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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOOTLE.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR
1947

F. T. H. WOOD, O.B.E., M.D. (Lond.), B.S., B.Sc., D.P.H.
School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health.

BOOTLE TIMES, 30, ORIEL ROAD.

BOOTLE :

—
1948.

February 1948.

*To the Chairman and Members
of the Education Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the fortieth Annual Report on the medical inspection of school children in the Borough.

In the year under review administrative activities included negotiation with local voluntary hospitals and other agencies for the medical treatment of school children under the Education Act, 1944, and improvements in the working of the dental service and in the classification of handicapped children of various categories. Figures given in the report show that the general condition of the children was considered good: that the incidence of scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough was above the average although diphtheria and scabies cases continued to decline: and that treatment was provided for 5,244 cases of minor ailments (including 122 cases of scabies), for 4,568 children with defective teeth, for 240 cases of defective vision and for 147 cases of defects of the nose and throat.

It is a pleasure again to record my indebtedness to the Chairman and Members of the Special Services Sub-Committee for their interest in the School Health Service, and to the Teachers of the Borough and to the Director of Education for their co-operation in the work of the Department during the past year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. T. H. WOOD,
School Medical Officer.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOOTLE.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR 1947.**

Area of Bootle in acres (exclusive of river bed)—2,414.

Population of Borough—Registrar-General's estimate of population at 30th September 1947—67,290.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.—The following statement records the attendance position in January 1948, and shows an increase of 379 on the combined rolls of the Primary and Secondary Schools as compared with the previous year.

					Number.	Mean No. on Rolls.	Average Attendance.
<i>Primary Schools—</i>							
County	...	...	...	...	13	3165	2815
Voluntary	...	...	...	...	17	4569	4012
					30	7734	6827
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>							
County	...	...	...	...	8	2408	2180
Voluntary	...	...	...	...	2	407	343
					10	2815	2523

COST.—The rateable value of the Borough as at 1st April 1947 was £477,556.

The estimated gross cost of medical inspection for the twelve months ended March 31st 1947 was £14,970, compared with £7,967 for the preceding year. The Government Grant was £8,562, hence the net cost was £6,408. The increase was due mainly to extensions of medical treatment given under the Education Act, 1944.

The grant, as in previous years, was at the maximum rate of 57·2 per cent. of the net expenditure.

The cost under this head per child on the school rolls was £1 9s. 1d. gross, and 12s. 5d. net, and the cost in terms of a penny rate was 7·52d. gross, and 3·22d. net.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT.

A statistical summary of the findings of medical inspection and of the kind of treatment obtained will be found in the Ministry of Education Return at the end of this Report.

(1) PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.—Periodic medical inspections were carried out in all schools with respect to the groups specified in paragraph 49 (2) of the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations, 1945, viz. :—

- (a) every pupil admitted for the first time to a maintained school as soon as possible after the date of his admission;
- (b) every pupil attending a maintained Primary School during the last year of his attendance at such a school;
- (c) every pupil attending a maintained Secondary School during the last year of his attendance at such a school.

In the case of the Grammar Schools for Boys and Girls, the previous practice was continued of inspecting every second year all pupils in attendance.

During the year the number of inspections totalled 2,514, made up as follows:—Entrants, 942; Second Age Group, 1,041; and Third Age Group 340; together with 191 other periodic inspections.

(2) SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.—The number of children presented for special examination was 5,350, as compared with 4,556 in the preceding year; 5,274 of these were seen at the Inspection or Minor Ailments Clinics held daily, while the remaining 76 were presented at schools in the course of routine visits.

(3) RE-EXAMINATIONS.—5,672 re-examinations of children, who on examination were referred for treatment or further observation, were made during the year, as compared with 6,570 during 1946; 1,360 of these were performed at the schools, and 4,312 at the School Medical Offices and Health Centre.

(4) MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS. — In addition to the ordinary work of routine and special examinations and re-inspections undertaken during the year, the following work was carried out:—

Examination of:—

Children as to fitness for employment	110
„ for ascertainment of educational sub-normality	27
Other children	108

In addition, the Director of Education was supplied with medical histories of 132 juvenile offenders.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

A summary of the defects noted at both periodic and special examinations shows that 7,697 defects were referred for treatment or further observation.

