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CAMBRIDGESHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer

For the Year 1953




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Introduction

At the end of 1953 there were 120 Primary Schools (including one Nursery School), 5 Secondary Modern Schools and Soham Grammar School in the rural area of the Local Education Authority. Of the Primary Schools, 56 were County Schools and 64 Voluntary Schools.

In January 1954 the number of children on the registers of the Primary and Secondary Modern Schools was 10,219. There were also 330 boys on the register at Soham Grammar School who form part of the total number under consideration in the paragraphs which follow.

Staff

Services in connection with school medical work in the rural area were rendered by the following:—

R. FRENCH, M.D., D.P.H., *School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health.*

P. A. TYSER, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., *Deputy do. (Part-time).*

EILEEN M. BRERETON, M.A., M.B., CH.B., *Assistant do.*

ANNA R. WADE, M.A., M.B., CH.B., *Ophthalmic Surgeon.*

W. B. GRANDISON, F.D.S., L.D.S., *Senior Dental Officer (half-time).*

ROSA B. SCHMELTZER, D.M.D. (Berlin), L.D.S., *School Dental Surgeon.*

J. R. TOLLER, M.Sc.D., Northwestern U., U.S.A., L.D.S., *do.*

OLIVE FOULDS, L.D.S., *Part-time do.*

JOAN K. WENBORN, *Superintendent of Nurses and Health Visitors (until March, 1953).*

SARAH MEE, S.R.N., S.C.M., *do. (from 1st May, 1953).*

G. G. GALPIN, *Enquiry Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts (until December 7th, 1953).*

M. BOWYER, *do. (from December, 8th 1953).*

H. J. SADLER, *Chief Clerk.*

In the City of Cambridge, which is an Excepted District, the following is the School Medical Staff:—

C. G. EASTWOOD, M.D., D.P.H., *School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health.*

HILDEGARD P. BRODA, M.D. (Vienna), *Assistant School Medical Officer.*

DOROTHY DAVEY, M.B., CH.B., *Part-time do.*

W. B. GRANDISON, F.D.S., L.D.S., *Senior Dental Officer (half-time).*

MARJORIE E. C. PAGE, L.D.S., *School Dental Surgeon.*

E. BURN, L.D.S., *School Dental Surgeon.*

R. ALSOP, L.D.S., *School Dental Surgeon (Part-time) (from July 7th),*

JESSIE M. BOUNTAIN, L.D.S., *School Dental Surgeon (Part-time).*

WENDY M. JONES, L.D.S., *School Dental Surgeon (Part-time).*

D. A. JONES, L.D.S., *School Dental Surgeon (Part-time).*

G. F. WRIGHT, M.A., M.B., B.CHIR., D.O.M.S., *Ophthalmic Surgeon.*

Child Guidance Clinic Staff for whole area:—

H. BANISTER, PH.D., *Director.*

ROSEMARY PRITCHARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Psychiatrist.*

MARJORIE SISSON, M.A., *Psychotherapist.*

DOROTHEA M. HUTCHINSON, M.A., *Psychiatric Social Worker.*

MABEL V. BISHOP, B.Sc., *Psychiatric Social Worker.*

NANCY SALAMAN, B.A., Dip.Psych., *Educational Psychologist.*

HEATHER G. HRAMTSOV (nee Melvill), L.C.S.T., *Speech Therapist.*

OLIVE ABOTOMEY, L.C.S.T., *Speech Therapist.*

HILARY WESTRUP, L.C.S.T., *Speech Therapist.*

Hygienic Condition of Premises

There is still considerable ground for dissatisfaction with the sanitary and washing arrangements and other environmental factors at many of the schools in the County. Improvements have taken place at some schools during the year but very few major schemes have been instituted and it still seems that restrictions imposed by the Ministry of Education on the amount of money which can be spent on items of this kind are the chief obstacles to progress. How far these restrictions are necessary can hardly be a matter for comment in a report of this kind but it must once again be emphasised that unsatisfactory environment stultifies a great deal of the energies of the School Medical Staff and makes education in hygienic ways of living almost impossible. This applies most noticeably to the efforts which are being made to improve methods of handling, preparing and serving foods in bulk. It seems to be of little use to instruct canteen staffs on how epidemics of food borne disease may be prevented if they are confronted with the fact that the necessary arrangements for implementing the recommendations made do not exist.

