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Surrey County Council

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year 1954

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PREFACE

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Reports for the year 1954.

The population of the Administrative County continues to increase, being estimated by the Registrar-General as 1,385,200 at mid-year 1954 as against 1,375,500 at mid-year 1953. The excess of live births over deaths was 3,014, so that natural increase accounted for nearly one-third of the total increase in population of 9,700. The largest increase in population was in the Southern Division (3,660), while the North-Western, North-Central, Central and South-Western Divisions had increases of 1,620, 1,580, 1,240 and 1,130 respectively; the population of the North-Eastern Division showed a decrease of 500.

The crude birth rate, which had risen slightly to 13.22 in 1953, fell slightly again to 13.13 per thousand population in 1954. The "adjusted birth rate" for the County (which is a figure obtained by multiplying the crude birth rate by a "comparability factor" designed to compensate for differing age and sex distribution of the population) is 13.39 as compared with the birth rate for England and Wales of 15.2.

The infant mortality rate has for the first time fallen below 20 deaths per thousand live births, being 19.35 as compared with 20.56 in 1953. The actual number of infant deaths was 352. This rate is appreciably below that for England and Wales which was 25.5 in 1954. The neo-natal mortality rate also fell to 13.08 per thousand live births.

The death rate decreased from 11.46 in 1953 to 10.96 in 1954. The death rates from heart and vascular diseases increased from 5.66 in 1953 to 5.81 in 1954. The total deaths from cancer remained almost identical with last year: as regards the individual sites of the disease, however, deaths from cancers originating in the lung and bronchus showed their usual steady annual increase. Deaths due to this particular cancer from 1950 to 1954 have been 406 (0.30), 438 (0.32), 496 (0.36), 508 (0.37) and 592 (0.43) respectively, the figures in brackets being the rate per thousand population: no slackening off in this steady increase is apparent. Other forms of cancer, in general, show a slight decrease.

Only 153 persons died from pulmonary tuberculosis and only 26 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis in 1954, representing rates of 0.11 and 0.02 respectively. The corresponding figures for last year were 226 (0.16) and 25 (0.02). The decrease in notifications of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis which was noted last year was maintained (988 notifications in 1953 and 865 in 1954). The scheme for B.C.G. vaccination of thirteen-year old school children was started in the autumn of 1954, and by the end of the year 57.85 per cent. of the age group had been vaccinated, while a further 13.62 per cent. had been found to be Mantoux-positive and, therefore, not to need vaccination. Attention is once again drawn to the excellent work of the Care Committees and to their Standing Conference for their care work among the tuberculous.

During the year, 17,974 children received a primary immunisation against diphtheria and 24,644 received re-inforcing doses; 12,108 persons were vaccinated and 3,739 were re-vaccinated against smallpox: and 14,757 children were inoculated against whooping cough and 2,277 received re-inforcing doses. All these figures (except that for re-vaccination against smallpox) represent increases over the previous year, and it is apparent that the scheme for inoculation against whooping cough which was introduced in 1952 is being well received by the public. One case of diphtheria was notified in a school child in the year and one death from whooping cough of a child under one year occurred.

New clinics at Addlestone and at Merstham and a new ambulance station at Chertsey were opened during the year.

During the year, the County Council became responsible for the distribution of welfare foods, and the transfer of this function from the Ministry of Food was effected smoothly. The distribution is increasingly being done from the welfare centres but a number of ad hoc premises are being used in addition and the County Council is greatly indebted to the Women's Voluntary Services for their readiness to help both with personnel and premises.

The scheme for radio control of ambulances which was introduced in 1953 was in full operation in the year and has proved most valuable both on grounds of efficiency and of economy.


The average equivalent full-time home helps employed weekly throughout the year was 496.4 and the total number of cases helped was 6,879—both increases over the previous year. Nearly half the total cases helped were chronic patients and over 70 per cent. of the total hours of service were given to these cases.

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

*With the Compliments
of the
County Medical Officer*

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County Hall,
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The School Health Service.

The health of the school children throughout the County continues to be satisfactory. It is noteworthy that in 1953 only 2.6 per cent. of them were considered by the school medical officers to be of poor general condition, while in 1954 this figure has fallen to 2.07 per cent. Similarly the children described as fair (normal) have fallen from 54.6 per cent. to 50.2 per cent. while the numbers classified as good have risen from 42.8 per cent. to 47.73 per cent.

Twenty-six special investigations were undertaken in schools following the notification of cases of tuberculosis occurring amongst staff or children and a brief account of two of the investigations is given. The importance of Mantoux testing and routine mass radiography as a means of case finding and early diagnosis and the need to remove the infective patient from the school will be appreciated. In this regard the need to encourage teachers and other school workers to take advantage of the voluntary scheme of annual mass radiography is emphasised.

The provision for handicapped pupils in special schools and hostels was again increased during the year by the opening of additional schools for educationally subnormal and deaf children. This augmentation of existing facilities continues the policy of the Education Committee in extending facilities for handicapped pupils which have been made since the war. It should be noted, however, that wherever the condition of the handicapped child permits, education is given in the ordinary school and special placements are only made where it is thought the child will not be able to hold his own in a normal environment. There are great advantages in teaching a child to surmount his difficulties in a normal school surrounded by children possessing normal activities and interests.

In conclusion, I must once more call attention to the high standard of work of all members of the staff of the department both in the office and in the field, and to their willing and friendly co-operation with each other and with the staff of other departments.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

K. A. SOUTAR,

*County Medical Officer and
Principal School Medical
Officer.*

GENERAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area.

No changes affecting the area of the Administrative County took place during the year, but under the Guildford (Extension) Order, 1954, part of the parish of Worplesdon in the Rural District of Guildford, comprising approximately 138 acres, was transferred to the Borough of Guildford with effect from the 1st April, 1954.

Population.

The population of the Administrative County at the 1951 Census was 1,351,963, and the Registrar-General's estimate of the population at mid-year 1954 was 1,385,200, an increase of 9,700 over the comparable figure for mid-year 1953. The population under 1 year is given by the Registrar-General as 17,950, the population 1-4 years as 74,350, and the population 5-14 years 201,700.

The Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of the population for the Urban and Rural areas during each of the five years 1950-1954 is shown in the following table:—

| | 1950. | 1951. | 1952. | 1953. | 1954. |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Urban Districts... | 1,211,720 | 1,204,700 | 1,211,300 | 1,219,600 | 1,228,760 |
| Rural Districts ... | 146,790 | 151,000 | 154,200 | 155,900 | 156,440 |
| Administrative County | 1,358,510 | 1,355,700 | 1,365,500 | 1,375,500 | 1,385,200 |
| Increase or decrease over previous year ... | +21,250 | -2,810 | +9,800 | +10,000 | +9,700 |

The following table shows the population of each Sanitary District at the censuses of 1931 and 1951, and the Registrar-General's mid-year estimates for 1953 and 1954:—

| DISTRICTS. | | Area in Acres. | Census Population. | | Registrar-General's Estimates of Mid-year populations. | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------|--|-----------|
| | | | 1931. | 1951. | 1953. | 1954. |
| M.B. and Urban. | | | | | | |
| 1. | Banstead | 12,821 | 18,734 | 33,529 | 34,300 | 35,010 |
| 2. | Barnes | 2,519 | 42,440 | 40,567 | 40,110 | 40,170 |
| 3. | Beddington and Wallington | 3,045 | 26,328 | 32,757 | 32,510 | 32,620 |
| 4. | Carshalton... .. | 3,346 | 28,586 | 62,721 | 61,680 | 61,610 |
| 5. | Caterham and Warlingham | 8,233 | 21,774 | 31,293 | 31,970 | 32,920 |
| 6. | Chertsey | 9,983 | 16,988 | 30,852 | 32,120 | 32,640 |
| 7. | Coulsdon and Purley | 11,143 | 39,795 | 63,773 | 64,810 | 64,650 |
| 8. | Dorking | 9,511 | 15,204 | 20,252 | 20,100 | 20,270 |
| 9. | Egham | 9,350 | 17,196 | 24,690 | 25,800 | 26,190 |
| 10. | Epsom and Ewell | 8,427 | 35,231 | 68,055 | 67,600 | 67,130 |
| 11. | Esher | 14,847 | 32,407 | 51,432 | 51,610 | 52,470 |
| 12. | Farnham | 9,039 | 19,005 | 23,928 | 24,150 | 24,520 |
| 13. | Frimley and Camberley... .. | 7,768 | 16,532 | 20,386 | 24,320 | 22,880 |
| 14. | Godalming... .. | 2,393 | 10,940 | 14,244 | 15,110 | 15,270 |
| 15. | Guildford | 7,322 | 34,237 | 47,496 | 48,450 | 49,500 |
| 16. | Haslemere | 5,751 | 9,168 | 12,003 | 11,840 | 11,740 |
| 17. | Kingston-on-Thames | 1,408 | 39,825 | 40,172 | 39,940 | 39,160 |
| 18. | Leatherhead | 11,187 | 16,483 | 27,206 | 28,910 | 29,780 |
| 19. | Malden and Coombe | 3,164 | 23,350 | 45,566 | 45,500 | 45,910 |
| 20. | Merton and Morden | 3,237 | 41,227 | 74,730 | 73,240 | 73,270 |
| 21. | Mitcham | 2,932 | 56,872 | 67,269 | 66,430 | 66,050 |
| 22. | Reigate | 10,255 | 34,547 | 42,248 | 44,890 | 47,610 |
| 23. | Richmond | 4,109 | 39,276 | 41,944 | 42,440 | 42,480 |
| 24. | Surbiton | 4,709 | 30,178 | 60,875 | 62,230 | 63,320 |
| 25. | Sutton and Cheam | 4,338 | 48,363 | 80,673 | 79,040 | 79,200 |
| 26. | Walton and Weybridge | 9,052 | 25,671 | 38,112 | 39,420 | 40,220 |
| 27. | Wimbledon | 3,212 | 59,515 | 58,141 | 58,300 | 58,150 |
| 28. | Woking | 15,708 | 35,987 | 47,596 | 52,780 | 54,020 |
| Total ... | | 198,809 | 835,859 | 1,202,510 | 1,219,600 | 1,228,760 |
| Rural. | | | | | | |
| 1. | Bagshot | 16,083 | 11,080 | 14,109 | 14,380 | 14,480 |
| 2. | Dorking and Horley | 53,943 | 18,485 | 25,832 | 27,060 | 27,580 |
| 3. | Godstone | 52,507 | 25,866 | 32,823 | 33,830 | 34,070 |
| 4. | Guildford | 59,644 | 31,554 | 45,488 | 47,850 | 47,040 |
| 5. | Hambledon | 68,175 | 24,926 | 31,851 | 32,780 | 33,270 |
| Total ... | | 250,352 | 111,911 | 150,103 | 155,900 | 156,440 |
| Administrative County | | 449,161 | 947,770 | 1,352,613 | 1,375,500 | 1,385,200 |

The figures given by the Registrar-General express the populations for the 1931 Census as they would have appeared if the area boundaries at that time were the same as they are at present.

Housing.

NEW HOUSES.

I am indebted to the Clerks of the Local Authorities for the information contained in the following table regarding the number of houses erected in each sanitary district during 1954, the number in course of erection at the end of the year, and the number of inhabited houses on the rate books at 31st December, 1954. Included in these figures are houses re-erected after destruction by enemy action and buildings converted into flats.

| SANITARY DISTRICT | By Local Authorities under assisted schemes | | | | By Private Persons. | | By Public Utility Societies. | | Total. | | Inhabited Houses on Rate Books at 31/12/1954. |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| | of District | | of other Districts | | Houses erected during year 1954. | Houses in course of erection at end of 1954. | Houses erected during year 1954. | Houses in course of erection at end of 1954. | Houses erected during year 1954. | Houses in course of erection at end of 1954. | |
| | Houses erected during year 1954. | Houses in course of erection at end of 1954. | Houses erected during year 1954. | Houses in course of erection at end of 1954. | | | | | | | |
| URBAN | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Banstead | 65 | 30 | 430 | 258 | 254 | 106 | — | — | 749 | 394 | 11,229 |
| 2 Barnes (M.B.) | 19 | — | 1 | — | 26 | 54 | — | — | 46 | 54 | 12,000 |
| 3 Beddington and Wallington (M.B.) | 24 | 27 | — | — | 84 | 20 | — | — | 108 | 47 | 9,822 |
| 4 Carshalton | 23 | 71 | — | 9 | 41 | 39 | — | — | 64 | 119 | 17,116 |
| 5 Caterham and Warlingham | 56 | 28 | — | — | 123 | 188 | — | — | 179 | 216 | 8,400 |
| 6 Chertsey | 24 | 118 | — | — | 223 | 190 | — | — | 247 | 308 | 8,352 |
| 7 Coulsdon and Purley ... | 83 | 17 | — | — | 461 | 320 | — | — | 544 | 337 | 18,895 |
| 8 Dorking | 56 | 159 | — | — | 62 | 47 | — | — | 118 | 206 | 5,619 |
| 9 Egham | 94 | 204 | — | — | 110 | 234 | — | — | 204 | 438 | 7,050 |
| 10 Epsom and Ewell (M.B.) ... | 103 | 16 | — | — | 190 | 105 | — | — | 293 | 121 | 18,750 |
| 11 Esher... .. | 153 | 73 | — | — | 460 | 481 | — | — | 613 | 554 | 16,331 |
| 12 Farnham | 90 | 30 | — | — | 116 | 129 | — | — | 206 | 159 | 7,626 |
| 13 Frimley and Camberley ... | 186 | 116 | — | — | 94 | 50 | — | — | 280 | 166 | 5,462 |
| 14 Godalming (M.B.) | 60 | 30 | 2 | — | 59 | 37 | — | — | 121 | 67 | 4,544 |
| 15 Guildford (M.B.) | 210 | 216 | — | — | 167 | 193 | — | — | 377 | 409 | 14,612 |
| 16 Haslemere | 58 | 22 | — | — | 44 | 13 | — | — | 102 | 35 | 3,557 |
| 17 Kingston-on-Thames (M.B.) | 55 | 105 | — | — | 64 | 61 | — | — | 119 | 166 | 11,790 |
| 18 Leatherhead | — | 9 | — | — | 393 | 335 | — | — | 393 | 344 | 8,885 |
| 19 Malden and Coombe (M.B.) | 127 | 40 | — | — | 40 | 43 | — | — | 167 | 83 | 14,480 |
| 20 Merton and Morden | 158 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 13 | 27 | — | — | 180 | 41 | 22,454 |
| 21 Mitcham (M.B.) | 395 | 284 | — | — | 15 | 31 | — | — | 410 | 315 | 19,522 |
| 22 Reigate (M.B.) | 241 | 55 | 21 | — | 196 | 93 | — | — | 458 | 148 | 13,462 |
| 23 Richmond (M.B.) | 8 | — | — | — | 70 | 50 | — | — | 78 | 50 | 11,569 |
| 24 Surbiton (M.B.) | — | 20 | 48 | 105 | 94 | 70 | — | — | 142 | 195 | 18,072 |
| 25 Sutton and Cheam (M.B.) ... | — | 57 | — | — | 234 | 139 | — | — | 234 | 196 | 23,100 |
| 26 Walton and Weybridge ... | 188 | 68 | — | — | 237 | 177 | — | — | 425 | 245 | 11,955 |
| 27 Wimbledon (M.B.) | 50 | 89 | — | — | 61 | 47 | — | — | 111 | 136 | 16,223 |
| 28 Woking | 148 | 269 | 217 | 30 | 321 | 256 | — | — | 686 | 555 | 14,325 |
| Totals | 2,674 | 2,165 | 728 | 404 | 4,252 | 3,535 | — | — | 7,654 | 6,104 | 355,202 |
| RURAL | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Bagshot | 37 | 34 | — | — | 24 | 37 | — | — | 61 | 71 | 4,105 |
| 2 Dorking and Horley | 97 | 102 | — | — | 144 | 128 | — | — | 241 | 230 | 8,205 |
| 3 Godstone | 176 | 68 | 9 | — | 139 | 95 | — | — | 324 | 163 | 9,640 |
| 4 Guildford | 67 | 94 | — | — | 347 | 256 | — | — | 414 | 350 | 13,728 |
| 5 Hambledon | 112 | 36 | — | — | 100 | 87 | — | — | 212 | 123 | 9,620 |
| Totals | 489 | 334 | 9 | — | 754 | 603 | — | — | 1,252 | 937 | 45,298 |
| Administrative County | 3,163 | 2,499 | 737 | 404 | 5,006 | 4,138 | — | — | 8,906* | 7,041† | 400,500 |

* Includes 28 dwellings provided for agricultural workers.

† Includes 19 dwellings in course of erection for agricultural workers.

RATEABLE VALUE AND ESTIMATED PRODUCE OF A PENNY RATE.

The rateable value of the Administrative County on the 1st April, 1954, was £15,325,675, and the estimated produce of a 1d. rate for general County purposes for the year 1954-55 was £62,011.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following statement compares the County birth and death rates for the year 1954 with the previous year and with the mean of the five years 1949-53.

| | Per 1,000 Population | | | | Maternal Mortality per 1,000 Live and Still Births. | Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births. |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------|---|------------------------------------|---|---|
| | Birth Rate | Death Rate | Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. | Death Rate from Malignant Disease. | | |
| 1949 | 14.71 | 10.38 | 0.27 | 1.85 | 0.65 | 24.05 |
| 1950 | 13.53 | 10.41 | 0.23 | 1.82 | 0.69 | 21.86 |
| 1951 | 13.16 | 11.15 | 0.19 | 1.87 | 0.49 | 21.75 |
| 1952 | 12.91 | 10.57 | 0.17 | 1.90 | 0.72 | 20.93 |
| 1953 | 13.22 | 11.46 | 0.16 | 1.97 | 1.03 | 20.56 |
| Mean of 5 years, 1949-53 ... | 13.51 | 10.79 | 0.20 | 1.88 | 0.72 | 21.83 |
| 1954 | 13.13 | 10.96 | 0.11 | 1.96 | 0.38 | 19.35 |
| Increase or decrease in 1954 on: | | | | | | |
| 5 years' average | -0.38 | +0.17 | -0.09 | +0.08 | -0.34 | -2.48 |
| Previous year | -0.09 | -0.50 | -0.05 | -0.01 | -0.65 | -1.21 |

1. Births and Birth Rate.

The live births registered in or belonging to the County during the year numbered 18,193, as compared with 18,187 in the previous year, showing an increase of 6. The birth rate for the year was 13.13, as compared with 13.22 for the previous year.

The live birth rate is based on the number of live births per 1,000 of the estimated population of the area. The local rates shown in the Table on page 10 are not validly comparable by reason of the fact that the areal populations on which they are based may be of widely differing sex-age constitutions. With a view to eliminating this element of variation the Registrar-General has supplied a comparability factor for each area and this when multiplied by the live birth rate of the area produces an adjusted rate which may be regarded as comparable with the adjusted rate of any other area or with the crude live birth rate for England and Wales.

The factor for the Administrative County is 1.02, for the aggregate of Urban Districts 1.02 and for the Rural Districts 1.07. The effect of these factors on the 1954 crude live birth rates is shown below:—

| | Administrative County. | Urban Districts. | Rural Districts. |
|-----------------------|---|------------------|------------------|
| | per 1,000 of estimated home population. | | |
| Crude rates | 13.13 | 13.04 | 13.88 |
| Adjusted rates | 13.39 | 13.30 | 14.85 |

The birth rate for England and Wales for 1954 was 15.2 and for 1953, 15.5.

In addition to the 18,193 live births in Surrey, there were 352 still births and the rate of still births per 1,000 live and still births was 18.98.

Of the 18,193 live births 778 or 4.28 per cent. were illegitimate, as compared with 751 or 4.13 per cent. in 1953.

The incidence of live births, still births and illegitimate births in recent years was as follows :—

| Year. | Live births. | Live birth rate. | Still births. | Rate of still births per 1,000 live and still births. | Illegitimate births. | Percentage of total live births. |
|----------|--------------|------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1931 ... | 13,125 | 13.92 | 441 | 32.5 | 564 | 4.3 |
| 1940 ... | 16,445 | 13.52 | 482 | 28.5 | 710 | 4.32 |
| 1941 ... | 16,011 | 13.47 | 469 | 28.5 | 1,048 | 6.55 |
| 1942 ... | 19,706 | 16.57 | 562 | 27.7 | 1,251 | 6.35 |
| 1943 ... | 20,436 | 17.34 | 571 | 27.2 | 1,420 | 6.95 |
| 1944 ... | 20,377 | 17.86 | 512 | 24.5 | 1,561 | 7.76 |
| 1945 ... | 18,676 | 16.03 | 400 | 21.0 | 1,670 | 8.94 |
| 1946 ... | 23,086 | 18.19 | 540 | 22.9 | 1,381 | 5.98 |
| 1947 ... | 24,099 | 18.48 | 525 | 21.3 | 1,102 | 4.58 |
| 1948 ... | 20,926 | 15.79 | 412 | 19.3 | 997 | 4.76 |
| 1949 ... | 19,668 | 14.71 | 399 | 19.9 | 897 | 4.56 |
| 1950 ... | 18,386 | 13.53 | 358 | 19.1 | 777 | 4.23 |
| 1951 ... | 17,841 | 13.16 | 383 | 21.0 | 728 | 4.08 |
| 1952 ... | 17,633 | 12.91 | 344 | 19.1 | 682 | 3.87 |
| 1953 ... | 18,187 | 13.22 | 337 | 18.2 | 751 | 4.12 |
| 1954 ... | 18,193 | 13.13 | 352 | 19.0 | 778 | 4.28 |

2. Deaths and Death Rate.

The number of deaths registered in the Administrative County during 1954 was 15,179, as compared with 15,764 in the year 1953. The crude death rate for 1954 was 10.96, compared with 11.46 for 1953. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.3 compared with 11.4 for 1953.

3. Infant Mortality.

The number of infants under one year who died during 1954 was 352 compared with 374 in 1953. This represents an infant mortality rate of 19.35 per 1,000 live births as compared with a corresponding rate of 20.56 for the year 1953 and is the lowest ever recorded in Surrey. The comparable figures for England and Wales were 25.5 in 1954, and 26.8 in 1953.

The following table gives certain figures relating to the infant mortality rates in recent years in England and Wales and in Surrey :—

| Year. | England and Wales. | | | Surrey. | | |
|----------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Infant Mortality Rate. | Neo-Natal Mortality Rate. | Mortality Rate 4 weeks to 12 months. | Infant Mortality Rate. | Neo-Natal Mortality Rate. | Mortality Rate 4 weeks to 12 months. |
| 1931 ... | 65.7 | 31.5 | 34.2 | 43.12 | 24.84 | 18.28 |
| 1939 ... | 50.6 | 28.3 | 22.3 | 37.61 | 24.00 | 13.01 |
| 1940 ... | 56.8 | 29.6 | 27.2 | 41.62 | 24.57 | 17.05 |
| 1941 ... | 60.0 | 29.0 | 31.0 | 44.60 | 26.17 | 18.43 |
| 1942 ... | 50.6 | 27.2 | 23.4 | 38.26 | 23.09 | 15.17 |
| 1943 ... | 49.1 | 25.2 | 23.9 | 36.70 | 22.36 | 14.34 |
| 1944 ... | 45.4 | 24.4 | 21.0 | 36.90 | 22.03 | 14.87 |
| 1945 ... | 46.0 | 24.8 | 21.2 | 34.05 | 22.06 | 11.99 |
| 1946 ... | 42.9 | 24.5 | 18.4 | 27.85 | 18.84 | 9.01 |
| 1947 ... | 41.4 | 22.7 | 18.7 | 27.68 | 18.22 | 9.46 |
| 1948 ... | 33.9 | 19.7 | 14.2 | 23.94 | 16.06 | 7.88 |
| 1949 ... | 32.4 | 19.3 | 13.1 | 24.05 | 16.07 | 7.98 |
| 1950 ... | 29.8 | 18.5 | 11.3 | 21.86 | 15.45 | 6.41 |
| 1951 ... | 29.6 | 18.8 | 10.8 | 21.75 | 16.31 | 5.44 |
| 1952 ... | 27.6 | 18.3 | 9.3 | 20.93 | 14.57 | 6.36 |
| 1953 ... | 26.8 | 17.7 | 9.1 | 20.56 | 13.86 | 6.70 |
| 1954 ... | 25.5 | 17.7 | 7.8 | 19.35 | 13.08 | 6.27 |

The following table gives the births and birth rates, both live and still, the deaths and death rates, both crude and standardised,* and the infant mortality in each of the Sanitary Districts and in the Administrative County during 1954 :—

| DISTRICTS | Live births. | Live birth rate. | Adjusted birth rate. | Still births. | Rate per 1,000 live and still births. | Deaths. | Crude death rate. | Standardised Death Rate. | Excess of births over deaths. | Infants dying | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | under 1 month. | 1-12 months. |
| M.B. and Urban | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banstead... | 427 | 12.20 | 13.79 | 9 | 20.64 | 513 | 14.65 | 13.33 | -86 | 2 | 2 |
| Barnes ... | 407 | 10.13 | 10.13 | 10 | 23.98 | 518 | 12.90 | 10.45 | -111 | 7 | 2 |
| Beddington and Wallington ... | 416 | 12.75 | 13.52 | 8 | 18.87 | 347 | 10.64 | 9.47 | 69 | 3 | 3 |
| Carshalton ... | 824 | 13.37 | 12.84 | 20 | 23.70 | 498 | 8.08 | 9.78 | 325 | 12 | 3 |
| Caterham and Warlingham ... | 436 | 13.24 | 13.50 | 8 | 18.02 | 298 | 9.05 | 9.68 | 138 | 8 | 2 |
| Chertsey ... | 499 | 15.29 | 14.37 | 8 | 15.78 | 336 | 10.29 | 11.63 | 163 | 7 | 5 |
| Coulsdon and Purley ... | 834 | 12.90 | 13.93 | 18 | 21.12 | 914 | 14.14 | 12.30 | -80 | 7 | 2 |
| Dorking ... | 274 | 13.52 | 14.60 | 2 | 7.25 | 227 | 11.20 | 9.30 | 47 | 6 | 4 |
| Egham ... | 346 | 13.21 | 12.95 | 3 | 8.60 | 291 | 11.11 | 10.33 | 55 | 10 | 1 |
| Epsom and Ewell ... | 653 | 9.73 | 10.90 | 6 | 9.10 | 1,141 | 17.00 | 14.96 | -488 | 8 | 1 |
| Esler ... | 679 | 12.94 | 13.33 | 12 | 17.37 | 560 | 10.67 | 9.71 | 119 | 7 | 4 |
| Farnham ... | 342 | 13.95 | 14.65 | 6 | 17.24 | 369 | 15.05 | 10.99 | -27 | 3 | 3 |
| Frimley and Camberley ... | 417 | 18.22 | 19.13 | 11 | 25.70 | 191 | 8.35 | 8.60 | 226 | 10 | 3 |
| Godalming ... | 203 | 13.29 | 13.95 | 3 | 14.56 | 136 | 8.91 | 7.66 | 67 | 2 | 1 |
| Guildford ... | 750 | 15.15 | 14.70 | 9 | 11.86 | 561 | 11.33 | 9.97 | 189 | 14 | 9 |
| Haslemere ... | 146 | 12.44 | 12.19 | 4 | 26.67 | 160 | 13.63 | 10.50 | -14 | 1 | 2 |
| Kingston-on-Thames ... | 534 | 13.64 | 12.96 | 15 | 27.32 | 450 | 11.49 | 9.88 | 84 | 7 | 4 |
| Leatherhead ... | 382 | 12.83 | 13.73 | 8 | 20.51 | 243 | 8.16 | 6.94 | 139 | 7 | 3 |
| Malden and Coombe ... | 507 | 11.04 | 11.59 | 7 | 13.62 | 415 | 9.04 | 9.13 | 92 | 7 | 3 |
| Merton and Morden ... | 792 | 10.81 | 11.24 | 18 | 22.22 | 613 | 8.37 | 9.04 | 179 | 4 | 4 |
| Mitcham ... | 901 | 13.64 | 12.96 | 26 | 28.05 | 581 | 8.80 | 10.03 | 320 | 8 | 4 |
| Reigate ... | 687 | 14.43 | 15.15 | 13 | 18.57 | 572 | 12.01 | 9.37 | 115 | 5 | 4 |
| Richmond ... | 621 | 14.62 | 13.60 | 11 | 17.41 | 526 | 12.38 | 9.90 | 95 | 9 | 4 |
| Surbiton ... | 816 | 12.89 | 12.89 | 13 | 15.68 | 506 | 9.41 | 9.50 | 220 | 5 | 4 |
| Sutton and Cheam ... | 959 | 12.11 | 12.59 | 14 | 14.39 | 810 | 10.23 | 9.51 | 150 | 14 | 4 |
| Walton and Weybridge ... | 565 | 14.05 | 13.91 | 10 | 17.39 | 384 | 9.55 | 8.98 | 181 | 8 | 2 |
| Wimbledon ... | 784 | 13.48 | 12.94 | 18 | 22.44 | 619 | 10.64 | 8.51 | 165 | 11 | 1 |
| Woking ... | 820 | 15.18 | 15.33 | 14 | 16.79 | 686 | 12.70 | 11.68 | 134 | 11 | 10 |
| Total | 16,021 | 13.04 | 13.30 | 304 | 18.62 | 13,555 | 11.03 | 10.15 | 2,466 | 203 | 94 |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bagehot ... | 195 | 13.47 | 14.41 | 6 | 29.85 | 151 | 10.43 | 9.28 | 44 | 4 | — |
| Dorking and Horley ... | 437 | 15.84 | 16.79 | 6 | 13.54 | 248 | 8.99 | 8.09 | 189 | 5 | 3 |
| Godstone ... | 465 | 13.65 | 14.74 | 13 | 27.20 | 464 | 13.62 | 11.99 | 1 | 10 | 4 |
| Guildford ... | 660 | 14.03 | 15.43 | 16 | 23.67 | 444 | 9.44 | 8.97 | 216 | 9 | 9 |
| Hambleton ... | 415 | 12.47 | 12.97 | 7 | 16.59 | 317 | 9.53 | 8.01 | 98 | 7 | 4 |
| Total | 2,172 | 13.88 | 14.85 | 48 | 21.62 | 1,624 | 10.38 | 9.34 | 548 | 35 | 20 |
| Administrative County | 18,193 | 13.13 | 13.39 | 352 | 18.98 | 15,179 | 10.96 | 10.08 | 3,014 | 238 | 114 |

* The standardised death rate is based on information supplied by the Registrar-General, and the effect of standardising the death rate is to adjust the population of a district in regard to sex and age distribution so as to make the death rate of that district truly comparable with those of other districts, and with the country as a whole.

