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ISLE OF ELY COUNTY COUNCIL.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Annual Report
of the
School Medical Officer
for the
Year ending 31st December, 1951.

LITTLEPORT, ISLE OF ELY:
G. T. WATSON, PRINTER, VICTORIA STREET,
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*To the Chairman and Members of the Isle of Ely
Education Committee.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the School Health Service for the year 1951.

The most important feature of the year's working of the Service was the improvement in the staffing position. At the beginning of the year there were no Assistant School Medical Officers and no Dental Officers but by September two Medical Officers and a Senior Dental Officer had been appointed, and at last a start could be made to rebuild the Service. While it is satisfactory to record that the medical establishment was brought up to strength, the dental position remained, and remains, very disappointing—even at the date of writing it has proved quite impossible to fill the two vacancies for Assistant Dental Officers. There seems no point, however, in reiterating what was said last year on this subject other than that, from every point of view, prevention is infinitely better value than cure, and that some way must be found to attract sufficient candidates of suitable calibre to enable the preventive health services to resume their previously successful attack on the mortality and morbidity statistics.

On a more cheerful note it is most satisfactory to record the improved co-operation between the School Health Service and the two branches of the National Health Service not under the control of the Council, such co-operation with the third branch being of course a foregone conclusion. The British Medical Association agreement on exchange of information by School Medical Officers and General Practitioners relating to the latter's patients has worked smoothly and, in fact, involved no radical change in procedure. While, at the start, mainly a one-way street there is reason to hope for a widening of the thoroughfare sufficient for two-way traffic when it comes fully to be realised that the School Health Service has something helpful to offer to the General Practitioner in the management of his child patients. After all, a child's state of health, mental as well as physical, has some bearing on his education, a matter not only vital to his own individual future but also most costly to the community.

Co-operation with the Hospital Service was also achieved and this, in a way, gives cause for even greater satisfaction in that it was brought about as a purely local measure due to the good will of the local consultants. Attempts to reach national agreement on these lines have been bewitched by an obscurantist attitude on the part of many who, frankly, should know better. Medical ethics are all very well in their place but commonsense is more valuable though unfortunately less common. Be that as it may, locally information on their child patients is now passed by the consultants to the School Health Service and consequently on numerous occasions medical conditions vitally affecting a child's education have been brought to light at the earliest possible moment, often indeed long before the start of formal education. The degree of co-operation achieved can do nothing but good to the health services generally in the Isle and I should like to record here my appreciation to all concerned for that co-operation.

A further point of interest during the year was the number of visits, both routine and special, paid to the County by the Mass X-ray Unit based at Cambridge. At routine visits arrangements were made by the Education Committee, by the provision of sites or transport, for the attendance of all secondary school pupils in certain areas, together with such members of the staff who wished to avail themselves of the facilities. The special visits were made to junior schools and further reference to this matter is made in the body of the report.

The other work of the service continued on usual lines and calls for no particular comment.

In conclusion it is only necessary for me to record my appreciation of the good team work and loyal service of the whole staff of the department, of the full co-operation of the Chief Education Officer and his staff, and of the interest and encouragement of the Chairman and Members of the School Medical Services Sub-Committee.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) M. E. HOCKEN,

School Medical Officer.

STAFF.

School Medical Officer.

M. E. HOCKEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers.

R. G. DRUMMOND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (appointed 1/3/51).
Mrs. D. HAMSHAW, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H. (appointed 1/6/51).

Senior School Dental Surgeon.

G. R. SMITH, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Ed.) (appointed 17/9/51).

Assistant School Dental Surgeons.

TWO VACANCIES.

Speech Therapist.

Miss H. WESTRUP, L.C.S.T., L.G.S.M.

Orthopaedic Physiotherapist.

Mrs. G. E. C. HAY.

Oculists—Part-time.

Miss M. PERRERS TAYLOR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.O.M.S.
D. WILSON TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B.
Mrs. J. H. KODICEK, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (temporary).
W. A. D. LAWSON, M.D., D.P.H., D.O.M.S.