Medical Inspection

There was no change in the four routine age groups of children inspected during 1953 as compared with those inspected in 1952. Dr. Brereton continued to work on a full time basis and Dr. Tyser continued to work on the old part time basis of four sessions a week. An annual routine inspection of every school and a re-inspection at an approximate interval of six months from the routine inspection was carried out.

The following figures show the number of inspections carried out in 1953:—

Routine inspections	..	..	4,166
Special inspections	..	..	89
Re-inspections	..	..	4,677

The number of routine inspections in the previous year was 4,316 and the number of re-inspections 5,970.

The number of children found to require treatment was 505 or 95 less than in the previous year. Some of these children had more than one defect.

Details as to certain of the conditions discovered are in the following paragraphs.

Nutrition.—Of the 4,166 examined 1,737, or 41.69 per cent., were considered to be of good nutrition as against 39.43 per cent. in the previous year.

Fair nutrition was found in 2,422 children, or 58.14 per cent., as against 59.99 per cent. in the previous year.

Poor nutrition was found in 7 children, or 0.17 per cent., as against 0.58 per cent. in the previous year.

These figures indicate a continuing fall in the numbers of children showing poor nutrition and the proportion of children in which this defect exists is now very small indeed. There has also been a fall in the number of children regarded as being of fair nutrition but this fall as well as that indicated in connection with children of poor nutrition is all offset by a rise in the number of children considered to be of good nutrition and therefore should be taken as ground for satisfaction. The tendency of the figures to oscillate which has been mentioned in previous Reports seems to have been less evident of recent years and on the whole the trend seems to be of a very satisfactory nature.

Visual Defect.—The total number of cases of visual defect, including squint, found at routine and special inspections was 722 as against 815 in the previous year, of which 183 required treatment as against 202 in the previous year and 539 required observation only as against 613 in the previous year.

The fall in the total number of cases of visual defect which these figures indicate has reversed the trend of the previous year. No doubt some of this fall is produced by the rather smaller number of children subjected to routine inspection but by no means all of it could be caused in this way. No obvious explanation can be advanced and in any case it is quite possible that there will be a corresponding rise in the succeeding year. Without a number of years' continuous fall it could not be said that there was a trend in either one or the other direction. Just as it was pointed out in the previous year's Report that there was no reason to suppose that there was any actual increase in visual defect, it cannot be taken from this year's figures that there is any actual decrease.

Nose and Throat Defects.—There was a slight fall in the number of cases of nose and throat defect discovered, the figure being 326 as against 354 for the previous year and there was little change in the number requiring treatment, the respective figures for the two years being 49 in 1953 and 54 in 1952.

Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.—The tendency for these defects to fall in number on which comment was made last year has continued. In 1952 there were 381 cases while in 1953 the number decreased to 329. In the former year there were 90 cases of so-called flat foot whereas in the latter year the number was 84. There was also a fall in the number of cases considered to require treatment, the figures being 99 in 1953 as against 116 in 1952.

Following up.—The following figures relate to the work of nurses acting as school nurses:—

1. *Visits to Schools:*—

(a) Assistance with Medical Inspections	344
(b) Special—Verminous	490
(c) Other Purposes	568

2. *Visits to Homes of Scholars:*—

(a) Follow up to secure treatment ..	3,382
(b) Special enquiries into infectious or contagious disease	725
(c) Other purposes	368

Arrangements for Treatment

Malnutrition.—There has been a tendency for the number of children requiring cod liver oil and malt to decrease and no children were sent to residential open air schools during 1953. The number sent since the arrangement started remains at 211.

