

[Report 1946] / School Medical Officer of Health, Coventry.

Contributors

Coventry (England). City Council.

Publication/Creation

1946

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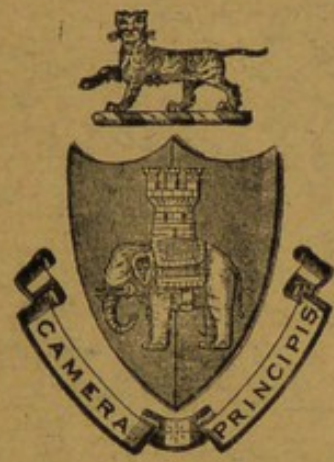


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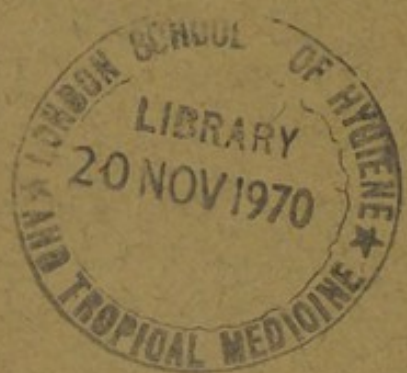
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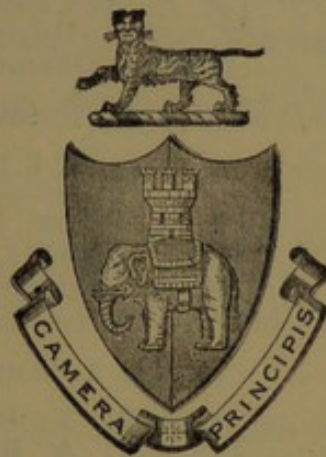
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR
1946.

5431



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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR
1946.

SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT STAFF.

School Medical Officer	A. MASSEY, C.B.E., M.D., D.P.H., D.P.A.
Deputy School Medical Officer	T. M. CLAYTON, M.D., B.Hy., D.P.H.
Senior Assistant School Medical Officer	C. R. MAYOU, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant School Medical Officers	{ MARGARET J. MOIR, M.A., M.D., D.P.H. M. C. McCANN, L.R.C.P. & S.I., D.P.H.
School Oculist (part-time)	DUNCAN DAVIDSON, M.C., M.D., D.P.H.
Aural Surgeon (part-time)	M. J. H. RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B.
Senior School Dentist	M. RAESIDE, L.D.S.
Assistant School Dentists	{ R. B. VAUSE, L.D.S. K. J. TIMMS, L.D.S. E. K. BREAKSPEAR, L.D.S. J. A. SMITH, L.D.S.
Senior School Nurse	MISS G. I. WHITE.
School Nurses	{ MISS W. L. BAKER. " O. A. BALL. " E. C. BATSFORD. " M. BENNETT. MRS. B. BRAND.† " O. A. BRASSETT. " A. O. CAMPBELL. " G. L. KENNEDY. " E. SMITH. MISS A. E. WEBBER. MRS. E. M. WICKENS.
Orthoptic Assistant (part-time)	MRS. G. STOKES.
Speech Therapist (part-time)	MISS B. CARR.
Dental Attendants	{ MISS D. BARNES. MRS. A. CHURCH. MISS K. FARREN. MISS P. HARRIS.
Medical Officer, "Town Thorns"	DR. H. J. RILEY (part-time).
Medical Officer, Wyre Farm Camp School	DR. J. S. JEROME (part-time).

† Temporary.

CITY OF COVENTRY.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

1946 Annual Report

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen
and Councillors of the City of Coventry.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1946 on the work of the school medical department. It is my eighteenth Report in the series and regretfully I am to add that it is my last.

The year under review is the first post-war year of reconstruction in the department. It is also the first full year of operation of the new Education Act which has so greatly widened the medical facilities available to the school child. A happy feature during the year has been the strengthening of the school medical and dental staffs, which at times during the war were very depleted.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

During the year, 9,176 (9,751) children were medically inspected under routine arrangements, 7,064 (7,880) in primary schools and 2,112 (1,871) in secondary schools. Also there were 5,434 special inspections and re-inspections in primary and secondary schools.

