

**[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Dagenham].**

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BOROUGH OF DAGENHAM



THE HEALTH

OF

DAGENHAM

IN

1961





BOROUGH OF DAGENHAM



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1961

J. ADRIAN GILLET, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Civic Centre,  
Dagenham,  
Essex

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# MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

(as at 31st December, 1961)

## MAYOR:

Councillor W. A. PARISH, J.P.

## DEPUTY MAYOR:

Councillor H. P. LARKING

## ALDERMEN:

W. E. BELLAMY, J.P.  
R. BLACKBURN, J.P.  
F. BROWN, E.C.C.  
G. H. A. CROUCH

M. EALES  
E. M. MILLARD, (Mrs.)  
D. O'DWYER

## COUNCILLORS:

P. F. BELL  
C. H. C. BLAKE  
H. V. BUTT  
D. A. L. G. DODD  
D. O. GRANDISON  
J. P. HOLLIDGE, J.P.  
R. W. KIRK  
D. LINEHAN  
W. G. NOYCE

A. B. PALMER  
A. C. V. RUSHA  
B. R. SEENEY, (Mrs.)  
M. J. SPENCER  
D. W. TAYLOR  
A. R. THOMAS, (Mrs.)  
J. S. THOMAS  
L. W. TODD  
M. A. WARREN, (Mrs.)  
F. F. WOODS, (Mrs.)

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

### CHAIRMAN:

Alderman (Mrs.) E. M. MILLARD

### VICE-CHAIRMAN:

Alderman D. O'DWYER

His Worship the Mayor  
Councillor W. A. PARISH, J.P.  
The Deputy Mayor  
Councillor H. P. LARKING

Councillor A. B. PALMER  
Councillor D. W. TAYLOR  
Councillor (Mrs.) A. R. THOMAS  
Councillor (Mrs.) F. F. WOODS

# DAGENHAM HEALTH AREA SUB-COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1961)

## CHAIRMAN:

Alderman (Mrs.) E. M. MILLARD

## VICE-CHAIRMAN:

Alderman D. O'DWYER

## Members:—

### BOROUGH COUNCIL

The Mayor Councillor W. A. PARISH, J.P.  
The Deputy Mayor Councillor H. P. LARKING  
Councillor P. F. BELL  
Councillor C. H. C. BLAKE  
Councillor D. LINEHAN  
Councillor W. G. NOYCE  
Councillor A. B. PALMER  
Councillor A. C. V. RUSHA  
Councillor M. J. SPENCER  
Councillor D. W. TAYLOR  
Councillor J. THOMAS  
Councillor (Mrs.) H. A. WARREN  
Councillor (Mrs.) F. F. WOODS

### COUNTY COUNCIL

Alderman (Mrs.) D. M. GLENNY  
Alderman (Mrs.) E. C. SAYWOOD  
Councillor A. C. BERRY  
Councillor (Mrs.) S. M. BOVILL  
Councillor (Mrs.) I. M. BROCKELBANK  
Councillor (Mrs.) N. E. WILLIS

### HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE:

Mrs. A. R. THOMAS

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR ESSEX:

Mr. F. A. WORTLEY, E.C.C.

### LOCAL MEDICAL COMMITTEE FOR ESSEX:

Dr. A. HETHERINGTON

### LOCAL VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS:

Miss N. LIGHTFOOT  
Mrs. S. M. HOXLEY  
Mrs. B. STEVENS  
Mr. J. WALSH

# DAGENHAM COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION

(as at 31st December, 1961)

## CHAIRMAN:

Alderman R. BLACKBURN, J.P.

## VICE-CHAIRMAN:

Councillor A. C. V. RUSHA

### *Representative Members:*

Alderman W. E. BELLAMY, J.P.  
Alderman F. BROWN, E.C.C.  
Alderman M. EALES  
Alderman (Mrs.) E. M. Millard  
Alderman D. O'DWYER  
Councillor P. F. BELL  
Councillor C. H. C. BLAKE  
Councillor H. V. BUTT  
Councillor D. O. GRANDISON  
Councillor R. W. KIRK  
Councillor D. LINEHAN  
Councillor (Mrs.) B. R. Seeney  
Councillor M. J. SPENCER  
Councillor (Mrs.) F. F. Woods

### *Nominated Members:*

County Councillors A. F. J. CHORLEY,  
M.B.E., J.P. and  
Dr. N. L. ANFILOGOFF

### *Co-opted Members:*

Mr. A. BOYLE  
Mrs. I. M. BROCKELBANK, E.C.C.  
Mr. E. E. HENNEM  
Mr. F. C. JONES  
Mrs. E. F. LAMBERT  
Mr. J. WALSH

## EDUCATION (GENERAL PURPOSES) SUB-COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1961)

(This Sub-Committee deals, *inter alia*, with the School Health Service)

## CHAIRMAN:

Alderman R. BLACKBURN, J.P.

## VICE-CHAIRMAN:

Alderman F. BROWN, E.C.C.

## MEMBERS:

Alderman D. O'DWYER	Councillor (Mrs.) B. R. SEENEY
Councillor D. O. GRANDISON	Mrs. I. M. BROCKELBANK, E.C.C.
Councillor D. LINEHAN	Mr. E. E. HENNEM
Councillor A. C. V. RUSHA	



# OFFICERS OF THE HEALTH SERVICE

(as at 31st December, 1961)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND AREA MEDICAL OFFICER:  
J. Adrian Gillet, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER:  
Vacant

## ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS:

Katherine Fitzpatrick, M.B., B.Ch. (C)      Wilhelmina C. Maguire,  
Fannie Hirst, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (C)      L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I. (C)  
Maureen Joyce Hodgson, M.B., B.S.,      Madeline Weizmann, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (C)  
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H. (C)  
Edwin H. Massey, M.B., B.Ch., (C)

## DENTAL OFFICERS:

V. Foy, L.D.S., R.C.S., (Eng.) (part-time) (C)      C. Sumsawaste, L.D.S., R.C.S., (part-time) (C)  
A. Roberts, L.D.S., R.C.S., (part-time) (C)

## CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

L. E. Prior, (1), (2)

## PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:

J. W. Allam (1), (2), (4)      G. S. Self (1), (2), (4)  
F. W. S. Fox (1), (2), (3), (4)      F. W. Silverthorne (1)  
J. Powell (1), (2), (4)

## SUPERINTENDENT HEALTH VISITOR: (C)

B. Long, (5), (6), (7), (28)

## HEALTH VISITORS: (C)

A. E. Boorman (5), (6), (7)      M. Nelson (5), (6), (7)  
P. J. Broad (5), (8), (17)      D. B. Rudd (5), (6), (7)  
P. G. Collyer (5), (6), (7), (12)      M. F. Savage (5), (6), (7)  
L. Dunbar (5), (6), (7)      D. E. Smith (5), (7), (8), (15)  
I. A. Garrard (5), (16)      R. E. Walker (5), (6), (7), (15), (16)  
F. W. Jacobsen (5), (6), (7), (16)  
P. I. Jefford (5), (6), (7), (24)  
L. Ling (5), (6), (7)  
D. J. Millbank (5), (6), (7), (10), (25), (26)

## NON-MEDICAL SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES: (C)

Miss R. K. Jesson (5), (6), (27)

## MIDWIVES: (C)

B. E. Back (5), (6)      M. Teather (5), (6)  
E. M. Crump (5), (6), (27)      A. B. Showell (5), (6)  
J. E. Clarke (5), (6)      P. Vanbrook (6)  
L. M. Grant (6), (9)      M. E. Wainwright (5), (6)

## SCHOOL NURSES: (C)

J. Cornish (5)      E. McCheyne (5)  
J. Hewitt (5)      P. Picken (5)  
E. Hogg (5)      M. Twomey (5)  
J. Hogg (5)      N. Yarnell (5), (10)  
A. Ward (5) (part-time)

## SPEECH THERAPISTS: (C)

E. Shipley (22)      E. Symes (22), (23)

CLERICAL STAFF:

CHIEF CLERK: (C)  
F. W. Knight (1), (2)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S SECRETARY:  
J. Hathway

TRAINEE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:  
I. Fox

CLERKS:

E. Adams (C)	P. Floodgate (C)	M. Oates (C)	I. Throssell (C)
B. J. Butt	G. K. Harris	I. Page (C)	M. A. Watts (C)
N. Briand (C)	J. Lambert (C)	J. Pearmine (C)	P. Woodward (C)
J. Butterworth (C)	S. B. Leader (C)	K. Richards (C)	K. Bird (C) (part-time)
N. E. Cloke (C)	F. H. Martin (18,) (C)	G. Shannon (C)	P. Page (C) (part-time)
D. Duff (C)	J. Morgan (C)	H. Prutton	
D. Ellis (C)	E. Neport (C)	J. B. Smith (C)	

DAY NURSERIES: (C)

Goresbrook Nursery,  
Dagenham Avenue,  
Dagenham.

MATRON: E. Maddison (15)  
DEPUTY: K. Graham (9)

Chadwell Heath Nursery,  
Ashton Gardens,  
Chadwell Heath.

MATRON: P. Coffee (17)  
DEPUTY: C. Engwell (5)

Kingsley Hall Day Centre for  
Handicapped Children,  
Hobart Road, Dagenham.

SISTER-IN-CHARGE: M. Morrice (5)

DOMESTIC HELP ORGANISER: (C)  
G. Hickinbotham

CHIROPODISTS: (C)

N. Freeman

R. Fenton (14) (part-time) M. Kelly (14)

M. A. Brideson

DENTAL SURGERY ASSISTANTS: (C)  
B. N. Hurford M. Sealey

Officers employed by the Essex County Council are indicated thus (C)

*Part-time staff:*

PUBLIC ANALYST:  
Hubert Hammence, Ph.D., M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST: (C)  
Z. Mercer

Seconded from Regional Hospital Board

CONSULTING STAFF:

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON:  
A. M. A. Moore, F.R.C.S. (part-time)

OPHTHALMOLOGISTS:  
L. H. Macfarlane, M.D., D.P.H., D.O.M.S. (part-time)  
T. J. Regal, M.D., (Berlin), D.O.M.S. (part-time)

PHYSIOTHERAPISTS:  
F. C. Cocker, M.C.S.P.  
E. Ottley, M.C.S.P.  
A. Brand, M.C.S.P. (part-time)

## OFFICERS OF THE SERVICE

### QUALIFICATIONS

- (1) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute
- (2) Meat Inspector's Certificate
- (3) Sanitary Science as applied to Building and Public Works Certificate
- (4) Smoke Inspector's Certificate
- (5) State Registered Nurse
- (6) Stated Certified Midwife
- (7) New Health Visitor's Certificate
- (8) Midwifery, Part 1
- (9) State Enrolled Assistant Nurse
- (10) Ex Queen's Nurse
- (11) State Certified Mental Certificate
- (12) Neurological Certificate
- (13) Registered Mental Nurse
- (14) Member of Society of Chiropodists
- (15) State Registered Fever Nurse
- (16) Tuberculosis Certificate
- (17) Certificate of National Nursery Examination Board
- (18) Diploma in Public Administration
- (19) Certificate of Royal Medico Psychological Association
- (20) Certificate of National Society of Children's Nurses
- (21) Certificate of Child Care Reserve Course
- (22) Diploma of Licentiatehip of College of Speech Therapists
- (23) Diploma in Social Science
- (24) Certificate of Manchester University for Ascertainment of Defective Hearing in Young Children
- (25) Diploma of National Society of Day Nurseries
- (26) Registered Sick Children's Nurse
- (27) Queen's Nurse
- (28) Royal College of Nursing Certificate of Public Health Administration

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF DAGENHAM.

1961 proved a very difficult year mainly because Dr. Mair left early on in the year and it was not found possible to replace her. My secretary Mrs. Fraser left during the year and was replaced by Miss Hathway who came in October.

It was largely therefore a year when it was not found possible to make as much progress in the Department as I would have wished. However, certain things have been achieved which are worthy of comment.

Perhaps health education should receive pride of place. Details of much of what was achieved will be seen in the section dealing with health education, but mention should be made of a film strip "Food Hints for the Over Sixties" which was produced by Camera Talks here in Dagenham, with the help of the staff of the St. George's Hospital, Hornchurch as well as their patients and some of the old people of Dagenham.

The film dealing with health education and produced by the Dagenham Film Society made very slow progress and was still not complete by the end of the year.

I had hoped to be in a position to make one or two short films of a few minutes duration for use in health teaching. Unfortunately I will have to defer consideration of these until the main film is completed.

The British Medical Association subject of the year for discussion by doctors was health education. In the report which has been issued a good many of the points quoted from the South Essex contribution came from my Department.

Various articles were contributed to the Dagenham Post and talks given to both local and national organisations. One to which I contributed was a Symposium at the Royal Society of Medicine, organised by the British Geriatric Society and the Society of Medical Officers of Health, which took as its subject "Teaching the Elderly."

Kingsley Hall Assessment Centre attracted a good deal of interest and continued to fulfil a useful function.

Unfortunately because of limitations of time, I was unable to give as much time as I would have liked to the Oxlow Lane Over Sixties Clinic, but at the time of writing this report the new Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Packer, has taken over the administrative side of the clinic.

