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PERTH AND KINROSS COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

REPORT

ON THE

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st JULY, 1967



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INTRODUCTION

This Report for the School Session 1966-67 follows the usual pattern, no change having been made during the year in methods of health supervision.

The statistics recorded show no substantial deviations from those of recent years and indicate satisfactory maintenance of health standards in the school population.

During the year arrangements were made for suitable mentally handicapped children from the remoter parts of the County to board at Viewpark Home, Alyth, during school terms to allow them to attend Blairgowrie Occupation Centre. This Home, established by the Scottish Society for Mentally Handicapped Children as a short term Holiday Home, is conveniently situated some five miles from the Blairgowrie Centres and is well suited for its now dual purpose.

The Chief Dental Officer reports that the figures for inspections and treatments during this year are, in general, similar to those of last year, though the volume of orthodontic work and the demand for treatment under general anaesthesia show upward trends. The existing staff of eight dental officers is sufficient to offer annual inspection and treatment, but more frequent inspection is generally considered to be advisable.

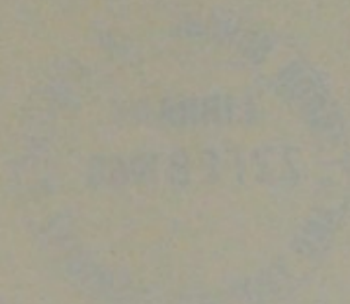
I would take this opportunity again of thanking Headteachers, Teachers, General Practitioners and members and officials of the County Council for their co-operation and encouragement during the year. It is also a pleasure to record my appreciation of the loyal support and assistance of the staff of this Department and of Perth City Health Department.

A. S. CALDWELL,

County Medical Officer.

PERTH: January, 1968.





1. LIST OF STAFF

Chief School Medical Officer:

A. S. Caldwell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer: - Perth City Schools,

John M. Aitken, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers:

Alan Herschell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Deputy County Medical Officer) (Resigned 7.5.67)

George Reid M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H. (Deputy County Medical Officer) (Appointed 17.7.67)

E. Jean S. Binnington, M.B., Ch.B.

Eileen R. Forrest, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Elizabeth T. Watson, M.B., Ch.B., (Part Time)

Mary R. Mackillop, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Part Time)

Chief Dental Officer:

M.R. Kirkland, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officers:

Mrs. M. S. Black, L.D.S.

Miss C. J. Brunton, L.D.S.

Mrs. E. Wallace, L.D.S.

W. J. McKillop, L.D.S.

J. Blair, L.D.S.

J. Angus, L.D.S.

Mrs. F. Kirkland, L.D.S. (Part Time)

Oral Hygiene Instructor:

Mrs. G. B. Lowe

School Nurses:

Full-time: Mrs. A. G. McDonald

Part-time: 50 County District Nurses

7 City Health Visitors

Physiotherapists:

Miss E. Robertson

Miss J. Marshall

Miss A. Martin

Orthopist:

Mrs. Elspeth Rennie (Resigned 10.1.67)

Audiometrician:

Miss Finlayce Brown

Clinical Assistants:

Medical: Mrs. Elizabeth Cameron

Dental Surgery Assistants:

Mrs. B. Ritchie

Miss P. Cameron

Miss E. Richard

Mrs. M. Smith

Mrs. L. Melville

Mrs. E. Smith

Miss C. Watt

Miss J. Lorrie (Resigned 13.8.66)

Miss P. Malloch (Appointed 26.9.66)

2. GENERAL STATISTICS

Population of the area		131,624
Number of Schools:		
(a) Nursery)	1
Nursery classes in ordinary schools)	1
(b) Primary)	114
(c) Senior Secondary)	5
(d) Secondary)	6
(e) Junior Secondary)	13
(f) (1) Special Schools)	1
(2) Special Classes)	3
(3) Occupation Centres)	2
(g) In receipt of grant from Education Authority and under Medical Inspection		2
Average number of children on roll		20,090
Number in average attendance during the year		18,730

3. SANITARY CONDITIONS OF SCHOOLS

The Scottish Home and Health Department advise that this subject should be dealt with by a series of systematic surveys extending over a period of years. This year the schools in the Eastern District were due for review. These are as follows: Newbigging, Guildtown, Hill Primary, Blairgowrie, Blairgowrie High, Ardler, St. Stephen's R.C., Blairgowrie, Kinloch, Collace, Burrelton, Balbeggie, Coupar Angus, Rattray, Kirkmichael, Straloch, Alyth, Clunie, Meikleour, Glendelvine, Meigle, Blackwater, Ballintuim, and Blairgowrie Junior Occupation Centre.

1. GENERAL. Eastern District Schools were last surveyed in 1961, and many improvements have been effected in the interval. It may also be worthy of note that three small schools, viz: Bendochy, Glenshee and Drimmie, have been closed since the last survey.

The Report below refers to conditions at 31/7/67, and where an improvement scheme is already planned, this is indicated thus (S).

2. OVERCROWDING: Generally the position is satisfactory. At Blairgowrie High School (S), however, one class is accommodated on the stage of the school hall, being separated from the main hall only by a curtain. The hall is, of course, used for P. T. during school hours. There is a degree of overcrowding in one infant classroom in Coupar Angus J. S. School and at Guildtown and Strone of Cally (S).

3. CONDITION OF BUILDINGS: In general conditions are satisfactory, but the following have been reported to the Architect's Department for investigation and appropriate attention.

Interior redecoration is considered necessary at Ballintuim, Newbigging, Meikleour and Guildtown. Roughness and unevenness of floors in the cloakrooms was noted in Ballintuim and Strone of Cally (S); in the annexes of Burrelton and Newbigging; and in classrooms at Blairgowrie Hill Primary, Blackwater (S), St. Stephen's R.C., Meikleour and Clunie.

4. PLAYGROUNDS AND PLAYING FIELDS: All the schools have playgrounds surfaced in whole or in part with tarmacadam. The playgrounds at Blairgowrie High and Straloch are considered to be too small. At Ballintuim, Coupar Angus J. S., Blackwater (S), Strone of Cally (S) and Alyth (S), the surfaces of the playgrounds are rather uneven. At Meigle (S) the drainage is inadequate.

Seven small primary schools have neither playing fields nor the use of a public park: three have the use of a public park.

5. SHELTER SHEDS: At Blairgowrie and Alyth there is insufficient accommodation; at Rattray and St. Stephen's R.C. there is only one shelter. The children are, however, allowed into school in inclement weather. At Newbigging, the rear wall of the shelter is in a poor state of repair.

6. WATER SUPPLY: The water supply from a well at Strone of Cally (S) is inadequate, and has to be used sparingly. The main supply at Newbigging tends to be irregular. The quality of the water at Blackwater is now satisfactory. At Ballintuim the supply has to be used with care to prevent shortage.

7. WASHHAND BASINS: The position is satisfactory at all schools.

8. TOILET FACILITIES: There are outside toilets at Collace, Newbigging, Strone of Cally (S), Straloch, Meikle (S), Kinloch, Meikleour and Clunie. Toilets at Meikle (S) are unsatisfactory.

At Ballintuim, the urinal is not used because of an insufficient supply of water for flushing. At Collace and Newbigging, the urinals are without roofs. At Strone of Cally (S) the urinal at the time of inspection was found to be dirty, probably due to an inadequate water supply. Meikle (S), Kinloch, Meikleour and Clunie have outside urinals; an offensive odour was noted at Meikle and Clunie.

9. VENTILATION AND LIGHTING: At Blairgowrie Hill Primary ventilation is poor in some classrooms in the old block. At Guildtown, several windows cannot be opened and should receive attention to improve ventilation.

10. HEATING: At Alyth, the oil-fired central heating system is inadequate in classroom 9 in cold weather. At Kirkmichael there are no guards on the electric radiators.

