

[Report 1950] / School Medical Officer of Health, Lanark County Council.

Contributors

Lanarkshire (Scotland). County Council.

Publication/Creation

1950.

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County Council of the County of Lanark
EDUCATION COMMITTEE



FORTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
MEDICAL INSPECTION,
SUPERVISION, AND TREATMENT
OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

1950-51



County Council of the County of Lanark
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

FORTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT

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MEDICAL INSPECTION,
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OF SCHOOL CHILDREN



1950-51

ROBERT ANDERSON & SONS, LTD., PRINTERS, GLASGOW.

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COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF
THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

I submit the Annual Report on the School Health Service in your administrative area for the year ending 31st July, 1951, prepared in accordance with the terms of D.H.S. Circular No. 60/1938 and amending Circulars.

D. MACLEOD,
Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Schools).

SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
COUNTY HEALTH OFFICES,
HAMILTON, *May, 1952.*

STAFF.

County Medical Officer and Chief Executive School Medical Officer.

ANDREW G. REEKIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Schools).

D. MACLEOD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers.

JANET M. BRUCE, M.B., Ch.B.
ANN K. CORMACK, M.B., Ch.B.
JANET B. CUNNINGHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
ALEX. C. DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
HELEN R. T. HOOD, 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.

WILLIAM GIBSON, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officers.

ARCHIBALD HAY, L.D.S.
MARY H. OWENS, L.D.S. (*nee* HINSHELWOOD).
ANDREW C. F. RANKIN, L.D.S.
MARGARET S. M'DONALD, L.D.S.

Part-Time Ophthalmic Surgeons.

JAMES HILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.
(a) MARGARET H. E. MARTYN, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.
JOHN A. MORTIMER, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.
(b) ALFRED G. SHANKS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.O.M.S.

Part-Time Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.

ROBERT A. GRAY, M.B., Ch.B.

Nurses.

MARY M. BENNETT	MARGARET K. LAMOND
(c) HELEN S. BERTRAM	CATHLEEN LENAGH
JESSIE M'K. BLACK	EUPHEMIA MACDOUGALL
MARTHA CHISLETT	(d) MARJORY K. M'DOUGALL
RACHEL B. I. DOBIE	SUSAN M'FADYEN
ANNIE N. DOUGLAS	EMILY M'GEE
ADA FOWLIE	MARGARET NEILSON
JEAN G. GIBSON	HELEN PARK
JEAN HANNAH GRAY	(e) JEAN B. ROBB
JEAN L. GREEN	ANNE I. SORLEY
MARIA HUGHES	MARY STEWART
CATHERINE C. JOHNSTON	MARGARET C. R. SUTTER
MARY W. JOHNSTON	MARY WALLACE
MARGARET KELLY	(f) MARY L. WATSON
JANE KENNEDY	ELIZABETH WILLIAMSON
	(Temporary)

Dental Attendants.

JESSIE BALLOCH	SARAH M'GHIE
MARY GOLD	NELLIE WARDROPE
MARGARET JAMES	

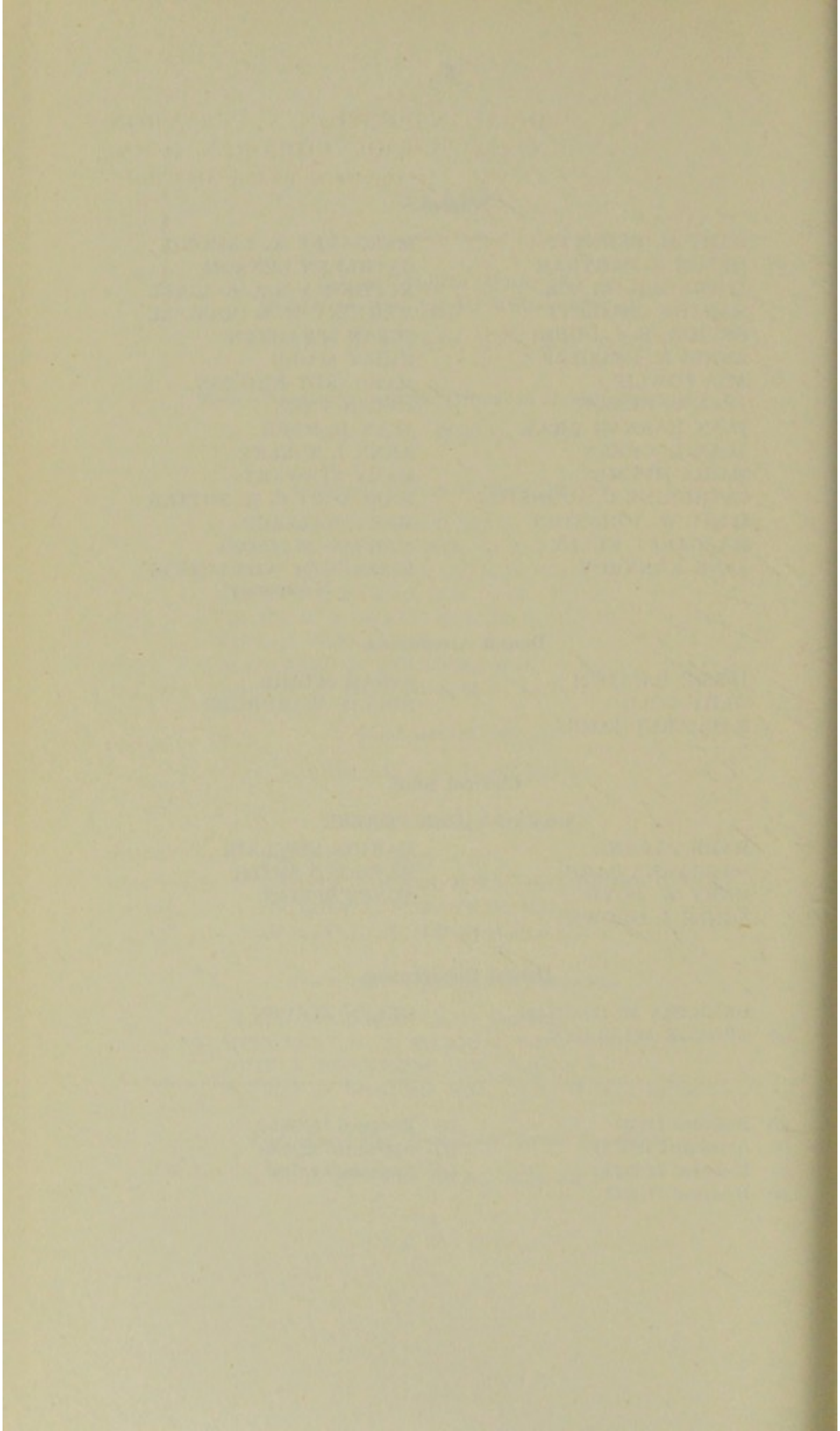
Clerical Staff.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN PORTER

MARK ALLAN	MARION SINCLAIR
MARGARET BARR	RAYMOND SMITH
MARY W. BOYD	AGNES SPEIRS
AGNES J. BROWN	

Dental Department.

BARBARA MONAGHAN	HELEN STEVEN
(g) GEORGE M'LELLAN	

(a) Resigned 1/6/51	(e) Resigned 15/10/50
(b) Appointed 12/2/51	(f) Appointed 22/5/51
(c) Resigned 15/2/51	(g) Appointed 7/8/50
(d) Resigned 11/2/51	



**REPORT on the MEDICAL INSPECTION, SUPERVISION
and TREATMENT of SCHOOL CHILDREN in the
COUNTY OF LANARK for the year ended 31st July,
1951.**

1. LIST OF STAFF.

The personnel of the medical, dental, nursing and clerical staff is shown on page 4 of this Report.

Changes in personnel which have occurred since the last Report are also indicated.

2. GENERAL STATISTICS.

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

(a) Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	} 218
(b) Junior Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
(d) Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(e) Nursery Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(f) Special Classes at Certified Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Population of the area (estimated, 1948)	...	...	...	...	...	...	533,451
*Number of children on the school registers	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,559
Number of children in average attendance	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,277

* The figures are taken from the official return for June, 1951.

3. SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

On their regular inspections of school premises School Medical Officers continue to report defects which group themselves into two main types :—(a) defects of structure and type of amenity which can only be remedied by re-construction on modern lines ; (b) defects of a recent and urgent nature :—

(a) is a national problem and is being dealt with gradually as financial outlay is approved ; (b) are reported as priority with full medical implications regarding their effect on health. The Works Department, to whom they are notified, deal with them and, in spite of many difficulties, handle emergencies with speed and efficiency.

The types of amenity most commonly under discussion are :—

Lavatories.
Playgrounds.
Lighting and heating.

4. ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

A. SYSTEM AND EXTENT OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Each child is examined on four occasions during his or her school career. To these are added an additional group, namely children of 7 years, who are examined for vision and hearing only.

The age groups examined were :—

Entrants ...	5 years.
Primary ...	9 years.
Secondary...	13 years.
Leavers ...	16 years.

The routine examination of school children is a task which requires much acute observation and patient investigation, with great care in recording details. The school medical record becomes a document of importance and is referred to on many occasions where some individual detail requires elucidation.

Special cases of any and all age groups are also dealt with by the Medical Officer and thus the medical needs of *all* scholars are covered at each visit to the school. These special cases are of such a nature as to require a revisit and this takes place within three months, often within a month, when progress is assessed and further action advised, where necessary.

Many other smaller groups are covered such as, e.g., young persons engaging in further education, pre-apprenticeship classes.

At each school visit Medical Officers undertake classroom visits to interview teachers and to detect disabilities which may have escaped notice.