Uncleanliness.—School Nurses made 490 visits to schools for the detection of verminous children as against 500 in the previous year or an average of 3.95 per school. The total number of children examined was 33,747 and the number of individual children found unclean was 70. In addition, 4,166 children were examined by the assistant school medical officers of whom two were found to be unclean making the total for the year 72. It will be seen that the number of verminous children found in 1953 was only 7 less than that found in 1952 and while satisfaction with the difference as between the present position and the pre-war position can continue to be expressed, it does seem that the resistant hard core to which reference was made in the previous year's Report is now in being.

It has to be admitted that there are still families living in unsatisfactory conditions and it may be hoped that when this is remedied by the overtaking of the housing arrears of the war years there will be a re-commencement of the fall and that vanishing point may eventually be reached.

Visual Defects.—The largest proportion of refractions was carried out by Dr. A. R. Wade in 1953 but the increasing tendency for children to be sent to Newmarket General Hospital from places in its vicinity continued during the year. A few cases also continued to be referred to Addenbrooke's Hospital, largely because they had already commenced treatment there as a result of discovery in some other way.

The number of cases known to have had refraction carried out during the year was 724 of which 615 were examined by Dr. Wade and 109 at other places, chiefly Newmarket General Hospital. Dr. Wade prescribed glasses for 311 and, of the 109 otherwise examined, 40 were found to require them, a total of 351. Of this total 338 had received their spectacles by the end of the year so that once again there was no appreciable time lag between prescription and provision.

The number of cases refracted decreased by 30 as compared with the number for the previous year and the number for whom glasses were necessary fell by 73. The decrease is no doubt connected with the decreased number of visual defects found in the schools, mentioned earlier in the Report.

Minor Ailments.—Eight cases of scabies were reported in 1953 as against 15 in 1952 and all were treated through arrangements other than those provided by the Authority. Fortunately the recent tendency to rise to which reference was made in the Report for 1952 has not continued and the figure is now lower than it was in 1951.

The number of cases of impetigo fell in 1953 to 15. It may be remembered that the figure in the previous year had been 25 and disappointment was expressed because of the fact that this represented a rise in what had been a continuously falling figure. The 1953 figure is however the lowest on record and there is ground for hope that the condition may eventually disappear.

Cases of ringworm continue to occur but the number is not large and they are usually of the body type which is generally thought to be contracted from animal sources. In 1953, however, there were two cases of ringworm of the scalp. These occurred in two children in one family. Both were referred to Addenbrooke's Hospital and it was considered there that the ringworm was of a small spore variety, also probably contracted from an animal source. At any rate they were successfully treated and there was no further spread in the school.

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects.—One hundred and forty seven cases of adenoids and chronic tonsillitis were known to have received operative treatment during the year, 86 more than the figure for the previous year. This seems an astonishing rise but there is no doubt that it is really due to better ascertainment of the cases receiving operative treatment which has been brought about by closer co-operation between the Hospital Service and the School Medical Service. Only 7 were actually referred through the School Medical Department, one of these being a case which was on the waiting list at the end of

1952. The total number of cases referred during 1953 was 14, two less than the figure for the previous year. Five required no treatment, six received operative treatment, two received other forms of treatment and one remained on the waiting list for operative treatment at the end of the year. Seven cases of other nose and throat conditions received different forms of operative treatment and 77 cases of ear, nose and throat conditions received non-operative treatment, five being dealt with under the Department's own arrangements.

Dental Treatment.—The three Dental Surgeons, two full time and one part time who were working at the end of 1952 continued to work for the Council throughout the whole of 1953 and the results of this improved staffing position are, of course, reflected in the increased figures set out below. As was prophesied in the previous year's Report, the travelling dental clinic which the Council acquired at a very low figure from the Ministry of Health became unserviceable during the year and a new travelling clinic of the same nature as that used by the Dentist working single handed was put into service. It need hardly be said that it proved to be a great improvement on the old clinic. Its advent made the Council as well equipped for dental work in the rural area as it could be. Practically the whole of the work of the Council is carried out in these two clinics but there is a clinic in the Shire Hall Grounds which is used by the part time Dentist and by one of the full time Dentists during periods when the schools are closed. Apart from this, there are no other stationary clinics serving the needs of the rural area, but through the kindness of the City Committee for Education the other full time Dentist does carry out dental work in the City clinic at Auckland Road, Cambridge.