The more important percentages of physical defects found on periodic medical inspection this year were as follows:—poor general condition, 6·4 per cent.; squint, 4·3 per cent.; external eye disease, 2·6 per cent.; chronic tonsillitis, 8·1 per cent.; chronic tonsillitis and adenoids, 0·5 per cent.; anaemia, 1·0 per cent.; lung disease, 2·2 per cent.; otorrhoea, 1·6 per cent.; enlarged cervical glands, 8·7 per cent.; and defective vision, 15·6 per cent.

Children referred for treatment or further observation constituted 45·0 per cent. of the entrants examined; 49·6 per cent. of the primary leavers examined; 35·6 per cent. of the third group examined; and 43·5 per cent. for other periodic inspections.

GENERAL CONDITION.

It will be noted in Table II., on page 17, that classification of the children by "general condition" has been substituted for the former classification by "nutrition"; and this table shows that out of a total of 2,514 children examined 6.44 per cent. were grouped as in poor general condition as compared with 6.92 per cent. classified as of slightly sub-normal nutrition last year. In general, these figures are in conformity with the trend shown in the following table of weights of five-year old children in this and previous years.

COMPARATIVE WEIGHTS (IN KILOGRAMS) IN 1947 AND EARLIER YEARS.

Age Group.	Date of Examination.	Boys.		Girls.	
		Number examined.	Average Weight	Number examined.	Average Weight.
5 years	1947	472	19.4	470	18.9
"	1946	237	18.7	233	18.1
"	1945	207	19.1	187	18.3
"	1942	133	18.1	129	17.5
"	1938	709	18.6	654	18.0
"	1920	463	18.1	471	17.5

CLEANLINESS.

The total number of examinations of children in the schools by School Nurses for verminous conditions was 18,622, and there were 1,851 instances in which children were noted as unclean; although the standard is properly a high one, it is regrettable that efforts to secure its attainment occupy so much time and attention of the staff.

CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR.

The activities for the supply of footwear as previously undertaken by the School Canteen Committee are now provided for by Section 51 of the Education Act, 1944. The figures given hereunder show the numbers dealt with:—

Issues to Free Applications	...	...	549
Issues to Part Payment Applications	...	...	4
Refused Applications (overscale, etc.)	...	...	47
			—
	Total	...	600
			—

The clothing where possible is supplied from the clothing stocks of the Committee, and any children who cannot be fitted from the depot are supplied through a voucher system now in operation.

SKIN DISEASES.

Minor Ailments Clinics.

The daily clinics for the treatment of minor ailments dealt with 5,244 defects, amongst which minor septic infections of the skin were the commonest conditions. The attendances numbered 16,148, excluding 281 of children below school age, as compared with 15,393 in 1946.

Scabies Clinic.

The decline in the incidence of scabies among school children continued during 1947, 69 cases being discovered at special examinations and 7 at routine inspections, compared with figures for last year of 151 and 8, and for 1945 of 188 and 13.

Arrangements for the examination and treatment of cases of scabies continued on the lines described in the earlier reports, with attention directed to the whole family, when any one member was found to be affected. Contacts thus coming under treatment numbered 153, and the number of actual diagnosed cases of scabies admitted to the register was 226.

No. of cases on register at 1st January, 1947	...	...	21
No. of cases on register at 31st December 1947	...	...	12
No. of special treatments during period 1st January 1947 to 31st December 1947:—			

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Adults	19	47	66
School Children	64	112	176
Infants	30	29	59
	113	188	301

Private practitioners in the Borough continued to co-operate, and during the year 4 patients (3 adults and one infant) were referred by them to the Clinic, and in addition 3 adults and one infant were referred from the General Hospital.

VISION AND EYE DEFECTS.

VISION.—Entrants are not examined at routine examinations for defective vision, but during the year the other age groups were so examined, and 144 or 9·2 per cent. were found to have defective vision requiring further examination by the Ophthalmic Surgeon. In addition some 654 eight-year-olds were tested with Snellen's type by School Nurses and 89 were referred for examination by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Ophthalmic Clinic.

The number of new cases seen at the Clinic during 1947 was 420, and the total number of attendances was 1,883.

All children with glasses have their visual acuity tested by the School Ophthalmic Surgeon once a year, or oftener in certain cases, while the cases of high myopia receive full examination every six months.