Similar examinations take place in Special and Nursery Schools.

Parents are encouraged to attend at the examination of their children. They do so commonly in the case of the beginner but do not generally appear at later examinations.

Defects found are notified to the parent and the appropriate action suggested.

Attention is also given to the cleanliness, quality and arrangements for milk in schools, and note is also made of the general suitability of school meals.

Treatment of defects found at Routine Inspections proceeded, as formerly, through our Minor Ailments Clinic (88,379 attendances). Although the conditions seen at these clinics are mostly of a minor

nature—early eye inflammations, skin eruptions, minor wounds, etc.—the preventive value of treatment at that early stage makes the provision well worth while.

Specialist advice is called for in many Ear, Nose and Throat, Eye, Skin and Orthopaedic cases and is of great value. A new system of prior consultation with the family doctor of the child, on the need for consultant advice, was put into being during the year and has been a suitable link-up with the domiciliary medical service in the complete medical supervision of each child.

The treatment of children suffering from certain severe incapacitating defects, viz., rheumatism, cardiac disease, asthma, epilepsy, orthopaedic conditions, was specially arranged for in hospitals and residential homes.

The yearly immunisation campaign against diphtheria took place throughout the County area.

B. SYSTEM AND EXTENT OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

The report of the Chief Dental Officer appears in Section 7, page 25.

C. SCHOOL NURSING AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR "FOLLOWING-UP."

School nurses number, at the moment, twenty-nine, and they are engaged in Medical Inspection and Treatment. Each nurse has, as a rule, a particular area but duties have to be altered and adjustments made during periods of illness or emergency. These adjustments are made from Headquarters.

Details of the nurses' duties appeared in my 1949-50 report.

D. CO-ORDINATION WITH PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

There are a number of points where the School Health Service links up with other departments and there is much satisfaction in the teamwork that exists. We would like here to record our gratitude to the staffs of these departments for that co-operation.

Points of contact are :—

- Notification and control of infectious disease in schools.
- Examination of child contacts of T.B. cases.
- Mass Radiography X-ray examination of school children.
- Ultra-violet treatment.
- Common use of clinics.
- X-ray treatment of ringworm of scalp.

Contacts between nursing staffs.
Common lectures.
Many common administrative activities.

E. CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY BODIES AND OTHER OUTSIDE AGENCIES.

Once again we wish to express our appreciation of the ready help of the R.S.P.C.C., the Girl Guides' Association, the Red Cross Society and the St. Andrew's Ambulance Association. These have all assisted us in special cases.

F. CO-OPERATION WITH TEACHERS AND PARENTS.

The difficulties encountered by teachers in dealing with duties outside the educational curriculum are well known and understandable. Many teachers do find time to discuss matters affecting the health of their children and appreciate the need for collaboration with us in the performance of our statutory duties. Heads of schools co-operate well.

Parents seldom come to examinations after the entrant one, but they generally accompany their children to the clinic for treatment.

Parent-Teacher meetings are attended by our staff when arranged and are fruitful in bringing up for discussion the different aspects of child health which they represent.

5. FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The detail concerning each child collected on the School Medical Record, when carefully analysed, provides us with valuable statistics regarding the incidence of common defects.

The total number of children examined during the past year was 26,228.

The following Table shows the average heights and weights of school children in Lanarkshire :—

AGE.	AVERAGE HEIGHT IN INCHES.							
	5½		9½		13½		16½	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Anthropometric Committee's Standard ...	41.2	41.0	51.9	51.2	56.6	57.8	64.3	61.8
County of Lanark ...	43.45	42.95	52.45	51.43	59.63	59.58	67.63	63.75

AVERAGE WEIGHT IN LBS.

AGE.	5½		9½		13½		16½	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Anthropometric Committee's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Standard ...	40.5	40.0	64.9	59.3	82.6	87.0	119.0	112.7
County of Lanark ...	43.79	41.20	65.49	61.47	94.77	92.72	136.67	121.23

We now append paragraph by paragraph the incidence of specific conditions found during routine medical inspection, all of which relate to the health of the school child in this area.

A comparative percentage for the previous year is added 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 594 boys and 608 girls, a total of 1,202 or a percentage of 4.58.

Number of children examined ...	...	...	...	26,228
Number with defective clothing ...	...	...	...	1,202
Percentage ...	...	...	...	4.58
Percentage last year ...	...	...	...	3.97
Number of special cases found defective ...	...	...	...	196

The figures for the two years are practically identical.

Footgear unsatisfactory.—The condition of the footgear is fairly static. 67 boys and 44 girls, a total of 111, were recorded as having defective footwear.

Number of children examined ...	...	...	...	26,228
Number of children with defective footwear ...	...	...	...	111
Percentage ...	...	...	...	0.42
Percentage last year ...	...	...	...	0.38
Number of special cases found defective ...	...	...	...	9

Uncleanliness of Head.—This is divided into three categories—nits present, lice present and simple dirtiness. The total of these three groups was 2,736 ; 384 boys and 2,352 girls, or a percentage of 10.56. This figure compares with 10.88 in the previous year. Details of each group are as follows :—

<i>Number of children examined</i>	<i>Number with Nits.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage last year.</i>	<i>Special Cases.</i>
26,228	2,575	9.93	10.31	758
	<i>Lice present.</i>			
26,228	135	0.52	0.43	101
	<i>Dirty only.</i>			
26,228	29	0.11	0.13	17

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

Uncleanliness of Body.—Is divided into three groups as in uncleanliness of head, i.e., nits present, lice present and simple dirtiness. 302 boys and 204 girls were recorded, a total of 506 or 1·93 per cent.

<i>Number of children examined.</i>	<i>Number with Nits.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage last year.</i>	<i>Special Cases.</i>
26,228	6	0·02	0·007	7
	<i>Lice present.</i>			
26,228	10	0·04	0·011	6
	<i>Dirty only.</i>			
26,228	493	1·87	1·53	69

These figures show a slight rise in comparison with those of last year. It will be observed that the number found to be verminous is very low. The presence of lice on the body is becoming rare.

Disease 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 240; 139 boys and 101 girls, a percentage of 0·91. They are classified as (1) Ringworm, (2) Impetigo and (3) Other diseases.

(1)	Number of children examined	...	...	...	26,228
	Number with Ringworm of the head	...	...	...	8
	Percentage	...	...	...	0·03
	Percentage last year	...	...	...	0·011
	Special cases found affected	...	...	...	8

The total number affected (16) compares with 6 in the previous year.

(2)	Number of children examined	...	...	...	26,228
	Number with Impetigo (head)	...	...	...	72
	Percentage	...	...	...	0·27
	Percentage last year	...	...	...	0·34
	Special cases found affected	...	...	...	51

These figures show a decrease in Impetigo. The total of 123 compares with 135 in the year previous.

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

Number of children examined	...	...	...	26,228
Number found affected	...	...	...	160
Percentage	...	...	...	0.60
Percentage last year	...	...	...	0.79
Special cases affected	...	...	...	34

These figures show a decrease on those of last year.

Diseases of the Skin of the Body.—Are divided into Ringworm, Impetigo, Scabies and Other diseases. The total number affected was 875 ; boys 467, girls 408, or a percentage of 3.33.

<i>Number affected with Ringworm.</i>	<i>Number of children examined.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage last year.</i>	<i>Special Cases.</i>
10	26,228	0.04	0.026	7
<i>Number affected with Impetigo.</i>				
55	26,228	0.21	0.264	35
<i>Number affected with Scabies.</i>				
28	26,228	0.106	0.214	14
<i>Number with other diseases.</i>				
782	26,228	2.97	3.58	248

These figures show an increase in Ringworm, a total of 17 cases as against 9 in the previous year. Impetigo decreased. Scabies continues to show a decided decline, 42 cases being recorded as against 77 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 considerably less than those of last year (1,030 this year ; 1,168 last year).

Malnutrition.—Is of two degrees, (1) Slight and (2) Bad. During the past year 430 children were recorded as suffering from slight malnutrition, a fall in number compared with that of 480 in 1949-50. The number of cases of more marked malnutrition recorded was 14, giving a total number under the general heading of malnutrition of 444 or a percentage of 1.70 as compared with a percentage of 1.89 in the previous year. Nutrition of school children remains satisfactory. The general finding of our Medical Officers is that the general health of scholars is good. Malnutrition is unlikely when school milk and good all round meals are readily available. The number of children recorded for slight malnutrition was 430 or a percentage

of 1.64 as compared with 480 and a percentage of 1.80 the year previous. Those suffering from more marked malnutrition numbered 14, a percentage of 0.05 as compared with 22 and 0.08 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 sub-normal states of nutrition. Details are given below :—

<i>Number of children examined.</i>	<i>Number found suffering from slight malnutrition.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage last year</i>	<i>Special Cases.</i>
26,228	430	1.64	1.80	4
	<i>Number with malnutrition.</i>			
26,228	14	0.05	0.08	1

Oral Sepsis.—157 boys and 164 girls, or a percentage of 1.22, were recorded as suffering from septic conditions of the mouth.