Orthoptist—Part-time.

Miss L. BILLINGHURST.

Superintendent Nursing Officer.

G. M. SANDERS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

School Nurses.

E. CORNISH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Ely).
T. GIBBONS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Ely).
E. E. REDHEAD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Wisbech).
M. E. ROSE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Bd. of Ed. (Whittlesey).
(Retired 30/9/51).
E. T. TAYLOR, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Wisbech).

School Nurses—Part-time.

C. M. BIART, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Littleport D.N.A.).
K. M. RAILTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Littleport D.N.A.).

Clinic Nurse—Part-time.

M. J. CRUSH, S.R.N. (appointed 17/1/51).

Dental Attendant.

V. BRADLEY (appointed 1/10/51).

Clerical Staff.

H. A. HOUSE (Administrative Officer).
F. RITCHIE (retired 24/10/51). I. R. BENSON.
A. MILLER (appointed 3/12/51).

ANNUAL REPORT.

1951.

No. of Children on Roll:—

County Primary	8154
County Secondary Modern	2504
Secondary Grammar	1627
	12285

No. of Schools 82

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Routine visits of inspection were paid to 70 schools.

A. *Periodic Medical*

<i>Inspections</i>	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
Entrants....	2,083	276	1,584	1,513	1,548
Second Age Group	924	178	1,386	1,139	1,295
Third Age Group	708	374	639	912	986
Other periodic inspections	325	26	63	112	110
Total	4,040	854	3,672	3,676	3,939

B. *Other Inspections*

Special Inspections—

children specially referred by parents and teachers	45	24	41	73	88
Re - inspections— all children found to have defects at the previous examination	2,147	723	2,564	3,150	2,358
Total	2,192	747	2,605	3,223	2,446

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

With the welcome return to normal medical staffing conditions in the second half of the year school medical inspections were re-started and, by a concerted effort, much of the work perforce left undone last year was overtaken, no less than 70 of the 82 schools being covered. The number of routine inspections was well up to normal though the special examinations were inevitably down consequent upon the small numbers inspected last year.

As regards the defects found, the striking point is the large number of orthopaedic abnormalities, more than half of which were noted as requiring treatment. Many of these defects were of a relatively minor nature well suited to being treated by the school Physiotherapist and certainly not requiring hospital treatment. Treatment is none the less essential both for its own sake and to prevent the development in later life of more definite incapacity.

ACTION FOLLOWING INSPECTION.

When treatment of any description is recommended by the school medical officers, letters are sent to parents and appropriate suggestions made as to facilities available. Should no response ensue follow-up visits are paid by the school nurses and, if no action is taken after a first visit, repeat visits are paid wherever possible. The rate of acceptance of treatment is very high and the majority of parents are found to be most co-operative in accepting any advice given by the staff.

Work of School Nurses—Cleanliness inspections.

In addition to follow-up visits paid to the homes, the school nurses carried out their routine work as set out in the accompanying table.

With regard to the cleansing of verminous heads, a D.D.T. preparation was found to be very effective in practice. Advisory work in this connection was felt to be efficacious, especially when followed by actual cleansings carried out in the school clinics. Electric hair dryers are available in each of the clinic premises.

TABLE.

Sessions spent at routine medical inspection	Average number of visits per school for cleanliness inspection	No. of children examined for cleanliness	No. of individual children found unclean	Follow-up visits in homes for all purposes	Attendances at minor ailment and eye clinics
235	3.72	27,745	347	844	588

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

Minor Ailment Clinics.

There was no change in the arrangements for treatment at these clinics during the year, but the total attendances again fell.

It is felt that there is still much scope for developing the usefulness of minor ailment clinics without in any way encroaching on the personal medical services provided by general practitioners. Many daily applications and dressings could be carried out by the expert nursing staff, and such an arrangement would prove time saving, not only for the pupils, but also for the general practitioners and the district nurses, and the treatment given would often be more quickly effective than attempts carried out at home. The system could only operate when a full measure of co-operation was established between the Part IV. services and the School Health Service.