Squint.

At periodic examinations 109 cases of squint were found, with 8 among the special cases. Twenty-five cases were operated on by the School Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Bootle General Hospital.

External Eye Diseases.

Inflammatory conditions of the external eye were noted in 65 cases at periodic inspections, and in 344 cases at special inspections.

DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT.

The total number on the register at the end of 1947 was 625 (this total includes 83 infants below school age). The 542 school children include 167 cases of otorrhoea, 187 of defects of nose and throat, and 30 of deafness; and the others include 46 cases of otorrhoea, 20 of defects of nose and throat, and two of deafness.

Clinics held during the year totalled 53, with an average attendance of 21 per session. In addition sixteen consultative aural clinics were held by Mr. Tumarkin; 417 examinations were made and 146 cases referred to the special department of the local general hospital. Operative treatment has been mainly of a conservative nature and patients have been followed up at the Clinic afterwards.

Tonsils and Adenoids.

At periodic inspections during the past year chronic tonsillitis only was recorded in 8.1 per cent.; while the condition of both chronic tonsillitis and adenoids was detected in 0.5 per cent. Seventy-five cases received operative treatment as in-patients at Bootle General Hospital, and 72 cases received other forms of treatment.

DENTAL DEFECTS.

Two dental officers were available for duty and between them they devoted eighteen half-days weekly to the School Dental Service. An innovation, of obvious psychological merit, was made during the year by the institution of a dental priority group for children whose parents are desirous of securing for them full and continuous dental attention; to ensure that the child is included in this priority group the parent signs a request form promising regular attendance for treatment and the child is then given throughout school life first claim on the facilities provided by the School Dental Service, the parent being notified each time treatment is considered necessary.

A full tabular statement of the work of the Dental Service is given in Table IV at the end of this report, and the Senior Dental Officer presents the following report:—

At the Dental Clinics during the past year there has been an increase in the acceptance rate by parents of dental treatment for their children. Recognition of a special dental priority treatment group has, by making such facilities more selective and attractive, influenced the acceptance figures in such cases; for instance, the acceptance rate in the priority group in 1947 was 83 per cent., whereas the acceptance rate in a similar age group in 1946 was 57 per cent. The general acceptance rate during 1947 was 61.7 per cent., as compared with 52.9 per cent. in 1946.

In the schools inspected the highest acceptance rate is seen in Hawthorne Road School with 100 per cent., the highest in 1946 being 66.1 per cent. (St. Winefride's); the lowest rate in 1947 was 29.6 per cent., as compared with 23.0 per cent. in 1946.

This year eleven senior children have been fitted with partial dentures to replace the loss of unsalvageable anterior teeth owing to accident or neglect. Generally there has been little change in the oral

condition of children, but there is a welcome reduction from 30 to 11 cases treated for infective stomatitis and similar conditions.

There has been an increase in the number of sessions devoted to extractions of teeth under nitrous oxide gas, arising from the obligation to administer general anaesthetics only in the presence of a medical or second dental officer, exception of course being made in any cases of dental pain or other emergency.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 55 suspected cases were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer; a diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis was made in one case and of tuberculous glands in another. Cases definitely considered not to be suffering from disease of tuberculous origin numbered 42, three cases did not attend the Chest Clinic, and at the end of the year eight were still under observation.

Residential treatment of tuberculous children of school age was provided during the year at Liverpool Open-Air Hospital for Children.

CRIPPLING DEFECTS AND ORTHOPAEDICS.

There is no change to record in the arrangements described in former reports for the ascertainment and treatment of crippling defects.

Orthopaedic Clinic.

Sessions are held at intervals of two months, with Mr. F. C. Dwyer as Consultant Surgeon.

