,090. Income from payment for meals was £182,275, making a net cost of £329,815, 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 1963, 412 children were examined at routine examinations. Appendix C gives the detailed findings.

Yours faithfully

S.L. WRIGHT

School Medical Officer.

STATUTORY TABLES

APPENDIX A.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

Year ended 31st December, 1963

Number of pupils on registers of maintained primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools) in January, 1964, as in Form 7, 7 M. and 11 Schools.

36,344

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
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1959 and later	66	66	100.00	-	-
1958	2,973	2,970	99.90	3	0.10
1957	635	635	100.00	-	-
1956	181	178	98.31	3	1.69
1955	1,072	1,071	99.91	1	0.09
1954	1,514	1,512	99.87	2	0.13
1953	596	594	99.66	2	0.34
1952	634	633	99.84	1	0.16
1951	1,384	1,383	99.93	1	0.07
1950	660	660	100.00	-	-
1949	735	733	99.73	2	0.27
1948 and earlier	2,356	2,354	99.92	2	0.08
TOTAL	12,806	12,789	99.87	17	0.13

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)
1959 and later	-	2	2
1958	112	229	319
1957	21	53	75
1956	6	16	22
1955	63	70	122
1954	82	94	165
1953	23	38	56
1952	28	33	60
1951	48	85	136
1950	30	38	65
1949	45	33	75
1948 and earlier	91	67	143
T O T A L	549	758	1,240

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	...	...	...	829
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	1,521
Total	...	...	...	2,350

TABLE C. - INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	52,988
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	467
(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

PART 2

TABLE A. - RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION 1963

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	11	19	10	3	25	27	46	49
5	EYES -								
	(a) Vision ...	133	163	136	38	280	201	549	402
	(b) Squint ...	28	9	5	-	19	6	52	15
	(c) Other ...	4	4	1	1	5	6	10	11
6	EARS -								
	(a) Hearing ...	42	106	14	2	61	36	117	144
	(b) Otitis Media	3	25	1	-	3	7	7	32
	(c) Other ...	5	8	1	1	3	6	9	15
7	NOSE AND THROAT	67	228	6	4	37	90	110	322
8	SPEECH ...	26	56	-	1	12	10	38	67
9	LYMPHATIC ...	3	33	-	-	-	12	3	45
10	HEART	10	29	9	8	14	22	33	59
11	LUNGS	19	64	4	4	6	35	29	100
12	DEVELOPMENTAL -								
	(a) Hernia ...	7	7	1	-	1	7	9	14
	(b) Other ...	5	62	13	6	39	89	57	157
13	ORTHOPAEDIC -								
	(a) Posture ...	12	37	22	9	44	55	78	101
	(b) Feet ...	19	56	7	3	38	30	64	89
	(c) Other ...	27	71	7	3	28	35	62	109
14	NERVOUS SYSTEM -								
	(a) Epilepsy	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
	(b) Other ...	5	12	-	3	7	4	12	19
15	PSYCHOLOGICAL -								
	(a) Development	4	11	1	-	5	9	10	20
	(b) Stability	9	17	-	1	7	14	16	32
16	ABDOMEN ...	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	8
17	OTHER	17	44	9	7	15	31	41	62

TABLE B. - SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

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

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)	1,452
Total	1,452
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	740

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	95
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	-
Received other forms of treatment	-
Total ...	95
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids -	
*(a) in 1962	11
(b) in previous years	73

*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)	243
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	56
Total ...	299

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	14
Impetigo	6
Other skin diseases	10
Total ...	30

TABLE E. - CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	56

TABLE F. - SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists	527

TABLE G. - OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	782
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	2
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	2,829
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above. Please specify:-	
1. Enuresis	181
2. Audiology	81
Total (a) - (d) ...	3,875

APPENDIX B

Table I

AVERAGE NUMBERS AND ATTENDANCE IN MAINTAINED PRIMARY,
SECONDARY NON-SELECTIVE, SELECTIVE, TECHNICAL AND GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR 1963

