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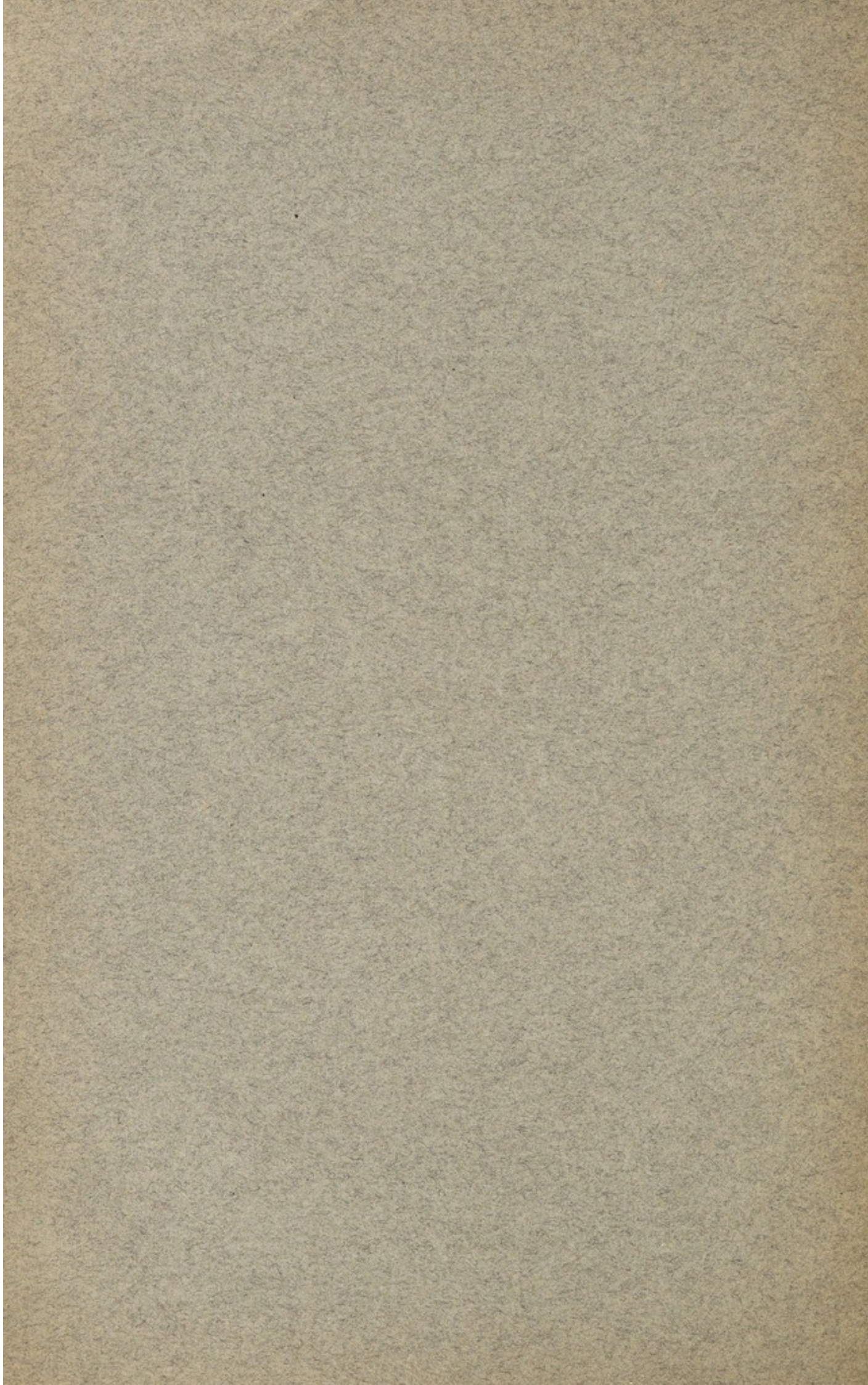
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Borough of Royal Leamington Spa.

**Report of
School Medical Officer
for 1928.**

LEAMINGTON SPA:
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Borough of Royal Leamington Spa.

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Together with Mrs. BURY, Miss BRIGHT, The Rev. Canon F. B. FEIST, The Very Rev. Canon BARRY, D.D., The Rev. E. STANLEY EDWARDS, Mr. H. R. HEATLEY, M.A., and Capt. H. PERCY SMITH.

MEDICAL INSPECTION STAFF.

SCHOOL NURSES:

Miss MORRIS.
Miss MASKELL (Part Time).

CLERK:

Miss WEBB.