11. FACILITIES FOR DRYING CLOTHES: There are no facilities for drying clothes at Ballintuim, Blairgowrie High, Balbeggie, Burrelton, Collace, Newbigging, Strone of Cally (S), Kirkmichael and Blackwater. The general warmth in the cloakroom areas is however perhaps adequate.

12. CLOAKROOMS: At Blairgowrie High School about 100 more pegs are required in the cloakroom.

13. CLEANSING: All schools are kept in a satisfactory state of cleanliness except Strone of Cally, where at the time of inspection the general standard of cleanliness was unsatisfactory.

14. IMPROVEMENTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY - POSITION AT 31/7/67.

1. Perth St. Columba's R.C. School - completed July, 1967.
2. Northern District School, Perth - construction of new inside conveniences completed.
3. Cherrybank Occupation Centre, Perth - new inside conveniences completed.
4. Goodlyburn J.S. School, Perth - additional two classrooms completed.
5. Auchterarder School - the new primary department, hall and gymnasium were completed in session 1965-66 and were in occupation this session; improvements to the old school buildings are still in progress.
6. Breadalbane Academy - new secondary department completed; changing accommodation provided at playfield.
7. Kinross Secondary School - alterations and additions still in progress; changing accommodation provided at King George V playfield.
8. Kenmore - new primary school and community centre completed.
9. Crieff Secondary School - work on new school in progress.
10. Dunblane Secondary School - four mobile classrooms erected and in use.
11. Perth High School - eight mobile classrooms completed; minor improvements to medical inspection room and waiting room completed.
12. Blairgowrie Hill Primary School - new inside boys' conveniences nearing completion.
13. Aberfoyle School - scheme prepared for improved toilet and office accommodation.
14. St. Stephen's R.C. School, Blairgowrie - mobile classroom provided.
15. Balgowan School - gas lighting replaced by electricity; electric heating installed.
16. Doune - work on new school and schoolhouse in progress.
17. Crianlarich School - work on new school and schoolhouse in progress.
18. Forteviot School - work on new primary school in progress.
19. Blairgowrie High School - additional accommodation at planning stage; new playfield and four pitches provided.
20. Coupar Angus School - gymnasium and two additional classrooms completed.
21. Inchtute School - provision of new conveniences in progress.
22. Pitlochry High School - plans prepared for new internal conveniences and three mobile classrooms.
23. Dunbarney School - additional conveniences provided.
24. McLaren High School, Callander - plans for proposed new swimming pool in preparation.
25. Meikle - plans for proposed new conveniences in preparation.

4. ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

A. SYSTEM AND EXTENT OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT. No change occurred in the general arrangements during the year. The groups of children examined systematically during the session 1966-67 were (1) entrants and (2) children born in the years 1957, 1953 and 1950. Details of the results of these examinations are shown below and in the statistical tables.

Booster doses of oral poliomyelitis vaccine were given to school entrants and booster doses of diphtheria-tetanus prophylactic were given to school entrants and nine year old children. Tuberculin testing and where

indicated B.C.G. vaccination was carried out on children in the thirteen year old group. The procedures mentioned in this paragraph are National Health Service functions of the County and Town Councils as Local Health Authorities, but for convenience they are administered on a joint basis with Perth City within the framework of the School Health Service.

B. SYSTEM AND EXTENT OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT. The general arrangements were unchanged during the session under review. The establishment of dental officers remained at eight throughout the session. Details of the work done are given later in this Report.

C. SCHOOL NURSING AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR FOLLOWING UP.

D. CO-ORDINATION.

E. CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY BODIES, ETC. No change occurred under these heads.

F. CO-OPERATION WITH TEACHERS AND PARENTS. The teaching staff have again been most helpful in referring cases to the School Medical Officers, and in co-operating to ensure the attendance of children for specialist advice and treatment. The attendance of parents at inspections was much the same as in previous years, 75.5% attending at entrant examinations, 40.0% at nine year old examinations and 2.6% at thirteen year old examinations. Two talks were given to Parent Teacher Associations during the year.

5. FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION

The number of children examined systematically was 6,099 as against 6,090 for the previous year. In addition, the Medical Officers examined in the schools 482 special cases and made 1,992 re-examinations. The number of children examined for vision only at the age of seven was 1,715 and the number of children in employment examined was 758. This figure compares with 716 employed children examined last year.

Except where otherwise stated, the figures in the following sections refer to the 6,099 children examined systematically. Percentages are appended in brackets.

1. CLOTHING.

Number of children examined systematically 6,099
Number with unsatisfactory clothing 3 (0.05)

	<u>Perth City</u>	<u>Perth County</u>
Number of examinations of children by the nurses	21,032	35,162
Number with unsatisfactory clothing (including footwear)	57	28

The nurses' inspections are made without previous warning.

2. FOOTWEAR. Four (0.07%) children were found to have unsatisfactory footwear.

3. CLEANLINESS. The findings at the routine school medical inspections are not a very reliable index of cleanliness since the children may have been cleaned up for the occasion.

(a) Heads - dirty, nits or vermin 4 (0.07%)
(b) Bodies - dirty or verminous 3 (0.05%)

The corresponding figures for last year were (0.23%) and (0.05%) respectively.

The nurses' cleanliness inspections give a more reliable index since no warning is given of visits. In 21,032 examinations in Perth City Schools, thirteen children were found to have verminous heads on one or more occasions, as against thirty six in 1965-66 thirty six in 1964-65 and thirty in 1963-64. In addition 313 children were found to have nits on one or more occasions.

In 35,162 County examinations, twenty seven children were found to have verminous heads on one or more occasions, the previous figures being twenty in 1965-66 forty in 1964-65 and forty nine in 1963-64. In addition, 154 children were found to have nits on one or more occasions.

Twenty three notices were issued to parents requiring them to cleanse a total of twenty nine children. Seven second notices were issued to parents requiring them to cleanse a total of ten children.

4. SKIN. Very few skin conditions were found at routine inspections.

(a) Heads:	Ringworm	3	(0.05%)
	Impetigo	Nil	
	Others	44	(0.72%)
(b) Bodies:	Ringworm	3	(0.05%)
	Impetigo	Nil	
	Scabies	2	(0.03%)
	Others	105	(1.72%)

5. NUTRITION. The general level of nutrition has been well maintained. Of the 6,099 children examined forty seven (0.76%) were in a state of nutrition regarded as slightly defective and in six (0.09%) it was regarded as defective.

6. MOUTH AND TEETH. Of the 6,099 children examined at routine inspection, 262 (4.30%) were considered by the Medical Officers to have unhealthy mouths, but these figures must be regarded as conservative when compared with the findings of the detailed examinations by the Dental Officers.

7. NASO-PHARYNX. Most of the defects found again consisted of unhealthy tonsils and adenoids.

Sixty-five (1.07%) cases were found to have slight nasal obstruction. Thirty-seven (0.61%) had a degree of obstruction requiring operative treatment and thirty-six (0.59%) had other nasal conditions.

In 233 cases (3.66%) the tonsils were enlarged but not unhealthy. In thirty-one (0.51%) cases it was considered that removal of the tonsils and/or adenoids was necessary.

Eighteen (0.30%) had glandular enlargement requiring observation. There were no cases requiring treatment.

8. EYES. COLOUR VISION. The ISHIHARI TEST was performed on all boys routinely at thirteen years of age. Of the 833 boys examined fifty-nine (7.08%) were found to have some degree of colour blindness.

Of the 6,099 children examined, thirty-one (0.51%) were found to have blepharitis and seven (0.10%) conjunctivitis. Seventy-nine (1.30%) were found to have strabismus of varying degrees. Eleven (0.18%) were found to be suffering from other eye conditions.

