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KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
For the Year 1970

A. ELLIOTT, M.D., D.P.H.
County Medical Officer of Health
Principal School Medical Officer



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For the Year 1970

A. ELLIOTT, M.D., D.P.H.

County Medical Officer of Health

Principal School Medical Officer

SENIOR STAFF - HEALTH DEPARTMENT

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER, PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
A. Elliott, M.D., D.P.H.

DEPUTY COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER, DEPUTY PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
D.M. Lyon, O.B.E., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICERS

M.A.G. Ward, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.	..	..	South East Kent
Rosemary A. Begg, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.	..	..	Thanet
G.P. Wallace, M.A., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.	..	..	Mid Kent
V. Mary Collins M.B., B.S., D.R.C.O.G.	..	..	West Kent
Eirwen Griffith, M.B., B.S.	..	..	Medway Towns
Ann B. Gray, M.B., B.S., D.C.H., D.P.H.	..	..	North West Kent

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER
E. Millward, L.D.S.

CHIEF NURSING OFFICER
Dora E.C. Bradley, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.

PRINCIPAL NURSING OFFICERS

K.G.R. Craven S.R.N. S.C.M. M.T.D., N.D.N.Cert.	..	East Kent
Brenda M. Walker S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., N.D.N.Cert.	..	West Kent

COUNTY DOMESTIC HELP ORGANISER
Nellie Keay

PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
F.C. Woodruffe, T.D., M.I.S.W.

COUNTY HEALTH INSPECTOR
E.A.P. May, M.R.S.I., A.I.MECH.E.

AMBULANCE OFFICER
S. Tomlinson

PRINCIPAL CHIROPODIST
C.H. Wicks, M.CH.S.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD,
MAIDSTONE.

To the Chairman and Members of the Kent County Council

I present my Annual Reports as County Medical Officer and Principal School Medical Officer for 1970.

A. ELLIOTT M.D., D.P.H.

ANNUAL REPORT

Vital Statistics

POPULATION - The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Administrative County at the middle of 1970 was 1,361,190 and this population is the basis of the rates quoted in this Report. Table 1 at the end of the Report shows the population in each area in the County: and from that Table it will be seen that 914,380 persons were resident in the urban areas, and 446,810 in the rural districts.

BIRTHS - The births of living children, registered during 1970, totalled 21,864. Male births numbered 11,236, female births 10,628.

The crude* birth-rates for the year were 16.1 (comparable rate \neq 17.55) in the urban districts, 16.2 (comparable rate 17.01) in the rural districts and 15.9 (comparable rate 17.01) in the County as a whole. The figure for England & Wales was 16.0.

The number of births, and the birth rates, in each sanitary district of the County, are set out in Table 1 at the end of this report.

The excess of births over deaths was 4,969-2,834 males and 2,135 females.

The sex-ratio of the births, on the figures shown above, represents a proportion of slightly less than 106 males to 100 females.

STILL-BIRTHS - The number of still-births recorded during the year was 270. This number represents a proportion of 12 per thousand of all births in the County. This proportion may be compared with the rate for England and Wales of 13.

The rate of still-births (per thousand total live and still births) was 12 in urban and 13 in rural districts, and 12.00 in the County as a whole.

The number of still-births in each sanitary district of the County is shown in Table 1 at the end of this report.

INFANTILE MORTALITY - There were 348 deaths of infants under one year of age in Kent during the year, which represents an infantile mortality rate (number of deaths among children under one year of age per thousand live births) of 16. The infantile mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate births is 15 and per 1,000 illegitimate births is 26.

These deaths of infants formed 2.0 per cent. of the total deaths at all ages.

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY - There were 243 deaths of infants under four weeks of age during the year, which represents a neo-natal mortality rate (number of deaths among children under four weeks of age per thousand related live births) of 11.

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY - There were 211 deaths of infants under one week during the year, which represents an early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) of 10.

PERINATAL MORTALITY - There were 481 stillbirths and deaths under one week combined during the year, which represents a perinatal mortality rate (deaths under one week and stillbirths combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) of 21.7.

Of the 21,864 births in the County, 1,405 were illegitimate, being 6.4 per cent. of the total.

MATERNAL MORTALITY - There were 3 maternal deaths (including abortion) which represents a maternal mortality rate (maternal deaths per 1,000 total births), of 0.1.

The rates in the different sanitary district will be found in Table 1 at the end of this report.

DEATHS - The number of deaths registered in the County (i.e. the number of deaths of persons resident in Kent) during 1970 was 16,895. Male deaths totalled 8,402 female deaths 8,493.

Crude death-rates were 13.0 for the urban areas, 11.2 for the rural districts, and 12.4 for the whole County.

The number of deaths in each sanitary district, and the deaths in age-groups, and by cause, are shown in Tables at the end of this report.

* Crude birth and death-rates are the number of births or deaths per 1,000 of the population.

\neq For explanation see page 19.

The principal causes of death in order of importance show little variation from year to year, and the following table shows the order of the principal causes in 1970, the number of deaths under each heading, the death-rate, and the percentage of each group to the total number of deaths from all causes:-

Cause of death	1970		
	Number of Deaths	Number of deaths per 1,000 population	Percentage to the total number of deaths from all causes
Heart Disease	5,191	3.81	30.73
Cancer (all sites)	3,361	2.47	19.89
Other Circulatory Diseases ..	3,128	2.21	18.51
Pneumonia	1,297	0.95	7.68
Bronchitis and Emphysema ..	802	0.59	4.75
Violence (all forms)	516	0.38	3.05
Hypertensive Disease	345	0.25	2.04
Influenza	248	0.18	1.47
Other Diseases of respiratory system	196	0.14	1.16
Peptic Ulcer	138	0.10	0.81
Diabetes	131	0.10	0.78
Nephritis and Nephrosis	66	0.04	0.39
Tuberculosis (all forms)	26	0.02	0.15
Asthma	25	0.02	0.14
TOTALS	15,470	11.37	91.57

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The number of notifications of infectious diseases in each of the sanitary districts in Kent is shown in Table 2 at the end of this report.

SMALLPOX - Once again no cases occurred during the year. It is now twenty-four years since the last case was notified.

SCARLET FEVER - There were 455 cases notified.

DIPHTHERIA - There were no cases of diphtheria reported in the County.

MEASLES - There were 13,942 cases reported. One death occurred in a child under the age of four years.

WHOOPING COUGH - 223 cases were reported. One death occurred in a child under one year of age.

POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIOENCEPHALITIS - There were no cases reported in the County.

Year	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Notifications Paralytic ..	5	4	2	2	1	-	1	-	1	-
Non-Paralytic ..	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
DEATHS ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM - Fourteen cases were reported during the year.

MALIGNANT NEOPLASM

The following table shows the mortality from cancer recorded in Kent during the year.

Kent								% of Total Deaths from Cancer	
URBAN									
<u>Category</u>									
		Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	..	..		30		1.2
		" " Oesophagus	..	..	..	65		2.6
		" " Stomach	..	..	..	239		9.7
		" " Intestine	..	..	..	351		14.2
		" " Larynx	..	..	..	14		0.6
		" " Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	609		24.6
		" " Breast	..	..	..	251		10.1
		" " Uterus	..	..	..	79		3.2
		" " Prostate	..	..	..	108		4.4
		Leukaemia	..	..	..	77		3.1
		Other Malignant Neoplasm	..	..	..	634		25.6
		Benign and unspecified Neoplasm	..	..	..	17		0.7
TOTAL							2,474		
DEATH RATE							2.7		
RURAL									
<u>Category</u>									
		Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	..	..		11		1.1
		" " Oesophagus	..	..	..	30		3.0
		" " Stomach	..	..	..	75		7.5
		" " Intestine	..	..	..	137		13.7
		" " Larynx	..	..	..	6		6.0
		" " Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	293		29.3
		" " Breast	..	..	..	85		8.5
		" " Uterus	..	..	..	21		2.1
		" " Prostate	..	..	..	33		3.3
		Leukaemia	..	..	..	31		3.1
		Other Malignant Neoplasm	..	..	..	264		26.4
		Benign and unspecified Neoplasm	..	..	..	13		1.3
TOTAL							999		
DEATH RATE							2.2		
TOTAL							3,473		
DEATH RATE							2.6		

The age-sex distribution of the deaths is shown below

		All ages	Per-centage	Under 1	1 to under 5	5 to under 15	15 to under 45	45 to under 65	65 and over
1969	M ..	1,814	54.21	2	7	11	61	560	1,173
	F ..	1,659	45.79	-	4	2	63	528	1,062
TOTAL ..		3,473	100.00	2	11	13	124	1,088	2,235

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Under the Council's arrangements, only records of children vaccinated between the ages of one and two years are required.