DENTAL INSPECTIONS.

The former difficulties experienced during the war years owing to staff difficulties have to a large extent been overcome during the latter part of the year under review. The dental service has been extended by the provision of orthodontic treatment.

During the year, 9,532 children were inspected under routine age groups or as special cases, and 6,517 were found to have some dental defect. The number of children who received treatment was 5,035, making 10,254 treatment attendances.

In his report on a later page, the senior school dentist (Mr. M. Raeside) points out the desirability of decentralising the school dental clinics, owing to the ever-increasing demands.

NUTRITIONAL STATE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Despite the difficult food position during 1946, there is no change in the satisfactory nutritional state of the school children. An interesting feature in this connection is the fact that the proportion of children found on dental inspection to require treatment is this year less than in the pre-war year 1938

				NUTRITION.		
				Pre-war, 1938	1945	1946
Excellent	...	...		27.62%	17.87%	20.28%
Normal	...	...		63.84%	78.07%	73.20%
Slightly sub-normal	...	...		8.49%	4.06%	6.08%
Bad	...	...		0.05%	0.00%	0.44%

MILK AND MEALS IN SCHOOL.

At the end of the year there were 23,283 children receiving milk in schools and 9,629 receiving regular mid-day meals at school canteens. Corresponding figures for the year before were 17,968 and 7,254. No doubt the provision of extra milk and free meals has contributed to the satisfactory nutritional state of the school child.

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The local incidence of scabies has again been lower in 1946 than in the previous year. There were 972 cases treated at the School Clinic, as compared with 1,110 in 1945. In regard to impetigo, there were 470 cases treated in 1946 as against 625 the year before. This represents a substantial decrease. Cases of ringworm of the scalp fell to 55 in 1946 as compared with 72 in the previous year. During the year a further decrease in uncleanness cases is recorded. There was no notable epidemiological event in the year under review. The average percentage attendance at the Coventry schools during the year was 88.7 per cent. as against 86.4 per cent. the year before.

CORLEY OPEN-AIR RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL.

Corley Open-Air School this year has surpassed its previous fine record in so far as the number of children who have benefited has been increased by approximately 30 per cent. Truly a good record, especially when the average weight-gain per child was found to be 8.3 lbs., which compares favourably with previous years, although the period of residence was considerably reduced. Much credit must be given to the resident staff for these results.

WYRE FARM CAMP SCHOOL.

The health and hygiene of Wyre Farm Camp School (Cleobury Mortimer) have generally been good, but the fact that boys now return home for their holidays has had an adverse effect (through increased contact) of causing a slightly increased sickness rate during term time. The number of cases needing hospital care has been comparatively few.

SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL PUPILS (SOUTH STREET).

This year the school has been much improved by redecoration and by the removal of internal war-time construction. Defective speech, a condition often accompanying mental retardation, has during 1946 received special attention and treatment by the speech therapist, who made weekly visits to the school. Dr. Moir is especially interested in this school and has made a considerable contribution to the work.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

In 1946, 306 children were referred to Dunsmoor Orthopædic Clinic for specialist opinion and treatment. During the year the organisers of physical training were called upon to arrange and supervise an increase in the number of cases (chiefly flat feet) requiring remedial exercises.

SPEECH THERAPY.

A speech therapy clinic, which opened in June, 1945, has now completed its first full year. The report of the speech therapist (Miss B. Carr), which appears on a subsequent page, is worthy of careful attention for it marks a big step forward in the treatment of this type of handicapped pupil.

STAFF.

The year has seen the welcome return from the fighting services of Messrs. R. B. Vause and K. J. Timms, assistant school dentists.

Dr. C. R. Mayou was promoted to the recently created post of senior assistant school medical officer, with effect from 1st December, 1946.

Dr. M. B. McCann has been appointed assistant school medical officer.

During the year, Dr. C. Taylor resigned his appointment as school oculist. Dr. Duncan Davidson is temporarily filling the post.

Miss B. Carr, who for some time has been part-time speech therapist in the department, was appointed to whole-time duties, with effect from 1st December, 1946.

Nurse M. Bennett has been temporarily released from school duties in order to attend the health visitors' training course at Birmingham University.