School	Average No. on Registers	Average Atten- dance	Average Atten- dance %	Average Yearly Atten- dance %
COUNCIL PRIMARY				
Ashburton Junior Mixed	447	405	90.6	91.8
Ashburton Infants	237	203	85.7	89.1
Benson Junior Mixed and Infants	544	498	91.5	93.2
Beulah Junior Boys	212	194	91.5	90.5
Beulah Junior Girls	213	192	90.1	92.0
Beulah Infants	303	249	82.1	84.0
Castle Hill Junior Mixed	678	621	91.6	92.1
Castle Hill Infants	308	267	86.7	89.3
Cypress Junior Mixed	227	207	91.2	92.6
Cypress Infants	194	165	85.5	87.4
Davidson Infants	142	123	86.6	87.1
David Livingstone Junior Mixed and Infants	226	200	88.4	90.7
Duppas Junior Mixed	348	308	88.5	90.3
Ecclesbourne Infants	149	124	83.2	85.8
Elmwood Junior Boys	243	223	91.7	90.9
Elmwood Junior Girls	246	220	89.4	91.0
Elmwood Infants	293	245	83.6	87.3
Fairchildes Junior Mixed	556	505	90.8	92.1
Fairchildes Infants	361	307	85.0	88.5
Gilbert Scott Junior Mixed	382	347	91.0	93.5
Gilbert Scott Infants	299	247	82.6	87.8
Gonville Junior Mixed and Infants	550	495	90.0	91.2
Howard Junior Mixed and Infants	258	233	90.3	91.2
Kensington Avenue Junior Mixed	440	397	90.2	90.6
Kensington Avenue Infants	220	187	85.0	87.4
Kingsley Junior Mixed	444	408	90.2	89.4
Kingsley Infants	356	291	81.4	84.6
Monks Orchard Junior Mixed and Infants	393	349	88.8	90.2
Norbury Manor Junior Mixed	349	319	91.4	92.7
Norbury Manor Infants	234	196	83.7	89.3
Oval Junior Mixed	341	310	90.9	91.6
Oval Infants	185	156	84.3	86.7
Portland Infants	92	80	87.0	87.5
Purley Oaks Junior Mixed	261	242	92.7	93.1
Purley Oaks Infants	205	178	86.8	87.2
Rockmount Junior Mixed	215	195	90.6	91.4
Rockmount Infants	162	136	83.9	89.2
Rowdown Junior Mixed	488	440	92.0	91.9
Rowdown Infants	313	265	84.7	90.6
South Norwood Junior Mixed	405	375	92.6	93.2
South Norwood Infants	273	233	85.4	88.7
St. Peter's Junior Mixed and Infants	248	225	90.7	90.9
Spring Park Junior Mixed	362	326	90.0	91.8
Spring Park Infants	263	217	82.5	87.6
Sydenham Junior Mixed	257	231	89.9	91.4

School	Average No. on Registers	Average Atten- dance	Average Atten- dance %	Average Yearly Atten- dance %
Sydenham Infants	188	160	85.1	85.1
Waddon Infants	219	183	83.6	87.4
West Thornton Junior Mixed and Infants	254	221	87.0	90.0
Whitehorse Manor Junior Mixed ...	364	331	90.9	92.0
Whitehorse Infants	251	205	81.7	87.1
Winterbourne Junior Boys ...	378	348	92.0	93.9
Winterbourne Junior Girls ...	368	340	92.3	93.2
Winterbourne Infants	374	309	82.6	90.1
Wolsey Junior Mixed	445	403	90.6	91.2
Wolsey Infants	327	276	84.4	88.5
Woodside Junior Mixed	566	517	91.3	92.5
Woodside Infants	307	264	86.0	87.0
TOTALS ...	17,963	15,891	88.4	90.4
COUNCIL SECONDARY NON-SELECTIVE				
Ashburton Senior Boys	629	585	93.0	93.1
Ashburton Senior Girls	593	542	91.4	92.1
Davidson Senior Mixed	401	350	89.3	89.2
Ecclesbourne Senior Girls ...	312	273	87.5	88.0
Fairchildes Senior Boys ...	647	570	88.9	89.7
Fairchildes Senior Girls ...	665	585	87.9	84.2
Ingram Senior Boys	483	425	87.9	89.1
Lanfranc Senior Boys	522	443	84.8	87.1
Lanfranc Senior Girls	486	437	89.8	90.2
Norbury Manor Senior Boys ...	360	330	91.6	91.8
Norbury Manor Senior Girls ...	462	419	90.7	91.9
Portland Senior Mixed	339	303	89.4	90.5
Tavistock Senior Boys	419	358	85.4	87.0
Tavistock Senior Girls	270	235	87.0	86.7
South Croydon Senior Mixed ...	614	536	87.3	90.0
Shirley Senior Mixed	602	539	89.5	89.7
Overbury Senior Mixed	506	438	86.5	86.8
Westwood Senior Girls	395	340	86.0	90.2
TOTALS	8,705	7,708	88.5	89.5
VOLUNTARY SECONDARY NON-SELECTIVE				
St. Andrew's Mixed	206	177	86.0	88.0
Our Lady's Girls	195	174	89.2	87.1
St. Mary's Mixed	381	354	92.9	93.3
TOTALS ...	782	705	90.1	90.3
SPECIAL SCHOOLS				
St. Christopher's Educationally Sub-Normal School Mixed ...	201	174	86.6	87.2
St. Giles' Physically Handicapped and Delicate Mixed	191	160	83.8	84.9
St. Luke's (Partially Sighted)	14	12	85.7	92.8
TOTALS ...	406	346	85.2	86.1