DENTAL SURGEON:

(Part Time).
LESLIE E. HANSON, L.D.S.

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER:

W. L. GOLDIE, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

To the Chairman and Members of the Leamington Spa Education Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to report as follows with respect to the School Medical Department for the year 1928.

The number of children examined in the three "Code" Groups was 1,112. Of these the percentage of children found to require treatment was 10·8.

The number examined was 59 less than in 1927. As I pointed out, however, last year, that following the drop in the numbers between 1920 and 1924 there was a slight increase in 1925 and 1926. In 1927, however, there was a small decrease, and this year the number is again a little less, and in my opinion, this decrease in view of the falling birth rate, is likely to continue for some years.

The number of Children treated at the Warneford Hospital for Defective Vision, Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids and Ring-worm was 102.

In all the "Code" Groups only 33% of the children were vaccinated; of Entrants only 30%.

A special enquiry, which is contained in the Report, was made into the occurrence of left handedness amongst the School Children, with the result that it was found that just under 5% were so affected.

Mr. Hanson, the Dental Surgeon, in his Report draws attention to the excellent work that is being done at the Dental Clinic, and the increased interest the children themselves take in the care of their Teeth.

I have to thank Dr. Cyriax, who has taken Dr. French's place at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, for the great assistance he has given me, and also to the members of my own Staff, and to all those associated with Education in the Borough, especially the Head Teachers, for their ready help and co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

W. L. GOLDIE.

March 4th, 1929.

Report of School Medical Officer for 1928.

The total area of the Borough of Royal Leamington Spa is 2,816 acres, divided up as follows:—

Leamington Priors	...	1,594 acres.
New Milverton	... ..	691 „
Lillington	... ..	531 „

There are nine Public Elementary Schools, of which four schools with nine departments are non-provided. Of the provided schools, the Central is for children from 11 to 15 years of age and upwards. The instruction here is more practical and advanced. The average number of children on the register was 3,385, a decrease of 20 as compared with 1927.

ATTENDANCES FOR YEAR, 1ST JANUARY—31ST DECEMBER, 1928.
NON-PROVIDED SCHOOLS.

No.	Name of School.	Average on Registers.	Average Attendance.	Percentage
1	Bath Place (C. of E.) Mixed ...	368	317	86
2	Lillington (C. of E.) Mixed ...	93	83	89
3	St. Paul's (C. of E.) Mixed ...	347	315	91
4	St. Peter's (R.C.) Boys ...	104	96	92
	" Girls ...	124	111	90
	" Infants ...	78	70	90
		1114	992	89
PROVIDED SCHOOLS.				
5	Clapham Terrace, Senior, Mixed...	228	197	86
	" Junior, Mixed...	371	326	88
6	Campion Central, Boys ...	224	206	92
	" " Girls ...	222	201	91
	Leicester Street, Infants ...	169	148	88
7	Milverton, Mixed ...	282	256	91
	" Infants ...	168	149	89
8	Shrubland St. Junr., Mixed (7 mos.)	393	342	87
	" " " "A" ,, (4 mos.)	315	287	91
	" " " Boys (7 mos.)	183	171	93
	" " " "J" Mxd.(4 mos.)	297	276	93
		*2254	2014	89·4
		*3368	3006	89·3

* Shrubland Street Schools were re-organised in the Summer. The totals are based on the combined averages.

STAFF.

1. The School Medical Staff consists of an S.M.O. (also M.O.H.), one whole-time and one half-time School Nurse, and one part-time Dental Surgeon, Mr. Leslie E. Hanson, L.D.S., who holds 4 sessions per week. Under an agreement between the Borough Council and the Warneford Hospital, certain cases are, on the recommendation of the S.M.O., treated by Specialists attached to the Hospital Staff as follows:

For Tonsils and Adenoids: F. W. Sydenham, M.D., F.R.C.S.

For Defective Vision: T. Harrison Butler, M.A., M.D.

For Ringworm: W. Edmund Jones, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

CO-ORDINATION.

An Infant and Child Welfare Clinic is held once a week, and children are seen here up to two years of age, and in some cases considerably later.

The children who attend the Clinic (and all others as far as possible) are regularly visited up to the time of School age, at least once a quarter during the third year, and at least twice a year during the 4th and 5th years.

Delicate children and those undergoing any special form of treatment are kept under close supervision, and any suspected cases of Tuberculosis are referred to Dr. Cyriax, the Assistant County Tuberculosis Officer, to whose help I am greatly indebted.