Number of children examined ...	...	...	...	26,228
Number affected ...	...	...	...	321
Percentage ...	...	...	...	1.22
Percentage last year ...	...	...	...	1.47
Special Cases ...	...	...	...	5

Diseases of the Naso-Pharynx.—These include diseases of the Nose—totalling 1,511; boys 843, girls 668, or a percentage of 5.75, Diseases of the Throat—total 5,208; boys 2,488, girls 2,720, or a percentage of 19.87, and Diseases of Glands—total 1,718; boys 957, girls 761, or 6.53 per cent. The total number of all three categories was 8,437 or 32.13. Below is a tabular statement :—

	<i>Number examined.</i>	<i>Number found defective.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage last year.</i>	<i>Special Cases.</i>
Nasal conditions for observation ...	26,228	640	2.43	3.15	7
For treatment (Adenoids) ...	26,228	286	1.09	1.14	48
Other conditions of Nose ...	26,228	585	2.22	2.18	101
Tonsils for observation ...	26,228	3,556	13.56	13.68	79
Tonsils for treatment ...	26,228	1,652	6.30	6.39	362
Glands for observation ...	26,228	1,695	6.45	8.21	18
Glands for treatment ...	26,228	23	0.08	0.13	5

These figures continue the over all improvement in Naso-Pharyngeal conditions shown last year. "Other conditions of the nose" show a slight increase. Glands for observation (i.e., temporarily enlarged and probably associated with the above) show a decrease but glands for Treatment reveals a fall in incidence.

External Eye Diseases.—Includes Blepharitis, Conjunctivitis, Corneal Opacities, Squints and Other diseases of the external eye. The total number affected was 1,496; boys 763, girls 733, or a percentage of 5.69. Details are given below :—

<i>Condition.</i>	<i>Number of children examined.</i>	<i>Number found affected.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage last year.</i>	<i>Special Cases.</i>
Blepharitis ...	26,228	597	2.27	2.14	131
Conjunctivitis ...	26,228	114	0.43	0.57	53
Corneal opacities ...	26,228	19	0.07	0.09	2
Squints ...	26,228	639	2.43	2.92	173
Other diseases ...	26,228	127	0.48	0.58	47

There is a general decrease in these conditions, especially in the number of squints. As squinting is usually associated with bad vision, the early treatment of this condition, including the supply of correcting spectacles, is of importance. Orthoptic treatment is also indicated, and provided as available.

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 884, girls 977, with a total of 1,861 or 10.45 per cent.

<i>Visual Acuity.</i>	<i>Number of children examined.</i>	<i>Number found defective.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage last year.</i>	<i>Special Cases.</i>
6/9 or 6/12 in better eye ...	* 17,821	1,449	8.14	8.21	304
6/18 or worse in better eye	17,821	412	2.31	2.15	147

* Infant and 7 year old children not included.

The number of children recommended for treatment of errors of refraction was 1,304 or 7.31 per cent., as compared with 7.54 per cent. last year.

The time which has elapsed between examination and the supply of glasses ordered had considerably decreased by the end of the year.

Ear Diseases.—Are of two categories—(1) Otorrhoea, (2) Other diseases of Ear. The total number recorded was 545 or a percentage of 2.07. Details are as follows :—

<i>Condition.</i>	<i>Number of children examined.</i>	<i>Number found affected.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage last year.</i>	<i>Special Cases.</i>
Otorrhoea ...	26,228	200	0.76	0.83	107
Other diseases of Ears	26,228	345	1.31	1.3	123

The number of children affected by ear conditions shows a slight decrease from those of 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 (deaf-mutism, etc.). These children require education in special schools for the deaf. The total number of children in the four groups was 387; 207 boys and 180 girls, or 1.46 per cent. Details are given as follows :—

Number of children examined.				Hearing Group.	Number found affected.	Percentage.	Percentage last year.	Special Cases.
*26,228	...	...	...	1	234	0.89	0.83	33
*26,228	...	...	...	2A	144	0.54	0.52	57
*26,228	...	...	...	2B	9	0.03	0.015	7
*26,228	...	...	...	3	—	—	0.018	—

*7 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 289, of whom 202 were boys and 87 were girls. The percentage of defects was 1.09.

Condition of Speech.	Number of children examined	Number found defective.	Percentage.	Percentage last year	Special Cases.
Defective articulation	26,228	240	0.91	0.87	71
Stammering ...	26,228	49	0.18	0.15	14

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

Mental and Nervous Conditions.—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 403 or a percentage of 1.52, of whom 267 were boys and 136 were girls. A detailed statement appears on opposite page :—

Condition.	Number of children examined.	Number found defective.	Percentage.	Percentage last year.	Special Cases.
Backwardness ...	26,228	106	0.40	0.37	9
Dullness ...	26,228	145	0.55	0.38	6
M.D. educable ...	26,228	87	0.33	0.24	19
M.D. ineducable ...	26,228	3	0.009	0.007	—
Nervous or unstable ...	26,228	46	0.17	0.24	13
Behaviour difficult ...	26,228	16	0.06	0.07	5

The incidence in these conditions remains fairly stable from year to year. In the case of Nervous and unstable children, the Child Guidance service, to which they are referred, keeps them under observation and care as long as necessary.

Heart Diseases.—Are of three kinds—Congenital, Acquired and Functional. The total number of children affected was 531; 264 boys and 267 girls, a percentage of 2.07. 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 Heart ...	26,228	46	0.17	0.16	10
Acquired Heart ...	26,228	189	0.72	0.48	25
Functional Heart ...	26,228	309	1.17	1.29	15

These figures indicate that Congenital Heart 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 925, a percentage of 3.51; 550 were boys and 375 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 ...	26,228	59	0.22	0.18	2
Suspected tuberculosis ...	26,228	33	0.12	0.10	8
Other diseases of lungs ...	26,228	833	3.16	2.95	47

These figures show a slight increase in cases of Chronic Bronchitis, a steady figure in Suspected Tuberculosis and an increase 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 344, a percentage of 1.3. Of these 208 were boys and 136 were girls.

<i>Condition.</i>	<i>Number of children examined.</i>	<i>Number found affected.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage last year.</i>	<i>Special Cases.</i>
Congenital deformities ...	26,228	107	0.40	0.41	8
Acquired deformities due to Infantile Paralysis ...	26,228	32	0.12	0.11	3
Probable Rickets ...	26,228	146	0.55	0.81	4
Other causes ...	26,228	59	0.22	0.74	10

Under the heading "Probable Rickets" are included all these slight bony deviations from the normal, a great many of which are unlikely to be caused by rickets but can only be classified as such. The genuine case of rickets, previously very common, is now a rarity.

Children born in 1943, 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 4,661 boys and 4,579 girls, a total of 9,240. Of these 259 had squints, 1,027 had fair vision and 193 bad vision. The number recommended for examination for errors of refraction was 874.

<i>Number examined.</i>	<i>Defect.</i>	<i>Number found affected.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
9,240	Squint ...	259	2.80
9,240	Fair Vision ...	1,027	11.11
9,240	Bad Vision ...	193	2.09

Details of the 1943 group of children examined for hearing defects are as follows :—

The number of children examined was 9,240. Of these 263 were found to have defects of hearing of varying degree. 146 had Grade I hearing ; 117 Grade IIA. There were none in Grade IIB or Grade III. Details are as follows :—

<i>Number of children examined.</i>	<i>Grade of defect.</i>	<i>Number found affected.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
9,240	Grade I ...	146	1.58
9,240	Grade IIA ...	117	1.27
9,240	Grade IIB ...	—	—
9,240	Grade III ...	—	—

Infectious Diseases.—Only 19 routine cases and 8 special cases suffering from infectious disease were discovered in schools during the year. Such cases, 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 833 or a percentage of 3·18, of whom 367 were boys and 466 were girls. Special cases with similar diseases totalled 242. The more important of these conditions are recorded below :—

Anaemia 253 ; enuresis 177 ; rheumatism 59 ; obesity 104 ; debility 55 ; goitre 34 ; hernia 18 ; intestinal gastro 12 ; fractures and sprains 23 ; coeliac disease 6 ; cysts 2 ; chorea 9 ; laryngitis tonsillitis and tracheitis 24 ; thread worms 12 ; appendicitis 8 ; osteomyelitis 2 ; hydrocele and varicocele 2 ; Bell's paralysis 1 ; tumours 5 ; nephritis 5 ; diabetes 1 ; ganglion 2 ; and cases of habit spasm 1 ; acidosis 3 ; migraine 1 ; cystitis 1 ; haemophilia 1 ; colour blindness 1 ; varicose veins 1 ; ischio-rectal abscess 1 ; Perthe's disease 1 ; lipodystrophia 1 ; Kohler's disease 1 ; mastitis 1 ; enlarged liver 1 ; kinked ureter 1 ; irregular eruption of teeth 1.

EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE SCHOOL MEDICAL STAFF OTHER THAN ROUTINE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

Special examinations and ascertainment and assessment of cases with multiple features take up a very considerable amount of time at Headquarters and necessitate interviews, home visits and special consultations by medical staff.

Requests come to us from the Director of Education, Psychologist, Area Sub-Committees, Headmasters, Remand Home staff, Probation Officers, Cruelty to Children inspectors, Hospital Almoners, parents, Children's Officer, Consultants, etc., etc.

The following is a sample of types of cases thus dealt with :—

- (a) Examination of absentees from schools and irregular attenders. These are done at the request of the Attendance Department. They totalled 1,389. 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 984.

- (c) Examinations of invalid children for admission to day special schools. The numbers were—Physically Invalid 68 ; Mentally Invalid 141.
- (d) Children employed under the Employment of Children Act. They numbered 669. The chief employments engaged in are delivery of papers 284 ; messages 158 ; milk and rolls 227.
- (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 157.
- (f) Guardianship cases includes children taken into protective custody and boarded-out children. Examinations totalled 8. 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) Students in preliminary training as teachers totalled—Nil.
- (h) Examinations for admission to the holiday camps—1,456.
- (i) Examination of deaf-mute children—7.
- (j) Examination of blind children—2.
- (k) Examination of necessitous children for the supply of clothing, food, cod liver oil and extract of malt. The number granted boots was 393 ; clothing 314.
- (l) Special examinations of children at the Minor Ailments Clinics—2,682.
- (m) Immunisation of school children—7,899.
The children in the nursery schools were immunised against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.
- (n) Examination of mentally defective children suspected of being ineducable. These totalled 49, of whom 10 were found to be definitely ineducable and were reported to the General Board of Control.