With regard to the deaths and death rates, it should be noted that owing to a recent ruling of the Registrar-General deaths occurring in mental hospitals, homes for the aged, etc., are no longer referred to the district from where these persons came, but are shown as deaths attributable to the district in which the institutions are situated. This naturally weighs heavily against those districts.

The infant mortality rates in the urban and the rural districts respectively were 18.54 and 25.32: the neo-natal mortality rates for the urban and the rural districts respectively were 12.67 and 16.11.

4. Maternal Mortality.

In 1954 7 women died from causes associated with pregnancy and child bearing, including abortion. This gives a maternal mortality rate of 0.38 per thousand live and still births. The corresponding figures for England and Wales in 1954 were 478 and 0.69: and for Surrey in 1953 were 19 and 1.03.

5. Main Causes of Death.

The number of deaths and the death rates per 1,000 population from each of the four main causes of death in each of the sanitary districts and in the Administrative County during 1954, together with the total number of deaths from each of these diseases in the Urban and Rural areas and in the Administrative County, are shown in the following table:—

| DISTRICTS. | Heart and Vascular Disease. | | | | | | Tuberculosis. | | Malignant Disease. | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Vascular lesions of nervous system. | | Coronary disease, angina. | | Hypertension with heart disease. | | Other heart disease. | | Other circulatory disease. | | Pulmonary. | | Non-Pulmonary. | |
| | No. | Rate per 1,000 | No. | Rate per 1,000 | No. | Rate per 1,000 | No. | Rate per 1,000 | No. | Rate per 1,000 | No. | Rate per 1,000 | No. | Rate per 1,000 |
| M.B. and Urban. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barnes ... | 54 | 1.54 | 53 | 1.51 | 9 | 0.26 | 111 | 3.17 | 31 | 0.89 | 9 | 0.26 | 1 | 0.03 |
| Beddington and Wallington ... | 90 | 2.24 | 75 | 1.87 | 14 | 0.35 | 58 | 1.44 | 30 | 0.75 | 8 | 0.20 | — | — |
| Carshalton ... | 57 | 1.75 | 50 | 1.53 | 8 | 0.25 | 56 | 1.72 | 14 | 0.43 | 2 | 0.06 | 1 | 0.03 |
| Caterham and Warlingham ... | 66 | 1.07 | 74 | 1.20 | 6 | 0.10 | 86 | 1.40 | 24 | 0.39 | 11 | 0.18 | 3 | 0.05 |
| Chertsey ... | 43 | 1.31 | 39 | 1.18 | 4 | 0.12 | 49 | 1.49 | 12 | 0.36 | 1 | 0.03 | — | — |
| Croydon ... | 46 | 1.41 | 50 | 1.53 | 6 | 0.18 | 41 | 1.26 | 16 | 0.49 | 6 | 0.18 | 1 | 0.03 |
| Croydon and Purley ... | 128 | 1.98 | 130 | 2.01 | 35 | 0.54 | 135 | 2.09 | 64 | 0.99 | 8 | 0.12 | 2 | 0.03 |
| Eastleigh ... | 44 | 2.17 | 26 | 1.28 | 2 | 0.10 | 34 | 1.68 | 17 | 0.84 | 2 | 0.10 | — | — |
| Eastleigh and Ewell ... | 45 | 1.89 | 32 | 1.22 | 17 | 0.25 | 75 | 2.86 | 18 | 0.69 | — | — | — | — |
| Edenham ... | 150 | 2.25 | 119 | 1.77 | 17 | 0.25 | 320 | 4.77 | 49 | 0.73 | 26 | 0.39 | 1 | 0.03 |
| Esher ... | 95 | 1.81 | 90 | 1.72 | 13 | 0.25 | 71 | 1.35 | 29 | 0.55 | — | — | — | — |
| Farnham ... | 68 | 2.61 | 48 | 1.06 | 7 | 0.29 | 57 | 2.32 | 18 | 0.73 | 1 | 0.04 | 1 | 0.04 |
| Frimley and Camberley ... | 40 | 1.75 | 27 | 0.92 | 4 | 0.17 | 27 | 1.18 | 11 | 0.78 | 2 | 0.09 | 1 | 0.04 |
| Godalming ... | 19 | 1.24 | 18 | 1.18 | 2 | 0.13 | 20 | 1.31 | 11 | 0.78 | — | — | — | — |
| Guildford ... | 92 | 1.86 | 89 | 1.80 | 19 | 0.38 | 61 | 1.23 | 27 | 0.55 | 6 | 0.12 | 1 | 0.02 |
| Haslemere ... | 29 | 2.47 | 27 | 2.30 | 2 | 0.17 | 25 | 2.13 | 9 | 0.77 | 1 | 0.09 | — | — |
| Kingston-on-Thames ... | 66 | 1.69 | 62 | 1.58 | 16 | 0.41 | 52 | 1.33 | 27 | 0.94 | 3 | 0.08 | 1 | 0.03 |
| Leatherhead ... | 41 | 1.38 | 35 | 1.18 | 2 | 0.07 | 42 | 1.41 | 10 | 0.34 | 6 | 0.20 | — | — |
| Malden and Coombe ... | 81 | 1.76 | 73 | 1.59 | 11 | 0.24 | 47 | 1.02 | 25 | 0.54 | 4 | 0.13 | 1 | 0.02 |
| Merton and Morden ... | 76 | 1.04 | 123 | 1.68 | 14 | 0.19 | 75 | 1.02 | 31 | 0.42 | 6 | 0.08 | 2 | 0.03 |
| Mitcham ... | 68 | 1.03 | 100 | 1.51 | 12 | 0.18 | 74 | 1.12 | 39 | 0.59 | 8 | 0.12 | 3 | 0.05 |
| Reigate ... | 98 | 2.06 | 82 | 1.72 | 11 | 0.23 | 85 | 1.79 | 27 | 0.57 | 5 | 0.11 | — | — |
| Richmond ... | 63 | 1.48 | 68 | 1.60 | 10 | 0.24 | 86 | 2.02 | 38 | 0.89 | 4 | 0.09 | — | — |
| Surbiton ... | 79 | 1.25 | 98 | 1.55 | 15 | 0.24 | 85 | 1.34 | 33 | 0.52 | 6 | 0.09 | — | — |
| Sutton and Cheam ... | 117 | 1.48 | 126 | 1.59 | 22 | 0.28 | 124 | 1.57 | 31 | 0.39 | 6 | 0.08 | 2 | 0.03 |
| Walton and Weybridge ... | 53 | 1.32 | 68 | 1.69 | 13 | 0.32 | 45 | 1.12 | 30 | 0.75 | 1 | 0.02 | — | — |
| Wimbledon ... | 79 | 1.36 | 101 | 1.74 | 19 | 0.33 | 82 | 1.41 | 33 | 0.57 | 3 | 0.05 | 1 | 0.02 |
| Woking ... | 77 | 1.43 | 84 | 1.55 | 20 | 0.37 | 173 | 3.20 | 35 | 0.65 | 3 | 0.06 | — | — |
| Total | 1,963 | 1.60 | 1,961 | 1.60 | 315 | 0.26 | 2,196 | 1.79 | 749 | 0.61 | 140 | 0.11 | 23 | 0.02 |
| Rural. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bagshot ... | 26 | 1.80 | 22 | 1.52 | 3 | 0.21 | 27 | 1.86 | 6 | 0.41 | 2 | 0.14 | — | — |
| Berkshire and Hovey ... | 35 | 1.27 | 29 | 1.05 | 5 | 0.18 | 48 | 1.74 | 16 | 0.58 | 5 | 0.18 | 1 | 0.04 |
| Godstone ... | 70 | 2.05 | 50 | 1.47 | 9 | 0.26 | 88 | 2.58 | 28 | 0.82 | 3 | 0.09 | — | — |
| Godalming ... | 74 | 1.57 | 65 | 1.38 | 11 | 0.23 | 58 | 1.23 | 27 | 0.57 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| Hambleton ... | 35 | 1.05 | 55 | 1.65 | 9 | 0.27 | 48 | 1.44 | 25 | 0.76 | 2 | 0.06 | 1 | 0.03 |
| Total | 240 | 1.53 | 221 | 1.41 | 37 | 0.24 | 269 | 1.72 | 102 | 0.65 | 13 | 0.08 | 3 | 0.02 |
| Administrative County 1954 | 2,203 | 1.59 | 2,182 | 1.58 | 352 | 0.25 | 2,465 | 1.78 | 851 | 0.61 | 153 | 0.11 | 26 | 0.02 |
| Percentage of Total Deaths in 1954 | 14.51 (13.17) | 14.28 (12.57) | 2.32 (2.03) | 16.24 (10.17) | 5.61 (5.31) | 1.01 (1.43) | 1.01 (1.43) | 1.01 (1.43) | 1.01 (1.43) | 1.01 (1.43) | 1.01 (1.43) | 1.01 (1.43) | 1.01 (1.43) | 1.01 (1.43) |

The figures shown in brackets relate to the year 1953.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF SURREY.

6. Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life, 1954.

The causes of all deaths during 1954 are classified in age groups for the aggregate of urban districts and for the aggregate of rural districts in the following table :—

| Causes of Death. | Sex | Aggregate of Urban Districts. | | | | | | | | | | Aggregate of Rural Districts. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-------------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|--|-------------------------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| | | All Ages | 0- | 1- | 5- | 15- | 25- | 45- | 65- | 75- | | All Ages | 0- | 1- | 5- | 15- | 25- | 45- | 65- | 75- | |
| All Causes | M. | 6,533 | 181 | 32 | 40 | 67 | 289 | 1,752 | 1,829 | 2,343 | | 799 | 36 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 37 | 172 | 230 | 309 | |
| | F. | 7,022 | 116 | 20 | 27 | 36 | 265 | 1,198 | 1,693 | 3,667 | | 825 | 19 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 30 | 132 | 206 | 423 | |
| 1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory ... | M. | 91 | — | — | — | 4 | 12 | 37 | 25 | 13 | | 10 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 7 | 1 | — | |
| | F. | 49 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 20 | 14 | 7 | 6 | | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | |
| 2. Tuberculosis, Other ... | M. | 15 | — | 1 | — | — | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | F. | 8 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | |
| 3. Syphilitic Disease ... | M. | 40 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 13 | 13 | 9 | | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | |
| | F. | 23 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 10 | 11 | | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | |
| 4. Diphtheria ... | M. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | F. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 5. Whooping Cough ... | M. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | F. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 6. Meningococcal Infections ... | M. | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | F. | 3 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 7. Acute Poliomyelitis ... | M. | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | F. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | |
| 8. Measles ... | M. | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | F. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases | M. | 12 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | F. | 15 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 7 | 5 | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach | M. | 143 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 46 | 49 | 43 | | 21 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 6 | 7 | 7 | |
| | F. | 155 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 37 | 52 | 63 | | 13 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 6 | 3 | |
| 11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus | M. | 470 | — | — | — | — | 20 | 255 | 155 | 40 | | 39 | — | — | — | — | — | 19 | 15 | 5 | |
| | F. | 77 | — | — | — | — | 8 | 31 | 25 | 13 | | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 2 | — | |
| 12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast | M. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | F. | 272 | — | — | — | — | 24 | 127 | 66 | 55 | | 32 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 11 | 10 | 8 | |
| 13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus | M. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | F. | 65 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 30 | 16 | 13 | | 14 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 6 | 4 | |
| 14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms | M. | 630 | — | 2 | 4 | 11 | 41 | 196 | 184 | 201 | | 71 | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | 16 | 26 | 24 | |
| | F. | 610 | — | — | 8 | 1 | 31 | 205 | 170 | 195 | | 79 | — | — | — | — | 7 | 23 | 23 | 26 | |
| 15. Leukæmia, Aleukæmia ... | M. | 39 | — | 2 | 6 | — | 3 | 17 | 6 | 5 | | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | |
| | F. | 26 | — | — | 3 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 3 | | 9 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | |
| 16. Diabetes ... | M. | 13 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | |
| | F. | 42 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 5 | 18 | 16 | | 6 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | |
| 17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System | M. | 751 | — | — | — | 3 | 9 | 163 | 207 | 369 | | 92 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 10 | 30 | 49 | |
| | F. | 1,212 | — | — | — | — | 17 | 159 | 332 | 704 | | 148 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 18 | 36 | 92 | |
| 18. Coronary Disease, Angina ... | M. | 1,183 | — | — | — | 1 | 30 | 420 | 388 | 344 | | 138 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 40 | 46 | 50 | |
| | F. | 778 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 113 | 268 | 392 | | 83 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 10 | 30 | 41 | |
| 19. Hypertension with Heart Disease | M. | 120 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 22 | 40 | 56 | | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 8 | 5 | |
| | F. | 195 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 21 | 60 | 112 | | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 6 | 10 | |
| 20. Other Heart Disease ... | M. | 834 | — | — | — | 1 | 18 | 93 | 215 | 507 | | 111 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 11 | 31 | 66 | |
| | F. | 1,362 | — | — | — | 1 | 17 | 114 | 255 | 975 | | 158 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 6 | 31 | 119 | |
| 21. Other Circulatory Disease ... | M. | 314 | — | — | — | — | 9 | 65 | 89 | 151 | | 48 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 9 | 15 | 22 | |
| | F. | 435 | — | — | — | 1 | 8 | 47 | 80 | 299 | | 54 | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | 13 | 31 | |
| 22. Influenza ... | M. | 13 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 | | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | |
| | F. | 13 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | 9 | | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | |

Continued overleaf

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF SURREY—continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE, 1954—continued.

The causes of all deaths during 1954 are classified in age groups for the aggregate of urban districts and for the aggregate of rural districts in the following table:—

| Causes of Death. | Sex | Aggregate of Urban Districts. | | | | | | | | | | Aggregate of Rural Districts. | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-------------------------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|-------------------------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|--|
| | | All Ages | 0- | 1- | 5- | 15- | 25- | 45- | 65- | 75- | All Ages | 0- | 1- | 5- | 15- | 25- | 45- | 65- | 75- | | |
| 23. Pneumonia | M. | 280 | 22 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 50 | 71 | 113 | 44 | 2 | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | 7 | 29 | | |
| | F. | 347 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 32 | 66 | 223 | 30 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 7 | 20 | | |
| 24. Bronchitis | M. | 333 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 95 | 120 | 112 | 34 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 8 | 10 | 13 | | |
| | F. | 164 | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | 23 | 37 | 100 | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 6 | 7 | | |
| 25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System | M. | 78 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 3 | 25 | 21 | 26 | 5 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | | |
| | F. | 46 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 10 | 18 | 8 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 4 | | |
| 26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum | M. | 112 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 39 | 37 | 33 | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 5 | 3 | | |
| | F. | 44 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 8 | 10 | 25 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | | |
| 27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea | M. | 23 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | | |
| | F. | 35 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 18 | 7 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | | |
| 28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ... | M. | 67 | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 23 | 15 | 13 | 7 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | |
| | F. | 59 | — | — | — | 2 | 5 | 22 | 9 | 21 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | | |
| 29. Hyperplasia of Prostate ... | M. | 106 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 35 | 68 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | | |
| | F. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| 30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion | M. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| | F. | 6 | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | | |
| 31. Congenital Malformations ... | M. | 69 | 45 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | | |
| | F. | 45 | 25 | — | 1 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 5 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | | |
| 32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases | M. | 477 | 97 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 38 | 86 | 84 | 147 | 68 | 29 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 15 | 12 | 18 | | |
| | F. | 684 | 70 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 49 | 119 | 128 | 300 | 86 | 9 | — | 3 | 1 | 5 | 18 | 13 | 37 | | |
| 33. Motor Vehicle Accidents ... | M. | 93 | — | 1 | 5 | 18 | 14 | 21 | 16 | 18 | 20 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 1 | | |
| | F. | 29 | — | — | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 1 | | |
| 34. All Other Accidents ... | M. | 130 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 24 | 26 | 39 | 19 | 3 | — | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | | |
| | F. | 158 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 16 | 32 | 81 | 21 | — | 3 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 5 | 11 | | |
| 35. Suicide | M. | 78 | — | — | — | 1 | 25 | 28 | 13 | 11 | 11 | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | |
| | F. | 62 | — | — | — | 1 | 18 | 23 | 14 | 6 | 7 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 2 | — | | |
| 36. Homicide and Operations of War | M. | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| | F. | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | | |

7. Infectious Diseases : Notifications and Deaths.

The following table shows the incidence of infectious disease in the County during the year 1954, giving the number of cases of each disease notified and the attack rate :—

| Disease. | 1954 | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Number of cases notified. | Attack-rate per 1,000 population. |
| Acute encephalitis— | | |
| Infective | 3 | 0.002 |
| Post infectious | 4 | 0.003 |
| Acute pneumonia | 623 | 0.45 |
| Acute poliomyelitis— | | |
| Paralytic | 30 | 0.02 |
| Non-Paralytic | 14 | 0.01 |
| Diphtheria | 8 | 0.006 |
| Dysentery | 595 | 0.43 |
| Enteric or Typhoid Fever | 5 | 0.004 |
| Erysipelas | 123 | 0.09 |
| Food poisoning | 210 | 0.15 |
| Measles, excluding Rubella | 2,452 | 1.77 |
| Meningococcal Infection | 25 | 0.02 |
| *Ophthalmia neonatorum | 10 | 0.55 |
| Paratyphoid fevers | 31 | 0.02 |
| †Puerperal Pyrexia | 636 | 34.29 |
| Scarlet Fever | 1,129 | 0.82 |
| Tuberculosis—Pulmonary | 859 | 0.62 |
| Non-pulmonary | 135 | 0.10 |
| Whooping cough | 2,687 | 1.94 |

* Rate per 1,000 live births.

† Rate per 1,000 live and still births.

During the year deaths occurred from the following infectious diseases as shown :—

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Measles | 1 (13) |
| Whooping Cough | 1 (2) |
| Diphtheria | — (1) |
| Influenza | 31 (323) |
| Meningococcal infections | 5 (4) |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | 2 (10) |

The figures in brackets relate to the year 1953.

8. Tuberculosis.

(a) NOTIFICATIONS.

The summary of returns for 1954 from the Medical Officers of Health of County Districts shows that primary notifications were received in respect of 865 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 142 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis during the year.

The notifications and the case rates, the death and the death rates for pulmonary tuberculosis and for other forms of tuberculosis in 1954 and in certain preceding years were as follows:—

| Year. | PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS | | | | OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS | | | |
|-------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| | Primary cases notified. | Case-rate per 1,000 population. | Deaths. | Death-rate per 1,000 population. | Primary cases notified. | Case-rate per 1,000 population. | Deaths. | Death-rate per 1,000 population. |
| 1921 | 648 | 0.88 | 449 | 0.61 | 127 | 0.17 | 109 | 0.14 |
| 1931 | 802 | 0.85 | 524 | 0.56 | 194 | 0.21 | 81 | 0.09 |
| 1938 | 810 | 0.68 | 493 | 0.42 | 257 | 0.22 | 75 | 0.06 |
| 1939 | 833 | 0.69 | 484 | 0.40 | 230 | 0.19 | 87 | 0.07 |
| 1940 | 945 | 0.77 | 564 | 0.46 | 240 | 0.19 | 94 | 0.08 |
| 1941 | 1,049 | 0.88 | 566 | 0.48 | 280 | 0.24 | 116 | 0.10 |
| 1942 | 1,097 | 0.92 | 531 | 0.45 | 272 | 0.23 | 96 | 0.08 |
| 1943 | 1,140 | 0.97 | 506 | 0.43 | 309 | 0.26 | 96 | 0.08 |
| 1944 | 1,218 | 1.07 | 474 | 0.42 | 261 | 0.23 | 75 | 0.07 |
| 1945 | 1,117 | 0.96 | 491 | 0.42 | 213 | 0.18 | 85 | 0.07 |
| 1946 | 1,056 | 0.91 | 407 | 0.32 | 188 | 0.15 | 85 | 0.07 |
| 1947 | 1,192 | 0.91 | 426 | 0.33 | 178 | 0.14 | 67 | 0.05 |
| 1948 | 1,048 | 0.79 | 445 | 0.34 | 182 | 0.14 | 58 | 0.04 |
| 1949 | 1,137 | 0.85 | 363 | 0.27 | 149 | 0.11 | 53 | 0.04 |
| 1950 | 1,147 | 0.84 | 314 | 0.23 | 187 | 0.14 | 50 | 0.04 |
| 1951 | 1,118 | 0.82 | 260 | 0.19 | 155 | 0.11 | 37 | 0.03 |
| 1952 | 1,209 | 0.89 | 227 | 0.17 | 136 | 0.10 | 26 | 0.02 |
| 1953 | 988 | 0.72 | 226 | 0.16 | 131 | 0.10 | 25 | 0.02 |
| 1954 | 865 | 0.62 | 153 | 0.11 | 142 | 0.10 | 26 | 0.02 |

The case-rate of pulmonary tuberculosis per thousand of the population was the lowest recorded since tuberculosis became notifiable in 1912, namely, 0.62. The previous lowest record was 0.66 in 1935. The number of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis decreased by 123 in comparison with the 1953 figure. These reductions re-emphasise the value of sustaining a programme which incorporates intensification of preventive measures and the continued up-grading of chest clinic and diagnostic facilities.

The case-rate of non-pulmonary tuberculosis for 1954 was the same (0.10) as that for the two previous years (the lowest recorded in Surrey).

The age and sex distributions of the new notifications received by the District Medical Officers of Health throughout the year are as follows:—

| Age period. | | Pulmonary. | | Non-Pulmonary. | | Totals. |
|-----------------------|-----|------------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|
| | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | |
| Under one year | ... | — | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| One and under 2 years | ... | 2 | — | 1 | — | 3 |
| 2 " " 5 " " | ... | 5 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 22 |
| 5 " " 10 " " | ... | 13 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 31 |
| 10 " " 15 " " | ... | 11 | 19 | 10 | 6 | 46 |
| 15 " " 20 " " | ... | 36 | 55 | 5 | 11 | 107 |
| 20 " " 25 " " | ... | 66 | 72 | 6 | 9 | 153 |
| 25 " " 35 " " | ... | 109 | 79 | 10 | 20 | 218 |
| 35 " " 45 " " | ... | 77 | 45 | 5 | 9 | 136 |
| 45 " " 55 " " | ... | 85 | 40 | 6 | 8 | 139 |
| 55 " " 65 " " | ... | 52 | 21 | 1 | 5 | 79 |
| 65 " " 75 " " | ... | 34 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 48 |
| 75 and upwards | ... | 12 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 23 |
| Totals | ... | 502 | 363 | 61 | 81 | 1,007 |
| 1953 | | 587 | 401 | 51 | 80 | 1,119 |
| 1952 | | 707 | 502 | 58 | 78 | 1,345 |
| 1951 | | 655 | 463 | 78 | 77 | 1,273 |
| 1950 | | 657 | 490 | 83 | 104 | 1,334 |
| 1949 | | 677 | 460 | 67 | 82 | 1,286 |
| 1948 | | 621 | 427 | 90 | 92 | 1,230 |
| 1947 | | 719 | 473 | 88 | 90 | 1,370 |
| 1946 | | 631 | 425 | 92 | 96 | 1,244 |
| 1945 | | 671 | 446 | 102 | 111 | 1,330 |
| 1944 | | 711 | 507 | 123 | 138 | 1,479 |

In comparison with the figures for 1953 the following noteworthy decreases occur in the number of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis:—

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|----------|
| <i>Males.</i> —Age group 15-20 | ... = 21 | <i>Females.</i> —Age group 20-25 | ... = 17 |
| " " 45-55 | ... = 18 | " " 35-45 | ... = 29 |
| " " 55-65 | ... = 29 | | |
| | 68 | | 46 |

The only outstanding increase (13) occurs in the pulmonary females, age group 45-55.

Apart from the above new notifications, during the year 545 cases of tuberculosis in Surrey became known through death returns, posthumous notifications, transfers from other areas, etc. (The corresponding figure for 1953 was 634.) The transfers from other areas comprised just over 92 per cent. of this group and there were 40 deaths of unnotified cases of tuberculosis.

The site of disease and place of death in the 40 unnotified cases were as follows:—

| | In Hospitals | At Home | Total |
|--|--------------|---------|-------|
| Pulmonary tuberculosis ... | 11 | 4 | 15 |
| Tuberculous meningitis ... | 2 | — | 2 |
| Miliary tuberculosis ... | 4 | — | 4 |
| Genito-urinary tuberculosis ... | 3 | — | 3 |
| Deaths from other causes (T.B. also present) ... | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Tuberculous adenitis ... | — | 1 | 1 |
| Tuberculous peritonitis ... | 2 | — | 2 |
| Tuberculous septicaemia ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| | 29 | 11 | 40 |

The age distribution of the 15 unnotified deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis was 25-34, 4; 45-54, 3; 55-64, 3; 65 and over, 5.

The age distribution of the 25 unnotified deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, miliary tuberculosis, and from other causes, tuberculosis being also present, was 2-4, 1; 25-34, 2; 35-44, 1; 45-54, 3; 55-64, 5; 65 and over, 13.

The reduction of unnotified cases of tuberculosis from 64 in 1952 and 54 in 1953, respectively, is encouraging, but the need for prompt notification must again be emphasised. Unnotified deaths in hospitals comprise 72 per cent. of the total unnotified deaths. It is hoped by continued emphasis on the statutory duty to notify cases suffering from tuberculosis further to reduce this figure.

Each District Medical Officer keeps a register of the known cases of tuberculosis resident in his sanitary district. The numbers of cases on the district registers on the 31st December, 1954, were as follows:—

| | Pulmonary | Non-Pulmonary |
|-----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Males ... | 5,926 | 803 |
| Females ... | 4,749 | 960 |
| Totals ... | 10,675 | 1,763 |
| Grand Total ... | 12,438 | |

The total of 12,438 is an increase of 102 as compared with the figure (12,336) for 1953. The number of pulmonary cases has risen by 172 and the non-pulmonary figure has decreased by 70. The corresponding total for 1952 was 12,036.

It is of interest to compare the total cases shown on the District Medical Officers' non-statutory registers with those of the chest clinics which are now considered to be the "essential" registers.

The figures of cases both on the registers of the chest physicians and those of the district medical officers indicate the need to sustain an effective tuberculosis service, and serves in a measure to correct any over-optimism which may be derived from the reduction in the present notification and death rates. The registers of the District Medical Officers continue to be reviewed in relation to those of chest clinics so that they may approximate one another, except for known causes of variation.

The total of 10,027 cases on chest clinic registers for 1954, as set against 12,438 on the District Medical Officers' registers, represents a difference of 2,411. This discrepancy is inevitable since it is the practice to remove a name from the register of the chest clinic if the person has not attended for two years; such persons may, of course, still have active tuberculosis. It is therefore vitally necessary for the District Medical Officer of Health to continue to keep a register which will show the total tuberculous cases in his area.

(b) DEATHS.

The deaths and the death rate per 1,000 of the population from pulmonary tuberculosis and from other forms of tuberculosis are shown in the table on page 15. The death rate for pulmonary tuberculosis (0.11) was the lowest recorded in Surrey, the previous low record being 0.16 in 1953. The death rate for non-pulmonary tuberculosis, namely 0.02, equalled the lowest recorded in Surrey, in 1952 and 1953.

The distribution of the deaths and the death rates from tuberculosis in the various sanitary districts of the County are shown on page 11.

(c) NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

The total number of new cases which became known either through formal notification or otherwise, as described above, was 1,552. The corresponding figure for 1953 was 1,753, and for 1952 was 1,873.

Of the 179 deaths which occurred during the year 1954, 40 or 22.3 per cent. occurred in non-notified cases. The corresponding figure for the year 1953 was 54 or 21.5 per cent.

WORK OF THE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Details of the work of the department are given in the subsequent sections of the Report. There are, however, four matters which I would like also to refer to here, either because they were of special importance or because they were new developments.

Capital Building Programme.

The County Council are required to submit for the Minister's approval each year a provisional programme of Capital Building works which they plan to undertake in the ensuing financial year. The following is a list of such projects submitted in previous years which have been completed or are in the course of erection since my last Report :—

| Project. | Purpose. | Present Position. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| " Everleigh," Addlestone | Welfare Centre/School Clinic... | Completed November, 1954. |
| Botley's Park, Chertsey | Main Ambulance Station | Completed August, 1954. |
| Grand Drive, Morden | Welfare Centre/School Clinic | Work in progress. |
| Hill House, St. Helier | Main Ambulance Station | Work in progress. |
| L.C.C. Estate, Merstham | Welfare Centre/School Clinic... | Completed November, 1954. |
| Stonecot Hill, Sutton | Welfare Centre/School Clinic... | Work in progress. |
| Woking | Ambulance Sub-Station | Suitable existing premises purchased. |

During the year the Council were informed by the Ministry that as they were committed to schemes on which building had already started costing some £70,000 in the current financial year, it would be unlikely that any new clinic schemes would receive approval before the beginning of the financial year 1955-56. Following discussions with officers of the Ministry, the Council were informed that subject to consideration of the need, building details and cost in each case, they could go forward with four clinic schemes at Amity Grove, Wimbledon; Between Streets, Cobham; Junction of Green Wrythe Lane and Middleton Road, Carshalton, and Chaldon Road, Caterham-on-the-Hill, in readiness for the building work to commence at the beginning of the financial year 1955-56.

When later in the year the Ministry requested the submission of the Council's Building Programme for 1955-56, they made it clear that any schemes submitted would not be likely to start in the financial year unless they were of special urgency or sufficiently well advanced to be submitted with full details. The Ministry asked at the same time for the Council's Building Programme for the financial year 1956-57.

In view of all the circumstances the Council decided to include in their Programme for 1955-56 the four clinics mentioned above and also, on the grounds of urgency, the clinic project at Pollards Hill, Mitcham, together with two Ambulance Sub-Station proposals which are of sufficient urgency and have reached the stage necessary to satisfy the Ministry's requirement. The complete Programme, as submitted to the Ministry, is shown below with the present position of each project :—

| Project. | Purpose. | Present Position. |
|---|---------------------------------|--|
| Amity Grove, West Wimbledon | Welfare Centre/School Clinic... | Proceeding to tender stage. |
| Between Streets, Cobham | Welfare Centre/School Clinic... | Proceeding to tender stage. |
| Junction of Green Wrythe Lane and Middleton Road, Carshalton | Welfare Centre/School Clinic... | Proceeding to tender stage. |
| Pollards Hill, Mitcham | Welfare Centre/School Clinic... | Sketch plans and estimates being prepared. |
| Chaldon Road, Caterham-on-the-Hill | Welfare Centre/School Clinic... | Sketch plans and estimates being prepared. |
| Haslemere | Ambulance Sub-Station | Sketch plans and estimates being prepared. |
| Walton Lodge Estate, Banstead | Ambulance Sub-Station | Sketch plans and estimates being prepared. |

In addition, the Council submitted the following projects for 1956-57, which were selected from those projects submitted in previous years and still outstanding.