MINOR AILMENT CLINICS.

CLINIC	ADDRESS	DOCTOR PRESENT
WISBECH	.. County Clinic, Lynn Rd., .. Wisbech	Each Friday morning
MARCH	.. County Clinic, County .. Hall, March	2nd & 4th Thursdays— mornings
ELY	.. County Clinic, Downham .. Rd., Ely	1st & 3rd Wednesdays— mornings
CHATTERIS	.. Cromwell Cty. Sec. Mod. .. School	2nd & 4th Fridays— mornings
WHITTLESEY	.. Former C.D. Report Centre, Whittlesey	1st & 3rd Tuesdays— mornings
LITTLEPORT	.. Oddfellows' Hall, Littleport	.. 4th Tuesday morning each month
THORNEY	.. Duke of Bedford C.P. School	.. 1st and 3rd Wednesdays— mornings
OUTWELL	.. Beaupré School	.. 1st Monday morning

TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS IN THE CLINICS FOR THE YEAR 1951.

(Individual number of children treated).

	Wisbech	March	Ely	Chatteris	Littleport	Whittlesey	Thorney	Christchurch & Outwell
Ringworm (head)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ringworm (body)	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Scabies ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Impetigo ..	63	..	3	1	1	1	2	..
Other skin diseases	12	19	3	5	..	2	34	21
Minor eye defects	67	37	7	2	1	6	36	15
Minor ear defects	12	5	4	4	2	..	10	1
Miscellaneous ..	544	123	58	35	6	50	107	110
TOTALS ..	700	185	76	47	10	59	189	148

GRAND TOTAL: 1,414.

Total attendances made by children: 3,324.

Visual Defects and Diseases of the Eye.

All pupils with defective vision or squint ascertained at inspection are given an opportunity of attending one of the following clinics:—

Wisbech	Dr. Wilson Taylor	1st and 3rd Wednesdays and 2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Ely	Miss Perrers Taylor	2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Ely	Dr. Kodicek	alternate Mondays.
March	Mr. Lawson	each Friday.
Whittlesey	„	1st Tuesday in month.
Chatteris	„	2nd Tuesday in month.

There were altogether 150 sessions held during the year at which 1352 attendances were made. During the year 316 new cases were seen.

Spectacles were prescribed under the Authority's Scheme for 447 children and were obtained by 428.

Dr. D. W. Taylor reports:—

“During 1951, 237 children were seen at the Wisbech Clinic, of whom 65 were new cases; whilst at the March, Chatteris, Whittlesey and Thorney Clinics 665 children were seen, of whom 145 were new cases. 109 clinics were held. The writer took over the clinics in the last four places mentioned above in November, 1951, on his appointment as consultant on resignation of Dr. Lawson.

Of the above children, a very considerable number are under care for squint: at Wisbech 108, and at the March, Chatteris, Whittlesey and Thorney Clinics 85. Many of these would benefit from orthoptic treatment—probably as many are now beyond help from such treatment, which is distressing but inevitable without an orthoptist in attendance.

On the brighter side, an increasing amount of surgical treatment of squint has been undertaken amongst school children during the year, both at the North Cambs. Hospital, Wisbech, and at Doddington Hospital, of which parents and children have been very appreciative.

The parents have also been appreciative and co-operative at the clinics.”

Miss Perrers Taylor reports:—

“During the year 1951, 211 attendances were made at my ophthalmic clinic at Ely. 6 children were operated on during the year, and by the end of the year only 1 child was awaiting operation. The need of an orthoptist is very urgent, and I am disappointed that, so far, arrangements have not been made to increase the orthoptic work. There are almost 50 children awaiting treatment, and some of these are probably now beyond help, either because they are too old or they have left school.

I have found the children and their parents very co-operative and the clinic has run very smoothly."