In addition, the following examinations were carried out:—
Janitors 25 ; school cleaners 37 ; certifications for Certified Institutions 8 ; leavers at Certified Institutions 8 ; epileptics for admission to the Colony of Mercy, Bridge of Weir, 3 ; teachers 9.

6. MEDICAL TREATMENT.

A. MINOR AILMENTS TREATMENT.

Treatment clinics established to follow up the detection of defects by routine medical inspection have continued their steady and efficient work through the year. Great numbers of children are treated yearly—many of them suffering from minor ailments which, when seen early, respond quickly to simple therapy. In this way educational time is saved and many morbid conditions are prevented from developing into serious disease.

Our clinics number twelve main and eleven subsidiary clinics and are situated at strategically central points to provide readily for pupils requiring their services. A mobile clinic serves many of the isolated rural schools.

Types of cases seen were chiefly eye, skin, ear, nose and throat.

The total number of children treated at the main clinics was 11,413 and the number of attendances was 64,935. At the subsidiary clinics the number treated was 4,850 and involved 23,444 attendances.

The total for all clinics was 16,263 with 88,379 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 1,749 and attendances made 13,627.
- (2) Skin conditions treated 8,257 and attendances made 38,928.
- (3) Ear diseases treated 1,104 and attendances made 9,541.
- (4) Nasal conditions treated 204 and attendances made 2,155.

As usual, skin conditions were in the majority.

Cleansing of children suffering from verminous conditions is carried out at all the clinics. During the past year 1,679 children were cleansed, of these 176 were boys and 1,503 were girls. Supervision, after disinfestation, is maintained by the nursing staff.

In the special schools a nurse is in daily attendance to treat minor ailments. The total number of treatments given was 35,415.

At the Minor Ailments Clinics other examinations than those mentioned above are carried out. These examinations totalled 2,682 during the past year.

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

ESTABLISHED CLINICS.

<i>Clinic.</i>	<i>Medical Officer.</i>					<i>Children treated.</i>	<i>Attendances made.</i>
Airdrie	Dr. Hood	...	...	...	1,294	7,396
Baillieston	Dr. Hood	...	...	...	611	2,815
Bellshill	Dr. Perry	...	...	...	899	4,783
Blantyre	Dr. Perry	...	...	...	1,048	4,919
*Cambuslang	Dr. Cunningham	...	...	...	2,014	7,978
Coatbridge	Dr. Pollock	...	...	...	1,782	10,307
Hamilton	Dr. Douglas	...	...	...	1,084	9,415
Larkhall	Dr. Douglas	...	...	...	486	3,888
Motherwell	Dr. Prentice	...	...	...	647	4,285
Rutherglen	Dr. Cunningham	...	...	...	808	3,588
†Shotts	Dr. Wilson	...	...	...	78	831
Wishaw	Dr. Bruce	...	...	...	662	4,730
Totals ...						11,413	64,935

* In addition, nurses of the school staff treated 5 children (attendances made 19) for scabies at the Health Institute, Cambuslang.

† Conducted by the staff of the County Public Health Department.

SUBSIDIARY CLINICS.

<i>Clinic.</i>						<i>Children treated.</i>	<i>Attendances made.</i>
Blackwood ...	...	...	...	...	...	234	1,109
Lesmahagow ...	...	...	...	...	...	473	2,168
Carluke.. ...	...	...	...	...	...	613	3,342
Carnwath ...	...	...	...	...	...	478	1,814
Lanark ...	...	...	...	...	...	128	622
Forth ...	...	...	...	...	...	251	1,950
Stonehouse ...	...	...	...	...	...	290	1,004
Strathaven ...	...	...	...	...	...	415	1,856
East Kilbride ...	...	...	...	...	...	348	2,151
Benhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	474	2,794
Mobile Clinic ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,041	4,291
Uddingston ...	...	...	...	...	...	105	343
Totals ...						4,850	23,444

The Medical Officers of the County and Burghs afford ultra-violet ray treatment at their clinics free of cost. Their co-operation is appreciated.

B. DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

Our system for dealing with visual defects has now been successfully in operation for many years. During the present year we had staff difficulties, but at our twenty-eight visual clinics the ophthalmologists dealt successfully with large numbers of cases referred to them by School Medical Officers.

At the school medical examination all visual defects of any considerable degree are referred to the Specialist for refraction and treatment. Any defect developing between examinations and noticed by the teacher is notified to the Office.

The total number of children thus examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeons during the past year was 3,925, and 2,762 re-inspections of children previously tested were made.

The number of spectacles prescribed was 3,239, and 675 children were otherwise treated.

For details of visual treatment see Table VI of this Report. Other eye conditions noted :—

Squint (convergent) 582; squint (divergent) 31; squint (alternating) 51; corneal nebulae and opacities 64; corneal ulcers 14; blepharitis and conjunctivitis 29; phlyctenular conjunctivitis and keratitis 1; choroido-retinal changes (non-myopic) 2; nystagmus 11; optic atrophy 3; cataract 9; ptosis 9; aphakia 2; pseudo neuritis 3; albinism 1; eccentric fixation 1; papillary membrane defects 3; disc disorders 8; macular lesion 3; hordeolum 4; Coloboma 5; blepharo-spasm 1; posterior senecchia 2; lens opacity 1; epicanthus 4; amblyopia 4.

C. NOSE AND THROAT OPERATIVE TREATMENT.

Our waiting list steadily dwindled during the year. Ascertainment of cases and subsequent operation for those requiring removal of tonsils and adenoids kept pace and we were able to reduce our waiting numbers to a much reduced number.

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	...	468
Number treated for ear conditions	... ..	19
Number treated for nasal conditions	... ..	10
Number examined and advised no operation needed		17
Number of attendances made by patients	... ..	1,020

CARNEGIE HEALTH INSTITUTE, MOTHERWELL.

(Dr. R. A. Gray.)

Number operated on for tonsils and adenoids	...	389
Number of attendances made by patients	... ..	1,210
Time occupied by Surgeon—hours	... ..	132
Time occupied by Anaesthetist—hours	... ..	120

LADY HOME HOSPITAL, DOUGLAS.

(Dr. R. A. Gray.)

Number operated on for tonsils and adenoids ... 27

LAW HOSPITAL, CARLUKE.

(Dr. Brown Kelly.)

Number operated on for tonsils and adenoids ... 196

AUDIOMETRIC TESTING.

Nurse Gibson was given expert training in the use of the audiometer and was seconded by the Committee to carry out this work, which she commenced in February, 1951. The statistics, therefore, only cover part of the complete school session. Nevertheless, 69 schools have been visited for group testing by the gramophone audiometer and also several other schools for individual testing of children requested by the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist. The Head Teachers and staff have been most co-operative and interested.

In some schools it was not found possible to allocate a classroom in which to carry out the tests, but arrangements were made to test the children in smaller groups in the staff-rooms. This necessitated a little longer time being spent in those schools. There was also the noise factor to be contended with, and in some schools a greater number of re-tests had to be carried out than in others.

Children of a younger age group were tested this year but this did not present any difficulty, except in a few instances where the children were a little nervous and failed to understand how to write down the numbers. They, however, responded quite well at a second test and all seemed to enjoy doing the tests.

The following is the statistical summary for the above-mentioned period :—

February to June, 1951

<i>Group.</i>	<i>No. of children</i>				<i>Grade</i>		
	<i>Listed.</i>	<i>Tested.</i>	<i>Normal.</i>	<i>Defective.</i>	<i>I.</i>	<i>IIA</i>	<i>IIB</i>
Children born 1942	2,691	2,515	2,297 91·33%	218 8·67%	133 5·29%	85 3·38%	—
Special Cases (Any other Age thought to have Defect).	565	512	244 47·66%	268 52·34%	118 23·05%	145 28·32%	5 ·97%

D. ORTHOPAEDIC SCHEME.

These cases received special attention during school inspections and were reported early to our Consultant Surgeons.

Hospital treatment is given at Stonehouse and Hairmyres Hospitals, while diagnostic clinics are held at Stonehouse and Strathclyde.

After-care is continued by orthopaedic sisters who attend at clinics and, in certain cases, give home supervision. Special boots and appliances are provided and repairs carried out, when necessary.

The number of children examined and treated at the central and auxiliary clinics and the number treated by operative and other measures were :—

			<i>First Visits.</i>	<i>Revisits.</i>
Hairmyres Hospital	...	...	114	174
County Hospital, Stonehouse	...	...	364	256
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	...	478	430
			<hr/>	<hr/>

The above figures are for cases seen by the Specialists and do not include follow-up by orthopaedic sisters.

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

7. DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE

EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Dental Inspection and treatment of school children in the County of Lanark for the year ending 31st July, 1951.

The resignation of Mr. R. Jardine Beattie, L.D.S., on health grounds, became effective on 11/1/51 and brought to a close a long record of service which commenced in September, 1919. During this period Mr. Beattie was employed almost entirely in the Upper Ward of the County and I am confident that his many friends there would wish to associate with his colleagues in placing on record our appreciation of his friendship, his co-operation at all times and the high standard of his professional ability.

One new officer was appointed during the year, namely, Miss Janette T. Sharp, L.D.S., who commenced duty on 21/8/50. Miss Sharp resigned on marriage but, as Mrs. Cleland, was re-instated after an absence of eight weeks.