In 1953 a total of 7,751 children was inspected as against 2,083 in 1952. Of these 6,328 were found to require treatment, or 81.64 per cent. as against 84.06 per cent. in the previous year.

Of the 6,328 children requiring treatment, 3,490 received it or 55.15 per cent. The percentage represents a considerable fall as compared with those published in recent years but this is explained by the fact that the previous practice of inspecting all children in the school has been re-adopted and therefore the figure for those receiving treatment is a true percentage of those actually requiring it. Previously, only children already known to be willing to receive treatment have been inspected in latter years and therefore the number receiving treatment was necessarily very nearly 100 per cent. of those considered to require it. Actually the number treated was 1,747 more than in the previous year and this is obviously due to the improvement in the staffing position.

The number of fillings done was 6,885 as against 4,550 in the previous year, another indication of the benefit resulting from the increase in staff.

There were 3,451 extractions done by the staff of the rural area as against 1,338 in the previous year of which 585 were of permanent teeth (342 in 1952) and 2,866 of temporary teeth. This large increase

in the number of extractions is not in itself ground for satisfaction but no doubt the arrears of treatment from previous years make it impossible to save many of the carious teeth found by the dentists and it is hoped that the increase in the number of fillings now being carried out will obviate some of the extractions in future.

In addition to the work carried out by the staff accredited to the rural area, the City dental staff did supplementary work for 301 rural children. They carried out 411 extractions and 209 fillings. These figures are somewhat lower than those of the previous year.

Orthopaedic Treatment.—Ten cases were referred to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Newmarket General Hospital or the outlying clinics during the year of which 8 were found to require treatment. Returns from hospitals show, however, that a total of 27 children of the area received orthopaedic treatment, one as an in-patient and 26 as out-patients.

Other Forms of Special Educational Treatment or Institutional Treatment.—The 3 maladjusted children mentioned as being in residential schools at the end of 1952 remained there in 1953. Of the 3 girls admitted to open air schools during 1952, 2 were discharged during 1953, leaving at the end of the year 1 at the Ogilvie School of Recovery, Clacton-on-Sea.

Tuberculosis.—Three new cases, all pulmonary, were admitted to institutions during 1953 making with the one remaining at the end of 1952 a total of 4 cases in institutions at some time during the year. No cases were discharged, leaving on January 1st, 1954, four pulmonary cases still in institutions.

Other Defects Treated.—Seventy cases were referred to Addenbrooke's Hospital or Newmarket General Hospital, 14 for ear, nose and throat defects, 10 for orthopaedic defects, 35 for visual defects including squint, 7 for skin defects, 2 for general medical conditions and 2 for enuresis.

Neglect.—Six families were referred to the N.S.P.C.C. of which 4 were on account of general neglect, 1 for failure to obtain treatment for tonsils and 1 for failure to obtain treatment for obesity.

Infectious Diseases

The following table shows the number of schools from which notifications of infectious disease were sent by Head Teachers during the year:—

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	21
Diphtheria	..	..	..	Nil
Measles	..	..	..	57
German Measles	..	..	..	51
Chickenpox	..	..	..	40
Whooping cough	..	..	..	16
Mumps	..	..	..	28

These figures represent a general increase in the incidence of infectious disease, the exception being whooping cough which showed a fairly big decrease. No particular significance attaches to either variation since it is common experience that an epidemic year of one condition is followed by a non-epidemic year and vice-versa.

Provision of Milk and Meals

The arrangements for the supply of milk in school have continued as before and the following are the figures as to types:—

Tuberculin Tested	..	..	..	20
Pasteurised	..	..	..	88
Tuberculin Tested or Pasteurised	..	..	..	19
Accredited	..	..	..	Nil
Ordinary	..	..	..	Nil

There has been an increasing tendency towards the supply of pasteurised milk with a resulting decrease in the other classes. This is a desirable trend and it is above all satisfactory to be able to record a continuing absence of accredited and ordinary milk.