The number vaccinated between these ages was 9,781, 44% of those who were eligible. Since the Department of Health and Social Security recommended that children should only be vaccinated against smallpox either by their own doctors or with the latter's knowledge and consent, there has been a drop in the number of children vaccinated.

DIPHTHERIA/WHOOPING COUGH/TETANUS IMMUNISATION

Following the introduction of the new schedule of vaccination and immunisation procedures at the end of 1968, the primary course of triple antigen, diphtheria/whooping cough/tetanus, consisting of three injections, is now started at six months of age. The third injection is now given six months after the second, and the number of courses completed in 1970 was 16,531. Reinforcing injections against diphtheria/tetanus are offered to children on school entry and again against tetanus on leaving school.

Facilities for immunisation were available at Child Health Clinics, doctors' surgeries and schools. 23,806 children received a reinforcing injection and of the children born in 1969, 54% were immunised by the end of the year.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

Facilities continued to be made available at County clinics and by general practitioners and wherever possible the primary course is now given at the same time as the triple antigen, diphtheria/whooping cough/tetanus, starting at six months of age, followed by a fourth dose between the ages of five and fifteen years.

During the year 22,838 children received a primary course of vaccination against poliomyelitis and 18,813 had a fourth dose. Of the children born in 1969, 74% were immunised by the end of the year.

VACCINATION AGAINST RUBELLA

During the year a scheme was introduced for the vaccination against Rubella of thirteen year old girls. Consent forms were distributed to all the schools concerned and by the end of the year 1,996 had been vaccinated.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The various services provided under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, have been maintained during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS

During the year 206 persons were notified as suffering from tuberculosis. On the 31st December, 6,168 persons remained on the registers of medical officers of health. Summaries of notifications will be found on page 20.

PROVISION FOR EXTRA FOODS

623 recommendations were made by chest physicians, of which 586 were approved, the remainder not being approved as, at the time of recommendation, the patients' financial circumstances brought them outside the application of the Council's assessment regulations.

REHABILITATION

Persons suffering from inactive tuberculosis who are fit enough to undertake five hours' work a day can, on the recommendation of the chest physician, be admitted to rehabilitation units established at Preston Hall, Maidstone and Papworth Hall, Cambridge. At the end of 1970, 2 were receiving rehabilitation;

KENT COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE

This Council has continued to afford assistance to patients and their dependants in the form of extra milk, beds and bedding, clothing, holidays, materials for diversional therapy, finding suitable employment, fares to visit patients in sanatoria and hospitals, re-housing and removal expenses. The County Council make an annual grant for administrative expenses only.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

During 1970, 13,616 schoolchildren aged 13 years and over were skin tested, 12,218 were found to be negative and 12,171 were vaccinated. All tuberculin positive children were referred to the chest physician concerned for further investigation.

As in former years, precautionary investigations of schoolchildren who had been in contact with known cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were continued. 200 children from 3 schools were skin tested of whom 72 were tuberculin positive and referred to the chest physician. Members of school staffs were also given an opportunity of attending for X-ray.

ASCERTAINMENT OF CONTACTS

Contacts of persons known to be suffering from tuberculosis are persuaded by the health visitor to attend the chest clinics for examination.

During the year 5,232 contacts were examined and 18 were found to be tuberculous.

EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS KNOWN TO BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Sputum positive cases are not generally encouraged to return to work but if they do, every precaution is taken to ensure that there is no spread of infection. Where the previous employment is not considered suitable, the Disablement Resettlement Officer of the Ministry of Labour, endeavours to find alternative employment or in certain cases the patient will undertake a course of training for work suitable to his condition.

ILLNESSES GENERALLY

RECUPERATIVE CARE

Recuperative residential care is provided under Sections 22 and 28 of the Act. This is restricted to instances where a child under 16 years has suffered from an illness which has been treated either in a hospital or at home and whilst needing further medical and/or nursing care of the type that can be provided by a general practitioner and home nurse, cannot have that care at home. An application was received for one child, who was sent away.

NURSING REQUISITES

The increasing demand for equipment is for chronic sick or severely handicapped persons who are partially or wholly confined to bed and for short-term acute illnesses. By the end of the year the total number of items of equipment on loan to patients had again increased by over 2,000.

Demand for the special pads made in County Training Centres for the home nursing of incontinent patients continues to increase and over 500,000 are now used in a year. Pants for incontinent patients together with disposable inners, are also supplied.

The types of special equipment in use at the end of the year and the costs are:-

	<u>No. Issued in 1970</u>	<u>Total on Loan 31st December, 1970.</u>	<u>Cost £</u>
Hoists	117	153	10,700
Lifting Poles	179	276	3,300
Hospital Beds	106	117	3,000
Walking Sticks	227	343	1,000
Walking Frames	1,366	2,011	6,000
Toilet Seats	266	498	3,500
Toilet Aids	234	495	2,200
Commodore	72	121	1,500
Sani-Cushions	9	13	80
Ejector Seat & Chairs	127	195	5,000
Bath Seats and Boards	802	1,613	3,000
Bath Rails	422	962	5,700
Bath Mats	593	1,166	900
Cot Beds	51	47	1,400
Ripple Beds	644	224	7,000
Special Chairs (Amesbury etc.)	8	23	700
Egerton Beds	4	12	1,800
Easinurse Mattresses	-	3	75
Foam Mattresses	142	164	1,000
	<u>5,389</u>	<u>8,436</u>	<u>57,855</u>

RENAL HAEMODIALYSIS

Thirty-eight premises have been converted or were in the course of conversion for the installation of artificial kidney machines of which eight were completed in 1970.

Nine were in the course of construction, fourteen were completed before 1970, and seven have been dismantled.

FLUORIDATION

No action has been taken by the County Council to raise to one part/million the level of fluoride in public water supplies as a measure of preventive medicine to reduce the incidence of dental disease in children.

VENEREAL DISEASE

Two women social welfare workers are attached to the venereal disease clinics in the County. They are responsible for tracing contacts of patients attending the clinics and following up those who do not maintain attendances for treatment. In the year 384 such persons were visited of whom subsequently 313 attended clinics.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Reliance continued to be placed usually on personal approaches by County staff such as doctors, dental surgeons, health visitors, midwives, nurses, welfare officers, etc. in the normal course of their duties. Lectures on various aspects of health education were given at schools by Assistant County Medical Officers, and on request to various organisations.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

By the end of 1970, 22 clinics all of which are staffed by members of the District Nursing Service who were trained in this work by senior staff, had been provided for the taking of cervical smears from women aged between 35 and 65 years. In general, the demand for the service from women has not been great since during the year 6,283 smears were taken, of which 14 were positive. Many women do, of course, have their smears taken by their own doctors or at Family Planning Clinics.

DRIVING LICENCES - CASES REFERRED BY TAXATION LICENCES OFFICER

During the year 291 cases were reviewed where doubts arose as to the suitability, by reason of medical conditions, of the persons concerned to hold driving licences. In considering this number regard should be had to the issue in the year by the Council of 246,261 driving licences. A classification of the conditions reviewed is:-

<u>Epilepsy:</u>	(Issued	116
	162 - (Refused	42
	(Revoked	4
<u>Diabetes Mellitis:</u>	(Issued	36
	38 - (Revoked	-
	(Refused	2
<u>Cardiac Disease:</u>	(Issued	7
	8 - (Revoked	1
<u>Mental Illness:</u>	(Issued	17
	24 - (Refused	7
	(Revoked	-
<u>Giddiness and Fainting:</u>	(Issued	25
	26 (Revoked	1
<u>Huntingdon's Chorea:</u>	1 - Revoked	1
<u>Mental Subnormality:</u>	1 - Revoked	1
<u>Unclassified:</u>	(Issued	17
	31 - (Refused	3
	(Revoked	2
	(To take driving test	9
	—	
	291	
	—	

On June 1st 1970 the law was changed to permit, under certain conditions, the granting of licences to persons suffering from epilepsy. Before this time a person suffering from epilepsy which, for practical purposes, meant any person who was receiving treatment for the disease, was legally debarred from holding a driving licence. The broad intention of the change in the law was to allow driving licences to be granted to people suffering from epilepsy who, on the basis of medical evidence, have been free from attacks for at least three years with or without treatment or who have a history of attacks only during sleep for more than three years. The application of these periods is not absolute because in each case the Authority must be satisfied that the driving of a motor vehicle by a person would not be likely to be a source of danger to the public.

