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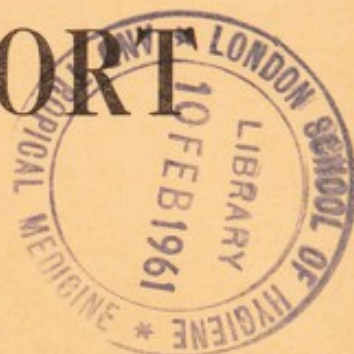
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Isle of Man Education Authority

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Principal
School Medical Officer
1957



S. V. CULLEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.
Principal School Medical Officer

Printed by Victoria Press Limited,
Martins Bank Chambers,
45 Victoria Street, Douglas, I.o.M.



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SCHOOL HEALTH REPORT

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE ISLE OF MAN EDUCATION
AUTHORITY.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report on the work of the School Health Service during the year ended 31st December, 1957.

There was one change in the Nursing Staff. Miss F. Caine who was appointed originally as a Dental Nurse in 1926 transferred to the medical side in 1937 where she remained until her retirement in December, 1957. She was specially gifted when dealing with children and was well known to parents and children for her patience and good temper which contributed to the success of clinic treatment. We wish her a long and happy retirement.

Mr. D. A. E. Chambers who resigned his school dental appointment in December, 1956 agreed to remain in a temporary capacity until the end of February, 1957. Mr. P. G. Black and Mr. H. J. Cain were appointed to do sessional work in the dental clinics in the Douglas area.

Miss E. Jackson was appointed as a full-time Dental Attendant at the Douglas Clinic in August, 1957.

I should like to say again how much I appreciate the conscientiousness and loyalty of the Dental, Nursing, and Clerical Staff and in particular how much I value the help of my colleague, Dr. K. M. Vernon.

The active interest of the Director of Education, Mr. H. L. Fletcher, and the willing assistance of his staff have been of great support during the year and thanks must also go to the Head Teachers and the Medical Practitioners for their continued co-operation.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is with pleasure that I thank you for your encouragement and consideration and, in particular, express my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Medical Committee for their help and support.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. V. CULLEN,

Principal School Medical Officer.

Isle of Man Education Authority

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Report for Year 1957

STAFF

FULL TIME.

Principal School Medical Officer :	S. V. Cullen, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.
School Nurses :	Miss F. Caine, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N. (Retired 31/12/57). Miss E. H. Quirk, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.M.P.A., H.V. Miss D. C. Qualtrough, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss M. Patrick, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.
Principal School Dental Officer :	Kathleen E. Smith, B.D.S. Hons., L.D.S.
School Dental Officers :	D. A. E. Chambers, L.D.S. (Temporary from 1/1/57 to 28/2/57).
Dental Attendants :	Miss D. M. Crellin. Mrs. J. Mylchreest, S.R.C.N. Mrs. C. Hotchkiss. Miss E. Jackson. (From 1/8/57).
Clerks to the Medical Department :	Mrs. D. Christian. Miss V. Devereau.

PART TIME.

School Medical Officer :	Kathleen M. Vernon, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.
School Dental Officers :	Margaret B. Symes, L.D.S. H. Fox. J. C. Curphey, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.). C. D. Roe. H. J. Cain, L.D.S., R.C.S.I. (From 3/57). P. G. Black, L.D.S., R.C.S.I. (From 4/57).

CONSULTANTS.

Aural Surgeon :	W. M. Owen, F.R.C.S., D.L.O.
Orthopædic Surgeon:	H. G. Almond, M.Ch. (Orth.), F.R.C.S.
Ophthalmic Surgeon:	Dorothy Barton, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S. B. B. Harrison, M.B., Ch.B., M.Rad., D.M.R.D.
PHYSIOTHERAPIST :	Miss A. J. Caine, M.C.S.P., H.T.

PRELIMINARY.

When the School Health Service in the Isle of Man was commenced in 1923 a large part of its work was of a curative nature but since its inauguration, the health of the school child has improved, comparatively speaking, out of all recognition. During the past year, for instance, out of 2,347 children examined at periodic inspections, none was classified as of unsatisfactory physical condition.

Nowadays, therefore, emphasis is laid more on the prevention of disease than its treatment. As the service is part of the educational system, excellent opportunities to educate the children and their parents in health matters exist for and are taken by the medical officers and school nurses. This process may show little immediate success but the effect on the future generation is now apparent.