Needy cases are provided with Out and In-Patient letters to the Warneford Hospital.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

3. There are nine Elementary Schools in the Borough, of which five are Provided and four Non-Provided Schools. The main features of these were set out in the table appended at the end of the report for 1925.

4. **Medical Inspection.**—The age groups inspected have been those laid down by the Board of Education. A few children may have escaped routine inspection owing to illness or absence from school, but as far as possible these were collected and examined before the end of the year. At no

school is there a room specially set apart for medical inspection. This takes place either in the head teacher's room or in one of the smaller class-rooms.

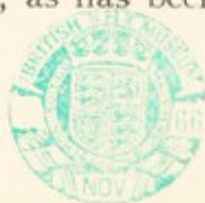
5. **Findings of Medical Inspection.**—(a) Uncleanliness.—On the whole the standard of cleanliness is very fair. A total number of 10,366 examinations were made at the schools, and 200 individual children were found unclean. The largest numbers are found, as is usually the case, after the holidays, especially the summer ones, when routine inspection has been suspended for some time. The average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses was 142.

(b) Minor Ailments.—These consisted mainly of cuts, bruises, small abscesses, and various skin diseases. In all, 19 cases of goitre (all in girls) are known amongst school children. In five cases only is the enlargement of the thyroid marked, and beyond slight anæmia in a few cases no other symptoms were noted. In twelve cases one or more relations were affected. Cases of Ringworm, Scabies and severe contagious Impetigo are excluded from attending school in order to prevent spread of infection.

(c) Tonsils and Adenoids.—Under an Agreement made in 1921 cases of enlarged and unhealthy Tonsils and Adenoids are treated at the Warneford Hospital. The number operated on in 1928 was 62, a slight decrease compared with 1927. Unfortunately a tendency to defer operation is shewn by a certain number of parents, and the child is thereby prevented from receiving the full benefit of treatment at the earliest possible stage. The association of Dental Caries in children suffering in this way is very marked, and in all cases parents are urged to avail themselves of the treatment provided at the Dental Clinic for children. I am glad to say that in this direction, especially in the case of girls, there are definite signs that advantage is being taken of the facilities provided.

(d) Tuberculosis.—One case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was notified during the year, in a child of 12 years of age, who died in Hertford Hill Sanatorium, and one case of quiescent hip disease was transferred from Oxfordshire.

(e) Skin Diseases.—The bulk of these were cases of contagious impetigo. Scabies, as has been noted for some years, is very rare.



(f) External Eye Diseases.—No large number of these were seen. The few cases of blepharitis and conjunctivitis yielded fairly readily to treatment. In the month of November a visit was paid to all schools within the course of a few days, and children noted with any form of squint. Fifty-seven cases were found, nineteen of whom wore glasses. The form of squint was as follows:—Lt. Int. Strabismus, 35; Rt. Int. Strabismus, 17; Double Convergent Strabismus, 4; Ext. Strabismus, 1 (a case of undoubted specific origin). Nebulae of the Corneal were noticed in a few cases, in 5 of which vision was markedly interfered with. One child, owing to an accident, lost the sight of one eye, which had to be enucleated.

(g) Vision.—During the visit alluded to above in November, the number of children wearing glasses was found to be 94, a percentage of 3 of those on the school register. There are three children wearing glass eyes who have lost the sight of one eye through an accident. Excluding infants, 783 children were examined in the schools. Of these, good vision—that is to say, not less than $\frac{6}{9}$ in both eyes—was found in 693 cases, or 88 per cent., and in 18, or a further 2.3 per cent., there was fair vision, i.e., not less than $\frac{6}{12}$ in both eyes. Under the scheme of treatment with the Warneford Hospital, 35 children received treatment. Nine of these were provided with spectacles free of cost.

(h) Ear Disease and Hearing.—The number of deaf and dumb children of school age is four, viz., three boys and one girl. They are all in an institution at Edgbaston. All these children are quite up to the average of intelligence. A few cases of partial deafness due to Chronic Otitis Media were noted, but in two only was hearing markedly affected.

(i) Dental Defects.—In addition to the cases of Dental Caries referred for treatment as the result of routine medical inspection, a number of cases are now being brought to the Clinic by parents, although the superstition still largely survives that there is no necessity to worry about the first dentition. The Dental Surgeon comments, in his report, on the number of children who have presented themselves voluntarily for periodical examination—which is most encouraging.

(j) Crippling Defects.—As has been reported in previous years, cases of Rickets in which much crippling has resulted are rarely seen. A search through the medical cards of the children on the school register revealed 59 cases. In the majority of these, little beyond beading of the ribs and slight enlargement of the ends of Radius and Ulna was found, and eight cases only showed any marked degree of severity.