An enormous amount of time has been taken up by such activities as the assessment of housing priorities on medical grounds, and attempts to co-ordinate services and make liaison with a multiplicity of organisations.

It is often said that the Medical Officer of Health should act as a liaison between his Department and others without considering the implications and the time taken in making the necessary contacts. Speaking for myself, I find that Advisory Committees, of one sort or another, Maternity Liaison Committees, Cross Infection Committees, Hospital House and Management Committees, British Medical Association meetings, meetings of the voluntary associations in the area as well as a new appointment as one of the Medical Advisors to the Health Committee of the Association of Municipal Corporations, while all providing interesting work, consume a good deal of my time, so that the struggle to keep abreast of modern scientific developments is a difficult one.

Last year I drew attention to the heavy burden placed on the Public Health Inspectorate by the Clean Air Act. This in no way decreased particularly as the survey of number four area got under way during 1960. Fortunately the Council, recognising the need, agreed to the appointment of an additional public health inspector.

No Medical Officer of Health's report in the London conurbation could be complete without some reference, however brief, to the Royal Commission on Local Government and the White Paper consequent upon it. Changes which are foreshadowed will provide increasing problems in the future, though it may be that if it achieves its aim of bringing local services nearer to local people it will have been worth while.

Once more I must thank the staff of the Department for their help during the year and the Public Health Committee and the Health Area Sub-Committee for their support and understanding.

J. ADRIAN GILLET,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

# STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres) .. .. .									6,556
Registrar-General's Estimate of resident population, 1961 .. .. .									109,020
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1961) according to Rate Books .. .. .									31,407
Rateable value (December 31st, 1961) .. .. .									£1,675,329
Sum represented by a penny rate (1961/62) .. .. .									£7,423
Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year									
Live Births:									
		Total		Male		Female			
Legitimate		1,550		833		717			
Illegitimate		75		30		45			
Live birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population .. .. .									14.91
Stillbirths:									
Legitimate		23		11		12			
Illegitimate		2		1		1			
Stillbirths rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths .. .. .									15.15
Total live and stillbirths .. .. .									1,650
Infant deaths .. .. .									37
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—Total .. .. .									22.77
									Legitimate .. .. . 22.58
									Illegitimate .. .. . 26.67
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks) .. .. .									17.85
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births .. .. .									4.62
Maternal deaths (including abortion) .. .. .									—
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births .. .. .									—
		Total		Male		Female			
Deaths .. .. .		913		508		405			
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population .. .. .									8.37
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .. .. .									211
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .. .. .									1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) .. .. .									—
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea (all ages) .. .. .									2

## BIRTHS

1,625 live births were notified during the year, there being 863 males and 762 females. There is an increase of total births from 1,518 in 1960. The corrected birth rate per thousand population was 14.16 compared with 17.4 for England and Wales.

The illegitimate birth rate continues to be very low, being only 4.62 per cent of total live births. There were no illegitimate stillbirths.

## DEATHS

Total deaths in district .. .. .									651
Outward transfers .. .. .									230
Inward transfers .. .. .									492
Deaths of residents .. .. .									913

Of the deaths of non-residents occurring in the district, 185 took place at Rush Green Hospital, 24 at Dagenham Hospital and 15 at Hainault lodge.

The crude death rate of 8.37 when corrected becomes 14.23 compared with 12.0 for England and Wales.

Causes of Death, 1961	Under 1 yr.		1 and under 5yrs.		5 and under 15 yrs.		15 and under 25 yrs.		25 and under 45yrs.		45 and under 65 yrs.		65 and under 75 yrs.		75 and over		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	1. Tuberculosis, respiratory .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	5
2. Tuberculosis, other .. .. .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
3. Syphilitic disease .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
4. Diphtheria .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection .. .. .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	7	4	-	3	17	11
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	27	4	18	3	3	-	50	8
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	1	-	2	-	14
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	2	-	10
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .. .. .	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	4	5	17	15	23	9	12	11	59	42
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	-	-	4	3
16. Diabetes .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	7
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system .. .. .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	12	15	15	7	14	35	42	58
18. Coronary disease, angina .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	52	10	42	20	11	17	111	47
19. Hypertension with heart disease .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	3	1	3	6	7
20. Other heart disease .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	4	8	10	15	16	29	32	55
21. Other circulatory disease .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	7	4	6	6	11	16	24
22. Influenza .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	-	-	3	5
23. Pneumonia .. .. .	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	8	5	5	4	20	15
24. Bronchitis .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	3	29	6	12	13	55	22
25. Other disease of respiratory system .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	5	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	1	-	5	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	2	3	-	-	1	9	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations .. .. .	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	5
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. .. .	14	13	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	14	7	1	10	5	11	38	46
33. Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	1	-	10	3
34. All other accidents .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	1	1	1	1	6	9	8
35. Suicide .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	2
36. Homicide and operations of war .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	20	17	3	4	3	1	8	5	24	17	182	103	176	104	92	154	508	405

## INFANT MORTALITY

Details of deaths of children under one year of age registered during 1961

	Under 1 wk.	1—2 wks.	2—3 wks.	3—4 wks.	Total under 4 wks.	4 wks. and under 3 mo.	3 mo. and under 6 mo.	6 mo. and under 9 mo.	9 mo. and under 12 mo.	Total deaths under 1 yr.
Prematurity .. ..	12	1	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	13
Prematurity with asso- ciated cause ..	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Atelectasis .. ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital abnormality	3	—	—	1	4	1	3	—	—	8
Birth trauma .. ..	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Septicaemia .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Meningitis .. ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchopneumonia ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Reticulosis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Placenta praevia ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Antepartum haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Rhesus incompatibility	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	26	2	—	1	29	2	5	1	—	37



# REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

(a) Nature and number of visits:—

Rent Act .. .. .	94
Housing and Public Health Acts:—	
Dwelling houses .. .. .	2,437
Other premises .. .. .	680
Overcrowding and housing applications .. .. .	790
Bakehouses .. .. .	45
Milkshops and dairies .. .. .	89
Foodshops, stalls and itinerant vendors .. .. .	1,281
Cafes and canteens .. .. .	337
School kitchens and feeding centres .. .. .	90
Infectious disease enquiries .. .. .	926
Visits to foster mothers' premises .. .. .	61
Number of complaints investigated .. .. .	1,093
Clean Air Act—Survey .. .. .	7,997
Factories .. .. .	283
Workplaces and offices .. .. .	53
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act.. .. .	21
Tents, vans and sheds .. .. .	202
Stables .. .. .	8
Pet Shops .. .. .	18
Hairdressers .. .. .	45
Shops Act .. .. .	64
Ice Cream premises and vehicles .. .. .	111
Houses disinfested .. .. .	25
Other visits .. .. .	1,424

(b) Notices served:—

Statutory .. .. .	79
Informal .. .. .	436

Complied with:—

.. .. .	52
.. .. .	395

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of two premises to enforce compliance with statutory notices. It was necessary to obtain from the local Magistrate's Court a warrant to enter a piggery following refusal (with violence) to allow inspection of the premises.

### WATER

The water supply is satisfactory in quality and quantity. During the year two chemical and two bacteriological samples were taken from the Company's mains in this Borough; all were satisfactory.

The water is not liable to have plumbo-solvent properties and no action was called for in respect of any form of contamination. Approximately .015 per cent of the inhabited houses and .009 per cent of the population of the Borough take their water from standpipes.

During the year 266 yards of 4 inch mains were laid and 206 supplies were afforded to houses.

The Chief Engineer of the South Essex Waterworks Company has furnished the following report:—

“Bacteriological and chemical examinations are made of raw river water, of the water in its various stages of treatment and of the water going into supply and of both raw and chlorinated water from the Company’s wells.

Analyses are also made of samples obtained from consumers’ taps in the various parts of the Company’s district and all proved to be satisfactory.

Over 4,120 chemical, bacteriological and biological examinations have been made during the year. In addition samples were examined for radioactivity.

All water going into supply was wholesome.”

#### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

In supplying the following information the Borough Engineer has indicated that the position has not changed since last year:—

##### (a) SEWERAGE

The separate drainage systems of the Borough are functioning reasonably well although the capacity of each at times of peak flow tends to be somewhat inadequate. Design work is in hand to improve conditions in the Wantz surface water drainage area and it is anticipated that in the near future a comprehensive review of the foul trunk sewers will have to be undertaken. Regular maintenance arrangements are in force using up to date powered equipment and each year minor improvement schemes are carried out.

##### (b) SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Council’s Riverside Sewage Works are operating under a considerable overload and the quality of the effluent is therefore not as high as is desirable. However the extensive scheme for improvements and extensions that has been under consideration for some years past has now reached a stage where final details and actual construction are more imminent. The estimated cost of the first stage of the scheme is over £2 million and the work would take at least five years to complete. In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government the revised works must be capable of extension to deal with sewage from adjacent authorities and negotiations regarding such arrangements are now in hand.

## PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are two open air swimming baths in the Borough. The water is taken from the mains of the South Essex Waterworks Company. The method of treatment is continuous filtration and sterilisation; the period of turnover is four hours. Bacteriological and chemical examinations of samples have indicated satisfactory conditions.

During the year a portable swimming pool was installed at a local Junior School.

## HOUSING

### SLUM CLEARANCE

During the year a further three houses were represented as unfit for human habitation.

### RENT ACT, 1957

Five applications were received from tenants during the year compared with 14 in the previous year. In no case did the Council refuse to issue a Certificate of Disrepair. Undertakings to do the work were given by landlords in respect of three properties. Five Certificates of Disrepair were issued and one cancelled on the completion of the repairs.

Advice was given to tenants and they were able to purchase the necessary forms at the Civic Centre. The Council have continued to issue Certificates of Disrepair which included, *inter alia*, defective fencing; where tenants included on their applications defective electric wiring a statement from the local Electricity Board or a competent electrician, indicating the nature of the defects, was required.

### IMPROVEMENT AND CONVERSION GRANTS

Two types of grant are available; the "discretionary" grant for the more extensive forms of improvement or conversion towards the cost of which a grant up to £400 is available, and the "standard" grant where little or no structural alterations are necessary and a grant up to £155 is available towards the cost of the five standard amenities (fixed bath in a bathroom, wash-hand basin, hot water supply, water closet if reasonably practicable in the dwelling and satisfactory facilities for storing food). The standard grant conditions are designed to provide as simple a procedure as possible. The requirements that the fixed bath should be in a bathroom and the W.C. if practicable internal have resulted in a number of enquiries from the owner/occupiers of properties built between the wars in which the bath is in a recess in the Living Room/Kitchen and the W.C. external but contiguous.

Applicants are always encouraged to make preliminary enquiries before any expense is incurred. During the year many enquiries were received; in several cases the improvements desired were not eligible for grant. Seven applications for standard grants and 10 for discretionary grants were approved. In all but one case the applications were from owner/occupiers.

An application to convert a normal five-roomed house into two one-bedroom flats was refused.

#### HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

In respect of two houses statutory action was taken to enforce the provision of reasonable facilities for each family.

There are no common lodging houses in the Borough.

#### TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Gypsies still continue to pull their vans on to vacant sites in an effort to spend at least a few days in the area. The number of sites with easy access from the road is becoming less each year. During the year inspectors paid 202 visits to various sites in connection with this work. A closer liason has been sought with the local police.

An application under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 has been received in respect of a site (14 vans) which has been in existence for many years. The site is being run down over a period of about 12 months.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

#### SECTION 47

The surveillance of persons who are unable properly to care for themselves receives the constant attention of all members of the department. The various services operated by the department continue to improve the lot of many of these unfortunate people who, although they cannot do much for themselves, are unwilling to leave their home in what are inevitably their last days. It was not necessary compulsorily to remove any person during the year.

#### SECTION 50

No one was buried under the provisions of this section during the year.

#### LAUNDRY SERVICE FOR THE INCONTINENT AGED

This service meets a real need in the home at a time when help is usually most urgent. The days of collection and delivery of laundered articles continue to be Mondays and Thursdays.

The helpful co-operative attitude of the department's driver and the laundry staff at the Barking Hospital ensures a very satisfactory service.

An average of about 15 cases use the service at any one time. From the commencement of the service in December, 1953 to the end of this year 315 cases have received assistance. During the year 35 new cases have been helped, 27 cases died, 12 were removed to hospital and two no longer needed the service. At the end of the year 14 cases were still participating; the number of articles laundered during the year was 11,843 compared with 10,439 articles for the previous year.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958 provide the maximum period for the emission of dark smoke from industrial plants; black smoke is limited to not more than two minutes in the aggregate in any period of 30 minutes. Nine observations were made of the chimneys of industrial premises in the Borough; action was not called for in any case.

The Council continue to operate at the Civic Centre instruments for the daily measurement of air pollution. In connection with the National Survey of Air Pollution four additional sites have been chosen and equipment purchased for the daily measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide. The types of district in which the sites are situated are (i) residential with high population density (Bennett Road, Chadwell Heath), (ii) residential with low population density (Thompson Road), (iii) industrial (Ford Motor Company) and (iv) smoke control area (Marks Gate). Regular observations commenced in the Spring of 1962.

### SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

The Council have agreed in principle to include in smoke control areas the whole Borough as soon as possible and in any case not more than 10 years.

The first smoke control area (the first in Metropolitan Essex) operated from the 1st September, 1959; the area is at Marks Gate and comprises about 1,000 new Council houses. The second area includes 3,722 houses (mostly owned by the London County Council) and covers the South West corner of the Borough. The date of operation was the 1st November, 1961. The third area includes 3,230 houses (mostly owned by the London County Council) and is bounded on the South by the District Railway, on the East by Heathway and Halbutt Street, on the North by Wood Lane and on the West by the Barking boundary; the date of operation is the 1st November, 1962. The survey of the fourth area, which includes over 4,000 houses, has been commenced; this area is bounded on the South by the District Railway, the East by Pondfield Road, Wantz Road and Frizlands Lane, the North by Wood Lane and Trefgarne Road and the West by Heathway and Halbutt Street.

In the survey all premises are inspected. At the houses the inspector delivers a letter informing the tenants that he will be calling the following day (indicating either morning or afternoon) and asking the tenant to be at home if possible. There has been good co-operation but inevitably the work has entailed a large number of evening visits. The extent of the work involved is indicated in that during the year 7,997 visits to premises have been paid by the inspectors in connection with the survey. The Council later agreed to the appointment of an additional inspector to assist in this work.

### NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

The inspectors attended a course of lectures on noise abatement held at the South East Essex Technical College.

Section 1 of the Act makes noise or vibration which is a nuisance, a statutory nuisance under the Public Health Act, 1936. Eight complaints received during the year were in respect of private dwellings; these were mainly concerned with noisy neighbours. A complaint in respect of a loud speaker operating from a shop was satisfactorily dealt with. Complaints emanating from a small industrial estate were being dealt with at the end of the year; some improvement had been obtained but conditions were not altogether satisfactory.

Section 2 of the Act restricts the operation of loudspeakers on the highway. This is dealt with by the Council's Shops Act Inspector. During the year legal proceedings were instituted in 20 cases. The Council were successful in each case; fines totalling £85 were imposed and £28 in costs awarded. It would not be proper, however, to convey the idea that all offences, trivial or serious, are automatically dealt with by way of prosecution. The key-note of the Council's enforcement policy is to assist and advise traders.

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

Three premises which have been registered under Section 2 of the Act have operated during the year. One licence for the manufacture and one licence for the storage of rag flock have been issued during the year.

Samples continue to be taken regularly at the three factories in the Borough where filling materials are manufactured.

30 informal samples were taken during the year; one sample of cotton felt was unsatisfactory. The details are as follows:—

Material	No. of samples submitted for analysis
Rag Flock .. .. .	6
Layered Flock .. .. .	3
Cotton Felt.. .. .	9
Coir Fibre .. .. .	4
Kapok .. .. .	6
Sisal.. .. .	2

#### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Four licences authorising the keeping of pet shops have been renewed. The conditions attached to the licences are those approved by the Association of Municipal Corporations; no serious breach of the conditions occurred.

#### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Disinfestation of rats and mice is carried out under the supervision of the district inspectors by the manual employee attached to the department. Service is free to householders but a charge on a time and material basis is made for business premises.

Although no serious infestation was encountered during the year, there was a slight increase in the number of complaints received in respect of infestations of rats and mice; these occurred mainly in private dwellings.

### RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1939

There are two riding establishments in the Borough; these are inspected annually by the Council's veterinary surgeon. Conditions have been found to be satisfactory.

### THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of a piggery where waste food fed to pigs was inadequately cooked on unlicensed equipment. A fine of £15 was imposed together with £5. 5. 0. costs.

### FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948

#### INSPECTIONS

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories without mechanical power ..	25	31	—	—
Factories with mechanical power ..	172	203	11	1
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) .. .. .	41	49	—	—
Total .. .. .	238	283	11	1

#### DEFECTS FOUND

	Number of defects				Number of prosecutions instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness .. .. .	5	5	—	5	—
Overcrowding .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:—					
Insufficient .. .. .	2	3	—	1	1
Unsuitable or defective .. .. .	9	7	—	2	—
Not separate for sexes .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	17	15	—	8	1

#### OUTWORK

No. of outworkers in August list. . . . . 17

Nature of work—Making etc., wearing apparel.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The numbers and types of food premises in the Borough are as follows:—

5	Bakehouses
28	Bakers and Confectioners
58	Butchers
168	Cafes and Canteens
26	Fishmongers
57	Fruiterers and Greengrocers
96	Grocers
22	Licensed and 13 Off-licensed Premises
93	Sweets, etc.

All food premises are regularly inspected and during the year 1,831 visits were paid. In addition to numerous verbal warnings and suggestions to management and staff during these routine visits, 50 informal notices were served upon owners or occupiers. In two cases the threat of legal proceedings was sufficient to ensure that the work was carried out.

63 inspections were carried out in connection with itinerant vendors and stalls.

The position under the Food and Drugs Act, apart from registrations in respect of ice cream, is as follows:—

36 butchers' premises and 6 other food premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food. To these registered premises 362 visits were paid.

21 fish shops are registered for frying. To these 90 visits were paid.

### MILK

All milk distributed in Dagenham is produced and bottled outside the Borough. Eight premises are registered as dairies. The number of registered distributors is 46 operating from 78 premises. 89 visits were paid to dairies and distributors' premises.

During the year 60 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. Two samples failed to pass the methylene blue test, but in both cases the maximum atmospheric shade temperature during the test exceeded the permissible limit of 65 degrees Fahrenheit.

### ICE CREAM

The total number of registered premises selling ice cream is 127; of this number one is registered for manufacturing ice cream. 86 visits were paid to these premises. During the year four applications for the storage and sale of ice cream were granted. 25 inspections in connection with itinerant vendors were carried out.



During the year 59 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination; they were graded as follows:—

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Total
37	12	6	4	59

In addition 28 lollies were submitted for examination. Eight were considered to be "fair" and three unsatisfactory; in each case the lollies were manufactured outside the Borough and the local authority concerned were informed.

Five samples of ice cream were taken from the one manufacturer in the Borough; four samples were Grade I and one sample Grade II.

The advent of "soft" ice cream manufactured on the vehicle calls for strict surveillance.

#### UN SOUND FOOD

Complaints continue to be received and considered by the Public Health Committee in respect of food containing foreign substances or otherwise alleged to be unfit for human consumption. During the year 29 such complaints were investigated. Legal proceedings were taken in four cases. A fine of £30 was imposed in one case and £5 in each of two cases; one case was dismissed.

#### REGISTRATION OF FOOD HAWKERS

Under the provisions of the Essex County Council Act, 1952, Section 103, five persons were registered as Food Hawkers; two had storage premises in the Borough.

#### FOOD POISONING

10 cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. The following is a copy of the annual return submitted to the Ministry of Health:—

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
1	—	3	6	10
Cases otherwise ascertained	..	..	..	Nil
Symptomless Excreters	..	..	..	Nil
Fatal Cases	..	..	..	Nil

#### PARTICULARS OF OUTBREAK:—

	No. of Outbreaks		No. of Cases		Total No. of cases
	Family Outbreaks	Other Outbreaks	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Agent identified					
Typhimurium ..	1	—	2	—	2
Cl. Welchii ..	1	—	2	—	2
Totals ..	2	—	4	—	4
Agents not identified ..	—	—	—	—	—

SINGLE CASES:—

	No. of Cases		Total No. of cases
	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Agent identified Typhimurium	5	—	5
Agent not identified .. ..	1	—	1

FOOD AND DRUGS—SAMPLING

Article	Number Examined		Number Adulterated	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Almonds, Ground .. .. .	—	3	—	—
Apple Charlotte .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Beef, Chicken and Turkey Croquettes	—	3	—	—
Beverages .. .. .	1	1	—	1
Biscuits .. .. .	—	4	—	—
Blanc-mange Powder .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Bread .. .. .	—	1	—	1
Bread Rolls .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Butter .. .. .	2	—	—	—
Cakes .. .. .	1	2	—	2
Cake Mixtures .. .. .	—	2	—	—
Cereals .. .. .	—	1	—	1
Cheese Spread with Shrimps .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Chicken, Boneless .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Cloves .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Cooking Oil .. .. .	—	2	—	—
Cordials .. .. .	2	3	—	1
Cream .. .. .	—	2	—	—
Creamed Milk Puddings .. .. .	1	1	—	1
Demerara Sugar .. .. .	—	1	—	1
French Capers .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Fruit, Dried .. .. .	—	2	—	—
Fruit Juices .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Fruit, Tinned .. .. .	—	2	—	—
Fruit Pies .. .. .	—	1	—	1
Ginger, Ground .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Hamburger .. .. .	—	1	—	1
Ice Cream .. .. .	—	8	—	—
Ice Lollies .. .. .	—	8	—	—
Jam .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Jellies .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Malt Extract .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Margarine .. .. .	1	2	—	—
Marzipan Almond Icing .. .. .	—	2	—	—
Medicinal Samples .. .. .	—	27	—	—
Milk .. .. .	24	1	—	—
Milk Bottle .. .. .	—	1	—	1
Milk, Evaporated .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Mince-meat .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Mushrooms, Creamed .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Salmon Cutlets, Mock .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Sauces .. .. .	—	3	—	—
Sausages .. .. .	28	2	6	—
Soups .. .. .	—	2	—	—
Spreads .. .. .	—	2	—	—
Steak Cutlets in Gravy .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Steak and Kidney Pudding .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Steak Minced with Tomatoe and Spaghetti .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Stewed Steak with Gravy .. .. .	—	3	—	1
Sweets .. .. .	—	2	—	—
Tea .. .. .	2	—	—	—
Turkey in Jelly, Minced .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Vinegar .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Wines and Spirits .. .. .	5	—	—	—
Black Substance Recovered from Vomit	—	1	—	1

SERIAL No.	ARTICLE	FORMAL OR INFORMAL	NATURE OF ADULTERATION OR IRREGULARITY	OBSERVATIONS
835A	Hamburger	Informal	Low in meat content. (Contained 63% meat).	Manufacturer warned
845A	Demerara Sugar	Informal	Contained excessive insoluble matter consisting mainly of mould spores.	Distributor warned
879A	Black Substance recovered from vomit	Informal	Identified as a piece of burnt or charred potato.	Vendor warned
904A	Piece of Bread	Informal	Contained a plastic fibre.	No action. Insufficient evidence to show origin of fibre
908A	Fruit Cake	Informal	In a mouldy condition.	Distributor warned
909A	Dirty Milk Bottle	Informal	Foreign matter on inside of bottle—consisting of particles of atmospheric dust adhering to a film of milk.	Distributor warned
911A	Foreign matter from Breakfast Oats	Informal	Consisted of rodent excreta.	Distributor warned
913A	Irish Stewed Steak	Informal	Poor in meat content.	Manufacturer warned
925A	Iced Buns	Informal	Contained foreign matter in the form of streaks of dirty dough.	Legal proceedings Fine £5. Costs £1.1.0.
943A	Creamed Rice Milk Pudding	Informal	Contaminated with a small quantity of vinegar.	No action. Insufficient evidence
944A	Lemonade	Informal	Contained traces of whitish suspended matter consisting of mould growth.	Manufacturer warned
951A	Chocolate Flavoured Drink	Informal	Contained a mass of mould growth on the bottom of the bottle.	Legal proceedings. Absolute discharge £5. 5. 0. costs
952A	Fruit Pies (3)	Informal	One pie was in a mouldy condition.	Legal proceedings Fine £2. Costs £3. 3. 0.
2577	Pork Sausages	Formal	Slightly deficient in meat.	Manufacturer warned
2587	Pork Sausages	Formal	7% deficient in meat.	
2589	Pork Sausages	Formal	13% deficient in meat.	
2590	Pork Sausages	Formal	15% deficient in meat.	
2592	Pork Sausages	Formal	21% deficient in meat.	
2659	Pork Sausages	Formal	9% deficient in meat.	Letter to all manufacturers

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND  
OTHER DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

	Under 1 yr.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	Over 25 yrs	Total
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	—	3	7	8	7	49	5	2	1	82
Whooping Cough .. .. .	1	2	2	4	4	8	5	1	—	27
Measles .. .. .	78	212	233	240	241	915	35	10	1	1965
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Dysentery .. .. .	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	5
Acute Poliomyelitis:—										
Paralytic .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Non-paralytic .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil

	Under 5 yrs.	5—14	15—44	45—64	65 and over	Total
Pneumonia:—						
Acute Primary .. .. .	1	—	1	8	5	15
Acute Influenzal .. .. .	—	—	5	14	—	19
Encephalitis, Acute:—						
Infective .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Post Infectious .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Erysipelas .. .. .	—	1	—	3	1	5
Food Poisoning .. .. .	1	2	3	4	—	10
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	2
Paratyphoid B .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Typhoid .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Smallpox .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	Nil