Orthoptic Treatment.

Following the appointment of Miss L. Billingham, an Orthoptic Clinic was opened in August, 1950, in the Ely area, but all endeavours to increase the orthoptic work there and to provide similar facilities in other parts of the Isle proved unavailing.

Operative Treatment for Defects of Nose and Throat.

Operative treatment of unhealthy tonsils and/or adenoids is provided at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, Peterborough and District Memorial Hospital, and the North Cambs. Hospital, Wisbech, and in addition increased use was made of the facilities at the County Hospital, Doddington.

The total number of cases receiving operative treatment was 106 during 1951.

3 cases received other forms of operative treatment and 26 other conditions were dealt with, either at the minor ailment clinics or at the hospitals.

Close liaison was maintained with the Speech Therapist in after-care work.

TUBERCULOSIS.

534 examinations of school children were carried out at the chest clinics at Wisbech and Doddington by the Consultant Chest Physician during 1951. Of this number 184 were new cases, the remainder being re-examinations.

474 X-ray examinations of school children were carried out at the chest clinics, and of these 136 were new cases, the remainder being re-examinations of old cases, 11 cases of tuberculosis were notified as occurring among school children during 1951, 7 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary. During the year 10 school children were recommended for sanatorium treatment, and at the end of the year 9 had been admitted to Kelling Children's Sanatorium.

During the year 1951, the Mass Radiography Unit carried out routine visits covering scholars at Chatteris Cromwell Schools, March Grammar School, Wisbech Queen's Schools, Wisbech Grammar School, Wisbech High School and Fridaybridge Secondary School, a total of 1,119 boys and 840 girls being examined.

Additional special visits were made to Haddenham and March Junior Mixed Schools. These were made owing to the fact that active cases had been discovered necessitating the consideration of all scholars as contacts, a total of 303 boys and 286 girls being examined. As a result 7 boys and 2 girls were considered to have active primary lesions and were referred to their own doctors for treatment.

SPEECH THERAPY.

Miss Westrup reports as follows:—

“ The total number of children throughout the Isle of Ely now on the Speech Therapy Register is 172; of these:—

88 are receiving treatment.

48 are under observation.

36 are awaiting examination and/or treatment.

During 1951:—

156 children received treatment (Boys 97: Girls 59).

65 children were admitted for treatment.

76 children were discharged from treatment:

Types of cases which received treatment:—

		1951	1950	of total No. of cases treated.
Dyslalia	50	32%	44%		} of total No. of cases treated.
Retarded Speech Development	30	19%	24%	
Stammering	48	31%	20%	
Dysphonia	8	5%	3%	
Cleft Palate Speech	7	4½%	2%	
Neurogenic cases	6 (+ 7 pupils at the Palace School)	8½%	6%	
Total	156	100%		

Detailed classification of cases treated:—

Place	Dyslalia	Retarded Speech Development	Stammering	Cleft Palate Speech	Dysphonia	Neurogenic Cases
Ely	4	2	3	1	—	7
March	10	8	11	—	3	—
Wisbech	8	—	12	2	1	3
Chatteris	4	5	4	1	2	—
Littleport	7	3	6	1	—	—
Whittlesey	4	3	3	1	—	1
Thorney	4	2	1	—	—	—
Sutton	3	2	1	—	—	—
Doddington	2	—	2	—	1	—
Manea	1	1	1	—	1	—
Witchford	—	2	4	—	—	—
Witcham	—	—	—	—	—	1
Outwell	1	1	—	—	—	1
Little Downham	1	—	—	—	—	—
Leverington	—	—	—	1	—	—
Wimblington	1	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	50	30	48	7	8	13

Comparison between the statistics for 1950 and 1951 indicates a pronounced increase in the number of stammerers, particularly in the country districts. Improved survey methods and preferential treatment contribute to this increase, but I believe a similar tendency is being observed in other counties.