There are still, however, some children with defects for which they have had no previous medical attention and which are brought to light at periodic inspections. This applies particularly to entrants whose parents have had no occasion to consult the family doctor. But with the increasing use of the Service by pre-school children, it is hoped that this number will tend to decrease.

Handicapped children continue to be a special responsibility of the School Health Service. Although the more specialised branches of the service dealing with physically handicapped children have developed, the same can not be said of those which deal with the mentally handicapped child. Adequate provision is made in some of the schools for those who are moderately mentally retarded but no provision at present exists for the child who is severely mentally handicapped. The parent of such a child is left with few alternatives. Because of the severity of the mental defect, education in an ordinary school is out of the question and the child must either remain at home without any training other than that that can be given by the mother or be admitted to the Children's Villa at Ballamona under Certificate. An Occupation Centre where these children could receive some specialised training is now becoming essential.

Attention has been drawn in previous Annual Reports to the necessity for guidance and further training of handicapped children after they reach school leaving age. It is necessary for some of these children after their formal education has been completed, to receive further training so that, in spite of their handicap, they may follow gainful employment. The amount of assistance which can be given by the Education Authority is limited by Statute, but it is expected that, in the near future, valuable help will come from other sources.

For many years the Education Authority accepted financial responsibility for the services of visiting consultants for children's clinics and continued to maintain them after the introduction of the National Health Services Act. The wisdom of this course is shown by the reports of the visiting consultants all of whom speak highly of the co-operation they receive from parents and children. The fact that with the exception of children referred to the Eye Specialist who are seen at Noble's Hospital,

all other children are seen at the school clinics, may account for the very high attendance of parents and children which is referred to by Mr. Almond in his report as "remarkable".

It was possible during the year for the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon to replace the Sunday morning clinic at Noble's Hospital with a week-day session, this being more satisfactory for both patients and staff. With the provision of extra consultation sessions the waiting list has been considerably reduced. There are still some children awaiting eye operations. All major operations are performed at St. Paul's Eye Hospital, Liverpool, and the length of the waiting list is dependent on the availability of beds there. Urgent cases, are, however, given priority.

The Dental Department was again handicapped by resignations but the valuable assistance given by part-time Dental Officers enabled the clinics to function efficiently. The Principal School Dental Officer has pointed to the increase in dental decay, a problem which is also confronting many Authorities in England. Dental health education is carried out as far as possible by School Medical and Dental Officers but it is felt that the only way to control the incidence of dental caries is fluoridation of water supplies in addition to improved oral hygiene.

For the past few years it has been necessary to refer to the present school clinic building as inadequate. This year it is hoped that a new clinic will be finally approved and that it will be commenced during 1958. Its proposed size and scope have been seriously restricted by financial considerations but a new bungalow-type building would be welcomed by children, parents, and staff.

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION AND HYGIENE.

I am grateful to the Works Inspector for the following report:—

"During 1957 Braddan, Kewague, Peel Clothworkers', Bride, Kirk Michael, St. Jude's, Sulby, Ballaugh, and Victoria Road Schools were painted externally.

Ramsey Grammar School, Senior Department, Castle Rushen High School, the High School for Girls, Park Road Section, the High School for Boys, St. Ninian's Section, Pulrose, Demesne Road, Braddan, Victoria Road, Rushen Primary, St. John's, Ballaugh, Dhoor, Foxdale Schools, and Ramsey Youth Centre were either partly or wholly decorated internally.

A hot water supply was installed and modernisation of washhand basins carried out at Laxey and Rushen Primary Schools.

Modernisation of sanitary fittings was carried out at the High School for Boys, St. Ninian's Section, and at Demesne Road School.

Public water supply and modernisation of washhand basins was carried out at the Dhoon School, Maughold, and modern washhand basins were provided at Michael School.

Oil burning apparatus was installed at Ramsey Youth Centre, and new heating boilers were installed at the following buildings: High School for Girls, Park Road, Castle Rushen High School (one), Noble's Hall, and Pulrose School (domestic boiler).

Modernisation of electric lighting was carried out at Sulby School.

