#### [Report 1947] / School Medical Officer of Health, Lanark County Council.

#### **Contributors**

Lanarkshire (Scotland). County Council.

#### **Publication/Creation**

1947.

#### **Persistent URL**

https://wellcomecollection.org/works/a2gcprkd

#### License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



## ounty Council of the County of Lanark EDUCATION COMMITTEE

# THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

MEDICAL INSPECTION,
SUPERVISION, AND TREATMENT
OF SCHOOL CHILDREN



## County Council of the County of Lanark EDUCATION COMMITTEE

## THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

MEDICAL INSPECTION, SUPERVISION, AND TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

1947-48



#### CONTENTS.

									PAG
Letter	of Address								3
List of	Staff								4
Genera	1 Statistics								7
Sanitar	y Condition o	f Schoo	ols						7
Organi	sation and Ad	minist	ration						
A.	System and E				ection	and Tr	eatmer	ıt	8
В.	System and E								9
C.	School Nursin	g and A	rrange	ments	for " F	ollowin	ng Up		9
D.	Co-ordination	with P	ublic H	lealth	Service	es			9
E.	Co-operation	with Vo	luntary	y Bodi	es				10
F.	Co-operation	with Te	achers	and P	arents				10
Finding	gs of Medical	Inspec	tion—						
	Numbers exam	mined-	-Routir	ie Age	-Group	s		***	11
	Numbers exam	mined a	s Speci	al (No	n-Rout	tine) Ca	ases		12
	General Healt	h and l	Nutritio	on of I	Pupils				12
	Average Heig	ht and	Weight	of Pu	pils				12
	Special Disab				Routine	e Exam	ination	ıs	12
	Conditions of	Unclear	nliness,	etc.					13
Nutriti		***	***		***		* ***		15
Special	Examination	s, etc.							21-24
Provisi	ion of Boots, (	Clothin	g, etc.						23
Medica	l Treatment	-							
A.	Minor Ailmen	ts					***		24
В.	Defective Vis		-		***	***		***	26
C.	Ear, Nose and			ative I	Treatme	ent			27
D.						***	***	***	28
	Inspection an				***	***		***	29
	Schools and					***	***		30
	ry Schools					***		***	32
	al Education					***			33
	y Camps								34
	ntial School			***	***		***	***	35
	in Schools "						***		36
	Meals Service						***	***	37
	ilitation Scher						•••		38
	ure Mass Rad		100						38
	ive Course in				and Ho	ome N	ursing		40
	Guidance								41
Statist	ical Tables (I-	-VIIA	)		***	***	***	***	

### TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

I beg to submit the Thirty-ninth Annual Report on the Medical Inspection, Supervision and Treatment of School Children in the County of Lanark for the year ended 31st July, 1948.

The text of this Report, owing to the paper shortage, has been condensed as much as possible consistent with a clear statement of all relevant facts. It contains an account of all the necessary matters concerning the operation of the scheme during the year under review. All essential information is contained in the text and in the accompanying tables. The Report is in accordance with the recommendations contained in D.H.S. Circular No. 80/1947.

JOHN YOUNG, Executive School Medical Officer.

School Medical Inspection Department, County Offices, Hamilton, November, 1948.

#### STAFF.

Executive School medical Officer
JOHN YOUNG, L.R.C.P. & S. Ed., D.P.H.

#### Assistant School Medical Officers

(a) JANET M. BRUCE, M.B., Ch.B.
ANN K. CORMACK, M.B., Ch.B.
JANET B. CUNNINGHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(b) WILLIAM W. D. DICK, M.B., Ch.B.
ALEX. C. DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
VIDA J. PERRY, M.B., Ch.B.
ELIZABETH M. POLLOCK, M.D.
MARION A. PRENTICE, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Dental Officer
(c) WILLIAM GIBSON, L.D.S.

Dental Surgeons

R. JARDINE BEATTIE, L.D.S.
ARCHIBALD HAY, L.D.S.
MARY H. HINSHELWOOD, L.D.S.
MARGARET HINSHELWOOD, L.D.S.
ANDREW C. F. RANKIN, L.D.S.
ELIZABETH WATSON, L.D.S.
JAMES M'D. WEATHERSTON, L.D.S.

Part-Time Ophthalmic Surgeons
JAMES HILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.
H. SOMERVILLE MARTYN, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.
JOHN A. MORTIMER, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.

Part-Time Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist ROBERT A. GRAY, M.B., Ch.B.

#### Nurses

MARY M. BENNETT
HELEN S. BERTRAM
JESSIE M'K. BLACK
MARTHA CHISLETT
RACHAEL DOBIE
ANNIE N. DOUGLAS
FLORENCE D. FLEMING
ADA FOWLIE
JEAN HANNAH GRAY
JEAN L. GREEN

- (d) AMY S. T. HISLOP MARIA HUGHES
- (e) CATHERINE C. JOHNSTON
- (f) MARY W. JOHNSTON MARGARET KELLY

JANE KENNEDY
MARGARET K. LAMOND
ELIZABETH C. M'DONALD
MARJORY K. M'DOUGALL
SUSAN M'FADYEN
EMILY M'GEE
JEAN G. M'GHIE
MARGARET NEILSON
HELEN PARK

(g) JEAN B. ROBB
ANNE I. SORLEY
MARY STEWART (nee
JOHNSTON)
MARGARET C. R. SUTTER
MARY WALLACE

#### **Dental Attendants**

ROSE ANN BURNETT MARY GOLD MARGARET JAMES ELIZABETH M'DADE SARAH M'GHIE

- (h) ELIZABETH M'KENZIE
- (i) NELLIE WARDROPE AGNES B. WOOD

#### Clerical Staff

(j) Chief Clerk—ROBERT A. M'ROBBIE (k) Chief Clerk—JOHN PORTER

MARGARET BARR

(I) JAMES BISHOP

MARY W. BOYD

AGNES J. BROWN

BARBARA MONAGHAN MARION SINCLAIR

- (m) AGNES SPEIRS HELEN S. STEVEN
- (a) Appointed 1/6/48
- (b) Appointed 1/9/47
- (c) Appointed 16/6/48
- (d) Resigned 15/5/48
- (e) Appointed 1/9/47
- (f) Appointed 1/9/47
- (g) Appointed 16/10/47
- (h) Resigned 30/11/47
- (i) Appointed 24/11/47
- (j) Resigned 14/4/48
- (k) Appointed 15/4/48
  - (l) Resigned 16/1/48
  - (m) Appointed 6/2/48



REPORT on the MEDICAL INSPECTION, SUPERVISION and TREATMENT of SCHOOL CHILDREN in the COUNTY of LANARK for the year ended 31st July, 1948.

#### 1. LIST OF STAFF.

The personnel of the medical, dental, nursing and clerical staff, both whole and part-time, is shown on page 4 of this Report. Changes in personnel, which have occurred since the last Report, are also indicated.

A notable change in the clerical personnel of the School Medical Department occurred during April, 1948, when Mr. R. A. M'Robbie retired from the position of chief departmental clerk after 46 years service with the County of Lanark. Mr. M'Robbie had been chief clerk in the School Medical Service since its inception in 1909. His knowledge of the administration of the School Medical Service, in all its ramifications was very extensive and this, associated with his loyalty to duty, made him a valuable assistant to successive Executive School Medical Officers. I wish to record my appreciation of his efficient and faithful service at all times.

#### 2. GENERAL STATISTICS.

The number of schools in the educational area is as follows:-

	(a)	Primary							2
	(b)	Junior Sec	ondary				***		} 212
	(c)	Secondary							13
	(d)	Special Sch	nools						8
	(e)	Nursery So	hools						2
	(f)	Special Cla	sses at	Certi	fied Ins	stitutio	ns		2
	Pop	oulation of	the area	a-53	30,825 (	estima	ted 194	7).	
*Nu	ımber	of children	on the	scho	ol regist	ters			90,822
		of children							83,218
		he figures are					for Jun	ie, 1948	3)

#### 3. SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

There has been no large scale building of schools during the past year. Repairs to existing buildings have been carried out as occasion demanded. The sanitary condition of the schools has been maintained in a satisfactory way, special attention being given to lavatories. The efficient heating, lighting and ventilation of the schools has been attended to. Deficiencies reported by the School Medical Staff are rectified as soon as possible. The Medical Officers, as part of their duties, carry out inspection of school buildings, including lavatories, etc., the condition being noted on a register kept for the purpose. Schools and school buildings, dining halls and lavatories are kept clean and tidy. Adequate arrangements for the supply of drinking water have been maintained and playgrounds have been kept in a satisfactory condition. The condition of the schools is as satisfactory as can be expected in these abnormal times. The building programme has been concerned with the supply of accommodation for children due to the raising of the school leaving age, and the provision of dining halls in connection with the School Meals Service.

#### 4. ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

#### A. System and Extent of Medical Inspection and Treatment.

Inspection of the children at schools was carried out in the usual way. Five categories of children, namely, infant entrants, 7-year old children, those of 9 years, 13 years and 16 years were examined in a systematic manner. In the case of the 7-year old children, vision and hearing only were examined. Children and young persons engaging in further education, pre-apprenticeship classes, etc., were also examined and supervised. Special cases, not falling within the specified age groups for systematic examination, were also examined. Attention is given to the cleanliness and quality of milk in schools and the general suitability of school meals. All classrooms are visited and class teachers interviewed regarding any disabilities observed amongst the children. Heating, lighting and ventilation and, in fact, anything having a bearing on the health of the school children, comes under review by the School Medical Officers. Parents are encouraged to attend at the examination of their children.

Treatment was carried out on the usual lines. Minor Ailments Clinics functioned as in previous years. Examination of throat conditions was carried out at specially arranged clinics. Defects of hearing were investigated by an Ear Specialist and advice and treatment afforded. Operations for tonsils and adenoids were carried out at convenient operating centres. Examination of children with defective vision was done by Ophthalmic Surgeons. Glasses were supplied free by contract with opticians. Orthopaedic defects were treated at Orthopaedic Clinics and Hospitals.

Special boots and orthopaedic appliances were supplied. X-ray examinations and treatments were arranged for. The advice of two consultants was available as in previous years. Ultra-Violet Ray treatment was afforded in County and Burghal Clinics.

An intensive campaign of immunisation against diphtheria was carried out in the County and Burgh areas.

The treatment of children suffering from rheumatism was, in several instances, arranged for in hospitals. Convalescent treatment of children suffering from a variety of illnesses was arranged for and epileptic children were, in suitable cases, sent to the Epileptic Colony at the Bridge of Weir. Drugs and appliances, prescribed by specialists, were supplied free of charge. The services of a Skin Specialist were acquired. Co-operation with the County and Burghal Public Health authorities was maintained on a mutually advantageous basis.

#### B. System and Extent of Dental Inspection and Treatment.

This service continued to function as in former years. A Chief Dental Officer was appointed in June, 1948, and a reorganised and very much extended service is planned for the incoming year. Fuller details of the working of the Dental Service will be found in Section 7 of this Report.

C. School Nursing and Arrangements for "Following Up."

The arrangements under this heading are fully reported on in the Report for 1945-46 and the system and extent of these is as detailed there.

#### D. Co-ordination with Public Health Services.

This was fully detailed in the Report for 1945-46. The close co-operation between the School Service and the Public Health Services of the County and Burghs has been maintained. Co-operation with the general practitioners, throughout the educational area, has always been friendly with advantage to both sides. The chief points of co-operation between the School Service and the Public Health Services of the County and Burghs may be restated shortly as common use of clinics, notification and control of infectious and contagious diseases in schools, treatment of scabies and verminous conditions, use of X-ray plant for treatment of ringworm of the scalp, treatment by ultra-violet rays, examination of children who are sputum positive contacts, X-ray examination of children for chest and other conditions, immunisation of pre-

school and school children, mass radiography of school children, co-operative use of nursing staffs, and in other minor ways.