952 children (15.61%) were found to have some degree of defective vision. Of the 1,715 children examined for vision at age seven 276 (16.09%) had some degree of defective vision 258 (15.05%) having fair vision (not worse than 6/12 in the better eye) and 19 (1.10%) having bad vision (worse than 6/12 in the better eye.)

Special visits to schools were paid by School Medical Officers to carry out visual acuity 'E' tests on all entrants.

Of the 1,902 children examined, 265 had V.A. not worse than 6/12 with/without glasses and are being kept under surveillance: four children were worse than 6/12 uncorrected and seven were recommended for refraction. Of the total fifty-four were found to have varying degrees of strabismus.

9. EARS. Nine children (0.15%) were found at routine inspection to be suffering from otorrhoea and forty (0.66%) from other diseases of the ear. 32 cases of defective hearing were found at routine inspection.

Sixteen of these cases were classified as Grade 1 (capable of education in ordinary classroom). Nine Grade 11a (capable of education in an ordinary classroom if seated near the teacher or with assistance of a hearing aid), three as Grade 11b (requiring special education, but not of the type required for those whose speech and language are seriously affected) and four as Grade 111 (so deaf that speech and language are seriously defective and requiring education as for deaf and dumb children).

10. SPEECH. Sixty-four children (1.05%) were found to have defective articulation and eight (0.13%) were found to suffer from stammering.

11. MENTAL AND NERVOUS CONDITIONS. The cases referred to below are those brought to notice for the first time during routine inspection.

(a) Backward	4 (0.07%)
(b) Dull	70 (1.15%)
(c) Mentally defective (educable)	16 (0.23%)
(d) Mentally defective (ineducable)	- (-)
(e) Highly nervous or unstable	24 (0.40%)
(f) Difficult in behaviour	38 (0.62%)

12. CIRCULATORY SYSTEM. Twenty children were found at routine inspection to have organic heart disease congenital in seventeen (0.28%) cases, and acquired in 4 (0.07%) cases. Seven (0.10%) were found to have functional heart conditions. The majority of these cases had been discovered previously and had already been referred to specialists by the family doctor.

13. LUNGS. Ten (0.16%) were found to have bronchitis, 19 (0.31%) suspected tuberculosis and 96 (1.57%) had other chest conditions including asthma.

14. DEFORMITIES. The cases referred to below are those included in the groups systematically examined, but the majority were already known to the Orthopaedic Department.

(a) Congenital deformities	116 (1.90%)
(b) Acquired (infantile paralysis)	5 (0.08%)
(c) Acquired (probably rickets)	-
(d) Acquired (other causes)	288 (4.72%)

15. INFECTIOUS DISEASES. 5 (0.08%) cases of infectious disease (3 chickenpox, 1 mumps, 1 measles) were found at routine school inspection.

16. OTHER DISEASES AND DEFECTS. Nothing unusual was found under this heading. The total found was 403 (6.61%).

17. VACCINATION. 88.97% of all children examined were found to have been vaccinated. The percentage varied slightly between the age groups - entrants 90.33% 1957 group 88.42% 1953 group 88.29% and 1950 group 93.74%.

18. HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS. The table below gives the average heights and weights found.

YEAR 1966-67

Group	Number examined	Average Age		Average	
		years	months	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.
Entrants	B. 971	5	3	43.2	42.4
	G. 931	5	2	43.1	42.7
Nines (1957)	B. 918	9	8	53.1	67.4
	G. 853	9	5	52.6	67.2
Thirteens (1953)	B. 833	13	6	61.3	101.4
	G. 730	13	6	61.4	107.2
Sixteens (1950)	B. 278	16	5	68.0	139.1
	G. 283	16	5	63.7	124.8

6. TREATMENT

A. MINOR AILMENTS.

(1) CUTS, BRUISES, SPRAINS AND MINOR INJURIES. In Perth City treatment is available for those cases at the school clinic. Suspected fractures or other injuries requiring X-ray or special treatment are referred to Perth Royal Infirmary or Bridge of Earn Hospital. In the County, cases are treated by the teachers or district nurses. First Aid requisites are supplied to all schools, with special outfits for the science and practical classes and these are replenished as required.

Details of cases treated at the Perth Clinic are as follows:

Cases treated during the year	202
Cases ceasing to attend - cured	202
improved	-
Cases under treatment at the end of the year	-

(2) DISEASES OF THE EAR. In Perth City cases are treated by the School Clinic or by the family doctor. County cases are treated by the family doctors. Cases treated at Perth Clinic:

Cases treated during the year	24
Cases ceasing to attend - cured	24
improved	-
Cases under treatment at the end of the year	-

Eleven Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics were held from August, 1966 to July, 1967. Ninety-eight new cases were seen, of which three had nerve deafness, 41 enlarged tonsils and adenoids, 22 enlarged adenoids, 1 allergic rhinitis, 7 epistaxis, 4 otorrhoea, 2 middle ear deafness - referred to Deafness Clinic, Dundee, 11 sinusitis, 1 referred to Speech Therapist and in five cases no abnormality was detected.

(3) DISEASE OF THE EYE, EXCLUDING DEFECTIVE VISION: Styes, blepharitis and conjunctivitis are treated at the clinic or referred to the family doctor. Forty-seven cases were treated at the Perth Clinic this year.

(4) DISEASES OF THE SKIN: Seventy-six cases of scabies and four cases of impetigo were dealt with during the session. All the cases were mild and cleared up without difficulty. 230 other skin cases were dealt with some two-thirds of these being warts on the hands, knees and face. There was no case of ringworm treated at the clinic this year.

B. DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT:

Eye Clinics for school children, primarily a function of the Regional Hospital Board, are run on a joint basis within the School Health Service. Pre-school children are also dealt with at these clinics.

The number of new cases examined for the first time was 355 including sixty-three children under five years of age. Of the total, 205 were examined at the Perth Clinic, fifty-one at Crieff, fourteen at Dunblane, six at Aberfeldy, thirty-six at Blairgowrie, twenty-one at Pitlochry and twenty-two at Kinross. Sixty-six of these cases were squints. In sixty-eight cases no defect was found by the Specialist. The remaining 221 cases were classified as follows:

Simple Hypermetropia	22	(9.96)
Simple Myopia	65	(29.41)
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	5	(2.26)
Myopic Astigmatism	9	(4.07)
Compound Hypermetropic Astigmatism	45	(20.36)
Compound Myopic Astigmatism	24	(10.86)
Mixed Astigmatism	17	(7.69)
Other Conditions	34	(15.39)

The number of children re-examined was 1,363 and the total number of refractions was 1,708. Spectacles were ordered in 716 cases.

The Orthoptist tendered her resignation as from the end of November, 1966 but as no suitable candidate had applied for the post, she continued to attend at the clinic one day per week until the end of January.

The total number of cases seen by the Orthoptist was 199. Twenty were seen once for diagnostic purposes.

Sixty-one attended for supervision of occlusion. Twenty-eight were given Orthoptic exercises. Eighty-four were kept under observation. Number of attendances by the 199 cases was 637.

In spite of repeated advertisement it was not possible to find a suitable applicant for the post, which was vacant for the rest of the session.

C. NOSE AND THROAT - OPERATIVE TREATMENT.

Altogether 245 cases were operated on at Perth Royal Infirmary and a further 249 at Bridge of Earn Hospital of which fifty-seven had been referred through the School Health Service.

D. ORTHOPAEDIC.

During the session 1,770 school children were seen by the Orthopaedic Surgeon and 135 school children were admitted to hospital (Bridge of Earn). The physiotherapists dealt with 596 children for care and aftercare, giving 5,148 treatments.

E. HEARING TESTING.

During the session 132 schools were surveyed, 5,811 children were tested. 1961 age group - 1,759, 1960 age group - 810, 1959 age group - 1,760, 1958 age group - 806, previous defectives - 303, other age groups - 373.