The form of question now to be answered by applicants for driving licences has been changed and asks not only whether a person is suffering from epilepsy but whether he or she has had this condition at any time. Similarly, applicants are also called upon to answer the question as to whether they suffer from or have at any time had sudden attacks of disabling giddiness or fainting. Manifestly, no applicant's doctor can say with certainty that a patient's account of fits is correct since no doctor will be in constant attendance upon any patient. What doctors are, therefore, asked is whether they are able to confirm from their knowledge and belief that the answers given by applicants agree substantially with information they have in their medical records.

It will be seen that the number of applications from persons suffering from epilepsy has increased and this is due in the majority of cases to persons applying who had been refused licences before June 1st 1970. In a minority of cases, however, applicants had already held driving licences but for the first time disclosed a past history of epilepsy which, while not debarring them under the change in the law, might have debarred them in the past by reason of the fact that minimal treatment was continuing.

Dealing with these driving licence cases takes up a considerable amount of medical staff time because of the complexity of the issues involved and the need to make detailed enquiries into medical histories.

Although the number of cases of epileptics who have been granted driving licences has increased, it may be doubted whether this represents the true position since it is estimated that between four and six persons in every thousand of the population have this disease. In these cases the granting of a licence is now on an annual basis so that it will be possible to make reviews from time to time as to whether the pattern of disease changes in individual cases and, if so, the effect on the individual's suitability to hold a driving licence.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The demand for the Service continues to increase, the number of treatments provided being restricted by the limited availability of premises, and staff, to an increase of 5% on the previous year.

The staff at 31.12.70 was Principal Chiropodist, 18 full-time Chiropodists, 14 part-time Chiropodists, providing 224 sessions each week in 39 Clinics.

There were 31 Chiropodists in private practice providing treatments on a fee-per-treatment basis. 16% of the treatments provided, were given in the patients' own homes.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

The notifications of births for women resident in Kent in 1970 were:-

			Domiciliary	Hospital & Nursing Homes
Live Births	..	..	5,142	16,827
Still Births	..	..	9	183
			<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/>
			5,151	17,010
			<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/>

CENTRES AND CLINICS

At the end of 1970 the 235 Child Health Clinics were staffed by medical officers thus:-

- 19 Full-time Departmental Medical Officers
- 7 Part-time Departmental Medical Officers
- 99 Doctors in general practice engaged on a sessional basis
- 21 Medical Officers engaged on a part-time basis

146

Attendances were:-

Child Health Clinics

Infants under 1 year	..	..	..	..	172,743	
Children 1 - 2 years	..	..	..	..	44,978	Total Attendances 267,078
Children 2 - 5 years	..	..	..	..	49,357	(In 1969 - 266,205)
Total number of such children attending during the year	..	..	..	..	58,955	
Number of infants under 1 attending for the first time	..	..	..	..	17,842	

County Midwives - Ante-Natal Clinics

Total attendances 8,819

Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes

Attendances 16,219

INCIDENCE OF CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS

All congenital malformations apparent at birth of children, whose home addresses are in the County and who are born in the County or elsewhere, are recorded. The object of the scheme, which includes still-births as well as live-births, is to enable the Registrar General to compile statistical information from which it should be possible to detect any national or regional variation in the incidence of malformations.

During 1970 the Registrar General was given information about 386 children having one or more congenital malformations.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN

Financial responsibility was accepted for the residential care at voluntary homes of 145 unmarried mothers and their babies.

HEALTH VISITING

At the end of the year there were 199 health visitors in post including 18 part-time and 22 student health visitors.

Health visitors work in close association with general practitioners and at the year's end there were 94 arrangements whereby health visitors were attached to individual or grouped general practitioners who held their own child health, ante-natal, hearing, immunisations clinics, etc.

Health visitors home visits were:-

To expectant mothers	..	..	..	..	2,847	
To infants under 1 year	..	..	..	..	132,360	
To children aged 1 and under 2 years	..	..	..	..	64,109	
To children aged 2 and under 5 years	..	..	..	..	118,740	
To patients with tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	4,684	
Other visits (hospital care, care of old people etc.)	..	..	..	..	54,814	
TOTAL VISITS					377,554	(In 1969 397,791)

Health visitors made one home visit for every notified birth with subsequent visits on a selective basis according to needs.

Health visitors continued to give screening tests of hearing to children under five years of age. During the year they tested 18,253 children and of that number 184 were re-tested by a Senior Medical Officer and the Senior Teacher of the Deaf. If this further test suggested impaired hearing, the child's general practitioner was consulted and an Otologist's opinion was subsequently obtained before discussion by one of the Council's assessment panels.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

At the end of the year 362 premises with accommodation for 9,643 children were registered. There were 573 child minders registered for a total of 2,885 children.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Service was provided in 8,197 households by reason of the presence there of:-

(i) Aged Persons	6,556
(ii) Persons suffering from tuberculosis and chronic illness	489
(iii) Mentally disordered persons	14
(iv) Maternity patients	575
(v) Other illness	467
Number of helps employed part-time at end of year	960

Family Care Service

The service provides temporary help during the absence of the mother in households with two or more children in circumstances when, if such help were not available, there would be no alternative but for the Children's Committee to take the children into care.

In 1970 help was provided for 129 families with 454 children. The needs for this service arose from the admission of the mother to hospital (67), institutional confinement, etc. (30), desertion of the mother (24), and death of the mother (6).

Family Welfare Service

The Family Welfare Service, provided free of cost to the parents, gives intensive training for a period of three months in households by workers who teach the mother child care and methods of house-craft including cleaning, cooking, washing and budgeting. The course of training is succeeded by a follow-on course of six hours a week for nine months. In the case of families where there is medical evidence of mental subnormality, consideration is given to the service continuing after the initial period of three months for not more than twelve hours weekly until the youngest child of the family reaches compulsory school age.

The Family Welfare Service is considered in the following circumstances:-

- (a) In households where the habits, behaviour and standards of living in the family are low and the provision of the service is likely to raise the standard of living of the family, improve the welfare of the children and prevent the break-up of the family.
- (b) In the rehabilitation of families who are being rehoused and who have been previously evicted from their homes through arrears of rent or being unsatisfactory tenants.
- (c) Where advice on household management and budgeting may defer or prevent the eviction of families who are District Council tenants and who have fallen into arrears with rent. The existence of rent arrears is, however, not of itself a reason for the service being provided.

During the year 31 applications for Family Welfare Service were considered:-

Source	No.	Family Welfare Service Provided	Family Welfare Service Pending	Family refused to accept Service	Service not considered justified	Provision of Service not practicable because of lack of rehousing, etc.
Housing Authorities	1	-	-	-	1	-
Health Visitors	20	7	3	5	4	1
Children's Officer	10	5	2	2	-	1
TOTAL	31	12	5	7	5	2

Results of Service

During 1970, 26 families had Family Welfare Service, 12 commencing the initial service and 14 continuing from the previous year.

Assessment of results in the 26 families indicates:-

(i)	Considerable success	..	..	..	..	23%
(ii)	Partial success	..	..	..	..	59%
(iii)	No apparent success	..	..	..	..	18%

Night Attendant and Evening Service

During the year help was given to 252 new applicants; 172 received night service and 80 received evening service. The sources of requests for service followed the usual pattern, 159 coming from patients' doctors. As at the end of 1969 service was being given in 39 cases, a total of 291 received help during 1970. Of this figure 256 cases ended during the year, the principal reasons being admission to hospital or a home (94) improvement (63) or death (59).

MIDWIFERY AND NURSING SERVICES

The professional staff establishment in 1970 was six senior midwifery and nursing officers and the whole-time equivalent of 183 midwives and 230 district nurses.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The numbers of domiciliary midwives practising at 31st December, 1970, with the corresponding figures for 1969 in brackets were:-

County Midwives and Nurse/Midwives in post	..	219	(223)
Other Domiciliary Midwives	.. .. .	..	(3)

The number of deliveries attended by domiciliary midwives during the two years 1969 and 1970 were:-

		<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
By County Midwives and Nurse/Midwives	.. .. .	6,061	5,181
By other Domiciliary Midwives	.. .. .	7	3

The Midwives Act, 1951, requires the Council to exercise supervisory duties over all practising midwives and at the end of 1970 such duties covered midwives practising in the following establishments (the figures in brackets are for 1969):-

In N.H.S. Hospitals	.. .. .	253	(250)
In Private Nursing Homes	.. .. .	6	(6)
In Military Families Hospitals	.. .. .	0	(6)

DOMICILIARY CARE OF HOSPITAL PATIENTS

The continuing demand for hospital care necessitates the discharge of a considerable number of patients to the care of domiciliary midwives within the first ten days of the puerperium, in many instances shortly after the delivery. In 1970 there were 4,986 maternity patients transferred early from institutional to domiciliary care, compared with 4,294 in 1969.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

A maternal death is one due to or associated with pregnancy, childbirth or abortion. As part of a continuing national enquiry, it is the practice to investigate the circumstances of each death ostensibly due to or associated with maternal factors and the deaths during 1970 of two women were so investigated.