Welfare Centres/School Clinics.

Manor Drive, Malden.
Molesey.
Victoria Road, Horley.
Walton Lodge Estate, Banstead.

This programme did not include the proposal to erect a joint Library/Welfare Centre/School Clinic at Morden Road, Morden, as it was hoped that this work could be carried out by the Education Committee, with a subsequent apportionment of cost.

Ambulance Stations.

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Reigate (Main). | } One of these three Sub-stations to be selected later. |
| Wimbledon. | |
| Surbiton. | |
| North Cheam. | |

M.D. Occupation and Training Centre.

Guildford.

This leaves the following projects still outstanding from Programmes submitted in previous years and these, with the addition of one new clinic project at Sanderstead, the Council decided to defer for inclusion in subsequent Programmes.

Welfare Centres/School Clinics.

Junction of Lloyd Avenue and The Mount, Carshalton.
 Rochester Road, Carshalton (extension of existing clinic).
 Junction of Acre and Cross Roads, Kingston.
 Church Street, Epsom (and Ambulance Sub-Station).
 Oxted.
 Sanderstead (new project).

The Council decided to defer indefinitely the Welfare Centre/School Clinic proposal previously envisaged at Hill House, St. Helier.

B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children.

As from 1950, the County Council has arranged for the B.C.G. vaccination of persons known to have been in contact with cases of tuberculosis where the risk of conveyance of infection existed and at the discretion of the Chest Physicians. Since the inception of this scheme over 3,000 persons have been B.C.G. vaccinated.

In the latter months of 1953, the Minister indicated that he was prepared to approve applications from local health authorities to make B.C.G. vaccination available to 13-year-old school children. B.C.G. vaccination is the same in principle as smallpox vaccination, namely, to produce in the body an artificially acquired resistance to the disease by injecting its causal organism in a form which does not cause active development of the disease itself. The decision whether to extend B.C.G. vaccination to 13-year-old children was left by the Minister to the discretion of the local health authorities and the County Council, after careful consideration, approved the extension of their scheme of B.C.G. vaccination to school children between their 13th and 14th birthdays, subject to parental consent and the necessary preliminary tests. Further details of the implementation of the scheme are given on page 38.

Distribution of Welfare Foods.

During the year, the Ministry of Health asked local health authorities to undertake the distribution of welfare foods (national dried milk, cod liver oil, vitamin A and D tablets, and orange juice) to beneficiaries under the National Welfare Foods Scheme when the local offices of the Ministry of Food closed at the middle of the year. As this duty is closely related to the County Council's duties under the Scheme for the Care of Mothers and Young Children, it was decided to undertake as much of this distribution as possible from the Welfare Clinics and other premises owned by the County Council, but it was found to be necessary to supplement this provision by a limited amount of additional accommodation and to recruit certain additional staff to assist in working the scheme. In this respect, I should like to pay tribute to the valuable and willing assistance given by the Women's Voluntary Services both in staffing distribution centres provided by the County Council and in permitting the use of part of their own accommodation for storage and distribution.

Further details of the scheme will be found on page 27.

Care of the Elderly Sick.

The Joint Liaison Committee comprising representatives of the County Health Committee, the Regional Hospital Board and the Executive Council gave much attention during the year to the problem of caring for the elderly sick, and has consulted the County Welfare Committee and also the Hospital Management Committees of general hospital groups through their Chairmen.

After due consideration that Committee came to the conclusion that the first essential is to provide for a proper assessment of the needs of the old people and to decide how each case should be dealt with, e.g., in their own homes, in welfare accommodation, or in hospital: that such assessment must be done by a medical officer who should be responsible for the running of the geriatric unit, including a geriatric out-patient clinic and all proper facilities for diagnosis, and who should

be in a position to recommend admission to hospital or welfare accommodation for cases requiring it, attendance at out-patient clinics, either general or special, and provision of the various domiciliary services as may be needed.

It was also proposed that consideration should be given to setting up a geriatric unit in each hospital group in the County and to the appointment of a medical officer, preferably on the establishment of the Regional Hospital Board, to whose salary both Board and Council should contribute and who would be responsible for the duties outlined above : and to make arrangements for integrating the Council's domiciliary services for the care of the elderly sick with the work of the geriatric units by appointing nurses or social workers seconded to these units.

Some progress was made towards implementation of these proposals during the year, in particular in relation to the Kingston Group, where a geriatric medical officer was appointed on the lines indicated above. Although the unit was not in operation by the end of the year considerable progress had been made. The services of a nurse and of a social worker have also been made available part-time in association with the care of the elderly in the areas of the Guildford and of the Woking and Chertsey Hospital Groups.

Further reference is made to the former of these on page 31.

(b) Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Ante-natal clinics are provided throughout the County by the County Council; each is in the charge either of an obstetrician, a general practitioner with special experience, or a full-time assistant medical officer. In districts where no special ante-natal clinics are held assistant medical officers are available for ante-natal consultations at the ordinary infant welfare clinics. Certain hospitals in the County also run ante-natal clinics in association with their maternity departments, and the obstetricians in charge of such clinics are available to see also expectant mothers referred from the County Council's ante-natal clinics. Health Visitors assist in the routine work of the Council's clinics, give talks and advice on mothercraft and follow up those mothers who do not keep appointments. An important part of their duties is to visit the patients in their own homes so that they can be in a position to advise the mothers on the social and other problems resulting from the occurrence of a pregnancy with full knowledge of the individual circumstances of the case and also so that they can inform the medical officer of the ante-natal clinic of any individual circumstances which it is necessary for him to know. In addition, in recent years there have been two developments of the work associated with the ante-natal services provided by the County Council which call for comment. Firstly, the number of mothercraft classes held separately from the ante-natal clinics has increased considerably. They are run as a course of lectures and demonstrations, usually six to eight in number, and are mainly taken by health visitors, but in some districts the Council's midwives also take part in the syllabus. At these courses extensive use is made of film strips. Secondly, relaxation classes for expectant mothers are being held increasingly throughout the County. These are taken either by a physiotherapist or a health visitor and are designed to prepare the expectant mother for her confinement. Apart entirely from the physical advantages of these courses, every opportunity is taken to increase the expectant mother's knowledge of the mechanism of labour so as to allay her fears and secure her informed co-operation. Both these classes are proving very popular with the mothers and are well attended.

Mothers are encouraged to attend also at the County Council clinics after their confinement to make sure that full health and normality are restored or, if need be, any necessary treatment is obtained.

Arrangements are made for blood testing of expectant mothers usually through out-patient departments of general hospitals, the Blood Transfusion Service at Sutton or the Public Health Laboratory Service at Epsom and Guildford.

| Division. | Number of Clinics provided at end of year (whether held at Infant Welfare Centres or other premises). | Number of sessions now held per month at clinics included in Col. (2). | | Number of Women who : | | Total number of attendances during the year. | |
|------------------------------|---|--|---------------------|---------------------------|--|--|---------------------|
| | | Medical Officers' sessions. | Midwives' sessions. | attended during the year. | were new cases and included in Col. (5). | Medical Officers' sessions. | Midwives' sessions. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| Ante-Natal Clinics. | | | | | | | |
| North-Western ... | 16 | 35 | 24 | 1,016 | 730 | 2,472 | 2,874 |
| Central ... | 5 | 24 | 8 | 1,392 | 998 | 6,715 | 517 |
| North-Central ... | 10 | 34 | 27 | 1,070 | 813 | 4,986 | 1,703 |
| Southern ... | 6 | 15 | — | 279 | 193 | 1,054 | — |
| South-Eastern ... | 5 | 18 | — | 753 | 460 | 2,564 | — |
| Northern ... | 5 | 18 | 6 | 1,181 | 844 | 4,268 | 733 |
| South-Western— | | | | | | | |
| Guildford ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Excluding Guildford ... | 3 | 8 | — | 419 | 419 | 2,261 | — |
| North-Eastern— | | | | | | | |
| Wimbledon ... | 2 | 4 | 6 | 287 | 206 | 519 | 687 |
| Merton & Morden ... | 2 | 8 | — | 382 | 300 | 1,153 | — |
| Mitcham ... | 3 | 14 | 8 | 948 | 784 | 1,760 | 1,422 |
| Mid-Eastern— | | | | | | | |
| Carshalton ... | 5 | 20 | — | 379 | 275 | 1,643 | — |
| Beddington & Wallington | 1 | 4 | — | 142 | 101 | 553 | — |
| Total ... | 63 | 202 | 79 | 8,248 | 6,123 | 29,948 | 7,936 |
| † Post-Natal Clinics. | | | | | | | |
| North-Western ... | — | — | — | 150 (150) | 150 (150) | 174 (174) | 5 (5) |
| Central ... | — | — | — | 412 (412) | 396 (396) | 636 (636) | — |
| North-Central ... | — | — | — | 363 (363) | 342 (342) | 426 (426) | — |
| Southern ... | — | — | — | 98 (98) | 91 (91) | 115 (115) | — |
| South-Eastern ... | — | — | — | 180 (180) | 178 (178) | 184 (184) | — |
| Northern ... | — | — | — | 375 (375) | 375 (375) | 376 (376) | — |
| South-Western— | | | | | | | |
| Guildford ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Excluding Guildford ... | — | — | — | 212 (212) | 212 (212) | 219 (219) | — |
| North-Eastern— | | | | | | | |
| Wimbledon ... | — | — | — | 7 (7) | 7 (7) | 7 (7) | — |
| Merton & Morden ... | — | — | — | 20 (20) | 20 (20) | 20 (20) | — |
| Mitcham ... | 1 | 1 | — | 62 | 62 | 66 | — |
| Mid-Eastern— | | | | | | | |
| Carshalton ... | — | — | — | 40 (40) | 40 (40) | 48 (48) | — |
| Beddington & Wallington | — | — | — | 11 (11) | 11 (11) | 11 (11) | — |
| Total ... | 1 | 1 | — | 1,930 (1,868) | 1,884 (1,822) | 2,282 (2,216) | 5 (5) |

† Except in one district, separate post-natal clinics are not held, cases being seen at ante-natal clinics.

* The figures in brackets refer to women examined post-natally at ante-natal clinics.

(c) **Unmarried Mothers and the Care of Illegitimate Children.**

In making provision for the care of the unmarried mother and her child the County Council rely in the main on voluntary Homes for unmarried mothers and particularly on Homes established in the County and receiving grants from the Council. During the year, 161 cases were admitted to mother and baby homes, 59 cases were admitted to Shelters provided by Voluntary Organisations receiving a grant from the Council, and 62 cases were sent by the Council to other Homes, payment being made per capitem.

In addition, 49 cases were admitted to the hostel provided by the County Council at Dorincourt, Woking, for the reception of expectant and nursing mothers who are unmarried or who are in need of residential accommodation. Residence in these hostels is normally for two months before and two months after confinement and mothers are assisted to find employment on leaving the hostels and in making arrangements for the care of their babies.

(d) **Maternity Outfits.**

A maternity outfit is supplied free, on request, to each expectant mother being confined at home who makes use of one or other of the arrangements for the care of expectant mothers under the National Health Service.

(e) **Maternal Mortality.**

The total maternal deaths assigned to the County in 1954 was 7 which gives a maternal mortality rate of 0.38 per thousand live and still births compared with 0.69 for England and Wales. A comparison with previous years will be found under "Vital Statistics" on page 8.

There were 10 deaths which actually occurred in the County all of which were investigated. three patients were confined at home, one at a private nursing home and the remainder in Surrey hospitals.

(f) **Puerperal Pyrexia.**

During 1954, 636 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified representing an attack rate of 34.29 per thousand live and still births as compared with 17.74 for England and Wales. Of these cases 24 occurred in domiciliary confinements and the remainder in institutional confinements.

(g) **Infant Mortality.**

The infant mortality rate in the Administrative County of 19.35 compares with 25.5 for England and Wales. The heaviest incidence of deaths of children under one year is, as always, within the first four weeks of life (neo-natal mortality). A table giving certain figures relating to the infant mortality rates in recent years in England and Wales and in Surrey will be found under "Vital Statistics" (page 9).

The urban infant mortality rate in 1954—namely 18.54 (297 deaths)—is lower than the rural rate—namely 25.32 (55 deaths).

During the year an enquiry into deaths in the first year of life occurring in the County was undertaken. In all 341 deaths were investigated. Of these 266 were born in hospitals, 60 at home, 10 in nursing homes and in 5 cases the place of birth was not recorded. The deaths were classified by causes as follows:—

| Cause. | In the first 7 days. | Between 8th and 28th days. | Between 1 and 12 months. | Total. |
|---|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Prematurity | 41 (52) | 1 (4) | — (1) | 42 (57) |
| Prematurity with associated conditions | 56 (51) | 3 (1) | — (—) | 59 (52) |
| Congenital malformations | 43 (32) | 14 (9) | 39 (28) | 96 (69) |
| Birth injury (including intracranial haemorrhage) | 18 (23) | — (—) | — (—) | 18 (23) |
| Haemolytic disease | 9 (17) | — (—) | — (—) | 9 (17) |
| Pneumonia | 3 (5) | 6 (13) | 26 (33) | 35 (51) |
| Other respiratory diseases | — (1) | — (1) | 5 (9) | 5 (11) |
| Gastro enteritis | — (—) | 1 (3) | 10 (20) | 11 (23) |
| Meningitis | — (—) | 1 (2) | 3 (5) | 4 (7) |
| Accidents | 1 (—) | 1 (—) | 16 (7) | 18 (7) |
| Miscellaneous | 31 (26) | 4 (3) | 9 (15) | 44 (44) |
| Totals | 202 (207) | 31 (36) | 108 (118) | 341 (361) |

The duration of life of infants of various birth weights together with an analysis as to whether prematurity was the cause or was a contributory cause of death was as follows :—

| Birth Weight. | 1 Day. | | | 2-7 Days. | | | 8-28 Days. | | | 1-6 Months. | 6-12 Months. | Not re-corded. | Totals. |
|------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Premature. | Premature and associated conditions. | Other. | Premature. | Premature and associated conditions. | Other. | Premature. | Premature and associated conditions. | Other. | All. | All. | All. | |
| Under 2 lb. ... | 9 (14) | 11 (9) | — (—) | 1 (3) | 2 (4) | — (—) | — (1) | — (—) | — (—) | — (1) | — (—) | — (—) | 23 (32) |
| 2-3 lb. ... | 9 (10) | 7 (7) | 5 (1) | 7 (4) | 8 (9) | 2 (1) | 1 (1) | 1 (1) | — (—) | 1 (1) | — (—) | — (—) | 41 (35) |
| 3-4 lb. ... | 8 (8) | 7 (6) | 3 (2) | 4 (5) | 9 (4) | 5 (4) | — (1) | — (—) | 1 (1) | 3 (4) | — (1) | — (—) | 40 (36) |
| 4-5 lb. ... | 2 (2) | 6 (5) | 7 (4) | — (2) | 3 (5) | 2 (5) | — (—) | 2 (—) | 2 (3) | 6 (8) | 1 (1) | — (—) | 31 (35) |
| 5-6 lb. ... | — (1) | — (1) | 12 (11) | — (—) | — (—) | 13 (8) | — (—) | — (—) | 4 (9) | 12 (16) | 6 (5) | — (—) | 47 (51) |
| 6-7 lb. ... | — (—) | — (—) | 12 (17) | — (—) | — (—) | 10 (16) | — (—) | — (—) | 5 (7) | 19 (23) | 10 (7) | — (—) | 56 (70) |
| Over 7 lb. ... | — (—) | — (—) | 19 (14) | — (—) | — (—) | 12 (14) | — (—) | — (—) | 13 (11) | 33 (26) | 11 (20) | — (—) | 88 (85) |
| Not recorded ... | 1 (2) | 3 (1) | 2 (2) | — (1) | — (—) | 1 (5) | — (1) | — (—) | 2 (—) | 3 (5) | 3 (—) | — (—) | 15 (17) |
| Totals ... | 29 (37) | 34 (29) | 60 (51) | 12 (15) | 22 (22) | 45 (53) | 1 (4) | 3 (1) | 27 (31) | 77 (84) | 31 (34) | — (—) | 341 (361) |

Figures in parentheses in the above two tables relate to 1953.

(h) Prematurity.

The following table gives details of premature births and still births notified in the County during the year 1954 as adjusted by transferred notifications :—

1. Premature infants (i.e., 5½ lb. or less at birth, irrespective of period of gestation) :—
 - (a) Number of premature live births in hospitals ... 857
 - (b) Number of premature live births at home... 167
 - (c) Number of premature live births in private nursing homes ... 29
2. Premature still births (i.e., 5½ lb. or less, irrespective of period of gestation) :—
 - (a) Number of premature still births in hospitals ... 135
 - (b) Number of premature still births at home ... 19
 - (c) Number of premature still births in private nursing homes ... 4

| Weight at birth. | PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS. | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------|
| | †Born in Hospital | | | Born at home and nursed entirely at home. | | | Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day | | | Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there | | | Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day. | | | Born in at home | Born in nursing home | (19) |
| | Total | Died within 24 hrs. of birth | Survived 28 days | Total | Died within 24 hrs. of birth | Survived 28 days | Total | Died within 24 hrs. of birth | Survived 28 days | Total | Died within 24 hrs. of birth | Survived 28 days | Total | Died within 24 hrs. of birth | Survived 28 days | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) |
| (a) 3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 grms. or less) | 109 | 36 | 42 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 66 | 7 | 2 |
| (b) Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500-2,000 grms.) | 175 | 11 | 152 | 13 | 1 | 11 | 15 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 28 | 3 | — |
| (c) Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,000-2,250 grms.) | 154 | 4 | 144 | 26 | — | 26 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 6 | — | — | — | 15 | 2 | 2 |
| (d) Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,250-2,500 grms.) | 419 | 4 | 402 | 91 | — | 91 | 11 | — | 10 | 15 | — | 15 | — | — | — | 26 | 7 | — |
| Totals ... | 857 | 55 | 740 | 131 | 1 | 129 | 36 | 4 | 27 | 29 | 5 | 23 | — | — | — | 135 | 19 | 4 |

† The group under this heading will include cases which may be born in one hospital and transferred to another.

(i) **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

In 1954 midwives sought medical aid for suspected cases of ophthalmia neonatorum in respect of 124 babies and 10 cases were notified by medical practitioners as suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum.

The case rate (i.e., the number of notified cases per thousand live births) was 0.55.

Of the 10 cases notified by medical practitioners 3 occurred in the practice of midwives. Seven of these were treated at home, three cases occurred in hospital and in no case was vision impaired.

(j) **Infant Welfare Centres.**

The County Council maintained 183 infant welfare centres in the year as against 180 in 1953. Additional centres were started at :—

- (i) Wesley Hall, Ruskin Drive, Worcester Park.
- (ii) Wells House, Spa Drive, Epsom.
- (iii) The Village Hall, Kingston Vale.
- (iv) The Village Hall, Weybourne, Farnham.
- (v) Red Cross Hut, Pirbright.

The following centres were closed during the year :—

- (i) The Old Schoolroom, Puttenham.
- (ii) Revoan, Pilgrims Way, Westhumble.

The following table shows the attendance at the centres for the year 1954 :—

| Division. | Number of centres provided at end of year. | Number of Child Welfare sessions now held per month at centres in col. (2). | Number of children who first attended a centre of this Local Health Authority during the year, and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age. | Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in : | | | Total number of children who attended during the year. | Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were : | | | Total attendances during the year. |
|-----------------------------|--|---|--|--|--------|----------|--|---|----------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | | 1954. | 1953. | 1952-49. | | Under 1 year. | 1 but under 2. | 2 but under 5. | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| North-Western ... | 31 | 102 | 2,268 | 1,986 | 2,104 | 3,343 | 7,433 | 31,004 | 10,555 | 9,138 | 50,697 |
| Central ... | 25 | 102 | 2,128 | 2,057 | 1,967 | 3,712 | 7,736 | 34,908 | 12,860 | 17,575 | 65,343 |
| North-Central ... | 15 | 87 | 2,085 | 1,861 | 1,828 | 3,314 | 7,003 | 33,528 | 7,650 | 8,433 | 49,611 |
| Southern ... | 28 | 95 | 1,380 | 1,189 | 1,188 | 1,973 | 4,350 | 18,385 | 7,159 | 8,337 | 33,881 |
| South-Eastern ... | 15 | 59 | 1,032 | 1,261 | 587 | 1,056 | 2,904 | 14,425 | 4,263 | 4,710 | 23,398 |
| Northern ... | 7 | 36 | 970 | 762 | 786 | 1,077 | 2,625 | 14,652 | 3,066 | 2,039 | 19,757 |
| South-Western— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural ... | 32 | 90 | 1,315 | 1,099 | 1,183 | 2,018 | 4,300 | 18,552 | 6,854 | 8,002 | 33,408 |
| Borough ... | 6 | 36 | 660 | 678 | 633 | 859 | 2,170 | 10,167 | 2,970 | 4,044 | 17,181 |
| North-Eastern— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wimbledon ... | 5 | 25 | 693 | 644 | 572 | 1,003 | 2,219 | 11,801 | 2,787 | 4,460 | 19,048 |
| Merton & Morden ... | 5 | 44 | 747 | 671 | 690 | 1,239 | 2,600 | 12,587 | 4,004 | 4,172 | 20,763 |
| Mitcham ... | 5 | 28 | 802 | 751 | 659 | 739 | 2,149 | 12,421 | 2,780 | 1,743 | 16,944 |
| Mid-Eastern— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carshalton ... | 5 | 39 | 696 | 649 | 562 | 1,566 | 2,777 | 9,779 | 2,319 | 3,806 | 15,904 |
| Beddington & Wallington ... | 4 | 12 | 329 | 313 | 310 | 439 | 1,062 | 4,916 | 1,657 | 1,600 | 8,173 |
| | 183 | 755 | 15,105 | 13,921 | 13,069 | 22,338 | 49,328 | 227,125 | 68,924 | 78,059 | 374,108 |
| Voluntary. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern ... | 1 | 1 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 18 | 42 | 82 | 59 | 80 | 221 |

In certain areas circles have been started for mothers and fathers. Regular meetings are held to discuss various aspects of the management of children of all ages. Either an assistant medical officer or a health visitor acts as discussion leader. At these meetings also the film strip projector forms a valuable adjunct.

(k) **Convalescent Treatment.**

Expectant and nursing mothers and children under five recommended for convalescent treatment are sent to convalescent and holiday homes. During the year 30 children under the age of five years and 31 mothers and babies were sent for convalescence. Patients sent under this scheme are normally required to pay a standard charge towards their maintenance.

(l) **Day Nurseries.**

At the end of the year there were 22 day nurseries with a total number of 894 places.

Admission is restricted to the following priority classes :—

- (i) Where the mother is the sole wage earner.
- (ii) Where there is sickness in the family or where home conditions likely seriously to prejudice the health of the child exist.
- (iii) In exceptional cases, where, upon consideration of individual circumstances, it appears to the Council that admission is necessary in the interests of the child.

(m) **Voluntary Inspection of Children under Five Years of Age.**

Special toddlers clinics are held in some areas at which children under school age are, with the consent of the parents, given a routine medical examination at the ages of 2, 3 and 4 years, and, if necessary, treatment. Elsewhere, such examinations are undertaken at ordinary welfare clinics. Children at day and residential nurseries and nursery schools are also medically examined at routine intervals.

(n) **Distribution of Welfare Foods.**

Reference has already been made on page 19 to this further duty which was undertaken by the County Council as from the 28th June, 1954, as part of their duties to provide services for the care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the proposals made by the Council for carrying out these functions under this Section being modified in order to make clear their future responsibility for local distribution.

Wherever possible clinics and other premises owned by the Council have been used for the purpose, but it was necessary to rent a limited amount of additional accommodation, to carry out minor adaptation works at a number of other properties and to purchase certain essential items of furniture and equipment already in use in the distribution centres from the Ministry of Works. A small number of staff were also recruited from those previously employed in local offices. The staffing of the distribution centres has in the main, however, been undertaken by voluntary workers and in particular by the W.V.S. whose help both in staffing many of the distribution centres with voluntary helpers and in permitting the use in some instances of part of their own accommodation for storage and distribution purposes is much appreciated.

During the 26 weeks, 5th July, 1954, to 1st January, 1955, the following issues of welfare foods were made through the distribution centres :—

| <i>National Dried Milk.</i> | | | <i>Cod Liver Oil</i> | <i>Orange Juice.</i> | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------|
| <i>Free.</i> | <i>10½d.</i> | <i>4/-.</i> | <i>A and D.</i> | <i>Free.</i> | <i>5d.</i> |
| 1,017 | 226,569 | 208 | 125,249 | 1,921 | 536,394 |
| 227,794 | | | | 538,315 | |

DENTAL CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.**Report of County Dental Surgeon for the year 1954.**

As previously the patients examined and treated under the above heading were those referred to the dental clinics by medical officers, health visitors, general medical practitioners, etc.

The dental inspection and treatment was carried out by officers primarily engaged in the School Dental Service. The time occupied was the equivalent of 1,314 sessions, and the number of attendances was 11,219.

Treatment facilities included X-rays at six centres and the provision of dentures when necessary.

The appended table provides statistical information, which calls for little comment except for a slight increase in the number of fillings carried out for both mothers and children.

D. M. McCLELLAND,

County Dental Surgeon.

(a) **Numbers provided with dental care.**

| | Examined. | Needing treatment. | Treated. | Made dentally fit. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|
| Expectant and Nursing Mothers ... | 1,217 | 1,098 | 1,260* | 873 |
| Children under 5 ... | 2,938 | 2,300 | 2,826* | 2,395 |

* Includes cases carried over from 1953.

(b) Forms of treatment provided.

| | Scalings and gum treatment. | Fillings. | Silver nitrate treatment. | Crowns or inlays. | Extractions. | General anaesthetics. | Dentures provided. | | Radio-graphs. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | Full upper or lower. | Partial upper or lower. | |
| Expectant and Nursing Mothers | 458 | 2,091 | — | 35 | 1,917 | 404 | 98 | 149 | 19 |
| Children under 5 | — | 3,668 | 715 | — | 2,695 | 1,332 | — | — | 16 |

MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING.

Local Supervising Authority (Midwives).

The County Council, as the Local Supervising Authority, are responsible for supervising the work of midwives throughout the County. The supervisory staff comprises a medical officer on the Central Office staff and six non-medical supervisors.

(a) NOTIFICATION OF INTENTION TO PRACTISE.

The number of State Certified Midwives who gave notice of their intention to practise midwifery during 1954 was 569 compared with 608 in 1953.

(b) WORK OF THE MIDWIVES DURING 1954.

| (1) | NUMBER OF DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR. | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|---------|---------------------------|
| | Domiciliary Cases | | | | | Cases in Institutions. |
| | Doctor not booked. | | Doctor booked. | | Totals. | |
| | Doctor present at time of delivery of child. | Doctor not present at time of delivery of child. | Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked Doctor or another). | Doctor not present at time of delivery of child. | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| (a) Midwives employed by the Authority... | 86 | 1,172 | 927 | 1,668 | 3,853 | — |
| (b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations :— | | | | | | |
| (i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pur- suance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act) | — | — | — | — | — | 688 |
| (c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act | — | — | — | — | — | 12,359 |
| (d) Midwives in private practice (including midwives employed in Nursing Homes) | 10 | 5 | 25 | 5 | 45 | 530 |
| Total | 96 | 1,177 | 952 | 1,673 | 3,898 | 13,577 |

It will be noted that of 17,475 confinements attended by midwives during the year, only 3,898 (or 22.3 per cent.) occurred in the homes; of the remainder, 12,359 (or 70.7 per cent.) were confined in hospital and 1,218 (or 7.0 per cent.) in nursing homes and hospitals not transferred to the Ministry of Health.

(c) SUMMONING OF MEDICAL AID.

During the year medical aid was summoned under the Midwives Act, 1951, by a midwife in the following number of cases :—

(i) For domiciliary cases :—

| | |
|--|-----|
| (a) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service | 700 |
| (b) Others | 289 |

(ii) For cases in Institutions 582

(d) NOTIFICATIONS FROM MIDWIVES.

The following notifications were received from midwives :—

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Sending for medical aid | 1,571 |
| Stillbirths | 97 |
| Laying out dead body | 35 |
| Liability to be a source of infection | 270 |
| Death of mother or baby | 29 |
| Artificial feeding (in addition to or in place of breast feeding) | 1,832 |
| | <u>3,834</u> |

In previous reports I have drawn attention to the steady increase in notifications of artificial feeding. The number of these cases appears now to be stabilised and the following table gives detailed information relating to the last four years :—

| Year. | Total notifications. | Notifications in respect of : | | % Proportion of confinements where artificial feeding was adopted. | |
|------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------|
| | | Hospital confinements. | Domiciliary confinements. | Hospital. | Domiciliary. |
| 1951... .. | 877 | 764 | 113 | 6.1 | 3.0 |
| 1952... .. | 1,617 | 1,490 | 127 | 12.5 | 3.4 |
| 1953... .. | 1,806 | 1,675 | 131 | 13.9 | 3.3 |
| 1954... .. | 1,832 | 1,664 | 168 | 13.5 | 4.3 |

(e) SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

The non-medical supervisors of midwives undertook the following special investigations during the year :—

| | |
|--|------------|
| Sending for medical aid... .. | 245 |
| Stillbirths... .. | 97 |
| Liability to be source of infection | 204 |
| Death of mother or baby | 26 |
| Total... .. | <u>572</u> |

(f) ADMINISTRATION OF ANALGESICS.

During the year 1954, gas and air analgesia was given by midwives in 3,305 domiciliary cases, and there were 134 sets of apparatus available for their use.

At the end of the year, the number of midwives in practice in the area who were qualified to administer analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board was as follows :—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| (i) Domiciliary | 171 |
| (ii) In institutions | 211 |

During the year pethedine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice in 1,622 cases.

Domiciliary Midwifery and Home Nursing.

The main features of the County Council's scheme for these services remain unchanged from the previous year.

(a) SELECTION OF MATERNITY CASES FOR ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL.

The reports for 1952 and 1953 made reference to an investigation which was being conducted into the home conditions of all mothers applying for admission to Surrey hospitals on social grounds.