Cases of Infantile Paralysis numbered eleven, in eight boys and three girls. All these cases had received treatment, and in five cases surgical boots were worn.

The following cases of developmental defects were noted and kept under observation, viz. :

Congenital dislocation of hip	1
Hare lip	2
Cleft palate	1
Hare lip and cleft palate	4
Birth paralysis	1
Coloboma of Iris and Chovoid	1
Buphthalmos	1
Extensive bone deficiencies	1

The number of children known to be suffering from some form of Heart disease was 31. Of these four were treated during the year as in-patients at the Warneford Hospital, two developing severe attacks of Erythema Nodosum. All the children have been kept under close observation during the year.

6. Infectious Diseases.—Only four cases of scarlet fever were notified, compared with 36 in 1927. The type of disease continues to be very mild.

Diphtheria cases numbered seven only, the same number as in the previous year.

Only 5 cases of mumps were reported, as against 97 in the previous twelve months.

273 cases of measles and 55 of whooping cough were reported as against 7 and 3 in 1927.

Chicken pox cases numbered 81, a decrease of 40 on the previous year.

To none of the schools have any special certificates of closure been given owing to an attendance of under 60%.

The table below shows the condition of children as regards vaccination.

VACCINATION.

	Total Examined.	Not Vaccinated.	Vaccination Marks.				Total.	Percentage
			1	2	3	4		
GIRLS	529	360	9	32	20	108	169	32.0
Boys	583	388	14	30	25	126	195	33.4

Of those vaccinated, the figures are:—

	Total.	Vaccinated.	Percentage.
Girls—Entrants up to 6 years	147	43	29
From 6 „ 12 years	231	73	31
„ 12 „ 14 years	151	53	35
Boys—Entrants up to 6 years	182	60	33
From 6 „ 12 years	242	71	29
„ 12 „ 14 years	159	64	40

PREVIOUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

An enquiry into the number of children who had at one time or another suffered from an attack of one of the commoner infectious diseases gave the following figures for those examined in the three age periods this year:—

Measles	606
Whooping Cough	425
Chicken Pox	276
Scarlet Fever	28
Mumps	116
Diphtheria	15
Pneumonia	18

Special Enquiry.—A special enquiry was made into the occurrence of left handedness (or in the Warwickshire phrase “Keggy handed”) among the children attending the Elementary Schools, and the total number falling into this category was found to be 164, namely 97 boys and 67 girls, or just under 5 per cent. of those on the School Register.

As far as could be ascertained in 102 cases there was no history of other relatives being so affected.

In 62 cases, however, the condition was present in one or more other members of the family.

Of immediate relatives i.e., Father, Mother, Brother and Sister, in 40 instances one other member of the family was also found to be left handed, namely:—Father 7; Mother 6; Brother 17; Sister 10.

5 cases 2 other members, namely:—Father and Sister 1; Mother and Sister 1; Brother and Sister 2; and 2 Sisters, 1; and in 2 cases, 3 other members, namely: Father, Mother and Sister 1; and Mother, Brother and Sister 1; showed the same condition.

Amongst other relatives similarly affected were:—Grandfather 3; Grandmother 4; Uncle 4; Aunt 6; Cousin 1; Stepsister 1.

In 3 instances three generations were left handed. Amongst the class examined it is notoriously difficult to obtain accurate family histories, and doubtless the number of left handed relatives is considerably understated.

As regards writing—in 34 children a change had taken place from the left hand to the right. In the majority of cases this occurred about the 7th to 8th year, but it was found as early as 6 and as late as 10 years of age.

A certain number of those children who wrote with their right hand, however, shewed a preference to use the left in drawing.

Stammering was noted in 5 cases, in one of whom the inability to pronounce the letter "e" was very noticeable.

The only associated congenital abnormalities found were one case of hare-lip and cleft-palate, and one of two different coloured Eyes.

7. Following Up.—In all cases where a treatment order to the Warneford Hospital has been given, the child is visited on the day following its attendance at the Hospital by the School Nurse, and as soon as possible he or she is brought to the School Clinic for examination by the S.M.O. Practically all cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria and typhoid are removed to Heathcote Hospital and a report on the home conditions set out by a Sanitary Inspector. In the case of non-notifiable

diseases, such as chicken-pox, measles, whooping cough, etc., a visit is paid by the School Nurse, who, if no doctor had been called in, gives instructions as to general nursing, the necessity for calling in medical aid should complications arise, the probable date on which return to school may be permitted, and the need or otherwise of keeping contacts away from school for a period. Swabs for bacteriological examination are taken if considered advisable.

