

[Report 1948] / School Medical Officer of Health, Tynemouth County Borough.

Contributors

Tynemouth (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1948

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/qkwdh38c>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

AC 44777

7/7.

275.

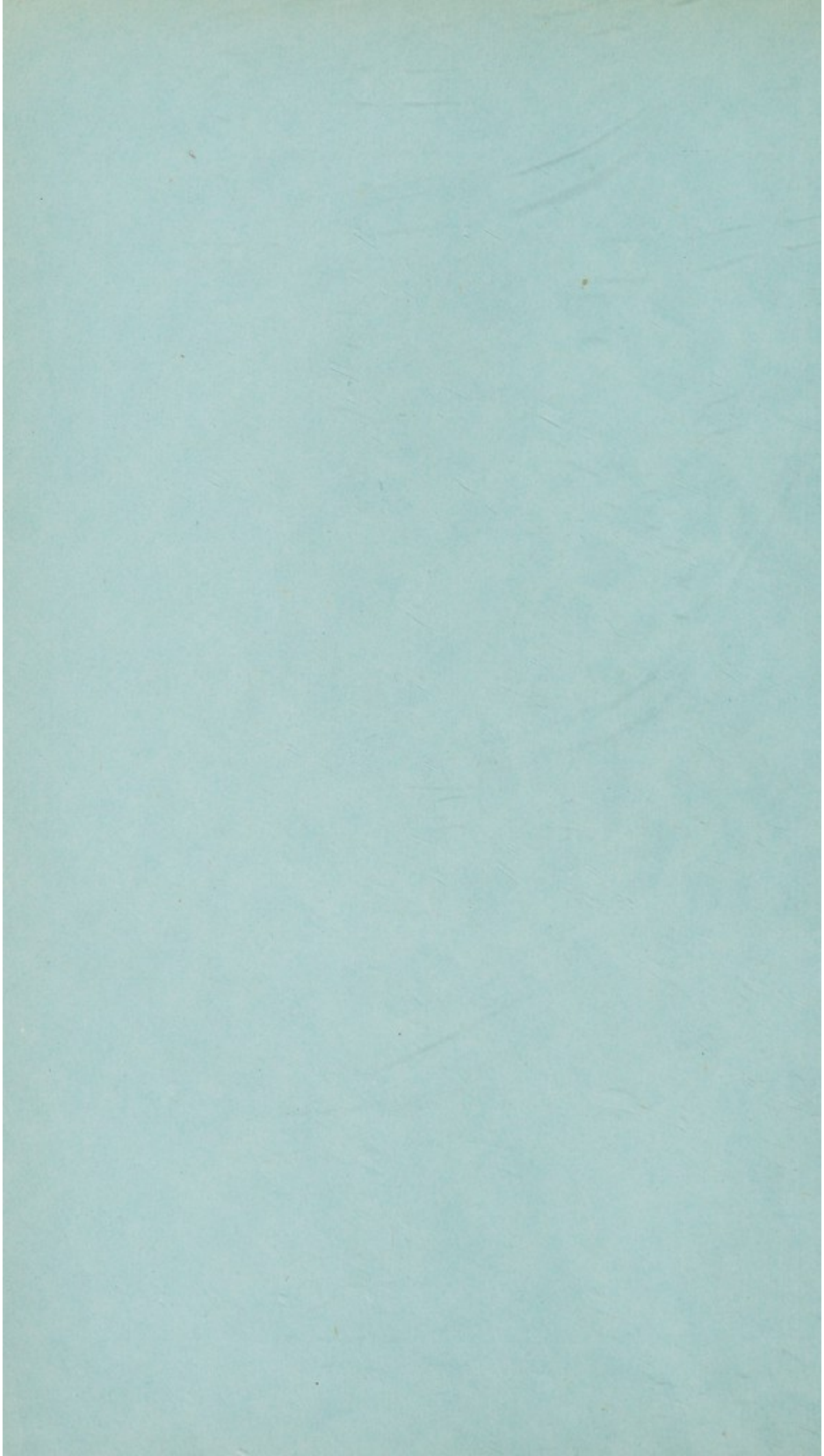
INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE
10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD



County Borough of Tynemouth

FORTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT
on the
Medical Inspection of School
Children

1948



INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD



County Borough of Tynemouth

FORTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT
on the
Medical Inspection of School
Children

1948



County Borough of Tyne and Wear

1911

ANNUAL REPORT


of the

Medical Inspector of Schools

for Children

INDEX

	PAGE
Anæmia	11
Co-ordination	6
Defective Vision and Squint	10
Defective Vision	10
Diphtheria Immunisation	6
Ear Defects	11
Findings of Medical Inspections	7
Following Up	9
Handicapped Pupils	15
Infectious Diseases	12
Lovaine House Special Day School	15
Lovaine House Special Day School — Report of Head Mistress	17
Maladjusted Children	15
Medical Inspections	6
Milk and Dinners	6
Minor Ailments	9
Minor Eye Defects—External	9
Nose and Throat Defects	11
Nursery Schools	18
Orthopædic and Postural Defects	11
Provision of Free Dinners	6
Report of School Dental Officer	13
Ringworm	9
Scabies (Itch)	9
Speech Defects	18
Squint and Orthoptic Training	10
Statistical Tables	19-23
Surprise Cleanliness Surveys	7
Tynemouth Open-Air Day School	15
Tynemouth Open-Air Day School—Report of Head Mistress	16
Ultra Violet Light Therapy	12
Uncleanliness—Head	7



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30199293>

SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
EDUCATION OFFICES,
SOUTH PRESTON VILLA,
NORTH SHIELDS.

15TH AUGUST 1949.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF TYNEMOUTH EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Fortieth Annual Report on the work of the School Health Service for the year ending 31st December 1948.

No staffing changes took place during the year and arrangements continued as for the latter part of 1947.

As I anticipated in my last year's report, periodical medical inspections have now been brought up to date after the dislocation caused by the war years. 943 entrants, 963 intermediates and 765 leavers were examined in the course of the year. The nutritional state of the children examined continued to be very satisfactory. A comparison of 1909 and 1948 figures is interesting. In 1909 the average weight of entrants was 37.9 lbs. in the case of boys and 37.5 lbs. for girls, against 42.9 lbs. for boys and 41.2 lbs. for girls in 1948. The average height of boy and girl entrants in 1909 was 3 feet 3.7 inches and 3 feet 3.5 inches respectively, compared with 3 feet 6.9 inches and 3 feet 6.5 inches in 1948.

Certain of the responsibilities of the Local Education Authority in providing free treatment for school children under the 1944 Education Act have now been taken over, or are in the process of being taken over, by the National Health Service with the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act on the 5th July 1948. Broadly speaking, the National Service provides hospital and specialist facilities, whilst the Local Education Authority is still responsible for the inspection of school children and the provision of special education for handicapped pupils as well as providing a dental service, minor ailments clinics, etc.

The testing of the refraction of children's eyes is still carried out by the School Health Service. Delay in the supply of spectacles is considerable in most instances, due to the great initial rush on the Supplementary Ophthalmic Service. This constitutes a grave handicap, particularly in the case of children suffering from defective vision *and* squint, and it is hoped that conditions soon return to normal.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Surgeons and Staffs of the various hospitals who have so willingly given of their services and co-operated with the School Health Service in spite of the difficult transitional period they are passing through at present, and I express the hope that, in the future, we will continue to have similar co-operation.

R. H. DAWSON,

Medical Officer of Health and Chief School Medical Officer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

Co-ordination.

Co-ordination with the other health services in the Borough continued throughout the year. Medical records of children attending Child Welfare Centres and Day Nursery Schools are forwarded to the School Health Department on the child approaching school age to ensure continuity of medical supervision and, if necessary, treatment.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

During the year, 65 school children received the full course of inoculations, 14 a first injection only and 130 a supplementary injection, they having had the full course of injections in previous years.