This enquiry was continued throughout 1954 and the following table shews an analysis of the recommendations.

| Division. | *Births notified over period. | *No. of these taking place in hospitals in Administrative County. | No. of requests from hospitals for home conditions reports. | No. of reports given recommending | | No. of cases recommended home confinement who were/will be confined. | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--|------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | Hospital confinement. | Home confinement. | At home. | In hospital | | Made private arrangements. |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | As booked cases. | As emergency. | (9) |
| North-Western ... | 3,043 | 1,968 | 186 | 160 | 3 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Central ... | 2,467 | 1,810 | 231 | 140 | 82 | — | 78 | — | 4 |
| North-Central ... | 2,627 | 1,629 | 133 | 110 | 5 | 3 | 2 | — | — |
| Southern ... | 1,862 | 1,187 | 95 | 80 | 15 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| South-Eastern ... | 1,279 | 480 | 23 | 18 | 5 | 3 | 2 | — | — |
| Northern ... | 1,039 | 390 | 13 | 10 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| South-Western ... | 2,295 | 1,671 | 370 | 310 | 51 | 8 | 36 | 3 | 4 |
| North-Eastern ... | 2,513 | 1,836 | 86 | 54 | 9 | 1 | 7 | — | 1 |
| Mid-Eastern ... | 1,266 | 945 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| | 18,391 | 11,916 | 1,147 | 892 | 173 | 28 | 126 | 9 | 10 |

* The figures in Col. 1 represent the total of all births notified during 1954 (applicable to each Division). Col. 2 shows the total number of births which took place in hospitals in the County in 1954 assigned to the Divisions in which the mothers properly belong.

[Note.—The hospitals were asked to notify the Divisional Medical Officers of every maternity case attending their ante-natal clinics where the question of a hospital confinement was raised on social grounds (Col. 3). The Divisional Medical Officers then made arrangements for either a Health Visitor or a Midwife to visit the home and complete a form for transmission to the hospital (Col. 4 and 5). The form was intended to enable the appropriate officer of the hospital to estimate whether home conditions were or were not suitable for a domiciliary confinement, and it was hoped that he would thereby be able to decide whether or not to reserve a hospital bed for the case.]

(b) REFRESHER COURSES FOR MIDWIVES AND DISTRICT NURSES.

A certain number of midwives are sent every year both to residential and day refresher courses under the auspices of the Royal College of Midwives. In addition midwives attend ante-natal and post-natal demonstrations and lectures organised by London, Middlesex and Surrey County Councils and midwifery lectures are included in the district nurses/health visitors refresher course held in Surrey every year by the County Council.

In May, the fourth post-certificate refresher course organised by the County Council for health visitors and district nurses was held at Glyn House, Ewell. Some thirty health visitors and an equal number of district nurses attended.

The course, which was non-resident, extended over a fortnight and there is no doubt that the excellent facilities at Glyn House contributed very much to a successful course.

Invitations were sent to other members of the nursing staff and to the medical staff of the County to attend any particular session in which they were interested. Many members of the staff took the opportunity to attend when their duties allowed.

The inaugural address was delivered by Sir Allen Daley, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., and the succeeding sessions comprised lectures on a wide variety of subjects, discussions, films and visits of observation, given by lecturers of high professional status.

Advantage is taken of refresher courses for district nurses organised by the Royal College of Nursing and the Queen's Institute of District Nursing and, in addition, 30 district nurses attend a fortnight's refresher course organised by the County Council. By these means the nurse attends for post-graduate training every five years.

(c) TRAINING OF PUPIL MIDWIVES AND DISTRICT NURSES.

A number of nurses homes and a number of individual midwives in the County accept Part II pupil midwives for district training by an arrangement with the Part II training schools in the County, the latter bearing all expenses of training. Such arrangements are limited in number because of the small proportion of women in Surrey who are confined in their own homes.

District nurse training is organised through the Queen's Institute of District Nursing and suitable candidates are sent to the Guildford Training Home as well as to other training centres outside the County.

(d) WORK OF THE DISTRICT NURSES.

At the end of the year there were 282 full-time and 49 part-time nurses and midwives available for duty.

The work of the district nurses during the year 1954 was as follows:—

| Division. | Medical. | Surgical. | Infectious Diseases. | Tuber- culosis. | Maternal complica- tions. | Others. | Totals. | Patients included in (2)-(7) who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year. | Children included in (2)-(7) who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year. | Patients included in (2)-(7) who have had more than 24 visits during the year. |
|--|----------|-----------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---|--|--|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| North-Western ... | 3,519 | 754 | 14 | 99 | 8 | 60 | 4,454 | 1,949 | 310 | 721 |
| Central ... | 4,028 | 1,263 | 56 | 116 | 32 | 114 | 5,609 | 2,581 | 218 | 1,229 |
| North-Central ... | 3,426 | 1,202 | 39 | 65 | 56 | 56 | 4,844 | 2,452 | 226 | 858 |
| Southern ... | 2,063 | 745 | 17 | 41 | 6 | 35 | 2,907 | 1,372 | 244 | 436 |
| South-Eastern ... | 1,565 | 320 | 2 | 37 | 16 | 47 | 1,987 | 892 | 166 | 231 |
| Northern ... | 1,844 | 303 | 2 | 53 | 2 | 13 | 2,217 | 1,245 | 64 | 406 |
| South-Western— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Borough ... | 1,797 | 125 | 36 | 12 | 5 | 38 | 2,013 | 613 | 71 | 252 |
| Rural ... | 3,399 | 835 | 35 | 74 | 11 | 38 | 4,392 | 1,960 | 337 | 486 |
| North-Eastern— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Merton & Morden | 1,348 | 97 | 3 | 61 | 2 | 7 | 1,518 | 585 | 29 | 251 |
| Mitcham ... | 1,105 | 217 | 1 | 37 | 5 | — | 1,365 | 434 | 32 | 203 |
| Wimbledon ... | 1,469 | 102 | 2 | 37 | 2 | 10 | 1,622 | 796 | 31 | 247 |
| Mid-Eastern— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beddington & Wallington ... | 511 | 142 | 12 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 694 | 375 | 17 | 97 |
| Carshalton ... | 650 | 245 | — | 39 | — | 5 | 939 | 437 | 27 | 192 |
| | 26,724 | 6,350 | 219 | 676 | 157 | 435 | 34,561 | 15,691 | 1,772 | 5,609 |
| Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| North-Western ... | 64,632 | 11,034 | 116 | 3,955 | 32 | 3,758 | 83,527 | 50,119 | 2,027 | 50,026 |
| Central ... | 102,129 | 23,410 | 555 | 5,077 | 371 | 3,239 | 134,781 | 88,394 | 1,147 | 95,100 |
| North-Central ... | 65,652 | 19,210 | 345 | 5,618 | 481 | 1,629 | 92,935 | 69,889 | 1,371 | 64,927 |
| Southern ... | 42,019 | 12,153 | 41 | 2,574 | 70 | 4,140 | 60,997 | 40,443 | 2,138 | 19,316 |
| South-Eastern ... | 26,369 | 6,413 | 6 | 1,408 | 106 | 1,261 | 35,563 | 23,159 | 990 | 11,015 |
| Northern ... | 43,253 | 7,739 | 9 | 2,172 | 19 | 172 | 53,364 | 39,502 | 295 | 36,067 |
| South-Western— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Borough ... | 29,837 | 2,852 | 363 | 434 | 211 | 1,145 | 34,842 | 18,345 | 412 | 20,281 |
| Rural ... | 53,324 | 12,295 | 334 | 2,317 | 57 | 6,199 | 74,526 | 43,889 | 1,896 | 43,845 |
| North-Eastern— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Merton & Morden | 22,208 | 2,341 | 24 | 2,326 | 23 | 897 | 27,819 | 16,730 | 238 | 15,025 |
| Mitcham ... | 22,468 | 3,866 | 3 | 1,482 | 57 | 334 | 28,210 | 16,690 | 217 | 15,186 |
| Wimbledon ... | 20,842 | 3,843 | 12 | 1,183 | 20 | 643 | 26,543 | 16,988 | 140 | 16,907 |
| Mid-Eastern— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beddington & Wallington ... | 8,294 | 2,509 | 76 | 111 | 99 | 649 | 11,738 | 8,278 | 82 | 7,080 |
| Carshalton ... | 12,790 | 4,746 | — | 2,695 | — | 94 | 20,325 | 11,884 | 89 | 15,136 |
| | 513,817 | 112,411 | 1,884 | 31,352 | 1,546 | 24,160 | 685,170 | 444,310 | 11,042 | 409,911 |

In my previous report, reference was made to the appointment of a Geriatric Social Worker to work in close co-operation with the central geriatric unit set up by the Guildford Group Hospital Management Committee.

Before the social worker began her duties, local government public health, welfare departments, local hospitals, general practitioners and voluntary organisations interested in the welfare of the aged were told of the appointment and offered her services.

A total of 220 elderly patients were referred during the year, 108 from Guildford Borough and 112 from the surrounding area. 672 visits in all were paid, 410 within the Borough of Guildford and 262 outside.

In only 47 cases referred to the social worker was it considered that no help was needed and that the patient and the relatives could manage.

The patients were referred by local hospitals (136), by general practitioners (72), by local government authorities (7) and by voluntary agencies (5); and the reasons for referral were illness (66), infirmity (101), mental confusion, or incontinence (39) and for help with convalescence (14).

The following table shows in detail the reasons for referring the 84 patients to the hospital :—

| | | | | <i>General Practitioner.</i> | <i>Local Government.</i> | <i>Voluntary Agencies.</i> |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| For beneficial hospital care ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 6 | 1 |
| To keep patient out of hospital ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | — | — |
| To hospital for terminal illness ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 1 | 1 |
| For admission to a welfare home ... | ... | ... | ... | — | — | 3 |

Patients were referred by hospital authorities mainly in order that they could have help provided at home and so be kept out of hospital. A few were with the object of emptying hospital beds and organising admission to a welfare home.

Details of the financial and marital status were as follows :—

| | | | | <i>Married.</i> | <i>Single.</i> | | <i>Widows.</i> | <i>Widowers.</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|----------------|----|----------------|------------------|
| | | | | | M. | F. | | |
| Pension and private means ... | ... | ... | 34 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 4 |
| Retirement and other pensions ... | ... | ... | 79 | 20 | 2 | 4 | 35 | 18 |
| National assistance ... | ... | ... | 89 | 29 | 1 | 8 | 41 | 10 |
| Husband earning ... | ... | ... | 18 | 17 | — | — | — | — |
| Earning ... | ... | ... | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Totals ... | ... | ... | 220 | 74 | 25 | — | 89 | 32 |

The services of the social worker enabled better assessment of the need and of urgency of the cases to be made, ensured that all domiciliary services available were used by the patient and that where it was impossible to deal with the patient immediately, hardship was alleviated as much as possible, and finally, relieved pressure upon the hospitals.

During the year 547 visits were also paid by general health visitors in connection with care and after care (other than tuberculosis).

HEALTH VISITING.

(a) Establishment.

The establishment of health visitors was increased during the year by eight; two being whole-time tuberculosis health visitors, two on general relief duties throughout the County as required, two in the North-Western Division and one in the Southern (half time each to general and geriatric visiting) and one in the Central Division. The actual number employed continued to show improvement on the figures for the previous year, largely as a result of recruitment to the staff of student health visitors qualifying from the Health Visitors' Training Course held at Brooklands Technical College, Weybridge.

At the end of the year the total establishment of health visitors was 207.

(b) Mothers and Young Children.

The following table shows the home visits paid by health visitors in connection with the care of mothers and young children; home visits paid by these health visitors in respect of school health, mental deficiency and other health services will be found under these heads:—

| Division. | Field establishment at 31st December, 1954. | | Live births 1954. | | Case load. | Average No. per H.V. | No. of children under 5 years of age visited during year. | Expectant mothers. | | Children under 1 year of age. | | Children age 1 and under 2 years. | | Children age 2 and under 5 years. | | Other. | | Total No. of families or households visited by Health Visitors. |
|-------------------------------|---|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---|
| | | | Registered and adjusted. | No. of 1954 birth cards. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | D.H.V. | H.V. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North-Western ... | 1 | 25 | 2,983 | 2,428 | 12,677 | 551 | 12,299 | 734 | 1,263 | 3,080 | 17,433 | 10,644 | 16,034 | 16,034 | 7,220 | 7,220 | 11,024 | |
| Central ... | 1 | 23 | 2,463 | 2,444 | 11,204 | 487 | 11,601 | 2,021 | 3,751 | 2,924 | 14,092 | 7,863 | 13,588 | 13,588 | 7,122 | 7,122 | 10,344 | |
| North-Central ... | 1 | 23 | 2,536 | 2,478 | 11,160 | 479 | 13,267 | 791 | 1,233 | 2,459 | 13,796 | 7,341 | 14,260 | 14,260 | 7,042 | 7,042 | 10,103 | |
| Southern ... | 1 | 18 | 1,863 | 1,697 | 8,245 | 485 | 8,245 | 722 | 1,241 | 1,830 | 10,596 | 5,498 | 12,573 | 12,573 | 6,162 | 6,162 | 7,553 | |
| South-Eastern ... | 1 | 11 | 1,340 | 1,257 | 5,747 | 492 | 5,846 | 280 | 466 | 1,333 | 7,948 | 3,639 | 9,104 | 9,104 | 3,327 | 3,327 | 4,985 | |
| Northern ... | 1 | 10 | 1,028 | 917 | 4,279 | 427 | 4,810 | 465 | 939 | 922 | 4,936 | 2,483 | 3,500 | 3,500 | 2,599 | 2,599 | 3,722 | |
| South-Western— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Borough ... | 1 | 6 | 750 | 792 | 3,056 | 509 | 3,641 | 326 | 401 | 726 | 4,497 | 2,315 | 3,826 | 3,826 | 3,291 | 3,291 | 2,787 | |
| Rural ... | 1 | 15 | 1,513 | 1,349 | 6,148 | 409 | 7,972 | 559 | 857 | 1,675 | 9,179 | 4,815 | 8,591 | 8,591 | 3,044 | 3,044 | 6,050 | |
| North-Eastern— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Merton and Morden ... | 1 | 9 | 792 | 712 | 3,711 | 412 | 4,801 | 282 | 482 | 737 | 3,848 | 2,110 | 4,274 | 4,274 | 1,694 | 1,694 | 3,802 | |
| Mitcham ... | 1 | 9 | 901 | 817 | 3,859 | 428 | 4,805 | 428 | 585 | 801 | 4,418 | 2,571 | 4,671 | 4,671 | 3,054 | 3,054 | 3,742 | |
| Wimbledon ... | 1 | 7 | 784 | 667 | 3,071 | 418 | 4,046 | 357 | 566 | 740 | 3,270 | 1,650 | 3,853 | 3,853 | 1,444 | 1,444 | 3,059 | |
| Mid-Eastern— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beddington and Wallington ... | 1 | 4 | 416 | 405 | 1,827 | 456 | 2,172 | 243 | 452 | 435 | 1,987 | 943 | 2,082 | 2,082 | 800 | 800 | 1,073 | |
| Carshalton ... | 1 | 9 | 824 | 777 | 3,735 | 381 | 4,235 | 271 | 428 | 754 | 2,904 | 1,636 | 3,670 | 3,670 | 1,892 | 1,892 | 2,832 | |
| Relief Staff ... | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Total ... | 9 | 174 | 18,193 | 16,740 | 78,719 | — | 87,740 | 7,479 | 12,664 | 18,416 | 98,904 | 53,508 | 100,026 | 100,026 | 48,691 | 48,691 | 71,076 | |

(c) Other Duties of Health Visitors.

The general health visitors combine with their other duties the duties of school nurse and details of their work in the School Health Service are given on page 65.

(d) The Health Visitors' Training Course.

Fourteen students were selected to take the Health Visitors' Training Course at Brooklands College, Weybridge, which commenced in September, 1954. As on previous courses, lectures were given by members of the staff of the County Council with assistance from outside lecturers on special subjects. Practical training was given in various clinics and centres in the County under the supervision of the medical and health visiting staff. Of the twelve students who entered for the examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute, eleven were successful in obtaining the health visitors' certificate.

Two students did not enter for the examination: one became ill during the course and the other decided not to proceed with her studies.

Three of the successful candidates have been recruited to the County Health staff.

Recently difficulties have been experienced in recruiting suitable candidates for the course and, owing to a diminishing number of Surrey students it has only been possible to run a course with adequate numbers by including an increasing proportion of out-County or independent students. As a result the number of students taking up employment with the Council on qualifying has steadily declined. The Council has, accordingly, approved proposals which will be put into operation in 1955 designed to encourage recruitment of health visitors by the grant of financial assistance to student health visitors taking the Council's training course.

(e) Training of Student Nurses.

The General Nursing Council's revised syllabus for the training of student nurses requires that the student nurse shall have knowledge of the social aspects of disease, and the facilities provided by the local health authorities, under the National Health Service Act.

Many of the hospitals have asked for lectures to be given by members of our staff and for the student nurses to be given the opportunity to observe the work of district nurses and health visitors.

During 1954, 55 lectures were given by senior health visitors, 16 by district nurses and most of the students spent a day or two on the district with members of the staff. Although this has entailed extra work it is felt that it is valuable to have this link between the hospital nursing staff and the public health nurses.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

(a) Diphtheria Immunisation.

The Council's policy in regard to diphtheria immunisation remained unchanged from the previous year.

(i) IMMUNOLOGICAL STATE.

The following table gives details of immunisation against diphtheria carried out during 1954 and the immunised state of the child population at the 31st December, 1954.

| District. | No. of children. | | | Total No. of children who completed a course of immunisation whether primary or reinforcing at any time since 1st January, 1940. | | | | Immunity Index. | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|--|--|----------|----------|------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|
| | Immunised in 1954. | | Who received a re-inforcing injection. | | | | | | | | |
| | 0-4 yrs. | 5-14 yrs. | | 0-1 yrs. | 1-4 yrs. | 5-9 yrs. | 10-14 yrs. | 0-1 yrs. | 1-4 yrs. | 5-14 yrs. | Under 15 Total. |
| M.B. and Urban. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banstead | 405 | 27 | 577 | 51 | 1,247 | 2,259 | 2,142 | 10.6 | 59.4 | 52.1 | 51.4 |
| Barnes... .. | 506 | 57 | 761 | 142 | 1,412 | 2,066 | 2,131 | 32.4 | 73.4 | 75.9 | 72.4 |
| Beddington and Wallington | 318 | 108 | 812 | 31 | 1,010 | 2,359 | 1,856 | 7.8 | 64.3 | 58.0 | 56.5 |
| Carshalton | 618 | 226 | 2,039 | 71 | 2,021 | 4,357 | 3,339 | 8.9 | 64.3 | 65.7 | 61.8 |
| Caterham and Warlingham... | 351 | 72 | 473 | 51 | 1,154 | 2,075 | 1,975 | 11.9 | 73.5 | 78.7 | 73.0 |
| Chertsey | 465 | 83 | 357 | 28 | 1,409 | 2,024 | 1,972 | 6.1 | 72.4 | 47.7 | 51.6 |
| Coulsdon and Purley | 743 | 45 | 1,357 | 98 | 2,313 | 4,310 | 3,880 | 12.2 | 82.6 | 72.7 | 71.0 |
| Dorking | 183 | 19 | 462 | 9 | 691 | 1,436 | 1,602 | 3.3 | 54.7 | 61.1 | 56.4 |
| Egham | 390 | 26 | 1,638 | 55 | 1,264 | 1,977 | 1,336 | 16.7 | 81.5 | 74.4 | 73.5 |
| Epsom and Ewell | 624 | 71 | 2,052 | 58 | 2,006 | 5,106 | 4,936 | 8.6 | 70.9 | 76.4 | 71.4 |
| Esher | 524 | 73 | 673 | 115 | 1,691 | 3,898 | 3,981 | 17.1 | 61.6 | 55.8 | 54.8 |
| Farnham | 257 | 22 | 529 | 65 | 906 | 1,600 | 1,402 | 29.8 | 67.4 | 56.0 | 57.8 |
| Frimley and Camberley | 313 | 10 | 225 | 25 | 1,041 | 1,468 | 1,081 | 6.1 | 76.3 | 89.5 | 78.2 |
| Godalming | 101 | 17 | 312 | 6 | 539 | 904 | 977 | 3.0 | 71.9 | 72.3 | 68.1 |
| Guildford | 537 | 52 | 665 | 112 | 1,874 | 3,204 | 1,951 | 16.2 | 78.7 | 62.7 | 63.3 |
| Haslemere | 125 | 12 | 254 | 23 | 491 | 942 | 678 | 14.8 | 56.8 | 80.6 | 70.4 |
| Kingston-on-Thames | 476 | 35 | 59 | 107 | 1,474 | 2,427 | 2,008 | 19.1 | 70.2 | 14.3 | 29.7 |
| Leatherhead | 383 | 46 | 744 | 43 | 1,064 | 2,179 | 1,994 | 11.6 | 70.7 | 66.2 | 64.0 |
| Malden and Coombe | 555 | 61 | 1,089 | 24 | 1,539 | 3,325 | 3,406 | 3.5 | 71.1 | 58.3 | 57.3 |
| Merton and Morden | 1,114 | 19 | 159 | 42 | 2,322 | 4,780 | 4,696 | 5.3 | 65.5 | 65.1 | 61.9 |
| Mitcham | 795 | 215 | 1,345 | 51 | 2,165 | 4,530 | 3,423 | 5.8 | 53.8 | 72.8 | 63.4 |
| Reigate | 777 | 56 | 839 | 446 | 1,885 | 3,317 | 2,441 | 68.6 | 62.8 | 78.9 | 73.8 |
| Richmond | 691 | 38 | 804 | 202 | 1,827 | 2,684 | 2,099 | 35.3 | 80.1 | 77.1 | 74.9 |
| Surbiton | 624 | 47 | 251 | 79 | 2,364 | 4,434 | 3,150 | 8.8 | 70.6 | 28.3 | 37.5 |
| Sutton and Cheam | 724 | 101 | 1,625 | 55 | 2,635 | 4,900 | 4,159 | 5.8 | 70.2 | 65.0 | 62.6 |
| Walton and Weybridge | 457 | 54 | 301 | 69 | 1,335 | 2,385 | 2,426 | 11.8 | 58.8 | 44.6 | 46.1 |
| Wimbledon | 605 | 30 | 796 | 43 | 2,054 | 3,766 | 2,790 | 5.4 | 62.9 | 52.0 | 51.9 |
| Woking | 631 | 89 | 713 | 56 | 1,896 | 3,880 | 3,179 | 7.1 | 62.4 | 53.7 | 52.9 |
| Rural. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bagshot | 182 | 26 | 309 | 18 | 513 | 789 | 1,029 | 9.4 | 64.8 | 47.5 | 49.4 |
| Dorking and Horley | 359 | 27 | 562 | 50 | 1,101 | 2,072 | 1,932 | 11.6 | 64.7 | 52.2 | 56.0 |
| Godstone | 351 | 59 | 206 | 49 | 1,177 | 1,989 | 2,075 | 10.9 | 56.8 | 84.6 | 72.9 |
| Guildford | 520 | 95 | 880 | 97 | 1,753 | 3,226 | 2,002 | 13.7 | 53.8 | 72.5 | 63.3 |
| Hambledon | 268 | 84 | 776 | 68 | 1,116 | 1,768 | 1,852 | 15.1 | 50.9 | 68.6 | 60.7 |
| Totals | 15,972 | 2,002 | 24,644 | 2,439 | 49,389 | 92,436 | 79,900 | 13.6 | 66.4 | 57.6 | 57.1 |

(ii) DIPHTHERIA NOTIFICATIONS IN THE CHILD POPULATION.

During the year one case of diphtheria was notified in a child of school age.

During the year 1252 home visits were paid by health visitors in connection with Vaccination and Immunisation.

(b) Smallpox Vaccination.

The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year.

| Districts. | Vaccinated. | | | | | | Re-Vaccinated. | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------|-----|------|-------|--------|----------------|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|--------|
| | Age | —1. | 1. | 2-4. | 5-14. | 15+. | Total. | —1. | 1. | 2-4. | 5-14. | 15+. | Total. |
| M.B. and Urban. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banstead | 291 | 17 | 9 | 8 | 24 | 349 | — | — | 8 | 26 | 152 | 186 | |
| Barnes | 236 | 16 | 9 | 12 | 29 | 302 | — | — | 1 | 17 | 104 | 122 | |
| Beddington and Wallington | 104 | 66 | 11 | 8 | 15 | 204 | — | — | 3 | 15 | 60 | 78 | |
| Carshalton | 383 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 395 | — | 4 | 10 | 19 | 6 | 39 | |
| Caterham and Warlingham | 276 | 18 | 13 | 19 | 18 | 344 | — | — | 8 | 23 | 56 | 87 | |
| Chertsey | 180 | 123 | 11 | 17 | 10 | 341 | — | — | 1 | 13 | 56 | 70 | |
| Coulsdon and Purley ... | 534 | 27 | 17 | 26 | 49 | 653 | — | — | 8 | 25 | 109 | 142 | |
| Dorking | 111 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 126 | — | — | 1 | 5 | 27 | 33 | |
| Egham | 174 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 17 | 215 | — | — | 2 | 7 | 37 | 46 | |
| Epsom and Ewell | 387 | 17 | 12 | 19 | 34 | 469 | — | — | 6 | 28 | 163 | 197 | |
| Esher... .. | 352 | 23 | 25 | 6 | 2 | 408 | — | — | 1 | 18 | 9 | 28 | |
| Farnham | 157 | 84 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 258 | — | — | 7 | 21 | 59 | 87 | |
| Frimley and Camberley ... | 133 | 103 | 28 | 8 | 15 | 287 | — | 1 | 12 | 54 | 96 | 163 | |
| Godalming | 69 | 49 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 135 | — | — | 3 | 11 | 41 | 55 | |
| Guildford | 362 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 404 | — | — | 4 | 24 | 73 | 101 | |
| Haslemere | 92 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 112 | — | — | 1 | 9 | 21 | 31 | |
| Kingston-on-Thames | 401 | 11 | 8 | 18 | 10 | 448 | — | — | 8 | 12 | 145 | 165 | |
| Leatherhead... .. | 241 | 22 | 11 | 8 | 17 | 299 | — | — | 11 | 33 | 124 | 168 | |
| Malden | 325 | 17 | 18 | 13 | 13 | 386 | — | — | 1 | 7 | 28 | 36 | |
| Merton and Morden | 435 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 45 | 528 | — | 1 | 7 | 14 | 98 | 120 | |
| Mitcham | 241 | 192 | 29 | 16 | 26 | 504 | — | 1 | 4 | 9 | 97 | 111 | |
| Reigate | 348 | 35 | 17 | 12 | 26 | 438 | — | — | — | 21 | 115 | 136 | |
| Richmond | 272 | 13 | 9 | 10 | 18 | 322 | — | — | 4 | 12 | 162 | 178 | |
| Surbiton | 308 | 267 | 52 | 21 | 70 | 718 | — | — | 3 | 33 | 125 | 161 | |
| Sutton and Cheam | 493 | 33 | 30 | 19 | 42 | 617 | — | — | 3 | 15 | 173 | 191 | |
| Walton and Weybridge ... | 182 | 134 | 22 | 11 | 21 | 370 | — | 4 | 3 | 30 | 143 | 180 | |
| Wimbledon | 336 | 30 | 14 | 5 | 16 | 401 | — | — | — | 3 | 46 | 49 | |
| Woking | 236 | 200 | 32 | 15 | 33 | 516 | — | 1 | 6 | 19 | 141 | 167 | |
| Rural. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bagshot | 43 | 36 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 105 | — | — | 2 | 7 | 17 | 26 | |
| Dorking and Horley | 247 | 16 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 299 | — | 1 | 4 | 17 | 105 | 127 | |
| Godstone | 153 | 140 | 19 | 20 | 9 | 341 | — | — | 5 | 40 | 127 | 172 | |
| Guildford | 446 | 29 | 26 | 9 | 8 | 518 | — | — | 5 | 35 | 113 | 153 | |
| Hambleton | 253 | 19 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 296 | — | — | 7 | 35 | 92 | 134 | |
| Totals | 8,801 | 1,800 | 510 | 372 | 625 | 12,108 | — | 13 | 149 | 657 | 2,920 | 3,739 | |

There was one case of generalised vaccinia reported during the year. No deaths from this or other complications were reported.

(c) Whooping Cough Immunisation.

The following table shows the number of children immunised during the year 1954. The vaccine used under the County Council scheme is prescribed from time to time by the County Medical Officer. In interpreting these figures it should be borne in mind that many children are inoculated with a combined diphtheria-pertussis prophylactic.

| District. | No. of children who completed a course of inoculation during 1954. | | No. of children who received a re-inforcing injection during 1954. | |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------|--|--------------|
| | 0-4 years. | 5-14 years. | 0-4 years. | 5-14 years. |
| M.B. and Urban | | | | |
| Banstead | 186 | 17 | — | 28 |
| Barnes | 507 | 18 | 15 | 42 |
| Beddington and Wallington ... | 337 | 16 | 9 | 19 |
| Carshalton | 525 | 31 | 62 | 17 |
| Caterham and Warlingham ... | 344 | 19 | 38 | 61 |
| Chertsey | 442 | 26 | 5 | 45 |
| Coulsdon and Purley | 701 | 21 | 89 | 180 |
| Dorking | 139 | 4 | — | 9 |
| Egham | 452 | 36 | 65 | 52 |
| Epsom and Ewell | 555 | 11 | 74 | 65 |
| Esher | 526 | 76 | 33 | 78 |
| Farnham | 226 | 7 | 1 | 7 |
| Frimley and Camberley ... | 294 | 27 | 48 | 41 |
| Godalming | 93 | 11 | 1 | 2 |
| Guildford | 505 | 19 | 7 | 74 |
| Haslemere | 105 | 13 | 5 | 14 |
| Kingston-on-Thames | 539 | 36 | — | — |
| Leatherhead | 340 | 7 | 14 | 44 |
| Malden and Coombe | 515 | 36 | 9 | 57 |
| Merton and Morden | 433 | 8 | 43 | 62 |
| Mitcham | 760 | 78 | 10 | 29 |
| Reigate | 629 | 6 | 10 | 76 |
| Richmond | 683 | 13 | 11 | 63 |
| Surbiton | 615 | 66 | 10 | 124 |
| Sutton and Cheam | 675 | 14 | 33 | 39 |
| Walton and Weybridge ... | 433 | 46 | 7 | 91 |
| Wimbledon | 554 | 16 | 14 | 56 |
| Woking | 608 | 50 | 15 | 116 |
| Rural. | | | | |
| Bagshot | 171 | 12 | 1 | 27 |
| Dorking and Horley | 329 | 11 | 6 | 16 |
| Godstone | 219 | 11 | 1 | 4 |
| Guildford | 345 | 9 | 22 | 68 |
| Hambleton | 196 | 5 | 2 | 11 |
| Total | 13,981 | 776 | 660 | 1,617 |

(d) B.C.G. Vaccination.

As already mentioned on page 19, the County Health and Education Committees towards the end of 1953 approved a scheme to offer B.C.G. vaccination, subject to the necessary preliminary tests and to obtaining parental consent, free of charge, to school children between their thirteenth and fourteenth birthdays; and this scheme was put into operation in 1954.