DISTRICT TRAINING OF PUPIL-MIDWIVES

All pupil-midwives must have three months' training in district midwifery. They receive instruction from district midwives approved as teachers by the Central Midwives Board and at the end of the year 64 County midwives were so qualified.

During the year 187 pupil-midwives completed their domiciliary training with County midwives, the corresponding figure for 1969 being 171.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION FOR MIDWIVES

The Rules of the Central Midwives Board require midwives who are in regular practice to attend a residential midwifery refresher course at five yearly intervals and 37 of the Council's midwives and nurse-midwives attended during the year.

In 1924 the Council commenced non-residential refresher courses of one week's duration for midwives. Apart from the war years and three subsequent years, the courses have been held annually.

EMPLOYMENT OF DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES IN HOSPITAL

A pilot scheme was established in 1967 for County midwives to accompany certain of their patients into the West Kent General Hospital in Maidstone, there deliver them and, following their early discharge, to continue with their care in their own homes. Similar arrangements were concluded subsequently with Hospital Management Committees and in the year 2 additional schemes were commenced making a total of 11 that were operating by 31st December, 1970.

THE ATTACHMENT OF DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES AND NURSES TO, OR THEIR ASSOCIATION WITH GENERAL PRACTICES

Where attachment of domiciliary staff to general practice is the objective, it is necessary to examine the position created by the disparity between the number of such staff in a particular area and the greater number of doctors with whom they have to work. Another consideration is that, unlike the general practitioners, each midwife and nurse will have been working within a defined district.

To secure closer working association of the domiciliary staff with general practices further discussions took place in 1970, as in previous years, between the doctors and the senior midwifery and nursing staff. Whilst there are a few areas where attachment is not yet possible, over three-quarters of the Council's midwives and nurses are now attached to individual general practitioners or groups of practices.

DISTRICT NURSING SERVICE

In 1970, district nurses made 694,203 nursing attendances to 29,024 patients, as compared with 608,814 nursing attendances to 24,214 patients in 1969.

Of the patients attended 64.8% were sixty-five years of age or over, and the nursing attendances to them formed 63.2% of the total; the corresponding percentages for 1969 were 66.9 and 63.8 respectively. There were 7,789 patients who received 159,329 visits solely for injections, as compared with 6,240 patients who received 143,202 such visits in 1969.

POST-REGISTRATION TRAINING

In 1970 the Council held its 20th non-residential refresher course for district nurses; such a course had been held in each year from 1950 with the exception of 1967.

DISTRICT NURSE TRAINING

Courses of instruction in district nursing are provided for the National Certificate in District Nursing. The training is for a maximum of sixteen weeks, but this period is reduced to one of twelve weeks in the case of candidates with particular experience and qualifications. It includes the adaptation of hospital nursing techniques to nursing in the home, the nursing of illnesses met infrequently in hospital, sufficient knowledge of the social services to recognise when one or more of these services might be necessary for the patient's welfare, the teaching of home care to relatives of the patient and the use of opportunities for health education. The Council held three courses during the year, making a total of 18, and all of the candidates, from its own staff and of other local health authorities, were successful in the examinations for the National Certificate in District Nursing.

INTEGRATED TRAINING SCHEMES

During 1970, members of the Council's senior nursing staff had meetings with their counterparts in 7 nurse training schools in the County to arrange for the introduction of facilities for training student nurses in the provision of community care services, to meet the changed syllabus of the General Nursing Council. Discussions were also held with the staff of 2 hospital midwifery training schools to introduce a single period of midwifery training.

Of the 46 County district councils in Kent, 24 exercised by delegation the County Council's functions for the registration and inspection of nursing homes. In the remaining 22 districts there were 23 homes registered by the Council at the end of the year, only two of which received maternity patients.

MANAGEMENT OF NURSING SERVICES STAFF

During the year arrangements were made to provide an integrated management structure for the midwifery, nursing and health visiting services on the lines advocated in the Report of the Working Party on Management Structure in the Local Authority Nursing Services. The Council was required by the Department of Health and Social Security to report by the end of the year the progress made for the introduction of the new structure. As budgetary provision was available it was possible to inform the Department that the appointments for the new management arrangements dealing with top, middle and part of first line were operative from 31st December.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The service is provided from seventeen ambulance stations, including one small station operated by the St. John Ambulance Brigade under agency arrangements and a station in Canterbury from which a service is provided jointly by the City Council and the County Council for Canterbury and the surrounding County area. Included in the Council's management is the Hospital Car Service which provides supplementary transport for sitting patients.

The County Council has special arrangements with Canterbury City Council and the Greater London Council for the conveyance of patients suffering from smallpox and typhus.

The Ambulance Service for Dartford Borough and Dartford Rural District is provided by the Greater London Council on an agency basis, but arrangements were well advanced during the year to terminate this agency by the opening of the new County ambulance station at Dartford early in 1971.

As from 1st January, 1970, the County Council assumed direct responsibility for the Ambulance Service in Lydd, taking over the premises and staff from the St. John Ambulance Brigade who had provided the service on an agency basis since 1947.

On five occasions Service helicopters were used, at a cost of £764, to take patients with serious injuries which precluded them from being taken by road or rail to specialist hospitals, such as Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Buckinghamshire.

The radio network has seven main fixed stations, 200 two-way sets in ambulances and 80 in midwives' cars.

Two members of the staff attended ambulance instructors' courses provided by the Department of Health and Social Security.

Courses of instruction were provided at the County Council's Training Schools at Maidstone and Canterbury for 112 ambulancemen enabling them to qualify for the Proficiency Certificate of the Department of Health and Social Security and an enhanced rate of pay.

The total number of emergency calls rose from 19,366 in 1969 to 20,737 in 1970, an increase of 7.1%.

The Hospital Car Service, organised as an integral part of the Ambulance Service, carried 28,959 patients, an increase of 5,342 or 22.6% on 1969.

An industrial dispute, lasting some five weeks in the latter part of the year, reduced the number of patients carried, since certain ambulancemen refused to carry certain groups of patients. The total number carried in 1970, however, was 681,918 an increase of 0.5% from 1969.

The vehicle strength at the end of 1970 was:-

	<u>Stretcher Ambulances</u>	<u>Sitting Case Ambulances</u>	<u>Dual-Purpose Ambulances</u>
Vehicles operated by the County Council	50	96	59
County vehicles allocated to Canterbury Joint Service	5	3	2
County vehicles operated by St. John Ambulance Brigade	1	-	-
	<u>61</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>61</u>

The work of the service was:-

Ambulance Service Vehicles

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Total mileage	3,642,794	3,533,220
Number of journeys	114,694	115,171
Number of patients carried	654,592	652,959
Number of emergency patients	19,596	19,676
Number of emergency calls	19,366	20,737

Hospital Car Service

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Total mileage	468,348	550,273
Number of journeys	8,559	9,842
Number of patients carried	23,617	28,959

Whole Service

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Total mileage	4,111,142	4,083,493
Number of journeys	123,253	125,013
Number of patients carried	678,209	681,918
Average miles per patient	6.1	6.0
Patients conveyed by rail	3,990	4,160
Patients conveyed by air	4	5
Babies born in ambulances	17	18

The average time from receiving an emergency call to reaching the scene was 6.9 minutes for the 20,737 calls involved.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

No new hostels or training centres were opened during the year but a new 25 place hostel for mentally handicapped adults at Stanhope Road, Ashford was being built to open in 1971.

Four members of staff were attending a Diploma Course in Mental Health at the end of the year.

The amount earned by persons attending adult centres during the year and undertaking industrial outwork was £26,258.