Mr. Dwyer paid six visits to the Clinic during the year, and examined 134 cases referred to him. Of the patients seen, 9 were discharged, while 102 were advised to remain under treatment and supervision; 12 cases were referred to hospital; and in the 11 remaining cases no treatment was considered necessary.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

The definition of the various categories of handicapped pupils is set forth in paragraph 3 of the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations, 1945, and the numbers in the register at the end of the year are as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(a) Blind	—	3	3
(b) Partially Sighted	—	2	2
(c) Deaf	3	4	7
(d) Partially Deaf	5	6	11
(e) Delicate	26	21	47
(f) Diabetic	—	1	1
(g) Educationally Sub-Normal	35	47	82
(h) Epileptic	1	—	1
(i) Maladjusted	2	2	4
(j) Physically Handicapped	9	11	20
(k) Suffering from Speech Defect	20	5	25
(l) Suffering from multiple disabilities	4	3	7
	105	105	210

Fifteen boys and fourteen girls are attending Special Schools.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 22 of the Code, 2,817 exclusion certificates were given in respect of school children, mainly on account of minor ailments. No schools or departments were closed on account of infectious disease during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.—The number of cases notified was 252 (of which number one was not confirmed), compared with 191 in 1946 and 167 in 1945.

DIPHTHERIA.—Forty-seven cases were notified in children of school age (of which number 30 were not confirmed), as compared with 84 in 1946, and 72 in 1945.

MEASLES.—Three hundred and forty-eight cases were notified amongst school children, as against 137 in 1946, and 52 in 1945.

CHICKEN-POX.—Seventy-nine cases were reported, as against 30 in 1946, and 43 in 1945.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—One hundred and forty-five cases were notified, as compared with 29 in 1946.

MUMPS.—One hundred and twelve cases were reported, compared with 16 last year.

Protection against Diphtheria.

Immunisation of children as described in previous reports commenced in 1932, and during the year 1,092 children under five years of age and 230 children of school age completed the course. Arrangements now operate whereby children already immunised and about to enter school are offered a third inoculation in order to raise their immunity at the beginning of their school career, and 668 children were so treated during the year.

NURSERY CLASSES.

	No. of new admissions. in 1947.	No. on roll on 19/12/47.	Average No. in Attendance Jan.-Dec., 1947.
Linacre Nursery	34	33	30
St. Monica's (Fernhill Road) ...	37	28	27
Salisbury	34	45	35
St. Mary's	62	58	50
Hawthorne	30	30	27
	<hr/> 197 <hr/>	<hr/> 194 <hr/>	<hr/> 169 <hr/>

The five Nursery Classes are now open for the same period, namely 8-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. The same conditions for acceptance for admission are in force, *i.e.*, each case is considered on its merits and it is not necessary for a mother to be in employment for the child to be eligible for admission. During the year there were 197 new admissions, and the number on the rolls at the end of the year was 194, with an average attendance of 169. For approximately the last two months all Nursery Classes, with the exception of Salisbury Road, were full to the limit of the accommodation available.

Health Visitors continue to supervise the hygiene and cleanliness of the children, and an Assistant School Medical Officer made frequent visits. One hundred and forty-nine received a routine medical inspection; 45 were referred for treatment which was available at the School Clinics, and 18 for observation.

The benefit from organised teaching has been evident, although with mental ages ranging from that of the backward three-year old to the vigorous type approaching five years, the group is not an easy one to train. The results in those children who have spent two years in the nurseries are satisfactory, and where home conditions are known

to be unfavourable, the lessons of co-operation and good habits have been valuable gains.

FOLLOWING UP.

The scheme of following-up children suffering from various defects, by the verbal or written advice of the Medical Officer or School Nurse coupled with re-inspection each term, remains as described in previous reports. In the course of their following-up work the School Nurses paid 598 visits to the homes to explain the need for treatment and the way in which it could be obtained.

EDUCATION ACT 1944—MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Report was made last year of the approval in February 1946 by the Ministry of Education of the Committee's proposals for treatment at certain local hospitals and institutions of children suffering from specified conditions or defects, and of the fact that consideration was being given to the preparation of an extended scheme of medical treatment of school children. Discussions with the interested hospitals have made satisfactory progress and the Education Committee in January 1948 approved proposals and terms of payment for a comprehensive scheme of treatment at local hospitals and institutions, and the proposals now await the approval of the Ministry of Education.

PROVISION OF MEALS.

Under arrangements dating from 6th August 1946 a one-third pint bottle of milk has been available daily free of charge for each child in the primary and secondary schools, and for the year ended December 1947, 1,802,683 bottles of milk were provided.