#### E. Co-operation with Voluntary Bodies.

This has been fully detailed in the Report for 1945-46, but it is necessary to record the close association and co-operation between the School Service and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The officers of this Society are always willing to render valuable service and they receive any help in their enquiries and duties which the School Service can afford. Thanks are due to this Society for their willing aid at all times.

#### F. Co-operation with Teachers and Parents.

Without this co-operation the usefulness of the School Medical Service would be very much reduced. There is a continued effort by the School Service to foster and maintain good relations with the school teachers and the parents of the pupils. School Medical Officers, in their work in schools, interview Head Teachers and class teachers. The most friendly relations exist to the mutual advantage of all. Head Teachers and class teachers bring theil medical problems to the doctors and, in return, the Medical Officer get valuable information from the teachers. Contact with parent is made at the medical inspection of the children in the schools Parents are informed when these inspections are taking place a the schools and they are encouraged to attend so that full infor mation regarding the health history of the children may be obtained This is especially valuable in the case of the infants and new entrant to the schools. A greater number of parents present themselve at the primary examinations than at subsequent ones. This i not due to less interest on their part in the health and well-bein of the elder members of the family, but they know that if there any condition which needs attention they will be notified of it In these days of queues, etc., it is not always possible or convenien for mothers to attend. Other points of contact with parents at the various treatment clinics, especially the Minor Ailments Clinic where large numbers of mothers attend with their children Meetings of Parents-Teachers' Associations have been also attende and addressed by the School Medical Officers during the past yea Nurses in "following up" duties also frequently pay home visi and are an important link between parents and the School Service The School Medical Officers frequently visit homes in connection with the examination of absentees from school. These visit

though usually made by request of the Attendance Department, are quite frequently asked for by the parents themselves. Visiting of homes for examination of pre-school children, at their parents' request, has also been carried out.

#### 5. THE FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The total number of children examined systematically during the past year was 26,768. This includes children examined according to the four specified age groups and, in addition, children who had been missed at previous systematic examinations due to illness, absence, or other causes. These latter numbered 1,395 and are included in the totals of Tables 2 and 3 at the end of this Report. In addition, inspection and supervision of pupils getting further education, pre-apprenticeship classes, etc., was carried out at one centre in the educational area. This was the only one in operation during the past year, but it is anticipated that a considerably larger number of pupils will be involved in other centres which will be functioning during the incoming year.

Children of seven years of age were examined for vision and hearing only. They totalled 8,445 and the findings will be found in later pages of this Report. They are shown separately. The number of children notified to their parents as suffering from defects was 4,339, a percentage of 16·2. Cases which are suitable for treatment at the Minor Ailments Clinics are given an opportunity to attend there and, in those cases who are notified for verminous conditions, attendance is insisted upon if the parents' efforts at cleansing are not satisfactory. It is satisfactory to record, however, that in the matter of notification to parents about defective conditions found at examinations of school children, in a large number of instances, due attention is paid to the recommendations to seek medical advice and treatment. The number doing so increases year by year.

The ascertainment, supervision and treatment of dirty and verminous conditions occupies a considerable part of the School Nurses' time. All of the cases are notified to the parents and followed up by subsequent examinations. If the parents have cleansed the children, supervision is continued. If no cleansing or insufficient cleansing has been done, warning notices are sent to the parents requiring the attendance of the children at clinics for proper treatment. This is also followed up, in many cases, by home visits. At the clinics, cleansing is carried out by the

nursing staff and there is usually no difficulty in securing the attendance of the children. In no case has it been found necessary to take legal proceedings against the parents, in fact a considerable number bring their children to the clinics voluntarily for assistance and advice regarding cleansing.

Special (non-routine) cases examined totalled 3,476 and a statement of the conditions found appears in the paragraphs showing the results of systematic examinations.

The total number of reinspections of children notified for defects was 12,377 as compared with 4,069 in the year previous. This was made possible by additions to the medical staff. In this and in other important ways, the increased staff has been fully justified.

There are now two nursery schools in Lanarkshire, an additional one having been opened at the beginning of the school year. This school is situated in Hamilton and serves the needs of part of the Burgh. The first nursery school is situated in Coatbridge. An account of the work done in these nursery schools will be found in later pages of this Report.

The following Table shows the average heights and weights of school children in Lanarkshire. In so far as they are an index of physical fitness, they are satisfactory:—

#### AVERAGE HEIGHT IN INCHES.

Age	5	1 2	9	1	13	31
Anthropometric	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Committee's Standard	41.2	41.	51.9	51.2	56-9	57.8
County of Lanark	41.96	41.63	51.35	51.0	57.01	57.75

#### AVERAGE WEIGHT IN LBS.

AGE	$5\frac{1}{2}$		91/2		131	
Anthropometric	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Committee's Standard	40.5	40.0	64.9	59-3	82-6	87.0
County of Lanark	41.14	40.35	60-53	60.54	83.13	83.0

In the following paragraphs a statement is given of the number of children recorded at the routine medical inspections of schools who were found to be suffering from specific diseases or disabilities. A comparative percentage for the previous year is given and also the number of special cases found to be affected:—

Condition of Clothing.—The number of children found at routine inspection who had defective clothing was 481 boys and 412 girls a total of 893 or a percentage of 3.3.

Number of children examined				 26,768
Number with defective cl	othing			 893 *
Percentage				 3.3
Percentage last year				 3.5
Number of special cases f	ound de	fective		 149

The figures for the two years are practically identical.

Footgear unsatisfactory.—The condition of the footgear shows improvement. 66 boys and 17 girls, a total of 83 was recorded as having defective footwear.

Number of children examined	 	26,768	
Number with defective footwear		 	83
Percentage		 	0.3
Percentage last year		 	0.4
Number of special cases found defe	ective	 	12

Uncleanliness of Head.—This is divided into three categories—nits present, lice present and simple dirtiness. The total of these three groups was 2,825, 328 boys and 2,497 girls, or a percentage of 10.5. This figure compares with 10.4 in the previous year. Details of each group are as follows:—

Number of children	Number with		Percentage last	
examined. 26,768	nits. 2,642	Percentage. 9-8	year. 11·1	Special cases. 472
26,768	Lice present. 148	0.5	0.3	76
26,768	Dirty only. 35	0.13	0.14	9

These figures show an improvement, except a small increase in the number suffering from lice. Dirty and verminous conditions of the head are still too common in our schools and it is only by constant examination and supervision that there is any hope of finally eradicating this evil.

Uncleanliness of Body.—Is divided into three groups as in uncleanliness of head, i.e., nits present, lice present and simple dirtiness. 247 boys and 133 girls were recorded, a total of 380 or 1.4 per cent.

Number of children examined. 26,768	Number with nits.	Percentage.	Percentage last year. 0.014	Special cases.
26,768	Lice present. 9	0.03	0.03	5
26,768	Dirty only. 367	1.37	1.5	43

These figures are practically identical with those of last year. It will be observed that the number found to be verminous is very low. A verminous condition of the body is becoming a rarity.

Diseases of the Skin.—Under this group heading are included diseases of the skin of the head and body. The total number of children suffering from diseases of the skin of the head was 246, 146 boys and 100 girls, a percentage of 0.9. They are classified as (1) Ringworm, (2) Impetigo, and (3) Other diseases.

(1) Number of children examined		 26,768
Number with Ringworm of the head	1 .	 2
Percentage		 0-007
Percentage last year		 0.05
Special cases found affected		 1

The total number affected (3) compares with 16 in the previous year.

(2) Number of children examined	 	 26,768
Number with Impetigo head	 	 109
Percentage	 	 0.4
Percentage last year	 	 0.6
Special cases found affected	 	 52

These figures show a drop in Impetigo cases. The total of 161 compares with 208 in the year previous.

(3) Other diseases of Head includes all other diseases of the head except Ringworm and Impetigo.

Number of children e	xami	ined	 	 26,768
Number found affecte	d		 	 135
Percentage			 	 0.5
Percentage last year			 	 0.5
Special cases affected			 ***	 36

These figures are identical in all respects with those of the previous year.

Diseases of the Skin of the Body.—Are divided into Ringworm, Impetigo, Scabies and Other diseases. The total number affected was 1,070; boys 582, girls 488, or a percentage of 3.9.

Number affected with Ringworm.	No. of children examined. 26,768	Percentage.	Percentage last year. 0.02	Special cases.
Number affected with Impetigo. 135	26,768	0.5	0.37	56
Number affected with Scabies. 132	26,768	0.49	0.7	60
Number with other diseases. 792	26,768	2.95	3.0	264

These figures show a slight increase in Ringworm, a total of 13 cases as against 8 in the year previous. Impetigo was also somewhat more prevalent. Scabies shows a decided decline, 192 cases being recorded as against 275 in the previous year and, if this improvement is continued, the numbers of Scabies cases will soon be down to the low numbers of pre-war years. The figures for other diseases of the skin of the body are identical for both years.

Malnutrition.—Is of two degrees (1) Slight, and (2) Bad. During the past year 728 children were recorded as suffering from slight malnutrition, which may be due to a great many causes and is not necessarily a result of insufficient or badly prepared food. The number of cases of bad malnutrition recorded was 14, giving a total under the general heading of malnutrition of 742, or a percentage of 2.7 as compared with a percentage of 3.1 in the previous year. There is thus no evidence that the physical condition of the school children in Lanarkshire is deteriorating. The School Medical Officers, who have for long periods of years been accustomed to assess the general state of nutrition, are emphatically of the opinion that the general well-being of the pupils at school is as good, to put it no higher, as at any previous time. Where children take advantage of the milk and meals supplied in schools, there is very little chance of any serious malnutrition which can be attributed to unsuitable or insufficient food. The number of children recorded for slight malnutrition was 728, or a percentage of 2.7 as compared with 761 and a percentage of 3.04 in the year previous. Those suffering from bad malnutrition numbered 14, a percentage of 0.05 as compared with 16 and 0.06 in the past year. There is no single definite standard by which degrees of malnutrition can be assessed and it is a matter for determination by School Medical Officers who have a large experience of estimating subnormal states of nutrition. That the Medical Officers are all of one opinion is highly satisfactory. Details are given below:—

Number of children examined. 26,768	No. found suffering from slight malnutrition. 728	Percentage.	Percentage 1946-47. 3.04	Special cases.
26,768	No. with bad nutrition.	0.05	0.06	2

Oral Sepsis.—135 boys and 136 girls, or a percentage of 1-01, were recorded as suffering from septic conditions of the mouth.

Number of children	exami	ned	 	 26,768
Number affected			 	 273
Percentage			 	 1.01
Percentage last year			 	 0.9
Special cases			 	 12

A slight increase in this condition is shown.

Diseases of the Naso-Pharynx.—These include diseases of the Nose—totalling 1,231; boys 717, girls 514, or a percentage of 4.59, Diseases of the Throat—total 6,528; boys 3,156, girls 3,372, or a percentage of 24.37, and Diseases of Glands—total 1,528; boys 830, girls 698, or 5.7 per cent. The total number of all three categories was 9,287 or 34.7. Below is a tabular statement:—

	Number examined.	Number found defective.	Percentage.	Percentage last year.	Special cases.
Nasal conditions for observation	. 26,768	599	2.23	2.35	18
For treatment (Adenoids)	. 26,768	206	0.76	0.6	53
Other conditions of Nose	. 26,768	426	1.5	2.4	54
Tonsils for observation	. 26,768	4,996	18-6	14.5	48
Tonsils for treatment	26,768	1,532	5.7	5.3	256
Glands for observation	26,768	1,489	5.5	7.9	22
Glands for treatment	26,768	39	0.1	0.1	10

These figures show an over all improvement in Naso-Pharyngeal conditions.

External Eye Diseases.—Includes Blepharitis, Conjunctivitis, Corneal Opacities, Squints and Other diseases of the external eye. The total number affected was 1,224; boys 641, girls 583, or a percentage of 4.5. Details are given below:—

Condition.	Number of children examined.	Number found affected.	Percentage.	Percentage last year.	Special cases.
Blepharitis	 26,768	466	1.7	1.6	88
Conjunctivitis	 26,768	97	0.36	0.5	32
Corneal opacities	 26,768	18	0.07	0.04	_
Squints	 26,768	532	1.9	2.1	135
Other diseases	 26,768	111	0.4	0.3	39

These figures show little change from those of the year previous.