DELICATE CHILDREN.

Appropriately enough, after six years of total warfare and the attendant difficulties of the post-war period, a record number of 330 delicate children were afforded special residential care, either at Corley Open-Air School or through the Swiss Red Cross scheme, which provided three to five months' residence in Switzerland for a group of our children. Some indication of the improvement noted in the general condition of these children is given by the fact that the average increase in weight was 8.28 lbs.

SCHOOL HEALTH EDUCATION.

During the past year, in co-operation with the head teachers, it has been found possible to introduce new health features and to extend the use of the facilities provided by the Central Council for Health Education. The teachers, school nurses, and many parents have had an opportunity of seeing certain of the excellent films dealing with the commoner diseases of childhood. Each teacher has had this information supplemented by a supply of the Central Council's pamphlets.

CONTROL AND TREATMENT OF INFESTATIONS.

A series of meetings between representatives of the Head Teachers' Association and the school medical officers has resulted in an exchange of views which has made possible the introduction of a more comprehensive scheme of co-operation. This aims at the control of the difficult problem of lice and scabies infestation which is unfortunately still common in the schools. A helpful feature was the provision of health educational facilities by means of films and free literature. It is hoped that further co-operation between the medical services and the teachers will give even better results in the future.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

1946 has been the first year of operation of the new Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations. Difficulty is occasionally experienced in obtaining suitable accommodation for certain categories of handicapped pupils in special residential schools. The rate of examination and ascertainment has been greatly increased during the past year, and the disposal of delicate and educationally sub-normal children accelerated.

CONCLUSION.

It is again a pleasure to thank the members of the Medical Services and Welfare Sub-Committee and the Director of Education for their unfailing help and co-operation during the year. I would like, too, to say how much I have appreciated the loyal and efficient service of all members of my staff during a difficult year of reconstruction.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. MASSEY,

The Council House,
Coventry.

School Medical Officer.

20th March, 1947.

School Population, Accommodation, Attendances.

At December, 1946, there were 51 primary schools (including schools with senior pupils) in the city as under:—

- 33 Council Schools, with 61 departments.
- 12 C.E. Schools with 12 departments.
- 6 R.C. Schools with 6 departments.

Number of children on registers, January, 1946	...	24,675
Number of children on registers, December, 1946	...	25,830
Average attendance	... ..	22,420
Average percentage attendance	... ..	88.7
Estimated total population of the City of Coventry	...	240,000

Wyre Farm Camp School.

There were 141 boys admitted to the Camp School during the year. All the boys were medically examined on admission and on return to the school after their holidays.

The following are extracts from the report of the Medical Officer (Dr. J. S. Jerome):—

“The character of the school is changing owing to the fact that now the boys go home for their three holidays. This has inevitably had the effect of a slight increase in sickness during term time, but considering everything, the number of dangerous conditions has been small, and I have had to refer comparatively few cases to the General Hospital, Kidderminster. The number of accidents continues, in my opinion, to be more than reasonable.

The sanitation is steadily being improved and the addition of lavatories in the dormitories should help the bed-wetters.

The food has been adequate in view of present difficulties in catering.”

Dr. Jerome comments on the efficiency of the nursing staff.

The number of admissions to the sick bay at the school was 209, as compared with 120 in the previous year. There were 6 boys admitted to hospital from the school during the year, while 57 hospital out-patient visits were made during the same period.

Corley Open Air Residential School.

Dr. Mayou reports as follows:—

“The past year has been a period of achievement and, in fact, a record-breaking year. If it may be said that the chief object of the school is to restore the health of the delicate children of this city and yet at the same time maintain their educational level, then 1946 can be recorded as the year in which the greatest number were admitted, treated, and subsequently discharged at the highest standard of health. All this has been found possible without extra accommodation or staff at a time when the nation's food and fuel situation was most critical.

No serious outbreak of disease occurred during the year, in fact the number of cases of infectious diseases recorded is below the average.

There has been a notable increase in the extent and frequency of medical investigations afforded to the children through the various hospitals and clinics. The response of the children to the extension of medical facilities has been most gratifying.”