	Notified	Admitted to isolation hospital, Rush Green	Admitted to other isolation hospitals	Admitted to other hospitals
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .. .. .	5	—	—	—
Encephalitis, Acute .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever .. .. .	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas .. .. .	5	—	—	—
Food Poisoning .. .. .	10	3	—	1
Malaria .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	1,965	9	—	—
Meningococcal Infection .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	2	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia:—				
Acute Influenzal .. .. .	19	1	—	—
Acute Primary .. .. .	15	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis:—				
Paralytic .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever .. .. .	82	—	—	—
Smallpox .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Typhoid .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	27	—	—	—

# TUBERCULOSIS

	New Cases								Deaths				
	Primary Notifications				Brought to notice other than by Form A								
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Under 1 .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— .. .. .	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5— .. .. .	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10— .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
15— .. .. .	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
20— .. .. .	—	—	1	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25— .. .. .	6	3	—	1	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35— .. .. .	—	—	1	—	2	8	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
45— .. .. .	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55— .. .. .	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—
65—and upwards .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	2	—	—	—
Totals .. .. .	17	7	2	4	18	28	1	2	9	4	—	2	—

## REGISTER

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
No. on register 1st January, 1961 .. .. .	572	443	71	69
During the year:—				
New Notifications .. .. .	17	7	2	4
New cases brought to notice by Registrars' Death Returns .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Deaths .. .. .	8	4	—	2
Transfers into area .. .. .	18	28	1	2
Transfers out of area .. .. .	21	12	1	2
Removed from Register as "Recovered" .. .. .	7	11	1	1
No. on register 31st December, 1961 .. .. .	572	451	72	70

## HEALTH EDUCATION

Progress in the field of health education was slow but steady throughout 1961 and a wider range of topics was dealt with than was possible during 1960. It was also pleasing to note an increase in the number of head teachers who were able to avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Health Department.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Films on ante-natal care and the care of children form an integral part of the teaching of expectant mothers and in three of the clinics where facilities for projection are available, wide use was made of this medium for health education. Unfortunately in some clinics blackout difficulties preclude the use of films but groups from these clinics are given the opportunity to join other classes when shows are being held. Once again "My First Baby" and "The British Midwife" were the most widely used films. Two evening sessions to mixed audiences were very popular. The film "Breast Feeding" and one on foot care "Your Children Walking" were also used quite extensively and those on dental care attracted larger audiences than in 1960.

In addition to talks in the clinics, health visitors also attended church and other women's groups to discuss care of the feet and dental care. In five cases the talks were supplemented by films which were well received.

### ADOLESCENT CLINIC

This new clinic had five film shows during the latter half of 1961 and the subjects ranged from human biology to personal hygiene. It is hoped that it will be possible to make even more use of films in the future.

### TRAINING OF STUDENTS

The students from the London University Institute of Education who commenced training during 1960 continued to attend for practical work during the Easter term of 1961 and were replaced in the autumn by two others, a lecturer from the Teachers' Training College and a Health Inspector from Ghana. They were given an opportunity to spend one or more sessions with each section of the Department, to visit the various clinics and to attend film shows and exhibitions.

Film shows were given in three schools during the year, the subjects chosen being home safety and dental care. In each case the films were supplemented by a talk from a member of the Health Department Staff. In addition one talk on the care of the feet, supported by a film strip, was given by a health visitor to senior pupils of the Junior School.

Talks on the work of the Health Department were given in the Civic Centre to two parties of school children one of which was training for the G.C.E. Certificate in human biology.

## FOOD HYGIENE

The training course instituted in 1960 for the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene Food Hygiene Certificate proved to be very popular particularly when nineteen of the twenty candidates who sat the first examination were successful. The second course for more staff of the same bakery was held early in 1961 and of the twenty-one persons who attended the course, all passed the examination. A request was received from another bakery for a similar course and this was arranged for the autumn. Thirteen members attended the examination which was held in November.

Once more our thanks are due to Dr. E. A. Atkinson, Senior Pathologist at Oldchurch Hospital for the bacteriological lectures and to Dr. W. J. Smither who gave some of the food poisoning lectures. The remainder of the talks and demonstrations were given by the staff of the Public Health Department.

## SMOKE CONTROL

As survey work in connection with numbers two and three smoke control areas progressed requests were received from various organisations for more information on the subject of smoke control. The Gas Council film "Window to the Sky" was shown to five different groups during 1961 and in each case a representative of the Health Department gave a suitable talk and dealt with the numerous queries which always seem to arise. There was no difficulty in starting a discussion on this subject, the problem was only in terminating it after a reasonable time. Opinions on the subject of smoke control are very divided amongst the general public but most people are quite willing to accept it when the principles and details have been explained to them. There is room for more work in this field.

## HOME SAFETY

The National Campaign of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents for the year 1960/1 on the subject of poisons and the displays mentioned in the 1960 report were passed around the various clinics during the early part of 1961.

The theme of the 1961/2 campaign was 'fire prevention' and the co-operation of the Essex County Fire Brigade was sought in the conduct of this campaign. A number of display stands were used in the foyer of a local cinema and subsequently in the foyer of the Civic Centre. Much of the material in the display was supplied by the fire brigade and we are very grateful for their help in this matter. They were also good enough to supply a speaker for a talk on fire prevention to the Childrens Club of the cinema which was arranged in conjunction with our display.

A talk on home safety was also given by one of the health visitors to a group of young wives from one of the local churches.

## TOWN SHOW

Much publicity had been given during the year to the subject of the misuse of oil heaters, so it was decided to arrange a display on this theme in the Town Show. The



co-operation of the Oil Heater Manufacturers Association was obtained, and an excellent display stand was borrowed from them. New and old type heaters were borrowed from manufacturers together with conversion kits where appropriate. At intervals during the show home safety films were shown in the tent and fair sized audiences were obtained.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Progress on the Health Department film was unfortunately held up due to difficulties within the Film Society and although the film was actually completed in 1961 it will be some time before the finished print with sound track will be available.

Messrs Camera Talks Ltd., requested permission to prepare a film strip for Food Hints for the Over Sixties at the Oxlow Lane Clinic and assistance was given in the production of the strip, which, when completed, received favourable comment from many quarters.

In conjunction with the Commonwealth Technical Training work a careers exhibition was held in Leys Hall. The Council had one stand on which the Health Department was represented.

The following talks were given during 1961:

DATE	ORGANISATION	SUBJECT OF TALK	AUDIENCE	SPEAKER
17. 1. 61	Mothers Union	Work of the Public Health Inspector	12	Mr. Self
3. 3. 61	Hunters Hall School	Hygiene	140	Mr. Self
14. 3. 61	Kingsley Hall Adult Club	Smoke Control	25	Mr. Self
19. 4. 61	Dagenham Welfare Liaison Council	Work of the Public Health Inspector	30	Mr. Self
17. 5. 61	Kingsley Hall Adult Club	Smoking and Lung Cancer	12	Dr. Gillet
24. 5. 61	Valence Ward Women's Section	Smoke Control	30	Mr. Self
5. 6. 61	Women's Fellowship Dagenham Free Church	Work of the Public Health Inspector	20	Mr. Self
13. 6. 61	Students from Dagenham County High School	Work of the Public Health Department	10	Mr. Self
11. 7. 61	Co-op Women's Group, Broad St.	Smoke Control	40	Mr. Self
2. 10. 61	Women's Fellowship Dagenham Free Church	Smoke Control	15	Mr. Self
11. 10. 61	Kingsley Hall Discussion Group	Work of the Public Health Inspector	20	Mr. Self

The following films and filmstrips were shown to audiences during the year:—

DATE	ORGANISATION	TITLES OF FILMS OR FILMSTRIPS	AUDIENCE
6. 2. 61.	Ashton Gardens Clinic	Breast Feeding	20
10. 2. 61	Becontree Clinic	My First Baby Breast Feeding	35
13. 2. 61	Civic Centre, Dagenham	Work of the Health Dept.	15
3. 3. 61	Hunters Hall School	I'm No Fool With Fire Everybody's Business Human Factor Pond Life	140 (3 showings)
6. 3. 61	Ashton Gardens Clinic	A Tooth in Time Let's Keep out Teeth	25
13. 3. 61	Civic Centre, Dagenham	Mentally Handicapped Children Growing up Enquiry into General Practice	20
13. 3. 61	Staffords Bakery	Food Without Fear	20
14. 3. 61	Kingsley Hall	Window to the Sky	25
17. 4. 61	Ashton Gardens Clinic	Your Children Walking	30
11. 5. 61	Becontree Clinic	My First Baby Breast Feeding	30
15. 5. 61	St. Elizabeth's Church Hall, Wood Lane	A Tooth in Time	20
24. 5. 61	Valence House	Window to the Sky	30
26. 6. 61	Ashton Gardens Clinic	Breast Feeding	15
3. 7. 61	Leys Clinic	Brother for Susan Life with Baby The Terrible Two's and The Trusting Three's	30
3. 7. 61	Leys Clinic	Life with Baby How we Begin Biography Before Birth Preparation for Parenthood	6
5. 7. 61	Becontree Clinic	Life with Baby How we Begin Biography Before Birth Preparation for Parenthood	35
8. 7. 61	Dagenham Town Show	Every Five Minutes Are you Safe at Home I'm no Fool with Fire Fabrics and Fireguards	
11. 7. 61	Co-operative Hall, Broad Street	Window to the Sky	40
19. 7. 61	Becontree Clinic	How we Begin Biography Before Birth Preparation for Parenthood	10
4. 9. 61	St. Elizabeth's Church Hall, Wood Lane	I'm no Fool with Fire Fabrics and Fireguards Playing with Fire	25
6. 9. 61	Co-operative Hall, Gale Street	Window to the Sky	40
8. 9. 61	St. Chad's Church Hall	Your Children Walking	80
19. 9. 61	Becontree Clinic	Life with Baby Know your Baby My first Baby	40

DATE	ORGANISATION	TITLES OF FILMS OR FILMSTRIPS	AUDIENCE
25. 9. 61	Health Visitors' Room	Brush Your Teeth with Andy Pandy Nature shows the Way Family Circle	10
27. 9. 61	Becontree Clinic	Your Skin People at No. 19 Preparation for Parenthood Frustrating Fours and Fascinating Fives	4
28. 9. 61	Hunters Hall Infants School	No toothache for Noddy I'm no fool with Fire Brush Your Teeth with Any Pandy How to Catch a Cold Fly about the House Nature Shows the Way Mary's Birthday	250
2. 10. 61	Dagenham Free Church	Window to the Sky	15
23. 10. 61	Ashton Gardens Clinic	Breast Feeding	20
23. 10. 61	Barton's Bakery	Food Without Fear	15
8. 11. 61	Becontree Clinic	Making the Best of Yourself	20
15. 11. 61	Co-operative Hall	Your Children Walking	80
22. 11. 61	Becontree Clinic	Preparation for Parenthood Biography Before Birth Subject discussed Your Skin	29
22. 11. 61	Becontree Clinic	My First Baby The British Midwife	60
4. 12. 61	Ashton Gardens Clinic	Your Children Walking	20
6. 12. 61	Becontree Clinic	Claremont	20
6. 12. 61	Civic Centre	None to Trouble Nobody You and Your Eyes The Way to Independence	15
11. 12. 61	Becontree Clinic	Up to Date	15
11. 12. 61	Co-operative Hall	Your Children Walking	20
15. 12. 61	Rush Green Infants School	No Toothache for Eskimos No Toothache for Noddy Brush Your Teeth with Andy Pandy I'm No Fool with Fire How to Catch a Cold Mary's Birthday Fly About the House	265

# CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

## INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Centre	Sessions Held	Times Sessions Held	Average Attendances	Average New cases
The Clinic, Ashton Gardens, Chadwell Heath.	Weekly	Thursday, a.m.	53	3
	Weekly	Thursday, p.m.	48	4
The Clinic, Becontree Avenue, Dagenham.	Weekly	Monday, p.m.	61	5
	Weekly	Wednesday, a.m.	51	4
The Leys Clinic, Ballards Road, Dagenham.	Weekly	Thursday, a.m.	23	2
	Weekly	Thursday, p.m.	27	2
Rush Green Clinic, 179, Dagenham Road, Rush Green.	(2nd, 4th & 5th in month)	Friday, a.m.	18	1
	Weekly	Friday, p.m.	29	2
The Clinic, Ford Road, Dagenham.	Weekly	Tuesday, a.m.	49	3
	Weekly	Tuesday, p.m.	37	3
The Clinic, 15/17, Thompson Road, Dagenham.	Weekly	Tuesday, p.m.	32	3
	Weekly	Friday, a.m.	9	1
The Clinic, Oxlow Lane, Dagenham.	Weekly	Wednesday, p.m.	63	6
	Weekly	Friday, p.m.	48	4
Marks Gate Clinic, Lawn Farm Grove, Marks Gate.	Weekly	Monday, p.m.	25	2

# HEALTH VISITING AND SCHOOL NURSING

## STAFF CHANGES

Miss D. Gordon died 17th January 1961

Miss B. M. Long appointed 1st May 1961.

Miss M. Stewart retired 1st June, 1961, now living in Canterbury.

Mrs. P. Broad appointed 1st September, 1961.

Mrs. F. Jacobsen transferred from Hornchurch area 9th October, 1961

Mrs. H. Pettit resigned 21st December, 1961 and is living in Oxford.