During the period January to March 1947, school dinners were supplied from the Education Committee's kitchens, and from the Ministry of Food Cooking Depot at Sefton. As from 1st April 1947 the cooking depot was taken over by the Education Committee with the effect that all school meals are now prepared under the control of the Education Committee. The number of dinners supplied to school children during the year was 334,601 free, and 357,186 on payment, a total of 691,787, as compared with 703,191 in 1946; on a normal day in October 1947 the number of children taking dinners was 3,445, and the number taking milk was 9,510; these represent percentages of those present of approximately 34 and 95, and compare with percentages of 47 and 92.5 for the country as a whole in October 1947.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Miss I. H. Hinds and Mr. F. M. Durrant, Organisers of Physical Training, submit the following reports on this important aspect of education :—

A. GIRLS AND INFANTS.

Owing to inadequate facilities for physical education in so many schools the work has again been dependent on the weather. This meant that during the severe winter there was virtually no physical education in schools without indoor accommodation.

APPARATUS.—Supplies continue to improve and schools have made good use of their grants for this.

TEACHERS.—All the secondary schools now have a teacher with some special qualification (usually the Teachers' Training College Advanced Course in P.T.) wholly or mainly in charge of the physical education throughout the school. This makes for continuity of method, and an increased interest, which should soon show good results. In the primary schools the standard and methods of the teachers vary considerably, but all make the best use of existing facilities.

ORGANISED GAMES.—Full use is made of Stuart Road Playing Field and Orrell Pleasure Ground by the Modern Secondary Schools and the nearer Primary Schools. This summer two schools have been able to have the use of some Corporation tennis courts, and great interest has resulted. This is a branch of physical education which it is hoped to develop, as it is the only game for girls for which facilities are available in the Borough for play after leaving school.

During the summer the Evening Games Centre at Stuart Road was opened twice a week, and was well attended, though, as usual, numbers tended to drop towards the end of the season.

SWIMMING.—Seven schools attended the Baths at the beginning of the year until the fuel shortage necessitated closing down in February. Swimming re-started in the summer term, and every secondary and junior school had one period of twenty-five minutes per week.

Summing up, the chief handicaps to really effective physical education lie in lack of space indoors and out, and lack of adequate footwear for the P.T. lesson; absence of good playing fields at the northern end of the borough; and shortage of swimming time during the summer season. In spite of these difficulties the large majority of teachers show interest and do their best for the children under existing conditions.

B. BOYS.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.—Economy measures checked in some directions, it is hoped temporarily, the development of physical education noted in last year's report.

Primary Stage.—At the primary stage the daily twenty minutes' lesson was generally taken, preferably, in the open air. Good posture, light footwork, full range of movement and, above all, an active, enjoyable lesson were looked for. Shortage of indoor space for use in wet weather continued, in some schools, to hamper the continuity of the training.

Secondary Stage.—At this stage some specialisation was possible; and where facilities existed, the boys benefited from a more advanced type of training involving the use of portable apparatus. It was difficult in some cases to devise satisfactory schemes of training for older boys in "make do and mend" conditions.

ORGANISED GAMES.—Bootle continued to be short of the playing field accommodation considered adequate by the Ministry. Although all secondary and some upper primary classes enjoyed a weekly period at one of the fields, not all conditions were favourable and there was some overloading. At Orrell Pleasure Ground the extension of concrete pitches made cricket possible, and a "shuttle" bus service on three mornings a week was continued for schools otherwise unable to send classes. Playing conditions at Stuart Road improved: this field, besides providing for the organised games of six schools, was used by the football and cricket leagues, and for special sports activities.

SWIMMING.—All-weather swimming was established, twenty-eight classes attending during the summer, and eighteen during the winter months. Well over a thousand boys received instruction and results, reflected in the award of certificates, reached the new high level of 701 against 639 last year. Life-saving was included as part of the more advanced training, and 83 awards were made to candidates entered for external examination by the R.L.S.S. and the Shipwreck and Humane Society.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

One hundred and eleven children engaged as messenger boys or girls were examined, and certificates were granted in 104 cases; four were not granted and three of these were subject to later re-examination. These interviews give opportunity to advise on faults in hygiene and to

obtain treatment of physical defects, and in this connection it may be mentioned that a local business firm had occasion to refer fourteen girl employees for cleansing of verminous hair.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT RETURNS.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION—TABLE I.