The number of children who have benefited during the year is 266 (200). The average length of stay at the school was 17.5 weeks (33 weeks). The average gain in weight was 8.3 lbs. (8.1 lbs.) There were 130 special investigations and medical treatments arranged and carried out in conjunction with the various hospitals and clinics. The School Medical Officers made 130 attendances. The figures in brackets refer to the previous year.

Speech Therapy.

The following is a report by Miss B. Carr, the Speech Therapist :—

“During the past year the work of the speech therapy department has increased so considerably that in December it became necessary to appoint a full-time speech therapist.

Attendances at the clinic have been good and children and mothers have co-operated well with the Therapist. Contact has also been made with a number of teachers and this has often enabled helpful adjustments to be made in school and home life. This has proved of great benefit to the school children concerned.

The speech defects treated continue to cover a wide range, a large number being of nervous origin that have been caused or aggravated by air raids and conditions of environment arising out of the war. In these children the defect is often slow in clearing up, as it is the symptom of a generally nervous condition, and it is in such cases that co-operation between home and school is of essential value. A number of severe organic cases (dysarthria, cleft palate and retarded speech development) have been seen which will require treatment over a number of years, if not the whole of school life.

On May 8th speech therapy was introduced to the Special School for Educationally Retarded Pupils, South Street. The children are slow to respond to speech therapy but they are very co-operative. Although their talking may never reach the level of normality, it is hoped to make it quite intelligible. As the waiting list was so long, the Therapist's first task on receiving her permanent appointment was to examine every child said to be suffering from a speech defect in order to decide which merited priority. 44 were inspected and 26 selected as being in the most urgent need of treatment, which will start in the new year.”

The following are the year's figures relating to the speech therapy clinic :—

Attendances	..	..	..	..	1129
Number of cases treated	..	..	..	..	68
“ “ “ discharged	..	..	..	..	16
“ “ “ “ temporarily	..	..	..	..	12
Number of cases found unsuitable for speech therapy	..	..	..	..	9
“ on waiting list	..	..	..	..	40

Orthoptic Treatment.

Below is the report by Mrs. G. Stokes, the Orthoptist, on the year's work in this section :—

“The Orthoptic Department of the Gulson Road School Clinic is now open twice weekly. During the past year there have been 99 new cases, and 1,653 attendances. 58 cases receive weekly treatment, and it is hoped to cure a high percentage of these cases without surgical aid.

If, however, after a trial course, the strabismus fails to respond to treatment, the patient is referred back to the Eye Specialist. Most cases of strabismus suffer from amblyopia, or weak sight, in the affected eye. These cases need occlusion treatment. 67 such cases are receiving treatment in the Orthoptic Department. The treatment varies from total occlusion of the good eye by elastoplast, to a very small strip of music paper on the lens of the child's glasses. As the vision in the squinting eye improves, so the occlusion may be lessened. Seven cases have ceased to attend within the year. Five of these failed to give explanations. Two cases have moved from Coventry and have been referred to an Orthoptic Centre of their new authority.

One case failed to respond to treatment, and was referred back to the Specialist as unsuitable for Orthoptic Training. The child was in poor health and very highly strung. She was an anisometrope; and the external muscles in either eye were very weak.

There have been 21 cures this year; 18 of these cases were cured without operation. Although the clinic is now open an extra day, the waiting list is still heavy. Every treatment space is filled, but an effort is being made to keep pace with the ever-increasing demands for Orthoptic Treatment."

Physical Training.

The following is an extract from the report by the organisers of physical training (Miss G. W. Baker and Mr. J. F. McCarthy):

"The great handicap under which schools laboured during war-time has been considerably relieved during the past year—teachers have returned from the Forces and have once more taken their place in the education service. This relief is, of course, much more marked in boys' schools, where, generally speaking, the staffing position is now very satisfactory and where active young men are now able to take over the practical physical education of the children.

The Physical Training lesson continues to hold an important place in the school time-table and Head Teachers obviously recognise the value of practical physical education by their earnest endeavours to provide, so far as possible, the time, the accommodation, and the instruction without which the physical education of the children would indeed be severely handicapped.

Swimming.