School	Average No. on Registers	Average Atten- dance	Average Atten- dance %	Average Yearly Atten- dance %
VOLUNTARY PRIMARY SCHOOLS				
All Saints' Mixed and Infants (C. of E.)	261	215	82.3	91.6
Good Shepherd (R.C.) Junior Mixed and Infants	347	308	88.8	91.7
Parish Church Junior Mixed and Infants (C. of E.)	358	315	88.0	90.0
St. Joseph's Mixed and Infants (R.C.)... ..	541	484	89.4	90.0
St. Mark's Junior Mixed and Infants (C. of E.)	239	211	88.3	91.1
St. Michael's Infants	131	107	81.6	86.3
St. Mary's Junior Mixed and Infants (R.C.)	419	374	89.3	89.7
Shirley (St. John's) Junior Mixed and Infants (C. of E.)	278	256	92.0	91.8
TOTALS ...	2,574	2,270	88.1	90.3
SECONDARY SELECTIVE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS				
Archbishop Tenison's Mixed ...	325	305	93.8	93.8
Heath Clark Mixed	705	652	92.5	93.4
John Newnham Selective Mixed ...	511	476	93.1	93.0
Selhurst Boys	899	849	94.5	94.4
Selhurst Girls	542	504	93.0	93.9
John Ruskin Boys	593	544	91.7	93.0
Coloma Girls	531	497	93.6	93.3
Lady Edridge Girls	621	573	92.3	93.3
TOTALS ...	4,727	4,400	93.0	93.4
TECHNICAL SCHOOLS				
Stanley Technical Boys	298	277	93.0	93.5
Croydon Secondary Technical Boys	417	398	93.3	93.3
TOTALS ...	715	666	93.1	93.2
SUMMARY OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FOR THE YEAR 1963				
Council Primary	17,963	15,891	88.4	90.4
Voluntary Primary	2,574	2,270	88.1	90.3
Council Secondary Non-Selective ...	8,705	7,708	88.5	89.5
Voluntary Secondary Non-Selective	782	705	90.1	90.3
Grammar and Selective	4,727	4,400	93.0	93.4
Technical	715	666	93.1	93.2
Specials	406	346	85.2	86.1
TOTALS ...	35,872	31,986	89.1	90.6
Crosfield Nursery: Full-time - ...	19	14	73.7	77.0
A.M.	19	15	79.0	75.0
P.M.	19	14	73.7	75.0