In the case of tuberculous children, the task of supervision is in the main handed on to the Health Visitor, who enquires into family conditions and reports on the form of treatment outlined and the general progress of the patient. Cases failing to attend the School Clinic when requested to do so are visited and also referred to the School Attendance Officer for a report.

8. Medical Treatment.—(a) Minor Ailments: These are treated at the School Clinic which is open daily at 9 a.m. by the School Nurse. On Tuesday and Saturday mornings the School Medical Officer attends at 10 a.m. The total number of cases during the year was 7,357, giving a daily average of 23 cases.

(b) Tonsils and Adenoids. — Operations for enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids are performed at the Warneford Hospital by Mr. Sydenham, the Surgeon to the Nose and Throat Department. During the year 61 cases were treated, with most satisfactory results.

(c) External Eye Diseases.—Minor cases were treated at the School Clinic; more serious ones were sent to the Warneford Hospital.

(d) Vision.—35 cases were sent to Mr. Harrison Butler at the Warneford Hospital, for 34 of whom glasses were prescribed and obtained. In nine cases the cost of spectacles was borne by the Education Authority.

(e) Ear Disease and Hearing.—Comparatively few cases of Ear Disease were seen. A fair number of children with wax in the ears came to the Clinic. A few cases of chronic Otorrhoea were sent to the Warneford Hospital, where they receive treatment.

(f) **Crippling Defects and Orthopædics.**—Up to the present no special provision has been made by the Local Authority for the treatment of Crippling Defects, but working in conjunction with the Warneford Hospital, where there is a well equipped and up-to-date Electrical and Massage Department, adequate provision has been made for treatment.

Five children suffering from Infantile Paralysis have been supplied with the necessary surgical boots.

Four cases of Heart Disease and one of Chorea have been admitted as in-patients to the Hospital during the year.

(g) **Tuberculosis.**—Of the 19 cases of tuberculosis in children of school age, the site of the disease was as follows:—

Chest: 6, viz., 4 boys and 2 girls. Two cases were admitted to King Edward VII Memorial Sanatorium, Hertford Hill, and one, a girl, died there.

Bones and Joints: 6. One of these is and has been for some time at Heatherwood. The remainder have attended school with a very fair degree of regularity.

Abdomen: 2. Of these, one has kept quite well, one has been frequently absent from school.

Glands: 5. In all these the disease appears to be quiescent and all have attended school regularly.

All these cases have been regularly visited and reported on by the Health Visitor, as well as the School Nurse.

In addition, 11 children, in whom debility, indefinite pulmonary or abdominal conditions, or bad family history have been noted, have been referred to Dr. Cyriax, the Tuberculosis Officer, to whose ready assistance I am greatly indebted.

(h) **Skin Diseases.**—With the exception of ringworm of the scalp, for which X-ray treatment is provided at the Warneford Hospital, where 7 cases were treated this year, nearly all cases of skin diseases are treated at the School Clinic.

As in previous years, the bulk of the cases were of contagious impetigo, of which there were 292.

The diminution in the number of cases of scabies seen nowadays is most striking.

The only three cases seen during the year were treated by the so-called Danish method, with most excellent results.

(i) **Dental Defects.**—The Dental Surgeon attends the School Clinic on Monday and Thursday mornings and afternoons, and in all held 147 sessions, of which eight were devoted to inspection and the remainder to treatment. Of the work at the Dental Clinic, Mr. Hanson reports as follows:—

“ A number of gratifying results have been observed in connection with the dental treatment of the school children of Leamington Spa during 1928.

The chief of these perhaps is the way in which so many of the children have presented themselves voluntarily for periodical examination, instances occurring weekly where children of tender years have attended the clinic for treatment unaccompanied.

This I regard as the most important factor in the success of any school dental system, for only by regular inspection at short intervals is it possible to cope with the rapid dental decay of youth and to ensure as far as possible, that cavities do not reach the stage when they become painful.

“ Whenever a child has been suspected of being unduly nervous a special appointment has been arranged for his treatment at the end of an ordinary session, so that the presence of an apprehensive patient among the more normal children has generally been obviated — it has thus been frequently possible to treat from twenty to thirty children without a cry; a method which I consider has been responsible for nearly doubling the number of children who have presented themselves for reinspection during last year as compared with 1927.