Miss Mary H. Hinshelwood, L.D.S., was given one month's leave of absence on account of marriage and resumed duty as Mrs. Owens.

Illness among the professional staff resulted in a total absence from duty of approximately seven months.

The Mobile Dental Units are still functioning satisfactorily although, through lack of personnel, they are not in full-time use.

There is evidence that staff and patients alike appreciate the improved conditions and facilities in our modernised clinics.

The new salary scales published in March, 1951, have not, as yet, shown any improvement in recruitment to the service but have possibly stopped the drift away from the service. In the coming session a determined effort must be made to increase the dental staff otherwise the deterioration in the dental condition of the children—already evident in this year's report—will progress rapidly and irreparable damage will result. The schemes whereby children of 11 years of age and over are referred to private practitioners for treatment and are allowed to attend private surgeries during school hours, will help to offset this deterioration but such attempts are inadequate substitutes for a fully staffed dental service capable and equipped to carry out a full programme of dental inspection and treatment.

This year two Dental Officers attended the Annual General Meeting of the British Dental Association held in London from 3rd to 5th July, inclusive. In making their report, the Officers concerned have expressed their appreciation and thanks for this privilege which enabled them to attend a series of most interesting lectures, discussions and demonstrations on subjects of professional importance.

I give below a statement of the items of importance and Table V at the end of the Executive School Medical Officer's report showing the full details of the work carried out by the assistants :—

No. of Children inspected	...	...	...	...	26,652
No. of children notified as being in need of dental treatment (9,633 boys, 9,630 girls)	...	...	...	...	19,263
Percentage of children requiring treatment	...	...	...	...	72.3%
No. of children accepting treatment	...	...	...	...	7,876
No. of children treated	...	...	...	...	5,947
No. of attendances for treatment	...	...	...	...	10,632

<i>Treatment.</i>	<i>Temporary Teeth.</i>	<i>Permanent Teeth.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Extractions	9,127	893	10,020
Fillings, Amalgam	1,255	3,590	4,845
Fillings, Cement	471	167	638
Other treatment (Scaling, etc.)	—	—	—
No. of sessions spent of inspection ... ..	...	...	248
No. of sessions spent of treatment ... ..	...	...	1,657

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

<i>Dental Officer.</i>	<i>Number of children treated.</i>	<i>Ext'tions (temporary teeth).</i>	<i>Ext'tions (permanent teeth).</i>	<i>Fillings, Amalgam or Cement.</i>	<i>Other Treatment.</i>
Mr. Rankin	1,488	2,026	134	1,757	174
Mrs. Owens	798	1,383	169	1,410	191
Mr. Hay	1,113	1,144	64	1,644	1,503
Miss M'Donald	987	2,483	279	271	184
Mrs. Cleland	1,561	2,091	247	401	653
Totals	5,947	9,127	893	5,483	2,705

In addition to the work shown in the Tables, 43 pupils—new cases—were referred by the Assistant Dental Officers to the Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Clinic at Motherwell for various reasons. A total of 377 attendances were made throughout the year. 14 children received General Anaesthetics for the extraction of 66 teeth and 25 had Local Anaesthesia for the extraction of 40 teeth. 3 fillings were inserted and 36 orthodontic appliances were fitted.

WILLIAM GIBSON,
Chief Dental Officer.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT,
13 CLYDESDALE STREET, HAMILTON.

8. SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

The four special schools carried on their work as usual during the year.

As will be well known, these schools cater for physically as well as mentally handicapped children. Physicals, because of improvements in nutrition and medical treatment, have shown a reduction in number and mentally handicapped, largely owing to better ascertainment, have increased. Transport has been extended as far as is possible, considering the daily hours available for education.

Physically handicapped children are transferred to ordinary schools as soon as their health has sufficiently improved. Mentally handicapped, from the nature of their disability, tend to remain in the special school, with a few exceptions.

Arrangements for deaf, blind, crippled, epileptic and other handicapped groups remain substantially as reported in last year's Report.

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

PHYSICALLY INVALID CHILDREN.

At the four special schools	...	...	...	...	420
At Castlecraig Residential School, Blyth Bridge, West Linton, Peeblesshire	...	...	...	...	5
At East-Park Homes for Infirm Children	...	...	...	...	13
At the Colony for Epileptics, Bridge of Weir	...	...	...	...	5
At Westerlea School for Spastics, Edinburgh	...	...	...	...	1

MENTALLY INVALID CHILDREN.

At the four special schools	...	...	...	...	532
At Birkwood Certified Institution, Lesmahagow	...	...	...	...	6
At St. Charles' Certified Institution, Carstairs	...	...	...	...	5
At Lennox Castle Certified Institution	...	...	...	...	5
At the Camphill-Rudolf Steiner Schools, Aberdeen- shire	...	...	...	...	1

DEAF-MUTE AND EDUCATIONALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

At Auchinraith Special School, Bothwell	...	...	...	32
At the Royal Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edinburgh	...	...	...	12
At St. Vincent's School for the Deaf, Tollcross	...	...	...	21
At Glasgow School for the Deaf	...	...	...	1

BLIND OR EDUCATIONALLY BLIND CHILDREN.

At the Royal School for the Blind, Edinburgh	...	...	...	6
At St. Vincent's School for the Blind, Tollcross	...	...	...	1

CHILDREN AT SPECIAL CLASSES OUTWITH THE EDUCATIONAL AREA.

At Balgray Special School, Glasgow	...	...	...	1
At Challenger Lodge, Edinburgh	...	...	...	1
At Eastmuir Special School, Shettleston	...	...	...	2
At Kennyhill Special School	...	...	...	2
At Kingston Special School	...	...	...	2
At Princess Margaret Rose Hospital, Edinburgh	...	...	...	1
At Sandyford School, Paisley	...	...	...	1
At St. Kenneth's Special School, Glasgow	...	...	...	1
At St. Kevin's Special School	...	...	...	1
At Wolseley Street Occupational Centre	...	...	...	1
At Children's Village, Humble, near Edinburgh	...	...	...	1

The number of children who, in the four special schools, attained the age of 16 and left school was 105.

The number of children who got suitable employment was 79.

9. ARRANGEMENTS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE.

A. Physical education is given an important and necessary place in the educational curriculum. The staff available, in addition to class teachers, are enthusiastic exponents of specialised activities adapted to general physical development. Gymnasias containing the required apparatus, rhythmic exercise broadcasts, country dancing and swimming all play their part in producing scholars who become well fitted, physically and socially, to take their place in the community.

B. SWIMMING BATHS.

Swimming has always had a special place in the school curriculum in the County. In some districts, e.g., Motherwell, it has become a matter of local pride and achievement. Swimming baths in Hamilton, Motherwell, Airdrie, Coatbridge and Shotts are regularly used by pupils who desire instruction. Teaching is given by qualified instructors.

C. PLAYING FIELDS.

These exist in most of the county schools and many are of an excellent type.

D. HOLIDAY CAMPS.

This scheme once again proceeded successfully and with great benefit to pupils. High commendation to Lanarkshire holiday Headmasters and pupils was given by Camps' superintendents.

Before going to camp, children were examined by a member of this Department, and camps and holiday school camps at Lanark, Douglas, Biggar, Leadhills and Abington were visited weekly by a School Medical Officer.

Children judged to be unsuitable for physical or hygienic reasons were replaced by others.

The camp spirit was excellent everywhere and medical visitors were impressed by the improvement in health of the scholars.

The camps were :—

Lanark (Lanark Grammar School)—Invalid children from Auchinraith 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.

1,456 medical examinations for admission to the camps were carried out.

Total number of campers was 678.

E. INSTRUCTION IN PERSONAL HYGIENE.

The issue of a Report on Health Education by the Scottish Council for Health Education was the outstanding event of the year. Its terms have been discussed in Committee and it has been circulated to School Medical Officers and Headmasters and will, no doubt, lead to experiment on sounder lines in this important subject in the future.

Meanwhile, the necessity for cleanliness and simple health habits is emphasised by teachers and medical staff. The provision of spraybaths and their regular use in the special schools is a practical example of health education—and every opportunity is also taken to introduce the subject of suitable dietetic habits and good personal hygiene in a natural way.

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

"MILK IN SCHOOLS" SCHEME.

A Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Nutrition issued by the Department of Health for Scotland some time ago states :—

"The fact that milk is a valuable human food, particularly when new tissues are being formed, has been recognised from the earliest times. Within recent years much experimental evidence has been brought forward, which has shown that cow's milk is the most valuable food known for the promotion of growth and health in children. Some of these investigations, like those of Mann in this country and M'Collum and others in the United States, have been carried out under carefully controlled conditions in residential institutions. Others, like those of Orr and Leighton, and Leighton and M'Kinlay in this country, and of other workers in New Zealand, France and Japan have been carried out on large numbers of school children living at home. The general conclusion to be drawn from these investigations, without exception, is that milk is an essential item in the diets of children for optimum growth, physique and the maintenance of health."

This statement underlines the value of the above scheme and we are glad to append the following tabular statement showing the monthly consumption of milk by scholars in the County during the year :—

<i>Month.</i>		1950-51.	1949-50.	1948-49.	1935-36.
September, 1950	...	73,151	73,296	73,588	46,122
October, 1950	...	71,616	74,164	71,529	44,294
November, 1950	...	70,302	70,464	71,196	43,214
December, 1950	...	68,157	68,288	70,021	40,010
January, 1951	...	67,282	69,215	68,467	37,729
February, 1951	...	69,042	70,604	71,986	38,385
March, 1951	...	69,437	71,214	71,722	38,621
April, 1951	...	73,711	72,921	71,714	38,847
May, 1951	...	71,016	73,340	72,767	38,910
June, 1951	...	71,667	71,751	72,029	39,200

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE.