Table II
HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS 1963

	Number Exam- ined 1963	Average Height in inches					Average Weight in lbs.				
		1963	1962	1961	1960	1939	1963	1962	1961	1960	1939
BOYS											
5 years	1429	42.6	42.6	43.3	43.1	41.8	42.7	42.9	43.4	43.2	41.5
6 "	236	43.8	44.0	44.7	44.3	43.8	44.8	44.6	45.8	45.4	43.4
7 "	-	-	-	-	46.7	45.3	-	-	-	50.2	47.0
8 "	-	-	-	-	50.4	49.5	-	-	-	59.1	55.5
9 "	-	-	-	-	51.5	51.2	-	-	-	64.2	58.8
10 "	-	-	-	-	52.0	52.7	-	-	-	67.7	62.9
11 "	-	-	-	-	56.5	53.7	-	-	-	80.5	68.7
12 "	-	-	-	-	58.2	55.7	-	-	-	87.2	79.9
13 "	-	-	-	-	59.7	58.4	-	-	-	95.1	81.6
14 "	244	63.9	63.7	63.9	63.3	59.0	117.6	113.8	114.1	110.1	90.8
15 "	468	64.4	64.6	65.0	65.1	-	118.3	119.3	120.6	120.7	-
16 "	283	67.1	67.4	67.2	67.7	-	131.8	131.4	133.0	130.3	-
17 "	144	67.7	67.9	68.1	68.0	-	134.7	136.5	138.0	137.0	-
GIRLS											
5 years	1317	42.3	42.9	42.8	42.6	41.2	41.5	42.3	42.1	42.0	39.7
6 "	246	43.6	44.0	44.0	43.6	42.7	43.1	44.2	44.8	43.7	41.4
7 "	-	-	-	-	46.3	44.1	-	-	-	49.3	43.6
8 "	-	-	-	-	50.2	49.9	-	-	-	59.7	54.7
9 "	-	-	-	-	51.3	50.9	-	-	-	63.1	57.6
10 "	-	-	-	-	52.5	52.1	-	-	-	66.0	62.9
11 "	-	-	-	-	56.5	53.6	-	-	-	83.0	68.3
12 "	-	-	-	-	58.3	56.6	-	-	-	89.6	77.2
13 "	-	-	-	-	59.4	58.8	-	-	-	95.6	85.3
14 "	403	62.3	62.2	61.9	62.1	60.3	113.6	113.6	111.5	110.8	97.9
15 "	897	63.3	63.0	62.9	62.7	62.0	116.3	117.9	115.5	117.1	105.5
16 "	390	63.9	63.4	64.1	63.7	-	122.4	121.2	122.8	122.1	-
17 "	114	64.3	64.2	64.4	64.2	-	126.3	127.3	128.1	123.6	-

[illegible]

Table IV
RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF ROUTINE MEDICAL
INSPECTION, 1963

Defects	Boys			Girls		
	No. requiring Treatment	No. referred for Observation	Percentage of total Defects	No. requiring Treatment	No. referred for Observation	Percentage of total Defects
Uncleanliness -						
Head)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Body)						
Skin Disease	32	25	3.20	14	24	2.55
Eye Disease -						
Defective Vision ...	236	200	24.48	120	313	29.06
Squint	23	7	1.68	29	8	2.48
External Eye Trouble	6	1	0.39	4	10	0.94
Ear Disease -						
Deafness	64	80	8.09	53	64	7.85
Otitis Media	1	13	0.79	6	19	1.68
Other Diseases ...	5	10	0.84	4	5	0.60
Nose and Throat	53	169	12.47	57	153	14.10
Enlarged Cervical Glands (not T.B.)	2	23	1.40	1	22	1.54
Dental Defects	55	4	3.31	36	8	2.95
Speech Defects	26	36	3.48	12	31	2.89
Heart and Circulation ...	11	30	2.30	22	29	3.42
Lungs	15	58	4.10	14	45	3.96
Developmental -						
(a) Hernia	8	12	1.12	1	2	0.20
(b) Other	48	125	9.71	9	32	2.75
Deformities -						
Posture	24	53	4.32	54	48	6.85
Flat Feet	37	55	5.17	27	34	4.09
Others	35	75	6.18	27	34	4.09
Nervous System Disorders -						
Epilepsy	-	1	0.06	-	2	0.13
Other	6	11	0.95	6	8	0.94
Psychological -						
(a) Development ...	7	10	0.95	3	10	0.87
(b) Stability	12	14	1.46	4	18	1.48
Abdomen	-	5	0.28	-	3	0.20
Other Defects and Diseases	15	43	3.26	26	39	4.36
TOTALS	721	1,060		529	961	