On October 7th 1953 there were 8,221 children receiving milk or 80.71 per cent. of the total in attendance. Of those in attendance at the Nursery School 100 per cent. received it, at Primary Schools 85.76 per cent. and at Secondary Schools 61.19 per cent.

Cooked mid-day meals were available at all schools and a total of 6,343 children or 62.27 per cent. received them, a somewhat lower figure than that on the corresponding day in the previous year. At the Nursery School 100 per cent. took the meals, at Primary Schools 55.66 per cent., and at Secondary Schools 86.84 per cent.

The number of children receiving free meals on a scale of means approved by the Education Committee was 510.

Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children

The following table sets out the position with regard to the institutional or residential treatment of defective children:—

	<i>Educationally Retarded</i>	<i>Partially Sighted</i>	<i>Deaf</i>	<i>Epileptic</i>	<i>Physically Defective</i>
Remaining Dec. 31st 1952	25	4	4	2	1
Admitted in 1953	6	3	4	—	1
Discharged in 1953	4	—	1	1	—
Remaining Dec. 31st 1953	27	7	7	1	2

The column relating to deaf children includes partially hearing children. There were no totally blind children in special schools.

Educational Retardation.—Twenty five cases of educational retardation were brought to the notice of the Education Committee during the year. Six of these were later reported to the Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Health Committee as ineducable and were placed under Statutory Supervision. Of the remainder, 8 were approved for admission to special schools of whom two were admitted during the year and six remained on the waiting list at the end of the year.

It may be remembered that there were ten children on the waiting list for admission to special schools at the end of 1952 (7 for residential schools and 3 for the City Day Special School). Of the 7 awaiting places at residential schools, 5 were admitted during 1953, one left the area and 1 remained on the waiting list. Of the 3 children whose names were on the waiting list for the City Day Special School, 1 was admitted and 2 were considered to have become too old for admission so that their names were removed from the waiting list. With the six new cases put on the waiting list during 1953 there was therefore, a total of 7 still on the waiting list at the end of it (five for residential schools and two for the City Day Special School).

Child Guidance

There were no changes in the staff of the Clinic during 1953.

During the year there were 123 new cases referred to the Clinic, a decrease of 55 over the figure for the year 1952. This decrease was evident in both the City and the rural area though to a much greater extent in the former where it amounted to 42 while in the latter the decrease was 10. There were no cases from other areas in 1953 whereas in the previous year there had been three. At the end of the year there were two cases which had not been investigated as compared with 3 at the end of 1952.

The proportion of girls to boys referred remained the same as in the previous year, that is to say rather more than one third were girls.

There has been a rise in the proportion of habit disorders referred to the Clinic, a considerable fall in the proportion of nervous disorders and a somewhat less striking fall in the proportion of behaviour disorders, but it is doubtful whether any great significance attaches to these variations.

There were 262 cases on the Clinic register during the year of which 137 were regarded as closed at the end of it. Eighty four cases remained under treatment and a further 6 cases had been examined and were awaiting treatment. Of the closed cases, advice only had been required in 35 and 4 others had been referred for estimation of their intelligence quotient.

Eighty five cases were actually treated of which eighty improved, one did not improve and four were transferred to other areas. In 9 cases treatment was not sufficiently complete for an estimation of progress to be made.

The number of cases referred to the Speech Clinic in 1953 was 246 as against 238 in 1952. The small rise is accounted for entirely by an increase of 16 in the City of Cambridge which was offset by a decrease of 8 in the rural area. Four hundred and ninety six children received treatment as against 480 in the previous year and 198 were discharged. At the end of the year there were 298 cases still under treatment, 154 awaiting treatment and 1 awaiting examination.

Dyslalia was the most common defect requiring treatment and, if it is accepted that sigmatism is merely a form of dyslalia, there is little difference in the proportion of children suffering from it in each of the two years. In contrast to the experience of previous years the proportion of stammerers was very slightly less in the City than it was in the rural area.

Further detailed figures will be found at the end of the Report.