The School Master's House at Arbory was converted to two rooms for use as a Medical Room and a Dining Room.

Macadamising of playgrounds, partly or wholly, was carried out at the following schools:— Rushen Primary, Arbory, Foxdale, Dhoor, Marown, Ramsey Grammar, Ballakermeen (roadways), and Demesne Road.

To improve and conserve central heating at Albert Road School, new swing doors were installed on the landings.

In the following schools a certain amount of renewal and modernisation of furniture and equipment was carried out:—

High School for Girls, Park Road—	Laboratory benches, cupboards, art desks.
Ballakermeen School—	Desks.
Albert Road School—	Desks.
Ballaugh School—	Desks.
Kirk Michael School—	Desks.
Dhoor School—	Desks."

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The total number of periodic examinations carried out was 2,347 a decrease of 170 compared with 1956. This was largely accounted for by the reduction in the number of children entering school. Periodic examinations are those which are made in accordance with the principles laid down in the Education Act and take place at fixed intervals throughout the child's school life.

75 children were examined outside the normal age groups and 12% required some form of treatment. 6.63% of the five-year-olds, 9.31% of the eight-year-olds, 9.89% of the twelve-year-olds, and 10.26% of the fifteen-year-olds required treatment. The total number of children in all age groups found to require treatment was 212 or 9.03%.

The number of re-inspections carried out was 4,556—slightly less than in 1956. Re-inspections are the follow-up examinations made of children who at periodic examinations or special inspections had some defect requiring treatment or observation.

Special inspections i.e. inspections made at the request of parents, teachers, or school nurses, numbered 837.

Parents again co-operated well in attendance and interest and 1,438 or 61.27% were present at periodic medical examinations.

PHYSICAL CONDITION.

The general condition of children is now classified into two groups—"Satisfactory" and "Unsatisfactory". No child out of the 2,347 children examined was classified as "Unsatisfactory".

The average heights and weights of the children examined in the statutory age groups were as follows:—

	Number examined	Height in inches	Weight in pounds
Eight-year-old boys	356	49.76	57.97
Eight-year-old girls	299	49.42	57.64
Twelve-year-old boys	281	57.64	86.77
Twelve-year-old girls	265	58.15	86.59
Fifteen-year-old boys	228	65.39	119.68
Fifteen-year-old girls	240	63.19	119.67

Compared with 1956 there was very little change in the average heights and weights but almost all age groups showed slight increases.

UNCLEANLINESS.

During 1957 the school nurses carried out 33,186 examinations of children for cleanliness. 7,294 children were examined and of these 152 or 2.08% had some degree of infestation. This figure shows that the downward trend noted in previous years has continued. Only the untiring work of the school nurses has made this possible and it is due to their efforts that the percentage of children with infected heads continues to decline. 157 visits were made by the school nurses to the homes of children who were under observation in order to give advice to parents and to obtain the co-operation of other members of the family.

MINOR AILMENTS.

The number of individual cases treated at the Minor Ailments Clinics decreased from 10,335 in 1956 to 9,184 in 1957 and the number of attendances showed a corresponding decrease from 15,720 to 13,687.

As their name implies, these clinics are primarily for the treatment of the lesser childish ailments such as impetigo, nasal catarrh, inflammation of the eyelids to name only a few. More serious cases are referred for treatment to the family doctor. The fact that attendances at these clinics remain high is an indication of their value.

All clinics are held on school premises except the one at the headquarters of the School Health Service in Tynwald Street. Treatment clinics on school premises have several advantages; the nurse is at hand, her advice can be sought, and the education of children who must have

regular treatment, for example children with discharging ears, suffers the minimum of interference. Clinics are held three times a week at Ballakermeen School and Albert Road School; twice a week at Victoria Road, Rushen, Castle Rushen, Peel, Ramsey Grammar, and Laxey Schools; once a week at Andreas School and daily at the Tynwald Street Clinic.

Children in need of frequent treatment are referred by the Visiting Consultants and General Practitioners and a number, including those of pre-school age, are brought to the clinic by their parents. The school nurses deal with all cases but difficult conditions are referred to the School Medical Officers and it must be emphasized that children who require treatment by drugs are referred to the family doctor.

VISUAL DEFECTS AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.