At the end of the year the following Centres were in use:-

- Ashford Combined Training Centre
- Bobbing Combined Training Centre
- Brasted Combined Training Centre
- Hildenborough Combined Training Centre
- Folkestone Hostel and Combined Training Centre
- Maidstone Hostel and Combined Training Centre
- Rusthall Elms Hostel and Day Centre
- Rochester Junior Training Centre
- Rochester Adult Training Centre
- Swanley Adult Training Centre
- Darenth Adult Training Centre

Services for Mentally Ill Persons

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
(a) Persons requiring after-care and referred from hospital and other sources during year	807	750
(b) Persons requiring after-care and receiving home visits from mental welfare officers at the year's end	1,061	965
(c) Persons placed in homes or hostels at the cost of the Council	33	42

Services for Mentally Subnormal Persons at December 31st

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
(a) Receiving home visits	2,602	2,619
(b) Attending Training Centres	1,041	1,124
(c) Receiving home teaching	25	23
(d) Boarded-out	22	28
(e) Resident in Council hostels	127	99
(f) Persons provided with short-term care in Council hostels	91	103
(g) Persons who during the year were placed in homes or hostels at the cost of the Council	40	21

TABLE 1

Showing Deaths, Births and Infantile Mortality in the different Urban and Rural Districts of the County of Kent in the year 1970

DISTRICT	Mid-year Home Population 1969 (as estimated by the Registrar-General)	DEATHS			BIRTHS					INFANT MORTALITY				
		Number of deaths at all ages	Deaths per 1,000 of the population	Comparable deathrate *	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Births per 1,000 of the population	Comparable birthrate *	Still-births	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 Births
URBAN														
Ashford U.	36,290	365	10.1	10.8	617	41	658	18.1	17.6	6	7	2	9	14
Broadstairs U.	20,760	375	18.1	8.7	194	13	207	10.0	17.0	4	-	-	-	-
Chatham B.	56,560	541	9.6	11.3	1,161	87	1,248	22.1	20.3	14	22	3	25	20
Dartford B.	46,260	620	13.4	10.7	663	29	692	15.0	13.8	8	11	1	12	17
Deal B.	27,250	366	13.4	11.7	344	18	362	13.3	15.0	5	5	1	6	17
Dover B.	35,390	435	12.3	11.7	425	47	472	13.3	14.6	6	6	2	8	17
Faversham B.	14,710	235	16.0	9.6	236	18	254	17.3	19.0	2	4	-	4	16
Folkestone B.	43,610	659	15.1	11.0	577	42	619	14.2	17.2	7	13	1	14	23
Gillingham B.	90,900	877	9.6	10.6	1,588	108	1,696	18.7	20.2	24	29	2	31	18
Gravesend B.	54,490	557	10.2	11.8	917	54	971	17.8	16.4	12	16	-	16	16
Herne Bay U.	24,290	575	23.7	12.6	233	19	252	10.4	14.7	2	5	-	5	20
Hythe B.	11,860	227	19.1	9.9	144	8	152	12.8	19.5	1	7	-	7	46
Lydd B.	4,380	31	7.1	8.4	65	3	68	15.5	20.8	2	-	-	-	-
Maidstone B.	67,770	790	11.7	11.2	1,089	83	1,172	17.3	17.6	16	14	1	15	13
Margate B.	48,550	926	19.1	11.5	486	54	540	11.1	14.8	8	5	-	5	9
New Romney B.	3,640	48	13.2	14.4	50	5	55	15.1	17.1	2	1	-	1	18
Northfleet U.	25,600	225	8.8	10.7	455	17	472	18.4	17.1	9	8	1	9	19
Queenborough-in-Sheppey B.	28,860	430	14.9	14.2	408	44	452	15.7	18.2	5	4	1	5	11
Ramsgate B.	38,900	605	15.6	11.7	478	49	527	13.5	16.1	5	5	1	6	11
Rochester B.	56,230	593	10.5	11.4	986	70	1,056	18.8	18.2	17	18	1	19	18
Sandwich B.	4,540	63	13.9	11.8	40	3	43	9.5	11.2	1	-	-	-	-
Sevenoaks U.	18,030	202	11.2	9.3	179	11	190	10.5	11.9	1	1	-	1	5
Sittingbourne U.	31,440	365	11.6	10.8	653	34	687	21.9	25.2	6	5	-	5	7
Southborough U.	9,720	120	12.3	9.7	91	12	103	10.6	12.1	1	1	1	2	19
Swanscombe U.	9,430	97	10.3	12.5	135	7	142	15.1	14.6	1	-	-	-	-
Tenterden B.	5,890	89	15.1	8.9	63	6	69	11.7	16.0	-	2	-	2	29
Tonbridge U.	29,430	322	10.9	10.6	533	31	564	19.2	18.8	5	7	1	8	14
Tunbridge Wells B.	45,800	745	16.3	8.8	683	71	754	16.5	18.2	5	11	1	12	16
Whitstable U.	23,800	428	18.0	10.6	281	20	301	12.6	19.5	3	2	1	3	10
TOTALS IN URBAN DISTRICTS	914,380	11,911	13.0	10.8	13,774	1,004	14,778	16.2	17.7	178	209	21	230	16
RURAL														
Ashford, East	12,150	136	11.2	8.7	166	10	176	14.5	17.1	1	3	1	4	23
Ashford, West	16,910	235	13.9	7.9	298	22	320	18.9	17.8	5	1	-	1	3
Bridge-Blean	26,540	381	14.4	8.4	422	25	447	16.8	19.3	8	8	1	9	20
Cranbrook	16,320	199	12.2	10.7	197	17	214	13.1	16.5	6	7	1	8	37
Dartford	65,000	672	10.3	11.2	971	44	1,015	15.6	14.8	11	13	3	16	16
Dover	15,080	173	11.5	8.3	211	8	219	14.5	21.3	4	2	-	2	9
Eastry	24,210	391	16.2	11.5	322	23	345	14.3	16.2	3	3	-	3	9
Elham	11,660	214	18.4	7.7	125	11	136	11.7	15.7	4	2	-	2	15
Hollingbourn	19,820	220	11.1	10.7	275	18	293	14.8	16.3	3	-	1	1	3
Maidstone	28,350	385	13.6	10.9	509	33	542	19.1	20.6	5	5	-	5	9
Malling	53,700	494	9.2	10.9	956	50	1,006	18.7	17.8	15	21	-	21	21
Romney Marsh	5,840	79	13.5	11.9	63	8	71	12.2	16.6	3	2	-	2	28
Sevenoaks	45,740	446	9.8	9.7	553	45	598	13.1	14.0	11	10	6	16	27
Strood	44,740	315	7.0	10.5	740	32	772	17.3	15.2	3	13	-	13	17
Swale	23,260	239	10.3	10.5	344	26	370	15.9	16.9	4	3	1	4	11
Tenterden	8,030	93	11.6	10.1	100	7	107	13.3	15.7	1	1	1	2	19
Tonbridge	29,460	312	10.6	9.0	433	22	455	15.4	15.9	5	9	-	9	20
TOTALS IN RURAL DISTRICTS	446,810	4,984	11.2	10.1	6,685	401	7,086	15.9	16.7	92	103	15	118	17
TOTALS IN URBAN DISTRICTS	914,380	11,911	13.0	10.8	13,774	1,004	14,778	16.2	17.7	178	209	21	230	16
TOTALS IN COUNTY	1,361,190	16,895	12.4	10.7	20,459	1,405	21,864	16.1	17.2	270	312	36	348	16

* Comparable rates are calculated in respect of each district, by applying to the crude-rate a factor which enables true comparison to be made with other areas after allowing for variations of age and sex in the constitution of the population.

TABLE 2

Showing the Number of Cases of Infectious Disease among the Civil Population, notified in each of the DISTRICTS in the County of Kent during the year 1970