Milk and Dinners.

PROVISION OF MILK MEALS.

According to a one-day summary made in October 1948, with a school population of 8,791 (excluding Open-Air and Lovaine House Special Schools) the number of pupils taking milk was 7,700 or 87.58 per cent., and the number of pupils taking dinners was 3,627 or 41.25 per cent.

Provision of Free Dinners.

413 school children remained on the free meals list at the beginning of the year and during the year 193 were added and 21 discontinued, making a total at the end of December 1948 of 585 children receiving free dinners. The increase in the number of free dinners is due largely to the more generous scale adopted for the supply of free dinners to necessitous children.

During the school period in December 1948, the average number of dinners supplied daily (including adults) free and for payment at all schools was 4,067.

Medical Inspections.

During the year it was found possible to recommence the medical inspection of children in the various age-groups laid down by the Minister of Education. This programme had been curtailed considerably from 1939 due to war-time conditions and staffing difficulties. The School Health Department is indebted to Head Teachers for their assistance and whole-hearted co-operation both before and during inspections in the various schools.

Statistical particulars of these inspections are set out in Table 1 on page 19.

The percentage of parents present at periodical inspections in the schools was 66.2. This compares with 76.4 in 1937 and 76.9 in 1938.

Findings of Medical Inspections.

The defects found at periodical medical inspections in the schools, and special inspections in the school clinic and schools, also the classification of the general condition of the children inspected in the various age-groups are shown in Table II. on page 20.

Uncleanliness—Head.

(i) GIRLS. 2 entrants only were recorded as being verminous. This represents 0.4 per cent. of the 446 girls examined in this group or 0.1 per cent. of the 1,350 examined in the three age-groups.

38 or 8.5 per cent. of entrants, 88 or 17.3 per cent. of intermediates and 60 or 15.2 per cent. of leavers were recorded as having nits only present in the hair. The total of 188 found unsatisfactory (i.e. nits and verminous) represents 13.9 per cent. of the total number of girls examined at routine inspections.

125 or 9.3 per cent. of the total number examined, however, were graded as having a minor infestation only.

(ii) BOYS. 1,321 boys were examined in the three age-groups and only 21 were recorded as having nits. Of this number, 15 were graded as having a minor infestation.

Surprise Cleanliness Surveys.

The table on page 8 summarises the results of the first and second cleanliness surveys carried out by the School Nurses in the various school departments. Particulars of these inspections were submitted monthly to the School Health Services Sub-Committee.

SURPRISE CLEANLINESS SURVEYS

	NUMBER EXAMINED	CLEANLINESS OF:										CLOTHING		NOTICES SERVED	
		HEAD					BODY					Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		
		Clean	Few Nits	Nits	Vermin	Clean	Dirty	Vermin							
FIRST ROUTINE SURVEY.															
BOYS	Infant Departments ...	794	31	5	2	829	3	—		830	2		37		
	Other Departments ...	2,668	50	16	—	2,714	20	—		2,727	7		58		
GIRLS	Infant Departments ...	597	116	28	2	742	1	—		739	4		138		
	Other Departments ...	2,396	377	110	5	2,886	2	—		2,880	8		443		
SECOND ROUTINE SURVEY.															
BOYS	Infant Departments ...	873	23	—	—	894	2	—		892	4		21		
	Other Departments ...	2,964	39	3	2	2,991	17	—		2,990	18		56		
GIRLS	Infant Departments ...	775	61	18	2	853	3	—		855	1		72		
	Other Departments ...	2,105	307	71	1	2,481	3	—		2,477	7		359		

264 re-examinations were made.

Grouping the two surveys of the girls, it will be seen that 0.1 per cent. were actually verminous, while 15.6 per cent. still continued to have some infestation of nits, as compared with 0.3 per cent. verminous and 16.6 per cent. with nits in 1947.

Following Up.

The School Nurses followed up 1,926 cases during the year, involving 1,093 home visits and 1,811 examinations at the schools.

Minor Ailments.