195 school children and 42 pre-school children were examined by the Eye Specialist and of these 20 children of school age and 12 pre-school children were referred for operative treatment.

During the year, 22 children, six of whom were below school age, were admitted to St. Paul's Eye Hospital for operation. With one exception, all of these operations were for the correction of squint. In all 35 sessions were devoted to children, 339 examinations were made and 126 children were ordered glasses.

370 eye examinations were made by the Principal School Medical Officer. 360 of these were refractions and ten children previously tested by retinoscopy were re-tested by the subjective method. The number of glasses ordered was 153.

619 eye ailments of a minor nature were treated by the school nurses at the Minor Ailments Clinics.

Previous reports have drawn attention to the lack of facilities for the orthoptic treatment of squint and other eye conditions. During the year, this lack which was largely due to the difficulty of obtaining suitably qualified staff was greatly mitigated. A number of stereoscopes were provided by the Health Services Board for use at the Ophthalmic Clinic. The stereoscopes are lent to suitable cases and their use demonstrated by the Consultant Eye Specialist. The children take them home and practise with them for fixed periods each day. This method is not only less expensive than a full-time Orthoptic Department but is also less time-consuming especially for country children who would normally have to travel some distance to Douglas several times a week for treatment. Children suffering from squint who have had the use of a stereoscope have already shown considerable improvement.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS.

Mr. W. M. Owen, the Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, made 13 visits during 1957. 11 consultation sessions and 11 operation sessions were held. 109 school children and 13 pre-school children were examined and the

number of examinations made was 143. Mr. Owen performed 62 operations at Noble's Hospital:—

29—Removal of tonsils and adenoids;

22—Removal of adenoids only;

11—Other operations on the ear, nose or throat.

Seven children were referred by the School Medical Officers to Noble's Hospital for operative treatment and the School Health Service was informed of another seven children who had been referred direct to hospital by the General Practitioners.

Two boys were referred to clinics in England for specialised hearing tests and one girl, suffering from catarrhal deafness, was referred to the Liverpool Radium Institute for radiotherapy. One child was admitted to a Mainland Hospital for operation.

It was not necessary to provide any child with a hearing aid during 1957.

The school nurses treated 398 aural and 463 nasal conditions of a minor character.

I am indebted to Mr. Owen for the following report on the work of the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics:—

“The number of children attending the clinics remains high which confirms the need for this consultative clinic. It ensures a high degree of priority for the children both of school and pre-school age. No child has long to wait once consultation is requested. This is in sharp contrast to the Hospital out-patient where the period of waiting may be three to four months and in some cases up to six months.

In practically every case one and often both parents accompany the child. This and the presence of the Principal School Medical Officer and the school nurse is of considerable assistance in getting an accurate resumé of the symptoms for which the child was referred.

The majority of operation cases were as usual for tonsils and adenoids. One boy was admitted to Clatterbridge Hospital for a mastoid operation. This was considered necessary as a fairly long period of post-operative care is essential.

There were no cases of an unusual or rare nature.”

TUBERCULOSIS AND CHEST CONDITIONS.

The School Health Service has continued to receive reports on children examined by the Tuberculosis Officers and the co-operation of the staff of the Chest Clinic is appreciated very much. These reports are most helpful to the School Medical Officers who are enabled to maintain regular supervision of the school life of the children concerned.

During the year under review, reports on 50 school children and one child of pre-school age were received. In all 81 reports were received as some of the children were reported upon more than once.

One girl of school age, suffering from tuberculous peritonitis, was admitted to Noble's Hospital and later transferred to Cronk Ruagh Sanatorium. One girl was notified as suffering from tuberculous glands of the neck and remains under treatment at the Chest Clinic. One boy under the care of the Chest Physician was transferred to hospital at Leasowe in February, was later removed to Broadgreen for a time and was then re-admitted to Leasowe where he remained until July. His condition was non-tuberculous.

A number of children who were examined at the Chest Clinic were given the opportunity of receiving B.C.G. vaccination. It is hoped that, in the near future, selected groups of children and especially those who are in their last year at school will be given the opportunity of being vaccinated against tuberculosis if they are considered suitable.

42 candidates for Teachers Training Colleges and one candidate for admission to a superannuation scheme were X-rayed at Noble's Hospital and were found to be free from disease of the lungs.