Visual Acuity.—Is divided into two classes—(1) Those with 6/9 or 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses. This is termed "Fair Vision," (2) Those with 6/18 or worse in the better eye with or without glasses. This is "Bad Vision." The number of children in these two categories was boys 681, girls 692, a total of 1,373 or 7.7 per cent.

Visual Acuity.	Number of children examined.	found	Percentage.	Percentage last year.	Special cases.
6/9 or 6/12 in better eye	* 17,803	1,098	6.16	7.2	259
6/18 or worse in better eye		275	1.5	2.1	131
* Infant	and 7-year	old childre	en not includ	led.	

The number of children recommended for treatment of errors of refraction was 1,016 or 5.7 per cent.

Ear Diseases.—Are of two categories—(1) Otorrhoea, (2) Other diseases of Ear. The total number recorded was 507 or a percentage of 1.8. Details are as follows:—

	Number of children	Number found		Percentage	Special
Condition.	examined.	affected.	Percentage.	last year.	cases.
Otorrhoea	26,768	202	0.7	0.7	92
Other diseases of Ears	26,768	305	1.13	1.24	47

The number of children affected by ear conditions is substantially the same as in the previous year. Treatment for Otorrhoea is carried out at the school clinics. In some cases it is very resistant to conservative treatment and operative measures are called for.

Defective Hearing.—Is grouped according to severity. Group 1 includes children with slight deafness. They do not require any special educational treatment. Group 2A are those who need a favourable hearing position in class. Group 2B are those children who require special educational treatment. Group 3 consists of children with severe deafness and serious speech defects (deafmutism, etc.) These children require education in special schools for the deaf. The total number of children in the four groups was 347; 204 boys and 143 girls, or 1.2 per cent. Details are given as follows:—

C	umber of hildren amined.	Hearing group.	Number found affected.	Percentage.	Percentage last year.	Special cases.
*	26,768	1	232	0.86	1.01	33
*	26,768	2A	112	0.42	0.45	26
*	26,768	2B	2	0.007	0.004	None
*	26,768	3	1	0.003	Nil	None

<sup>\* 7-</sup>year-old children not included here but shown separately.

Speech.—Defects are listed in two categories—(1) Defective Articulation, (2) Stammering. The total number of children recorded under these two headings was 202, of whom 139 were boys and 63 were girls. The percentage of defects was 0.7.

Condition of speech.	Number of children examined.	found	Percentage.	Percentage last year.	Special cases.
Defective articulation	26,768	150	0.56	0.58	16
Stammering	26,768	52	0.19	0.12	8

There is no significant difference between the figures for the two years.

Mental and Nervous Condition.—Includes all children who are backward, mentally dull, mentally defective but educable, mentally defective ineducable, nervous and unstable and those who exhibit difficult behaviour. The total number of children in these groups was 219 or a percentage of 0.8, of whom 134 were boys and 85 were girls. A detailed statement appears below:—

Condition.		Number of children examined.	Number found defective.	Percentage.	Percentage last year.	Special cases.
Backwardness		26,768	48	0.17	0.23	35
Dullness		26,768	86	0.32	0.43	26
M.D. educable		26,768	27	0.10	0.18	24
M.D. ineducable		26,768	10	0.037	0.012	4
Nervous or unstabl	le	26,768	36	0.13	0.13	15
Behaviour difficult		26,768	12	0.04	0.03	4

The incidence in these conditions remains fairly stable from year to year.

Heart Diseases.—Are of three kinds—Congenital, Acquired and Functional. The total number of children affected was 681; 362 boys and 319 girls, a percentage of 0.8. Below is a detailed statement of the incidence of these three groups:—

Condition.		Number of children examined.	Number found affected.	Percentage.	Percentage last year.	Special cases.
Congenital Hearts		26,768	54	0.2	0.1	7
Acquired hearts		26,768	165	0.6	0.7	26
Functional hearts	***	26,768	462	1.7	1.4	24

These figures indicate that these conditions are more or less stable in incidence.

Lung Diseases.—Includes Chronic Bronchitis, Suspected Tuberculosis of Lungs and Other diseases of Lungs. The total number of children affected was 905, a percentage of 3.4; 547 were boys and 358 girls. Below are the details of these three groups:—

Condition.	Number of children examined.	Number found affected.	Percentage.	Percentage last year.	Special cases.
Chronic bronchitis	26,768	182	0.68	0.33	8
Suspected tuberculosis	26,768	16	0.06	0.05	7
Other diseases of lungs	26,768	707	2.6	3.4	43

These figures show a decided increase in cases of Chronic Bronchitis, a slight increase in Suspected Tuberculosis and a fall in other diseases of Lungs.

Deformities.—May be due to Congenital causes or they may be Acquired as a sequel to Infantile Paralysis. A number is due to Rickets and the remainder to other causes unspecified. The total number of children affected was 358, a percentage of 1·3. Of these 219 were boys and 139 were girls.

Condition. Congenital deformities Acquired deformities	Number of children examined. 26,768	Number found affected. 104	Percentage.	Percentage last year. 0:21	Special cases.
due to Infantile Paralysis	26,768	21	0.08	0.09	3
Probable Rickets	26,768	177	0.6	0.5	3
Other causes	26,768	56	0.2	0.17	5

There is no significant change in the incidence of these conditions.

Children born in 1940, that is 7 years of age, were examined only for Vision and Hearing.

The details of this group, in respect of visual defects, is as follows:—

The number of children examined was 4,373 boys and 4,072 girls, a total of 8,445. Of these 155 had squints, 905 had fair vision and 178 bad vision. The number recommended for examination for errors of refraction was 703.

Number			
examined.	Defect.	found affected.	Percentage.
8,445	Squint.	155	1.83
8,445	Fair vision.	905	10-71
8,445	Bad vision.	178	2.22

Details of the 1940 group of children examined for hearing defects are as follows:—

The number of children examined was 8,445. Of these 135 were found to have defects of hearing of varying degree. 62 had Grade 1 hearing; 72 Grade IIA and 1 Grade IIB. There was none in Grade III. Details are as follows:—

Number of children examined.	Grade of defect.	Number found affected.	Percentage.
8,445	Grade I	62	0.73
8,445	Grade IIA	72	0.85
8,445	Grade IIB	1	0.01
8,445	Grade III.	None	Nil

Infectious Diseases.—18 boys and 13 girls were discovered in schools suffering from infectious disease. They, of course, are at once excluded and reported to the Medical Officer of Health of the County or Burgh according to the siting of the school. The diseases consisted mainly of Mumps and Chickenpox.

Other Diseases and Defects.—Under this heading are grouped all those diseases and defects found in schools which have not already been mentioned in the preceding paragraphs. They totalled 802 or a percentage of 2.9, of whom 393 were boys and 409 were girls. Special cases with similar diseases totalled 226. The more important of these conditions are recorded below:—

Anaemia, 371; enuresis, 114; rheumatism, 57; obesity, 48; debility, 28; goitre, 34; hernia, 26; gastro-enteritis, 21;

fractures and sprains, 17; coeliac disease, 9; cysts, 11; chorea, 8; laryngitis, tonsillitis and tracheitis, 8; thread worms, 8; appendicitis, 6; osteomyelitis, 4; hydrocele and varicocele, 4; Bell's paralysis, 3; tumours, 3; nephritis, 2; birth palsy, 2; diabetes, 2; stomatitis, 2; ganglion, 2; and 1 each of habit spasm, acidosis, hypothyroidism, albinism, Reynaud's disease, vulvo-vaginitis, migraine, cystitis, leukaemia, haemophilia and pseudo hypertrophic dystrophy.

### Examinations Conducted by the School Medical Staff other than Routine School Examinations.

Routine school examinations, although they are the main employment of the School Medical Officers, are supplemented by a great many other examinations of a special kind. Some of these examinations necessitate a considerable amount of time for their performance and add appreciably to the amount of work carried out during the school year. A full account of the nature of these special examinations will be found in the Report for 1945-46 and the following paragraphs will give in an abbreviated manner a statement of those completed during the past year:—

- (a) Examination of absentees from schools and irregular attenders. These are done at the request of the Attendance Department. They totalled 781. Many of these cases are examined at school clinics by arrangement, but frequently home visits have to be made very often in outlying parts of the County.
- (b) Examination of physically and mentally invalid children in attendance at the four special schools. These examinations are carried out at regular intervals. They numbered 981.
- (c) Examinations of invalid children for admission to day special schools. The numbers were—Physically Invalid, 107 Mentally Invalid, 82.
- (d) Children employed under the Employment of Children Act. They numbered 378. The chief employments engaged in are delivery of papers, messages, milk and rolls. Overleaf is a detailed statement:—

#### Applications for Employment, Session 1947-48.

Area.	Papers.	Messages.	Milk,	Lather Boys Not Stated.	Total.
1	2	15	2	1	20
2	_	_	_	-	_
3	5	_	1	_	6
4	7	1	4	_	12
5	11	4	-	_	15
6	23	6	12	3*	44
7	27	_	12	_	39
8	29	3	21	_	53
9	4	1	_	_	5
10	4	_	_	_	4
11	12	1	_	-	13
12	38	4	17	_	59
13	27	9	19	11 11	55
14	19	22	12	_	53
Total	208	66	100	4	378

- (e) Children examined under the Children and Young Persons Act. These examinations are usually made at the Remand Home, Cambuslang. All children admitted to the Remand Home are examined within 24 hours. Examination of Juvenile Delinquents numbered 182 and Borstal cases 2.
- (f) Guardianship cases includes children taken into protective custody and boarded-out children. Examinations totalled 238. Wooddean House, Bothwell and Flemington House, Uddingston, which house children taken into care and protection by the Education Committee are regularly visited by one of the School Medical Officers.
- (g) Examinations as Special Survey of cases of monocular blindness. Primary examination was by the School Medical Officers at the routine inspections of schools and thereafter by the School Ophthalmic Surgeons. They numbered 427.
- (h) Students in preliminary training as teachers totalled 9.
- (i) Examinations for admission to the holiday camps, 1,130.
- (j) Examinations of children for admission to the summer residential school at Glengonner Camp, Abington, numbered 224.
- (k) Examination of deaf-mute children, 6.
- (l) Examination of blind children, 3.

- (m) Examination of necessitous children for the supply of clothing, food, cod liver oil and extract of malt. The number granted boots was 3,305; clothing, 192; and tonic food, 27.
- (n) Special examinations of children at the Minor Ailments Clinics, 2,632.
- (o) Immunisation of school children, 22,944.

A drive to ensure that school children were, as far as possible, protected from Diphtheria was undertaken in the County and Burgh areas. The drive in the County area was carried out by the County Public Health Department with the help of the School Service. In the Burghs of Hamilton, Motherwell and Wishaw the work was carried out entirely by the School Medical Staff. Children accepting treatment, if under 8 years of age, were given two doses of A.P.T. at monthly intervals. Children over 8 years received three doses of T.A.F. at monthly intervals. Reactivating doses were given to those children who had been immunised before. The response to the offer of immunisation was good and the actual operation was devoid of any serious happening. The following is a statement of the numbers immunised in the Burgh of Hamilton:—

Full course.

Reactivating. 5,445

Total children immunised. 7,112 Number of injections given. 9,728

In the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw the figures were as follows:-

Full course.

Reactivating. 7,366

Total children immunised. 9,696 Number of injections given. 13,516

Immunisation was carried out in the four special schools with the following results:—

Full course.

Reactivating. 415

Total children immunised. 604

Number of injections given. 946

The children in the nursery schools were immunised against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.

In the County area 5,532 children were immunised either by full courses or reactivating doses. This entailed 46 sessions.

(p) Examination of mentally defective children suspected of being ineducable. These totalled 79, of whom 52 were found to be definitely ineducable and were reported to the General Board of Control.