It was with some satisfaction that we saw the re-opening of the Corporation Swimming Bath at Livingstone Road in May of last year. Such an addition to the City's swimming facilities was welcomed as much by the school population as by any other section of the community. Gosford Pool and Ryton Bridge Hotel pool were again used. The instruction was given in the main by class teachers, although in special cases a swimming instructor was employed.

Play Leadership.

The scheme last year was much hampered by bad weather and the attendance was not quite up to previous years for that reason. Centres were open at Stoke Green and Foleshill Park and two play leaders—one man and one woman—were employed to organise the games and activities of the children. The scheme was worthwhile in spite of the bad weather, and it is felt that the supervision of children at organised play is welcomed by parents, who show a very active interest during the session.

Remedial Exercises.

During the year under review the School Medical Officer has notified what is perhaps a record number of children for whom remedial exercises were necessary and by far the majority of these children were suffering from flat feet. Efforts have been made to ensure that such cases have received proper attention in schools and children have been supplied with lists of exercises to practise at home. Many teachers, after their experiences in the Forces, are well acquainted with special exercises for correcting physical defects and are now applying their knowledge in schools, where good results are being obtained. In this connection head teachers have the duty of impressing upon parents the necessity for children suffering from defects practising the prescribed exercises at home. Without the co-operation of the parents, the teachers' efforts are nullified and the child continues under a physical handicap. At present all is well and it is hoped that it will continue so, but we must be certain that children with postural defects are given adequate attention and treatment to allow of their normal development during and after school life."

Dental Treatment.

The following is an extract from the Report of the Senior School Dentist (Mr. M. Raeside) :—

"At the outset it is pleasing to be able to report the return from service in the Forces of Messrs. R. B. Vause and K. J. Timms. Mr. Timms rejoined the staff in June and Mr. Vause the following month.

With the provision of an additional dental surgery in September the staff now consists of five whole-time dental officers. This increase in the staffing of the department is greatly appreciated, but to cope adequately with the ever-growing demand for dental treatment justifies a much greater extension of the school dental service. It is, of course, impossible at the moment to forecast future developments under the new Health Act, but it is to be hoped that steps will soon be taken to decentralize the work and establish branch clinics at various points on the outskirts of the City. This would greatly ease the pressure of work at the central premises at Gulson Road, and at the same time obviate long journeys by parents and children from far distant schools. A survey has been made of premises attached to Windmill Road School, and it is hoped that it will be possible to equip a further surgery in this locality in the very near future.

As a result of a report submitted in December, 1945, concerning the provision of orthodontic treatment, it is now possible to record that a start was made in this work in November. It is too early yet to furnish details of the progress made so far, but, as was expected, the response from those previously recommended for treatment has been most encouraging and gives every indication that future applications will probably be so great that additional sessions will have to be devoted to this class of work to meet the demand.

As in previous years, much valuable work was done for expectant and nursing mothers and 797 attendances were made by these patients. In this connection alone, 2,689 teeth were extracted, and 84 artificial dentures supplied. The amount of work being sent out to the dental laboratory for processing, etc. (orthodontic and Maternity and Child Welfare patients), is assuming such proportions that it is now reaching a stage when perhaps it might be considered advisable to appoint a full-time dental mechanic.

The main problem, of course, is the lack of space in the present premises to fit up a workroom for this purpose, but no doubt this difficulty could readily be overcome when the occasion arises and the inevitable extension of the dental service takes place.

Owing to a depleted staff until June, it was found impossible to visit and carry out treatment for the boys at Wyre Farm Camp, but arrangements were made for these children to attend the Clinic before proceeding to the camp.

During the year, Mr. J. A. Smith paid regular visits to "Town Thorns" Children's Home and carried out much valuable work for the children in residence. Children recommended for a stay at Corley Open-Air School were all inspected and received treatment before proceeding to the Open-Air School. The following table gives details of the treatment carried out."

Dental Treatment, 1946.

	Primary	Secondary	Infant Welfare	Ante-Natal	Totals
Fillings—					
Permanent ...	2,146	515	—	70	2,731
Temporary...	513	1	18	—	532
Extractions—					
Permanent...	1,355	180	—	2,689	4,224
Temporary...	5,832	79	160	—	6,071
Other Operations ...	1,046	108	8	396	1,558
General anaesthetics administered ...	311	6	44	271	632
Attendances ...	9,100	813	131	797	10,841

The Special School, South Street

(For Educationally Sub-normal Children).