THE SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

I am obliged to Mrs. K. E. Smith for the following report on the work of the School Dental Service:—

“On the resignation of Mr. D. A. E. Chambers in February, 1957 from his post as full-time dental officer at Ballakermeen Dental Clinic, the School Dental Service was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. J. Cain and Mr. P. Black as part-time dental officers. Dr. K. M. Vernon acted as anaesthetist at some of the operation sessions and it was thus possible, in some measure, to replace the loss of a full-time dental officer. Mr. Fox at the Castle Rushen Dental Clinic and Mr. Roe and Mr. Curphey at the Ramsey Dental Clinic continued working part-time.

Miss E. Jackson was appointed as dental attendant in August, 1957 and Mrs. Hotchkiss changed to part-time because of ill-health.

All the schools were dentally inspected during 1957, when 6,951 children were seen and 5,000 of these were found to require treatment.

The number of emergency cases fell to 1,362 showing an appreciable decrease on last year's figure. 359 pre-school children were treated, a marked increase on the number attending in the previous year.

There was very little difference between the number of temporary teeth extracted and that of 1956, but permanent extractions were fewer.

The number of fillings completed shows a decrease on the previous year, due mainly to fewer working sessions being available for conservative work.

There were 58 children fitted with orthodontic appliances for regulating uneven teeth during the year. This is a very time-consuming treatment and in some cases necessitates weekly visits by the patients.

Attempts have continued at surgery visits during the year to impress on the children and their parents the importance of oral hygiene but dental decay shows no sign of waning. The greatest hope of success in the prevention of dental caries appears to be offered by the correction of the fluoride deficiency in the public drinking water. As has been previously quoted, research undertaken in North America has confirmed the safety and benefits of water fluoridation and these have been endorsed by many world medical authorities, including the World Health Organisation."

ORTHOPÆDICS.

During 1957, Mr. H. G. Almond, the Orthopaedic Specialist, made 11 visits to the Island's School Clinics. 342 individual children were examined and the total number of examinations made was 641. A disabled child who was unable to attend the clinic was visited by Mr. Almond at her home on four occasions during the year.

24 operations were performed by the Orthopaedic Specialist at Noble's Hospital. 18 of these were for the correction of deformities of the feet or toes and the remaining six were for various other conditions.

Four children were admitted to hospital in Liverpool for operation and one child who had been in hospital on the Mainland returned home during the year.

In addition to the operation cases, eight children were patients in the Orthopaedic Ward at Noble's Hospital during the year. Two boys, both with Perthé's disease were still in at the end of the year.

Miss Caine, the physiotherapist, treated 210 children at the After-Care Clinics at Castletown, Peel, Ramsey, and Douglas. 4,073 treatments were given and Miss Caine also treated 27 children and gave 575 treatments at Noble's Hospital. Thanks are again due to Miss Caine for the conscientious work which she performs for the children under very difficult conditions.

I am grateful to Mr. Almond for the following report on the Orthopaedic Service:—

"During the year the routine school clinics at Castletown, Ramsey and Tynwald Street have continued. The attendance has been excellent and the parents undoubtedly appreciate the service that is given them by these clinics, rather than having to take the children to ordinary Hospital Out-Patient's.

It is pleasant to know that the conditions in Douglas will be considerably better shortly, as Orthopaedic clinics have been difficult to run at Tynwald Street.

I would like to thank Miss Caine and the medical staff for the confidence they have induced in the children and particularly their parents which is reflected in the quite remarkable attendance compared with those on the Mainland."

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following infectious diseases were notified by the schools:—

Measles	330
Whooping Cough	46
Chickenpox	393
Mumps	99
German Measles	22
Scarlet Fever	3

Compared with 1956, notification of most infectious diseases showed a decrease. There was, however, a minor epidemic of measles which affected the schools in Douglas and the surrounding districts but did not spread to any great extent to other parts of the Island. There was also a sharp increase in the number of notifications of chickenpox.

The main feature of 1957 was an extensive outbreak of asian-type influenza which began in October and spread throughout the Island. Both school staffs and children suffered and school attendance was considerably affected. One child of school age died within a short time of contracting the disease and it was fortunate that in the majority of cases recovery was uneventful.

No cases of diphtheria occurred amongst school children but the percentage of children protected by immunisation continues to remain very low.