## HEALTH VISITING

Health has been defined as "the well-being of a person, physical, mental, social and environmental." The work of the Health Visitor, embracing as it does the whole family, must inevitably deepen and widen, as the implications of this definition are more fully understood and implemented.

The duties of a Health Visitor involve the care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children; school children through the School Health Service; the prevention of disease; the giving of advice as to the care of persons suffering from illness (including mental illness), the needs of the young physically and mentally handicapped and the aged. She may be required to give after-care to those receiving treatment for venereal disease, and has a big part to play in Health Education.

To fulfil such a programme and to give adequate pertinent advice, continuing education is needful. During the year, residential refresher courses were attended by Health Visitors and School Nurses, as well as other inservice training and lectures. The trend has been towards a closer study of factors underlying ill-health and social breakdown.

In October several Health Visitors attended the symposium arranged by the Royal College of Nursing and the College of General Practitioners, to consider the role of the Health Visitor in General Practice. As there is a common purpose and common ground, closer liaison is desirable and some interesting experiments were discussed.

Regular paediatric hospital visiting continues to be of mutual benefit. A growing demand for ante-natal preparation classes with parentcraft is apparent, and talks have been given to voluntary organisations.

The Health Visitors have assisted in the tuition of health visitor students and groups of district nurses. Nursing students from Oldchurch Hospital have been received for environmental experience.

STATISTICS OF VISITS UNDERTAKEN

Ante-natal .. .. .	First visits .. .. .	255
	Follow up .. .. .	1,989
Children .. .. .	0 — 1 yr. .. .. .	7,618
	1 — 5 yr. .. .. .	11,866
Section 28 .. .. .	.. .. .	458
Daily child minders .. .. .	.. .. .	61
Others .. .. .	.. .. .	408
Elderly .. .. .	.. .. .	653
Ineffective .. .. .	.. .. .	2,331
	<b>Total visits .. .. .</b>	<b>25,639</b>

Category	Sub-category	Number of visits
Ante-natal	First visits	255
	Follow up	1,989
	0 — 1 yr.	7,618
	1 — 5 yr.	11,866
Children	0 — 1 yr.	7,618
	1 — 5 yr.	11,866
Section 28		458
Daily child minders		61
Others		408
Elderly		653
Ineffective		2,331
<b>Total</b>		<b>25,639</b>

Provision was given in various amounts by County authorities

Area	Number of visits	Frequency	Notes
Area 1	7	Weekly	Widowhood, etc.
Area 2	11	Weekly	Widowhood, etc.
Area 3	10	Weekly	Widowhood, etc.
Area 4	10	Weekly	Widowhood, etc.
Area 5	—	(on and off)	Widowhood, etc.
Area 6	8	Weekly	Widowhood, etc.
Area 7	8	Weekly	Widowhood, etc.
Area 8	12	Weekly	Widowhood, etc.
Area 9	12	Weekly	Widowhood, etc.
Area 10	4	Weekly	Widowhood, etc.

## MATERNITY SERVICES

### MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths in this area during 1961.

### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Two cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified, both of which made a complete recovery.

There were 2 cases of other eye conditions occurring in newly-born infants requiring medical treatment.

### DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Below is a table showing the work of the County midwives, midwives residing at York House Training Home and Salvation Army midwives during the year 1961.

	County Midwives	Midwives residing at York House Training Home	Salvation Army Midwives
Births attended:			
Doctor present .. ..	63	19	38
Doctor not present ..	241	204	39
Miscarriages attended ..	—	—	—
Visits paid:			
As Midwife .. ..	4,697	5,879	1,348
Ante-natal .. ..	2,728	1,265	458
Gas and air administered:			
Doctor present .. ..	31	12	5
Doctor not present ..	178	129	8
Ante-natal clinics attended	298	—	76

Pethidine was given in 222 cases attended by County midwives.

### ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Centre	Sessions Held	Times Sessions Held	Average Attendance	Average new cases
The Clinic, Ashton Gardens, Chadwell Heath.	Weekly	1st and 3rd Wednesday, p.m.	7	1
The Clinic, Becontree Avenue, Dagenham.	Weekly	Tuesday, p.m.	11	2
The Leys Clinic, Ballards Road, Dagenham.	Weekly	Wednesday, a.m.	10	1
Rush Green Clinic, 179, Dagenham Road, Rush Green.	(1st and 3rd in month)	Wednesday, p.m.	10	2
The Clinic, Oxlow Lane Dagenham.	Weekly	Friday, a.m.	—	—
The Clinic, Ford Road, Dagenham.	Weekly	Tuesday, a.m.	6	1
	Weekly	Tuesday, p.m.	8	1
	Weekly	Thursday, a.m.	12	2
The Clinic, Manford Way, Hainault.	Weekly	Monday, a.m.	12	2
	Weekly	Monday, a.m.	4	—

RELAXATION CLASSES

The following were the attendances at the relaxation classes during the year:—

Becontree Clinic .. .. .	400
Chadwell Heath clinic .. .. .	479
Leys Clinic .. .. .	569
Oxlow Lane Clinic .. .. .	563

2,011

PREMATURE INFANTS

All infants weighing 5½lbs or less at birth are regarded as premature infants, whatever the length of pregnancy.

Live premature births occurring in the area:—

	3lb. 4oz. or less	3lb. 5oz.— 4lb. 6oz.	4lb. 7oz.— 4lb. 15oz.	5lb. 0oz.— 5lb. 8oz.	Total	No. Surviving one week
Born alive at home and nursed entirely at home ..	—	2	3	17	22	21
Born alive at home and transferred to hospital .. ..	4	—	1	1	6	4
Born in hospital .. ..	14	10	21	40	85	67



## DAY NURSERIES

### DAY NURSERY ATTENDANCES JANUARY—DECEMBER 1961

Day Nursery	Number of approved places	Average daily attendance	Average No. on register	Total Attendances
Goresbrook .. ..	50	29.8	41.7	7,530
Chadwell Heath .. ..	54	35.6	49.2	9,021
TOTALS .. ..	104	65.4	90.9	16,551

Nursery	Widows	Parents separated	Desertion	Illness of mother	Illness of father	Unmarried mothers	Socio-economic	Mothers working to supplement income	Total
Goresbrook	1	10	2	6	1	5	6	34	65
Chadwell Heath	1	3	1	2	2	1	4	30	44
Number of children in all nurseries 1961	2	13	3	8	3	6	10	64	109

The good work of the day nurseries has continued throughout the year. On the whole, the average daily attendances were much the same as in 1960—slightly higher in Goresbrook (29.8 compared with 28.8) and slightly lower in Chadwell Heath (35.6 compared with 37.3). These are, of course, still well below capacity, as both nurseries can take 50—54 children.

The reasons for attending the nursery do not vary much. Social or economic difficulty—invalidism of parents or absence of one parent—all these reasons make it essential for a nursery service to be kept running.

The handicapped children now attend Kingsley Hall Nursery, but we have many children sent to Goresbrook and Chadwell Heath for behaviour problems which are more easily dealt with in a nursery atmosphere than at home.

Both nurseries are recognised by the Ministry as training centres for nursery nurses, and vacancies for students are quickly filled.

The staff continue to give loyal service and both nurseries are happy places for the children and the people looking after them.

## DOMESTIC HELP

An analysis of the hours of service rendered by Domestic Help Service during 1961 is given in the following table:—

Type of case	No. of cases	Hours help provided
Maternity .. .. .	48 *	2,477
Tuberculosis .. .. .	15	2,939
Acute .. .. .	81	3,221
Chronic aged .. .. .	574	76,570
Chronic others .. .. .	94	19,224
Aged not sick .. .. .	3	339
Others .. .. .	16	3,226
Total .. .. .	831	107,996
* Including toxæmia of pregnancy	4	527
Number of visits paid by Organiser .. .. .		1,642
Average number of domestic helps employed each week .. .. .		96
Average number of night attendants .. .. .		2
Number of visits paid by domestic helps during 1961 .. .. .		61,672
Number of visits paid by night attendants during 1961 .. .. .		15

Once again the work of the service has increased considerably during the past year, 107,996 hours of help as against 98,337 in 1960. The aim of the service is to help with housekeeping responsibilities and to try to provide the aged, living alone, with a friend to help lessen the burden of loneliness and helplessness in the advancing years. Where there are relatives in the background co-operation is asked. The oldest patient to be helped at present is an old lady of 98 years, and it is very heartening to see the Help caring for her every morning, taking breakfast to her in bed and making sure that there is a nice fire waiting for her in the sitting room when she does get up—she is always cheerful and has many friends who keep contact.

Tuberculosis cases are very worthwhile; all the Helps working in this type of household realise that it is the understanding of the illness which will help towards recovery.

Care of children is sometimes required in the case of a mother having to enter hospital. The Domestic Help also visits the mother whilst in hospital in order to reassure her that her family is happy, which in turn, helps towards a good recovery. There is also the case of widowers, where the father leaves early in the morning and the domestic help ensures that the children have breakfast and leave clean and tidy to get to school on time.

Every endeavour is made to help in the early stages of acute sickness to avoid more serious developments.

In maternity cases the work of the Home Helps has been invaluable, and the number of cases has increased slightly. Since the scheme was introduced the service has been given in four cases of toxæmia of pregnancy and this has enabled the mother to remain at home with the family thus avoiding hospital admission.

There is always a list of women willing to be domestic helps and every care is taken to engage the right type of workers for this very worthwhile service. Unfortunately many good helps leave the service owing to their sensitiveness to sickness, and the demanding attitude of some of the patients. A domestic help should not be looked upon as the 'cleaner' but a kindly person ready to serve those in need.

Training courses are held twice a year at Chelmsford. They are very much appreciated by the Helps who attend.

An International Conference was held in London in 1961. A Domestic Help who had been in service for 15 years was selected to attend from Dagenham. All present were unanimous that all nations were united in their efforts to care for the needy.

It is not generally realised that personal care is given by domestic helps outside working hours. It is often brought to my notice from an outside source that week-end meals have been provided and taken to a sick person in need. In many cases, the more able-bodied old folk have been collected by the domestic help and taken to her own home in order to be given a change of scenery and to relieve their loneliness. Many Christmas dinners were supplied and delivered by the Helps on Christmas Day. . .

A Christmas Social was held in the Civic Centre—included in the evening's programme was a travel film, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

# CHIROPODY SERVICE

Two full-time chiropodists and one part-time chiropodist were employed at the end of the year.

Clinics are held at Ford Road, and Ashton Gardens, Chadwell Heath, as follows:—

	Ford Road	Ashton Gardens, Chadwell Heath
Monday ..	2.00 p.m. — 5.00 p.m. 5.30 p.m. — 8.30 p.m.	
Tuesday ..	9.00 a.m. — 1.00 p.m. 2.00 p.m. — 5.00 p.m.	9.00 a.m. — 1.00 p.m. 2.00 p.m. — 5.00 p.m.
Wednesday ..	10.00 a.m. — 1.00 p.m. 2.00 p.m. — 5.00 p.m. 5.30 p.m. — 8.30 p.m.	
Thursday ..	9.00 a.m. — 1.00 p.m. 2.00 p.m. — 5.00 p.m.	
Friday ..	—	9.00 a.m. — 1.00 p.m. 2.00 p.m. — 5.00 p.m. 5.30 p.m. — 7.30 p.m.

A nominal charge of 2/6d. is made for each attendance. Necessitous cases and school children are treated free.

The following table indicates the work done during the year:—

	Children under 15 yrs. of age	Expectant mothers	Physically handicapped	Aged	Others
New cases treated during the year	198	4	48	197	381
Total attendances .. .. .	1,019	5	683	2,888	2,834
Cases still being treated at the end of the year .. .. .	20	0	84	308	359

# DOMICILIARY OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

## REPORT ON THE SERVICE BASED ON DAGENHAM

It has been said of tuberculous patients that "nature heals and the patient helps, by securing rest, fresh air, proper and sufficient food and by maintaining a sanguine and tranquil state of mind." All these, with the exception of the last, the patient secures on entering a Sanatorium and it is to produce the "sanguine and tranquil state of mind" that occupational therapy has been introduced as part of treatment.

For the patient who is discharged from hospital, it has been found that the long months of treatment have combined with the disease to unfit the patient for an abrupt resumption of a normal pattern of living. All his functions and habits are keyed to an inactive existence.

Among the many facilities for tuberculosis which are provided by the County Council are the domiciliary occupational therapy arrangements. This service has been in operation for some years. The patients are recommended for domiciliary occupational therapy by Chest Physicians with close co-operation with the tuberculosis health visitors.

At present there is one full-time occupational therapist employed to carry out this work. The areas covered by this scheme viz:—Dagenham, Barking, Ilford, Romford, Hornchurch, Forest and Grays are visited for part of one day in each week. The visits to new patients are made weekly at first, then fortnightly and finally, monthly. In view of the fact that there is only one occupational therapist for these areas it will be appreciated that only those patients who need occupational therapy as a treatment can be visited. There could be a tendency to treat this service as a source of cheap materials from a mobile shop to the detriment of the service.