Medical Inspection at the Technical College

The following figures give details of the work done:—

		Male	Female	
Number of routine inspections ..		67	144	
<i>Principal Defects Discovered</i>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Subnormal Nutrition		1	—	1
Defective Vision:				
For observation		6	23	29
For treatment		3	3	6
Nose and throat defects:				
For observation		1	6	7
For treatment		1	1	2
Hearing		—	4	4
Orthopaedic		8	36	44
Circulatory		2	6	8
Skin		3	13	16
Other Conditions		14	26	40

The nutritional condition of the pupils can be further sub-divided as follows:—

	Good	Fair	Poor
Boys	32	34	1
Girls	59	85	—

The percentages of good nutrition were 47.18 in boys and 41.0 in girls. The corresponding percentages in the previous year were 50.6 and 44.4. There was no change in the observers as between the two years.

TABLE I. MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS).

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups:

Entrants	1355
Second Age Group	986
Third Age Group	777
Total	3118

Number of other Periodic Inspections 1048

Grand Total 4166

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	89
Number of Re-inspections	4677
Total	4766

C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Group (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint). (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA. (3)	Total individual pupils. (4)
Entrants	15	151	157
Second Age Group	51	89	114
Third Age Group	50	52	94
Total (prescribed groups)	116	292	365
Other Periodic Inspections	54	98	140
Grand Total	170	390	505

TABLE II.—A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1953.

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	80	90	4	1
5	Eyes—				
	a. Vision	170	465	11	4
	b. Squint	1	70	1	—
	c. Other	18	48	1	1
6	Ears—				
	a. Hearing	8	40	—	3
	b. Otitis Media	5	37	—	—
	c. Other	9	13	2	1
7	Nose or Throat	44	275	5	2
8	Speech	13	65	1	2
9	Cervical Glands	4	84	—	2
10	Heart and Circulation	3	61	1	—
11	Lungs	11	95	1	1
12	Developmental—				
	a. Hernia ..	4	3	—	—
	b. Other ..	1	40	—	—
13	Orthopaedic—				
	a. Posture ..	11	56	—	1
	b. Flat foot	38	43	3	—
	c. Other ..	45	130	2	—
14	Nervous system—				
	a. Epilepsy	—	15	—	—
	b. Other ..	2	25	—	1
15	Psychological—				
	a. Development	—	70	2	2
	b. Stability	3	70	—	—
16	Other	90	177	6	1

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 ..	1355	552	40.74	798	58.89	5	.37
Second Age Group	986	471	47.77	513	52.03	2	.20
Third Age Group	777	346	44.53	431	55.47	—	—
Other Periodic Inspections..	1048	368	35.11	680	64.89	—	—
Total ..	4166	1737	41.69	2422	58.14	7	.17

TABLE III.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorized persons	37913
(ii) Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be infested	72
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	—
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—

TABLE IV.—TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS).

GROUP I.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table III).

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Ringworm—(i) Scalp	—	2
(ii) Body	—	11
Scabies	—	8
Impetigo	—	15
Other skin diseases	7	22
Total	7	58

Group 2.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of cases dealt with	
	by the Authority	otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	14	10
Errors of refraction (including squint) ..	601	99
Total ..	615	109
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were		
(a) Prescribed	311	40
(b) Obtained	300	38

Group 3.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Received operative treatment		
(a) for diseases of the ear	—	1
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	—	147
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—	7
Received other forms of treatment	5	72
Total ..	5	227

Group 4.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals ..	—	1
	By the Authority	otherwise
(b) Number treated otherwise, <i>e.g.</i> , in clinics or out-patient departments	—	26
Total	—	27

Group 5.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of cases treated	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics	Elsewhere
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	79	—

Group 6.—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists	249	—

Group 7.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
(a) Miscellaneous minor ailments	8	77
(b) Other than (a) above (specify)		
1. Removal of Testicle	—	1
2. Herniotomy	—	2
3. Partial nephrectomy	—	1
4. Appendicectomy	—	13
5.	—	—
Total	8	94

TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—						
(a) Periodic	..	..	..	..	..	7297
(b) Specials	..	..	..	..	..	454
					Total (1)	7751
(2) Number found to require treatment..	..	..	..	..	..	6328
(3) Number referred for treatment	..	..	..	..	..	6006
(4) Number actually treated	..	..	..	..	..	3490
(5) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	..	..	..	..	..	5590

(6) Half-days devoted to	Inspection	62
	Treatment	997
	Total (6) ..	1059
(7) Fillings:	Permanent Teeth	5847
	Temporary Teeth	1038
	Total (7) ..	6885
(8) Number of teeth filled:	Permanent Teeth	4690
	Temporary Teeth	874
	Total (8) ..	5564
(9) Extractions:	Permanent Teeth	585
	Temporary Teeth	2866
	Total (9) ..	3451
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction		—
(11) Other operations:	Permanent Teeth	442
	Temporary Teeth	1805
	Total (11) ..	2247

CAMBRIDGESHIRE CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 1953

<i>Cases referred by:</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Total</i>
School Medical Officers	28	16	44
Head Teachers	16	3	19
Maternity and Child Welfare	4	—	4
Parents	17	6	23
Magistrates, Probation Officers, etc.	5	2	7
Children's Officer	1	3	4
School Welfare Officer	2	2	4
Private doctors and specialists	11	2	13
Speech Therapist	1	1	2
Other Agencies	3	—	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	88	35	123
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Areas and Sexes:

Boys	..	..	..	..	..	55	22	77
Girls	..	..	..	..	..	33	13	46
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
						88	35	123
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Symptoms for which referred:

Nervous Disorders:

Fears	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9
Depression	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	2
Excitability	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Apathy	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
								—14

Habit Disorders:

Speech	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Sleep	..	..	..	..	..	6	—	6
Movement	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6
Excretory	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	11
Nervous pains and paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	3	—	3
Fits	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1
								—28

Behaviour Disorders:

Unmanageable	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	20
Tempers	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
Aggression	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7
Jealousy	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Demanding Attention	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Stealing	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	16
Sex	..	..	..	..	..	3	—	3
								—56

Educational and Vocational:

Backwardness	..	..	..	..	..	17	4	21
Inability to concentrate	..	..	..	..	..	—	2	2
I.Q. only	..	..	..	..	..	—	2	2
								—25
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
						88	35	123
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

DISPOSAL OF CASES

Cases closed during 1953:

<i>Not treated or treatment incomplete:</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Total</i>
Left District	1	3	4
Parents Unco-operative	5	2	7
Withdrawn	—	2	2
 <i>After Treatment or Parent Guidance:</i>			
Improved	53	27	80
Not improved	1	—	1
Transferred	4	—	4
 <i>Examined and Advised</i>	 27	 8	 35
 <i>Intelligence Test only</i>	 2	 2	 4
	—	—	—
	93	44	137
	—	—	—

Cases on Registers 31st December, 1953:

Not Investigated	1	1	2
Awaiting Full Clinic Examination ..	3	—	3
Awaiting vacancy for regular treatment	5	1	6
Under Treatment or Parent Guidance..	62	22	84
Receiving After-Care	19	11	30
	—	—	—
	90	35	125
	—	—	—

Total Number of Cases

Brought forward from 1952	95	44	139
Referred during 1953	88	35	123
	—	—	—
	183	79	262
	—	—	—

SPEECH CLINIC—STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 1953.

<i>Cases</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Total</i>
Referred during the year.. .. .	126	120	246
*Number requiring treatment	117	121	238
Treated	247	249	496
Discharged	101	97	198
Under treatment 31st December, 1953	146	152	298
On waiting list 31st December, 1953 ..	74	80	154
Not examined 31st December, 1953 ..	1	—	1

*Including transfers from previous year.

Speech Defects of Children examined during the year

Stammerers	..	..	..	..	19	21	40
Dyslalia	..	..	..	..	60	67	127
Sigmatism	..	..	..	..	32	19	51
Other defects	..	..	..	..	6	14	20
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					117	121	238
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>