Before starting vaccination, all general practitioners and teachers in Surrey schools were circularised explaining the scheme and asking their co-operation in trying to make it a success. As each school is dealt with, explanatory leaflets are sent to the parents asking for their consent to the vaccination of their child. School medical officers who have been specially designated for the purpose then visit the school and perform Mantoux Tests on those whose parents have consented and forty-eight hours later, vaccinate those who are mantoux negative: a post-mantoux is done a minimum of six weeks later to see if the vaccination has been successful. If the child is found to be mantoux positive and so not to need vaccination, a note to that effect is given to the child to take to his parents who are advised to let their family doctor have the information: such children should at an early opportunity be taken to a Mass Radiography Unit or otherwise X-rayed. Each child who has been vaccinated is given a card certifying to that effect which can be produced whenever necessary.

Thanks to careful preliminary planning on the part of all concerned the scheme has worked smoothly. No cases of complications following vaccination have been reported.

The following table gives statistical information for the short time that the scheme has been in operation:—

B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children aged 13 years. Statistics for period 1st July, 1954, to 31st December, 1954.

| Division. | In age group. | Consents. | Percentage of consents. | Absent. | Mantoux +ve. | Percentage +ve. | Absent from B.C.G. | Vaccinated. | Percentage of age group who were vaccinated. |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------------|---------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|--|
| North-Western ... | 653 | 424 | 63.41 | 77 | 51 | 14.69 | 16 | 280 | 42.87 |
| Central ... | 1,511 | 1,110 | 73.0 | 29 | 124 | 11.5 | 8 | 949 | 63.0 |
| North-Central ... | 1,628 | 1,151 | 71.0 | 15 | 128 | 11.0 | 3 | 1,004 | 62.0 |
| Southern ... | 336 | 212 | 63.1 | 20 | 51 | 26.6 | 4 | 137 | 40.8 |
| South-Eastern ... | 763 | 563 | 73.78 | 26 | 70 | 13.0 | 11 | 457 | 59.8 |
| Northern ... | 190 | 152 | 80.0 | 5 | 15 | 10.2 | — | 132 | 69.5 |
| South-Western— | | | | | | | | | |
| Borough ... | 600 | 464 | 77.0 | 11 | 79 | 17.44 | 4 | 370 | 61.5 |
| Rural ... | 579 | 443 | 76.51 | 16 | 93 | 21.78 | 9 | 325 | 56.13 |
| North-Eastern— | | | | | | | | | |
| Merton and Morden ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wimbledon ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mid-Eastern— | | | | | | | | | |
| Beddington and Wallington ... | 246 | 142 | 57.72 | 15 | 17 | 13.39 | 2 | 108 | 43.9 |
| Carshalton ... | 486 | 327 | 67.0 | 23 | 19 | 6.2 | 2 | 283 | 58.0 |
| Totals ... | 6,992 | 4,988 | 71.34 | 237 | 647 | 13.62 | 59 | 4,045 | 57.85 |

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

(1) Organisation, Administration and Strength.

The developments referred to in paragraph 2 below are the only substantial changes which have taken place in the Service since my report for 1953.

(2) Development.

In accordance with the Council's policy of providing efficient premises for the Ambulance Service, a new station was opened at Ottershaw. This station, which is the main control station for the County Districts of Woking, Egham, Frimley and Camberley, Bagshot, Walton and Weybridge and Chertsey, is the second of four such stations which will eventually be provided. The fifth station, situated at Guildford, is already operated by the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

By the purchase of suitable premises it was also possible to provide an ambulance sub-station at Woking, so that the Service in the whole of the above area is now housed in adequate premises.

(3) Radio Telephone Scheme.

During 1953 the scheme for radio control in the Kingston and St. Helier areas was gradually implemented and by the beginning of 1954 it was in full operation.

From the onset of the scheme it was apparent that radio control would enable the service to operate with greater efficiency. Previously, only ambulances in their stations could be used for calls, including emergency calls, but with radio control all empty ambulances, including those on their return journey after delivering a patient, are available (provided they are within wireless range) and can be readily redirected. Ambulances sent to wrong or doubtful addresses can check their assignments without returning to their base: late cancellations can be verified, and if the call is an emergency such redirection frequently means that valuable time in reaching the scene of the incident can be saved. Furthermore, redirection in transit saves mileage, and the average mileage per case carried has fallen since the introduction of wireless control from 7.4 miles per case to 7.1 miles per case.

During the first full year of operation there was a saving of £9,000 on the purchase of vehicles and a reduction in the operational strength. Added to this concrete saving there were other economies due to a reduction in miles per patient, etc. As all these economies have an annual recurring effect, it is estimated that the net saving due to the use of radio is in the order of £5,000 per annum.

(4) Voluntary Organisations.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade have continued to provide a control station at Guildford, nine agency sub-stations and six supplementary stations.

The British Red Cross Society have provided two agency sub-stations and two supplementary stations.

A number of full-time ambulance personnel whose wages are reimbursed by the County Council are employed by both these organisations at the agency stations to supplement the volunteers who play a large part in those services. It is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain the number of volunteers, and consequently both the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society have requested the County Council to increase the numbers of paid personnel at certain of their stations.

The Hospital Car Service have continued to provide most of the transport of out-patients where the need is for a car rather than an ambulance, and although there has been some reduction in the number of drivers available, the Hospital Car Service provided transport for more than 120,000 patients during the year.

(5) Vehicle Maintenance.

In January, 1954, a Vehicle Maintenance Officer for the ambulance fleet was appointed on the staff of the County Engineer who then became responsible for the technical maintenance of the fleet. Modern servicing and minor repairs bays are being developed at each of the control stations and the standard of maintenance is being constantly improved.

(6) Emergency Work.

(i.e., accidents anywhere, and sudden illness in streets and public places.)

As shown below, the steady increase in the number of emergency patients carried by the Service since 1950 was not maintained in 1954, the figures showing a 1 per cent. decrease over the previous year.

| Year. | No. of Patients. | Increase over 1950. % |
|-------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1950 | 10,039 | — |
| 1951 | 12,104 | 21 |
| 1952 | 13,581 | 35 |
| 1953 | 14,621 | 46 |
| 1954 | 14,548 | 45 |

The average times taken to reach emergency incidents from the time of receipt of the call was the same as 1953, i.e., five to six minutes for the direct service and just over seven minutes for the voluntary organisation services. The latter, of course, operate mainly in the more rural districts of the County. The service was fully extended on a number of occasions in trying to maintain these standards, and in the Metropolitan area of the County radio control, by contacting vehicles on the road and redirecting them to incidents, played an essential part in doing so.

(7) Non-Emergency Work.

(i.e., routine hospital admission and discharge, out-patients, etc.).

The requests for ambulances and cars for the great volume of work undertaken under this heading have to be continually checked to ensure that the necessary conditions for the provision of transport are fulfilled.

In my report for 1953 I stated that there would be an inevitable upward trend in requests for transport if hospitals were able to increase the number of in-patient and/or out-patient treatments, and the steady upward trend since 1951 has continued.

The increase in 1953 brought difficulties which stretched the service almost to the limit at peak periods, but in 1954 a further increase greater than that of the previous year made it impossible to carry out all the non-emergency work promptly. In order to maintain the standard of service for out-patients, six additional sitting case vehicles and one additional ambulance are to be provided during 1955.

(8) Summary of Work.

The total work done by each of the component services in 1954, with comparative figures for the previous three years, is given in the following table :—

| Service. | 1951 | | 1952 | | 1953 | | 1954 | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Patients. | Miles. | Patients. | Miles. | Patients. | Miles. | Patients. | Miles. |
| County Service (including Contractors) | 137,037 | 1,137,094 | 136,874 | 1,110,129 | 136,913 | 1,142,356 | 154,604 | 1,254,516 |
| Infectious Disease Hospitals | 1,120 | 17,422 | 597 | 12,021 | 710 | 12,918 | 758 | 13,922 |
| Voluntary Organisations— | | | | | | | | |
| S.J.A.B. | 33,335 | 444,829 | 36,243 | 458,707 | 40,077 | 513,925 | 41,631 | 463,866 |
| B.R.C.S. | 5,317 | 71,636 | 5,343 | 75,202 | 4,717 | 70,548 | 4,488 | 67,315 |
| Hospital Car Service | 108,751 | 1,560,146 | 114,411 | 1,618,521 | 120,957 | 1,663,581 | 120,290 | 1,584,857 |
| County Fire Brigade | 923 | 6,197 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 286,483 | 3,237,324 | 293,468 | 3,274,580 | 303,374 | 3,403,328 | 321,771 | 3,384,476 |

Although the number of patients carried is higher than ever before, the mileage shows a decrease of 18,852 over 1953.

The annual percentage increase in ambulance mileage for the administrative County of Surrey has been below the annual increase for the country as a whole, as indicated in the following table :—

| <i>Surrey Ambulance Service.</i> | | <i>Ministry of Health Figures for Whole Country.</i> | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--|-------------------|
| <i>Year (Jan.-Dec.).</i> | <i>Increase.</i> | <i>Year (April-Mar.)</i> | <i>Increase.</i> |
| | % | | % |
| 1950 | 10.6 | 1950/51 | 14 |
| 1951 | 5.4 | 1951/52 | 17 |
| 1952 | 6.7 | 1952/53 | 19 |
| 1953 | 10.8 | 1953/54 | 25 |
| 1954 | 10.2 | 1954/55 | not yet available |

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE OF THE SICK.

(a) Tuberculosis.

CHEST CLINIC ORGANISATION.

There are 17 independent Chest Clinics which are grouped under the respective Chest Physicians into 11 Chest Clinic areas, each area being in charge of a Chest Physician (one of whom is in charge of the Mass Radiography Unit, another of whom is Physician Superintendent of Milford Chest Hospital). The 5 Chest Clinic areas of the St. Helier Group (Carshalton, Mitcham, Merton and Morden, Sutton, and Wimbledon) are centred on St. Helier Hospital at present. Consultant supervision of the Mitcham, Merton and Morden and Mortlake Chest Clinic areas is exercised by the Chest Physicians of the Carshalton, Sutton and Kingston areas respectively.

There are 47 health visitors on the staff of whom 20 devote full time to the tuberculosis service, the remainder being general health visitors who undertake the tuberculosis visiting in certain rural areas of the County. During 1954 these health visitors paid a total of 21,178 visits to tuberculous households and attended 3,091 chest clinic sessions.

The future development of the Chest Clinic Service provides for the transfer of the Mitcham, Merton and Morden and Wimbledon Chest Clinics to a new central clinic at Cumberland Hospital for which plans have been approved, and building will start in 1955. In addition, the centralisation of the Woking, Weybridge and Egham Chest Clinics at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, has been approved and plans have been drawn up so that this Chest Clinic may be developed as an urgent priority, together with the development of a new Chest Clinic at Purley. The transfer of Epsom Chest Clinic to Epsom District Hospital has been delayed till 1955. Farnham Chest Clinic will be transferred to Aldershot Infectious Diseases Hospital in 1955, where new clinics to serve both Farnham and Aldershot are being opened. Reorganisation of the area served by the present Farnham and the Guildford Chest Clinics has been undertaken. The development of Redhill Chest Clinic at Redhill Hospital as part of the out-patient department of the hospital will be undertaken in 1955 and 1956. The Guildford Chest Clinic is being transferred from the Sanatorium Group to Guildford H.M.C., and improvement of the Chest Clinic by the addition of radiological and dark room facilities has been agreed. Development of a new Chest Clinic at Milford Chest Hospital together with other facilities for occupational therapy and physiotherapy will be completed in 1955. Kingston Chest Clinic will be moved to Kingston General Hospital, as part of the out-patient department and the general development of the hospital and plans are being considered for resiting the Mortlake Chest Clinic in the Royal Hospital, Richmond.

It is hoped that, by the end of the next three years, the redeployment and upgrading of all the chest clinics in Surrey may be completed and that all the major chest clinics will be closely associated with the main general hospitals.

WORK OF THE CHEST CLINICS.

The Chest Physician of the Chest Clinic is responsible for all the work of the Anti-Tuberculosis Schemes in his area. In addition to his work in relation to the treatment of tuberculous persons, for which he is responsible to the Regional Hospital Board, he is responsible to the County Council for the work in relation to the prevention of tuberculosis. This latter includes :—

(1) *Examination of Contacts.*

The examination of contacts continues at a high level. In 1954, a total of 3,434 new contacts were seen at chest clinics, of which 48 were diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis (13.9 per 1,000 examined). The total new contacts examined in 1954 represents a decrease of 128 on the 1953 figure.

The ratio of new cases of tuberculosis definitely tuberculous to new contacts examined was 4.8, which can be considered very satisfactory. A close follow-up of school contacts was maintained by Divisional Medical Officers, Chest Physicians and the Director of the Surrey Mass Radiography Units, and the examination and tuberculin testing of children exposed to risk from a confirmed case of tuberculosis was carried out whenever such a risk was known to have occurred.

(2) *B.C.G. Vaccination.*

The scheme introduced by the Minister of Health to provide for B.C.G. Vaccination of contacts was put into operation in Surrey in 1950 and the work is undertaken by the Chest Physicians. In some areas the Chest Physicians are helped by Assistant Medical Officers who are formally approved for the purpose by the Minister of Health.

In 1954 the scope of B.C.G. Vaccination was extended to include all school children between their 13th and 14th birthdays, the vaccination being carried out by designated medical officers on the staff of the County Council.

The following table shows the number of contact vaccinations carried out by Chest Physicians in each Chest Clinic area during the year 1954. They do not include B.C.G. vaccinations carried out as part of the programme for school children between their 13th and 14th birthdays which was undertaken by the School Medical Service (*vide* page 38).

| Chest Clinic. | | | | | | Total. |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Carshalton | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 163 |
| Dorking | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| Egham | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Epsom... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 101 |
| Farnham | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Guildford | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 |
| Kingston | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 121 |
| Merton and Morden... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 66 |
| Milford | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 |
| Mitcham | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 113 |
| Mortlake | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 |
| Purley | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 |
| Redhill | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 64 |
| Sutton | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 104 |
| Weybridge | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 64 |
| Wimbledon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 |
| Woking | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 81 |
| Total | | | | | | 1,178 |

(3) *Garden Shelters.*

The County Council have provided 53 shelters of an up-to-date design since 1950. The suitability of the garden and the siting are agreed by the County Health Inspector and the Engineer and Surveyor of the Local Authority concerned.

During the current year only 6 requests for garden shelters were received from the Chest Physicians.

A summary of the work of the individual Chest Clinics is given in the table which follows:—

| Chest Clinic. | Population of Clinic Area (mid-year 1953). | No. of T.B. Cases on the Register on 1/1/54. | No. of New Cases Definitely T.B. (including contacts). | No. of T.B. Cases on the Register on 31/12/54. | No. of T.B. Cases on the Register on 31/12/54. | No. of Contacts Attending during 1954. | | | No. of Contacts Found to be Definitely T.B. | | | Clinic Sessions. | Attendances. | Average Attendance per Clinic Session. |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|--------|---|------|--------|------------------|--------------|--|
| | | | | | | New. | Old. | Total. | New. | Old. | Total. | | | |
| Carshalton ... | 61,080 | 757 | 42 | 740 | 11.99 | 189 | 357 | 537 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 188 | 3,955 | 21.0 |
| Dorking ... | 32,010 | 148 | 12 | 153 | 4.78 | 88 | 112 | 200 | — | — | — | 52 | 948 | 18.2 |
| Egham ... | 25,800 | 179 | 16 | 197 | 7.64 | 65 | 116 | 181 | 2 | — | 2 | 25 | 507 | 20.3 |
| Epsom ... | 96,510 | 601 | 51 | 618 | 6.41 | 262 | 379 | 641 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 119 | 3,444 | 28.9 |
| Farnham ... | 64,520 | 172 | 27 | 191 | 2.96 | 76 | 62 | 138 | 2 | — | 2 | 51 | 978 | 19.2 |
| Guildford ... | 113,070 | 574 | 47 | 593 | 5.24 | 203 | 231 | 434 | — | 2 | 2 | 153 | 3,425 | 22.4 |
| Kingston ... | 199,280 | 1,248 | 115 | 1,185 | 5.95 | 419 | 653 | 1,072 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 311 | 6,030 | 19.2 |
| Merton and Morden ... | 73,240 | 971 | 43 | 898 | 12.26 | 158 | 554 | 712 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 223 | 4,198 | 18.8 |
| Milford ... | 26,910 | 180 | 17 | 192 | 7.13 | 116 | 38 | 154 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 25 | 940 | 37.6* |
| Mitcham ... | 98,940 | 1,037 | 84 | 1,031 | 10.42 | 339 | 550 | 889 | 4 | 11 | 15 | 202 | 4,183 | 20.7 |
| Mortlake ... | 82,550 | 559 | 39 | 559 | 6.77 | 198 | 360 | 558 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 158 | 3,352 | 21.2 |
| Purley ... | 96,780 | 539 | 28 | 551 | 5.69 | 224 | 278 | 502 | — | 2 | 2 | 116 | 2,491 | 21.5 |
| Redhill ... | 100,730 | 561 | 69 | 603 | 5.99 | 347 | 316 | 663 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 115 | 2,833 | 24.6 |
| Sutton ... | 106,480 | 970 | 90 | 973 | 9.14 | 244 | 562 | 806 | — | 5 | 5 | 235 | 5,262 | 22.4 |
| Weybridge ... | 71,540 | 409 | 50 | 459 | 6.42 | 143 | 370 | 513 | 5 | — | 5 | 54 | 1,446 | 26.8 |
| Wimbledon ... | 58,300 | 481 | 26 | 464 | 7.96 | 146 | 322 | 468 | — | — | — | 118 | 2,285 | 19.4 |
| Woking ... | 67,160 | 540 | 56 | 620 | 9.23 | 226 | 380 | 606 | 2 | — | 2 | 103 | 1,936 | 18.8 |
| Totals ... | 1,375,500 | 9,926 | 812 | 10,027 | 7.29 | 3,434 | 5,640 | 9,074 | 48 | 47 | 95 | 2,248 | 48,213 | 21.4 |

* Average per doctor session = 18.8.

Care and After-Care.

(i) TUBERCULOSIS CARE ALMONERS.

There is no change in the establishment of nine Tuberculosis Care Almoners and one County Tuberculosis Care Organiser each of whom is attached to a Chest Clinic in the County.

(ii) PROVISION OF MILK FREE OF CHARGE.

The average number of patients receiving milk free of charge each week throughout the year on the recommendation of the Chest Physicians was 623. The Care Almoners are responsible for ascertaining that there is need in accordance with the scale laid down by the County Council.

(iii) SEGREGATION OF CONTACTS.

173 (198) children were boarded out during the year to protect them from danger of infection, to enable a patient to accept institutional treatment, or for segregation during the period of vaccination with B.C.G. Approved foster homes and private children's homes were mainly used for those of school age and Sendhurst Grange, the County Council Hostel for segregation of contacts, for those under school age. Most of the cases coming forward for boarding out had to be placed urgently owing to the speed up of the rate of admission of patients to hospital, and Sendhurst Grange Nursery has proved to be of great value in preventing delay in seeking places elsewhere.

89 (95) new cases were placed and 115 (114) returned to their own homes during the year: the average duration of stay of the latter was 59 (48) weeks. (The corresponding figures for the previous year are shown in brackets.)

(iv) TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEES.

The excellent service given by the twenty voluntary Care Committees to tuberculous patients and their families who are in need has continued as in previous years. The Committees are guided in their work by the Chest Physicians, Care Almoners and Health Visitors.

The income of the twenty Committees for the year consisted of £7,488 which they raised by their own efforts and £1,000 which they received in grants (£50 to each Committee) from the County Council. They spent a total of £8,649 on items such as the following: food (£1,383), clothing (£899), bedding (£290), household goods (£706), training schemes (£174), pocket money to patients in sanatoria (£839), fares to relatives to visit (£752).

The Standing Conference of Surrey Tuberculosis Care Committees which co-ordinates the work of the twenty district Care Committees and which consists of representatives of the Care Committees and the County Health Committee had an income of £1,844 during the year. This was spent mainly on country and seaside holidays for children selected by the Chest Physicians (£1,533), occupational therapy (£100), and art therapy schemes for patients in hospital (£179). The County Education Committee co-operated with the Conference by allowing Sheephatch School to be used for a fortnight's holiday for 150 children and contributing 25 per cent. of the cost.

(v) OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY.

The staffing establishment remains the same as in the previous year. Students have attended during the year for practical experience.

There has been more concentrated effort on Sales of Work. Throughout the year the following exhibitions have been held: In conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the Standing Conference of Surrey T.B. Care Committees; the Round Table, Woking; Dorking Care Committee; Townswomen's Guild, Merton Park; B.R.C.S. Agricultural Show, Easing; B.R.C.S. Farnham; B.R.C.S. Guildford, Christmas Sale; County Hall, Christmas Sale; St. Helier Christmas Sale; B.R.C.S. Chertsey.

The Jig-Saw Library has operated throughout the year, the Standing Conference meeting the expenses which are mostly postal.

The Standing Conference have given valuable help to the section, and the various Care Committees to individual patients. Entries have again been forwarded to the N.A.P.T. Art Competitions.

The number of new patients registered during the year was 183.

The total number of patients receiving occupational therapy on 31st December, 1954, was 628, of whom 283 were in hospital, 281 were domiciliary, 41 out-patients attending centres, and 23 were postal.

The amount expended on consumable materials during the year was £2,538 15s. 6d.

(vi) REHABILITATION AND COLONISATION.

The County Council agree to accept responsibility in respect of the maintenance of tuberculous patients who are recommended by the Chest Physician for admission to the Rehabilitation Units

at institutions approved for this purpose. The three centres to which Surrey patients are sent are :—

Papworth Hall, Cambridge.
Preston Hall, Maidstone.
Enham-Alamein, Andover.

The rates paid are in accordance with an agreed scale of charges and are reduced from time to time on the basis of the patients' fitness for work and the period of residence without a relapse. No responsibility is undertaken by a local authority until such time as a patient is able to work for five hours daily. The number of patients for whom the County Council were liable at the end of 1954 was 9—3 at Papworth Hall, 3 at Preston Hall and 3 at Enham-Alamein. Chest Physicians are making use increasingly of the local facilities which exist at the Government Training Centres at Waddon and Egham, where a wide range of training facilities exist, and from which a patient can remain in his domestic environment, and continue under chest clinic supervision.

(vii) HOLIDAY HOMES.

The County Council provide recuperative holidays for tuberculous patients on the recommendation of the Chest Physicians. Most of the cases are quiescent. Difficulty is still encountered in finding Holiday Homes which will accommodate tuberculous cases with a positive sputum although such cases frequently require a short period of recuperation.

(viii) HOME HELPS.

Home Helps are supplied on the recommendation of the Chest Physicians as for other sick persons, but a more favourable scale of assessment for recovery of cost is applied in the case of tuberculous persons.

(ix) UTILISATION OF DISTRICT NURSES.

District Nurses are utilised for cases strictly confined to bed rest for general nursing attention, blanket baths, etc. Their services are also utilised to an increasing extent in the administration of streptomycin and other chemo-therapeutic drugs used in the treatment of tuberculosis.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

The following is extracted from the Report for the year 1954 of the Medical Director of the two Mass Radiography Units operating from the Worcester Park Centre and covering the County of Surrey, together with the County Borough of Croydon and part of West Sussex and Hampshire.

During 1954 the two Units examined 104,947 people, compared with 104,621 in 1953.

(1) 130 new cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis were detected. 44 were subsequently proved to be infectious cases and 66 were non-infectious. We were unable to obtain results of bacteriological investigations in 20 cases.

From information kindly provided by the County Medical Officer, it appears that 16 per cent. of the new notifications in Surrey during 1954 were as a result of Mass Radiography examination. In addition, many cases of tuberculosis are referred to chest clinics and kept under observation for several years before evidence of active disease becomes manifest and notification is necessary. These cases are not recorded in our statistics and it is probably true to say that Mass Radiography's share of the new notifications is higher, in fact, than these figures suggest.

(2) In 1954 the incidence of active pulmonary tuberculosis was 1.2 per 1,000 examinations, as compared with an incidence rate in 1953 of 1.7 per 1,000 examinations. This decline is reflected in the lowered notification rate for the County of Surrey as a whole.

(3) During 1954 the Units examined 42,473 people who had not previously attended a Mass Radiography Unit. This is approximately 40 per cent. of the total examined, leaving 60 per cent. of the group who had had a previous chest X-ray through the service.

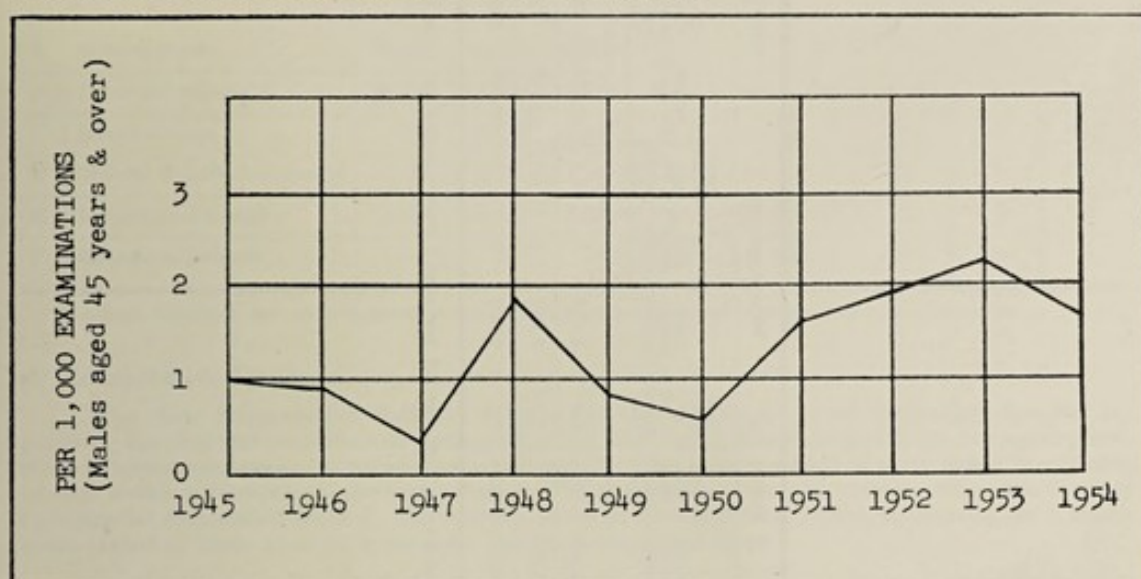
| | <i>Cases of Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis Detected.</i> | <i>Rate per 1,000 Examinations.</i> |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Previously examined (62,474) ... | 51 | 0.8 |
| New examinations (42,473) ... | 79 | 1.9 |

These figures point to the need for continued efforts to attract primary examinees to the Units and this can only be achieved by intelligent use of publicity methods which require the expenditure

of much time and money. Increased funds devoted to this purpose will yield a greater return in the number of cases of active tuberculosis which the Units are able to detect.

(4) During 1954, the Units detected 33 cases of primary carcinoma of lung.

The incidence of this disease has generally increased and the following graph shows this rising incidence of lung cancer in males over the age of 45 years :—



(5) The number of cases of active tuberculosis amongst children of 14 years and under is again high. This does not imply that there is generally a higher tuberculous incidence in this age group ; in fact, figures throughout the country and previously confirmed by the Surrey Units show that there is a very low rate in this group. The children examined in 1954 had all been previously Mantoux tested and only those who were tuberculin positive were submitted for X-ray examination. The majority of these children had been in contact with a case of tuberculosis in their school and the examinations were carried out on behalf of the Surrey County Council School Health Service. (These surveys are referred to in more detail in the section on the School Health Service on page 71.)

Analysis of Abnormal Findings.

| | M. | F. | Total. | Rate per 1,000. |
|--|-------|-------|--------|-----------------|
| A. Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. | | | | |
| 1. Inactive pulmonary tuberculosis. | | | | |
| (a) Primary lesions | 1,254 | 1,256 | 2,510 | 23.9 |
| (b) Post-primary lesions | 956 | 794 | 1,750 | 16.7 |
| 2. Active pulmonary tuberculosis. | | | | |
| (a) Primary disease | 5 | 6 | 11 | 0.15 |
| (b) Unilateral post-primary disease | 42 | 27 | 69 | 0.66 |
| (c) Bilateral post-primary disease | 28 | 19 | 47 | 0.45 |
| (d) Pleural effusions | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0.03 |
| 3. Cases recommended for Hospital or Sanatorium | 41 | 33 | 74 | 0.7 |
| 4. Cases recommended for observation | 129 | 83 | 212 | 2.0 |
| B. Non-tuberculous Conditions. | | | | |
| (a) Abnormalities of bony thorax and lungs | 282 | 269 | 551 | 5.3 |
| (b) Bronchitis and emphysema | 392 | 53 | 445 | 4.2 |
| (c) Bronchiectasis | 97 | 59 | 156 | 1.5 |
| (d) Pneumonia and pneumonitis | 107 | 90 | 197 | 1.9 |
| (e) Pneumoconiosis | 15 | — | 15 | 0.14 |
| (f) Pleural thickening and fibrosis | 722 | 324 | 1,046 | 9.9 |
| (g) Intra thoracic new growths | | | | |
| (i) Malignant | 28 | 5 | 33 | 0.31 |
| (ii) Non-malignant | 5 | 11 | 16 | 0.15 |
| (h) Cardiovascular lesions | | | | |
| (i) Congenital | 22 | 36 | 58 | 0.55 |
| (ii) Acquired | 154 | 219 | 373 | 3.6 |
| (i) Miscellaneous | 239 | 228 | 467 | 4.4 |

Analysis by Age showing Total Numbers Examined and Numbers showing Evidence of Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

| | 14 years and under. | | | 15-24. | | | 25-34. | | | 35-44. | | | 45-59. | | | 60 years and over. | | | Totals. | | |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Total persons examined. | No. diag. cases active T.B. | Incidence per 1,000 population. | Total persons examined. | No. diag. cases active T.B. | Incidence per 1,000 population. | Total persons examined. | No. diag. cases active T.B. | Incidence per 1,000 population. | Total persons examined. | No. diag. cases active T.B. | Incidence per 1,000 population. | Total persons examined. | No. diag. cases active T.B. | Incidence per 1,000 population. | Total persons examined. | No. diag. cases active T.B. | Incidence per 1,000 population. | Persons examined. | No. diag. cases active T.B. | Incidence per 1,000 population. |
| Male ... | 1,120 | 6 | *5.4 | 9,110 | 14 | 1.5 | 14,890 | 18 | 1.2 | 11,040 | 17 | 1.5 | 12,400 | 16 | 1.3 | 3,970 | 5 | 1.4 | 52,230 | 76 | 1.5 |
| Female ... | 810 | 6 | *7.4 | 14,560 | 27 | 1.9 | 12,200 | 10 | 0.8 | 10,180 | 7 | 0.7 | 11,700 | 1 | 0.09 | 3,320 | 3 | 0.9 | 52,770 | 54 | 1.0 |
| Total ... | 1,930 | 12 | *6.2 | 23,670 | 41 | 1.7 | 27,090 | 28 | 1.0 | 21,220 | 24 | 1.1 | 24,100 | 17 | 0.7 | 6,990 | 8 | 1.1 | 105,000 | 130 | 1.2 |

The age group distribution figures are based on a 10 per cent. sample of record cards. Of the total examined, 3,301 (or 3.1 per cent.) were recalled for large film examination and 865 (0.8 per cent.) for clinical examination.