One child who contracted poliomyelitis made a satisfactory recovery.

1957 saw the introduction in the Isle of Man of a scheme for the vaccination of children against poliomyelitis. Although parents were somewhat diffident at the start of the scheme towards the end of the year many more applications for vaccinations were being received. The scheme was organised by the Health Services Board through the Medical Officer of Health, as is the diphtheria inoculation programme, and in the majority of cases the children were vaccinated by General Practitioners at the school clinics or in the schools.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

I am grateful to the Organiser of Physical Education for the following report:—

"The Physical Education both in the Secondary and Primary School has continued to play its part in the work of all schools.

The gymnasia, playing fields and asphalt surfaces are kept in good order, and schools have an adequate supply of equipment. The policy to supply portable apparatus to Primary Schools has been continued.

Athletic meetings, friendly matches in all Sports, and Folk Dance Festivals have been held very successfully.

Thanks are due to the Head Teachers and their staffs, the Works Department, Groundsmen, Caretakers, School Meals Department and Office Staff who all take a keen interest and help in every way to improve conditions for the children."

MILK AND SCHOOL MEALS.

I am indebted to the Organiser of Domestic Subjects and School Meals for the following report:—

"In spite of rising costs, an excellent hot meal is provided for children who have to travel to school each day. The School Meals Staff take pride in putting on a meal which is attractively served.

Each year the school meals personnel meet during the Easter Holidays to discuss points of importance in the preparation and serving of food, and usually films are shown which emphasise the necessity for personal hygiene and strict cleanliness in the kitchens and dining rooms. This year, by courtesy of Messrs. R. G. Corlett, Ltd., we had our annual meeting at the Laxey Glen Mills. Here we saw the production of flour. It was a most interesting and profitable afternoon. After seeing the mill, the party proceeded to Laxey School and discussed matters which concern those engaged in the catering trade. It is of great value when a group of people doing the same work can meet and talk freely with their colleagues.

All kitchens are now fitted with refrigerators, which enable much more variety in the menu to be given.

From 1st April, it was decided to increase the price of the meal from 10d. to 1/-d. per day, the extra charge to contribute towards the overhead costs.

An adequate supply of protein in the form of meat, fish and cheese, is still a problem, but there is no doubt that the meals are of first class quality and the children benefit greatly from eating a hot meal in pleasant surroundings in company with their school friends. This is particularly noticeable in the infants' department. When some children first come to school, and take the meal, they have many likes and dislikes, but these quickly vanish when they see other children eating the food.

The number of meals at present being served is as follows:—

Ramsey Grammar School, Senior Department ...	127
Ramsey Grammar School, Junior Department ...	121
Albert Road School (served from Ramsey Grammar School) ...	78
High School for Boys, St. Ninian's Section (serving Braddan, Onchan and Kewaigue) ...	216
High School for Girls, Park Road Section	162

Ballakermeen School	296
Castle Rushen High School ..	310
Victoria Road School, Castletown (serving Ballasalla and Santon Schools)	85
Laxey School (serving Dhoon School)	111
Peel Clothworkers' School (serving Patrick, Foxdale, Marown and St. John's Schools) ...	203
Rushen Primary School	138."

Milk.

Approximately 2,300 third-of-a-pint bottles of T.T. or Pasteurized milk were delivered daily to schools in all parts of the Island and about 1,000 of these were supplied to children free of charge.

SPECIAL MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

104 children who were examined in connexion with the issue of Employment Certificates were found to be fit. Of seven children who applied for Entertainments Certificates, six were found to be fit and one unfit. 18 children were examined prior to dental treatment under a general anaesthetic.

46 candidates for Teachers Training Colleges were examined and with one exception were found to be fit. Two adults were examined for suitability for admission to contributory service under the Superannuation Acts.

132 examinations of 52 children boarded out by the Education Authority were made. One child was examined prior to admission to a Children's Home and one before admission to a Special School. One boy was examined for entry into the Royal Navy and another as an entrant into the R.A.F. One boy was examined for his fitness to box.

No specific complaint was found in 41 children who were examined as special cases.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

Blind Children.

One pre-school child has been accepted for admission to a school for the blind in Liverpool and will be admitted during 1958.