In addition, the following examinations were carried out:-

Janitors, 8; school cleaners, 42; certifications for Certified Institutions, 8; leavers at Certified Institutions, 4; epileptics for admission to the Colony of Mercy, Bridge of Weir, 4; teachers, 4; and 6 children for proposed trip to Belgium.

At the request of the Scientific Advisory Sub-Committee of the Department of Health on Monocular Blindness, a survey of the school children, examined in the routine age groups during the past year, was carried out. This survey was for the purpose of ascertaining how many of these routine cases would come within the class of visual defect to which the term Monocular Blindness applies. The children were first of all examined for visual defect by the School Medical Officers and then referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeons for more detailed examination. The findings of the Ophthalmic Surgeons were entered on special forms and, when completed, were returned to the Scientific Advisory Committee for their information. Visual details of 427 children were forwarded to them. The age groups referred to were those of 7, 9, 13 and 16 years of age.

#### 6. MEDICAL TREATMENT.

#### A. MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS.

Twelve main clinics and eleven subsidiary clinics functioned during the past year. There is also a mobile clinic which serves some of the outlying schools of the County. The conditions treated at the clinics are eye diseases, skin diseases including scabies and ringworm, and conditions of the nose and ear.

The total number of children treated at the main clinics was 13,641 and the number of attendances was 73,919. At the subsidiary clinics the number treated was 6,601 and involved 34,921 attendances.

The total for all clinics was 20,242 with 108,840 attendances.

The following are the totals of children treated in the main clinics and the number of attendances made in the four main categories of conditions:—

- (1) Eye conditions treated 1,460, and attendances made 11,680.
- (2) Skin conditions treated 10,943, and attendances made 50,142.
- (3) Ear diseases treated 961, and attendances made 9,511.
- (4) Nasal conditions treated 277, and attendances made 2,586.

As usual, skin conditions were in the majority.

A satisfactory feature of skin conditions is the continued fall in the number of cases of Scabies. This parasitic disease, which was very prevalent during the war years, is now diminishing very much in frequency. The figures for the last three years are 2,444, 1,471 and 836 respectively. This shows a progressive fall in cases and soon the incidence will be back to that of pre-war years.

Cleansing of children suffering from verminous conditions is carried out at all of the clinics. During the past year 1,044 children were cleansed, of these 131 were boys and 913 were girls. Supervision is maintained by the nursing staff after disinfestation.

In the special schools a nurse is in daily attendance to treat minor ailments. The total number of treatments given was 29,242.

At the Minor Ailments Clinics other examinations than those mentioned above are carried out. These examinations totalled 2,632 during the past year.

A tabular statement of the clinics, children treated and attendances made is given below:—

#### Established Clinics.

	Lamonanca Cumica	Children	Attendances
Clinic.	Medical Officer.	treated.	made.
Airdrie	Dr. Dick	1,375	7,276
Baillieston	Dr. Pollock	849	4,538
Bellshill	Dr. Perry	1,165	5,565
Blantyre	Dr. Perry	1,208	5,802
*Cambuslang	Dr. Cunningham	1,406	6,721
Coatbridge	Dr. Pollock	2,263	10,474
Hamilton	Dr. Douglas	1,672	11,888
Larkhall	Dr. Douglas	735	4,794
Motherwell	Dr. Prentice	528	4,398
Rutherglen	Dr. Cunningham	1,442	6,137
†Shotts	Dr. Wilson	102	612
Wishaw	Dr. Prentice	896	5,714
	Totals	13,641	73,919

<sup>\*</sup> In addition, nurses of the school staff treated children (131) (attendances made 441) for scabies at the Health Institute, Cambuslang.

<sup>†</sup> Conducted by the staff of the County Public Health Department.

#### Subsidiary Clinics.

			Children	Attendances
Clinic.			treated.	made.
Uddingston	 		176	656
Blackwood	 		285	1,426
Lesmahagow	 		526	1,980
Carluke	 		689	4,464
Carnwath	 		501	2,931
Lanark	 		362	2,250
Forth	 		247	2,036
Stonehouse	 		691	3,153
Strathaven	 		1,206	5,208
East Kilbride	 		794	2,930
Benhar	 		506	3,075
Mobile Clinic	 		618	4,812
		Totals	6,601	34,921

The Medical Officers of the County and Burghs afford ultraviolet ray treatment at their clinics free of cost. Thanks are due to them for their co-operation.

#### B. DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

No change in the scheme of visual treatment falls to be recorded. The 28 Visual Clinics functioned as in previous years. All are staffed by Ophthalmic Surgeons and trained nurses. Children are primarily examined at the schools by the School Medical Officers and if found to be suffering from defective vision are referred to the Eye Specialists for refraction. Conditions other than refractive errors are also examined and advice or treatment given. Spectacles are supplied on the prescriptions of the Ophthalmic Surgeons by opticians conveniently situated. All spectacles are supplied free of cost to the parents. The acceptance rate for visual treatment is now high. Squints are treated by occlusion and the provision of suitable glasses. Myopic children are recalled at regular intervals for examination. All glasses supplied by the opticians are checked at the clinics by the Eye Specialists.

The total number of children examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeons during the past year was 2,561 and 5,517 reinspections of children previously treated were made.

The number of spectacles prescribed was 2,336 and 195 children were otherwise treated.

In the course of visual examination, other conditions than refractive errors are discovered by the Eye Specialists. A list of these is given below. Details of visual treatment will be found in Table VI of this Report:—

Squint (convergent), 471; squint (divergent), 12; squint (alternating), 49; corneal nebulae and opacities, 51; corneal rulcers, 9; blepharitis and conjunctivitis, 23; phlyctenular conjunctivitis and keratitis, 5; choroido-retinal changes (non-myopic), 3; nystagmus, 18; optic atrophy, 1; cataract, 15; ptosis, 5; old iritis, 1; aphakia, 1; dacrocystitis, 1; amblyopia, 11; conical cornea, 1; vascular keratitis, 1; persistent hyaloid eartery, 1; spotted macula, 1; coloboma of Iris, 1; pseudo neuritis, 2; Xerosis, 1; Ectropion, 1; Albinism, 3; photophobia, 2; microphthalmus, 1; dislocation of lens, 1; detachment of retina, 1; paralysis of external rectus, 1.

#### C. Nose and Throat Operative Treatment.

This service continued to function as in previous years but its activities were drastically restricted by the outbreak of poliomyelitis which continued for several months and necessitated the suspension of all operative nose and throat treatment. The operating centres were closed from August, 1947, to February, 1948, and, in consequence, a formidable waiting list developed. When it was considered safe to renew operations, every endeavour was made to expedite them. Good progress has been made but there is still a large number of cases awaiting treatment and it will be some considerable time before the arrears are wiped out.

Tonsil and adenoid operations were carried out at Cleland Hospital, the Carnegie Health Institute, Motherwell, Lady Home Hospital, Douglas, and the Lockhart Hospital, Lanark. Nursing staff difficulties also played a part in restricting the activities of the service.

The number of children operated on at the various centres is tabulated below:—

### Cleland Hospital. (Dr. R. A. GRAY)

# Number operated on for tonsils and adenoids ... 330 Number treated for ear conditions ... ... 13 Number treated for nasal conditions ... ... 7 Number examined and advised no operation needed 9 Number of attendances made by patients ... 921

#### Carnegie Health Institute, Motherwell. (Dr. R. A. GRAY) Number operated on for tonsils and adenoids 481 Number of attendances made by patients ... 1.337 120 Time occupied by Surgeon—hours ... Time occupied by Anaesthetist—hours 120 Lady Home Hospital, Douglas. (Dr. R. A. GRAY) Number operated on for tonsils and adenoids Nil Lockhart Hospital, Lanark. (Dr. C. E. Scott)

Number operated on for tonsils and adenoids ... 112
Before children are operated on they are examined by the Ear,
Nose and Throat Surgeon and any cases needing urgent treatment
are given priority. Otherwise, children are operated on in strict
rotation of application.

A new clinic for defects of hearing was introduced at the beginning of the school year. It is sited at the Minor Ailments Clinic in Hamilton and functioned weekly on one half day. Children with hearing defects were examined by an Aurist and advice given and treatment carried out. The number of children who attended at this clinic during the year was 309.

It is hoped to make a beginning with the audiometric testing of school children in the incoming year when apparatus is available for the purpose.

#### D. ORTHOPAEDIC SCHEME.

No change in the operation of this scheme falls to be recorded. It functioned as usual during the past year. The scheme was unaltered in nature and extent, consisting, as in previous years, of examination at chief clinics and subsidiary clinics. Treatment was afforded there and also at after-care clinics and at the four special schools. The treatment at the special schools is directed towards remedial exercises for postural and other orthopaedic defects. The after-care clinics functioned in a like manner. In some cases domiciliary treatment is given.

Operative treatment is carried out at Stonehouse Hospital and special boots, limbs and orthopaedic appliances are supplied free of cost. The number of children so supplied was 117 at a cost to the Education Committee of £237.

This is a most useful service and very good work has been done in the relief of all kinds of orthopaedic conditions. A Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon is available for special cases.

Remedial exercises are under the care of two orthopaedic sisters.

A statement of the operation of the scheme, in respect of visits, revisits and surgical treatment, is given below:—

Clinic.	First Visits.	Revisits.
County Hospital, Motherwell	 127	199
County Hospital, Stonehouse	 56	276
After-Care Clinics	 50	1,187
Totals	 233	1,662

#### Hospital Treatment.

Philipshill Hospital		 3 childr	en treated.
Stonehouse Hospital	***	 26 childr	en treated.
	Total	 29 childr	en treated.

In the hospitals, children are given education by trained teachers.

#### 7. DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Dental inspection and treatment were carried out in a similar manner to last year and there was no undue interuption of the work. A point of considerable importance to the service was the transfer of Mr. William Gibson, L.D.S., from the Public Health Department to the newly created post of Chief Dental Officer. Mr. Gibson commenced his duties on 16th June, 1948, and, after this year, he will be responsible for the Annual Report on Dental Services.

During the year, all children in attendance at Nursery, Primary and Secondary schools were examined and it was found possible in some schools, to carry out a second inspection. This amounted to a total of 76,270 inspections throughout the year.

47,532 children were notified to the parents as being in need of dental treatment. This total comprised 23,939 boys and 23,593 girls and the percentage requiring treatment was therefore 62.3.

The number of pupils attending the clinics for treatment was 16,905 and they made, in all, a total of 21,100 attendances.

Treatment consisted mainly of extractions and fillings and some children were referred to the Public Health Department Dental Clinic at Motherwell for a general anaesthetic or the provision of partial dentures. The details of treatment are as shown:—

Treatment.	Temporary teeth.	Permanent teeth.	Total.
Extractions	 17,029	2,639	19,668
Fillings (Amalgam)	 549	8,628	9,177
Fillings (Cement) Other conservative treatment, i.e.,	 3,316	868	4,184
Scalings, etc.	 398	3,783	4,181

13 children were sent to Motherwell Clinic where 2 general anaesthetics were administered and 11 partial dentures were supplied for orthodontic reasons.

The number of sessions devoted to inspection was  $630\frac{1}{2}$  and to treatment 2,623.

The number of children treated privately cannot be estimated.

The undernoted Table shows the work carried out by each School Dental Officer:—

Dental Officer		Number of children treated.	Extractions (temporary teeth).		Fillings t (amalgam or cement).	Other treatment (scaling etc).
Mr. Beattie		2,482	2,556	417	1,057	374
Mr. Rankin		2,337	1,966	286	2,769	249
Miss Watson		2,330	2,610	345	1,645	821
Miss Hinshelwood	1	2,267	3,096	413	1,233	144
Mr. Weatherston Miss Margaret		1,845	1,658	312	1,845	961
Hinshelwood		3,346	3,593	546	1,278	264
Mr. Hay		2,298	1,550	320	3,534	1,411
Total		16,905	17,029	2,639	13,361	4,224

Table V. at the end of this Report shows the full details of the work carried out by the staff.