Miss P. E. Tuft reports as follows:—

"During the year, 28 children have been admitted—18 boys and 10 girls; and 25 scholars left the school—9 boys and 16 girls.

At the close of the year there were 80 children on the register—44 boys and 36 girls.

This year the school has been re-painted inside and out, and this has speeded up the removal of the war-time partition in one of the classrooms and the fitting of an extra door to the bathroom.

Boys and girls attended the Gosford Green Swimming Pool twice a week. Three boys and one girl obtained a first class swimming certificate and one boy and one girl a second class certificate. The swimming season has been extended through the winter.

The Speech Therapist has visited the school one day a week, and 9 scholars with serious speech defects have received valuable assistance and will benefit permanently. One senior boy, whose speech was unintelligible except to those who had had long contact with him, is able to speak perfectly as a result.

All the scholars, except two who live near the school, have had their excellent dinner at school. This meal is supplied from the nearby central school kitchen. 11,094 dinners have been served throughout the year. Of this number 7,691 were on full payment, 393 on part payment, and 3,010 free to necessitous children.

Owing to lack of accommodation, there are 45 children on the waiting list."

Girls' Secondary Schools.

The following is an extract from a report by Dr. M. J. Moir :—

“At the time of writing this report (end of January, 1947), the systematic examination in the three Girls' Secondary Schools is still incomplete, although it has been continued since the Schools re-opened after the Christmas vacation.

At the end of the year, 1946, the numbers examined in the three schools were :—

Barr's Hill	...	...	...	...	407
Stoke Park	...	...	...	...	92
Wheatley Secondary	...	...	...	...	456
				Total	955

My general impression is that the health of the girls is well maintained apart from what here and there appears to be an increased susceptibility to the more severe grades of minor sepsis, *e.g.* furunculosis. This does not arise from any lowering of the standard of the external cleanliness.

At Stoke Park School, the pre-war custom of giving to the mother a leaflet on menstruation at the time of the examination of the girls was re-introduced. The custom was extended to Barr's Hill School and in 1947 will be introduced at Wheatley Secondary School.

It appears that the 1946 examination at Stoke Park School will be the last to take place under the headmistresship of Miss Michell, who retires early in 1947. I should like to take this opportunity to express to her both for the nurse and myself an appreciation of her unfailing loyal co-operation, and her constant consideration for our comfort. Whatever success the systematic examination at this school has achieved, is due in a large part to Miss Michell herself.”

A Report on the Medical Aspects of the visit to Switzerland of a Group of Coventry School Children.

The following is a note by Dr. C. R. Mayou :—

“The Swiss Red Cross organisation in September, 1946, arranged periods of residence in Swiss English-speaking homes for 70 of Coventry's most deserving delicate children.

The children, selected on compassionate and health grounds, were medically examined by the School Medical Officers in accordance with Swiss requirements. The examination, though extensive, was thorough and compatible with the requirements of the existing long-distance travel conditions. Without doubt it was designed to safeguard both the children themselves and the Swiss homes in which they were eventually to reside. It was unfortunate that the medical examination rejected many of the more delicate children who would have been otherwise eligible. The necessity for such an examination is apparent.

The ease, wisdom and grace with which the Swiss authorities dispensed their hospitality was most gratifying. The Swiss woman doctor and Welfare officer who visited this city prior to the departure of the children were most helpful, kindly and efficient. One formed the opinion that they possessed a sound knowledge of children.

The majority of the children received a very beneficial stay of approximately three months in Switzerland and a few who were considered to require a longer period of treatment stayed on a further

two months. The parents, on the return of the children, were again requested to submit them to a further medical examination. The results of this final examination were most interesting and enlightening. A summary of this is as follows:—

Nutrition was very much improved and, where defective on departure, had in the majority of cases attained normality on return. The average gain in weight was 8.27 lbs., the maximum 20 lbs.—rates of gain which compare favourably with results obtained in Corley Open-Air Residential School for delicate children. It must be noted that the children normally admitted to the Corley School tend to suffer from a more severe degree of malnutrition than those who were sent to Switzerland, and since it follows that the expected gain in weight depends on the degree of malnutrition originally present, it is most surprising to find the Swiss children produced such comparable weight gains.