Of the 5,135 children tested at the routine ages, 5,039 were found to have normal hearing. The remaining 96 children had defective hearing of varying degrees in one or both ears. Thirty children were regarded as having Grade I deafness, fifty-seven as having Grade IIa and nine as having Grade IIb. With regard to the "other age groups" of whom 187 were absentees from last session and 186 were referred by teachers who suspected deafness, 353 had normal hearing, 5 had Grade I deafness and 15 Grade IIa.

303 children previously found to have defective hearing were retested, of these 136 had regained normal hearing, 89 had Grade I deafness, 71 Grade IIa and 7 Grade IIb.

The School Medical Officers examined 85 of the new defectives. Of these 49 were referred to the E.N.T. Clinic, 8 were referred to the family doctor, 14 were already receiving treatment and 14 were kept under observation.

Details of those children referred to the E.N.T. Clinic are as follows:

Tonsils and Adenoids removed	15
Adenoids removed	5
Hearing Aid supplied	3
X-ray sinuses	3
Cauterization	1
Bilateral Proof Puncture	5
Myringotomy	5
Referred to P.R.I.	7
Referred to Family Doctor	2
Other treatments	3

7. DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Mr. M.R. Kirkland, L.D.S., Chief Dental Officer, has prepared the following report.

The figures for inspection and treatment during the session 1966-67 are, in general, similar to those for 1965-66, during both of which years the strength of the staff remained constant.

This stability appears to indicate that these figures represent the extent of the comprehensive coverage which can be provided, in the particular context of this Authority, by the present staff strength - assuming of course, that annual inspection and offer of treatment constitutes comprehensive coverage. This is an assumption that few dental authorities would concede, but it is the target which was set many years ago and there seems little point in extending the target until at least annual coverage can be provided for all school children in the county.

It would, therefore, seem appropriate, now that our present capacity can be seen with some degree of accuracy, to have another look at the establishment of eight dental officers, which was originally based on an estimate made fifteen years ago. It is suggested that this figure should be re-examined during the next year with a view to its revision if the present pattern continues. The picture is not quite so daunting as might appear on the

surface; while it is true that we are examining and offering treatment annually to approximately 60% of the schoolchildren in the county, it should be remembered that we have deliberately given first priority to that section which will provide us with our greatest commitment, i.e. to those areas where alternative dental facilities are not readily available. That part of the school population which is not being covered dentally is, broadly speaking, the part which would be expected to provide us with a smaller acceptance rate, and therefore a smaller work-load. Nevertheless there does appear to be a gap between requirement and capacity, the size of which should be ascertained.

The only other points in connection with the statistics which appear to require comment are firstly the steadily increasing volume of orthodontic work, in which field the continuing valuable help of the Orthodontic Consultant of the Eastern Regional Hospital Board is much appreciated, and secondly the growing demand for treatment under general anaesthesia.

In connection with the latter, this year has seen the publication of a report by a Joint Sub-committee of the Standing Medical and Dental Advisory Committees, on the subject of Dental Anaesthesia. The implications of this report are being studied, but it is clear that the approval, by the County Council, of the purchase of a new, more accurate and efficient apparatus to replace the old and obsolete anaesthetic machine previously in use, is certainly in line with the tenor of the Sub-committee's recommendations. This apparatus has now been brought into use and is proving to be of benefit to both patients and operator.

This leads to the question of equipment and facilities in general. For many years the local government dental service, all over the country, was regarded as something of a poor relation - for various reasons, many of them connected with finance. During the recent years, however, there have been great and not altogether unsuccessful efforts to change the picture. There is no doubt that the effectiveness of a public dental service depends to a large extent on its public image, and there are two important factors which will have a considerable influence on this. Firstly, the calibre and performance of the staff, and secondly, the quality of their equipment and operating facilities. If both these elements are of high standard, the standing of the service is enhanced, and its effectiveness and value increased. I am confident that we are making progress in this direction, and in the matter of facilities and accommodation, an opportunity is provided by the move of our clinic in Perth to fresh premises in South Methven Street. While it is true that these premises are of a temporary nature, it is understood that our stay may be lengthy, and it is important, for the reasons given above that the chance should be taken to provide accommodation more suitable than the cramped and unimpressive quarters occupied hitherto in Kinnoull Causeway.

With regard to facilities within schools, it is increasingly clear that even after the improvements in accommodation in many schools, due to new building or alterations, there will, for some years, be a considerable body of schools, in which there will not be accommodation suitable for, or available for, the performance of dental surgery, and for this reason we shall continue to require two mobile units as at present. It had been hoped that when the older unit, - which is a conversion carried out on a second-hand chassis twelve years ago, - became unserviceable, it would not be necessary to replace it, but it now appears that this is not likely to be the case, and it may be necessary to consider its possible replacement within the next two or three years.

Both of the mobile units have been in continuous use during the year, and without them we should be unable to provide treatment in many of the very areas where the demand is the greatest.

With the cooperation of the Scottish Home and Health Department, we have once more carried out surveys in order to help us to assess statistically the dental condition of the children, and the requirement for treatment. The value of these epidemiological exercises lies in the evidence they will, over the years, provide as to the dental effects of fluoridation, and in the assistance they give in assessing our commitments and therefore our needs as far as staff and equipment are concerned.

The subject of Dental Health Education has again been very much in mind. This year saw the introduction of the "dental pack" scheme, involving the provision for each five year old school entrant, of a small package containing toothbrush and toothpaste together with an attractive card displaying the rules for dental health, and an explanatory letter to parents seeking their co-operation. This scheme was integrated into the regular programme of visits carried out by the oral hygiene instructor and was considered successful enough to be worth repeating in the following year. The interest of the Scottish Home and Health Department is attested to by the fact that they organised and bore half the cost of the scheme, and it is hoped that this interest will continue and increase with the establishment within the Home and Health Department of a Health Education Unit, which is to be set up, following the recommendations of the Cohen Report on Health Education.

It is unfortunately true, however, and attention has been regularly drawn to this for several years, that some of our efforts are being nullified by the continuation of the practice in some schools, of selling thoroughly unsuitable between-meal snacks, which directly contribute to the appalling amount of dental disease with which the Authority is called upon to deal. The object in most cases is the praiseworthy one of raising funds to provide extra facilities for the school, but while sympathising with the objective, one must strongly deplore the means to achieve it. If snacks must be sold on school premises, and there does not appear to be any convincing reason why

they should be, surely they can consist of something that is more acceptable from the point of view of dental health, - items such as crisps, fruit and nuts. Many schools are doing this; why not all?

It would not be appropriate to close this report without expressing my appreciation to the many who have cooperated so generously during the year. To all of them, - teachers, the staff of the dental and other departments, and the County Medical Officer, whose support is so encouraging, - I offer my sincere thanks.

Summary of Inspections

Age	No. Inspected	No. with Dental Defects	No. referred for treatment	No. Accepting Treatment	No. made Dentally Fit
5	1,008	778	573	295	306
6	1,171	882	662	366	366
7	1,116	901	659	397	382
8	1,213	932	702	418	403
9	1,235	913	635	351	349
10	1,113	800	546	345	320
11	1,083	732	484	286	266
12	937	689	450	249	257
13	893	668	446	259	229
14	891	667	427	247	234
15	502	416	276	112	108
16	246	176	126	36	37
17	103	77	59	28	26
TOTAL	11,511	8,631	6,045	3,389	3,283

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT

Attendances for treatment (not including Orthodontic)	14,959
Fillings	12,006
(a) Permanent Teeth	2,905
(b) Temporary Teeth	1,219
Extractions	2,810
(a) Permanent Teeth	452
(b) Temporary Teeth	3,879
General Anaesthetics	2,056
Other operations (Dressings, Scalings, Gum Treatments etc.)	31
Dentures Fitted	132
X-Rays taken (excluding Orthodontic)	

ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT

Cases treated by School Dental Officers	229
Cases treated by Regional Hospital Board Consultant	92
Cases continuing from previous year	176
New cases	145
Cases completed	89
Cases discontinued	27
Cases continuing at end of year	205
Attendances for treatment	1,876
Appliances fitted	158
Repairs to appliances	8
Extractions for Orthodontic purposes	182
X-Rays for Orthodontic purposes	194

ALLOCATION OF TIME

Sessions devoted to Inspection	222
Sessions devoted to treatment	3,021
Sessions devoted to Administration and clerical work	189
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	
a) by Dental Officers	15
b) by Oral Hygiene Instructor	412
Sessions lost due to illness of dental officers	72

8. SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES

(a) PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN. There are no special schools or classes in the County, but during the session one child was in Westerlea, two in East Park Home, Glasgow, four in Coltness House, Wishaw, three at Lendrick Muir School, Kinross, one mentally and physically handicapped child in Stanmore House, Lanark, one at Quarriers Homes, Bridge of Weir and two children were having home tuition.