* This high incidence rate is due to the examination of tuberculin positive school children.

Survey Analysis.

| TYPE OF SURVEY. | | NUMBERS EXAMINED. | | | NUMBERS SHOWING EVIDENCE OF ACTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|--------|--|----------------------|---------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| | | MALE. | FEMALE. | TOTAL. | MALE. | | FEMALE. | | Combined Total. | Combined Incidence per 1,000. |
| | | | | | No. | Incidence per 1,000. | No. | Incidence per 1,000. | | |
| A | General Public ... | 23,876 | 35,512 | 59,388 | 37 | 1.5 | 33 | 0.93 | 70 | 1.2 |
| B | Industrial Groups ... | 24,803 | 13,550 | 38,353 | 25 | 1.0 | 10 | 0.74 | 35 | 0.9 |
| C | School Groups ... | 1,666 | 1,582 | 3,248 | 7 | 4.2 | 7 | 4.4 | 14 | 4.3* |
| D | General Practitioner Groups | 87 | 82 | 169 | 2 | 23.0 | 1 | 12.2 | 3 | 17.7 |
| E | Institutional Groups ... | 1,796 | 1,800 | 3,596 | 5 | 2.7 | 3 | 1.7 | 8 | 2.2 |
| F | Ante-natal patients... | — | 193 | 193 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

* The high incidence rate in this group is due to examination of tuberculin positive school contacts.

(b) Recuperative Holidays.

Under their Recuperative Holidays Scheme the County Council send discharged hospital in-patients, hospital out-patients and patients having had severe illness at home, on the appropriate medical recommendation, for recuperative holidays for a maximum period of three weeks extendable to four weeks in exceptional circumstances, and as regards those groups towards whom the Council have special responsibilities (e.g., tuberculosis, cases of mental illness, mental defectives) for a maximum period of three months extendable only in exceptional cases.

All patients, except those suffering from tuberculosis, sent to "holiday homes" under the scheme are required to pay a standard charge of 25s. 0d. (to be increased to £1 12s. 6d. from 1st June, 1955) per week towards their maintenance; if they claim to be unable to do so they are required to submit a statement of their financial circumstances, on which the amount they will be asked to pay is assessed.

Mothers and young children are dealt with under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act and school children under the Education Act.

Particulars of the cases dealt with during the year ended 31st December, 1954, are as follows:—

| | Hospital In-Patients. | Hospital Out-Patients. | General Practitioners' Cases. | Total. |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Number of patients sent to Holiday Homes | 121 | 128 | 48 | 297 |
| Cost (excluding contributions by patients) £1,061 5s. 6d. | £1,165 4s. 6d. | £378 6s. 6d. | £2,604 16s. 6d. | |
| Length of stay: 1 week ... | 5 | 5 | 5 | 15 |
| 2 weeks ... | 94 | 86 | 37 | 217 |
| 3 weeks ... | 16 | 32 | 4 | 52 |
| 4 weeks ... | 5 | 3 | 2 | 10 |
| over 4 weeks ... | 1 | 2 | — | 3 |

(c) Nursing Equipment.

(i) LOANS.

Under the Agreements concluded with the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade these Organisations have continued to maintain Medical Loan Depots throughout the County from which nursing equipment can be borrowed for a maximum period of six months. All loans are free of charge but a deposit, which is returnable, is required. The number of Depots maintained at the end of the year was 55.

The extent of the loans of nursing equipment during the year ended 31st December, 1954, was as follows:—

| Article. | No. of Loans. | Article. | No. of Loans. |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Air beds ... | 118 | Bed cradles ... | 407 |
| „ bellows ... | 116 | Crutches ... | 178 |
| „ rings ... | 1,501 | Douche cans... .. | 31 |
| Bed rests ... | 1,068 | Feeding cups ... | 215 |
| „ pans ... | 2,128 | Inhalers ... | 15 |
| „ tables ... | 205 | Mackintosh sheets ... | 2,067 |
| Invalid chairs ... | 836 | Steam kettles ... | 59 |
| Commodore ... | 387 | Urinals ... | 614 |

(ii) PURCHASE.

In cases where a patient needs an article of nursing equipment permanently, the County Council have agreed to supply it provided an undertaking is given to repay the full cost, which in the case of the more expensive articles may be made by instalments. In necessitous cases the article is provided and the patient is assessed by the County Treasurer as to the amount, if any, required to be contributed.

(d) Venereal Diseases.

The former County Council Clinics at Guildford, Woking, Redhill, Carshalton and Kingston were continued during the year by the respective Hospital Management Committees. The duty of persuading women defaulters to resume attendance and of securing the attendance of persons exposed to infection continued to be exercised by the Council's Special Services Visitor.

Information as to Surrey residents having been treated at Clinics is obtained from the annual return which is made by the Medical Officer of the Clinic to the Ministry of Health, copies of which the Medical Officer is required to send to the Medical Officer of Health of each County and County Borough in which patients treated at the Clinic reside. The following summarises the information received :—

| 1954 | Guildford Clinic. | Kingston Clinic. | Redhill Clinic. | St. Heller Clinic. | Woking Clinic. | Croydon Clinic. | Other Clinics. | Total. |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| New Cases (Surrey). | | | | | | | | |
| Syphilis... .. | 3 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 42 |
| | (13) | (3) | (3) | (11) | (1) | (10) | (26) | (67) |
| Gonorrhœa | 15 | 1 | 3 | 47 | 4 | 14 | 69 | 153 |
| | (32) | (8) | (2) | (31) | (7) | (9) | (76) | (165) |
| Other conditions | 145 | 22 | 36 | 261 | 52 | 112 | 567 | 1,195 |
| | (176) | (14) | (35) | (316) | (87) | (149) | (692) | (1,469) |
| Totals | 163 | 26 | 44 | 317 | 57 | 136 | 647 | 1,390 |
| | (221) | (25) | (40) | (358) | (95) | (168) | (794) | (1,701) |

The figures in brackets relate to the year 1953.

A considerable decrease in the number of new cases of venereal disease amongst Surrey patients has taken place since the end of the war as the following table shews :—

| Year. | Syphilis. | Gonorrhœa | Other Conditions. | Total. |
|-------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|--------|
| 1945 | 250 | 451 | 2,490 | 3,191 |
| 1946 | 294 | 572 | 2,549 | 3,415 |
| 1947 | 255 | 415 | 2,068 | 2,738 |
| 1948 | 192 | 291 | 2,244 | 2,727 |
| 1949 | 148 | 218 | 1,919 | 2,285 |
| 1950 | 110 | 176 | 2,102 | 2,388 |
| 1951 | 105 | 123 | 1,466 | 1,694 |
| 1952 | 74 | 156 | 1,439 | 1,669 |
| 1953 | 67 | 165 | 1,469 | 1,701 |
| 1954 | 42 | 153 | 1,195 | 1,390 |

* The great majority of these conditions are not venereal.

(e) Public Education in Health.

The County Health Committee have entrusted to Divisional Health Sub-Committees the duty of carrying out functions connected with the development of a comprehensive health education programme as opportunity occurs.

During the past year talks by specialist lecturers were given to many organisations, including Women's Fellowship, Women's Guilds, Women's Institutes, Youth Clubs, Boy Scouts, Co-operative Guilds, British Legion, Townswomen's Guilds and these, in general, were well attended and appreciated. Some of the subjects dealt with were home safety, mental and physical needs of the growing child, mental health, food hygiene, protection of the adolescent against tuberculosis by the use of B.C.G. vaccine. In one Division talks were given to children of school leaving age in Grammar and Secondary schools.

Divisional Medical Officers, School Medical Officers and Health Visitors have addressed meetings of Parent/Teacher Associations, teachers at a meeting arranged by the National Union of Teachers on B.C.G. vaccination and to expectant mothers at relaxation classes on baby's routine, accidents in the home, etc.

During campaigns relating to diphtheria immunisation, slides are shown at local cinemas, advertisements are inserted in the local press, posters exhibited and book-marks distributed to public libraries.

Film strips have been shown at some Infant Welfare Centres and use has been made of posters of the Central Council for Health Education and the Central Office of Information relating to such matters as food handling, safety in the home, spread of infection, etc.

In connection with the prevention of accidents in the home one Divisional Medical Officer prepared and circulated a pamphlet among Voluntary Committees dealing with the aged and the encouragement given by him resulted in the setting up recently of a Voluntary Home Safety Council.

HOME HELPS.

(a) Administration of the Scheme.

The principal features of the County Council's scheme for the provision of home helps remains as in previous years.

(b) Establishment.

The establishment of equivalent full-time home helps for the County for the financial year ended the 31st March, 1955, was 485. The average number of equivalent full-time home helps employed weekly throughout the calendar year was 496.4, an increase of 33.9 over the previous year.

(c) Supervision.

During the year the Divisional Supervisors paid 5,132 first visits, 12,849 revisits and 2,122 miscellaneous visits, a total of 19,103 as compared with 21,494 during the previous year. Steps are being taken with a view to increasing the number of visits.

(d) The Scope of the Scheme.

The total number of cases helped during 1954 was 6,879, an increase of 426, or 6 per cent. over 1953. The number of chronic sick (including the aged and infirm) and the number of maternity cases increased by 419 and 66 respectively, while the number of cases of tuberculosis and the number of acute cases decreased by 36 and 33 respectively.

Table 1 shows for the County the number of cases in each of the four categories helped during 1954; the total number of hours service given to all cases and to the cases in each of the four categories; the average total hours of service per case; the average hours of service per case per week; *the duration of service per case in weeks; and the average number of cases helped per week.

Table 2 shows divisionally and for the County as a whole the average number of equivalent whole-time home helps employed weekly throughout the year; the number of cases helped in each of the four categories; and the percentage of home helps' time spent on (a) service to patients; (b) travelling; (c) sickness; and (d) holidays.

From this table it will be seen that the amount of time given to the actual service of patients throughout the County has remained stable, as has the time spent in sick leave and holidays, although in some Divisions figures for sick leave and travelling times seem rather high. Obviously sick leave is not controllable, but it may be possible to effect a reduction in travelling time and this is being looked into; it must, however, be admitted that, if the home help service is to be made available to patients living in areas where it is difficult to recruit suitable home helps, then an appreciable amount of travelling will be necessary.

Table 3 shows divisionally and for the County as a whole the average *weekly* number of cases helped; the average hours of service per case per week; *and average duration of service per case in weeks.

It will be seen that the tendency is for chronic cases and tuberculous cases to be of longer duration than previously, although they now receive a somewhat smaller number of hours service each week. There is also a reduction in the average hours of service given which indicates that home helps are serving a greater number of cases of all types without a corresponding rise in the number of helps employed.

While it would not be wise to fix a definite optimum average weekly number of hours service for each category of case, there is clearly some uniformity about the figures given for each of the Divisions especially in regard to the chronic cases, and it may be that somewhere about 7 hours per week would be a reasonable amount of service for this type of case. This aspect of the scheme is being closely considered especially in those Divisions where considerable deviation from the general level is shown.

* "Duration in weeks" means the number of weeks over which the appropriate weekly service extends.

Table 1.

| Type of case. | Number of cases helped during 1954. | Hours of service given during 1954. | Average total hours of service per case. | Average No. of hours service per case per week. | Average duration of service per case in weeks. | Average No. of cases being helped per week. |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| Maternity | 1,468 (21.3%) | 107,682 (11%) | 73 | 28 | 2.6 | 75 (3.4%) |
| Acute... .. | 1,880 (27.3%) | 111,155 (11.3%) | 59 | 12 | 5.0 | 181 (8.2%) |
| Chronic | 3,296 (48%) | 693,680 (71.0%) | 210 | 7 | 29.2 | 1,843 (83.2%) |
| Tuberculosis... .. | 235 (3.4%) | 65,894 (6.7%) | 280 | 11 | 25.5 | 115 (5.2%) |
| Total | 6,879 (100%) | 978,411 (100%) | 142 | 8.5 | 16.7 | 2,214 (100%) |

Table 2.

| Division. | Population mid-1954. | Average. | Average equivalent F/T Helms employed weekly during 1954. | Total number of cases helped during the year. | | | | | | Percentage of Home Help's time spent on | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------|---|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----|
| | | | | Maternity. | Acute. | Chronic. | T.B. | Total. | Service to patients. | Travelling. | Sickness. | Holidays. | |
| North-Western | ... | 200,380 | 84,592 | 54.5 | 197 | 131 | 252 | 33 | 613 | 89.9 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 5.0 |
| Central | ... | 213,140 | 42,841 | 64.0 | 192 | 293 | 563 | 39 | 1,087 | 84.3 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 4.7 |
| North-Central | ... | 200,860 | 24,128 | 64.5 | 245 | 221 | 498 | 17 | 981 | 82.4 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 5.1 |
| Southern | ... | 129,840 | 125,760 | 22.4 | 150 | 97 | 122 | 15 | 384 | 89.1 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 3.5 |
| South-Eastern | ... | 103,330 | 22,414 | 33.7 | 181 | 485 | 178 | 20 | 864 | 88.1 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 5.2 |
| Northern | ... | 82,050 | 6,628 | 39.3 | 69 | 68 | 262 | 17 | 416 | 83.5 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 4.9 |
| South-Western | ... | 163,300 | 127,026 | 46.0 | 203 | 313 | 205 | 6 | 727 | 87.9 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 4.1 |
| North-Eastern | ... | 197,470 | 9,381 | 141.7 | 145 | 133 | 1,033 | 63 | 1,374 | 85.9 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 4.7 |
| Mid-Eastern | ... | 94,230 | 6,391 | 30.3 | 86 | 139 | 183 | 25 | 433 | 88.4 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| County, 1954 | ... | 1,385,200 | 449,161 | 496.4 | 1,468 22% | 1,880 27% | 3,296 48% | 235 3% | 6,879 100% | 86.1 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.7 |
| County, 1953 | ... | 1,375,500 | 449,161 | 462.5 | 1,402 22% | 1,903 29% | 2,877 45% | 271 4% | 6,453 100% | 86.2 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 5.2 |

Table 3.

| Division. | Average weekly number of cases helped. | | | | | | | Average service per case. | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|--------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|--|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | Maternity. | Acute. | Chronic. | T.B. | Total. | Per equivalent F/T Home Help employed. | Per 10,000 population. | Maternity. | | Acute. | | Chronic. | | T.B. | | Total. | |
| | | | | | | | | Hours per week. | Duration in weeks. | Hours per week. | Duration in weeks. | Hours per week. | Duration in weeks. | Hours per week. | Duration in weeks. | Hours per week. | Duration in weeks. |
| North-Western ... | 11 | 12 | 125 | 21 | 169 | 3.0 | 8.4 | 28 | 3.0 | 19 | 4.8 | 10 | 25.2 | 19 | 32.5 | 13 | 14.0 |
| Central ... | 12 | 18 | 307 | 12 | 349 | 5.4 | 16.4 | 21 | 3.2 | 11 | 3.2 | 6 | 28.5 | 7 | 16.5 | 7 | 16.3 |
| North-Central ... | 10 | 18 | 281 | 9 | 318 | 5.0 | 15.8 | 30 | 2.1 | 13 | 4.1 | 6 | 30.1 | 8 | 26.6 | 7 | 17.7 |
| Southern ... | 9 | 7 | 55 | 6 | 77 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 27 | 3.0 | 21 | 3.6 | 8 | 22.4 | 14 | 20.0 | 11 | 10.8 |
| South-Eastern ... | 9 | 39 | 90 | 10 | 148 | 4.4 | 14.3 | 30 | 2.6 | 10 | 4.4 | 6 | 25.6 | 11 | 24.4 | 9 | 8.7 |
| Northern ... | 4 | 8 | 155 | 7 | 174 | 4.5 | 21.0 | 24 | 2.6 | 7 | 5.4 | 8 | 31.1 | 9 | 19.0 | 8 | 22.6 |
| South-Western ... | 10 | 45 | 106 | 4 | 165 | 3.6 | 10.1 | 32 | 2.4 | 12 | 7.3 | 8 | 28.5 | 14 | 29.1 | 11 | 11.6 |
| North-Eastern ... | 6 | 13 | 628 | 35 | 682 | 4.8 | 34.5 | 29 | 2.3 | 11 | 5.3 | 7 | 33.7 | 9 | 30.1 | 8 | 25.3 |
| Mid-Eastern ... | 4 | 21 | 96 | 11 | 132 | 4.4 | 14.0 | 28 | 2.6 | 10 | 7.9 | 8 | 26.5 | 10 | 21.3 | 9 | 15.8 |
| County, 1954 ... | 75 3.4% | 181 8.2% | 1,843 83.2% | 115 5.2% | 2,214 100% | 4.5 | 15.9 | 28 | 2.6 | 12 | 5.0 | 7 | 29.2 | 11 | 25.5 | 8.5 | 16.7 |
| County, 1953 ... | 70 3.7% | 191 10.2% | 1,484 79.6% | 121 6.5% | 1,866 100% | 4.0 | 13.6 | 29 | 2.6 | 12 | 5.2 | 8 | 26.9 | 12 | 23.3 | 9 | 15.0 |

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

(1) Administration.

(a) RESPONSIBLE COMMITTEE.

The Mental Health Sub-Committee is responsible for dealing with all matters relating to Mental Health Services in the County. This Sub-Committee is comprised of fourteen members of the County Health Committee and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of that Committee (ex officio). During 1954 the Sub-Committee met on seven occasions.

(b) STAFFING.

The staffing arrangement remains the same as described in my Annual Report for 1952.

There are seven Occupation and Training Centres in the County. Each Centre is in charge of a Supervisor qualified by Diploma and is staffed according to the number of defectives on the register. The number of defectives on the Centre registers increased from 279 to 307.

(c) CO-ORDINATION WITH REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

Close co-ordination with the Hospital Services is maintained. There is still a shortage of institutional accommodation for mental defectives and the numbers on the waiting list have increased. No real difficulty is, however, found in placing really urgent cases.

The visiting of persons discharged from Mental Hospitals who require after-care is mainly done by Psychiatric Social Workers on the staffs of the Mental Hospitals and only rarely are the Authorised Officers and Health Visitors called upon to do this work.

There are now nineteen Psychiatric out-patient clinics and mental deficiency clinics in the County under arrangements made by the Regional Hospital Board.

(2) Account of Work Undertaken in the Community.

(a) CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

The domiciliary visitation of the mentally ill and defective in the community rests with the Authorised Officers and Health Visitors. During the year 1,700 visits were made by Duly Authorised Officers and 3,272 visits by Health Visitors. Short term recuperative holidays for patients suffering from mental illness are arranged in suitable cases.

Since July, 1948, 71 persons have been referred to this Authority for after-care, etc., visitation, principally by voluntary associations, and in respect of discharged ex-Service personnel per Ministry of Health Circular 146/48. The subsequent disposition of the cases has been as follows:—

| Number Referred. | Admitted to Mental Hospitals. | Eventually obtained employment, further visits not necessary. | Initial visits necessary only. | Visits Resented. | Already known as Defectives. | Died. | Left area. | Outstanding. |
|------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-------|------------|--------------|
| MALES. 57 | 2 | 20 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 5 |
| FEMALES. 14 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | — |

Where visitation has ceased the persons concerned are aware to whom they may apply for advice and guidance if such is subsequently needed. Seven of the above cases were referred during the year 1954.¹

The problem of providing preventive and after-care measures in relation to mental health is at the same time one of the most important and one of the most difficult which a local authority has to face. The difficulties arise from the wide prevalence of mental ill-health throughout the community and from the varying extent and character of the departures from normal mental health. This vast range of actual and potential departures from the mental norm makes it desirable to examine very carefully the machinery which it is possible or desirable to deploy in order to meet these problems. It is neither practicable or desirable to provide a complete cover of specialist workers and it becomes increasingly evident that the ordinary workers in the field of health, such as the health visitor, midwife and domiciliary nurse, should have a sound knowledge of the principles of mental health.

The development of recent views as to the origin (in infancy and early childhood) of most cases of serious mental aberration lends increasing importance to the part to be played in future by the health visitor and the clinic medical officer in the prevention of mental ill-health. Attention is now being given to methods of improving the training in mental health of workers in child welfare centres in order that they may be equipped to advise on minor departures and to recognise the more serious conditions which required specialist treatment.

Psychological difficulties and aberrations coming to notice during school life are dealt with by the existing child guidance centres, which have been developed to a high level of efficiency. The work is carried out from 6 centres and the equivalent of 4 psychiatrists and 6.6 psychiatric social workers is employed.

Mental ill-health in later life presents greater difficulties. The nature of the disorder is such that continuity of treatment and after-care is of even greater importance than in the case of physical disease, and it is, no doubt, for this reason that the mental hospitals prefer themselves to employ psychiatric social workers for after-care and following-up of their patients. The result of the division of responsibility for treatment at mental hospitals and psychiatric out-patient clinics on the one hand and domiciliary care and after-care on the other also causes complications since in developing the domiciliary services it is essential to avoid duplication with the hospital services. Moreover, in order that mental health personnel may be employed to the best advantage, it is important to assess carefully the after-care needs of each ex-mental hospital patient individually. There is a serious danger of dissipating resources by following-up cases which do not require after-care and where no good is being accomplished in doing so. It must be remembered also that the primary duty of a local health authority is preventive and that the foundations of much mental ill-health is laid in the early years of life: thus, on the whole it appears that the most profitable use of the local health authority's available resources lies in concentrating on dealing with mental disorder at its early beginnings as previously indicated.

(b) LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT.

The following table gives statistics of the cases dealt with by the Duly Authorised Officers under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts during 1954. The total number of cases reported to officers from all sources was 2,945.

| No Lunacy Action after enquiry or referred to other Departments, etc. | | Cases examined and dismissed by Justices. | | 3 Day Order, Sec. 20, L. Act. | | 14 Day Order, Sec. 21, L. Act. | | Voluntary patient, Sec. 1, M.T. Act. | | Temporary patient, Sec. 5, M.T. Act. | | Urgency Orders, Sec. 17, M.T. Act. | | Certified by Justices, Sec. 16, L. Act. | |
|---|-----|---|----|-------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|----|--------------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|----|------------------------------------|-----|---|-----|
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 230 | 380 | 98 | 71 | 181 | 301 | 3 | 6 | 170 | 295 | 32 | 40 | 133 | 193 | 250 | 562 |

In addition, 1,061 voluntary patients were admitted direct from their homes without the assistance of an Authorised Officer, having previously passed through the psychiatric clinics.

Surrey patients are admitted to the following Mental Hospitals: Brookwood, Netherne, Banstead, West Park and Horton, according to the part of the County in which they live.

Observation Wards.

Beds in Observation Wards are available at Kingston Hospital (6 male) and St. Helier Hospital (10 female).

(c) MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Notifications of alleged defectives are received from various sources, viz., Duly Authorised Officers, Health Visitors, Medical Practitioners, hospitals and relatives, but the majority are reported by the Education Authority in accordance with Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944. The arrangements for supervision by Duly Authorised Officers and Health Visitors have operated successfully.

Arrangements for admitting defectives to institutions or placing them under guardianship have proceeded satisfactorily. Some hospitals have been most helpful in providing accommodation temporarily to alleviate domestic crises. During the year 58 cases were dealt with in this way.

During 1954, 21 petitions were presented for Orders sending defectives to institutions or placing them under guardianship and Orders were obtained in all these cases. In addition, 53 cases were admitted to institutions under Section 3 of the Mental Deficiency Act, the parents or guardians being advised by the Council of the procedure under this section. Eight cases were admitted to institutions on the authority of Orders made by Courts under Section 8 of the Act.

The number of defectives on the waiting list for admission to institutions was 113 on the 31st December, 1953, and 142 at the end of 1954.

Surrey patients are still being received mainly at The Manor Hospital, Epsom, The Royal Earlswood Institution, Redhill, The Fountain Hospital, Tooting, and Botleys Park Hospital, Chertsey.

The following table gives particulars of defectives on the Council's register on 31st December, 1954, and of all new cases coming to the notice of the Council. In addition, it shows how these cases were dealt with:—

A. Particulars of Cases Reported During 1954.

| | Under age 16. | | Aged 16 and over. | |
|---|---------------|----|-------------------|----|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| (a) Cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with." Action taken on reports by :— | | | | |
| (i) Local Education Authorities on children :— | | | | |
| (1) While at school or liable to attend school | 41 | 21 | — | — |
| (2) On leaving special schools... .. | 2 | 2 | 6 | 10 |
| (3) On leaving ordinary schools | 10 | 5 | — | — |
| (ii) Police or Courts... .. | — | — | 2 | — |
| (iii) Other sources | 3 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| (b) Cases reported but not regarded as defectives "subject to be dealt with" on any ground | 9 | 8 | 16 | 18 |
| Total number of cases reported during the year | 65 | 43 | 30 | 34 |

B. Disposal of Cases Reported During 1954.

| | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|
| (a) Of the cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" number :— | | | | |
| (i) Placed under Statutory Supervision | 45 | 29 | 8 | 11 |
| (ii) Placed under Guardianship | — | — | — | — |
| (iii) Taken to "Places of Safety" | — | — | — | 1 |
| (iv) Admitted to Hospitals | 9 | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| (v) Action not yet taken | 2 | — | — | — |
| (b) Of the cases not ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" number :— | | | | |
| (i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision | 7 | 6 | 10 | 14 |
| (ii) Action unnecessary | 2 | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| Total | 65 | 43 | 30 | 34 |

C. Total Number of Cases on Register as at 31st December, 1954.

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| (a) Of the cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" number :— | | | | |
| (i) Under Statutory Supervision | 211 | 172 | 222 | 181 |
| (ii) Under Guardianship | — | 1 | 13 | 23 |
| (iii) In "Places of Safety" | — | — | — | 1 |
| (iv) In Hospitals | 197 | 134 | 713 | 683 |
| (v) Action not yet taken | 2 | — | — | — |
| (b) Of the cases not ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" number :— | | | | |
| (i) Under Voluntary Supervision | 13 | 11 | 147 | 202 |
| Total | 423 | 318 | 1,095 | 1,090 |

D. Total Number of Defectives on Waiting List for Institutional Care at 31st December, 1954.

| | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|
| (a) In urgent need of hospital care :— | | | | |
| (i) "Cot and chair" cases | — | 1 | — | — |
| (ii) Ambulant low grade cases | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| (iii) Medium grade cases | — | 2 | — | 1 |
| (iv) High grade cases | — | — | — | 2 |
| (b) Not in urgent need of hospital care :— | | | | |
| (i) "Cot and chair" cases | 17 | 14 | — | 1 |
| (ii) Ambulant low grade cases | 19 | 19 | 7 | 11 |
| (iii) Medium grade cases | 12 | 9 | 3 | 17 |
| (iv) High grade cases | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 49 | 47 | 11 | 34 |

E. Of the Cases included in (C) Number Considered Suitable for Occupation and Training Centres.

| Under age 16. | | Aged 16 and over. | |
|---------------|-----|-------------------|----|
| M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 142 | 105 | 45 | 69 |

F. Number of Defectives Actually Receiving Training on 31st December, 1954.

| | | | |
|-----|----|----|----|
| 119 | 85 | 42 | 61 |
|-----|----|----|----|

G. *Number of Mental Defectives who were in Institutions, under Community Care or in "Places of Safety" on 1st January, 1954, who Ceased to be under any of these Forms of Care During 1954.*

| | M. | F. | T. |
|--|-----------|-----------|------------|
| (a) Ceased to be under care | 17 | 22 | 39 |
| (b) Died, removed from area, or lost sight of | 36 | 38 | 74 |
| Total | 53 | 60 | 113 |

H. *Of the Total Number of Mental Defectives Known to Local Health Authority.*

| | |
|--|-------|
| (a) Number who gave birth to children while unmarried during 1954 | 2 |
| | M. F. |
| (b) Number who married during 1954 | 3 3 |

J. *During 1954, Five Cases were Referred Back to the Local Education Authority as being Educable. They were dealt with as follow:—*

- (a) Boy (aged 8) now having private tuition at home.
- (b) Boy (aged 7) admitted to residential special school (E.S.N.).
- (c) Girl (aged 9) now attending day special school for physically handicapped pupils.
- (d) Boy (aged 10) admitted to residential special school (E.S.N.).
- (e) Girl (aged 5) is in County Council Children's Home awaiting vacancy in residential special school for physically handicapped pupils.

(3) **Occupation and Training Centres.**

The Council now have seven Occupation and Training Centres at the following addresses:—

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Purley | Railwaymen's Hall, Whytecliffe Road, Purley. |
| Kingston | Methodist Church Hall, Victoria Road, Kingston. |
| Wimbledon | Trinity Hall, The Broadway, Wimbledon, S.W.19. |
| Sutton | 3, Robin Hood Lane, Sutton. |
| Guildford | St. Francis' Hall, Foxburrows Avenue, Guildford. |
| Weybridge | Mayfield Hall, Mayfield Road, Weybridge. |
| Ewell | Old Schools Lane, Ewell. |

Through the kind co-operation of the Medical Superintendent of The Royal Earlswood Institution up to 12 defectives from the Horley, Reigate and Dorking area are enabled to attend daily for occupation and training at the Institution. Transport is provided by the County Council.

Inspectors from the Board of Control visited each of the Surrey Centres during the year and their reports on the whole were satisfactory.

Investigation was made of the need for a Centre in the Southern Division of the County and as a result the Committee decided to open a small Centre in Reigate or Redhill when suitable premises have been found. This Centre will, of course, include the patients who are at present attending daily at the Royal Earlswood Institution.

WELFARE SERVICES.

The County Medical Officer continues to be responsible to the County Welfare Committee for the health and medical aspects of the services which they provide, and, in particular, for the services provided under Section 29 (welfare arrangements for the blind, deaf, dumb and crippled persons, etc.), and Section 30 (voluntary organisations for disabled persons' welfare) of the National Assistance Act.

(a) Blind Welfare.

(i) REGISTRATION OF THE BLIND.