The attitude of parents continues to be excellent and many of them inform us of the beneficial results which dental treatment has had upon the health of their children. Many parents and guardians have been advised to purchase tooth brushes for their children and their co-operation has been obtained in seeing that these were utilised.

“ The number of fillings per head was 1.14 as compared with 1.2 in 1927 and the extraction of permanent teeth shows a welcome decline to .16 per head as compared with .34 per head in 1927.

“ Although general dental hypoplasia has been only rarely encountered, close observation has been kept for structural defects of the teeth and whenever detected the parent of the patient has, when possible, been questioned as to the child's diet; by this means it has sometimes been possible to give much needed guidance in the choice of suitable tooth forming and cleansing foods. Particular stress has been laid upon the dangers of allowing carbohydrate foods to ferment around the teeth while the importance of fresh fruit and uncooked vegetable foods as natural cleansing agents has been repeatedly emphasised.

“ One case of cleft palate has been prepared for a mechanical appliance which has now been worn for some months with complete success.”

9. **Open Air Education.**—There are no open air Schools residential or otherwise in the Borough, but classes are sometimes conducted in the playgrounds during the summer months, more especially in the Infant Schools.

10. **Physical Training.**—Physical training is undertaken by the School teachers in all the Schools, adapted to the age and sex of the children, and in accordance with the Board's Syllabus. The usual method is for each class to spend 12 to 15 minutes on physical exercises daily. There is no area Supervisor.

11. **Provision of Meals.**—No arrangements are in force for the provision of meals for school children.

12. **School Baths.**—There are no school baths, but full advantage is taken of the Corporation Swimming Baths. Tickets for these are purchased at threepence each by the Education Committee and re-sold to the scholars at 1½d. each. In 1928 children from the various Schools purchased 9,600 tickets, an increase of 800 over the previous year.

13. **Co-operation of Parents.**—Parents are notified beforehand of the date on which their children are to attend for routine examination, and are requested to be present.

For 1928 the percentage of parents attending for all age groups was 54. For Infants alone it was 74 per cent., but for Leavers it dropped to the low figure of 18 per cent.

Although inspection is rendered slower if parents are present, this is undoubtedly counterbalanced by the fact that any defects found can be pointed out without delay and the proper form of treatment indicated.

14. Co-operation of Teachers.—In spite of the inconvenience entailed by having to give up either the Head Teacher's Room or a Class Room for routine inspection, the teachers have invariably given every assistance in their power.

In notifying cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases, in sending cases of skin diseases to the Clinic for treatment, and in periodically sending children for dental re-inspection, they have rendered most useful service.

15. Co-operation of School Attendance Officer. — The School Attendance Officer's chief work is, as far as the School Medical Service is concerned, in notifying the names of all entrants and leavers at the schools, in tracing children whose attendance at school or at the Clinic is unsatisfactory, and in seeing that children who are under private practitioners are supplied with an adequate certificate for absence. As a general rule, poor attendance at school falls into one of two classes, (a) the child, frequently an only child, who, in the opinion of the mother, "suffers from nerves," (b) the eldest daughter nearing the end of a school career, especially if one of a large family and more especially if a new arrival in the family is expected.

16. Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.—The National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children maintains an inspector in the town, and his aid has been called upon on a few occasions. Boy Scout and Girl Guide organizations are fairly well supported, and a certain number of children obtain a camp holiday.

17. Blind, Deaf, Defective, and Epileptic Children.—

(a) The register for these children has been kept up to date during the year, and they have all been seen at least twice during 1928.

Of five Epileptics, in only one is the disease at all severe. Three of the children had no fits during the year.

All three children who have accidentally lost the sight of one eye have been provided with glass eyes through voluntary sources.

Four deaf and dumb children are in an Institution at Edgbaston, and their reports have been uniformly satisfactory.

During this year no children were notified to the Local Authority, under the Mental Deficiency Act 1915.

The principal sources of information as to defective children are: (a) Through the Infant Welfare Clinic; (b) visits to homes by Health Visitor; (c) notifications by medical practitioners to the M.O.H.; (d) visits of inspection by the School Attendance Officer: but in many cases the defect is not reported until the child is seen on its entrance to School life.

(b) There is no special class for mentally defective and backward children. The majority attend the Public Elementary Schools.

I think it may be said that the only really beneficial treatment for the mentally defective child is in an Institution. Hard as the separation may be on the parents, I feel sure it is more than counterbalanced by the advantages to the child.

Unfortunately vacancies in Institutions are few and far between, and the present day cost is prohibitive.