(b) BLIND OR PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN. There are no special classes. During the session there was one child from this area in the Royal Blind Asylum and School, Edinburgh, two in the Sight Saving School, Dundee, one at Hethersett Centre for Blind Adolescents, Reigate, Surrey and two had home tuition.

(c) DEAF, PARTIALLY DEAF AND DEAF MUTE CHILDREN. There are no special schools or classes. 7 children were in schools outwith the area, 2 in Donaldson's School for the Deaf, Edinburgh, 4 in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Dundee and one in Glasgow School for the Deaf.

(d) MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN. Two special classes were held in Hill Primary School, Blairgowrie, during the year, there being 25 pupils on the roll. 43 day pupils and 40 residential pupils attended Glebe School, Scone.

During the year eleven educable mentally handicapped children were accommodated outwith the County: one at Garvald School, Peebleshire, 2 in Lochgelly Special Class, 2 in Kirkmichael House, Ayrshire, 1 in Kilquhanity House School, 3 day pupils at Fairmuir Special Class, Dundee, 2 day pupils at Crosshill Special Classes. 21 children were in attendance at Perth Occupation Centre and 8 at Blairgowrie Occupation Centre. At both centres free milk was issued and a free midday meal provided.

(e) RETARDED CHILDREN. As far as possible, these are placed in ordinary class suitable for their level of intelligence.

9. ARRANGEMENTS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE

A proportion of the schools in the area are surveyed under this heading each year. This year schools in the Eastern District of Perthshire are due for review.

A. ACCOMMODATION FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION. The only schools with gymnasia are Blairgowrie High, Alyth, Coupar Angus and Rattray Primary. It is hoped to increase the indoor accommodation at Blairgowrie High to include a Games Hall and a Swimming Pool. The following schools make use of converted classrooms - Glendelvine, St. Stephens, Blairgowrie, Kirkmichael, Meigle and Newbigging. Two schools - Ballintuim and Strone of Cally - make use of local halls with portable equipment. At all other schools in the Eastern District ordinary classrooms are used for physical education.

(a) CHANGING FACILITIES. Changing rooms are provided at Blairgowrie High, Alyth and Coupar Angus. At

all other schools, either the classroom or the accommodation used for physical education is used for changing.

(b) SHOWERS. Showers are supplied at Blairgowrie High, Alyth and Coupar Angus.

(c) PROVISION OF TOWELS HOT WATER ETC. At all schools soap, towels and hot water are available.

(d) SCHOOL INTERVALS. The usual interval is 10-15 minutes in the forenoon and 5-10 minutes in the afternoon (in primary departments only).

B. SWIMMING BATHS. Provision is made for swimming instruction at Perth City Baths for Blairgowrie High, Blackwater, Coupar Angus and Glendelvine Schools. Similar provision is made at Forfar Baths for Alyth Secondary School. It is hoped to increase the number of schools receiving swimming instruction in this area if a swimming pool is supplied at Blairgowrie High School.

C. PLAYING FIELDS. See earlier in this report.

D. SCHOOL CAMPS. During the summer, 1967, 240 children from schools in Perth City were accommodated for a fortnight at Belmont Camp, Meikle, 3 children attended the Junior Youth Camp at Middleton, Gorebridge, Midlothian, and 10 children attended the International Youth Camp at Abington, Lanarkshire.

10. OTHER ACTIVITIES IN RELATION TO THE HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

(a) ASCERTAINMENT OF MENTAL HANDICAP. The Scottish Home and Health Department have called for statistics relating to the ascertainment of mental handicap. Under Section 63 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1962 it is the duty of an education authority to ascertain what children in their area who have attained the age of five years -

- (a) require special educational treatment; or
- (b) are suffering from a disability of mind of such a nature or to such an extent as to make them unsuitable for education or training in a Special School.

Ascertainment in this area is effected through co-operation between the School Medical Officers and the Psychologists of the Child Guidance Service. The arrangements for psychological assessment and medical examination are made informally. A formal notice under Section 63(2) would be served upon the parent of the child requiring him to submit the child for medical examination if the informal arrangements were not sufficient, but in practice this has not been required.

The following is the information requested:

- (1) 121 boys and 47 girls were, during the year, suspected of mental handicap and referred for medical examination and psychological assessment with a view to ascertainment.
- (2) 12 boys and 5 girls were, during the year, ascertained as mentally handicapped and were transferred to special schools or classes.
- (3) 6 boys and 2 girls were ascertained as mentally handicapped and were transferred to junior occupation centre.
- (4) At 31st July, 1967, 13 boys and 11 girls were, after ascertainment, on the waiting list for admission to special schools or classes. All are attending ordinary schools pending suitable vacancies in special schools or classes. There were no children on the waiting list for admission to Junior Occupation Centre.
- (5) No boys or girls were the subject of a formal report under section 65 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1962.

The Education and Health Authorities in this area have identical medical personnel and formal notification by the Education Authority to the Health Authority seems in the circumstances superfluous. Notification is only of value if the information transmitted is not already known. In the event of any parent disputing the unsuitability of his child for education or training in a special school, formal action in terms of the Act would be taken; otherwise informality seems to be desirable.

In this area there is no Health Authority Occupation Centre and those children who are considered ineducable and untrainable are either admitted to mental hospital or kept at home where domestic help might be available in appropriate cases. Children with I.Q. under 40 may be admitted to Education Authority Occupation Centre

provided they are toilet trained. The small number of suitable cases and the wide scatter in age and location make it difficult to provide Health Authority Occupation Centres in addition to Education Authority Occupation Centres, though the value of differentiation is accepted.

9 boys and 3 girls at present attending Education Authority Occupation Centres in Perth and Blairgowrie have I.Qs. under 40.

(b) CHILD GUIDANCE. 415 children have been seen this year - 149 from the town and 266 from the county. The sources of referral to the Child Guidance Clinic were as follows:-

Table 1

Continued	92	Mental Health Officers	9
Head Teachers	149	Speech Therapist	8
School Medical Officers	39	Children's Officer	3
Moray House Picture Test	45	Juvenile Liaison Officers	2
Hospitals and G.Ps.	23	Probation Officers	1
Parents	35	R. S. S. P. C. C.	1
Director of Education	4	Minister	1
Psychiatrists	2	Youth Employment Officer	1

This table shows two interesting trends - a decided increase in referrals from Head Teachers and from parents - this probably reflects the increased work being done in schools.

AGE RANGE

Table 2

Age in years		-3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+
Number of Cases	Boys	8	11	21	24	56	37	32	37	29	13	18	10	5	3	3
	Girls	3	6	11	9	17	10	11	13	7	6	8	2	-	2	3
	Totals	11	17	32	33	73	47	43	50	36	19	26	12	5	5	6

More children of five and under have been referred, 60 compared with 39 last year. Most of the five-year-olds were referred by Head Teachers or School Medical Officers; most of the pre-school children were referred by General Practitioners, other medical services and parents. This would suggest that perhaps deviations from normal or within the normal pattern are being identified at an earlier age than before.