The Palace School authorities intend to appoint their own Speech Therapist, who will devote two days per week to children of the Isle of Ely during the school term. This arrangement will facilitate development of prophylactic aspects of speech therapy. This has particular value in a rural area, where treatment is inevitably somewhat restricted by distance and the time factor. In addition, cases of children suffering from lesser speech disturbances, and cases where direct treatment seemed inadvisable or inexpedient, have been kept under observation, and parents, teachers and associates advised where necessary.

The decrease in numbers treated, admitted, etc., under speech therapy arrangements is due to the fact that less serious cases were treated and discharged in 1950, while the more serious cases respond very much more slowly to treatment.

The appointment of Assistant School Medical Officers and the resumption of Medical Inspections have been of inestimable help to me in my work."

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

Administration.

The general character of the Dental Inspection and Treatment Scheme has remained unaltered during the year. At no time during 1951 were the services of a full staff available.

Dental Inspections.

These were carried out on school premises during school hours, and 871 school children were inspected during 10 half-day sessions.

Dental Treatment.

Of the 871 school children inspected, 614 (seventy per cent.) were referred for treatment, and of this number 282 (forty-six per cent.) received treatment from the School Dental Officer.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL NUMBERS OF CHILDREN
INSPECTED AND TREATED DURING THE PAST SIX YEARS.

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Number Inspected	1,637	3,078	4,110	3,850	1,616	871
Number Treated	820	2,612	2,005	2,032	737	282
Number of Inspections and Treatment Sessions	505	863	953½	849	274½	111

Orthodontics.

It has not been possible to make any progress with this very necessary and important form of treatment. For the children to benefit from the modern technique of orthodontics, a part-time consultant orthodontic specialist should be employed in addition to the School Dental Officers.

Pre-School Children.

Lack of staff has again postponed the implementation of the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, with regard to the development of a Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Scheme, to which scheme these children properly belong. However, we have continued the same policy as last year. All children under five, on whose behalf application was made, were inspected and treated.

Dental Statistics, 1951.

A complete analysis of the children inspected during 1951, and also of the treatment carried out for these children is shown in the following table:—

1. Total number inspected	....	....	871
2. Number referred	....	....	614
3. Number actually treated	....	....	282
4. Attendances at Treatment Centres	....	....	675
5. Number of Inspection Sessions	....	....	10
6. Number of Treatment Sessions	....	....	101

7.	Fillings :				
	Permanent Teeth ....	....	....		370
	Temporary Teeth....	....	....		91
8.	Number of Teeth Filled :				
	Permanent Teeth ....	....	....		348
	Temporary Teeth....	....	....		81
9.	Extractions :				.
	Permanent Teeth....	....	....		19
	Temporary Teeth....	....	....		236
10.	General Anaesthetic Cases	....	....		—
11.	Other Operations :				
	Permanent Teeth....	....	....		222
	Temporary Teeth....	....	....		36

MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME.

On a given day in October, 1951, 8706 pupils in attendance took milk.

The majority of schools now receive milk in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint bottles. The particulars as compared with previous years are set out below:—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Schools supplied in $\frac{1}{2}$ pints	46	65	67	66	68	70	73
„ „ „ 1 „	24	14	14	15	9	7	6
„ „ „ bulk	10	—	—	—	—	—	—

The supply of milk to some of the schools in Ely Rural District has always presented a problem as suppliers have been unable to deliver in $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. containers, but the main source of supply is highly satisfactory, being certified T.T.

Since the 6th August, 1946, all pupils requiring milk are supplied free of charge.