The materials provided are paid for by the patient who is also loaned any equipment required to carry out the chosen occupation. Completed work is sold when possible and some patients make items for their homes or for personal use.

At the Dagenham Town Show each year a large variety of hand-made articles are sold, followed by a Sale of Work organised by the local Tuberculosis Care Association. Some of the patients enter stimulating and competitive work with good results—this year at the Dagenham Town Show there were 3 first, 3 second and 3 third prizes as well as 2 who received high commendation, out of a total of 20 entries submitted for various classes. Successes were also gained at the Essex Old People's Welfare Committee's Exhibition at Woodford Green, five out of six entries gaining prizes.

Many sales are made from a show case at 15/17 Thompsom Road, Dagenham, where the occupational therapist has an office and store-room.

Some of the occupations undertaken by patients in 1961 were printing, book-binding, leatherwork, basketry, needlework, puppets, and rug-making. Two patients have worked on rehabilitation courses with good results.

From the foregoing it will be seen that occupational therapy encourages new interests and keeps the patient in the habit of work in order to prepare him for normal work.

## CONVALESCENCE AND RECUPERATIVE HOLIDAYS

### SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

75 school children were admitted to recuperative holiday homes during the year. Most of the cases referred by the medical officers and general practitioners for convalescent holidays are children from homes showing economic or social stress, and few only of the children are sent on purely medical grounds.

### DAGENHAM CHILDREN'S CARE COMMITTEE SEAFORD HOLIDAY CENTRE

Two parties of school children went to St. Mary's Bay Holiday Centre, Romney Marsh, Kent, for a holiday during the summer. 43 children attended the centre this year. The arrangements were made by the Dagenham Children's Care Committee and all children were examined at the clinics before they left for their holiday.

### CAMP SCHOOLS

26 children were examined by school medical officers before being admitted or re-admitted to camp schools.

## OXLOW LANE CLINIC FOR THE OVER SIXTIES

The report for 1960 contained a review of the activities of the clinic since its inception, as well as a table giving details of the ages and the physical and social disabilities of patients who attended during that year. Activities at the clinic continued during 1961 as in previous years, and as I have reported in the Introduction to this Annual Report I was not able to give all the time I would have liked to the clinic so that a high proportion of the patients were seen by Dr. Hodgson.

During the year 222 attendances were made to see the doctor while 569 attendances were made at the exercise class.

One activity which aroused some interest was the making of a film strip by Camera Talks called "Food Hints for the Over 60's." St. George's Hospital Hornchurch, the Dagenham Old People's Welfare Committee and the Essex County Council co-operated in providing facilities for many of the photographs. The film strip gives details of how a balanced diet can be maintained and how certain facilities such as Civic Restaurants and Luncheon Clubs, as well as Meals on Wheels could help to keep people healthy. The film strip has been, on the whole, well received.

It is my ambition not only to increase the number of clinics of this type but to link one of them to a day centre which will provide day care for old people somewhat on the lines of a day nursery and suggestions to this effect have been included in the 10 year plan.

# VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

## VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

During the year 1,320 persons were vaccinated or re-vaccinated by general practitioners and local health authority medical officers.

Age at date of vaccination or re-vaccination	Vaccinated		Re-vaccinated	
	G.P.'s	L.H.A.	G.P.'s	L.H.A.
Under 1 year .. .. .	275	525	—	—
1—4 yrs. .. .. .	62	62	14	—
5—14 yrs. .. .. .	66	5	30	3
15 years and over .. .. .	97	15	144	22
Total all Ages .. .. .	500	607	188	25

## WHOOPING COUGH

1,627 children received immunising doses against whooping cough, including booster doses.

Primary		Boosters		Combined whooping cough and diphtheria vaccine		Combined boosters	
G.P.'s	L.H.A.	G.P.'s	L.H.A.	G.P.'s	L.H.A.	G.P.'s	L.H.A.
336	691	75	137	308	—	80	—

## B.C.G.

B.C.G. vaccination has continued in the 13-plus age group; this year 2,600 children were offered vaccination. 1,569 children were tested after the parents' consent had been received.

Results of the multiple puncture tests:—

Negative 1,475

Positive 71

Of the children with negative reactions (and therefore susceptible) 1,438 received B.C.G. vaccination. There were no cases of post-vaccination complications.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION OF UNDER FIVES

Diphtheria immunisation has continued in the infant welfare clinics and by the general practitioners.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year by medical officers and general practitioners. A total of 2,067 children received primary immunisation injections and a total of 2,393 received boosting doses.

Age at final injection	Primary immunisation		Children who received a boosting dose	
	L.H.A.	G.P.'s	L.H.A.	G.P.'s
Under 1 year .. ..	515	443	—	—
1—4 years .. ..	313	299	109	104
5—9 years .. ..	163	117	582	424
10—14 years .. ..	140	77	878	296
Total all Ages .. ..	1,131	936	1,569	824

#### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

A total of 2,677 school children were immunised against diphtheria during the year (of which 914 were immunised by private practitioners). Booster diphtheria immunisation sessions have been continued in the schools and school clinics for the school entrants and school leavers.

The acceptance rate is still lower than I should like and there are still too many children coming to school who have not been immunised in infancy—some of these accept immunisation in school and a primary course is given to these children.

#### POLIOMYELITIS

In May 1961 I wrote an article which appeared in the Dagenham Post calling on people to accept immunisation against polio in good time before the "polio season" and during the year there was an improvement in the numbers of people accepting immunisation by injection. Towards the end of the year it was realised that oral vaccine would be available during 1962 which we hope will assist in finally stamping out poliomyelitis from the population.

During the year a total of 4,200 primary injections (i.e. 2 doses) were given and 3,722 third injections.

Immunisation 1961	By Medical Officers		By General Practitioners		Total	
Primary .. ..	1,873	(1,501)	3,113	(2,719)	4,986	(4,220)
2nd and 3rd .. ..	1,275	(5,709)	2,447	(5,402)	3,722	(11,111)
4th injection .. ..	4,338		2,611		6,949	

The corresponding figures for 1960 are shown in brackets.

There were no cases of polio notified to the department in 1961.

Total acceptors since commencement of scheme .. ..	42,928
Total primary injections since commencement of scheme .. ..	37,537
Total 3rd injections since commencement of scheme .. ..	31,692
Total 4th injections since commencement of scheme .. ..	6,949



# SCHOOL HEALTH

## SCHOOL PREMISES

There are 16 secondary and 45 primary schools in the Borough, also 2 special schools. Children on the registers on 31st December 1961 totalled 19,265, a decrease of 547 compared with 1960.

Schools were visited for the purpose of obtaining samples of milk for bacteriological testing. Twelve such samples were obtained during the year, all of which passed the appropriate tests.

## SCHOOL INSPECTIONS

As in previous years, medical inspection in the schools during 1961 covered four groups:—

- (a) children in their first year of attendance
- (b) children in their last year at primary school
- (c) children in the last year of attendance
- (d) others—i.e., children at nursery and special schools, or who missed the periodic examinations.

In addition, all children transferred from other areas to Dagenham schools were examined. Special examinations and re-inspections of children with defects were carried out.

## MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

### A—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION

Number of inspections in the prescribed groups:—

(i) 5—14 year age group	..	..	..	..	..	3,904
(ii) Others	..	..	..	..	..	1,098
						5,002
Total	..	..	..	..	..	5,002

### B—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of special inspections	..	..	..	..	..	1,484
Number of re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	1,276
						2,760
Total	..	..	..	..	..	2,760

Details of the defects found at these medical inspections are set out below:—

Defect Code No.	Defect or disease	Periodic Inspections										Special inspections	
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total (all groups)		Treatment	Observation		
		Treatment	Observation	Treatment	Observation	Treatment	Observation	Treatment	Observation				
4	Skin .. .. .	3	3	48	5	8	7	59	15	60	22		
5	Eyes: (a) vision .. ..	15	19	101	21	86	41	202	81	25	16		
	(b) squint .. ..	13	13	3	3	13	14	29	30	4	3		
	(c) other .. ..	—	—	1	4	7	6	8	10	20	18		
6	Ears: (a) hearing .. ..	3	2	5	3	5	9	13	14	23	14		
	(b) otitis media .. ..	—	4	5	2	3	2	8	8	11	7		
	(c) other .. ..	—	1	3	—	1	1	4	2	—	—		
7	Nose and throat .. ..	56	62	4	5	27	19	87	86	31	24		
8	Speech .. .. .	10	23	—	2	12	3	22	28	40	13		
9	Lymphatic glands ..	26	16	1	—	8	4	35	20	6	2		
10	Heart .. .. .	6	8	6	6	11	34	23	48	8	20		
11	Lungs .. .. .	8	26	8	9	12	22	28	57	16	28		
12	Developmental (a) hernia	3	—	1	2	1	1	5	3	1	—		
	(b) other	2	7	—	4	5	12	4	23	—	3		
13	Orthopaedic (a) posture	—	4	5	4	5	16	10	24	—	4		
	(b) feet .. ..	12	11	18	3	10	9	40	23	11	7		
	(c) other .. ..	8	12	3	1	13	14	24	27	61	42		
14	Nervous system (a) epilepsy	—	3	3	1	2	5	5	9	1	3		
	(b) other	3	4	1	1	1	2	5	7	6	13		
15	Psychological												
	(a) development	5	9	4	6	24	9	33	24	7	10		
	(b) stability ..	1	8	2	5	8	8	11	21	19	10		
16	Abdomen .. .. .	—	2	2	—	—	1	2	3	—	—		
17	Other .. .. .	27	4	27	1	27	6	81	11	143	325		

## PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

Number of individual pupils found at periodic medical inspection to require treatment (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 (3)	Total Individual pupils (4)
1957 and later .. ..	—	17	17
1956 .. .. .	9	78	85
1955 .. .. .	6	52	57
1954 .. .. .	—	10	10
1953 .. .. .	3	4	6
1952 .. .. .	1	16	17
1951 .. .. .	3	5	8
1950 .. .. .	51	93	139
1949 .. .. .	25	44	68
1948 .. .. .	2	1	2
1947 .. .. .	40	6	103
1946 and earlier ..	62	76	136
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>648</b>

No individual pupil is recorded more than once in any column of this table, therefore the total in column (4) will not necessarily be the same as the sum of columns (2) and (3).

### GENERAL CONDITION

The overall picture of the general condition or nutritional state of the children in the Borough is reassuringly good. Out of 5,002 children seen at periodic medical inspections only 4 were considered to be of unsatisfactory general condition.

### UNCLEANLINESS

The number of children found with vermin and/or nits during the year was 107. Arrangements have been made with Hackney Borough Council for persistent offenders to be cleansed in Hackney for a small fee, for which the Education General Purposes Sub-Committee take responsibility.

### INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

All cases of infestation, however slight, are recorded.

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by school nurses or other authorised persons ..	20,158
(ii) Number of instances of infestation found ..	118
(iii) Number of cleansing notices issued Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944 .. .. .	118
(iv) Number of disinfestations carried out:	
By school nurse .. .. .	51
By parents .. .. .	67

## VISUAL DEFECTS

Vision tests were carried out on all children at the school medical inspections; 231 were referred for treatment at the Ophthalmic Clinics and 111 kept under observation.

### EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

Category	No. of cases dealt with	
	By the authority	Otherwise
External and other (excluding errors of refraction and squint) .. .. .	331	3
Errors of refraction (including squint) .. .. .	—	1,739
No. of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ..	—	610

## COLOUR VISION

Colour vision testing was continued at all school medical inspections on all pupils at or over the age of 11 years and the following table shows the number of defects found:—

	Intermediate periodic medical inspection	School leaving inspection
Tested for colour vision .. .. .	1,477	1,849
Found to have defect of colour vision ..	14	36

## ENURESIS

Children suffering from enuresis are referred to Dr. Hinden at Whipps Cross Hospital. Enuresis buzzer alarms are loaned from this Department to those cases for whom they are recommended by Dr. Hinden. A school nurse takes the apparatus to the child's home and instructs the parent how it should be used. She then visits the home periodically while the apparatus is in use to review progress. The parents are provided with a record card which they are asked to complete each morning to record whether the child has been wet or dry during the night. Unfortunately not all of these records are completed throughout the course of the treatment. The results obtained in the children who have received this treatment so far are as follows:—

Became dry every night: .. .. .	9
Became dry most nights: .. .. .	4
No change .. .. .	0
Incomplete record .. .. .	5

The average duration of treatment has been 3.9 months. Survey of the records shows that the maximum effect of the treatment is nearly always obtained by the end of the first month. It is therefore felt that some reduction could be made in the length of treatment in many cases.

This service is greatly appreciated both by the children concerned and their parents.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

That there was no outbreak of infectious diseases disclosed amongst school children during the year calls for special mention.