#### 8. SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

During the past year the four special schools, sited in Motherwell, Hamilton, Cambuslang and Bargeddie respectively, continued to afford service as in previous years. No extension of range of operation or accommodation falls to be recorded. It is expected, however, that Woodburn Special School will, at the beginning of the incoming school year, be replaced by a new special school situated at Auchinraith near Bothwell Bridge. This school will

be much more commodious than Woodburn and will be able to cater for the needs of approximately 500 children. The School for the Deaf, which at present is situated at Townhead School, Hamilton, will be transferred to the new school at Auchinraith and will become a part of that establishment. Children are conveyed to the special schools by motor 'buses and, in the near future, the Education Authority will have a special fleet of new 'buses to operate this service. While the populous areas of the County are served by the special schools, the rural districts are not so advantageously placed and, when the present abnormal times end, consideration of provision of special education for handicapped children in those areas will require to be faced, probably by the provision of residential schools or special classes in ordinary schools at convenient centres.

Deaf-mute and educationally deaf children are educated at the School for the Deaf, Hamilton, as day pupils. Children outwith the range of this school are educated as residential pupils at the Royal Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edinburgh, St. Vincent's School for the Deaf, Tollcross, or Langside Deaf and Dumb Institution, Glasgow. By mutual arrangement, St. Vincent's School for the Deaf at Tollcross is now administered by Glasgow Education Authority instead of as formerly partly by Glasgow and partly by Lanarkshire.

Blind and educationally blind children are educated at the Royal School for the Blind, Edinburgh, or, in the case of Roman Catholic children, at St. Vincent's School for the Blind, Tollcross, Glasgow.

Severely crippled children and those suffering from chronic disabilities, or who need convalescent treatment, are admitted to East Park Homes for Infirm Children at Glasgow and Largs.

Epileptic children, who are not mentally defective but capable of being educated, are accommodated at the Colony of Mercy, Bridge of Weir. This Colony for Epileptics is for Protestant children. There is no similar colony for the education of Roman Catholic children. Less is being done for the epileptic than for any other class of handicapped child and much more provision for housing and training these unfortunate individuals requires to be made.

There are special classes in each of the special schools for the education of children suffering from high degrees of Myopia. They are admitted on the advice of the School Ophthalmic Surgeons who also exercise supervision of their defect by regular examinations. The total number of children so accommodated is 30.

Children who recover their health are transferred back to ordinary schools as soon as possible. They numbered 36 during the past year.

Mentally retarded children who, after trial for a sufficient period in the special school, are not making any progress, are reported to the General Board of Control for Scotland. Some of these children are "trainable" and will go to "Occupational Centres" when such are generally available. One Occupational Centre is in operation in Hamilton and will be transferred soon to more suitable and commodious premises at Townhead. This Centre will serve the Hamilton area and is a continuation of the "After-Care" School which continued through the war and was provided and administered by a voluntary committee of local ladies interested in mentally retarded children. Great credit is due to them for their public spirited efforts in this connection extending over many years.

Below will be found details of the numbers and conditions of children in special schools:—

Physically Invalid Children.		
At the four special schools		472
At East Park Homes for Infirm Children		15
At the Colony of Mercy, Bridge of Weir (Epileptics)		3
At the Trefoil Residential School, Whitburn		2
At Silloth Convalescent Home		2
Mentally Invalid Children.		
At the four special schools		476
At Birkwood Certified Institution, Lesmahagow		5
At St. Charles' Certified Institution, Carstairs		10
At Lennox Castle Certified Institution		3
At St. Joseph's Certified Institution, Rosewell		1
Deaf-Mute and Educationally Deaf Children	1.	
At the School for the Deaf, Townhead, Hamilton		33
At the Royal Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edinbur	rgh	16
At St. Vincent's School for the Deaf, Tollcross		26
At Langside Deaf and Dumb Institution		2
Blind or Educationally Blind Children.		
At the Royal School for the Blind, Edinburgh		6
At St. Vincent's School for the Blind, Tollcross		4

Children at Special Classes outwith the Educational	Area.
At Balgray Special School, Glasgow	2
At the Biggart Memorial Home, Prestwick	3
At Centre Street Special School	1
At Colston Special School	-
At Eastmuir Special School, Shettleston	4
At Edinburgh Sick Children's Hospital (Special	
Classes)	_
At Muirfield Convalescent School, Edinburgh	4
At Philipshill Annexe, Busby	4
At Renfrew Street Special School, Glasgow	2
At Rottenrow Special Classes, Glasgow	3
At Shettleston Occupational Centre	1
At St. Aloysius Special Classes, Glasgow	2
At Strathblane Home Hospital	5
At Greenhead Special School	2
At Burnside Special School	1
At Children's Village, Humbie, near Edinburgh	2

The number of children who, in the four special schools, attained the age of 16 and left school was 48.

The number of children who got suitable employment was 30.

## 9. ARRANGEMENTS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE.

A. A full account of the arrangements for physical exercises is given in the Report for 1945-46. Physical education is carried out in all schools, either by whole-time instructors or partly by instructors and class teachers. Properly equipped gymnasia are in secondary and junior secondary schools and in many primary schools also. Associations, such as Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, are common and instruction in swimming is also given. No change in the general arrangement and facilities for physical education falls to be recorded.

#### B. SWIMMING BATHS.

The arrangement whereby school children make use of public swimming baths continues as in previous years. This accomplishment is becoming year by year more popular. Public baths are utilised in Hamilton, Motherwell, Airdrie, Coatbridge and Shotts.

#### C. PLAYING FIELDS.

Are being supplied for the use of schools as quickly as facilities become available. Most of the schools in the County have their playing fields but, if not, use is made of public parks, etc. A notable addition to playing fields will be the playing field for Hamilton Academy which is due to be opened formally early in the incoming session.

#### D. HOLIDAY CAMPS.

These were sited at Strathaven Academy, Lanark St. Mary's R.C. School, Lanark Grammar School, Douglas West Public School, Leadhills Public School, and Biggar High School. The camp which functioned at Crawford Public School, during the previous years' holiday period, was discontinued.

The arrangements for the holiday camps were the same as in former years. The children chosen by the Headmasters of schools in industrial areas were generally those who had not much chance of a holiday elsewhere. The children were examined by the School Medical Staff twice before going to the camps. Those who were judged to be unsuitable to go camping for any reason, physical or hygienic, were eliminated and substitutes found. No untoward incident or illness occurred at any of the camps. The children enjoyed the experience and, while the weather was variable conditions on the whole were satisfactory and the health and happiness of the pupils was evident to any visitor.

Members of the teaching staffs officiated as supervisors. The camps were visited by members of the Medical Services Committee and officials of the Education Committee. They were also visited weekly by members of the School Medical Staff and, in the case of the special schools' camp at Lanark Grammar School, a nurse of the school staff was in residence during the period of camping.

Below are given details of the camps:-

Lanark (Lanark Grammar School)—Invalid children from Woodburn and Dalton Special Schools for two weeks.

Lanark (St. Mary's R.C. School)—R.C. Boys' Camp.

Douglas (Douglas West Public School)—Girls' Camp.

Strathaven (Strathaven Academy)—R.C. Girls' Camp.

Leadhills (Leadhills Public School)—Boys' Camp.

Biggar (Biggar H.G. School)—First fortnight Girls' Camp; Second fortnight Boys' Camp. 1,130 medical examinations for admission to the camps were carried out.

The total number of children attending the camps was 520 and the number of supervisors was 73.

#### Residential School.

A Residential School for children between the ages of ten to twelve was held during the month of June at Glengonnar Camp, Abington. 121 boys and 103 girls, a total of 224 children was accommodated in the school. They were taken from six schools in the industrial areas. The teaching and supervising staff consisted of sixteen teachers and the control of a Headmaster. A general medical practitioner visited the school daily and a resident nurse was in attendance at the sick bay and small hospital. The weather was variable, being wet and cold at times, but the children enjoyed the experience and there was practically no home sickness.

The routine of the school was—in the forenoons, scholastic subjects; in the afternoons, cultural subjects; and in the evenings, out-door activities. Local history and geography were studied and nature study, with rambles in the woods, lanes and on the hills, was a favourite feature of the instruction given. Parents were allowed to visit the school on certain specified dates and, on one occasion, as many as 250 availed themselves of the opportunity to see what the school was like and what the children were doing. The school, during June, accommodated Protestant children and a similar school for Roman Catholic children will be in session during the month of October. The school was visited by Mr. Tom Fraser, Under Secretary of State for Scotland, members of the Education Committee and officials, and weekly by a member of the School Medical Service.

### E. INSTRUCTION IN PERSONAL HYGIENE.

Is carried out in all schools by the teachers. Medical officers and nurses of the School Service lose no opportunity to impress on children and parents the necessity for personal hygiene as an essential of good health and good citizenship.

Points of contact are at the Minor Ailments Clinics, at the routine inspection and supervision of the children in schools, at the Visual, Dental, Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics, domiciliary visitation by nurses of the school staff, etc., and at Parents-Teachers' Association meetings. On all of these occasions opportunity is taken of spreading the gospel of cleanliness and healthy living.

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

"MILK IN SCHOOLS" SCHEME.

Is now as much a part of school life as the teaching of the "Three R's." The milk ration of one-third of a pint is usually partaken of at the forenoon interval, about 11 a.m. Straws for drinking are supplied. All milk supplied to schools is Grade A T.T. and is pasteurised. There are very few complaints of either the quality or cleanliness of the milk and there is no doubt that its supply to school children helps materially to improve physique and confers added resistance to disease in general and, in particular, is instrumental in maintaining a good standard of nutrition. Milk is a perfect food and contains all the essentials of protein, carbohydrate, fats and salts necessary to maintain healthy life. Pasteurisation is a valuable protection against the possible transmission of disease germs, especially those of tuberculosis. The very much smaller number of children now seen suffering from tuberculosis of the bones and joints is largely due to the improved quality of milk and pasteurisation.

The following Table shows the number of school children taking milk at school during the past year, compared with the numbers for the previous year and the consumption during the first year of the scheme. The Table shows the monthly average:—

Month.	1947-48	1946-47	1935-36
September, 1947	 70,843	70,868	46,122
October, 1947	 68,644	69,692	44,294
November, 1947	 67,751	67,883	43,214
December, 1947	 66,950	66,176	40,010
January, 1948	 68,388	65,831	37,729
February, 1948	 70,162	61,617	38,385
March, 1948	 69,909	60,691	38,621
April, 1948	 73,189	67,502	38,847
May, 1948	 72,843	69,387	38,910
June, 1948	 68,509	64,903	39,200

Milk, of course, is provided in schools free of any charge.

3,305 children were granted boots and 192 children were granted clothing.

27 children were supplied with Tonic Food.

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE.

The School Meals Service in Lanarkshire has now become a well established function in educational administration and, at the same time, an integral part of the school organisation. The demand for meals in school has continued to grow-to an extent, in point of fact, as to require central kitchens in the County to rise to an output of meals well beyond their actual equipment capacity. During the last school session a total of approximately 9,000,000 meals were provided in Lanarkshire schools and the percentage of children participating rose by two points from 52 to 54 per cent. The average number of children taking meals daily was in the region of 45,000. The maintenance of a high standard of quality of meals is the constant concern of the responsible officers and the high percentage of participating pupils is an indication of the popularity of the meals with the pupils in Lanarkshire schools. Evidence exists that children are becoming more food conscious and many dishes which were strange to numerous children have now become familiar to them and are thoroughly enjoyed. The Service is nowhere more popular than in the rural areas and it is gratifying to record that, in many small country schools where self-contained canteens have been established, every child in attendance participates in the midday meal.

Centralised cooking continues, however, to meet the bulk of the demand. Four new kitchens are nearing completion at Netherton, Wishaw, and these are likely to be ready for occupancy early in 1949. When these kitchens come into production they will afford a substantial easement of the heavy pressure on the existing central kitchens. Other kitchens are planned to take the place of certain of the older centres but, with present shortages of labour and materials, it may be some years before these schemes are ldeveloped.