The School Meals Service in the County can now be said virtually to have reached a stage of development sufficient to meet the present demand for meals in school. Of the schools in the County numbering 245, including day technical colleges, only in two cases has it not yet been found possible to establish a Meals Service. These two

schools are St. John's Grammar Junior Annexe, Hamilton, and the small single-teacher school at Whitecleugh, Crawfordjohn. Of the 243 schools in the County participating in the service, 198 are served with meals from central kitchens and the remaining 45 have their own kitchens within the premises. With the Government's restrictions on capital expenditure, progress in the Education Committee's programme for the provision of new dining rooms and kitchens to replace unsatisfactory accommodation has been brought to a standstill and the past year has been largely a period of consolidation and of improving, where possible, existing facilities within the limits of the capital restrictions. In a large number of schools for which new dining rooms are planned, the accommodation and facilities for washing up cannot be regarded as conforming with present day standards of hygiene, particularly with regard to hot water supply. The prospect of new accommodation for the service at these schools being so remote, attention is being concentrated on the practicability of replacing the existing outmoded means of hot water supply by an up-to-date system.

In common with the experience throughout the country, the demand for meals in Lanarkshire has shown a marked fall within recent years and it is not without significance that the onset of the decline coincided with the inflationary trend which began to show itself in 1949. During the year to 15th May, 1949, the total number of meals consumed in Lanarkshire schools was 9,467,506. The following are the comparable figures for the two years 1949-50 and 1950-51 :—

1949-50 : 8,461,411.

1950-51 : 7,568,607.

Present trends suggest that the demand for meals in school has now become stabilized at a figure in the region of 34,000 meals per day representing approximately 40% of the children attending school. It can be said that the service has now established itself as an integral part of the school organisation and that there is strong evidence that it is making a substantial contribution to the health and physical well-being of the young population.

CONSULTANT SERVICE.

A Paediatric Consultant and a Physician are available, through the County Public Health Department, for opinion on children requiring special investigation and diagnosis.

Copies of their reports are provided to the School Medical Officer

who brings the case to our notice and also to the family doctor. Treatment is provided by the latter. This arrangement works, on the whole, very satisfactorily.

The number of children referred to Consultants during the past year was 41.

MINIATURE MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

Mass Radiography was again undertaken in several of the senior and junior secondary schools throughout the area. In addition, a special survey of children of seven years and under was carried out in two selected schools.

The following is a statistical summary of the results of these investigations :—

Total examined	...	...	...	...	...	4,460
Total referred for large films	...	...	...	...	...	136
Total passed on large films	...	...	...	...	...	58
Abnormality not significant—no further action :—						
Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	33
Non-tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	28
Significant Abnormalities :—						
Lesions—Probably Tuberculous.						
Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	1
Observation	...	...	...	...	...	22
Lesions—Probably Non-Tuberculous						
Cardiovascular	...	...	...	...	...	1
Observation Cases previously known—8.						

SPECIAL SURVEY.

Total examined	...	...	...	...	...	324
Total referred for large films	...	...	...	...	...	46
Total passed on large films	...	...	...	...	...	20
Abnormality not significant—no further action :—						
Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	7
Non-Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	2
Significant Abnormalities :—						
Lesions—Probably Tuberculous.						
Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	1
Observation	...	...	...	...	...	16
Observation Cases previously known—3.						

COMMENTS.

The response has been satisfactory and the findings indicate that X-ray examination of children aged 12 years and over is a valuable part of school medical examination. In all cases of significant abnormalities the family doctor was, with the parent's consent, informed. Cases requiring dispensary observation and treatment were referred to the appropriate Medical Officer of Health.

INTENSIVE COURSES IN FIRST AID AND HOME NURSING.

These courses, commenced during the War, would appear to have outlived their usefulness as few schools were able to embody them in their curriculum. We still feel that certain pupils who complete their Leaving Certificate may wish to prepare for the future by taking such courses, and for the benefit of these the teaching was continued.

Schools taking part, with numbers of pupils and results of examinations, were as follows :—

INTENSIVE COURSE IN FIRST AID AND AMBULANCE WORK.
(Session 1951.)

<i>School.</i>	<i>Number of pupils enrolled.</i>	<i>Pupils presented for examination.</i>	<i>Pupils who gained Proficiency Certificates.</i>	<i>Pupils who gained Medallions or Re-examination Vouchers.</i>
Airdrie Academy ...	57	43	34	8
Larkhall Academy ...	22	22	22	—

INTENSIVE COURSE IN HOME NURSING.
(Session 1951.)

<i>School.</i>	<i>Number of pupils enrolled.</i>	<i>Pupils presented for examination.</i>	<i>Pupils who passed the elementary examination.</i>	<i>Pupils who gained higher awards.</i>
Albert Secondary ...	17	16	16	—
Elmwood R.C. Sec. ...	15	15	11	—
Uddingston Grammar	13	12	11	—
Wishaw High ...	18	17	15	—

CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE.

The following summary is made from a Report by Mr. Thomas Smith, Principal Psychologist :—

At this stage in the development of the Child Guidance Service it may not be inappropriate to outline briefly the main functions

which the Service has been endeavouring to perform. Their extent has been limited by shortages of staff and accommodation during the past five sessions.

The following headings are a summary of the work undertaken by the Child Guidance Service :—

- (1) *The investigation of educationally retarded children* referred by the schools and the School Medical Service (and occasionally by private persons), either for general backwardness or single-subject difficulties.
- (2) *The investigation of cases of behaviour difficulty*, e.g., temper tantrums, truancy and wandering, theft and petty pilfering, sleep disturbances.
- (3) *The provision of a Speech Therapy Service.* Cases of speech disorder are among the most readily observable, and so have many sources of reference. Our difficulty has been to keep the treatment waiting list as short as possible, but with limited success only. (At the time of writing, it is 208.) During each school term treatment sessions are held at 25 schools—in the medical rooms and at school clinics when available—and we are indebted to the School Medical Service for the use of this temporary accommodation until the Child Guidance Service has its own clinic premises. 150 cases of speech defect will be carried over into the new session. There are at present four Speech Therapists. During the session the usual facilities for observation and practical work in speech therapy were made available to six students-in-training from the Glasgow School of Speech Therapy, by arrangement with Dr. Anne M'Allister.
- (4) *Special reports on certain children :—*
 - (a) For the Director of Education.
 - (b) For Dr. Macleod of the School Medical Service.
- (5) *Joint examination of special cases with Dr. Macleod of the School Medical Service.*
- (6) *Remand Home detainees.*
- (7) *Promotion Examination Scheme.*
- (8) *Talks to parent and other groups on the work of Child Guidance and Speech Therapy* are undertaken by the staff as requested. Six were given during the session (2 Parent-Teacher groups, 1 Woman's Guild, 1 Parents' Club, and a short talk on Child

Guidance work to the members of staff of the School Medical Service). So soon as the treatment aspect of the Service can be developed, the advantage of these talks will become more apparent. By that time also, it is hoped that facilities for *psychiatric* diagnosis and treatment will be available in the County for those special cases in need of them.

TABLE OF CLASSIFICATIONS (EXCEPT SPEECH).

Emotional Disorders and Delinquency.

General Instability	...	...	...	...	...	1
Emotionally Retarded	...	...	...	...	...	48
Anxiety and Obsessional States	...	...	...	...	...	25
Marked Sleep Disturbances	...	...	...	...	...	11
Enuresis and Soiling	...	...	...	...	...	47
Psychopathic Personality	...	...	...	...	...	16
Marked Adolescent Instability	...	...	...	...	...	10
Unmanageable Behaviour	...	...	...	...	...	26
Temper Tantrums and Aggression	...	...	...	...	...	93
Truancy and Wandering	...	...	...	...	...	84
Marked Irregularity in attendance	...	...	...	...	...	79
Theft and Petty Pilfering	...	...	...	...	...	121
Marked Lying	...	...	...	...	...	28
Malicious Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	65
Sex Offences	...	...	...	...	...	5

Educational.

Referred for General Education Backwardness	...	...	...	...	...	428
Referred for Single-Subject Difficulties	...	...	...	...	...	268
Children suitable for Adjustment and Remedial Classes	...	...	...	...	...	183
Children re-assessed for Educational "Ages"	...	...	...	...	...	16

Miscellaneous.

Children on Probation	...	...	...	...	...	27
I.Q. only	...	...	...	...	...	94
Marked Physical Factors	...	...	...	...	...	179
Marked Home Factors	...	...	...	...	...	170
School-Parent Friction	...	...	...	...	...	10
Faulty Home-training	...	...	...	...	...	70
Left-handed Children	...	...	...	...	...	47

Vocational Guidance	9
Special Case-reports to Director	53
Special Case-reports to Senior School Medical Officer	35
Children examined in presence of Dr. Macleod of the School Medical Service	181
Children examined in Remand Home	101
Children examined for Mental Survey Follow-Up ...	12
Children individually tested for the purposes of the Promotion Board	98

Notes.

1. The figures in the foregoing table refer to frequency of occurrence. Thus, the same child may be included in more than one classification.
2. "Marked irregularity in attendance" refers not to truancy, but to frequent short absences mainly for health reasons.
3. "Home Factors" include poor home-conditions, overcrowding, divorce and separation, parental disharmony, weak or divided discipline.

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

Routine and periodic examinations of nursery school children were carried through by one of our lady medical officers during the year.

Immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough and all the other school health measures—preventive, specialist and curative—were brought into play. The health of the pupils was satisfactorily maintained.

TABLE I. (1950-51).