The number of blind persons whose names were on the Register at the end of 1954 was 2,457 compared with 2,345 as at the end of 1953.

The following figures of new cases registered in the year and of persons in each age group on the Register were compiled for statistical purposes on the 31st December, 1954.

| Age Group. | NEW CASES REGISTERED DURING YEAR. | | | TOTAL REGISTERED BLIND PERSONS. | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|---------|--------|---------------------------------|---------|--------|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Under 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1... | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 2... | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 3... | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 4... | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 5—10 | — | 1 | 1 | 19 | 14 | 33 |
| 11—15 | — | — | — | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| 16—20 | 1 | — | 1 | 13 | 10 | 23 |
| 21—30 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 44 | 33 | 77 |
| 31—39 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 58 | 42 | 100 |
| 40—49 | 4 | 11 | 15 | 115 | 95 | 210 |
| 50—59 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 135 | 133 | 268 |
| 60—64 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 70 | 104 | 174 |
| 65—69 | 5 | 20 | 25 | 93 | 130 | 223 |
| 70 and over | 61 | 147 | 208 | 427 | 898 | 1,325 |
| Unknown | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 92 | 204 | 296 | 984 | 1,473 | 2,457 |

In addition to the Register of Blind Persons, a Register of Partially Sighted Persons is maintained and these number 296 as compared with 236 at the end of 1953 (89 were registered during the year). These persons are visited periodically by the Home Teachers and, when necessary, arrangements for their training and subsequent employment are made in co-operation with the Ministry of Labour and Royal National Institute for the Blind.

Before the name of any person is included on the Blind or Partially Sighted Register, medical certificate Form BD 8 must be completed by an Ophthalmologist. During the year 441 forms were received and the following table is a summary of the number of cases in which forms show that treatment—medical, surgical or optical—is required.

(A) Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons.

| (I) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which the Form BD8 recommends :— | Cause of Disability | | | |
|---|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------|
| | Cataract. | Glaucoma. | Retrolental Fibroplasia. | Others. |
| (a) No treatment | 38 | 22 | 1 | 127 |
| (b) Treatment (Medical, Surgical or Optical) | 39 | 21 | — | 48 |
| (II) Number of cases at (I) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment | 24 | 16 | — | 35 |

(B) Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

| | |
|---|----|
| (I) Total number of cases notified during the year... | 10 |
| (II) Number of cases in which :— | |
| (a) Vision lost. | — |
| (b) Vision impaired. | — |
| (c) Treatment continuing at end of year. | — |

Cataract continues to be one of the commonest causes of blindness in old people and, in many cases, is remediable by operation, but a number of difficulties often arise in connection with treatment. Owing to advanced age or ill-health, operation is frequently inadvisable on general grounds. Many old people also fear an operation and prefer to remain as they are rather than to face one. This particularly applies to the considerable number who have a degree of residual sight. It is an unfortunate financial complication of a successful operation which results in removal from the Blind Register that a patient may be deprived of pension allowance and National Assistance at the special rate without in most cases any increase in earning power.

(ii) HOME TEACHERS FOR THE BLIND.

There have been no staff changes during the year, there still being ten certificated Home Teachers for the Blind whose duties include visiting the blind persons in their homes, tuition in reading and writing embossed type, handicrafts, and assisting them to overcome the handicap of blindness. Seven Home Teachers hold handicraft classes weekly or fortnightly and all arrange for those who desire social activities to become members of Clubs for the Blind which are organised by local voluntary committees in Epsom, Farnham, Guildford, Kingston, Mitcham, Redhill, Richmond, Surbiton, Sutton and Wimbledon. There are two Evening Clubs—one at Surbiton and one at Wimbledon—which provide a meeting place and entertainment for blind persons who go to work and are thus prevented from attending the afternoon clubs.

(iii) TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

The County Council provide for the care of blind pre-school children under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, and for the special educational treatment of blind school children under Section 33 of the Education Act, 1944. Of the 10 children under school age 3 are maintained in Sunshine Homes by the County Council and, of the 47 blind children of school age in the County 23 attend Schools for the Blind, 6 are not at school and 18 are ineducable on account of other defects, 2 being in Mental Hospitals, 9 in Mental Deficiency Institutions, and 7 are at home.

Employment.

During the year the Placement Service in connection with the employment of Blind Persons in open industry has developed and details are given below of the action taken in connection with blind and certain partially sighted persons between the ages of 16 and 59 years. The placements are the result of co-operation between the County Council, the Royal National Institute for the Blind (to whom the County Council pays a capitation fee) and the Ministry of Labour.

Placement.

The number of placements made in Surrey during the year 1st January, 1954, to 31st December, 1954, was 23. In addition, there were 13 replacements, making a total of 36. Blind persons interviewed for the first time numbered 30. Those considered suitable for unsheltered employment were 17 and in his search for employment the Placement Officer of the Royal National Institute for the Blind paid 303 visits to firms. There were also 204 follow-up and service calls on blind persons, and 98 visits to offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

During the year 7 persons were trained at the Engineering Training Centre at Letchworth and 7 persons at the Royal National Institute for the Blind Commercial College at Pembroke Place. Of the latter one person was trained for Shorthand Typing, one for Recorder Typing and 5 for Telephony. One person was in training at the end of the year, 10 blind persons took the Course of Industrial Rehabilitation at Torquay—the cost of which was borne by the Ministry of Labour.

There are at present 16 blind persons employed in Workshops for the Blind, 58 engaged in work under the Home Workers' Scheme and 238 persons employed in a variety of "open" trades and professions—19 of these being Physiotherapists. The County Council continues to supplement the weekly earnings of blind persons employed in Workshops for the Blind and under the Home Workers' Scheme and to pay capitation fees to the Workshop Management Committees as well as the Royal National Institute for the Blind in respect of the supervision of Home Workers, Physiotherapists and, as mentioned previously, for the Placement Service.

(iv) SURREY VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND.

Co-operation between the County Council and the Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind continues, the Honorary Secretary of the Association being in charge of the Blind Welfare Section of the County Health Department.

During the year the Association has continued its policy of assisting blind persons by way of miscellaneous grants having expended £845 on holiday grants, £500 on grant for miscellaneous purposes, £514 on the maintenance of wireless sets and £1,062 on materials for handicraft purposes. A considerable part of the latter sum is recovered by the sale of the articles made by the blind at Sales of Works, but it is gratifying to realise that this heavy expenditure represents an increase in the work being done by the blind people. Charity Pensions payable to certain blind persons are administered by the Association and financial assistance is accorded to certain Local Committees who organise the Social activities and Summer Outings. The two Hostels ("Camden House," East Molesey, and "Walden" at Surbiton) continue to provide accommodation for blind persons who are able-bodied and reluctant to enter Blind Residential Homes and Part (iii) accommodation and during the past year several newly married blind persons have taken up residence in the Hostels where they appear to be very happy. Several of these couples go out to work and are very appreciative of the services provided at the Hostels which they would not be able to enjoy in privately owned flatlets.

(b) Other Handicapped Persons.

While the Minister has made it a duty for local authorities to exercise their powers under Section 29 in respect of blind persons, he has not so decided in respect of the deaf and dumb and other handicapped groups.

The County Council has not formulated a scheme in respect of these other groups, but it has recently increased its grants to various voluntary bodies which have for a number of years carried out social welfare work amongst them.

NURSING HOMES (PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936).

During the year the Committee approved the registration, or alteration in registration, of eight nursing homes. Two were homes first registered during the year. On the 31st December, 1954, there remained 65 registered nursing homes and 12 exempted homes.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.

The County Council as local health authority are responsible for the registration and supervision of certain nurseries and of persons who for reward receive children into their houses to look after them. At the end of the year 1954 the following number of premises and of persons had been registered :—

| | Number registered at 31.12.1954. | Number of children provided for. |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Premises | 23 | 517 |
| Daily Minders | 88 | 880 |

RURAL WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE ACT, 1944.

The following applications from Local Authorities for the Council's recommendation to the Ministry of Health under Section 2 (2) of the Act were received during 1954 and reported to the Rivers and Streams Committee, who in each case advised the Council to give the recommendation asked for :—

| <i>Authority.</i> | <i>Scheme.</i> | <i>Estimated Cost.</i> |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Dorking and Horley R.D.C. | Sewerage—Abinger Hammer, Capel, Charlwood and Horley | £ 89,819 |
| Guildford R.D.C. | Sewerage—Ash and Tongham | 41,265 |
| " " | " —Ash Vale... .. | 130,480 |
| " " | " —Tillingbourne Valley | 197,760 (in lieu of £164,755 submitted in 1948) |
| Hambleton R.D.C. | " —Ewhurst | 45,544 |
| " " | " —Alford | 8,896 |
| " " | " —Milford and Witley | 50,000 (in lieu of £20,500 sub- mitted in 1951 for part of scheme) |

The Council informed the District Councils concerned that they had no observations to offer on the following schemes :—

| <i>Authority.</i> | <i>Scheme.</i> | <i>Estimated Cost.</i> |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Chertsey U.D.C. | Sewerage—Lyne | £ 20,100 |
| Hambleton R.D.C. | " —Elstead | 59,700 |

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

No new applications for the depositing of refuse under Section 94 of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931, were received during the year, but seven renewals were granted. The total number of approved refuse dumps in the County is eleven, and all are conducted satisfactorily. In two cases the depositing of refuse ceased.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

(a) Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Under these regulations the County Council are responsible for the licensing and supervision of the pasteurisation or sterilisation of milk in those districts of the County for which they are the Food and Drugs Authority. The total number of pasteuriser's licences in force on 31st December, 1953, was sixteen.

During the year 1954 three new pasteuriser's licences were granted and two licensees ceased pasteurising milk. Two establishments passed over to the control of the Richmond Borough Council, as the Council of this Borough became a Food and Drugs Authority with effect from the 1st April, 1954. The total number of pasteuriser's licences in force on the 31st December, 1954, was, therefore, fifteen.

No licences in respect of sterilised milk have been granted or renewed.

Sanitary Inspectors of the Councils of County Districts within the area for which the County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority have continued to give valuable co-operation by acting as agents for the County Council, both in carrying out investigations prior to granting a new licence and in taking milk samples, and also in making routine inspections of premises for which licences are held.

The following gives details of the routine sampling of pasteurised milk :—

| | <i>Pasteurised.</i> | <i>Tuberculin-Tested (Pasteurised).</i> |
|--|---------------------|---|
| No. of Milk Samples taken | 599 | 150 |
| Failed Phosphatase test only | 15 | 5 |
| Failed Methylene Blue test only | 18 | 2 |
| Failed both tests | 1 | — |

(b) Tubercle Infected Milk.

During the year eight reports of samples of milk, which on biological examination had been found to be infected with the tubercle bacillus, were received; this is three less than the previous year. (Two of these were referred from the London County Council as the milk had been produced in Surrey, but in one case notification of infection was also reported by the District Council.)

Every District Council in Surrey submits to a biological test for tubercle bacilli each year at least four samples from each source of production in their respective districts and not heat-treated before sale to the public.

The number of samples taken by the District Councils during 1954 are summarised below with the results :—

| <i>Description of Milk.</i> | <i>Number of Samples Examined.</i> | <i>Number Positive to Tubercle Bacilli.</i> | <i>Percentage Positive to Tubercle Bacilli.</i> |
|-----------------------------|--|---|---|
| Tuberculin Tested | 524 | — | — |
| Accredited | 37 | 1 | 2.70 |
| Undesignated | 198 | 6 | 3.03 |
| Heat Treated— | | | |
| Pasteurised | 9 | — | — |
| Other | — | — | — |

(c) "Specified Areas."

As was foreshadowed in my report for 1953 the whole of the Administrative County became a "Specified Area" for the purpose of the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953, on the 1st October, 1954. Thereafter it became necessary in Surrey for all sales of milk by retail for human consumption and catering sales to be of a special designation, i.e., pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested.

On and after the above-mentioned date "accredited" ceased to be an approved special designation for the purposes of the Regulations and dairymen retailing accredited milk in specified areas or supplying caterers with accredited milk in such areas which had previously been permitted were required instead to sell or supply pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested milk.

On and after the 1st October, 1954, it also became necessary for every container (whether churn, can or bottle) in which pasteurised milk is transported, exposed or offered for sale to be fitted with a cap or cover overlapping the lip of the container or closed or fastened in some other suitable manner approved by the licensing authority. The effect of this is that pasteurisers must now put the milk into the containers in which it is to be delivered to the customer (whether householder, caterer or

other consumer) as soon as possible after pasteurising. Retailers will no longer be allowed to buy pasteurised milk in bulk and bottle it themselves for their customers, but must in future purchase from their suppliers pre-packed pasteurised milk in bottles, cans or churns sealed by the pasteuriser and containing the quantity of pasteurised milk required by their customers.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1938-50.

I am indebted to the Chief Officer of the Public Control Department for the following report on the work of this department in respect of the above Acts.

At the commencement of the period under review, the County Council was the Food and Drugs Authority for nineteen of the thirty-three County Districts in the Administrative County, but as from 1st April, 1954, three of these districts (the Boroughs of Richmond and Epsom & Ewell and the Urban District of Woking) became, as the result of the census, effective autonomous authorities.

The following table gives particulars of samples taken within the Council's Food and Drugs Area in 1954 for examination by the Public Analyst, or for misdescription or irregularities with regard to labelling. Comparative figures for 1953 and 1952 are also given:—

| Year. | Estimated population. | Milk. | | | | Food other than Milk. | | Drugs. | | Totals. | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Examined. | Adulterated or Irregular. | Samples per 1,000 population. | Percentage Adulterated or Irregular. | Examined. | Adulterated or Irregular. | Examined. | Adulterated or Irregular. | Examined. | Adulterated or Irregular. | Samples per 1,000 population. | Percentage Adulterated or Irregular. |
| 1954 | 447,880* | 1,206 | 53 | 2.49* | 4.39 | 276 | 22 | 22 | 3 | 1,504 | 78 | 2.88* | 5.18 |
| 1953 | 606,760 | 1,294 | 59 | 2.13 | 4.56 | 335 | 19 | 43 | 8 | 1,672 | 86 | 2.76 | 5.32 |
| 1952 | 599,830 | 1,264 | 100 | 2.10 | 7.91 | 320 | 32 | 43 | 9 | 1,627 | 141 | 2.71 | 8.66 |

* Allowing for the reduction in the Council's Food and Drugs Area from 1st April, 1954.

In classifying the samples as either genuine or adulterated or irregular, the Public Analyst has taken into consideration all relevant Regulations and Orders made under the Defence Regulations as well as under the Food and Drugs Acts, 1938-50.

The results of sampling are much the same as in the preceding year; altogether 81 varieties of food and 15 different drugs were sampled. It was considered necessary to institute proceedings in only one case: this related to 3 samples of milk containing added water sold by a dairy farmer to a retailer from whom a sample of milk similarly adulterated had previously been procured. Appropriate administrative action was taken in each case when necessary where a sample showed an irregularity.

Only one new food standard was prescribed during the year; it was for margarine, following the de-rationing of that article and butter. As from 16th May, 1954, all margarine on sale by retail was required to contain both Vitamin A and Vitamin D within prescribed ranges. The Vitamin A content was roughly equivalent to that of butter and the Vitamin D content remained much the same as under control previously. As no Public Analysts have the means of determining the amount of Vitamin D in a food product, the Ministry of Food agreed with the manufacturers that the vitamins should be added to margarine in the form of a master mix in fixed ratio.

Three examples of unsound food were brought to notice during the year and, as usual in such cases, the Chief Sanitary Inspector of the county district concerned was advised.

THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The Council is the Local Education Authority for primary, secondary and further education for the whole of the Administrative County.

The estimated population of the Administrative County at mid year 1954 was 1,385,200 which includes 201,700 children between the ages of 5-14 years inclusive. In January, 1955 there were 171,150 children on the registers of 647 county and voluntary schools, an increase of 5,586 in the number of children on the school registers compared with January, 1954.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

(a) MAINTAINED SCHOOLS.

Arrangements for the medical inspection of children in maintained schools remain unchanged.

The number of children examined in primary and secondary schools was 71,470 and 42,430 parents were present at these routine inspections. Further details of periodic and other medical inspections carried out during the year at maintained schools are shown in Table 1.

(b) INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

Medical inspection and treatment and dental inspection of children attending independent schools is made available on application by the principal and subject to the school itself being considered efficient.

AUDIOMETRY.

The routine testing of hearing by gramophone audiometer continued during the year and children aged 7 to 11 years in the north central, northern and north west divisions were tested. The findings are given below.

An extension of this service, which has proved of great benefit, is contemplated next year when it is proposed that all children aged 8 and 11 years in county schools will be tested and, if necessary, investigated for loss of hearing or other otological conditions.

| | Division. | | | Total |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | N.C. | N. | N.W. | |
| (1) No. of children tested | 4,271 | 3,715 | 10,138 | 18,124 |
| (2) No. of children who failed test in one or both ears and referred to A.M.O.'s | 242 (5.7%) | 216 (5.8%) | 402 (4.0%) | 860 (4.7%) |
| (3) Result of investigations by Assistant Medical Officers :— | | | | |
| (a) No appreciable hearing loss on clinical examination | 35 | 51 | 53 | 139 |
| (b) History of otitis media | 25 | 37 | 34 | 96 |
| (c) Wax in external auditory meatus | 45 | 45 | 30 | 120 |
| (d) Catarrhal conditions, etc. | 46 | 41 | 50 | 137 |
| (e) No local cause found for deafness | 31 | 5 | 16 | 52 |
| (f) Unhealthy tonsils | 18 | 9 | 8 | 35 |
| (g) Mental retardation | — | 11 | 9 | 20 |
| (h) Miscellaneous causes | 41 | 1 | 7 | 49 |
| (i) Untraced or left district | 1 | 5 | 4 | 10 |
| (j) Referred to general practitioners or still awaiting appointments | — | 10 | 190 | 200 |
| (k) Already supplied with hearing aids | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | 242 | 216 | 402 | 860 |
| (4) Children referred to specialists for investigation and treatment | 27 | 36 | 3 | 66 |
| (5) Special educational treatment recommended in selected cases :— | | | | |
| (a) Favourable position in class | 1 | 8 | — | 9 |
| (b) Hearing aid provided | — | — | — | — |
| (c) Lip reading instruction | — | — | — | — |

DISEASES AND DEFECTS.

(a) Incidence.

Of the 71,470 pupils examined at periodic medical inspections 9,785 (or 13.7 per cent.) were found to be in need of treatment for 11,038 diseases and defects. Table II shows these diseases and defects from which it will be seen that 45.6 per cent. of them were defects of the nose and throat and of vision and squint. During the year 872 cases of chronic tonsillitis and adenoids were recommended for treatment and 4,308 placed under observation following the medical inspection of the four age groups during 1954.

(b) Medical re-examination and following-up.

During 1954 school medical officers carried out 16,363 special inspections and 20,119 re-inspections of children while 14,287 visits were paid by health visitors to the homes of the children for all purposes. An analysis of these is given on page 67.

There were 21,746 defects found to be in need of treatment in the course of periodic and special inspections in 1954, and 22,664 defects a proportion of which were found in previous years, were actually treated during the year.

(c) Malnutrition.

The Ministry of Education recognises three categories relating to the general condition of a child, viz.: A—good, B—fair, C—poor. Where the general condition is shown as A, it is considered to be better than normal, where shown as B, normal or "fair," and C, as being below normal or "poor."

The number and percentage of children placed in each of these three categories for each age group examined during 1954 are given in table IIB.

(d) Examination and cleansing of infested pupils.

The health visitors inspect all children in schools at the beginning of each term for cleanliness and encourage and help mothers to deal with verminous conditions in their own homes. When a child is found to have pediculosis capitis the parent is supplied with a parasiticide hair emulsion and a fine toothed steel comb with instructions as to their correct use. As pediculosis infestation can now be quickly brought under control the health visitor may use her discretion in very slight degrees of infestation as to whether she excludes the child from school, but apart from this verminous children must be excluded. Each case is followed up by the health visitor and when the pediculosis proves persistent arrangements are made for the child to be cleansed by the health visitor at the school clinic or at one of the cleansing stations provided by the County District Authorities.

During the year 1954 the health visitors reported 1,157 individual children as having verminous heads or bodies or having nits in the hair. Figures for the five years 1950-1954 are given below:—

| | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Number of visits to Schools by nurses for all purposes | 14,742 | 13,672 | 14,874 | 14,174 | 13,387 |
| Cases with nits in the hair | 6,827 | 4,130 | 3,721 | 2,341 | 2,178 |
| Cases with lice in the hair | 466 | 240 | 283 | 220 | 179 |
| Cases with verminous bodies | 10 | 17 | 11 | 3 | 12 |
| <i>Exclusions—</i> | | | | | |
| 1st Time | 642 | 513 | 367 | 264 | 363 |
| 2nd Time | 114 | 111 | 68 | 42 | 67 |
| 3rd Time... .. | 26 | 66 | 29 | 7 | 38 |

Only one case of neglect to give proper attention to dirty or verminous conditions was referred to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Following visits by the Society's Inspector, the case improved and treatment was obtained.

In the course of the year 28 children with dirty heads were cleansed at cleansing stations. This was a considerable reduction on the previous year when 54 children were cleansed.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

(a) Minor Ailments.

The principal ailments treated at the minor ailment clinics are ringworm, scabies, impetigo, ear disease and external disease of the eyes. Details of the number of such cases treated are given in table IV. The total number of minor ailments treated at the clinics during 1954 was 10,809; the corresponding figure in 1953 was 11,174.

(b) Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint.

Table IV (group 2) gives an analysis of the treatment provided for visual defects. Orthoptic treatment is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board and children requiring this are referred to those hospitals where facilities exist.

(c) Dental Defects.

Information concerning the school dental service will be found in the Principal School Dental Officer's report on page 73 and in Table V.

(d) Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

Three clinics staffed by sessionally employed orthopaedic surgeons continued to be held; two of these are held in the Borough of Guildford and one in the Borough of Wimbledon. A total of 337 children made 468 attendances during the year.

In addition to these clinics, the Committee's physiotherapists undertook the remedial treatment of school children at clinics and schools during the year as follows:—

REMEDIAL TREATMENT CLINICS.

| Centre. | | No. of Sessions During Year. | No. of New Cases Admitted. | No. of Cases Discharged. |
|---------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| NORTH WESTERN | Byfleet | 35 | 10 | 10 |
| | Camberley | 73 | 54 | 38 |
| | Chertsey | 35 | 17 | 21 |
| | Egham | 78 | 63 | 63 |
| | Hersham | 37 | 22 | 26 |
| | New Haw | 38 | 33 | 39 |
| | Walton | 26 | 27 | 34 |
| CENTRAL | Epsom | 43 | 30 | 13 |
| | Ewell | 47 | 63 | 60 |
| | Leatherhead | 134 | 103 | 66 |
| | North Cheam | 95 | 86 | 83 |
| SOUTHERN | Sutton | 91 | 54 | 58 |
| | Horley | 36 | 17 | 28 |
| | Oxted | 80 | 31 | 31 |
| SOUTH EASTERN | Reigate | 72 | 72 | 91 |
| | Caterham | 81 | 71 | 71 |
| NORTHERN | Purley | 192 | 120 | 145 |
| | Barnes | 49 | 26 | 7 |
| | Ham | 49 | 35 | 11 |
| | Richmond, Windham Road | 45 | 57 | 24 |
| SOUTH WESTERN | Richmond, Sheen Road | 44 | 36 | 14 |
| | Ash | 34 | 21 | 34 |
| | Cranleigh | 35 | 21 | 22 |
| | Farnham | 36 | 15 | 22 |
| | Godalming | 35 | 29 | 23 |
| | Guildford, Stoke Road | 85 | 60 | 96 |
| | Guildford, Stoughton | 83 | 41 | 83 |
| | Haslemere | 35 | 29 | 23 |
| NORTH EASTERN | Shalford School | 21 | 17 | 12 |
| | Wimbledon | 85 | 35 | 18 |
| MID-EASTERN | Carshalton | 288 | 67 | 52 |
| | Wallington | 254 | 205 | 223 |

(e) Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.

The treatment of minor diseases of the ear, nose and throat were undertaken at minor ailment clinics and in addition the services of a part-time aural consultant continued to be available in the Borough of Guildford. Children requiring operative treatment were referred to the appropriate hospitals for their area. Details of such treatment are given in Table IV.

(f) Ultra-Violet Light Treatment.

During 1954, 562 children made 6,076 attendances at artificial sunlight treatment clinics held at Cheam, Leatherhead, Mitcham, Sutton and Wallington.

(g) Health Visitors.

The work of the health visitors embraces all aspects of the school health service in the schools, in the clinics and in the pupils' homes. Children with physical or mental handicaps may, in certain circumstances, be provided with special educational treatment from the age of two years, and in such cases unless care were taken, there would be a danger of an overlap of the maternity and child welfare service with the school health service. In practice, however, no such overlap exists as the health visitors cover both fields. Indeed the two services are so integrated that when the normal child commences school at five years of age the change from one service to the other is purely an administrative one, an arrangement which does much to foster the confidence of both children and parents.

The health visitor's duties under the school health service mainly consist of following up in the homes of children found to have defects at medical inspections at school clinics and routine medical and hygiene inspections at schools. An analysis of the work of the health visitors during the year 1954 is given in the following tables :—

A. HOME VISITS.

| Division. | Infectious or contagious disease. | Vermineous or uncleanness. | T. and Obs. | E.S.N. | Absent from school Clothing Problem. | Ineffectual. | Miscellaneous. | Total Visits. |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| N.W. ... | 477 | 148 | 1,219 | 189 | 47 | 343 | 539 | 2,962 |
| C. ... | 240 | 90 | 541 | 188 | 14 | 194 | 488 | 1,755 |
| N.C. ... | 108 | 176 | 885 | 103 | 11 | 162 | 385 | 1,830 |
| S. ... | 886 | 52 | 444 | 117 | 48 | 75 | 660 | 2,282 |
| S.E. ... | 96 | 36 | 278 | 33 | 32 | 15 | 113 | 603 |
| N. ... | 52 | 30 | 207 | 106 | 12 | 22 | 59 | 488 |
| S.W. ... | 475 | 249 | 807 | 193 | 60 | 156 | 408 | 2,348 |
| N.E. ... | 80 | 92 | 569 | 81 | — | 145 | 311 | 1,278 |
| M.E. ... | 113 | 96 | 308 | 70 | — | 92 | 62 | 741 |
| TOTAL ... | 2,527 | 969 | 5,258 | 1,080 | 224 | 1,204 | 3,025 | 14,287 |

B. FIXED APPOINTMENTS.

| Division. | M.I. | G.M.C. | Clean. | Eye. | Other. | Total Fixt. |
|-----------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------------|
| N.W. ... | 526 | 482 | 418 | 199 | 165 | 1,790 |
| C. ... | 385 | 292 | 369 | 134 | 387 | 1,567 |
| N.C. ... | 527 | 560 | 397 | 195 | 375 | 2,054 |
| S. ... | 439 | 330 | 304 | 139 | 151 | 1,363 |
| S.E. ... | 252 | 106 | 128 | 104 | 173 | 763 |
| N. ... | 227 | 519 | 121 | 79 | 104 | 1,050 |
| S.W. ... | 539 | 361 | 354 | 255 | 246 | 1,755 |
| N.E. ... | 896 | 524 | 271 | 194 | — | 1,885 |
| M.E. ... | 308 | 387 | 182 | 44 | 202 | 1,123 |
| TOTAL ... | 4,099 | 3,561 | 2,544 | 1,343 | 1,803 | 13,350 |

HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

It is the duty of the County Council to make suitable provision for handicapped pupils in the County. The School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations, 1953, specify ten categories of Handicapped Pupils, namely :—

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Blind. | Epileptic. |
| Partially sighted. | Maladjusted. |
| Deaf. | Physically handicapped. |
| Partially deaf. | Delicate. |
| Educationally subnormal. | Speech defect. |

Children who are handicapped in any of these ways require special educational treatment since they cannot be educated satisfactorily under the normal conditions of an ordinary school. The blind and the deaf must be educated in special schools unless the Minister approves otherwise, but many children in the other categories can receive appropriate education in the ordinary schools if suitable special provision is made.

The provision of special educational treatment for handicapped pupils in special schools and hostels was again increased during the year. At the end of 1954, 1,297 Surrey pupils were attending special schools compared with 1,184 at the end of 1953.

In May of 1954 the provision made by the Education Committee for handicapped pupils was increased by three further special schools. The Carew Manor Day Special School, Church Road,

Beddington, and the St. Philip's Day Special School, Leatherhead Road, Chessington (age range 7-16 years) accepted initially 60 and 40 pupils respectively. It is hoped that within the next twelve months the full accommodation of 120 and 100 places will become available and be filled. In addition the Nutfield Priory Boarding Special School for the Deaf at Nutfield, Redhill, opened with 30 pupils. It is eventually hoped to accommodate 80 children between the ages of 12 and 16 years.

The Committee have recently approved, in conjunction with the Berkshire and Hampshire Local Education Authorities, a scheme whereby in future, and for a trial period in the first instance, the Portley House Boarding Special School at Caterham will accept only children of junior school age (instead of the present age range of 4½-5 years to 11+ years). Twenty extra places will become available during 1955. The Berkshire Education Committee's Donnington Lodge School at Newbury, Berks, accommodating 80 children is to accept nursery and infant Surrey deaf children who with certain other children on reaching junior school age will be transferred to the Portley House School. The remaining children at Donnington Lodge School on reaching junior school age will be transferred to the Hampshire Education Committee's St. Thomas' School for the Deaf at Basingstoke. It is then intended that the children from both the Portley House and St. Thomas' Schools shall be transferred on attaining secondary age, 12 years, to the Education Committee's Nutfield Priory Boarding Special School where they will remain until reaching school leaving age. This scheme will enable the children at the Portley House School who will be of junior age range only, instead of the present infant and junior range, to be more precisely graded, thus assisting in more effective classification and teaching.

The following special schools and hostels had been provided by the Education Committee up to the end of the year :—

Educationally Sub-Normal.

| | | | | <i>Accommodation.</i> | <i>Age Range.</i> |
|--|-----|-----|-----|---|-------------------|
| Gosden House Boarding School, Bramley | ... | ... | ... | { 80 girls 20 boys 20 mixed (day) | 5—16 5—10 |
| St. Nicholas Boarding School, Redhill | ... | ... | ... | { 100 boys 20 boys (day) | 10—16 |
| Carew Manor Day School, Wallington | ... | ... | ... | 77 mixed (eventually 120) | 7—16 |
| St. Christopher's Day School, Mitcham | ... | ... | ... | 110 mixed | 7—16 |
| St. Philip's Day School, Chessington | ... | ... | ... | 46 mixed (eventually 100) | 7—16 |
| The Mansion, Leatherhead (Special class) | ... | ... | ... | 15 mixed | 8—13 |

Delicate.