	<i>July</i> 1946	<i>Dec.</i> 1946	<i>Dec.</i> 1947	<i>Oct.</i> 1948	<i>Oct.</i> 1949	<i>Oct.</i> 1950	<i>Oct.</i> 1951
No. on school rolls	10,761	11,433	11,809	11,287	11,264	11,380	11,840
No. of $\frac{1}{2}$ pints supplied	8,084	8,949	8,377	8,379	8,465	8,215	8,706
Percentage receiving milk	75%	78%	71%	74%	75%	72%	73%

SUMMARY OF HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

Category	In Special Schools		In maintained Primary & Secondary Schools		In Independent Schools		Not at School		TOTAL	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Blind .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Partially Sighted ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	1
Deaf	1	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	3
Partially Deaf .. ..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	3	3
Delicate .. .. .	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	1	5	5
Diabetic	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
Educationally Sub-Normal ..	4	5	62	28	..	..	5	5	71	38
Epileptic .. .. .	..	..	8	2	..	..	2	..	10	2
Maladjusted	1	..	4	3	..	..	1	..	6	3
Physically Handicapped	3	6	24	13	..	..	5	3	32	22
Multiple Defects ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1
	12	16	106	52	1	..	21	10	140	78

DISPOSAL OF HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

Partially Sighted.

One boy and one girl (brother and sister) were admitted to the Exhall Grange Special School, near Coventry, a school recently opened by the Warwickshire Authority.

Deaf.

One girl was admitted to the Royal School for Deaf and Dumb Children at Margate.

One boy was admitted to the East Anglian School for Blind and Deaf Children at Gorleston-on-Sea.

Educationally Sub-normal.

One girl was admitted to the Greenwood School at Halstead.

Maladjusted.

One boy was admitted to the Bourne House Hostel, Bourne.

Physically Handicapped.

One girl was admitted to the Rob Roy School (Shaftesbury Society) at Etherington Hall, Speldhurst.

One girl was admitted to the Palace School at Ely.

There is still a shortage of places available for handicapped pupils in special schools, particularly for those in the categories of Educationally Sub-normal, Maladjusted and Multiple Defects.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOL.

No schools were closed for epidemics in 1951. The following table gives the incidence of notifiable and other infectious diseases:—

	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Whooping cough	Chicken pox	Measles	German measles	Mumps	Total
Cases	40	56	458	94	82	425	1155
Contacts	5	...	...	3	...	2	10

IMMUNISATION.

Diphtheria.

During 1951, 69 school children received two injections of A.P.T. and 453 received a re-inforcing, or 'booster,' injection.

PROVISION OF COOKED MEALS AND HOT DRINKS IN SCHOOLS.

During 1951, school meals were provided in all but 18 schools, and in these latter the children are served with hot drinks.

On a day in October, 1951, the number of mid-day meals served was 6,300.

HYGIENE IN SCHOOLS.

A routine hygiene inspection was carried out during the periodic medical inspections at each school and any sanitary defects were reported. Appropriate action was initiated and the repairs carried out, mainly to school lavatories and urinals.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Physical training continued to be carried on by instructors and specially trained members of the teaching staff.

CO-OPERATION.

The measure of co-operation which has existed between the Chief Education Officer and his staff and the staff of the School Medical Department continues to be very close and leads to prompt action in any matters which concern either department. The Head Teachers and teaching staffs continue to give valuable assistance at the periodic medical inspections and also in referring pupils with defects. As regards the latter we regard the teachers as our most reliable source of information.

Parents are fully appreciative of the scope of the services and the high acceptance for all types of treatment offered is evidence of their co-operation.

The local inspectors of the N.S.P.C.C. have at all times responded promptly to requests for assistance in dealing with problem families and the four School Attendance Officers link up with this department in all investigations concerning prolonged absences of pupils due to health reasons.

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups—

Entrants ....	....	....	....	2,083
Second Age Group	....	....	....	924
Third Age Group	....	....	....	708
			Total	3,715
Number of other Periodic Inspections			....	325
			Grand Total	4,040

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	....	....	45
Number of Re-Inspections	....	....	2,147
		Total	2,192

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 II. A. (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
Entrants	108	461	568
Second Age Group ...	81	198	279
Third Age Group....	68	226	293
Total (prescribed groups)	257	885	1,140
Other Periodic Inspections	29	66	94
Grand Total	286	951	1,234

TABLE II.

A. RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION
IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1951.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		No. of defects		No. of defects	
		Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4	Skin	28	85	..	..
5	Eyes—				
	a. Vision	286	56	12	..
	b. Squint	64	30	5	..
	c. Other	18	48	1	2
6	Ears—				
	a. Hearing	17	44	..	1
	b. Otitis Media ..	42	144	1	2
	c. Other	13	62	..	..
7	Nose or Throat.. ..	95	688	3	12
8	Speech	18	28	..	..
9	Cervical Glands	44	507	..	6
10	Heart and Circulation..	26	110	..	2
11	Lungs	14	83	..	1
12	Developmental—				
	a. Hernia	10	15	1	2
	b. Other	8	35	1	2
13	Orthopaedic—				
	a. Posture	129	107	3	..
	b. Flat foot	256	101	4	1
	c. Other	111	137	..	1
14	Nervous system—				
	a. Epilepsy .. ..	..	2	..	..
	b. Other	1	29	..	1
15	Psychological—				
	a. Development .. ..	..	27	..	1
	b. Stability	2	66	..	..
16	Other	55	69	5	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 ..	2083	688	33.03	1324	63.56	71	3.41
Second Age Group	924	338	36.58	573	62.01	13	1.41
Third Age Group	708	396	55.93	304	42.94	8	1.13
Other Periodic Inspections	325	125	38.46	188	57.85	12	3.69
Total ..	4040	1547	38.29	2389	59.14	104	2.57

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

(a)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year
Skin—	
Ringworm—Scalp—	
(i) X-Ray treatment. If none indicate by dash	—
(ii) Other treatment	—
Ringworm—Body	3
Scabies	2
Impetigo	66
Other skin diseases	48
Eye Disease	128
(External and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint and cases admitted to hospital).	
Ear Defects	19
(Treatment for serious diseases of the ear (e.g. operative treatment in hospital) should not be recorded here but in the body of the School Medical Officer's Annual Report).	
Miscellaneous	759
(e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	
Total	1025
(b) Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailment clinics	3324

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

(Excluding Eye Disease treated as Minor Ailments—Group 1).

	<i>No. of defects dealt with</i>
ERRORS OF REFRACTION (including squint). (Operations for squint should be recorded separately in the body of the School Medical Officers Report)	650
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group 1)	—
Total	<u>650</u>
No. of Pupils for whom spectacles were	
(a) Prescribed	447
(b) Obtained	428

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

	<i>Total number treated</i>
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for adenoids and chronic tonsilitis	106
(b) for other nose and throat conditions	—
Received other forms of treatment	10
Total	<u>116</u>

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) No. treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools	19
(b) No. treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patient departments	1430

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT AND SPEECH THERAPY.

No. of Pupils treated—	
(a) under Child Guidance arrangements	5
(b) under Speech Therapy arrangements	157

TABLE IV.
DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—				
	(a)	Periodic age groups	....	....	804
	(b)	Specials	....	....	67
	(c)	TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)	....	....	871
(2)	Number found to require treatment				614
(3)	Number actually treated				282
(4)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment				675
(5)	Half-days devoted to	(a)	Inspection	....	10
		(b)	Treatment	....	101
		Total (a) and (b)		....	111
(6)	Fillings:	Permanent Teeth		....	370
		Temporary Teeth		....	91
		Total (6)		....	461
(7)	Number of Teeth Filled:	Permanent Teeth		....	348
		Temporary Teeth		....	81
		Total (7)		....	429
(8)	Extractions:	Permanent Teeth		....	19
		Temporary Teeth		....	236
		Total (8)		....	255
(9)	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction				—
(10)	Other Operations:	(a) Permanent Teeth		....	222
		(b) Temporary Teeth		....	36
		Total (a) and (b)		....	258

TABLE V.
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(i)	Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons				27,745
(ii)	Total number of individual pupils examined				557
(iii)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested				347
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)				—
(v)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)				3

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