## SCHOOL CLINICS

During the year 2,642 children were seen by the school medical officers and 4,624 attendances were made at nurses' clinics. The total number of attendances made by school children at each of the minor clinics during 1961 were as follows:—

Ashton Gardens .. .. .	322
Bentry School .. .. .	395
Becontree Avenue .. .. .	1,408
Five Elms .. .. .	2,753
Ford Road .. .. .	1,095
King's Wood .. .. .	99
Leys .. .. .	289
Oxlow Lane .. .. .	825
Marks Gate .. .. .	80
	7,266

### OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	New cases treated	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Miscellaneous minor ailments .. .. .	803	20
Other:		
Heart and rheumatic diseases .. .. .	—	3
Hernia .. .. .	—	1
Major respiratory diseases .. .. .	—	8
Major digestive diseases .. .. .	—	42
Major injuries .. .. .	—	6
Other major diseases .. .. .	—	28
Enuresis .. .. .	—	16
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>124</b>

### DISEASES OF THE SKIN (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS)

	Number of new cases treated during the year	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Ringworm (scalp) .. .. .	—	—
Ringworm (body) .. .. .	—	—
Scabies .. .. .	1	—
Impetigo .. .. .	13	—
Other skin defects .. .. .	550	2

Number of examinations made by skin specialist—6

## DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Number of children referred to Consultants during 1961 — 51.

	Number of cases treated	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Received operative treatment		
(a) for diseases of the ear .. .. .	—	21
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis .. .. .	—	101
Received other forms of treatment .. .. .	82	39
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>161</b>

### CHILDREN FOUND AT PERIODIC MEDICAL EXAMINATION TO HAVE UNDERGONE TONSILLECTOMY

Age Group	Number inspected		Number found to have undergone tonsillectomy	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
5 years .. .. .	674	706	18	8
10—12 + years .. .. .	764	713	14	17
14 years .. .. .	963	886	19	18
Other periodic .. .. .	165	131	5	1
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>44</b>

#### EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

241 pupils were examined for fitness for employment out of school hours and certificates given to all these children.

#### ADOLESCENT CLINIC

The first clinic for adolescents was started in February 1961. The clinic is staffed by a medical officer and a health visitor. The sessions are held in the early evening, and the programme consists of a talk given by one of the staff followed by group discussion. Opportunity is given for those attending to have individual interviews with the staff and also for medical examination where required.

Up to the end of the summer term 19 clinics had been held and the number of new attendances was 44 or 2.2 per clinic. The attendance per child varied between 1 and 9 out of 10 clinics, or an average of 36% attendances per child.

The reasons for attendance at the clinic were:—

1.	Acne and skin disorders	..	..	..	..	9
2.	Obesity and adolescent problems	..	..	..	..	2
3.	Lump in breast and adolescent problems	..	..	..	..	1
4.	Social and adolescent problems	..	..	..	..	9
5.	Discussion groups	..	..	..	..	23

Source of referral:—

1.	Parents	..	..	..	..	..	10
2.	School	..	..	..	..	..	4
3.	N.S.P.C.C.	..	..	..	..	..	1

The remainder were brought by friends or referred from school medical inspections.

Topics discussed:—

Hobbies and jobs  
 Adolescence in society  
 Personal hygiene  
 Menstruation  
 Personality  
 Anatomy of reproduction  
 Birth of a baby  
 Development of baby

With the consent of the parents films on the physiology of sex were shown to the school leavers and were followed by a discussion.

We found that the films on the physiology of sex were not popular. The main criticism was "they knew all the main points of the films" and that in any case the detail was much too technical—a criticism which we had made at the preview. The discussions, however, were useful both to us and, I feel, to the adolescents.

During 1962 we propose to try a different selection of films and include a film on venereal disease as we have been asked many questions on this by the older children.

The most popular discussions were on child development and baby care (with the girls) and hobbies. We were amazed at the wide range of interests our adolescents had, and also their knowledge of these subjects.

We found that generally speaking the discussion was best stimulated by a short talk by a member of the staff, and it was interesting to note that whilst there was occasionally severe criticism of adults, this was frequently turned against members of their own group.

We also found that routine medical examinations were intensely unpopular. If the children came because of a health worry they co-operated whole-heartedly, but otherwise could not be induced to submit to this so we decided to waive the medical for children attending the discussion groups only.

A gratifying point has been that two girls have made a point of coming to see us after leaving school and telling us about their jobs and have said they would like to come again occasionally now they have left school, and another has rung us on several occasions to ask if she could come along to see us. One parent came to say that she thought the clinic a good idea and that she had noticed some improvement in her daughter's behaviour as a result of her attendance.

This venture has so far been fairly successful although I am a little disappointed at the smallness of the numbers; however, this is not unexpected as the clinic draws from only two senior schools. It is hoped that next year, following discussions with the headmaster of one school, the number of boys attending will increase. Special mention should be made of the wonderful co-operation from the school heads and staff and of the enthusiasm and ability of the health visitors without which none of this would have been possible.

#### HOME VISITS BY SCHOOL NURSES

2,053 visits were made by school nurses to the homes of school children during the year.

#### MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF STAFF

The following examinations were carried out by the medical officers during the year:—

(a) New appointments	
1. Entrants to the teaching profession and to training colleges .. .. .	62
2. Essex County Council .. .. .	97
3. Dagenham Borough Council .. .. .	186
4. Other authorities .. .. .	6
(b) Under sickness regulations .. .. .	4
(c) Other purposes .. .. .	25
Number of consultations with specialists arranged .. .. .	80

#### X-RAY OF STAFF

All new entrants to the County Council Staff who are liable to come into contact with children, or who handle food, are required to have an X-ray of their chest. The following table shows the number of staff X-rayed during the year.

	At a Chest Clinic	By Mass Radiography
Tuberculosis visitors and health visitors doing tuberculosis work .. .. .	2	—
Home Nurse/Midwives .. .. .	5	—
All Day Nursery Staff .. .. .	24	—
Occupation Centre Staff .. .. .	1	—
Domestic Helps .. .. .	3	—
Others .. .. .	16	2
Teachers .. .. .	2	68
Non-teaching staff .. .. .	50	—



## DENTAL SERVICES

The shortage of dental officers continued during the year, and we have only three part-time officers carrying out between them nine sessions per week. Urgent extractions are carried out as quickly as possible, but we are able to arrange only two gas sessions per week; even so, some part of these sessions has to be allocated to maternity and child welfare cases.

One session per week is devoted to inspection only, when children suffering from toothache are seen by a dental officer and given an early appointment, the remaining six sessions are devoted to conservative treatment.

The pupils at the Bentry Special School have recently been examined by one of the dental officers and arrangements are now being made for their treatment. In order to obviate the difficulty of conveying these children from the school to the Oxlow Lane Dental Clinic, then back to the school again in small batches, arrangements have been made to set up a temporary dental surgery at the school whereby the dental officer can carry out the necessary dental treatment more expeditiously.

A modern portable dental engine has been purchased and the necessary dental equipment, not now in use at one of the dental surgeries, transferred temporarily to the school.

I give below the figures for the year:—

	PERIODIC	SPECIALS
(a) Number of pupils inspected .. .. .	206	857
(b) Number found to require treatment .. .. .	169	848
(c) Number offered treatment .. .. .	169	848
(d) Number actually treated .. .. .	19	680
(e) Number awaiting treatment .. .. .	168	130
(f) Attendances made by pupils for treatment .. .. .	32	2,210
(g) Half-days devoted by dental officers to:—		
(i) Inspection .. .. .	50	
(ii) Treatment .. .. .	369	
(h) Fillings:		
(i) Permanent teeth .. .. .	1,302	
(ii) Temporary teeth .. .. .	264	
(i) Number of teeth filled:—		
(i) Permanent teeth .. .. .	1,201	
(ii) Temporary teeth .. .. .	242	
(j) Extractions:—		
(i) Permanent teeth		
(a) on account of caries .. .. .	408	
(b) for other purposes .. .. .	18	

(ii) Temporary teeth										
(a) on account of caries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	980
(b) for other purposes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
(k) Anaesthetics administered:—										
(i) Local	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	612
(ii) General:—										
(a) by medical officers on county staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
(b) by others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	580
(l) Orthodontics:—										
(i) Cases completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
(ii) Cases discontinued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
(iii) Pupils treated with appliances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
(iv) Removable appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
(v) Fixed appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(vi) Total attendances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
(m) Dentures:—										
(i) Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
(ii) Number of dentures fitted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
(n) Other operations:—										
(i) Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
(ii) Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
(o) Analysis of figures in (n):—										
	TYPE OF OPERATION									NUMBER
	Scaling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Syringing sockets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Dressings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
	Other operations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
(p) X-rays	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29

## SPECIALIST SERVICES

### LEYS ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

I give below a report received from Mrs. E. Ottley, the physiotherapist:—

“ During 1961, 594 patients attended for physiotherapeutic treatment, 9,122 treatments being given. There was an increase of 588 in the number of individual treatments given.

No waiting list is kept for treatment, all patients are seen on receipt of referral forms or letters, and appointments given. Two mornings a week are devoted to ambulance cases, approximately 25—30 cases being brought in each morning. I would like here to again express my appreciation of this willing and co-operative service.

Children attended in their respective age groups, classes for feet, posture and breathing, boys and girls being treated separately.

In view of the increasing amount of work, a request was made to the Regional Hospital Board for larger and more up to date apparatus. This was passed by Mr. Moore and an extension has now been installed (large Siemens ultra short wave and combined table).

The appliance fitter, Mr. Paulding of A. E. Cox Ltd., now calls each week to fit and measure patients for splints and belts etc. Arrangements are now being made for X-rays requested by the surgeon to be taken locally, as some patients find it extremely difficult to travel any distance. I would like to say how grateful I have been for the co-operation received from the X-ray Department, Chadwell Heath Hospital, in the past.

It is a great pity so many children from such an early age—six upwards—are still allowed to wear such unsuitable shoes. I visualise still more foot deformities for both girls and boys unless parents and schools take the necessary steps to see that children are sensibly shod.

Patients seen during 1961: infant welfare 81, schoolchildren 249, adults 264, total treatments 9,122.

The Orthopaedic Surgeon attended 12 sessions at which 169 patients were seen, 58 of which were new.

The Christmas Party this year was held on December 19th from 3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. when over 100 patients attended, and a very good time was had by all. Our thanks are due to Mrs. Payne of Kay's Drapery who organised a raffle, and gave me a cheque for £10 as a result. Various patients brought presents and my husband provided the fruit, also a basket of fruit to raffle.”

## OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

The two specialists who attend weekly run a separate service for different parts of the area, which is divided into three, based on the areas of the school nurses responsible for the respective clinics, and the nurses are individually responsible for appointments for children in their area—one based on Becontree Avenue, one on Ford Road and the other on Five Elms. The two ophthalmic clinics, however, are held at Becontree where there is special provision and equipment.

There is much that is similar in the two reports received, and both ophthalmologists again plead for the appointment of a dispensing optician—a request that has been repeated for the past five years. I give below both reports:—

Dr. Regal reports as follows:—"Two ophthalmic sessions have been held each week throughout the year. The North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board have authorised the extension of these sessions to an equivalent of two and one-half sessions per week, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining the services of an ophthalmologist, it has not been possible to arrange this additional fortnightly session.

	1960	1961
Attendances .. .. .	771	768
New cases seen .. .. .	198	206
Glasses ordered for new cases .. .. .	120	138
Glasses or lenses ordered for old cases .. .. .	196	188
Numbers of sessions .. .. .	50	49

As shown in this table there is hardly any difference in the figures, the very small decline in the number of attendances being insignificant, especially as the number of sessions held was one less than in the preceding year.

The age of our patients ranges from babyhood, when they are referred to us by the Infant Welfare Clinic, up to school leaving age. We see, of course, all sorts of pathological eye conditions but the bulk is abnormal visual acuity and squints. There especially I can only praise the good co-operation we have from the orthoptic departments, their efficiency and their speedy and detailed reports. I should like also to express my gratitude to the hospitals; our cases are seen there without any delay and the attitude of the Consultant staff is most helpful.

We usually see our patients at six monthly intervals, the more settled cases permit a longer interval of nine months, but the very young ones have to be seen more frequently, especially when we wish to satisfy ourselves of the efficacy of the treatment initiated.

There is still a delay of 5 weeks for new cases, unless they are urgent ones. This is unfortunately unavoidable owing to the fact that there are always some absentees from our sessions who take away time which could be more profitably used for other patients. In this connection I should like especially to thank our nurses and health visitors for their untiring efforts in visiting the parents and explaining the necessity of ophthalmic treatment for their children.

Once again I must repeat my plea for the appointment of a dispensing optician to be present at our sessions. Apart from the obvious advantages in saving our patients time and trouble, it would in no way interfere with the free choice of optician for the patient.

I think it speaks for the popularity of the school clinics and welfare clinics that the number of out patients has remained fairly steady."

Dr. MacFarlane reports as follows:—"During 1961 a total of 753 cases were seen at the clinic on Friday mornings, of which 129 were new cases. Amongst these patients, the largest number were hypermetropes, with or without astigmatism, and with or without associated squint. Refractions and retests form the bulk of the work, but sometimes pathological conditions are met with. When glasses are prescribed the prescription can be taken to any optician, and this sometimes leads to the patient being lost to the clinic, the optician subsequently taking over the care of the patient. I would plead yet again for the presence of a dispensing optician at the clinic as being most desirable, and this view is shared by the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon at Oldchurch Hospital.