Dull and backward children come in another category. In many cases the condition results from ill health, some physical defect, or irregular attendance at School, and in all probability Special Classes, especially if the number of children is restricted so that more individual attention could be given to each child, would prove advantageous.

18. Nursery Schools.—There are no nursery schools in the Borough, but the National Institute for the Blind, during 1924, have opened a "Sunshine Home" for Blind Children in the Town, with accommodation for 30 babies. Children are taken in up to 5 years of age. There is a Certificated Teacher, and the Home receives a grant from the Board of Education.

19. Secondary Schools.—The Secondary Schools are in connection with the Warwickshire County Council, and medically examined by the County School Staff.

20. Continuation Schools.—Evening classes are run in conjunction with the Warwickshire County Council.

21. **Employment of Children and Young Persons.**—Under the Employment of Children Act, 1903, and Education Act, 1918, and Bye-laws made thereunder, 64 certificates of fitness have been given, all to boys.

In 30 instances the work required by these children was the delivery of newspapers, 31 are employed as errand boys, and 3 as house boys.

There is a Juvenile Employment Committee in connection with the County, and as far as possible employment is found for those leaving school.



TABLE I.
BOARD OF EDUCATION.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A. Routine Medical Inspections.

Number of Code Group Inspections :

Entrants	...	...	...	...	329
Intermediates...	...	...	...	...	473
Leavers	...	...	...	...	310
					<hr/>
			Total	...	1112
					<hr/>

Number of other Routine Inspections Nil.

B. OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	1124
Number of Re-Inspections...	...	994
		<hr/>
	Total	... 2118
		<hr/>

TABLE II.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection 1928.

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
		Number of Defects.		Number of Defects.	
		Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.
1		2	3	4	5
Skin.	Malnutrition	—	7	—	8
	Uncleanliness	27	101	76	20
	Ringworm—				
	Head	—	—	13	—
	Body	—	—	21	—
	Scabies	—	—	3	—
	Impetigo	13	—	269	—
Eye.	Other Diseases(non-Tubercular)	8	—	17	—
	Blepharitis	4	—	3	—
	Conjunctivitis	—	—	3	—
	Keratitis	—	—	—	—
	Corneal Opacities	1	—	—	4
	Defective vision (excluding squint)	18	33	34	95
	Squint	9	7	7	32
Ear.	Other conditions	—	1	13	3
	Defective Hearing	—	—	1	2
	Otitis Media	—	—	5	—
Nose and Throat.	Other Ear Diseases	1	—	29	—
	Enlarged Tonsils only	21	196	3	—
	Adenoids only	—	13	2	—
	Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids	45	17	40	68
	Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-Tubercular)	5	347	8	44
	Other conditions	—	2	2	6
	Defective Speech	—	5	—	9
Teeth—Dental Diseases ...	584	94	863	—	

TABLE II., BOARD OF EDUCATION (continued).

Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection, 1928.

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
		Number of Defects.		Number of Defects.	
		Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.
1		2	3	4	5
Heart and Circulation.	Heart Disease—				
	Organic	3	3	10	15
	Functional	1	6	1	1
Lungs.	Anæmia	3	85	9	68
	Bronchitis	—	16	2	6
	Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	—	4	1	4
Tuberculosis.	Pulmonary—				
	Definite	—	—	5	—
	Suspected	—	2	—	11
	Non-Pulmonary—				
	Glands	—	1	—	2
	Spine	—	—	1	—
	Hip	—	—	1	1
	Other Bones and Joints	—	—	—	2
Skin... ..	—	—	—	—	
Other Forms	—	—	—	2	
Nervous	Epilepsy	—	1	1	2
	Chorea	—	1	3	5
	Other Conditions	—	—	—	—
Deformities.	Rickets	—	20	4	24
	Spinal Curvature	—	—	—	—
	Other Forms	—	3	1	14
	Other Defects and Diseases ...	3	10	309	70
		746	975	1760	518

TABLE II., BOARD OF EDUCATION (continued).