DISTRIBUTION OF INTELLIGENCE.

Table 3

		-69	70/79	80/89	90/99	100/109	110/119	120/129	130/139	140 +	Not tested	Not M.H.
Number of Cases	Boys	36	37	44	56	46	20	17	9	2	23	17
	Girls	22	16	21	18	5	4	2	-	1	12	7
	Totals	58	53	65	74	51	24	19	9	3	35	24

INTERVIEWS AND TREATMENTS

Table 4a

	Child attendances	Parent attendances		Home Visits	School Visits
		M.	F.		
Perth	1,322	207	45	307	380
Letham	80	1	1	35	106
Blairstown	131	2	0	62	164
Crieff	42	5	0	50	55
Milnathort	178	25	1	85	105
Auchterarder and Dunblane	76	3	1	17	115
Pitlochry	47	4	0	44	75
	1,876	247	48	600	1,000

An additional centre has been formed in Pitlochry.

Table 4b

TREATMENT

	Psychological Investigation	Psychological Treatment	Occupational	Play	Educational
Perth	322	480	19	702	228
Letham	27	10			55
Blairstown	70	94		3	109
Crieff	34	13		2	10
Milnathort	32	52			131
Auchterarder and Dunblane	71	8			34
Pitlochry	32	36			39
	588	693	19	707	606

The above Table gives a breakdown of the work done in the various centres.

PSYCHIATRIC HELP. We are again indebted to Dr. Barker, Child Psychiatrist at Liff House, who saw the bulk of children from the Perth Centre in need of psychiatric help, and also to Dr. McClatchie, Perth, and Dr. Stone, Glasgow.

STATE OF CASES.

Table 5

Number of Cases

Boys	Girls	Total	Discharged	Continued	Waiting Attention
307	108	415	304	111	39 + Moray House List

CASES DISCHARGED.

Table 6

Satisfactory and Improved	69
Transferred	18
Unsatisfactory	4
Lack of Co-operation	14
Diagnosis and Advice	129
Mentally Handicapped	70

Although there would appear to be an increase in the number of handicapped children, in fact only 53 of the children discharged as mentally handicapped were first referrals. The others were children who were re-assessed to determine whether their placement was still correct or to verify proposed placement.

PROBLEMS TREATED.

Table 7

Educational Retardation	60
Enuresis	40
Anti-Social Behaviour	24
Theft	19
Nervousness	14
School Refusal	13
Perceptual Difficulties	12
Physical Symptoms	10
Truancy	10
Speech Defects	9
Encopresis	9
Sex Offences	3

There has been an increase in the number of children seen for educational reasons by the Educational Psychologists. Of the 60 children who were helped educationally, twelve had perceptual difficulties, two had changed school frequently, six had a history of frequent absences throughout their school career, and five came from very unstimulating environments.

Contrary to popular belief that child guidance cases come from broken homes, we find that only a few have unusual backgrounds. Only four children came from homes where parents were separated or divorced, only seven came from homes where one or both parents had had psychiatric treatment, and there was only one unsettled drifting family, five were in care or had been in care. This is a very small proportion of the 415 children seen.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLASS. 10 children have attended the Child Guidance Class this session.

(c) SPEECH THERAPY. At the beginning of the session another Speech Therapist was appointed and the clinics, which had, of necessity, been closed at Coupar Angus and Dunblane because of shortage of staff, were reopened and a whole day service to Glebe School was provided. The clinics at Kinross, Milnathort, Blairgowrie and Crieff on a fortnightly basis last year, were once more operated weekly. In addition, outlying County schools were visited in an advisory capacity.

OUTLINE OF WORK. 320 names were entered in the Case Book during the course of the year. 140 of this number have now been discharged, leaving 180 cases to be carried forward to the new session. There are 62 names currently on our waiting list. These comprise 27 City children and 35 County names.

There has been a steady list of referrals during the year. These were received from County and City School Medical Officers, Head Teachers, Class Teachers, General Practitioners, School and District Nurses and Parents.

Below is a table of the various categories of defect treated during the year.

Table 1

Stammer	66
Defective Articulation	193
Retarded Speech Development	37
Cleft Palate	8
Vocal Disorders	7
Stammer and Defective Articulation	4
Defective Articulation resulting from defective hearing	2
Spastic Dysarthria	3
	<u>320</u>

Reasons for discharge are as follows:

Table 2

Speech Satisfactory	97
Maximum Improvement Attained	15
Ceased attending or failed to co-operate	12
Left County	10
Left School	5
Transferred to Hospital Therapist	<u>1</u>
	<u>140</u>

(d) MILK IN SCHOOLS. Milk is available in 140 schools and 76% of the pupils in these schools take milk. In each case the source of supply is approved by the Medical Officer of Health, the milk being either T. T. or T. T. pasteurised.

(e) SCHOOL MEALS. School meals are now being served at 139 schools, leaving only two unprovided for. The forty-nine kitchens provided 2, 369, 877 meals during the session.

(f) HEALTH EDUCATION. The Scottish Home and Health Department have asked that information on the part played by School Medical Officers and Health Visitors in Health Education Schemes in primary and secondary schools should be given.

Routine group instruction on healthy ways of living is not given in schools in this area directly by medical and nursing personnel, but the advice of these officers is available to primary teachers and to teachers of biology, domestic science, physical education etc. who play the major, though probably inadequate, role in Health Education at the present time. The medical and nursing staff give individual advice on the patient/doctor or patient/nurse relationship. Group instruction in oral hygiene is undertaken in primary schools by a suitable person appointed for the purpose with experience in dental chairside assistance.

A Medical Lecturer provided by the Scottish Council for Health Education spends one week per annum in County schools and nurses employed by various commercial firms, e. g. Southalls, have contributed to the instruction in hygiene given to senior primary and secondary school girls.

The shortcomings of the existing arrangements could be rectified (a) by the appointment of a fulltime Health Education Officer as envisaged in the Cohen Report (1964) or (b) by augmentation of a central service such as that formerly provided by the Scottish Council for Health Education. The number of schools in this County would probably justify the first of these alternatives. A new Health Education section of the Scottish Home and Health Department has recently been set up and their plans for development of this service are awaited with interest.

TABLE 1

Total number of children examined at:

(A)		Systematic Examinations	Other Systematic Examinations
Ordinary Schools	(Entrants	1902	
	(Second Age Group	1771	
	(Third Age Group	1563	
	(Fourth Age Group	561	
Secondary Schools	(Age Group	-	
TOTAL		5797	302
			<u>6099</u>

(B) Other Examinations	
Special Cases	321
Re-inspections by Medical Officers	<u>1992</u>
	<u>2313</u>

Number of individual children inspected at Systematic Examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment (excluding uncleanliness and dental caries).