The clinics are reasonably well attended, but there are always some absentees who have failed to write or telephone that they are not coming. This is particularly the case during the school holidays, when apparently some parents imagine that the clinic does not function. In fact, there is a clinic every week of the year, and parents ought to take advantage of it particularly during holiday time, so that the children do not miss school even for part of a morning.

Again I would like to mention the invaluable work of the school nurses, who follow up the non-attenders, find untreated children in school with poor vision and bring them along, and visit the parents to explain.

By the end of the year, the situation was such that new cases could be seen within 2 weeks of referral, and the retests of old cases were up to date."

#### AUDIOMETRIC TESTS

Eighteen children have been tested with the audiogram. One was referred to hospital, seventeen are being kept under observation.

#### CHILD GUIDANCE

A total of 92 children from Dagenham were seen at the Romford Child Guidance Clinic, there is still a waiting list of 42 children.

#### OTHER SPECIALIST CLINICS

School medical officers refer children to hospital consultants for opinion or for treatment at specialist clinics; 204 children were so referred during the year as follows:—

Chest Physician	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Cardiologist	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Orthopaedic Surgeon	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
E.N.T.	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Dermatologist	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Paediatrician	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Enuresis Clinic	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Ophthalmologist	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Audiologist	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
							<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	204
							<hr/>

### SPEECH THERAPY

There is little change to report in connection with the work of the Speech Therapy Department during 1961. Miss Shipley and Miss Symes have continued to work full time in the Borough, operating between them seven clinics. There was a slight fall in attendances towards the end of the year, which as speech therapy is partly concerned with preventing disorders, is possibly a good sign.

The speech Therapists report:—"We wish to place on record our thanks for the co-operation shown in our work by the school medical officers, although in some instances not all children whom we have selected for treatment at school visits have received the necessary final recommendation from the medical officer.

From September to December 1961 both speech therapists carried out treatment sessions weekly at the Junior Training Centre at Osborne Hall, on an experimental basis to see if speech therapy would benefit the mentally handicapped. Only four pupils were selected as being suitable for therapy, and three of these had not made sufficient progress to warrant further treatment. The other one, a girl of twelve, made progress, and is now under weekly treatment at Five Elms Clinic."

### SPEECH THERAPY STATISTICAL RETURN

1. Number of treatments given	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,447
2. Number of patients treated:—								
Five Elms Clinic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Ashton Gardens Clinic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Marks Gate Clinic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Oxlow Lane Clinic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Leys Clinic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
The Bentry School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Junior Training Centre (Osborne Hall)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
								<hr/>
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198
								<hr/>

Number of sessions held:—

Five Elms Clinic .. .. .	215
Ashton Gardens Clinic .. .. .	81
Marks Gate Clinic .. .. .	89
Oxlow Lane Clinic .. .. .	76
Leys Clinic .. .. .	179
The Bentry School .. .. .	106
Junior Training Centre .. .. .	18
TOTAL .. .. .	<hr/> 764

At least one session was held weekly by both Miss Shipley and Miss Symes for purposes of school visits, interviews or tape-recordings.

4. Case load: .. .. .	Boys .. .. .	134
	Girls .. .. .	64
	TOTAL .. .. .	<hr/> 198

5. Types of cases treated:—

Dyslalia .. .. .	96
Delayed development including aphasia ..	19
Sigmatism .. .. .	31
Stammer .. .. .	32
Stammer and dyslalia .. .. .	6
Defect associated with hearing loss ..	6
Cleft palate .. .. .	4
Disorder of voice .. .. .	3
Unclassified .. .. .	1
TOTAL .. .. .	<hr/> 198

6. Number of cases on register at 31. 12. 61—122

7. Reasons for discharge:—

Speech normal .. .. .	51
Non-attendance .. .. .	11
No further progress likely .. .. .	11
Transferred to another school .. .. .	6
Left school .. .. .	4
Discharge requested by parent .. .. .	2
TOTAL .. .. .	<hr/> 85

## HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

### 1. CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE

A register of all children under the age of five years who are either mentally or physically handicapped, is kept at the Civic Centre, to which names are added as more information becomes available. Twenty of these children are attending Kingsley Hall Nursery for Handicapped Children in order to lighten the burden of their parents and to enable them to have some pre-school training, physiotherapy and speech therapy.

### 2. SCHOOL CHILDREN

Children attending normal schools, but registered as handicapped pupils, were seen at varying intervals by the school medical officers, in order to check their ability to cope with normal school work.

ERRATUM

The order of the headings in the table of handicapped children on page 61 should read as follows:-

Blind, partially sighted, deaf, partially deaf, delicate, physically handicapped, E.S.N., maladjusted, epileptic, speech defect, dual defect.

Attending residential special school	4	1	2	1	16	6	9	18	1	1	3	59
Awaiting placement in residential special school .. .. .	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	5	—	—	—	11
Attending boarding homes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Awaiting placement in boarding homes .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attending independent schools ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Awaiting placement in independent schools .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attending hospital schools ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Awaiting placement in hospital schools .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving education in hospital under section 56 .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving home tuition under section 56 .. .. .	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Awaiting home tuition under section 56 .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number of children of school age requiring s.e.t. .. ..	4	18	7	8	49	67	195	24	1	1	27	374
Children of school age on register of handicapped pupils but not requiring s.e.t. and attending ordinary schools .. .. .	—	8	—	15	104	63	21	7	12	5	4	235
Children aged 2-5 years on 31. 12. 61 formally ascertained as handicapped pupils requiring s.e.t.	Receiving s.e.t.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Awaiting s.e.t.	1	1	—	—	3	2	4	—	1	—	12
Children aged 2-5 yr. at 31. 12. 61 on register of handicapped pupils but not requiring s.e.t. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



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<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>764</b>

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### 2. SCHOOL CHILDREN

Children attending normal schools, but registered as handicapped pupils, were seen at varying intervals by the school medical officers, in order to check their ability to cope with normal school work.

Number of children of school age on 31st December 1961 formally ascertained as handicapped pupils requiring special educational treatment (s.e.t.)	Blind	Partially sighted	Deaf	Partially deaf	Physically handicapped	E.S.N.	Maladjusted	Delicate	Epileptic	Speech defect	Dual defect	TOTAL
Attending day special school ..	—	16	5	7	23	61	168	1	—	—	24	281
Awaiting placement in day special school .. .. .	—	1	—	—	4	—	16	—	—	—	—	21
Attending residential special school	4	1	2	1	16	6	9	18	1	1	3	59
Awaiting placement in residential special school .. .. .	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	5	—	—	—	11
Attending boarding homes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Awaiting placement in boarding homes .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attending independent schools ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Awaiting placement in independent schools .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attending hospital schools ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Awaiting placement in hospital schools .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving education in hospital under section 56 .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving home tuition under section 56 .. .. .	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Awaiting home tuition under section 56 .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number of children of school age requiring s.e.t. .. .. .	4	18	7	8	49	67	195	24	1	1	27	374
Children of school age on register of handicapped pupils but not requiring s.e.t. and attending ordinary schools .. .. .	—	8	—	15	104	63	21	7	12	5	4	235
Children aged 2-5 years on 31. 12. 61 formally ascertained as handicapped pupils requiring s.e.t.	Receiving s.e.t.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Awaiting s.e.t.	1	1	—	—	3	2	4	—	1	—	12
Children aged 2-5 yr. at 31. 12. 61 on register of handicapped pupils but not requiring s.e.t. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## BENTRY SCHOOL

The Bentry School continues to provide educational facilities for the physically and mentally handicapped children of Dagenham and the surrounding district. A weekly medical session is held in the school. Routine medical inspections, examination of new entrants and immunisations are all carried out at these sessions. Parents are encouraged to attend, and many problems are solved by discussion with them and with the headmaster.

We aim at giving the mentally handicapped children a yearly intelligence test, but due to shortage of medical officers who are approved to carry out these tests, this still remains an ideal.

School leavers are given a special examination which includes a physical examination and an intelligence test. Their special aptitudes are then discussed with parents, headmaster and youth employment officer, and an effort is made to place them in congenial employment.

During the year we found it expedient to curtail the number of children who go swimming; this was so that a small number of severely handicapped children should be given more concentrated attention.

The school enjoys a very happy atmosphere which no doubt is due to the co-operation of the headmaster and all the staff.

We are always very gratified when parents tell us that their children are much happier and easier to manage since coming to the school.

The following report has been received from Mrs. F. Cocker, the physiotherapist who attends at the Bentry School:—

“The Bentry School is divided into two parts, one part for the physically handicapped children, the other part for the E.S.N. children; these educationally sub-normal children need very little physiotherapy treatment, a small percentage of the children come to the class for general postural exercises and some children come to the class for foot exercises, as many of these children have a typical congenital *pes planus*.

With regard to the physically handicapped children, 50% come under the heading of cerebral palsied, approximately 20% are suffering from the after effects of anterior-poliomyelitis, while most of the remaining children are the victims of accidents or postural deformities, three of the children have a severe and fixed scoliosis. In addition there are two or three children with muscular dystrophy or muscular atrophy and one or two with chronic poly-neuritis.

I use no electrical apparatus in the treatment of these children except for an infra-red lamp, and as far as possible they are treated individually.

The most important part of the treatment is the instruction of the parent with the child so that the parent can help the child daily with his or her active, or assisted active, movements at home."

In addition to physiotherapy, therapeutic swimming is also arranged for some of the pupils attending the Bentry School and the following report has been submitted by Mr. A. Brand, who is responsible for this type of treatment:—

"This year I notice a slight falling off in the attendance at the swimming class. We had only 7 new cases, against last years 14. The enthusiasm of the children however, remains unimpaired. In fact, several of the children are so keen they are not satisfied with just learning to swim—they want to be able to do all the strokes in the book!

I would again like to extend my thanks to the Sports Organiser at the South East Essex Technical College, and his staff, for their kind help and co-operation, and the students who gave their help so willingly.

I would also like to extend my most grateful thanks to the members of the firm of Toolpro Ltd., of Ilford, who for the past four years have each year organised (and paid for out of their own pockets) a wonderful Christmas Party and Summer Outing for the children. To all who have helped in any way—my sincere thanks."

The list below includes all children admitted to special schools during the year:—

#### ADMITTED TO RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

E.S.N.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Physically handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Delicate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Maladjusted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Deaf	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

#### ADMITTED TO THE BENTRY AND OTHER DAY SPECIAL SCHOOLS

E.S.N.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Physically handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Partially deaf	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Delicate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Partially sighted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

Of the children who were attending special schools the following were discharged to other schools during 1961:—

FROM RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

Maladjusted .. .. .	2 to ordinary school
E.S.N. .. .. .	1 to day special school
Delicate .. .. .	3 to ordinary school

FROM DAY SPECIAL SCHOOLS

E.S.N. .. .. .	1 to ordinary school
Delicate .. .. .	3 " " "
Physically handicapped..	1 " " "

## KINGSLEY HALL DAY CENTRE

The Day Centre for young handicapped children was used to capacity during the year, and attracted a good deal of attention from various professional and other people. In particular we welcomed the interest in the Centre shown by Dr. Mary Sheridan of the Ministry of Health.

The original intention was that the children admitted should be either physically or mentally handicapped, but the scope of cases has now been enlarged to include some who are suffering from emotional and social disabilities. It was noticeable that in process of time the average age of admission tended to fall somewhat. This trend is beneficial in that the earlier assessment, training and treatment can be instituted, the more effective are they likely to be. But the increased number of younger children laid a greater burden of work upon the staff, to whom we are grateful for their enthusiasm and hard work. In the coming year, when the electrical wiring of the building has been renewed, it is hoped that a washing machine may be obtained which will be a great help in dealing with the washing of nappies and clothing which at present has to be done by hand.

The physiotherapist attended for one session a week, during which time she trained the staff nurse in the physiotherapy each child requires. The staff nurse is then able to carry out each child's treatment daily.

In December Mr. Swallow, Senior Lecturer in Dentistry at the London Hospital, visited the Centre and examined each child. Arrangements were then made for those children who required treatment to be taken by ambulance to the hospital, where they received treatment immediately upon arrival. In this way dental treatment was made available for many of the children for whom treatment would have been impracticable under ordinary arrangements. We would like to express our thanks to Mr. Swallow for his great help in this matter.

During the year the Health Area Sub-Committee acquired a minibus which is used to convey the children to and from the Centre. This enabled the journeys to be divided and shortened, as compared with those previously undertaken by a hired vehicle.

Mothers are encouraged to call at the Centre to see their children and to discuss their progress with the Sister in charge. In some cases it is desirable that the staff should be able to give a mother more intensive training in handling her child: in these cases the mother attends for a more prolonged period on a certain day each week. A medical officer visits the Centre frequently to examine the children and to keep in close touch with the progress.

It has been remarked that the staff spend a great deal of their time on the floor. This is because the younger and the more severely handicapped children are more mobile if they are allowed to roam on the floor, or, in fine weather, on the lawn outside. It is one of our aims to encourage these children to move around more freely, and to become more independent in every way.

The value of the Centre becomes more apparent as time goes by. It is gratifying to see the progress made by nearly every child, while the staff's prolonged acquaintance with the children is of great assistance when subsequent placement is being considered.





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