The provision of improved dining accommodation at schools continues to engage the attention of the School Meals Sub-Committee, but here again progress is retarded by existing shortages. Schemes for new dining centres for over 120 schools have been presented to the Scottish Education Department. During last year new standard dining rooms were completed at four schools and there are at present, in course of erection at various stages of completion, new dining halls at 12 schools.

CONSULTANT SERVICE.

This Service, which is available by arrangement with the County Public Health Department, is of great value in difficult cases and in those who, in spite of good conditions, especially in the special school, are not improving in health. Expert specialist advice can be had with suggestions for treatment. Two Specialists, one of whom is a Paediatrician, can be consulted at the County Hospital, Motherwell, where their clinics are held. Full reports of the findings and advice of the Consultants are received and copies of these are sent to the Medical Officer concerned with the case and also to the family doctors for their information. Treatment recommended by the Specialists is carried out either through the School Service or by the general practitioners. It is gratifying to record that the general practitioners have shown themselves very willing to cooperate with the School Service.

Re-examinations are made by the Consultants, when considered necessary. The children examined are very often, but by no means wholly, pupils of the four special schools. The number of children referred to the Consultants during the past year was 49. Of these a considerable number were children suffering from heart Disease, either congenital or acquired. The acquired cases were chiefly those due to rheumatism.

#### REHABILITATION SCHEME.

This scheme was devised as a means whereby children, especially those leaving the special schools at the age of 16 years, could be given an opportunity to learn some occupation suitable to their handicapped physical condition. The children who, with the consent of their parents, were selected for training under the scheme, were medically examined and an estimate made of the most suitable occupation for them. A conference with officials of the Ministry of Labour was arranged and suitable provision made for the training of the children or appropriate work provided. The provisions of the Disabled Persons Act make the operation of the Rehabilitation Scheme of less service than in previous years, but it still serves a useful purpose in a few cases.

The number of children coming under this scheme during the past year was 2.

### MINIATURE MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

As in the year previous, mass radiography of 12-year old school children was carried out. The schools involved were those in Airdrie, Coatbridge and Baillieston. The arrangements were the same as in past years.

The survey was carried out from 17/6/47 to 9/12/47 by private bus transport from the schools to the unit at the Sir John Wilson Town Hall, Airdrie. The co-operation of Headmasters was excellent and the arrangements for taking miniature and large films and for clinical examinations proved satisfactory.

Numbers surveyed and percentage response in sex and school groups.

Total available—4,890; male 2,527, female 2,363.

Total X-rayed—4,483 (91.68%); males 2,316 (91.65%), females 2,167 (91.71%).

Total passed on miniature films (no action) 4,315 (96.25%).

Total recalled for large films 109 (2.43%).

Total passed on large films 42 (0.94%).

Total examined clinically 48 (1.07%).

#### SCHOOL GROUPS.

		Conc	OL GROUIS.		
Airdrie.			No. X-rayed.	Male.	Female.
Airdrie Academy			539	244	295
Whiterigg R.C.			70	41	29
Central School			651	339	312
Coatbridge.					
Central School			620	312	308
Drumpark Special			104	52	52
Whifflet R.C.			410	189	221
Baillieston P. Scho	ool		169	89	80
Baillieston R.C.			114	57	57
St. Patrick's R.C.			641	314	327
Secondary School			747	389	358
Technical College			418	290	128
To	tals		4,483	2,316	2,167

Total X-rayed, 4,483.

### Tuberculous Lesions.

Lesions not significant-	requi	iring no		
action. (Healed pri	mary	lesions)	 29	0.65%
Significant Lesions—				
Requiring treatment			 Nil	
Requiring observation			10	0.22%

#### Non-Tuberculous Lesions.

Cardiovascular					16	0.36%	(*12)
Respiratory					18	0.4%	(*11)
Others					14	.31%	
	* Pr	revious	ly know	vn 23			

In all cases with significant abnormalities, the family doctor was, with the parents' consent, informed. Cases requiring dispensary observation or treatment were referred to the appropriate Medical Officer of Health.

#### COMMENTS.

No tuberculous lesions requiring treatment were disclosed and the incidence of lesions requiring observation (0·22%) is lower than that in Cambuslang and Rutherglen groups (0·63%). In the observation cases, most of the lesions were probably primary. One disclosed case, a boy of 15 years whose initial lesions were small, developed active disease within a few months of his commencing observation and required sanatorium treatment. Most of the non-tuberculous lesions were previously known.

# INTENSIVE COURSES IN FIRST AID AND HOME NURSING.

Were introduced during the early years of the war and have continued since. They were specially designed for those children who had finished with the higher leaving certificate examination and who had some free time between that event and the commencement of the summer vacation. It was thought that they might stimulate interest in the profession of nursing and induce some of the girls to enter hospitals for training. In the case of the boys, a knowledge of first aid was considered to be expedient at the time and also very useful training for future years. The classes have been popular but there has been increasing difficulty in fitting them into the school curriculum and also in getting the services of doctors and demonstrators. The first aid classes are affiliated to the St. Andrew's Ambulance Association and the home nursing classes to the Red Cross. Examinations are held at the end of the classes and certificates and medallions awarded to successful students. The following Table shows details of the schools participating, the number of pupils enrolled, the number presented for examination and the results thereof:-

# Intensive Course in First Aid and Ambulance Work. (Session 1948)

School.	Number of pupils enrolled.	Pupils presented for examination.	Pupils who gained Proficiency certificates.	Pupils who gained medallions.
Airdrie Academy	16	13	13	_
Biggar High	33	32	31	1
Hamilton Academy	40	39	39	_
Larkhall Academy	18	17		17
Our Lady's High	45	38	33	5
Uddingston Grammar	14	7	5	2
Wishaw High	44	43	43	_
Total	210	189	164	25

### Intensive Course in Home Nursing. (Session 1948)

School.	pupils	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Number of pupils who passed the elementary examination.	Number of pupils who gained higher awards.
Coatbridge Secondary	12	10	10	_
Hamilton Academy	16	16	16	_
Wishaw High	17	16	16	-
Total	45	42	42	_

The number of schools availing themselves of these classes was less, for one reason or another, than in previous years. The classes, however, were enthusiastic and the instruction given was readily acquired. Both doctors and demonstrators were of opinion that the pupils were very interested in their work and became very expert in the practical work.

#### CHILD GUIDANCE.

The nature of the work carried out was largely diagnostic and advisory. Premises in Clydesdale Street, Hamilton, are being fitted out as a Child Guidance Clinic and, when completed, will further enhance the value of the service provided. An assistant Psychologist and a Speech Therapist are to begin duty at the commencement of the incoming school session. This will allow of a greater number of children being examined and treated psychologically and is a step forward towards the goal of a full service of clinics throughout the educational area. The psychological staff

works in harmonious association with the School Medical Staff. Personally, I am very much indebted to Mr. Smith, Principal Psychologist, for his willing assistance in the estimation of educability in difficult cases.

Educational backwardness was the most frequent cause for reference to the Psychologist, but was considerably supplemented by behaviour difficulties, cases of maladjustment and various physical disabilities having a psychological basis. Many examinations of children committed to the Remand Home at Cambuslang have been made for the information and guidance of the Courts and Probation Officers. Talks to various Associations have been an extra effort to spread the principles of mental health.

The number of children examined individually was 613 (415 boys and 198 girls). These numbers are not to be taken as an indication that boys are less intelligent than girls. These are selected cases and the number is small compared with the total school population. No specific general deductions can be drawn from them. A considerable number of these children were well above the normal level in intelligence.

The number of schools visited was 108 and the number of school visits was 288. Home visits totalled 119 and there were 107 instances of parent-interviews.

Treatment interviews numbered 139.

The sources of reference were the Headmasters of Schools, the Director of Education, the School Medical Service, private practitioners and parents.

The classification of defects or disorders with the numbers involved is as follows:—

- (1) Emotional disorders and delinquency ...
   ...
   276

   (2) Educational backwardness, etc.
   ...
   ...
   399

   (3) Speech disorders ...
   ...
   ...
   ...
   ...
   ...
   ...
- (4) A miscellaneous group of children on probation, for report under the Children & Young Persons Act with marked physical factors, home factors, faulty home training, school-home friction and vocational guidance, etc. These numbered 334.

#### NURSERY SCHOOLS.

A second nursery school was opened at the beginning of the school year. This school is situated in Hamilton in a mansion acquired from the Town Council. The premises are commodious and convenient to a populous part of the Burgh. The other nursery school is sited in Coatbridge.

Both schools are regularly visited and the children examined by one of the School Medical Officers. Records of the children's state of health are kept. Immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough is carried out. The schools are visited weekly by a school nurse and, during the poliomyelitis epidemic, this was done daily.

The children are afforded the same facilities for treatment as are given to other school children and visual, dental and ear, nose and throat treatment has been carried out in addition to minor ailments.



## TABLE I. (1947-48).

Total number of children examined at

A. Systematic Examinations:—		Sys	Other stematic minations
Entrants	 7,781	1,1	184
Ordinary Second Age Group	 8,835	2	207
Schools Third Age Group	 8,152		4
Secondary Age Group	 605		-
Total	 25,373	1,:	395
B. Other Examinations:—			
Special (Non-routine) Cases	 		3,476
Re-inspections by Medical Officers	 		12,377
Total	 		15,853

Number of individual children inspected at systematic (routine) examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment (exclusive of uncleanliness and dental caries):—

0 11	Entrants		 	 1,335
Ordinary Schools	Second Age Group		 	 1,593
Schools	Third Age Group		 	 1,141
Secondary Schools	Age Group		 	 48
Other Syst	ematic Examinations		 	 222
	Т	otal	 	 4,339

- Compared the control of the contro .