Total number of children examined at

A. SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS :—						Other Systematic Examinations
Ordinary Schools	{	Entrants	...	...	7,165	1,242
		Second Age Group	...	...	8,550	82
		Third Age Group	...	...	8,335	220
Secondary Schools	}	Age Group	...	...	632	2
Total					24,682	1,546

B. OTHER EXAMINATIONS :—

Special (Non-routine) Cases	...	...	...	4,630
Re-inspections by Medical Officers	...	...	...	12,448
Total	...	...	...	17,078

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

Ordinary Schools	{	Entrants	...	...	...	1,344
		Second Age Group	...	...	...	1,704
		Third Age Group	...	...	...	1,585
Secondary Schools	}	Age Group	...	...	...	80
Other Systematic Examinations						306
Total						5,019

TABLE II. SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS (1950-51)

[illegible]

TABLE II

TABLE III. (1950-51)
SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

CLASSIFICATION.	ENTRANTS.		SECOND AGE GROUP.		THIRD AGE GROUP.		SECONDARY SCHOOLS AGE GROUP.		ROUTINE EXAMINATION TOTAL.		OTHER SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	No. of Children.	Per-centage.	No. of Children.	Per-centage.	No. of Children.	Per-centage.	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,	3,064	42·76	3,676	42·99	3,943	47·31	352	55·7	11,035	44·71	657	42·49	11,692	44·58
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from :—														
(a) Defective Vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye, with or without glasses ;	—	—	871	10·19	993	11·91	84	13·29	1,948	7·89	26	1·68	1,974	7·53
or (b) Conditions of mouth or teeth requiring treatment, ...	86	1·2	47	0·55	21	0·25	7	1·11	161	0·7	16	1·04	177	0·67
(c) Both (a) and (b), ...	—	—	13	0·15	6	0·07	—	—	19	0·08	1	0·07	20	0·08
Total, ...	86	1·2	931	10·89	1,020	12·23	91	14·4	2,128	8·67	43	2·79	2,171	8·28
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II.) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks, ...	2,876	40·14	2,756	32·23	2,350	28·19	139	21·99	8,121	32·9	584	37·78	8,705	33·19
IV. Children suffering from defects where														
(a) Complete cure may ultimately be expected, ...	1,071	14·95	1,068	12·49	854	10·25	29	4·59	3,022	12·2	238	15·39	3,260	12·43
(b) Improvement only may be expected, ...	68	0·95	119	1·4	168	2·02	21	3·32	376	1·52	24	1·55	400	1·52
Total, ...	1,139	15·9	1,187	13·89	1,022	12·27	50	7·91	3,398	13·72	262	16·94	3,660	13·95
Total No. of children examined, ...	7,165	100%	8,550	100%	8,335	100%	632	100%	24,682	100%	1,546	100%	26,228	100%



TABLE IV. (1950-51).
RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE IN THE AREA.

Disability.	At Ordinary Schools.	At Special Schools or Classes.	Total.	Disability.	At Ordinary Schools.	At Special Schools or Classes.	Total.
1. Blind,	—	—	—	8. Multiple Defects—			
2. Partially sighted—				(a) Mentally defective (ineducable) and physically defective ("general orthopaedic conditions") (5(b) and 7(b)).	1	3	4
(a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye condition,	11	21	32	(b) Mentally defective (ineducable) and epilepsy (mild) (5(b) and 6(a)).	—	1	1
(b) Other conditions of the eye, e.g., cataract, ulceration, etc., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school,	7	13	20	(c) Mentally defective (ineducable) and epilepsy (severe) (5(b) and 6(b)).	—	—	—
3. Deaf—				(d) Mentally defective (ineducable) and blind (5(b) and 1).	—	—	—
Grade I,	267	—	267	(e) Mentally defective (educable) and physically defective ("general orthopaedic conditions") (5(a) and 7(b))	5	48	53
Grade IIA,	201	1	202	(f) Mentally defective (educable) and epilepsy (mild) (5(a) and 6(a)) ...	1	11	12
Grade IIB,	16	1	17	(g) Mentally defective (educable) and epilepsy (severe) (5(a) and 6(b)) ...	—	2	2
Grade III,	—	30	30	(h) Mentally defective (educable) and physically defective ("other causes of ill health") (5(a) and 7(d)) ...	2	74	76
4. Defective Speech—				(i) Mentally defective (educable) and deaf (5(a) and 3)	—	9	9
(a) Defects of articulation requiring special educational measures,	311	17	328	(j) Mentally defective (educable) and blind (5(a) and 1)	—	—	—
(b) Stammering requiring special educational measures,	63	2	65	(k) Other multiple defects	—	83	83
5. Mentally Defective (Children between 5 and 16 years)—							
(a) Educable (I.Q. approximately 50-70),	106	458	564				
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50),	3	30	33				
6. Epilepsy—							
(a) Mild and occasional,	17	21	38				
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school),	—	2	2				
7. Physically Defective (Children between 5 and 16 years)—							
(a) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (excluding cervical glands),	14	40	54				
(b) General orthopaedic conditions, ...	145	64	209				
(c) Organic heart disease,	270	59	329				
(d) Other causes of ill-health,	28	170	198				

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT (1950-51).

Service Management Area	NUMBER EXAMINED																																				MUSKIE HARBOR		Totals	Percentage Responding	Structure of Poles Surveyed	Number of Poles Located	Number of Poles Examined	EXTRACTIONS		FILLINGS				Poles Carried		Structure of General Above-Bottom Cases		Seasons																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	3 years			4 years			5 years			6 years			7 years			8 years			9 years			10 years			11 years			12 years			Total	Temp.	Fills.	Anchors		Temp.	Fills.	Temp.						Fills.	Temp.	Fills.	Temp.	Fills.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total				Males	Females														Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females

TABLE V

Summary of the results of the experiments

Experiment No.	Time (min)	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (atm)	Yield (%)
1	10	25	1.0	10
2	20	25	1.0	20
3	30	25	1.0	30
4	40	25	1.0	40
5	50	25	1.0	50
6	60	25	1.0	60
7	70	25	1.0	70
8	80	25	1.0	80
9	90	25	1.0	90
10	100	25	1.0	100

TABLE VI. (1950-51).

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						
Abington	8	14	22	8	—	—
Biggar	29	61	90	21	8	—
Blantyre	140	90	230	130	10	—
Cadder	75	95	170	61	14	—
(Bishopbriggs and Chryston)						
Carlisle	66	69	135	53	13	—
Carnwath	21	35	56	19	2	—
East Kilbride	17	38	55	14	3	—
Lanark	161	—	161	123	38	—
Larkhall	200	—	200	172	28	—
Lesmahagow	34	80	114	29	5	—
Shotts	146	168	314	111	35	—
Strathaven	49	—	49	39	10	—
Uddingston	169	—	169	150	19	—
Wishaw	291	173	464	238	53	—
Knowetop Special School ...	23	32	55	19	4	—
Dr. MARGARET H. E. MARTYN						
Airdrie	304	248	552	231	70	3
Baillieston	131	168	299	92	37	2
Bellshill	252	—	252	219	30	3
Cambuslang	99	85	184	78	20	1
Rutherglen	148	90	238	125	21	2
Dalton Special School ...	7	25	32	6	1	—
Drumpark Special School ...	10	27	37	7	3	—
Dr. JAMES HILL						
Coatbridge	533	435	968	428	105	—
Hamilton	507	234	741	392	115	—
Motherwell	505	595	1,100	474	31	—
Total	3,925	2,762	6,687	3,239	675	11

NOTE :—~~Dr.~~ A. G. Shanks, Ophthalmologist assisted in each of the above Areas from 1/2/51.