Total Children Examined

5,963

6,843

Table V
PARENTS PRESENT 1963

	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		TOTALS									
	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	Number Examined	Parents Present	Number Examined	Parents Present	Number Examined	Parents Present	Number Examined	Parents Present	Number Examined	Parents Present	Number Examined	Parents Present								
	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P								
All Saints ...	21	20	20	19	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	14	20	9	8	1	8	1	6	5	1	3	1	-	-	-	42	51						
Archbishop Tenison ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	50						
Bartholomew ...	44	39	26	34	9	11	7	10	2	3	2	4	39	7	30	6	23	68	17	53	8	2	-	25	11	125	587	84	197					
Benson ...	37	41	36	41	4	-	3	-	2	-	2	31	25	27	21	13	11	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	79	75					
Bethlehem ...	57	38	49	31	29	33	28	17	-	1	-	-	37	38	24	23	9	13	9	9	-	5	2	1	1	-	132	129	110	83				
Brad Green College ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	3					
Charlie Hill ...	57	62	46	54	6	11	5	9	5	7	1	5	-	1	-	1	60	78	45	60	42	29	28	22	2	1	1	172	189	126	152			
Chloris ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	224	-	13					
Clyde Sec. Tech. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	-	26					
Cross ...	49	38	46	38	4	3	4	2	2	1	1	-	1	2	1	2	25	19	19	16	10	9	7	8	1	-	92	72	78	86				
David Livingstone ...	18	28	17	26	1	-	1	-	13	15	12	13	18	20	14	15	7	4	6	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	57	68	50	57				
Deacon ...	11	18	11	17	-	1	-	1	6	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	116	15	30				
Deer ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	34	21	22	16	11	9	9	1	1	-	81	46	31	31			
Deerbourne ...	32	25	30	15	8	4	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40	142	35	44			
Good ...	66	67	57	64	12	13	10	11	6	10	4	9	6	-	5	-	32	42	16	32	26	19	18	14	5	2	3	1	153	153	113	131		
Hamildes ...	60	64	48	54	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	54	16	32	16	16	12	-	79	19	402	664	120	204				
Robert Scott ...	68	59	58	54	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	28	25	24	16	15	12	9	-	-	-	118	105	96	87			
St. Anne ...	50	28	49	25	1	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	21	39	15	26	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	75	76	67	56			
St. Andrew ...	13	7	11	4	2	19	1	10	6	6	4	3	24	12	13	10	7	6	4	5	1	1	1	-	3	1	1	-	56	52	35	31		
St. Charles ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	124	9	39			
St. David ...	28	13	19	13	3	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	17	12	14	6	7	4	5	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	57	31	42	23			
St. John ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	222	-	32	-			
St. Joseph ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	60	45	7	6		
St. Martin ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	-	4	-			
St. Michael ...	33	38	28	32	5	6	5	5	2	1	2	1	41	44	30	30	8	10	7	7	2	3	-	2	1	-	-	93	102	72	77			
St. Nicholas Ave. ...	62	61	52	51	5	8	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	31	22	22	29	18	23	13	-	-	-	137	118	100	83			
St. Paul ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	268	-	16			
St. Peter ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	-	1	-			
St. Thomas ...	39	34	36	29	3	9	3	9	2	1	1	1	16	19	13	14	12	19	6	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	227	244	37	37			
St. Vincent ...	35	37	27	30	6	9	4	7	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	29	32	19	19	13	15	7	8	53	2	49	70	32	59	71			
St. Mary's Convent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	4	-	14			
St. Mary ...	20	15	20	13	3	5	3	3	-	3	-	2	17	21	14	17	8	12	7	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	45	3	22			
St. Michael's Church ...	32	27	25	21	4	4	2	3	2	2	1	2	31	27	18	15	3	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	42	23	4	1	10		
St. Paul ...	14	27	14	26	7	5	4	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	82	49	42			
St. Peter ...	37	24	35	20	8	17	8	15	1	-	-	-	25	17	20	8	10	10	5	8	2	1	-	-	24	28	6	9	9	6	2	5	3	
St. Thomas ...	27	25	17	23	1	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	17	-	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	69	68	51		
St. Vincent ...	23	22	18	19	9	11	8	6	4	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	25	21	18	15	5	14	3	10	1	-	-	-	28	46	18	35		
St. Mary ...	52	54	41	48	1	5	-	3	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	41	33	38	15	24	18	16	16	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	87	73	
St. Andrew's ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	112	95	84		
St. John's ...	25	16	25	15	-	4	-	4	-	2	-	1	10	1	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	13	10	-	12		
St. Joseph's ...	28	23	20	18	19	11	16	6	8	4	3	1	26	20	16	15	23	17	12	10	13	8	4	4	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	83	21	
St. Michael's ...	11	14	10	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	13	7	9	6	4	4	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	90
St. Peter's ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	29

Continued Overleaf

[illegible]

PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS PRESENT

Age	Boys	Girls	Total
Age 5 years and under	84.6	86.7	85.6
6 years	76.9	69.2	72.9
7 years	60.0	68.5	64.1
8 years	71.1	70.5	70.8
9 years	67.0	72.8	69.9
10 years	62.2	63.3	62.8
11 years	28.0	41.1	35.0
12 years	16.1	29.6	23.6
13 years	12.9	21.2	19.4
14 years	6.2	13.0	10.3
15 years	6.5	11.8	10.0
16 years and over	0.6	1.8	1.2

Boys 49.8

Girls 48.3

All Groups 49.0