Entrants	566
Second Age Group	348
Third Age Group	306
Fourth Age Group	111
Other Systematic Examinations	<u>43</u>
	<u>1374</u>

TABLE
SYSTEMATIC

Return of number and percentage of children

	Entrants				Second Age Group			
	Boys 971		Girls 931		Boys 918		Girls 853	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Clothing Unsatisfactory	-	-	1	0.11	2	0.22	-	-
2. Footwear Unsatisfactory	-	-	1	0.11	2	0.22	-	-
3. Cleanliness:								
(a) Heads: dirty, nits or vermin	-	-	1	0.11	1	0.11	2	0.23
(b) Body: dirty, or verminous	-	-	-	-	2	0.22	-	-
4. Skin: (a) Head: Ringworm	2	0.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impetigo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases	5	0.51	5	0.54	6	0.66	4	0.47
(b) Body: Ringworm	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.23
Impetigo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scabies	1	0.10	-	-	-	-	1	0.12
Other Diseases	26	2.67	9	0.97	20	2.18	11	1.29
5. Nutritional State:								
Slightly Defective	1	0.10	16	1.72	3	0.33	12	1.41
Bad	1	0.10	1	0.11	1	0.11	1	0.12
6. Mouth and Teeth Unhealthy	61	6.28	62	6.66	45	4.90	37	4.34
7. Naso-Pharynx								
(a) Nose: (1) Obstr. req. obs.	21	2.16	24	2.58	10	1.09	4	0.47
(2) Obstr. req. op. tr.	14	1.44	9	0.97	7	0.76	4	0.47
(3) Other conditions	8	0.82	6	0.66	8	0.87	8	0.94
(b) Throat: (1) Tonsils req. obs.	67	6.90	70	7.52	20	2.18	29	3.40
(2) Tonsils req. op. tr.	6	0.62	13	1.40	2	0.22	4	0.47
(c) Glands: (1) Req. obs.	6	0.62	2	0.21	2	0.22	-	-
(2) Req. op. tr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Eyes: (a) External Diseases								
Blepharitis	4	0.41	7	0.75	7	0.76	6	0.70
Conjunctivitis	2	0.21	-	-	2	0.22	2	0.23
Corneal Opacities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strabismus	26	2.67	28	3.01	7	0.76	8	0.94
Other Diseases	2	0.21	1	0.11	2	0.22	1	0.12
(b) Visual Acuity:								
Fair Vision	135	13.80	134	14.29	126	13.72	136	15.94
Bad Vision	-	-	-	-	4	0.44	1	0.12
Recommended for Refraction	1	0.10	6	0.66	8	0.87	7	0.82
9. Ears: (a) Diseases - Otorrhoea	2	0.21	2	0.21	1	0.11	2	0.23
Other Diseases	8	0.82	5	0.54	4	0.44	9	1.06
(b) Defective Hearing:								
Grade I	2	0.21	3	0.33	5	0.54	3	0.35
Grade IIa	-	-	-	-	2	0.22	1	0.12
Grade IIb	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.12
Grade III	4	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Speech: Defective Articulation	29	2.99	14	1.50	8	0.87	4	0.47
Stammering	1	0.10	-	-	1	0.11	1	0.12
11. Mental and Nervous Conditions								
(a) Backward	-	-	1	0.11	3	0.33	-	-
(b) Dull	5	0.51	2	0.21	20	2.18	18	2.11
(c) Mentally Defective (Educable)	1	0.10	-	-	7	0.76	-	-
(d) Mentally Defective (Ineducable)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Highly Nervous or Unstable	6	0.62	3	0.33	6	0.66	1	0.12
(f) Difficult in behaviour	17	1.75	6	0.66	4	0.44	6	0.70
12. Circulatory System								
(a) Organic Heart Disease								
(1) Congenital	5	0.51	3	0.33	2	0.22	1	0.12
(2) Acquired	-	-	-	-	1	0.11	1	0.12
(b) Functional Conditions	2	0.21	-	-	1	0.11	3	0.35
13. Lungs:								
Chronic Bronchitis	4	0.41	-	-	4	0.44	-	-
Suspected Tuberculosis	1	0.10	2	0.21	4	0.44	1	0.12
Other Diseases	24	2.47	13	1.40	16	1.74	11	1.29
14. Deformities:								
(a) Congenital	33	3.40	40	4.30	10	1.09	6	0.70
(b) Acquired (Infantile Paralysis)	1	0.10	-	-	3	0.33	-	-
(c) Acquired (Probable Rickets)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Acquired (Other Causes)	75	7.73	66	7.09	38	4.14	39	4.58
15. Infectious Disease	2	0.21	1	0.11	2	0.22	-	-
16. Other Diseases or Defects	123	12.67	65	6.98	80	8.71	42	4.92
17. Vaccination	885	91.14	833	89.47	837	91.18	729	85.46
18. Parents Present	751	77.34	685	73.58	360	39.22	349	40.91
19. Diphtheria Immunisation	943	97.12	909	97.64	883	96.19	789	92.50

II

EXAMINATIONS

in each age group suffering from particular defects.

Third Age Group				Fourth Age Group				Other Ages				Total 6, 099	
Boys 833		Girls 730		Boys 278		Girls 283		Boys 147		Girls 155			
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.05
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.68	-	-	4	0.07
-	-	1	0.14	-	-	-	-	1	0.68	-	-	4	0.07
-	-	1	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.05
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.68	-	-	3	0.05
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	0.36	7	0.96	8	2.88	4	1.41	1	0.68	1	0.65	44	0.72
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.35	-	-	-	-	3	0.05
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.03
16	1.92	13	1.78	3	1.08	3	1.06	2	1.36	2	1.29	105	1.72
6	0.72	5	0.68	-	-	1	0.35	1	0.68	2	1.29	47	0.76
1	0.12	1	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0.09
19	1.08	15	2.05	4	1.44	5	1.77	6	4.08	8	5.16	262	4.30
1	0.12	2	0.27	-	-	1	0.35	2	1.36	-	-	65	1.07
1	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.68	1	0.65	37	0.61
3	0.36	1	0.14	-	-	-	-	2	1.36	-	-	36	0.59
10	1.20	14	1.92	2	0.72	4	1.41	8	5.44	9	5.80	233	3.66
1	0.12	2	0.27	-	-	2	0.71	-	-	1	0.65	31	0.51
5	0.60	3	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	0.30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	0.12	2	0.27	-	-	1	0.35	2	1.36	1	0.65	31	0.51
1	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0.10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	0.24	2	0.27	-	-	1	0.35	1	0.68	4	2.58	79	1.30
-	-	1	0.14	1	0.36	1	0.35	2	1.36	-	-	11	0.18
121	14.53	134	18.36	59	21.22	62	21.91	22	14.29	23	14.84	952	15.61
2	0.24	3	0.41	-	-	1	0.35	1	0.68	-	-	12	0.20
3	0.36	10	1.37	2	0.72	2	0.71	1	0.68	-	-	40	0.66
2	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	0.15
2	0.24	3	0.41	2	0.72	5	1.77	2	1.36	-	-	40	0.66
1	0.12	1	0.14	1	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	0.26
1	0.12	3	0.41	1	0.36	1	0.35	-	-	-	-	9	0.15
-	-	1	0.14	-	-	-	-	1	0.68	-	-	3	0.05
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.07
2	0.24	3	0.41	-	-	-	-	3	2.04	1	0.65	64	1.05
4	0.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.68	-	-	8	0.13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.07
8	0.96	7	0.96	-	-	-	-	4	2.72	6	3.87	70	1.15
3	0.36	2	0.27	1	0.36	1	0.35	-	-	1	0.65	16	0.23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	0.36	1	0.14	-	-	-	-	1	0.68	3	1.93	24	0.40
2	0.24	1	0.14	1	0.36	-	-	1	0.68	-	-	38	0.62
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	0.24	3	0.41	-	-	-	-	1	0.68	-	-	17	0.28
-	-	1	0.14	-	-	1	0.35	-	-	-	-	4	0.07
-	-	1	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0.10
2	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	0.16
4	0.48	5	0.68	-	-	1	0.35	-	-	1	0.65	19	0.31
11	1.32	10	1.37	6	2.16	3	1.06	1	0.68	1	0.65	96	1.57
13	1.56	6	0.82	3	1.08	-	-	1	0.68	4	2.58	116	1.90
1	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0.08
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	2.16	34	4.66	1	0.36	7	2.48	4	2.72	6	3.87	288	4.72
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0.08
36	4.32	24	3.29	6	2.16	6	2.12	13	8.91	8	5.16	403	6.61
747	88.67	633	86.71	267	96.04	259	91.52	109	74.15	127	81.94	5426	88.97
29	3.48	12	1.64	2	0.72	-	-	42	28.64	41	26.45	2271	35.60
805	96.64	694	95.07	275	98.92	277	97.88	128	88.75	142	91.61	5845	95.83