Arrangements for dealing with minor ailments continued as in previous years with one School Nurse in turn, always on duty at the School Clinic. The most prevalent cases treated were minor injuries, sores and minor skin conditions, as well as cases referred by the School Medical Officer from periodical inspections, special inspections and re-inspections. During the year 1,143 cases attended the Minor Ailments Clinic, making a total of 8,042 attendances.

Scabies (Itch).

During the year 48 cases—47 at the Minor Ailments Clinic and 1 elsewhere—were recorded as having received treatment for scabies. During the past 7 years the number of cases treated at the clinic has decreased markedly as the following comparative table shows:—

<u>Year.</u>					<u>Number of cases of Scabies treated at the School Clinic.</u>
1942	..	...	...	...	572
1943	...	...	...	...	489
1944	...	...	...	...	353
1945	...	...	...	...	227
1946	...	...	...	...	136
1947	...	...	...	..	91
1948	...	...	...	...	47

Ringworm.

Only one case of ringworm of the scalp was recorded. 22 cases of ringworm of the body were treated at the School Clinic.

Minor Eye Defects—External.

150 cases were recorded as having received treatment, 148 at the School Clinic and 2 elsewhere. The three most prevalent conditions in this group are conjunctivitis (80 cases), styes (31 cases) and blepharitis (27 cases).

Comparative figures of cases treated at the School Clinic for the past 5 years are as follows:—

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Number of cases treated at the School Clinic.</u>			
1944	151
1945	78
1946	94
1947	71
1948	148

Defective Vision and Squint.

17 children were referred to the Newcastle upon Tyne Eye Hospital for further advice or treatment.

Defective Vision.

687 children reported as having defective vision were tested for spectacles. Of this number 653 were tested through the School Health Service and 34 by opticians or privately. Spectacles were prescribed in 586 cases attending the School Eye Clinic and 34 by opticians or privately. Unfortunately by December 1948, only 425 children out of 620 had obtained spectacles which had been ordered. The delay in obtaining spectacles which is often a period of anything up to six or seven months is resulting in many children being severely handicapped, and it is earnestly hoped that this rights itself in the near future.

Squint and Orthoptic Training.

As in past years children requiring special treatment for squint have been referred to the Newcastle upon Tyne Eye Infirmary. I have to thank the staff of this hospital for their kindly interest and co-operation in our children. The Eye Infirmary like other Newcastle hospitals, is overburdened with work which entails long waiting lists and I look forward to the time when Orthoptic work can be carried out in North Shields, as there appears to be sufficient numbers to justify this. There were 76 children attending the Orthoptic Department during the year. 21 attended for regular treatment; 15 for occlusion; 4 for observation before treatment; 15 attended monthly whilst waiting for operation.

20 children were discharged for the following reasons:—

8 cured with exercises only; 5 cosmetic result; 4 cured after operation and treatment; 2 not improved; 1 lack of co-operation.

During the year 2 operations were performed. 21 are still on the waiting list for operative treatment.

Ear Defects.

During the period under review, 170 children with ear defects were treated at the School Clinic. Of this number, the vast majority (113) were cases of chronic suppurative otitis media, all of whom were treated under the Authority's scheme.

1 case of aural polypus was operated on at the Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary.

Nose and Throat Defects.

186 children received operative treatment for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis—104 at the Hospital for Sick Children, Newcastle upon Tyne, 59 at the Newcastle upon Tyne Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, 19 at the Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary, North Shields, and 4 privately. The number of cases receiving operative treatment in the past 5 years is given in the following table:—

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Number of cases operated on for tonsils and adenoids.</u>			
1944	169
1945	225
1946	278
1947	244
1948	186

Since September 1948, the Hospital for Sick Children has ceased to accept children from this area for tonsillectomy, although cases can be seen on special appointment. The Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital has requested that only 4 cases be referred to their out-patient department weekly for consideration by the surgical staff and inclusion on the waiting list for tonsils and adenoids operation if thought necessary. Cases are still referred to the Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary as required.

5 cases received other operative treatment at the Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary.