B. Number of individual children found on Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

GROUP.	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to require treatment.	
1	2	3	4
Code Groups—			
Entrants	329	34	10·3
Intermediates	473	53	11·2
Leavers	310	34	10·9
Total (code groups)... ..	1112	121	10·8
Other Routine Inspections ...	—	—	—

TABLE III.
BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

			BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
BLIND. (Including partially blind).	(1) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally Blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind Attending Public Elementary Schools... .. At other Institutions At no School or Institution ...	— — — 1	— — — —	— — — 1
	(2) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially Blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind Attending Public Elementary Schools... .. At other Institutions At no School or Institution ...	— 7 — —	— 3 — —	— 10 — —
DEAF. (Including deaf and dumb and partially deaf).	(1) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the deaf or deaf and dumb.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf Attending Public Elementary Schools... .. At other Institutions At no School or Institution ...	3 — — —	1 — — —	4 — — —
	(2) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf Attending Public Elementary Schools... .. At other Institutions At no School or Institution ...	— — — —	— 1 — —	— 1 — —
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.	Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority).	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children... Attending Public Elementary Schools... .. At other Institutions At no School or Institution ...	— 20 — —	— 10 — 2	— 30 — 2
	Notified to the Local Control Authority.	Feeble-minded Imbeciles Idiots	— — —	— — —	— — —

TABLE III., BOARD OF EDUCATION (continued).

			Boys.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
EPILEPTICS.	Suffering from Severe Epilepsy.	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics ...	—	—	—
		In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools ...	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	1	—	1
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
	Suffering from Epilepsy which is not severe.	Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	2	2	4
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE.	Infectious Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board...	1	—	1
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
	Non-infectious but active Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board...	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools ...		6	1	7	
At other Institutions ...		—	—	—	
	At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—	
Delicate children (e.g., re- or latent Tuberculosis, Malnutrition, Debility, Anæmia, etc.).	At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools ...	—	—	—	
	At Certified Day Open-Air Schools	—	—	—	
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	19	33	52	
	At other Institutions ...	—	—	—	
	At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—	
Active Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ...	1	—	1	
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	3	2	5	
	At other Institutions ...	—	1	1	
	At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—	
Crippled Children (other than those with active Tuberculosis disease) e.g., children suffering from Paralysis, &c., and including those with severe heart disease.	At Certified Hospital Schools ...	—	—	—	
	At Certified Residential Cripple Schools ...	—	—	—	
	At Certified Day Cripple Schools	—	—	—	
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	15	11	26	
	At other Institutions ...	—	—	—	
	At no School or Institution ...	—	2	2	

TABLE IV.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Return of Defects treated during the Year ended December 31st.

GROUP 1. Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness).

Disease or Defect. 1	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. 2	Otherwise. 3	TOTAL. 4
Skin—			
Ringworm, Scalp	7	6	13
Ringworm, Body	21	—	21
Scabies	3	—	3
Impetigo	279	—	279
Other Skin Diseases ...	24	—	24
Minor Eye Defects— (External and other, but ex- cluding cases falling in Group II.)	13	—	13
Minor Ear Defects—	30	—	30
Miscellaneous— (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ...	357	50	407
Total	734	56	790

TABLE IV., BOARD OF EDUCATION (continued).
 GROUP II. Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye
 Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for Squint should be recorded separately in the body of the Report) ...	35	—	—	35
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.) ...	—	6	—	6
TOTAL ...	35	6	—	41

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :

- (a) Under the Authority's Scheme ... 34
 (b) Otherwise —

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :

- (a) Under the Authority's Scheme ... 34
 (b) Otherwise —

GROUP III. Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Number of Defects.				Total number treated.
Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of treatment.	
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	TOTAL.		
1	2	3	4	5
61	1	62	—	62

TABLE IV., BOARD OF EDUCATION (continued).

GROUP IV.

(1)	Number of children who were :—												
	(a) Inspected by the Dentist.												
	Aged	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
		69	110	151	144	112	94	86	79	90	31	5	971
									Specials	...	...	...	584
									Grand Total...	...	...	...	1555
	(b)	Found to require treatment ... 1261											
	(c)	Actually treated 971											
	(d)	Treated during the year as the result of periodical examination 719											
(2)	Half days devoted to	Inspection ... 8		Treatment ... 139		Total... ..		...		...		147	
(3)	Attendances made by children for treatment 2716												
(4)	Fillings	Permanent Teeth ... 621		Temporary Teeth ... 226		Total... ..		...		...		847	
(5)	Extractions	Permanent Teeth ... 158		Temporary Teeth ... 1708		Total... ..		...		...		1866	
(6)	Administrations of General Anæsthetics for Extractions ... Nil.												
(7)	Other Operations	Permanent Teeth 617		Temporary Teeth 45		Total... ..		...		...		662	

Group V. Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(1)	Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses 142										
(2)	Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses 10366										
(3)	Number of individual children found unclean 200										
(4)	Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority Nil.										
(5)	Number of cases in which Legal proceedings were taken :										
	(a)	Under the Education Act, 1921 Nil.									
	(b)	Under School Attendance Bye-Laws Nil.									