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups—							
Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	942
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	1041
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	340
Total							2323
Number of other Periodic Inspections							
							191
Grand Total							2514

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	5727
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	5672
Grand Total							11399

C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Group.	For defective vision (excluding squint).	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table 11A.	Total individual pupils.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Entrants	—	160	160
Second Age Group	110	132	225
Third Age Group	23	30	50
<hr/>			
Total (prescribed groups)	133	322	435
Other Periodic Inspections	9	29	36
<hr/>			
Grand Total	142	351	471

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1947.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease (1)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		No. of defects		No. of defects	
		Requiring treatment (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment. (3)	Requiring treatment (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment. (5)
4.	Skin	50	12	1970	—
5.	Eyes—				
	a. Vision ...	144	15	47	3
	b. Squint ...	29	38	8	—
	c. Other ...	27	25	344	—
6.	Ears—				
	a. Hearing ...	3	29	—	6
	b. Otitis Media .	14	24	200	—
	c. Other ...	19	8	223	3
7.	Nose or Throat ...	44	138	263	39
8.	Speech	5	12	1	19
9.	Cervical Glands ...	7	74	5	44
10.	Heart and Circulation...	6	46	2	26
11.	Lungs	9	31	40	20
12.	Developmental—				
	a. Hernia ...	—	—	—	—
	b. Other ...	—	—	—	—
13.	Orthopaedic—				
	a. Posture ...	9	13	—	4
	b. Flat Foot ...	36	17	12	7
	c. Other ...	18	9	5	13
14.	Nervous System—				
	a. Epilepsy ...	—	—	—	—
	b. Other ...	1	7	4	29
15.	Psychological—				
	a. Development ..	—	—	—	—
	b. Stability ...	—	—	—	—
16.	Other	368	224	2847	2

**B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED
DURING THE YEAR IN THE AGE GROUPS.**

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	A (Good)		B (Fair)		C (Poor)	
		No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants	942	28	2.97	845	89.70	69	7.33
Second Age Group	1041	87	8.55	923	88.67	81	7.78
Third Age Group	340	25	7.35	311	91.47	4	1.18
Other Periodic Inspections ...	191	14	7.33	169	88.48	8	4.19
TOTAL ...	2514	104	4.14	2248	89.42	162	6.44

**TABLE III.
TREATMENT TABLES.**

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table V).

SKIN—	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.
Ringworm—Scalp—	
(i) X-Ray treatment	—
(ii) Other treatment	—
Ringworm—Body	33
Scabies	122
Impetigo	172
Other skin diseases	1877
Eye Disease	382
(External and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint and cases admitted to hospital).	
Ear Defects	364
Miscellaneous	2294
(e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	
Total	5244

Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailments clinics 16148

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding
Eye Disease treated as Minor Ailments—Group I).

Errors of refraction (including squint)	392
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	28
Total ...	420
<hr/>	
No. of Pupils for whom spectacles were (a) Prescribed ...	230
(b) Obtained ...	240

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE & THROAT.

	Total number treated.
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	65
(b) for other nose and throat conditions	10
Received other forms of treatment	72
Total ...	147

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) No. treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools	5
(b) No. treated otherwise, <i>e.g.</i> in clinics or out-patient departments	64

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT AND SPEECH
THERAPY.

No. of pupils treated (a) under Child Guidance arrangements	9
(b) under Speech Therapy arrangements	—

TABLE IV.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—			
(a) Periodic age groups	...	...	7270
(b) Specials	...	...	912
(c) TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)	...	...	8182
<hr/>			
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	5185
(3) Number actually treated	...	...	4568
(4) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	...	...	5022
(5) Half-days devoted to:	(a) Inspection	...	46
	(b) Treatment	...	667
	Total (a) and (b)	...	713
<hr/>			
(6) Fillings:	Permanent Teeth	...	1926
	Temporary Teeth	...	—
	Total	...	1926
<hr/>			
(7) Extractions	Permanent Teeth	...	658
	Temporary Teeth	...	4634
	Total	...	5292
<hr/>			
(8) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction...			2692
(9) Other Operations:	(a) Permanent Teeth	...	585
	(b) Temporary Teeth	...	—
	Total (a) and (b)	...	585

TABLE V.**INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.**

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	18662
(ii) Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be infested			1851
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	11
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	8