TABLE
SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL

	Entrants		Second Age Group	
	No. of children	Percentage of the children examined in this group	No. of children	Percentage of the children examined in this group
I. Children free from Defects	1,086	57.10	1,206	68.10
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from:				
(a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in better eye with/without gls.	140	7.34	130	7.34
(b) Conditions of Mouth and Teeth requiring treatment	9	0.49	22	1.24
(c) Both (a) and (b)	-	-	2	0.12
	149	7.83	154	8.70
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks	456	23.98	229	12.93
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defects less remedial than defects spec. in II or III distinguishing cases				
(a) where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defects, full correction) is considered possible	178	9.36	149	8.41
(b) where improvement only is considered possible e.g. without complete restoration of function	33	1.73	33	1.86
	211	11.09	182	10.27
TOTAL	1,902	100.00	1,771	100.00

III EXAMINATIONS

Third Age Group		Fourth Age Group		Other Ages		Total	
No. of children	Percentage of the children examined in this group	No. of children	Percentage of the children examined in this group	No. of children	Percentage of the children examined in this group	No. of children	Percentage of the children examined in this group
1,124	71.92	408	72.72	192	63.58	4,016	65.85
137	8.77	79	14.08	29	9.60	515	8.44
10	0.64	3	0.53	4	1.32	48	0.79
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.03
147	9.41	82	14.62	33	10.92	565	9.26
150	9.59	37	6.60	48	15.90	920	15.08
97	6.21	22	3.92	13	4.30	459	7.53
45	2.87	12	2.14	16	5.30	139	2.28
142	9.08	34	6.06	29	9.60	598	9.81
1,563	100.00	561	100.00	302	100.00	6,099	100.00

TABLE IV

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE IN THE AREA

	At Ordinary School	At Special Schools or Classes	At no School or Institution	Total
1. Blind	-	1	2	3
2. Partially Sighted: (a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye condition	1	-	-	1
(b) Other conditions of the eye e.g. cataract, ulceration etc. which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school	3*	1	-	4
3. Deaf: Grade I	10	-	-	10
Grade IIa	38	1	-	39
Grade IIb	8	3	-	11
Grade III	-	10	-	10
4. Defective Speech: (a) Defects of articulation requiring special educational measures	4	-	-	4
(b) Stammering, requiring special educational measures	4	-	-	4
5. Mentally Defective (children between 5 and 16 years) (a) Educable (I.Q. app. 50-70)	228	101	1	330
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50)	6	48	15	69
6. Epilepsy: (a) Mild and occasional	58	-	-	58
(b) Suitable for care in a residential school (severe)	6	3	-	9
7. Physically Defective (children between five and sixteen years) (a) Non-pul T.B. (ex. Cer. Glands)	-	-	-	-
(b) General Ortho. conditions	46	1	-	47
(c) Organic heart disease	57	-	-	57
(d) Other causes	68	8	1	77
8. Multiple defects (included in above figures under main disability)	33	38	15	86

* Although these children are regarded as having substantial and permanent visual handicaps, they are considered to be suitably placed meantime in ordinary schools.

TABLE IV (contd.)

	At Ordinary School	At Special Schools or Classes	At no School or Institution	Total
8. Multiple Defects (details)				
1, 7c	-	-	1	1
1, 7d	-	-	1	1
2a, 3IIb, 5b	-	1	-	1
2b, 7d	-	1	-	1
3I, 5a	1	1	-	2
3I, 7b	1	-	-	2
3IIa, 4a	1	-	-	1
3IIa, 4a, 5b	-	1	-	1
3IIa, 5a	2	1	-	3
3IIa, 6a	1	-	-	1
3III, 5a	-	2	-	2
3III, 7b	-	1	-	1
3III, 7d	-	1	-	1
4a, 5a	6	4	1	11
4a, 5a, 6a	-	1	-	1
4a, 5a, 7d	1	-	-	1
4a, 5b	-	1	-	1
4a, 6a	1	-	-	1
4a, 7c	1	-	-	1
4b, 5a, 6a	1	-	-	1
5a, 6a	2	2	-	4
5a, 6a, 7d	-	1	-	1
5a, 6b	-	1	-	1
5a, 6b, 7d	-	1	-	1
5a, 7b	4	4	-	8
5a, 7d	3	1	-	4
5b, 6a	-	2	1	3
5b, 6b, 7b	-	-	1	1
5b, 7b	-	2	3	5
5b, 7c	-	1	1	2
5b, 7c, 7d	1	-	1	2
5b, 7d	-	7	5	12
6a, 7b	1	-	-	1
6a, 7c	1	-	-	1
6a, 7d	1	-	-	1
7b, 7c	2	-	-	2
7b, 7d	2	1	-	3

TUBERCULIN TESTING AND B.C.G. VACCINATION - SESSION 1966-67

	Con- sents	Boys		Girls		Boys and Girls			Retests
		No. Tested	% Pos.	No. Tested	% Pos.	No. Tested	% Pos.	No. Vac.	
Perth City									
Perth Academy	96	68	6	84	2	152	4	146	-
Perth High	98	102	4	99	5	201	4	192	-
Goodlyburn	98	75	-	54	1	129	-	128	-
St. John's R.C.	98	34	3	27	-	61	5	60	-
Total	98	279	3	264	3	543	2	526	-
Perth District									
Dunbarney	100	11	9	13	8	24	4	19	3
Errol	92	12	-	10	-	22	-	21	17
Invergowrie	90	11	-	6	16	17	6	15	15
Scone	94	27	-	21	9	48	15	34	23
Methven	96	30	3	17	7	47	4	38	31
Stanley	99	25	3	20	-	45	6	40	28
Strathallan *	96	62	6	-	-	62	6	54	41
Trinity College *	84	43	7	-	-	43	7	40	39
Kilgraston *	90	-	-	21	19	21	19	17	15
Glebe	100	11	18	7	-	18	11	14	6
Total	90	127	10	74	6	221	6	181	123
Eastern District									
Blairgowrie High	94	74	3	64	5	138	6	118	112
Hill Primary	100	-	-	4	25	4	25	3	3
Coupar Angus	88	11	-	18	-	29	-	26	19
Alyth	100	22	9	11	-	33	6	29	20
Total	93	107	10	97	3	204	9	176	154
Highland District									
Breadalbane Academy	92	31	-	20	-	51	-	50	46
Croftinloan *	100	16	-	-	-	16	-	13	-
Dunkeld	75	2	-	2	-	4	-	4	17
Pitlochry	100	28	4	26	4	54	5	39	32
Total	95	61	6	48	9	109	4	93	95
Central District									
Crieff	97	38	10	28	-	66	-	57	45
Morrison's Academy	92	53	9	48	9	101	6	92	65
Comrie	100	9	-	8	-	17	-	17	5
Auchterarder	100	38	13	31	4	69	9	53	46
Total	96	138	10	115	10	253	24	219	161
Western District									
Dunblane	95	20	-	22	14	42	7	36	18
McLaren High	96	50	20	56	7	106	14	87	76
Aberfoyle	83	16	6	18	5	34	5	32	8
Killin	100	6	-	3	-	9	-	9	12
St. Ninian's *	69	19	21	-	-	19	21	12	-
Queen Victoria *	100	43	4	-	-	43	-	43	29
Total	94	92	23	99	20	191	13	164	114
Kinross									
Kinross	99	42	7	43	4	85	6	70	78
Lendrickmuir *	96	17	12	5	20	22	15	12	4
Total	99	42	7	43	4	85	6	70	78
COUNTY TOTALS	93	567	11	476	6	1,063	6	903	725
CITY AND COUNTY TOTALS	92	846	9	740	9	1,606	9	1,429	725

* Not included in totals