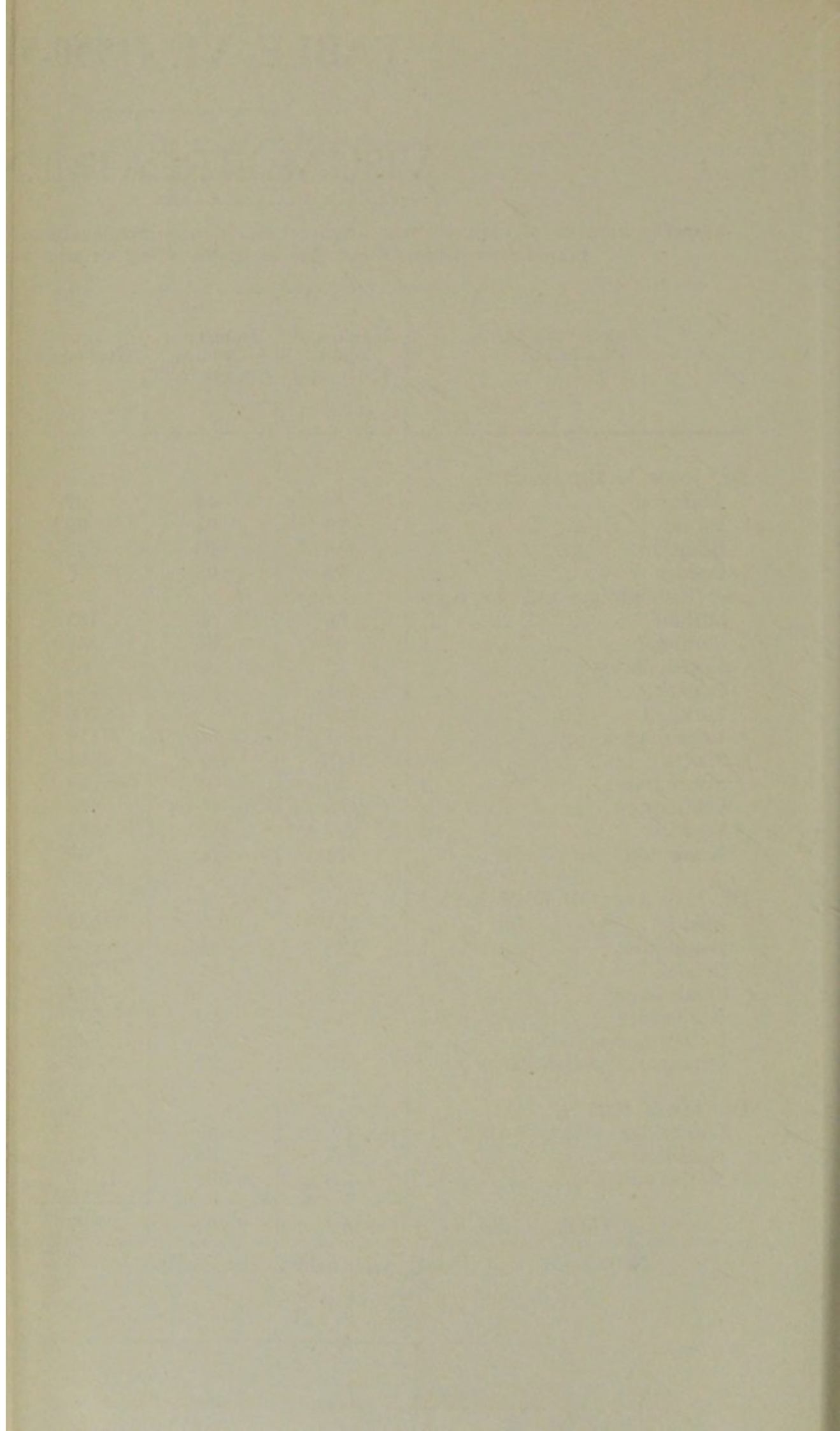


TABLE VII. (1950-51)

MINOR AILMENTS.

SHOWING (a) NUMBER OF CHILDREN TREATED AT EACH CLINIC; (b) TOTAL ATTENDANCES MADE; (c) NATURE OF AILMENT FROM WHICH THE CHILDREN SUFFERED.

	AIRDRIE CLINIC			BELLINGHAM CLINIC			BELLSHILL CLINIC			BLANTYRE CLINIC			CAMERONLAND CLINIC			COATBRIDGE CLINIC			HAMILTON CLINIC			LARKHALL CLINIC			MOTHERWELL CLINIC			RUTHVEN CLINIC			SHOTT'S CLINIC			WIDRAW CLINIC			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance				
DISEASES OF THE EYE—																																					
Blepharitis,	36	43	800	31	32	443	47	41	707	20	26	313	65	71	758	70	110	2,100	37	34	1,159	9	16	291	84	67	1,429	30	29	571	12	5	373	56	56	1,246	
Conjunctivitis,	4	3	25	3	3	45	22	24	286	6	4	21	18	14	108	30	14	235	10	5	134	9	13	159	16	10	201	18	29	293	3	—	13	22	17	320	
Corneal Ulcer,	—	2	17	—	1	1	3	2	10	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	23	1	—	9	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Corneal Opacities,	1	2	50	—	1	22	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	2	20	1	—	20	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ophthalmia and Phlyctenular Conj.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	9	2	9	2	2	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Keratitis Interstitial,	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	13	93	17	22	198	18	24	165	28	24	123	16	12	229	3	7	50	13	10	114	5	13	49	—	—	—	12	18	139	
Herpes (Dys),	8	12	67	8	10	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Scleritis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Diseases,	—	2	6	—	1	16	1	1	2	2	1	7	16	14	85	4	7	27	1	—	8	4	2	8	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL,	49	64	965	45	49	293	82	81	1,102	45	55	482	100	127	1,082	129	163	2,050	89	53	1,656	27	40	549	113	88	1,747	54	84	925	15	5	386	90	92	1,697	
DISEASES OF THE SKIN—																																					
Impetigo Contagiosa,	29	29	349	12	16	198	18	30	242	49	19	266	51	24	309	38	42	573	123	45	1,201	49	20	394	35	28	242	14	5	75	3	1	49	48	23	223	
Eczema,	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	18	—	—	—	4	6	113	1	3	43	8	2	85	5	3	78	3	3	16	3	6	47	—	—	—	3	7	124	
Allopecia Areata,	1	—	6	1	2	13	—	—	—	1	1	11	1	—	39	5	—	15	1	—	9	2	25	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	19	—	
Scabies,	2	—	5	2	—	5	6	3	7	32	5	10	73	7	6	33	3	7	47	8	9	49	3	6	36	4	2	30	4	3	17	7	8	69	6	5	51
Pediculosis Capitis, with Impet.,	—	—	—	2	7	44	2	4	40	—	2	16	5	8	36	3	6	16	3	8	65	1	6	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Contag.,	—	—	—	8	62	369	13	87	267	15	87	312	5	55	374	58	307	2,787	25	127	1,361	10	59	433	14	144	771	10	63	77	1	1	6	2	78	500	
Pediculosis Scapulae,	16	8	158	3	3	8	14	22	213	14	10	71	19	6	34	26	18	269	3	6	45	1	1	3	6	7	101	2	14	84	—	—	—	5	3	72	
Wounds and Septic Sores,	295	170	1,826	803	118	1,003	214	120	1,454	372	176	1,891	765	432	2,144	339	154	1,613	231	128	2,015	75	65	843	49	18	285	260	141	1,173	1	1	14	68	42	426	
Purpura,	1	4	28	—	2	18	2	—	2	1	—	7	3	—	18	4	1	22	—	3	17	—	1	2	4	—	15	2	1	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Other Skin Diseases,	44	43	403	38	18	104	51	61	642	66	64	589	100	116	1,437	50	36	440	54	38	1,226	21	23	559	11	8	81	51	101	885	6	5	109	24	34	430	
TOTAL,	408	290	5,096	299	227	1,565	317	333	2,820	523	362	3,537	931	663	5,371	526	634	3,625	456	366	6,073	168	183	2,365	127	219	1,539	287	336	2,414	18	16	247	157	192	1,906	
DISEASES OF THE EAR—																																					
Chronic Suppurative Inflammation,	20	32	800	29	19	458	22	12	460	29	28	479	42	26	841	51	44	1,129	34	27	1,133	13	12	580	31	26	741	6	13	148	5	2	98	21	11	612	
Corrosive Collection,	17	21	70	9	7	67	8	12	59	2	1	12	9	12	65	38	42	152	6	15	156	1	2	22	9	6	34	2	5	27	13	2	90	40	32	141	
Chronic Catarrh,	10	7	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	22	10	14	92	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Diseases,	9	20	99	—	5	66	4	8	65	—	3	7	34	13	81	14	18	114	2	5	106	11	7	74	16	8	92	4	4	21	—	1	7	4	2	31	
TOTAL,	66	80	1,113	38	31	591	34	32	584	22	32	484	85	53	1,009	113	118	1,487	43	47	1,294	25	21	656	52	42	976	13	23	217	18	5	185	66	45	785	
DISEASES OF THE NOSE—																																					
Nasal Catarrh,	8	4	134	5	4	41	6	6	191	4	1	49	15	17	274	10	10	179	17	8	339	11	5	287	10	5	123	1	5	13	—	1	3	11	8	309	
Nasal Obstruction,	1	—	4	1	—	6	2	5	83	1	—	3	1	2	42	1	1	15	1	1	17	2	3	37	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL,	9	4	138	6	4	47	8	11	274	5	1	52	16	19	316	20	11	194	18	9	356	13	8	324	10	5	123	1	6	19	—	1	3	11	8	309	
Ringworm of Head,	2	3	48	1	—	8	—	—	—	1	1	14	—	—	—	8	6	209	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Ringworm of Body,	9	12	96	1	—	9	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	17	242	2	1	36	1	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
TOTAL,	11	15	144	2	—	17	—	1	3	1	1	14	—	—	—	35	23	451	2	1	36	1	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	3

* School Nurses have also treated 3 Boys and 8 Girls who were first treated at The Health Institute, Cambridge.

TABLE VIIa. (Supplementary), 1950-51.

MINOR AILMENTS (Treatment at Emergency Clinics).

CLINIC.	EYE DISEASES.			SKIN DISEASES.			EAR DISEASES.			DISEASES OF NOSE.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Attend- ances.	Boys	Girls.	Attend- ances.	Boys.	Girls.	Attend- ances.	Boys.	Girls.	Attend- ances.
Blackwood	16	9	102	96	98	923	7	6	78	1	1	6
Lesmahagow	25	36	225	192	185	1,811	14	17	122	2	2	10
Carluke	24	14	343	385	167	2,829	17	6	170	—	—	—
Carnwath	13	2	97	289	164	1,616	4	6	101	—	—	—
Lanark	2	9	73	26	80	477	6	4	62	—	1	10
Forth	10	10	258	100	120	1,552	2	6	111	3	—	29
Stonehouse	19	24	129	104	99	745	13	27	122	1	3	8
Strathaven	20	12	201	202	168	1,613	5	5	36	1	2	6
East Kilbride	8	16	240	160	156	1,883	1	5	11	2	—	17
Benhar	33	41	739	198	184	1,860	12	4	179	1	1	16
Mobile Clinic	9	16	282	468	505	3,681	21	20	315	—	2	13
Uddingston	7	9	93	52	32	239	4	1	11	—	—	—
TOTALS	186	198	2,782	2,272	1,958	19,229	106	107	1,318	11	12	115

Total number of children treated 4,850
Total number of attendances made 23,444