			. 1			UNCLEAN	LINES		T	-			SKIN.	-	-	T		1	- 1			Nan	o-Prarys			1				Eve							Eu			II.	Seaso	. 1
		dactory.	dattory		HEAD			Boov.			HEAD.		-	Box	γ.		MAI				Noss.		THROA	-	GLAN	16.		Extra	NAL DIS	-			VHUAL ACUITY.		Doss	ANES.			Неавгос		SPEEC	-
	No. Ensembed.	Clething Unsath	Footgear Unsati	Nite	Ele.	Dary.	Ngs	Lie	Darty.	Engworm.	Inpetigo.	Other Desases.	Ringworm.	Impetigo.	Stables	Other Doesites.	Steph	Bad.	Oval Sepois.	For observation.	For Treatment (Adenoids).	Other Conditions.	For observation (Towsto).	Treatment (Tonsib).	Por Observation.	For Treatment.	Bopharitis	Conjuste- tivetta.	Comest Opacities.	Squite	Other Diseases.	FAIR. Not seem than it, in beiter age with or with and Glasse.	BAD, it or worse in better ope with new chandlesses.	For Refraction.	Otenhoos.	Other Disrases.	Grade I.	Guale II.a.	Ceate Illa.	Coade III.	Delect. Artic.	Stammering.
Percentage Percentage	26,768 3,952 3,829	117 2-96 116 3-03	9 0-23 4 0-10	2-50 536	11 0-28 46 1-20	0.13		1 0-03 2 0-05	48 1-21 26 0-68	0.03	24	15	3 0-08 1 0-03	17	16 0-40 19 0-50	123 3-11 101 2-64	96 24 139 36	1 0-02 3 0-07	59 1-49 64 1-67	175 4-43 125 3-26	69	108 2·73 85 2·22	21-58 853	324	303 7-67 305 7-97	6	75 1-90 40 1-04	14	_ 1 0-03	115	16 0-40 12 0-31				28 0-70 21 0-55	73 1-85 57 1-49	65 1-65 38 0-90	13 0-33 7 0-18	- 1 0-03	- 1 0-03	23	10 0-25 0-05 0-05
Boys Percentage Girls Percentage	4,582 4,253	201 4:38 1:52 3:57	28 0-61 10 0-23	112 2-4 951 22-36	11 0-24 40 0-9	6 0-13 7 0-16	0-02	5 0-11 1 0-02	109 2:37 43 1:01	_ 1 0-02	17 0 37 9 0 21	21 0-45 15 0-35	_ 3 0-07	22	30	162 3-5 108 2-3	126 27 126 20	0.06	35 0-76 35 0-82	100 2·18 59 1·38	14	67 1-46 42 0-98	829	277	237	11	94 2-05 73 1-7	13 0-28 16 0-37		101 2-2 93 2-18	17 0-37 26 0-61	287 6-26 297 6-9	72 1-57 72 1-69	334 7-28 298 6-9	29 0-43 33 0-77	50 1-1 34 0-79	36 0-78 22 0-52	12 0-26 20 0-46	_ 1 0-02		15	10 0-22 6 0-14 0
Boys Percentage Garls	4,130 4,022		0.55	47 1-13 749 18-6	27	4	0-02		57 1:38 52 1:29	1111	9 0-21 8 0-19	15	3 0-07 1 0-02	6		113 2-7 134 3-33	168 24 51 2-26	_ 3 0-07		39	9 0-21 9 0-22	29	657	131 3-17 195 4-8	145 3-5 81 2-01	2	73 1-76 83 2-06		3 0-07 3 0-07	52 1-25 21 0-52	13 0-31 18 0-44	239 5-7 224 5-56	55 1·3 66 1·64	167 4-04 171 4-25	1-2 40 0-99	44 1-06 27 0-07	20	30 0-72 20 0-49			11	16 9-38 0 3 9-07 0
Boys Percentage Percentage	339 275	0:30 1 0:36			1111	1111	1111	1111	1111	1111	0 30 - -	1-21 2 0-73				13 394 8 291	00		1	9 2:73 3 1:10		6 1-82 3 1-09	26	0 61 3 1-09		1111	273	0:30 1 0:36		1-21 1 0-36		21 6-36 15 5-45	0-30 7 2-55	16 4-85 16 5-82	9-61 	_ 1 0-36	HILL	0-61 1 0-36			= (	3
Boys Percentage Girls Percentage	12,994 12,379	436 3-36 384 3-10	15	2,236	94 0-18 113 0-91	13 0·10 17 0·14	0-03	6 0-05 3 0-02	214 145 121 0-98	0-01 I 0-01	56 0-43 41 0-33	77 0-59 47 0-38	6 0-05 5 0-04	80 0-62 45 0-36	55 0-42 69 0-56	411 3-16 351 2-84	361 26 366 29	0-03 6 0-03	123 0-95 134 1-08	341 2-62 226 1-83	90 0-69 92 0-74	159		800	624	18 0-14 19 0-15	251 1-94 196 1-38	47 0-36 48 0-39	3 0-02 14 0-11	230	47 0-36 56 0-45	547 4-21 536 4-33	128 0-99 145 1-17	517 3-98 485 3-92	100 0-77 94 0-76	167 1-29 119 0-96	129 0-99 80 0-63	57 0-44 48 0-39	2 0-02	1	49	39 30 11 +09 0
Boys Percentage Percentage	715 680	28	2	26 3-64 122 17-94	0-56 7 1-03	2	11111		23 3-22 9 1-32		5 0-70 7 1-03	4		7 0-98 3 0-44	4	19 2-66 11 1-62	12 167 19 2-8	0.56	12 1-69 4 0-59	20 2-80 16 2-35	9 1-26 15 2-21	10	148	59	54	1	11 1-54 8 1-18	1	 0-15	26	5 0-70 3 0-44	5 0-70 10 1-47	0-14 1 0-15	7 0-98 7 1-03	0-70 3 0-44	11 1-54 8 1-18		0-56 3 0-44			9 1-26 0 3 0-44	28 0
Boys Percentage Gerh Percentage	13,709	481 3-51 412 3-16	17	284 2-07 2,358 18-06	28 0-20 120 0-92	19	903	3	130	1	61 0-45 48 0-37	84 0-61 51 0-39	6 0-04 5 0-04	87 0-63 48 0-37	59 0-43 73 0-56	430 3-14 362 2-77	343 2-3 38-5 2-9	8 0-06 6 0-05	135 0-98 138 1-05	361 2-63 238 1-82	99 9-72 107 9-82			673 4-91 859 6-58	811 5-92 678 5-19	19 0-14 20 0-15	262 1-91 204 1-56	48 0-35 49 0-38	3 0-02 15 0-11	276 2-01 256 1-96	52 0-38 59 0-45	552 4-03 546 4-18	146	524 3-82 492 3-77	97 97 97	178 1-30 127 0-97	140 1-04 89 0-68	61 0-45 51 0-39	2 0.02	1	53	41 130 0 11 108 0
1940 Group	8,445						1									=	1	_										=		155 1:83		905 10-70	178 2-22	703 8-30			0.73	0.85	10-0			

### ATIONS (1947-48).

	*VISUAL DISPASSE DEE								HEARIN	ia.	Jra.				÷	ole).	<u></u> i	icult.				ittis.				A	CQUIRE	D.	ase.	or Defec
	Other Diseases.	FAIR. Not worse than \$\phi\$, in better eye with or with- out Glasses.	BAD. A or worse in better eye with or without Glasses.	For Refraction.	Otorrhoea.	Other Diseases.	Grade I.	Grade IIA.	Grade IIs.	Grade III.	Defect. Artic.	Stammering.	Backward.	Dull.	M.D. (Educable	M.D. (Ineducable)	Nervous or Unstabl	Behaviour Diff	Congenital.	Acquired.	Functional.	Chronic Bronch	T.B. Suspected	Other Diseases.	Congenital.	Inf. Paral.	Rickets.	Other Causes	Infectious Disc	Other Diseases
104 2·63 115 3·01	16 0·40 12 0·31		1111		28 0·70 21 0·55	73 1·85 57 1·49	65 1-65 38 0-99	13 0-33 7 0-18	_ _ _ 0.03	_ _ _ 0.03	46 1·16 23 0·60	10 0-25 2 0-05	5 0·13 2 0·05	8 0·20 3 0·08	2 0·05 1 0·03	1 0-03 1 0-03	8 0-20 8 0-21	0·02 4 0·10	12 0·30 8 0·21	9 0·23 10 0·26	74 1·87 63 1·65	38 0-96 36 0-94	3 0·07 2 0·05	197 4·98 142 3·71	27 0-68 11 0-29	2 0-05 1 0-03	43 1-09 30 0-78	9 0·23 4 0·10	15 0·38 10 0·26	106 2-68 93 2-43
101 2·2 93 2·18	17 0·37 26 0·61	287 6-26 297 6-9	72 1-57 72 1-69	334 7·28 298 6·9	20 0·43 33 0·77	50 1·1 34 0·79	36 0.78 22 0.52	12 0·26 20 0·46	- 1 0.02		30 0-65 15 0-35	10 0·22 6 0·14	17 0·37 8 0·18	27 0·58 17 0·39	6 0-13 5 0-12	0-02 3 0-07	7 0-15 4 0-09	1 0·02 3 0·07	14 0·3 5 0·12	22 0·48 20 0·46	86 1.87 60 1.4	33 0-72 31 0-72	3 0·06 4 0·09	103 2-24 47 1-1	0-48 10 0-23	0-11 3 0-07	34 0·74 28 0·65	8 0·17 9 0·21	0·04 — —	121 2-6 122 2-8
52 1·25 21 0·52	13 0·31 18 0·44	239 5·7 224 5·56	55 1·3 66 1·64	167 4-04 171 4-25	50 1·2 40 0·99	44 1-06 27 0-67	28 0-67 20 0-49	30 0-72 20 0-49		1111	13 0·31 11 0·27	16 0·38 3 0·07	6 0·14 6 0·14	15 0-36 11 0-27	7 0-16 2 0-05	3 0-07 1 0-02	3 0-07 2 0-05		6 0·14 4 0·09	52 1·25 46 1·14	63 1·52 86 2·13	21 0-51 16 0-39	0.02 $3$ $0.07$	98 2-37 39 0-97	62 1·5 10 0·24	3 0·07 5 0·12	18 0·43 14 0·34	15 0-36 8 0-19	1 0:02 2 0:05	142 3·4 161 4·00
1·21 1 0·36	0·30 —	21 6-36 15 5-45	0·30 7 2·55	16 4·85 16 5·82	0·61 —	1 0-36		2 0-61 1 0-36		1111		3 0·91 —		1111			0·30 —	=	0:30 —	3 0·91 — —	4 1·21 6 2·18	0-30 — —		1·21 1 0·36	0-61 —	_ 1 0-36	0-30 — —	0·30 1 0·36		4 1-21 9 3-27
261 2-01 230 1-86	47 0·36 56 0·45	547 4-21 536 4-33	128 0-99 145 1-17	517 3-98 485 3-92	100 0·77 94 0·76	167 1-29 119 0-96	129 0-99 80 0-65	57 0.44 48 0.39		_ _ _ 0:01	89 0-68 49 0-40	39 0-30 11 0-09	28 0-22 16 0-13	50 0·38 31 0·25	15 0·12 8 0·06	5 0.04 5 0.04	19 0·15 14 0·11	0·02 7 0·06	33 0·25 17 0·14	86 0.66 76 0.61	227 1-75 215 1-74	93 0·72 83 0·67	7 0-05 9 0-07	402 3·09 239 1·93	67 0-52 31 0-25	10 0-08 10 0-08	96 0·74 72 0·58	33 0-25 22 0-18	18 0·14 12 0·10	373 2·87 385 3·11
15 2·10 26 3·82	5 0.70 3 0.44	5 0.70 10 1.47	1 0·14 1 0·15	7 0.98 7 1.03	5 0-70 3 0-44	11 1·54 8 1·18	14 1·96 9 1·32	4 0-56 3 0-44	1111		9 1-26 3 0-44	0·28 —	3 0·42 1 0·15	5 0·70 — —	3 0·42 1 0·15		0·14 2 0·29	0·42 —	1 0·14 3 0·44	0·28 1 0·15	13 1·82 7 1·03	5 0·70 1 0·15		40 5·60 26 3·82	0-84 -	_ 1 0·15	6 0-84 3 0-44	0·14 - -	1 0-15	20 2·80 24 3·53
3 276 2 2-01 5 256 1 1-96	52 0.38 59 0.45	552 4-03 546 4-18	129 0-94 146 1-12	524 3·82 492 3·77	105 0·77 97 0·74	178 1·30 127 0·97	143 1·04 89 0·68	61 0-45 51 0-39	_ 	_ _ 1 0-01	98 0-71 52 0-40	41 0·30 11 0·08	31 0-23 17 0-13	55 0-40 31 0-24	18 0-13 9 0-07	5 0·04 5 0·04	20 0-15 16 0-12	5 0-04 7 0-05	34 0-25 20 0-15	88 0.65 77 0.58	240 1.75 222 1.70	98 0-71 84 0-64	7 0-05 9 0-06	442 3·22 265 2·03	73 0-53 31 0-24	10 0-07 11 0-08	102 0·74 75 0·57	34 0·25 22 0·17	18 0-13 13 0-10	393 2-87 409 3-13
155	=	905 10·70	178 2·22	703 8·30	-	=	62 0-73	72 0·85	0·01	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=		_	Ξ	=	Ξ		E		=	_	Ξ		=

ic Examinations.

• Infant children not included.