DISTRICT	Acute Encephalitis	Acute Meningitis	Acute Poliomyelitis	Anthrax	Cholera	Diphtheria	Dysentery (Amoebic or Bacillary)	Infective Jaundice	Leprosy	Leptospirosis	Malaria	Measles	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Paratyphoid Fever	Plague	Relapsing Fever	Scarlet Fever	Smallpox	Tetanus	Tuberculosis	Typhoid Fever	Typhus	Whooping Cough	Yellow Fever	Food Poisoning
URBAN DISTRICTS																									
Ashford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Broadstairs	1	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	10	-	-
Chatham	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	26	-	-	1	872	4	-	-	-	70	-	-	13	-	-	8	-	7
Dartford	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	11	-	-	1	258	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	16	-	-	14	-	-
Deal	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	7	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Dover	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	504	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	7	-	-	19	-	-
Faversham	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	-	7	-	-
Folkestone	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	9	-	-	-	255	-	1	-	-	12	-	-	6	-	-	8	-	-
Gillingham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	675	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Gravesend	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	243	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	22	-	-	7	-	-
Herne Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	4	-	-
Hythe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Lydd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maidstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	648	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	13	-	-	3	-	-
Margate	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	272	9	-	-	-	10	-	-	9	-	-	10	-	-
New Romney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Northfleet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	87	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	1
Queenborough-in-Sheppey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	2	-	-	21	-	-
Ramsgate	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	372	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	7	-	-	1	-	-
Rochester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	360	1	-	-	-	26	-	-	9	-	-	4	-	-
Sandwich	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Sevenoaks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	75	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Sittingbourne	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	223	-	1	-	-	30	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-
Southborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-
Swanscombe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Tenterden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonbridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	142	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	13
Tunbridge Wells	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	-	-	-	524	-	1	-	-	9	-	-	8	-	-	31	-	8
Whitstable	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	2	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS IN URBAN DISTRICTS	4	2	-	-	-	-	149	103	-	-	3	10,806	14	3	-	-	358	-	-	156	-	-	169	-	29
RURAL DISTRICTS																									
Ashford, East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashford, West	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Bridge-Blean	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	8	-	-
Cranbrook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	104	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-
Dartford	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	18	-	-	1	576	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	4	-	-
Dover	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	103	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-
Eastry	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	145	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	7	-	-
Elham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hollingbourn	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	164	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-
Maidstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	263	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	-
Malling	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	555	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	-
Romney Marsh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sevenoaks	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	101	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	2	-	-	12	-	-
Strood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	288	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-
Swale	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-
Tenterden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	105	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonbridge	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	410	-	1	-	-	12	-	-	2	-	-	8	-	2
TOTALS IN RURAL DISTRICTS	3	6	-	-	-	-	32	51	-	-	1	3,136	-	1	-	-	97	-	-	50	-	-	54	-	2
TOTALS IN URBAN DISTRICTS	4	2	-	-	-	-	149	103	-	-	3	10,806	14	3	-	-	358	-	-	156	-	-	169	-	29
TOTALS IN COUNTY	7	8	-	-	-	-	181	154	-	-	4	13,942	14	4	-	-	455	-	-	206	-	-	223	-	31

DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	BALANCE
	TO BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD		
	BY DEPOSIT		
	BY WITHDRAWAL		
	BY TRANSFER		
	BY CHECK		
	BY CASH		
	BY SALES		
	BY PURCHASES		
	BY INTEREST		
	BY DIVIDENDS		
	BY OTHER		
	TOTAL		
	TO BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD		
	BY DEPOSIT		
	BY WITHDRAWAL		
	BY TRANSFER		
	BY CHECK		
	BY CASH		
	BY SALES		
	BY PURCHASES		
	BY INTEREST		
	BY DIVIDENDS		
	BY OTHER		
	TOTAL		

THE BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD IS THE BALANCE OF THE PREVIOUS PAGE.

TOTAL DEPOSITED IN THIS ACCOUNT

REPORT OF THE
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
on the
HEALTH of the SCHOOL CHILD

GENERAL INFORMATION

Particulars of schools on 31st December, 1970

	No. of Schools or Departments	No. of Pupils on the Rolls
Primary Schools	578	130,527
Secondary Schools	150	86,325
Nursery Schools	1 + 14 classes	262
Special Schools	19	1,628
		<u>218,742</u>

SCHOOL CLINICS

On 31st December, 1970, the Committee maintained the following number of Clinics:-

School Clinics	29
Dental	42
Dental (Mobile)	4
Ophthalmic	21
Speech Therapy	13
Child Guidance	7

STAFF ENGAGED IN THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

AT THE END OF 1969

	Proportion of whole-time allocated to School Health Service %
<u>Central Office</u>	
Principal School Medical Officer:	
A. Elliott, M.D., D.P.H.	20.0
Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:	
D. M. Lyon, O.B.E., M.B. CH.B., D.P.H.	45.0
Principal Medical Officers:	
V. Mary Collins, M.B., B.S., D.R.C.O.G.	75.0
Eirwen Griffith, M.B., B.S.	75.0
Principal School Dental Officer:	
E. Millward, L.D.S.	75.0
Orthodontic Dental Surgeons:	
R. J. Rose, B.D.S.	100.0
J. S. Spencer, L.D.S.	100.0
Senior Speech Therapist:	
Joan Pollitt, F.C.S.T	100.0

Excepted District of Gillingham

Medical Officer of Health:	
Helen E. Mair, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.	25.0

Other Staff

	No. of Officers	Aggregate of time given to School Health Service in terms of whole- time officers
Departmental Medical Officers	32	22.9
Dental Surgeons	27	26.5
Educational Psychologists	11	4.8
Psychiatric Social Workers	5	4.8
Social Worker in Child Guidance Clinic	3	2.0
Psychotherapists	2	2.0
Speech Therapists	12	11.4
Dental Auxiliaries	3	2.9
Dental Surgery Assistants	35	35.0
Health Visitors	199	43.5
Physiotherapists	1	1.0

Sessionally engaged (including staff employed by R.H.B.)

Departmental Medical Officers	8	2.5
Dental Surgeons	11	4.1
Dental Auxiliaries	1	0.1
Dental Surgery Assistants	5	1.0
Ophthalmologists and Refractionists	12	3.1
Psychiatrists	8	3.1
Social Worker in Child Guidance Clinic	1	0.1
Psychotherapists	1	0.4
Speech Therapists	4	1.5
Physiotherapists	1	0.3
Occupational Therapists	1	0.4

The arrangement whereby two Medical Officers attend a weekly or fortnightly session in the paediatric department of local hospitals as clinical assistants has continued. Four members of the medical staff attended a course on the assessment of hearing handicaps, and two attended courses on developmental paediatrics.

Two members of the medical staff attended courses on the ascertainment of educationally subnormal children and three attended a refresher course on this subject. 29 of the medical staff are now qualified for the examination of educationally subnormal pupils.

Details of the attendance at County Child Health Clinics by whole-time Medical Officers on the staff of the Education Committee are given in the Report of the County Medical Officer; four Medical Officers give part-time assistance to the Mental Health Service and eighteen Medical Officers carried out routine examinations at County Children's Homes.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Arrangements are for pupils to be examined on entry to school, on admission to secondary schools, and before leaving. Pupils aged eight years have tests of vision and hearing only, the latter being by audiometry. These children have a full medical examination if such need is suggested by their previous history, or if requested by a parent or teacher.

The number of children examined during 1970 in the routine age groups was 66,782, which represents 30.5 per cent of the pupils on the school rolls. This figure includes 16,517 pupils aged 8 years, of whom 599 had a full examination and 15,918 tests of vision and hearing only. In addition 14,906 pupils found to have defects were re-examined.

FINDINGS AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Table II on page 31 shows the principal defects found at medical inspections.

At the inspections of routine ages 11,491 children (17.2 per cent of the children examined) were found to have defects requiring medical treatment.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITION

Two categories are provided, i.e., "Satisfactory" and "Unsatisfactory". It will be seen from the figures given in table I(A) on page 30 that during 1970 only 0.63 per cent of the children examined in the routine age groups were considered to be "unsatisfactory".

FOLLOWING UP

Where the parents attend at the routine medical inspection, advice is given and any defect is discussed by the doctor. Where necessary, Health Visitors visit homes to ensure that the advice of the doctor is carried out.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

Table III on page 32 gives details of the amount of treatment given during the year.

(a) School Clinics - Advice was given by the Health Visitors under the direction of the medical officers for 1,620 defects.

(b) Visual Defects - The number of children examined by the Ophthalmologists under the Council's arrangements was 11,947 and Spectacles were prescribed for 4,025

(c) Orthopaedic Defects - Physiotherapy has been provided at special schools as follows:-

School	No. of children treated			No. of treatments given
	Spring Term	Summer Term	Autumn Term	
Spring Gardens, Rusthall	6	5	6	167
Laleham and Gap House	79	81	90	2,430
St. Anthony's, Margate	11	14	16	118
Valence, Westerham	48*	70*	69*	2,357

(* - No. of children seen by orthopaedic surgeon)

(d) Enuresis - Under the supervision of Departmental Medical Officers or Child Guidance Clinics electrical appliances for the treatment of bed-wetting are loaned to the parents of affected children, and of the 133 children who completed courses of treatment during the year, 49 were cured and 40 improved.

CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE

There was a small reduction in the number of children seen in 1970 as compared with 1969, mainly because of the long illness, ending in retirement, of the consultant psychiatrist at the Tunbridge Wells Clinic. No locum arrangements could be made by the Regional Hospital Board until after the end of the year.