Partially Sighted Children.

Five children attending ordinary schools and two pre-school children were classed as partially sighted. Three of the school children have been recommended for special schools but their parents are unwilling. The remaining two children of school age and the two pre-school children may need to be admitted to special schools in the future.

Seven children with advanced myopia attended ordinary schools. They are kept under observation by the Eye Specialist and if their myopia becomes worse, special education may have to be considered.

Deaf Children.

One pre-school child continued to attend the Royal Residential Schools for the Deaf, Manchester. One boy who had attended this school from the age of two reached school leaving age and as his parents did not wish him to have training for a trade he was taken off the register in April this year. One girl continued her training as a dressmaker at the Henry Worrall Training School for Elder Girls.

One pre-school child was found to be almost completely deaf and will need to be admitted to a nursery school for deaf children.

Partially Deaf Children.

Three pupils attending ordinary schools were classed as partially deaf. One of these children left school during 1957.

Epileptics.

Ten children known to suffer from epilepsy were in attendance at ordinary schools. One returned to the Mainland and two reached school leaving age and left during the year. One girl is resident at an epileptic colony in the south of England.

Mentally Handicapped Children.

23 children were classified as ineducable and were unfit to attend school because of their mental defects. Some of these children have physical defects in addition to their mental defects. 17 school children would benefit more from training than from ordinary education. All these children would be suitable for admission to an Occupation Centre if their parents were willing.

Four pre-school children were noted as being more suited to training in an Occupation Centre than to education in school.

Two children of school age with marked mental defects are unsuitable for either education or training.

24 children in attendance at ordinary schools remained under observation because of their low-grade mentality and were classified as educationally sub-normal.

One boy was admitted to a residential school on the Mainland because of his general backwardness combined with behaviour problems.

Maladjusted Children.

15 children were registered as maladjusted. One of these was admitted to a special school for maladjusted children in Liverpool and another entered a hospital school in the Liverpool area.

Physically Handicapped Children.

31 pupils at ordinary schools some of whom would be suitable for special schools and seven pre-school children were classified as physically handicapped.

Five physically handicapped children were unfit to attend school.

One girl attended a school for adolescent spastics in England and another, suffering from heart disease, attended a special school for heart cases on the Mainland.

Six children known to be suffering from diabetes were fit to attend ordinary schools.

Speech Defects.

A number of children suffering from various types of defective speech were kept under observation. It is again noted how soon some improve when they start school and mix more with other children.

Isle of Man Education Authority

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

STATISTICAL TABLES

Year ended 31st December, 1957.

TABLE I.

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

A. PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age groups inspected and Number of Pupils examined in each

Five year old Group	603
Eight year old Group	655
Twelve year old Group	546
Fifteen year old Group	468

Total ... 2,272

Additional Periodic Inspections 75

Grand Total ... 2,347

B. OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections 837

Number of Re-Inspections 4,556

5,393

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).

Age Groups Inspected (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIIA (3)	Total individual Pupils (4)
Five year old Group	1	39	40
Eight year old Group	29	34	61
Twelve year old Group	31	26	54
Fifteen year old Group	25	24	48
Total	86	123	203
Additional Periodic Inspections	5	4	9
Grand Total	91	127	212

**D. CLASSIFICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS
INSPECTED IN THE AGE GROUPS RECORDED IN TABLE I.A.**

Age Groups Inspected	Number of Pupils Inspected	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. (2)	No.	% of Col. (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Five year old Group	603	603	100.00	—	—
Eight year old Group	655	655	100.00	—	—
Twelve year old Group	546	546	100.00	—	—
Fifteen year old Group	468	468	100.00	—	—
Additional Periodic Inspections	75	75	100.00	—	—
Total	2,347	2,347	100.00	—	—

**TABLE II.
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.**

(1) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	33,186
(2) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	152
(3) Total number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 86(2) Education Act, Isle of Man, 1949)	Nil
(4) Total number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 86(3) Education Act, Isle of Man, 1949)	Nil

TABLE III.

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1957.

A. PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.

Defect Code Number	DEFECT OR DISEASE	Periodic Inspections				Total (in- cluding all age groups inspected)	
		Entrants		Leavers			
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
4	Skin	2	6	9	9	14	32
5	Eyes :—						
	(a) Vision	1	1	25	83	91	227
	(b) Squint	15	13	1	1	33	23
	(c) Other	1	3	1	4	5	19
6	Ears :—						
	(a) Hearing	—	2	—	2	—	15
	(b) Otitis Media	1	3	—	—	1	8
	(c) Other	2	3	—	3	3	21
7	Nose or Throat	4	68	5	4	22	138
8	Speech	—	25	1	7	1	48
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	22	—	5	—	52
10	Heart	—	5	—	3	—	15
11	Lungs	—	38	—	13	—	86
12	Developmental :—						
	(a) Hernia	6	3	—	—	10	5
	(b) Other	—	2	1	2	3	14
13	Orthopædic :—						
	(a) Posture	—	3	1	9	8	43
	(b) Flat foot	—	3	1	—	2	10
	(c) Other	8	41	5	36	26	202
14	Nervous System :—						
	(a) Epilepsy	—	—	—	—	—	4
	(b) Other	—	2	—	1	—	9
15	Psychological :—						
	(a) Development	—	4	—	5	1	65
	(b) Stability	—	13	1	2	1	31
16	Abdomen	—	1	—	—	—	1
17	Other	6	10	16	17	64	88

B. SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Defect Code No.	DEFECT OR DISEASE	Special Inspections	
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4	Skin	60	8
5	Eyes :—		
	(a) Vision	79	16
	(b) Squint	13	2
	(c) Other	52	11
6	Ears :—		
	(a) Hearing	6	6
	(b) Otitis Media	—	—
	(c) Other	37	7
7	Nose or Throat	55	22
8	Speech	—	4
9	Lymphatic Glands	5	4
10	Heart	—	1
11	Lungs	6	9
12	Developmental :—		
	(a) Hernia	—	—
	(b) Other	1	2
13	Orthopædic :—		
	(a) Posture	2	—
	(b) Flat foot	—	—
	(c) Other	53	20
14	Nervous System :—		
	(a) Epilepsy	—	4
	(b) Other	—	3
15	Psychological :—		
	(a) Development	6	19
	(b) Stability	2	4
16	Other	75	57

TABLE IV.

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

GROUP I.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	661	2
Errors of refraction (including squint) ...	604	15
Total ...	1,265	17
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	278	—

GROUP II.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Number of cases known to have been treated	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
Received operative treatment :—		
(a) for diseases of the ear	1	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	57	7
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	11	—
Received other forms of treatment	864	—
Total	933	7
Total number of Pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids :—		
(a) in 1957	—	—
(b) in previous years	3	—

GROUP III. ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	by the Authority	Otherwise
Number of pupils known to have been treated at clinics or out-patient departments	210	27

GROUP IV. DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness for which see Table II).

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority
Ringworm : (i) Scalp	1
(ii) Body	17
Scabies	2
Impetigo	48
Other skin diseases	1,308
Total ...	1,376

GROUP V. CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority	—
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GROUP VI. SPEECH THERAPY.

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists under arrangements made by the Authority	—
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GROUP VII. OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

(a) Number of cases of miscellaneous minor ailments treated by the Authority	6,328
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	—
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above (specify)	—

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :—	
(a) At Periodic Inspections	6,951
(b) As Specials	1,362
Total (1) ...	8,313
(2) Number found to require treatment	5,000
(3) Number offered treatment	4,536
(4) Number actually treated	4,291
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at heading 11 (h) below	8,759
(6) Half days devoted to : Periodic (School) Inspection	50
Treatment	1,112
Total (6) ...	1,162
(7) Fillings : Permanent Teeth	4,073
Temporary Teeth	472
Total (7) ...	4,545
(8) Number of teeth filled : Permanent Teeth	3,544
Temporary Teeth	414
Total (8) ...	3,958
(9) Extractions : Permanent Teeth	1,743
Temporary Teeth	4,298
Total (9) ...	6,041
(10) Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction	860
(11) Orthodontics :	
(a) Cases commenced during the year	58
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	16
(c) Cases completed during the year	22
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	18
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	58
(f) Removable appliances fitted	57
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	1
(h) Total Attendances	593
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures	35
(13) Other operations : Permanent Teeth	5,633
Temporary Teeth	373
Total (13) ...	6,006