## TABLE III. (1947-48)

### SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	ENTR	ANTS.	SECOND A	GE GROUP.	THIRD A	GE GROUP.		Y Schools Group.		XAMINATION TAL.		YSTEMATIC NATIONS.	GRANI	TOTAL.
CLASSIFICATION.	No. of Children.	Per- centage.	No. of Children.	Per- centage.	No. of Children.	per- centage.	No. of Children.	Per- centage.						
I. Children free from defects,	3,291	42.3	4,094	45.78	4,231	52.8	400	66-12	12,016	47-36	626	44.87	12,642	47-23
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from:—  (a) Defective Vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye, with			639	7-17	607	7:53	45	7-44	1,291	5.09	16	1-15	1,307	4.88
or without glasses; or (b) Conditions of mouth	_	-	099	111	007	1.00	40		1,201	000	10	1.10	1,001	1 00
or teeth requiring treatment, (c) Both (a) and (b),	63	0.81	36 9	0·39 0·1	28 2	0-36 0-02	_1	0.16	128 11	0·5 0·04	6	0-43 —	134 11	0-5 0-04
Total,	63	0.81	684	7.66	637	7.91	46	7-6	1,430	5.63	22	1.58	1,452	5.42
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II.) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks,	3,185	40.93	2,903	33-71	2,193	25-64	115	19-01	8,396	33-09	535	38-35	8,931	33-36
IV. Children suffering from defects where (a) Complete cure may														
ultimately be ex- pected,	1,165	14-97	1,047	11.65	928	11-6	29	4-79	3,169	12.49	195	13.98	3,364	12.57
(b) Improvement only may be expected,	77	-99	107	1.2	163	2.05	15	2-48	362	1.43	17	1.22	379	1.42
Total,	1,242	15.96	1,154	12.85	1,091	13-65	44	7.27	3,531	13.92	212	15-2	3,743	13-99
Total No. of children examined,	7,781	100%	8,835	100%	8,152	100%	605	100%	25,373	100%	1,395	100%	26,768	100%

## TABLE IV. (1947-48).

# RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE IN THE AREA.

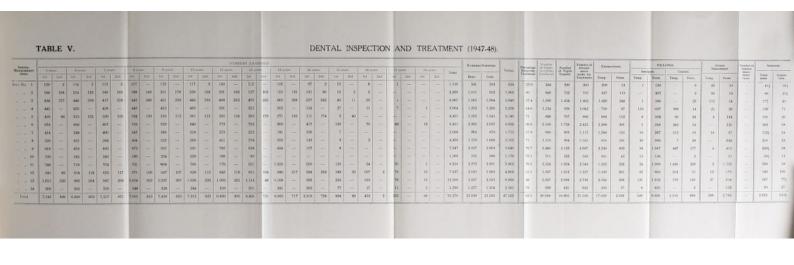
	Control of the Contro		
Disability.	At Ordinary Schools.	At Special Schools or Classes.	Total.
. Blind,	_	_	-
Partially sighted—  (a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye condition,  (b) Other conditions of the eye, e.g., cataract, ulceration, etc., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see	3	22	25
well enough to be taught in an ordinary school,	6	11	17
Deaf— Grade I, Grade IIA, Grade III,	265 138 2 1		265 138 14 65
Defective Speech—  (a) Defects of articulation requiring special educational measures,  (b) Stammering requiring special educational measures,	166 60	13	179 62
Mentally Defective (Children between 5 and 16 years)—  (a) Educable (I.Q. approximately 50-70),	51	340	391
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50),	14	33	47
Epilepsy—  (a) Mild and occasional,  (b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential	18	14	32
School),	1	3 -	4
and 16 years)—  (a) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (excluding cervical glands),  (b) General orthopaedic conditions,  (c) Organic heart disease,  (d) Other causes of ill-health,	13 99 254 49	37 69 56 181	50 168 310 230
(a) (b)	=	195* 125†	195 125

<sup>\*</sup> Mental Defect plus one or more physical defects.

Note:—All of the figures given in this Table are mutually exclusive.

<sup>†</sup> More than one physical defect.

.



. 100

## TABLE VI. (1947-48).

## VISUAL TREATMENT.

Showing number of children who received full ophthalmic examination, number re-examined, and the number for whom spectacles were prescribed or who were otherwise treated.

TREATMENT CENTRE.	Number of Children Examined.	Number of Children Re-examined.	Total Attendances.	Number for whom Spectacles were prescribed.	Number Treated otherwise or Advised.	Cases uncompleted and Cases not requiring Treatment.
Dr. John A. Mortimer.  Blantyre (Bishopbriggs and Chryston) Carluke	91 45 25 2 131 86 86 27 99 202 16	154 97 60 19 148 180 137 88 155 673 64	245 142 85 21 279 266 223 115 254 875 80	88 45 23 2 116 81 80 26 95 191 15	3  2  13 5 5 5 1 4 11 1	
Dr. H. Somerville Martyn.  Abington	9 192 39 195 22 138 16 49 105	11 609 72 417 41 238 56 114 275	20 801 111 612 63 376 72 163 380	5 168 36 179 17 115 15 39 98	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 15 \\ 1 \\ 12 \\ 4 \\ 15 \\ 1 \\ 10 \\ 6 \end{array}$	2 9 2 4 1 8 —
Dr. James Hill.  Coatbridge  Hamilton  Motherwell	395 263 328 2,561	824 391 694 5,517	1,219 654 1,022 8,078	.366 245 291 2,336	29 18 37 195	30



	AZRE	BUE CLIS	ic.	BAILL	DESTON	CLENIC.	201	LSHILL (	CLINIC.	BLA	NIVRE O	LINIC.	CAMB	USLANG	CLINIC.	COAT	BRIDGE	CLINIC.	HAN	ILTON CI	LINIC.	LAR	WHALL C	LINGE.	MOTHE	RWELL	CLINIC.	BUTH	ENGLEN	CLINIC	514	OTTS CLIN	ROC.	W	BHAW CL	INEC.
	Dept.	Ciph. At	Total coducer.	Buys	Gate. 2	Tetal ittiniunce.	Beys.	Cirls.	Total Attendance	Beyn	Giela	Total Attendance	Buys	Circ.	Total Attroduces	Seps.	GHA.	Total Attendance.	Zinya.	GRIA. A	Total Mississon	Boys.	Gets.	Total Attendance.	Zieja,	Cotta	Total Attendence	Boys.	Gals. A	Total Utlendance	Boys.	GVG. A	Total Stendarie	Beys.	Geo.	Total Attendance
DIREATES OF THE EYE— Bisphartes,	42 8 1 1 1 1 7 7 1 1 87	42 5 3 2 1 17	723 73 63 22 18 65	22 10 1 1 1 1 1 4 42	21 23       7   2	415 195 6 21 3 	87 22 1 - - 9 - 2	61 23   17  3	936 214 6 	20 6 	13 10 3 3 3 12 	366 152 9 10 5 	30 10 2 2 	30 13  - - 7 2	011 301 12 43 — 56 — 45	86 14 1 1 1 1 32 - 4	66 13 2 1 1 30 30 3	1,463 81 20 28 6 20 144 — 21	30 12 1 1 1 1 	31 11 3 	1,120 505 9 18 34 — 129 — 15	15 10 1 1 7 6	20 18 1 1 	342 208 1 	30 15 	10 4 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	591 211 2 - - 101 52	52 23 1 1 16 3	54 18 3 2 1 17 3	528 144 26 12 2 70 21	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	å	105 13 	21 8    10  1	26 12 	549 139  - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Contacts or Ten Same- Irropetigo Contaginus.  Econos. Alispecia Arenta. Scalus. Policulosia Capitia, with Impet. Contra.	106 3	107 6 1 43	1,052 103 12 453	63 8 1 5	50 9 13	411 129 6 58 23	70 1 26	13 1 29	570 4 100 20	95 1 1 84	56 3 2 54	621 37 15 371 65	70 8 -5	43 14 2 17	428 046 04 09 09	140 1 1 1 78	96 5 1 100	1,054 28 10 809 20	102 21 6 70	69 23 2 79	996 301 38 820 264	00 7 2 11	44 5 15	492 174 8 127 37	11 19	19 1 2 21	418 174 33 267	54 8 1 9	80 14 13	436 223 4 57	11	14	132	82 10 3 22	57 13 4 32	283 234 235 235 319
Pediculosis Capitis,	45	38	419 229 2,162 40 430	208 208 25	14 4 200 2 41	88 13 1,890 12 329 2,919	26 294 1 32 477	33 32 187 3 37	51 307 2,002 41 443	10 11 325 1 62	96 16 178 30 470	063 183 1,420 2 923 4,210	3 4 396 4 116	26 225 2 2 151	229 25 1,379 35 1,381	7 25 659 6 88	50 507 396 5 5 502	307 500 3,242 34 719	30 11 305 2 26	17 200 1 00	2,129 174 2,498 3 800 8,075	13 11 121 1 38	36 10 124 1 53	344 51 1,441 22 765	8 9 103 2 2	58 4 19 2 12	712 51 580 36 185	3 11 416 1 131	123	38 128 2,331 30 1,416	3 5 4	12 1 3	1 32 15 39	12 9 118 2 63	128 4 100 2 49	933 73 894 7 338
Distants or TEX Eas— Cleonic Supportative Inflammation, Gerunizons Collection,	40 10 3	27 6 10 1	904 26 72 10	315 15 5 	10 17 13 13	312 130 3 65	34 6 	18 12 1 8	524 108 1 12	27 10 - 5	13 7 1	4,239 608 38 4 16	25 10 3 6	18 7 - 5	457 47 7 64	61 23 6 4	43 14 30 2	1,300 59 52 42	48 12 7 7		1,496 80 20 85	19 4 1 7	17 4 1 7	315 30 2 36	241 26 7 1 4	5 5 2	514 37 2 00	435 24 8 1 5	21 7 2 11	4,673 487 44 28 42	36 5 	3	312 14 	27 7 3	27 2 	996 17 44
Total,	53	66	1,002	22	41	710	44	39.	645	42	22	666	44	30	575	94	60	1,543	74	60	1,671	31	29	423	46	12	613	38	43	611	4	3	25	39	24	907
Nasal Catarrh	6	1	33 3	34 3	14	77	2 2	1 3	29 22	10 4	7 3	354 33	30	21	827 28	20 2	18 1	158 18	11 3	8 3	257 48	*	22 4	245 25	14	1	283 5	8		47		2	47	12	10	222
TOTAL	1	1	36	17	16	80	4	4	81	14	10	189	33	21	855	22	19	176	24	11	305	*	26	20)	14	2	288	8	4	47		2	47	12	10	222
Engeom of Head,	18 11	1	129 120	2 2	1 3	42 14			=	3	=	7	1	2	6	6 4	8	36 47	2	1	7	7		1	ī		3		1	3			=	7		1
Total,	29	9	249	4	4	36				3		7	1	2	8	10	9	83	2	1	7	1		1	1		3		-1	3			- 1	1		

\*

# TABLE VIIa. (Supplementary), 1947-48.

# MINOR AILMENTS (Treatment at Emergency Clinics).

CLINIC.		E	ZE DISE	ASES.	S	KIN DIS	EASES.	E.	AR DISE	EASES.	DISEASES OF NOSE.				
		Boys.	Girls,	Attend- ances.	Boys.	Girls.	Attend- ances.	Boys.	Girls.	Attend- ances.	Boys.	Girls.	Attend-		
Blackwood		7	10	44	135	114	1,251	7	4	81					
Lesmahagow		15	17	65	268	195	1,898	15	12	97	5 2	3 2	50		
Carluke		21	17	362	356	256	3,777	24	13	312	1	1	20		
Carnwath		8	14	412	203	255	2,293	8	8	187	1	4	39		
Lanark		14	16	368	154	133	1,417	25	16	364		4	101		
Forth		16	26	686	81	104	1,074	6	11	223	_	3	53		
tonehouse		10	10	151	326	332	2,902	4	6	90	1	2	10		
trathaven		23	36	250	547	575	4,724	7	10	142	3	5	92		
ast Kilbride		8	20	150	453	303	2,745	5	4	30	1	_	5		
enhar		31	39	586	220	188	2,064	10	12	327	6	_	98		
Iobile Clinic		21	26	950	315	230	3,396	15	8	386	2	1	80		
Iddingston		4	10	79	60	89	521	3	8	52	1	1	4		
TOTALS		178	241	4,103	3,118	2,774	27,962	129	112	2,291	23	26	565		

Total number of children treated ... ... ... ... 6,601

Total number of attendances made ... ... ... ... 34,921

TARREVII CONTRACT

				- Windows
*				
		199		

All manufactures to the same state of