Clinic	No. of Patients sent during 1970	No. of Patients Diagnosed	Total Number of Interviews	Number Discharged				
				Consultation only	Condition unchanged	Condition improved	Failed to attend	Transferred to other Authority
Bexley heath	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Canterbury	128	86	1,881	17	2	36	6	12
Chatham	299	174	4,466	84	-	101	22	24
Dartford	104	75	631	-	2	17	19	4
Dover	181	140	1,519	23	11	55	17	12
Gravesend *	63	29	201	-	1	11	9	3
Maidstone	508	444	5,009	232	-	51	32	12
Ramsgate	190	129	1,991	51	-	43	6	29
Tunbridge Wells ..	85	84	566	32	10	17	3	4
Total	1,558	1,161	16,264	439	26	331	114	100

Total attendances: 9,632

* from 1st July. Earlier figures included with those for Chatham

SPEECH THERAPY SERVICE

The number of persons seen by speech therapists during 1970	1,588
The number awaiting appointments at the end of 1970	601
	2,189

Speech therapists visit the nine Training Centres for mentally subnormal children to give guidance to the staff about speech development in the children.

A group consisting of five speech therapists and one senior health visitor has been responsible for compiling three pamphlets entitled "Infant Gossip", "Into the World of Words" and "The Role of the Health Visitor in relation to Speech Development". The publication of these pamphlets by the Council has been widely welcomed. "Infant Gossip" deals with a child's needs between birth and the onset of words if speech is to develop normally, while "Into the World of Words" deals with speech development following onset of words. These two pamphlets are for distribution to parents by health visitors when visiting babies and pre-school children. The third pamphlet is for the guidance of health visitors.

On December 31st, 1970, the speech therapists in post were equivalent to 12.7 full time staff out of an establishment of 17.

DENTAL SERVICE

Mr. E. Millward, Principal School Dental Officer reports:-

The staffing position remains little altered at 31st December, 1970, from the situation at 31st December, 1969. It is now the equivalent of 32.2 whole-time officers as against 32.6 last year. The staff at the end of 1970 was:-

1 Principal School Dental Officer	1 Part-time Dental Auxiliary
2 Whole-time Orthodontic Dental Surgeons	1 Chief Technician
25 Whole-time Dental Surgeons	4 Senior Technicians
11 Part-time Dental Surgeons working the equivalent of 4.2 whole-time officers	2 Apprentice Technicians
3 Whole-time Dental Auxiliaries	35 Surgery Assistants (whole-time)
	5 Surgery Assistants (part-time) - equivalent to 1 additional whole-time assistant

As the number of children attending County schools continues to increase the ratio of Dental Officers to children has again fallen, being now only one Dental Officer to every 6,967 children.

The number of children inspected during the year has, however, risen by over 3,000 to 82,006. Whilst this still represents a relatively low percentage of the total school population, a slightly smaller percentage of these children was found to be in need of treatment though the decrease is of such a nature as would be called statistically insignificant. Of the parents of those children to whom an offer to carry out necessary treatment was made, the percentage accepting and receiving treatment increased from 61% to 66%. Because less staff was available, the total work completed decreased but the amount completed by each officer per session has increased.

The demand for orthodontic treatment continues at a high level but a number of children discontinue their treatment before it can finally be completed to the orthodontists' satisfaction. This type of treatment often takes a long time to complete and the patients, and parents, sometimes grow weary before final completion, accepting a lower standard than is sometimes desirable. Work done during the year in the laboratories was:-

<u>Dentures</u>	<u>Denture Repairs</u>	<u>Orthodontic Appliances</u>	<u>Orthodontic Repairs</u>	<u>Crowns Bridges, etc.</u>
179	29	1,377	77	61

Owing to continued staff shortage in the County Laboratories, some work had again to be sent to outside contractors.

Once again it must be stated that the state of children's teeth is bad and the variation in the figures reported this year as compared to those for several years past is insignificant. Once again the need is emphasised for some measure to control the onset of dental decay and once again it must be said that the only available measure of preventive medicine is securing a level of one part per million of fluoride in water supplies. Reports from many areas in the world show that this measure will reduce by 50% the incidence of dental decay in children and as evidence accumulates it is apparent that this reduction continues into adult life.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Table V on page 34 gives details of handicapped pupils requiring education at special schools or in boarding homes.

BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED

All visually handicapped children now receive initial visits from a senior medical officer and the Supervisory Home Teacher of the Blind, follow-up visits being arranged as necessary.

DEAF AND PARTIALLY HEARING

Visiting Teachers of the Deaf and Partially Hearing

During 1970, teachers under the supervision of the Teacher in Charge of Educational Services for the Deaf and Partially Hearing visited 443 children to give individual auditory training, and help with lip-reading and speech development as well as parental guidance.

Assessment

Teams consisting of a Medical Officer and a Visiting Teacher of the Partially Hearing tested the hearing of 342 children.

Any school child with impaired hearing who was causing concern was retested and, if necessary, referred to an assessment panel. There is now a regular monthly hearing assessment clinic at Canterbury, Chatham, Dartford, Maidstone, Rochester, Swanley, Swanscombe and Tonbridge, in addition to the continuance of home visits where necessary by one of the four doctor, teacher assessing teams.

Combined Assessment Panels

The work of the two panels continues. 37 children have been assessed and 133 reviewed by the Maidstone panel, and 25 children assessed and 52 reviewed by the Canterbury panel. These panels make recommendations as to treatment, the issue of hearing aids, and the provision of special educational treatment.

TABLE I
MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY
(including Nursery and Special) SCHOOLS

Age groups inspected (by years of birth)	(A) Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected									Number of pupils who had tests of vision and hearing only		
	Number of Pupils inspected			Number Satisfactory			Number Unsatisfactory					
	Excepted District of Gillingham	Remainder of area	Total	Excepted District of Gillingham	Remainder of area	Total	Excepted District of Gillingham	Remainder of area	Total	Excepted District of Gillingham	Remainder of area	Total
(1)	(2)		(3)			(4)			(5)			
1966 and later ..	19	336	355	19	333	352	-	3	3	-	-	-
1965	934	9,874	10,808	925	9,798	10,723	9	76	85	12	94	106
1964	1,088	7,840	8,928	1,070	7,771	8,841	18	69	87	-	116	116
1963	154	1,084	1,238	153	1,079	1,232	1	5	6	-	682	682
1962	64	294	358	61	291	352	3	3	6	80	10,087	10,167
1961	11	230	241	11	228	239	-	2	2	29	5,722	5,751
1960	15	215	230	15	213	228	-	2	2	-	757	757
1959	64	6,334	6,398	64	6,324	6,388	-	10	10	-	183	183
1958	697	6,071	6,768	676	6,027	6,703	21	44	65	-	203	203
1957	326	1,828	2,154	321	1,820	2,141	5	8	13	-	35	35
1956	71	5,130	5,201	70	5,118	5,188	1	12	13	4	-	4
1955 and earlier..	305	5,745	6,050	301	5,735	6,036	4	10	14	-	49	49
Total	3,748	44,981	48,729	3,686	44,737	48,423	62	244	306	125	17,928	18,053
Percentage of column (2)				98.35	99.46	99.37	1.65	0.54	0.63	-	--	-

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

Age group inspected	For defective vision (excluding squint)			For any of the other conditions recorded in Table II			Total individual pupils		
1966 and later	1	10	11	3	40	43	4	49	53
1965	15	450	465	148	1,299	1,447	163	1,630	1,793
1964	29	564	593	220	1,095	1,315	249	1,554	1,803
1963	4	159	163	18	167	185	22	305	327
1962	6	831	837	11	570	581	17	1,325	1,342
1961	1	482	483	1	288	289	2	733	735
1960	4	102	106	-	56	56	4	151	155
1959	8	619	627	1	688	689	9	1,227	1,236
1958	64	651	715	72	616	688	136	1,195	1,331
1957	35	212	247	31	190	221	66	376	442
1956	7	506	513	9	457	466	16	889	905
1955 and earlier	54	884	938	37	522	559	87	1,282	1,369
Total	228	5,470	5,698	551	5,988	6,539	775	10,716	11,491

(C) Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	1,954	3,869	5,823
Number of Reinspections	1,445	13,461	14,906
Total	3,399	17,330	20,729

(D) Infestation with Vermin

Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	7,172	107,879	115,051
Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	84	429	513
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	-	58	58
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	-	-	-