An examination of the Swiss Medical reports on illnesses contracted while abroad shows evidence of extreme care and the generous use of modern diagnostic aids and treatments. There is no doubt that the children had derived some considerable psychological benefits. Such benefits are necessarily difficult to assess in exact terms, but nevertheless they were apparent. Perhaps the possession of a healthy sun-tanned body, freedom from austerity and the visual depressive effect of a much-bombed and overcrowded city, together with a plentiful supply of food, tended to dispel apathy and to recreate that buoyancy and happy freedom so often associated with childhood."

Attendances at the Clinics during 1946:—

CONDITION.	Central School Clinic, Gulson Road		Windmill Rd. School Branch Clinic		Whoberley School Branch Clinic.		Binley School Branch Clinic.	
	Cases.	Attendances	Cases.	Attendances.	Cases.	Attendances.	Cases.	Attendances.
Skin:—								
Ringworm—scalp ..	55	185	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ringworm—body ..	84	739	—	—	7	34	7	13
Scabies	972	2211	6	6	13	34	—	—
Impetigo	363	2508	17	45	37	163	53	202
Other skin diseases	235	1668	—	—	37	119	19	42
Minor Eye Defects:—								
Blepharitis ..	48	407	1	17	5	56	3	15
Conjunctivitis ..	42	257	1	3	4	33	2	3
Pblyctenular ulcer	3	16	1	1	—	—	—	—
Corneal ulcer ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Styes	33	165	—	—	10	55	3	3
Minor Ear Defects:—								
Otorrhœa	120	1332	1	4	6	46	5	24
Wax	36	62	1	1	5	12	—	—
Miscellaneous:—								
Septic conditions ..	265	1803	8	11	66	201	21	48
Sores	175	1095	12	29	98	270	33	83
Boils	54	245	2	7	18	77	8	24
Chilblains	14	94	1	2	3	27	3	8
Warts	210	613	6	40	71	496	28	154
Injuries	47	199	6	12	45	155	3	4
Other conditions ..	470	2553	34	71	96	339	92	241
Uncleanliness of head	1084	1176	12	15	71	71	51	51
Totals	4310	17328	109	264	592	2188	331	915

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Table I.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Entrants	3817
Second Age Group	2146
Third Age Group	1237
	—
TOTAL ..	7200
	—
Other Routine Inspections	1976
	—
GRAND TOTAL ..	9176
	—

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections and Re-inspections	5434
--	------

Table II.

No. of Pupils Inspected	9176
Nutrition A (Excellent)	1861 20.28%
,, B (Normal)	6717 73.20%
,, C (Slightly Sub-normal)	558 6.08%
,, D (Bad)	40 .44%

Table III.

GROUP I.—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS
(excluding Uncleanliness)

Total Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year under the Authority's Scheme	4114
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GROUP II.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ..	988
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded under Group 1)	—
	—
Number of children for whom spectacles were	988
(a) Prescribed	807
(b) Obtained	798

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

Received operative treatment under the Authority's Scheme	1148
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Number of Handicapped Pupils on 20th January, 1947.
Ascertained in accordance with Section 34 of the Education Act, 1944.

TYPE OF HANDICAP.	In special schools.	In main- tained primary and secondary schools.	In indepen- dent schools	Not at school.	Total.
Blind Pupils	7	—	—	—	7
Partially Sighted Pupils ...	8	—	—	—	8
Deaf Pupils	16	—	—	5	21
Partially Deaf Pupils ...	7	3	—	1	11
Delicate Pupils	55	44	—	—	99
Diabetic Pupils	—	—	—	—	—
Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	80	58	1	—	139
Epileptic Pupils	8	—	—	4	12
Maladjusted Pupils	—	2	—	—	2
Physically Handicapped Pupils	1	1	—	3	5
Pupils suffering from Speech Defect	—	100	1	7	108
Pupils suffering from Multiple Disabilities	6	—	—	2	8