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Limpsfield Grange Boarding School, Limpsfield | ... | ... | ... | 30 mixed (eventually 60) | 5—16 |
| | | | | girls | 5—10 |
| | | | | boys | 5—10 |
| Sunnydown Boarding School, Guildford | ... | ... | ... | 40 boys | 10—16 |
| Bedelsford Day School, Kingston-upon-Thames | ... | ... | ... | 72 mixed (including spastic unit) | 5—16 |

Deaf.

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------|-------|
| Portley House Boarding School, Caterham | ... | ... | ... | 20 mixed (eventually 40) | 7—11 |
| Nutfield Priory School, Nutfield | ... | ... | ... | 34 mixed (eventually 80) | 12—16 |

Maladjusted.

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------|--------------|
| Starhurst Hostel, Dorking | ... | ... | ... | 25 boys | 11—15 |
| Thornchase, Grove Road, Merrow, Guildford | ... | ... | ... | 20 mixed girls boys | 5—15 5—10 |

Special Schools in Hospitals.

Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton.
Rowley Bristow Orthopaedic Hospital, Pyrford, Woking.
Tadworth Court Hospital, Tadworth.

The following table shows the number of handicapped pupils who were in day or boarding special schools at the 31st December, 1954, with comparative figures for 1953 :—

| Category. | 1953 | | | 1954 | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| Blind | 8 | 16 | 24 | 6 | 14 | 20 |
| Partially sighted | 25 | 15 | 40 | 29 | 21 | 50 |
| Deaf | 61 | 47 | 108 | 62 | 41 | 103 |
| Partially deaf | 14 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 14 | 29 |
| Delicate | 129 | 103 | 232 | 131 | 72 | 203 |
| Educationally sub-normal | 263 | 174 | 437 | 339 | 218 | 557 |
| Epileptic | 16 | 10 | 26 | 13 | 7 | 20 |
| Maladjusted | 100 | 24 | 124 | 108 | 22 | 130 |
| Physically handicapped | 87 | 78 | 165 | 100 | 81 | 181 |
| Speech defect | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Total | 704 | 480 | 1,184 | 805 | 492 | 1,297 |

Of the 1,297 children, 678 were pupils in the Committee's own special schools and hostels, the remainder being accommodated in schools maintained by other local education authorities, voluntary or private bodies.

Convalescent Treatment.

There were 195 children admitted to convalescent homes during the year, a considerable reduction on the previous year when the number was 252. The normal period of stay varies from two to four weeks.

SPECIAL FORMS OF TREATMENT.

(a) Child Guidance.

The clinic at Sutton was restored to full-time during the year whilst the Guildford, Malden, Reigate, Wimbledon and Woking clinics continued as before at six sessions a week.

The number of new cases referred during 1954 to child guidance clinics was almost identical with the previous year but most clinics managed to see rather a greater number of referrals than last year, selecting those children who were in more urgent need of treatment. This resulted in a shorter overall waiting list although the number of cases under supervision, as distinct from intensive treatment, increased.

The importance of referral of children at an early age continues to be stressed by the medical directors of the clinics. To give one example, five children of superior ability referred to the Sutton clinic at ages of 10 and 11 years because of poor school work were found to be many years retarded in reading. These children, whose general level of intelligence was such that they would be capable of benefiting greatly by grammar school education, were handicapped in the 11 plus examination because help was sought too late in their primary school career.

The Committee's two hostels for maladjusted children continued to do good work throughout the year and in the majority of cases the response to a stable and happy environment, and sympathetic and consistent handling, resulted in a marked diminution of the children's symptoms. Starhurst hostel which admits older boys was fully occupied throughout the year but staffing difficulties at Thornehatch hostel, admitting girls and young boys, necessitated limiting the intake for some months.

The following table gives details of the number of cases referred to and seen at the clinics during last year.

| CLINIC | Guildford | Malden | Reigate | Sutton | Wimbledon | Woking | Total |
|---|-----------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|--------|-------|
| No. of Cases Referred during Year ... | 142 | 139 | 100 | 164 | 89 | 63 | 697 |
| No. of New Cases seen ... | 127 | 95 | 96 | 133 | 88 | 51 | 590 |
| No. of Cases Discharged ... | 85 | 86 | 58 | 58 | 59 | 32 | 378 |
| Analysis :— | | | | | | | |
| (a) Treatment Completed ... | 33 | 29 | 29 | 20 | 9 | 18 | 138 |
| (b) No Treatment Required ... | 18 | 43 | 4 | 24 | 22 | 6 | 120 |
| (c) Non Co-operation of Parents ... | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | — | 23 |
| (d) Other Arrangements Made ... | 31 | 10 | 19 | 9 | 23 | 8 | 100 |
| No. of Cases Under Treatment at End of Year | 58 | 33 | 29 | 62 | 37 | 22 | 241 |
| No. of Cases Under Supervision at End of Year ... | 143 | 93 | 167 | 71 | 112 | 4 | 590 |
| No. of Cases Withdrawn from Waiting List During Year... | 21 | 27 | 11 | 66 | 2 | 12 | 139 |
| No. of Cases Remaining on Waiting List at End of Year ... | 40 | 63 | 11 | 57 | 9 | 21 | 201 |
| No. of Interviews by Psychiatrists ... | 1,458 | 854 | 1,010 | 1,429 | 856 | 777 | 6,384 |
| Analysis :— | | | | | | | |
| (a) With Children for Examination ... | 123 | 89 | 86 | 149 | 86 | 197 | 730 |
| (b) With Children for Treatment ... | 813 | 508 | 663 | 913 | 633 | 503 | 4,033 |
| (c) With Parents ... | 395 | 155 | 236 | 334 | 127 | 29 | 1,276 |
| (d) With Others ... | 127 | 102 | 25 | 33 | 10 | 48 | 345 |
| No. of Sessions Held :— | | | | | | | |
| (a) Psychiatrists ... | 325 | 283 | 349 | 404 | 308 | 291 | 1,960 |
| (b) Educational Psychologists... | 310 | 286 | 284 | 425 | 300 | 288 | 1,893 |
| (c) Play Therapist... | 86 | — | — | 203 | 255 | — | 544 |
| (d) Psychiatric Social Workers ... | 468 | 444 | 468 | 549 | 525 | 468 | 2,922 |

(b) Speech Defects.

There were 27 Speech Clinics in operation at the end of the year at which a total of 89½ treatment sessions were held each week. New clinics were opened during the year at Camberley and Morden and regular sessions were held at Carew Manor, Gosden House, St. Nicholas and St. Philip's Special Schools, and at the Spastic Unit attached to Bedelsford Day Special School. 1,431 individual children were treated during the year compared with 1,269 in 1953, mainly for stammer, lisp and under-developed speech. Of these, 222 were discharged as cured, 169 discharged as greatly improved, 115 discharged as showing some improvement and 51 as showing little or no improvement. A table showing the work of the Speech Therapists in 1954 is given at the end of this report.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following tables give the number of notifications of cases by head teachers and the total exclusions on account of the principal infectious diseases during 1954 :—

| Disease. | Suffering. | Excluded on Suspicion. | Infection at Home. | Total Exclusions |
|--------------------|------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Small Pox ... | — | — | — | — |
| Diphtheria ... | 1 | 9 | 13 | 23 |
| Scarlet Fever ... | 556 | 38 | 165 | 759 |
| Enteric Fever ... | 2 | — | 2 | 4 |
| Measles ... | 1,073 | 4 | 36 | 1,113 |
| Whooping Cough ... | 1,148 | 74 | 59 | 1,281 |
| German Measles ... | 514 | 3 | 7 | 524 |
| Chicken-pox ... | 4,917 | 19 | 137 | 5,073 |
| Mumps ... | 5,382 | 42 | 118 | 5,542 |
| Jaundice ... | 70 | — | 5 | 75 |
| Other ... | 314 | 150 | 71 | 535 |
| Totals ... | 13,977 | 339 | 613 | 14,929 |

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

| Disease. | Suffering. | Excluded on Suspicion. | Total Exclusions. |
|-----------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Ringworm | 41 | 1 | 42 |
| Impetigo | 42 | — | 42 |
| Scabies | 30 | — | 30 |
| Other | 46 | 1 | 47 |
| Totals | 159 | 2 | 161 |

Tuberculosis in Schools.

During the year twenty-six special investigations were undertaken (nineteen in maintained schools and seven in private schools) as a result of the notification as suffering from tuberculosis of a child or a teacher attending the school. In each case, the parents were informed that a case of tuberculosis among either pupils or staff had occurred and an offer of Mantoux testing with, if necessary, an X-ray examination to follow was made. The great majority of parents accepted the offer. A school medical officer visited the school and Mantoux tested the children and the Mantoux positive children were subsequently X-rayed by arrangement with the Mass Radiography Units or the Chest Clinics.

In all, 3,808 children were Mantoux tested and of these 654 or just over 17 per cent. were found to be Mantoux positive. This is rather higher than the proportion of Mantoux positives in other groups of corresponding age in the county but it is interesting to note that in certain of the schools the proportion of Mantoux positives was very much higher: for example, in one school, 44 out of 94 children tested were positive, in another 35 out of 87.

Either as a direct consequence of these epidemiological investigations or in the course of them, nine cases of active tuberculosis came to light. As an illustration, a brief account of two of the investigations is given herewith:—

(1) A notification was received on 17th August, 1953, of a case of tuberculosis in a child attending a girls' school (case 1). An investigation was carried out at the school and 75 of her class-mates were Mantoux tested: none of these children was found to have active tuberculosis although 59 of them were Mantoux positive. Subsequently, however, two of the children attending the school but who had not been Mantoux tested were notified on 2nd September and 15th October respectively as suffering from pleural effusion and hilar adenitis (cases 2 and 3). Since neither of these children was infectious no further investigation was done at that time. However, on 26th August, 1954, a further notification of a child from the same school was received (case 4) and it was decided to Mantoux test the entire school. In this survey 279 children were Mantoux tested and 66 were positive: among the latter X-ray investigation brought to light a further case (case 5). The whole school was again Mantoux tested in January, 1955, but no further cases were discovered.

(2) On 9th September, 1954, a boy attending a private school (138 pupils) in a rural district was notified as suffering from tuberculosis (case 3). An investigation was carried out at the school: of the 87 children who were Mantoux tested, 35 were positive. These children were X-rayed and as a result, one child was after full investigation found to be suffering from active tuberculosis and was notified on 21st December (case 4). Subsequently, in February, 1955, a teacher at the school who had refused to be X-rayed when the investigation was under way, was notified as suffering from tuberculosis (case 2). It transpired that the wife of the teacher had been notified in 1952 when the family were living in another part of the County (case 1). She had been there known to the chest clinic which had endeavoured to follow up the contacts, but her husband had throughout refused X-ray even though she had a positive sputum.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

The responsibility for immunisation and vaccination is placed on the local health authority by Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and details of the work carried out in 1954 are described in the County Medical Officer's annual report.

One case of diphtheria in a school child was notified during the year.

PROMOTION OF HEALTH.

I am indebted to the Chief Education Officer for the notes under this heading.

(a) Physical Education and Swimming.

In many ways more progress has been shown in Physical Education during this year than in any year since the end of the war.

1. There has been a marked improvement in changing and dressing correctly for physical activities and games.

2. Many teachers, particularly in primary schools, have grown more accustomed to changed methods and the new ideas put forward in recent publications of the Ministry of Education, and their enthusiasm for the new work is growing.
3. Most schools can claim some improvement in the level of equipment and facilities for the subject. The introduction of climbing apparatus in many primary schools has given a new impetus to the work and should prove an all-round benefit to those children who experiment and work on it regularly. Reports already suggest that there is a noticeable gain in skill, mobility, confidence and ease of movement in such children and that postural defects are rather less common than in previous years.
4. Playing areas, both hard surface and grass, have been extended during the year and their quality has been improved. The majority of schools are now reasonably well served for games and sports, and full advantage is being taken of these facilities whenever the weather allows.
5. There are, of course, still many schools with little or no indoor accommodation for physical education, and progress at such schools is largely dependent on good weather. As much as possible is being done to help such schools in planning their work and in acquiring the use of outside halls for P.T., dancing and games.
6. Many courses for men and women teachers of physical education have, as usual, been organised and run at centres in various parts of the County. There have also been courses for school leavers (girls) in outdoor activities, and specialised courses in games and athletics for coaches in clubs and youth organisations. More courses, especially for men teachers of junior boys, are still much needed, and steps are being taken to meet this need as far as possible in the present educational year.
7. The arrangements for swimming over the County and the general standards reached are much the same as in previous years. Many more children, however, are becoming members of swimming clubs both before and after leaving school, and this should soon lead to a noticeable improvement in swimming and life-saving skill.

On the whole the year can be regarded as one showing steady progress.

(b) Open Air Education.

(i) SUMMER CAMP.—The Henley Fort camp was opened for 17 weeks from 1st May to 28th August and during this period no serious illness occurred. The following statistics are given for 1954 together with those for the preceding year.

| | 1953 (32nd season) | 1954 (33rd season) |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Number of children | 453 | 445 |
| Number of teachers | 29 | 28 |
| Number of schools | 9 | 9 |
| Average cost of food per head per week ... | 15/0½d. | 16/8½d. |
| Number of weeks | 19 | 17 |

(ii) SHEEPHATCH CAMP SCHOOL.—Throughout 1954 there was accommodation for 180 children and 15 teaching staff, together with a qualified nurse and permanent domestic staff. Children continued to be recruited voluntarily from all parts of the county from the age of 13 upwards.

The health at the Camp School continued to be excellent.

(c) Provision of Meals and Milk.

The following table gives statistics as to the number of day pupils receiving milk and mid-day meals at school on a day in October, 1954 :—

| No. in Attendance. | Total No. of Mid-day Meals Supplied. | No. Supplied Free of Cost. | Total No. of Children Having Milk Free of Cost |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 161,175 | 94,236 | 4,131 | 139,326 |

All departments were being supplied with canteen meals at the end of the year.

The arrangements for the supply of school milks by local offices of the Ministry of Food in consultation with Area Milk Officers terminated at the end of September when these local offices were closed.

The Chief Supplies Officer invited tenders for the supply of milk to schools in accordance with Ministry of Education Circular 278. The conditions of contract specify that the milk should be pasteurised and all schools are now receiving pasteurised milk.

FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF DISABLED PERSONS.

At 31st December, 1954, the Education Committee was responsible for the maintenance and training at residential institutions of 12 handicapped persons over special school leaving age.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

During the year 4,385 children were medically examined as to their fitness to take part-time employment and of these only 6 were found to be unfit. The examinations are undertaken by the school medical officers at the clinic nearest to the homes of the applicants and in all 6,397 examinations and re-examinations were carried out for this purpose.

56 licences were applied for during the year for pupils to take part in entertainments. All these children were examined by school medical officers and all were found to be fit.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1954.

At the end of the year 1954 the staff of dental officers consisted of 31 full-time and 1 part-time salaried officers, and 28 officers on part-time sessional engagement. Their value to the dental services as a whole was the equivalent of 44.9 full-time officers and to the school service alone 41.

Comparing this statement with the opening paragraph of my report for the year 1953, it will be noted that the increase in full-time permanent staff was one only, showing that it is still difficult to find young dental surgeons desiring to accept local authority service as a full-time career.

Table V shows statistics for the year. The conclusions to be drawn from comparison of these figures with those for the previous year are that more children received routine inspection, more were referred for treatment, but fewer were actually treated. Against this it should be noted that there was an increase in the amount of treatment provided, and it follows that the individual child attending the school dental clinic is now receiving a fuller dental attention.

Although, from the evidence of the school service records it would appear that many children in need of treatment remain untreated, this is not so, as a large proportion of these receive the necessary attention outside the service.

It may be assumed with reasonable confidence that any child requiring treatment and whose parents wish him to have treatment is receiving attention, but the fact remains that the school dental service is not providing all of that attention.

In the treatment provided, decreases in general anaesthetics and in the number of deciduous teeth extracted indicate a continuance of the desirable tendency towards conservation.

The work carried out by orthodontists has no definite place in Table V, but appears there among other operations, nor does Table V show the work of the oral hygienist or that of the dental laboratory.

Orthodontia.

Two full-time and four part-time officers provide the specialist orthodontic treatment for the school service, while 40 clinic officers carry out a certain amount of orthodontic treatment during routine clinic sessions. An accurate statement of work done under this heading should be available for 1955, but for the year under review a near assessment can be made.

For inspection and treatment specifically orthodontic about 9,500 attendances were made, 1,200 of which were first attendances for treatment. Over the year the number of orthodontic appliances provided was in the region of 2,500.

Oral Hygienist.

The duties of the oral hygienist are scaling and polishing of teeth, the application of caries deterrents, and education in oral hygiene by means of instruction to individual patients or talks to groups. During the year a total of 2,471 patients were treated, of which 2,407 were children and a total of 108 hours were devoted to instruction. The instructional side of the hygienist's duty could be developed with advantage. Such development would require the engagement of more hygienists.

The County Dental Laboratory.

The staff of dental technicians at the County Laboratory remained as for 1953 at one senior technician in charge with four assistants. The output of work for 1954 showed an all over increase of 737 operations. An analysis of the work done in 1954 in connection with the school dental service is given here :—

| Orthodontic Appliances. | Dentures. | Repairs. | Crowns. | Inlays. | Reference Models. | Other Operations e.g. Bite Blocks, Try-ins, etc. |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|-------------------|--|
| 1,566 | 189 | 157 | 30 | 4 | 2,004 | 97 |

These figures represent 85 per cent. of the total work done at the laboratory.

The services of outside technicians are still being used, the apportionment being about 65 per cent. of the Council's dental mechanics to the County Laboratory and 35 per cent. to outside technicians.

It should be added here that dental officers find more frequent need for dental X-rays, and consideration as to the adequacy of X-ray facilities is becoming necessary.

In conclusion, the demands on the School Dental Service continue to increase consequent on a growing population, a greater public consciousness of the desirability for conservative treatment, the growing interest in orthodontia on the part of the public and the profession : and the limitation on the service continues to be the difficulty in recruiting sufficient dental officers, particularly to the whole time staff : about 50 per cent. of the dental staff at present are temporary and part-time.

D. M. McCLELLAND,

Principal School Dental Officer.

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

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :—

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Entrants | 18,105 |
| Second Age Group | 16,989 |
| Third Age Group... .. | 13,186 |
| Total | 48,280 |

| | |
|---|--------|
| Number of other Periodic Inspections | 23,190 |
| Grand Total | 71,470 |

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Number of Special Inspections... .. | 16,363 |
| Number of Re-Inspections | 20,119 |
| Total | 36,482 |

C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PUPILS FOUND AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING DENTAL DISEASES AND INFESTATION WITH VERMIN).

| Group. (1) | For defective vision (excluding squint). (2) | For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIIa. (3) | Total individual pupils. (4) |
|----------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|
| Entrants | 146 | 2,070 | 2,177 |
| Second Age Group | 1,037 | 1,622 | 2,552 |
| Third Age Group | 867 | 766 | 1,585 |
| Total (prescribed groups) | 2,050 | 4,458 | 6,314 |
| Other Periodic Inspections... .. | 1,107 | 2,525 | 3,471 |
| Grand Total | 3,157 | 6,983 | 9,785 |

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR.

| Defect or Disease. (1) | PERIODIC INSPECTIONS. | | SPECIAL INSPECTIONS. | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | No. of Defects. | | No. of Defects. | |
| | Requiring treatment. (2) | Requiring observation. (3) | Requiring treatment. (4) | Requiring observation. (5) |
| Skin | 686 | 1,033 | 1,545 | 78 |
| Eyes— | | | | |
| (a) Vision | 3,157 | 2,962 | 2,159 | 730 |
| (b) Squint | 615 | 780 | 151 | 77 |
| (c) Other | 285 | 383 | 444 | 87 |
| Ears— | | | | |
| (a) Hearing | 187 | 496 | 222 | 174 |
| (b) Otitis Media | 91 | 578 | 72 | 25 |
| (c) Other | 87 | 223 | 256 | 52 |
| Nose or Throat... .. | 1,260 | 5,519 | 1,520 | 467 |
| Speech | 271 | 521 | 276 | 109 |
| Cervical Glands... .. | 243 | 2,561 | 79 | 98 |
| Heart and Circulation... .. | 217 | 794 | 71 | 71 |
| Lungs | 256 | 1,403 | 166 | 111 |
| Developmental— | | | | |
| (a) Hernia | 40 | 165 | 20 | 3 |
| (b) Other | 69 | 635 | 44 | 26 |
| Orthopaedic— | | | | |
| (a) Posture... .. | 711 | 1,951 | 153 | 86 |
| (b) Flat foot | 1,059 | 1,643 | 159 | 65 |
| (c) Other | 870 | 2,625 | 416 | 216 |
| Nervous System— | | | | |
| (a) Epilepsy | 35 | 79 | 9 | 12 |
| (b) Other | 77 | 301 | 119 | 60 |
| Psychological— | | | | |
| (a) Development | 128 | 306 | 88 | 29 |
| (b) Stability | 87 | 634 | 106 | 62 |
| Other | 607 | 1,490 | 2,633 | 712 |
| Total | 11,038 | 27,082 | 10,708 | 3,350 |

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE AGE GROUPS.

| Age Groups. | Number of Pupils Inspected. | A. (Good). | | B. (Fair). | | C. (Poor). | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | No. | % of Col. (2). | No. | % of Col. (2). | No. | % of Col. (2). |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| Entrants | 18,105 | 8,429 | 46.56 | 9,299 | 51.36 | 377 | 2.08 |
| Second Age Group | 16,989 | 8,543 | 50.28 | 8,103 | 47.70 | 343 | 2.02 |
| Third Age Group | 13,186 | 6,261 | 47.49 | 6,690 | 50.73 | 235 | 1.78 |
| Other Periodic Inspections | 23,190 | 10,883 | 46.93 | 11,785 | 50.82 | 522 | 2.25 |
| Total | 71,470 | 34,116 | 47.73 | 35,877 | 50.20 | 1,477 | 2.07 |

TABLE III.

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

| | |
|--|---------|
| (i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons | 388,765 |
| (ii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) | 1,157 |
| (iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944) | Nil |

TABLE IV.

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

GROUP 1.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS, FOR WHICH SEE TABLE III).

| | Number of cases treated or under treatment during year. | |
|----------------------------|---|------------|
| | By the Authority. | Otherwise. |
| Ringworm— | | |
| (i) Scalp | 4 | — |
| (ii) Body | 16 | 4 |
| Scabies | 31 | — |
| Impetigo | 167 | 16 |
| Other skin diseases | 1,993 | 246 |
| Total | 2,211 | 266 |

GROUP 2.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

| | Number of cases dealt with. | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------|
| | By the Authority. | Otherwise. |
| External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint | 944 | 75 |
| Errors of Refraction (including squint) | 9,970 | 832 |
| Total | 10,914 | 907 |
| Number of pupils for whom spectacles were :— | | |
| (a) Prescribed | 5,963 | 347 |
| (b) Obtained | 5,076 | 346 |

GROUP 3.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

| | Number of cases treated. | |
|---|--------------------------|------------|
| | By the Authority. | Otherwise. |
| Received operative treatment :— | | |
| (a) for diseases of the ear | — | 24 |
| (b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis | — | 1,591 |
| (c) for other nose and throat conditions | — | 23 |
| Received other forms of treatment | 1,189 | 327 |
| Total | 1,189 | 1,965 |

GROUP 4.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

| | | |
|---|-------------------|------------|
| (a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals ... | 227 | |
| | By the Authority. | Otherwise. |
| (b) Number treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patient departments... .. | 3,088 | 1,235 |

GROUP 5.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

| | Number of cases treated. | |
|--|--|------------|
| | In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics. | Elsewhere. |
| Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics | 594 | 20 |

GROUP 6.—SPEECH THERAPY.

| | Number of cases treated. | |
|---|--------------------------|------------|
| | By the Authority. | Otherwise. |
| Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists ... | 1,431 | 12 |

GROUP 7.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

| | Number of cases treated. | |
|---|--------------------------|------------|
| | By the Authority. | Otherwise. |
| (a) Miscellaneous minor ailments | 5,995 | 366 |
| (b) Other than (a) above :— | | |
| 1. Cervical Glands | 46 | 48 |
| 2. Heart and Circulation | 110 | 54 |
| 3. Lungs... .. | 167 | 156 |
| 4. Development... .. | 31 | 91 |
| 5. Nervous System | 116 | 65 |
| Total | 6,465 | 780 |

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| (1) Number of pupils inspected :— | | | | | |
| (a) Periodic age groups ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 115,681 |
| (b) Specials ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,657 |
| Total (1)... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 130,338 |
| (2) Number found to require treatment ... | | | | | |
| (3) Number referred for treatment ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80,172 |
| (4) Number actually treated ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 76,334 |
| (5) Attendances made by pupils for treatment ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46,769 |
| | | | | | 125,353 |
| (6) Half-days devoted to :— | | | | | |
| Inspection ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,177½ |
| Treatment ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,881 |
| Total (6)... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17,058½ |
| (7) Fillings :— | | | | | |
| Permanent Teeth... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 71,836 |
| Temporary Teeth... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,311 |
| Total (7)... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 86,147 |
| (8) Number of teeth filled :— | | | | | |
| Permanent Teeth... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61,151 |
| Temporary Teeth... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,953 |
| Total (8)... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 74,104 |
| (9) Extractions :— | | | | | |
| Permanent Teeth... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,509 |
| Temporary Teeth... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40,680 |
| Total (9)... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49,189 |
| (10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction ... | | | | | 21,181 |
| (11) Other operations :— | | | | | |
| Permanent Teeth... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31,930 |
| Temporary Teeth... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,159 |
| Total (11) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44,089 |

SPEECH THERAPY.
STATISTICAL REPORT FOR YEAR 1954.

| Clinics. | St. Phillips. | Carew Manor. | Barnes. | Camberley. | Caterham. | Chertsey. | Dorking. | Elgham. | Exeter. | Farnham. | Godalming. | Guildford. | Hook. | Kington. | Spaite Unit. | Leatherhead. | Langfield. | Malden. | Mincham. | Morden. | Mortlake. | Putney. | Reigate. | Richmond. | Surrey. | Sutton. | Wallingford. | Watton. | Wimbledon. | Woking. | St. Nicholas Special School. | Gooden House Special School. | Total. |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|----------|------------|------------|-------|----------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|------------|---------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| No. of Sessions held :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Treatment | 16 | 10 | 42 | 52 | 103 | 129 | 82 | 82 | 162 | 96 | 86 | 335 | 68 | 111 | 129 | 94 | 27 | 175 | 139 | 71 | 87 | 141 | 154 | 177 | 120 | 162 | 166 | 168 | 173 | 305 | 71 | 70 | 3,803 |
| Consultation | — | 5 | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | — | 5 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 43 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 3 | 4 | — | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 44 | 4 | — | 210 |
| Number of Cases :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On Register at beginning of year | — | — | 16 | — | 18 | 22 | 18 | 21 | 37 | 22 | 14 | 62 | 13 | 21 | 10 | 14 | 5 | 37 | 25 | — | — | 28 | 42 | 19 | 20 | 44 | 37 | 45 | 47 | 36 | 16 | 15 | 717 |
| Added during year | 9 | 15 | 7 | 27 | 25 | 13 | 8 | 22 | 33 | 24 | 14 | 39 | 15 | 18 | 3 | 14 | 6 | 38 | 45 | 55 | 14 | 27 | 24 | 33 | 13 | 36 | 35 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 7 | 14 | 714 |
| Discharged during year | — | — | 11 | 9 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 25 | 23 | 20 | 18 | 41 | 11 | 21 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 21 | 40 | 15 | 10 | 27 | 18 | 27 | 15 | 24 | 24 | 21 | 35 | 30 | 8 | 15 | 557 |
| <i>Remaining at end of year :—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under treatment | 9 | 15 | 12 | 18 | 30 | 27 | 18 | 18 | 47 | 26 | 10 | 60 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 14 | 8 | 54 | 30 | 40 | 17 | 28 | 48 | 25 | 18 | 56 | 48 | 39 | 32 | 15 | 14 | 874 | |
| Awaiting admission | 3 | 2 | — | 5 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 3 | 39 | 4 | 13 | — | 12 | 1 | 10 | 34 | 12 | 3 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 40 | — | 1 | 297 |
| To be admitted next year | — | 2 | — | 3 | — | — | 4 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | — | — | 3 | — | — | 10 | 5 | 3 | — | 8 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 6 | — | 1 | 129 |
| Analysis of Cases :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Stammering | 1 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 14 | 13 | 9 | 10 | 24 | 13 | 10 | 19 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 15 | 19 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 16* | 15 | 9 | 21 | 17 | 15 | 26 | 20 | 7 | 2 | 380 |
| 2. Defects of Articulation :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Dyslalia | 3 | 4 | 10 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 11 | 24 | 20 | 15 | 67 | 16 | 16 | 24 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 51 | 33 | 29 | 14 | 23 | 41 | 34 | 17 | 40 | 40 | 43 | 43 | 20 | 2 | 16 | 733 |
| (b) Rhinolalia :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Cleft palate | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 7 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 51 |
| (ii) Nasal obstruction | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 |
| (c) Cluttering | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| (d) Idioglossia | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 7 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 |
| (e) Dysarthria | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 6 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 9 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 17 |
| 3. Aphasia | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 36 |
| 4. Defects of Voice | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 |
| 5. Defective Speech due to :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Amentia | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 |
| (b) Deafness | — | — | 3 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 6 | — | 4 | — | 1 | 5 | 3 | 13 | 10 | — | 10 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 21 |
| 6. Retarded Speech | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 151 |
| Analysis of Discharges :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Discharges who :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Achieved normal speech | — | — | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 14 | 3 | 10 | 16 | 3 | 11 | — | 8 | 3 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 10 | 14 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 21 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 322 |
| Were greatly improved | — | — | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 13 | 3 | 6 | — | 4 | — | 3 | 18 | 5 | — | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 169 |
| Showed some improvement | — | — | 5 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | — | 10 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | 3 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 115 |
| Showed little or no improvement | — | — | 1 | — | 5 | 2 | — | 5 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 6 | 2 | — | 2 | 51 |
| Cases discharged :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| By Clinic | — | — | 4 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 15 | 20 | 13 | 16 | 29 | 9 | 19 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 24 | 9 | 3 | 21 | 11 | 14 | 15 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 21 | 15 | 6 | 8 | 358 |
| Because of non-co-operation | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 56 |
| parents | — | — | 2 | 1 | 4 | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | — | 5 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | — | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Left district | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Transfer to special schools | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| For other reasons | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 9 | 2 | — | — | 3 | 5 | — | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 64 |