TABLE II

DEFECTS FOUND AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

NOTE: - All defects noted at medical inspection as requiring treatment are included in this column whether or not treatment was begun before the date of the inspection.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS												SPECIAL INSPECTIONS																	
		ENTRANTS				LEAVERS				OTHERS				TOTAL				Requiring Treatment		Requiring Observation		Requiring Observation									
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation								
4	Skin	59	215	274	68	150	198	8	172	181	11	47	58	39	343	382	27	61	88	106	731	837	166	238	344	86	28	114	48	9	37
5	Eyes (a) Vision (b) Squint (c) Other	45	1,183	1,228	1,226	1,241	1,267	61	1,390	1,451	26	310	346	122	2,897	3,019	55	910	965	228	5,470	5,698	267	2,471	2,678	336	387	723	172	145	317
6	Ears (a) Hearing (b) Otitis Media (c) Other	18	127	145	151	555	766	1	36	37	3	92	95	3	346	343	42	714	756	22	503	525	136	1,361	1,537	106	210	316	329	240	569
7	Nose and Throat	16	227	243	29	141	161	-	45	45	-	16	16	3	132	135	5	48	53	19	404	423	35	205	230	12	20	32	8	20	8
8	Speech	1	19	20	1	12	13	-	8	8	-	4	4	-	33	35	2	11	13	1	62	63	3	27	30	17	7	24	12	4	16
9	Lymphatic Glands	102	349	451	189	358	747	7	152	159	11	80	91	21	292	313	46	169	215	130	783	823	246	807	1,053	114	41	155	127	34	151
10	Heart	17	204	221	89	406	485	-	14	14	-	16	16	-	101	101	7	82	89	17	319	336	96	504	600	30	85	115	29	25	64
11	Lungs	-	16	16	28	180	208	-	2	2	1	16	17	2	8	10	4	28	32	2	26	28	33	224	257	-	1	1	17	6	23
12	Developmental - (a) Hernia (b) Other	12	44	56	34	155	189	2	12	14	5	55	60	4	37	41	17	88	105	18	93	111	56	298	354	18	9	27	45	15	60
13	Orthopaedic (a) Posture (b) Feet (c) Other	26	239	265	75	224	299	1	46	47	4	54	58	10	151	161	21	142	163	37	436	473	100	420	520	68	16	84	118	22	140
14	Nervous System (a) Epilepsy (b) Other	6	73	79	7	61	68	-	15	15	-	5	5	3	37	40	4	13	17	9	125	134	11	79	90	4	4	8	8	3	11
15	Psychological (a) Development (b) Stability	4	121	125	84	219	303	1	42	43	1	63	64	4	135	139	22	187	209	9	298	307	107	469	576	27	11	38	72	36	108
16	Abdomen	11	73	84	36	115	145	6	25	31	8	51	59	1	34	35	15	40	55	7	69	76	29	136	165	8	2	10	32	7	39
17	Other	22	115	137	71	215	286	8	58	66	8	88	96	17	88	105	31	150	181	47	261	308	110	453	563	32	24	56	74	26	109
		11	73	84	36	115	145	6	69	75	5	70	75	3	69	72	15	92	107	20	211	231	50	277	327	52	17	69	70	33	93
		5	46	51	4	21	25	-	19	19	-	8	8	2	42	44	3	25	28	7	107	114	7	54	61	18	13	31	26	12	28
		4	27	31	31	104	135	-	19	19	-	21	21	-	33	33	2	49	51	4	79	83	33	174	207	13	23	36	33	60	93
		1	27	28	55	210	267	-	8	8	2	35	37	-	33	33	10	213	223	1	68	68	67	458	525	4	58	62	143	72	255
		2	59	61	19	391	520	-	32	33	4	90	94	1	94	95	16	315	331	3	186	189	29	196	245	19	72	91	86	79	165
		12	39	71	15	77	92	-	33	33	2	38	40	3	43	46	5	69	74	15	135	150	22	184	206	18	7	25	31	18	32
		7	64	71	75	89	164	5	37	42	9	69	78	5	95	100	62	132	151	17	196	213	146	317	463	14	20	34	51	7	58

TABLE III
TREATMENT OF PUPILS

	Number of Pupils treated		
	Excepted District of Gillingham	Remainder of Area	Total
EYE DISEASES. DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT			
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	17	16	33
Errors of refraction, including squint	970	10,944	11,914
Total	987	10,960	11,947
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	367	3,658	4,025
ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS			
Pupils treated at schools for postural defects	55	177	232
DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table I (D))			
Ringworm - Scalp	-	-	-
- Body	-	-	-
Scabies	-	5	5
Impetigo	-	1	1
Other skin diseases	47	4	51
Total	47	10	57
OTHER ADVICE GIVEN			
Pupils with minor ailments	117	1,446	1,563
CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT			
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority			2,305
SPEECH THERAPY			
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists under arrangements made by the Authority ..			831

TABLE IV
DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

	Excepted District of Gillingham	Remainder of Area	Total
ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT			
First visits	1,617	25,216	26,833
Subsequent visits	3,332	56,596	59,928
Total visits	4,949	81,812	86,761
Additional courses of treatment commenced	200	2,620	2,820
Fillings in permanent teeth	1,755	38,073	39,828
Fillings in deciduous teeth	1,419	18,264	19,683
Permanent teeth filled	1,436	34,251	35,687
Deciduous teeth filled	1,264	17,325	18,589
Permanent teeth extracted	137	4,509	4,646
Deciduous teeth extracted	455	13,893	14,348
General anaesthetics	89	6,183	6,272
Emergencies	298	3,026	3,324
Number of pupils X-rayed	137	3,422	3,559
Prophylaxis	290	8,743	9,033
Teeth otherwise conserved	481	7,980	8,461
Number of teeth roots filled	3	108	111
Inlays	1	5	6
Crowns	7	44	51
Courses of treatment completed	1,108	22,296	23,404
ORTHODONTICS			
Cases remaining from previous year	49	930	979
New cases commenced during year	18	520	538
Cases completed during year	10	384	394
Cases discontinued during year	21	120	141
Number of removable appliances fitted	32	1,316	1,348
Number of fixed appliances fitted	-	29	29
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	-	18	18
PROSTHETICS			
Pupils supplied with full upper or full lower dentures (first time)	-	4	4
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	1	132	133
Number of dentures supplied	1	138	139
ANAESTHETICS			
General anaesthetics given by Dental Officers	-	2,989	2,989
INSPECTIONS			
First inspection at school (number of pupils)	5,353	76,653	82,006
First inspection at clinic (number of pupils)	691	17,041	17,732
Number of above found to require treatment	2,714	48,675	51,389
Number offered treatment	2,522	41,582	44,104
Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	153	5,401	5,554
Number found to require treatment	117	3,729	3,846
SESSIONS			
Sessions devoted to treatment	702	12,288	12,990
Sessions devoted to inspections	38	590	628
Health Education	-	24	24

TABLE V

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Handicapped Pupils Requiring Education at Special Schools or Boarding in Boarding Homes

During the calendar year ended 31st December 1970 No. of handicapped pupils who	(1) Blind		(3) Deaf		(5) Physically Handicapped		(7) Mal-adjusted		(9) Epileptic		Total (1)-(10)
	(2) Partially Sighted	(4) Partially Hearing	(6) Delicate	(8) Educationally subnormal	(10) Speech Defects						
A.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
were newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes	6	4	6	25	19	56	128	359	7	8	628
B.											
(i) of those included at A, were newly placed in special schools or boarding homes	2	2	4	20	12	36	22	176	3	4	281
(ii) of those assessed prior to 1st January 1970, were newly placed in special schools or boarding homes	3	2	1	10	3	21	51	92	2	2	187
Total (B)	5	4	5	30	15	57	73	268	5	6	468
On 21st January 1971, number of handicapped pupils who											
C. were requiring places in special schools											
(a) day	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	229	-	-	236
(b) boarding	4	3	6	-	12	60	118	124	2	5	334
D.											
(i) were on the registers of											
(1) maintained special schools as											
(a) day pupils	-	9	1	-	1	43	-	809	-	-	863
(b) boarding pupils	1	6	12	3	66	110	80	435	-	-	715
(2) non-maintained special schools as											
(a) day pupils	7	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
(b) boarding pupils	40	19	51	22	52	29	33	29	17	3	295
(3) independent schools under arrangements made by the authority	-	-	19	-	18	1	160	18	-	-	216
(4) special classes and units	-	-	-	144	17	-	-	-	-	-	161
(ii) were boarded in homes and not already included under (i) above	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	10
(iii) were being educated under arrangements made under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944											
(1) in hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	21
(2) in other groups (e.g., units for spastics, convalescent homes)	-	-	-	-	4	-	32	10	-	-	46
(3) at home	-	1	-	1	46	32	25	36	1	-	142
Total (C) and (D) ..	52	38	101	175	216	278	478	1,690	20	8	3,058
E. Children found unsuitable for education at school											
Number of children who during the year ended 31st December, 1970, were the subjects of											
(i) new decisions recorded under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944											81
(ii) reviews carried out under Section 57A of the Education Act, 1944											7
(iii) decisions cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944											4