Non-operative treatment for nose and throat defects was provided for 117 cases, 97 at the School Clinic and 20 privately.

Anæmia.

48 cases of anæmia were observed and all treated through the agency of the School Clinic.

Orthopædic and Postural Defects.

Of the 38 children recorded as having orthopædic and postural defects, 9 were treated as in-patients and 29 as out-patients.

The defects for which the in-patients were treated are as follows:—

Bone or Joint Tuberculosis	...	...	6
Perthe's Disease	...	...	1
Congenital Dislocation of the Hips	...	...	1
Dyschondroplasia	...	...	1

The 29 children who received out-patient treatment suffered from the following defects:-

Fractures ...	...	...	5
Infantile Paralysis ...	...	...	1
Slipped Epiphysis ...	...	...	1
Genu Valgum ...	...	...	4
Talipes Equino-Varus	...	...	2
Metatarsalgia ...	...	...	2
Pes Planus ...	...	...	7
Hallux Valgus ...	...	...	3
Strained Thumb ...	...	...	1
Scoliosis ...	...	...	3

Ultra Violet Light Therapy.

75 school children were treated by Ultra Violet Light Therapy prophylactically, for various ailments, in the Chest Clinic at the Health Department. The types of case treated were asthma, chronic bronchitis, general debility, enlarged glands in the neck and frequent colds. The treatment was given by a trained nurse under the supervision of the Chest Physician and while results are difficult to assess, most of the children improved in general health and the absence rate from school was reduced, especially in the winter months.

This Clinic also co-operated with the School Health Service in the detection of ringworm by means of the Wood's Glass.

Infectious Diseases.

An extract from the Head Teachers' Weekly Returns of children absent from school on account of Infectious and Other Diseases for the past ten years is as follows:—

DISEASE	YEAR									
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Scarlet Fever ...	54	16	12	51	64	124	77	48	18	47
Diphtheria ...	49	59	87	119	45	69	47	32	5	1
Measles ...	20	668	113	384	196	456	151	401	80	317
German Measles ...	10	105	4	9	31	621	17	50	15	12
Whooping Cough ..	30	7	75	174	78	203	85	136	78	105
Chicken Pox ...	402	184	210	127	470	289	251	174	353	279
Mumps ...	69	26	314	474	75	141	503	20	192	490
Ringworm ...	13	7	11	5	6	7	4	2	5	6
Impetigo ...	44	73	103	69	64	81	83	57	35	28
Scabies ...	136	309	667	407	236	171	118	46	45	17
Verminous Conditions	9	8	4	19	11	16	17	12	8	18

It is very gratifying to note that there was only one case of diphtheria during the year. This satisfactory state of affairs reflects the value of the Borough's immunisation scheme and the parents' response to it, in the prevention of diphtheria.

There has been a slight increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever compared with the low figure of 18 in 1947, but it is still below those recorded for the preceding five years.

The figures for whooping cough, measles and mumps are up on those recorded for 1947, but this is in accordance, as can be seen from the table, with the rhythmical fluctuation in incidence of the respective diseases.

There were fewer cases of German measles and chicken pox.

I have pleasure in submitting the Twenty-Fourth Report on School Dental Inspection and Treatment.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER. FOR THE YEAR 1948.

"I have pleasure in submitting my Eleventh Annual Report on the School Dental Inspections and Treatment for the year ending 31st December, 1948, this being the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report.

Full statistics of inspections and treatment are to be found elsewhere in this Annual Report and the following is a brief survey of the clinical work undertaken during the year.

The work at the School Dental Clinic has proceeded as in former years but a special effort was made in 1948 to deal with many orthodontic cases, that is where patients require special treatment and appliances for the correction of misplaced and irregular teeth. A total number of 54 cases were treated and various appliances fitted, in most cases very satisfactory results being achieved. Although much valuable time is utilised in this work it is well spent in achieving a satisfactory dentition, both in appearance and masticatory efficiency.

In the report for the year 1947 reference was made to certain work being done by Dr. G. N. Jenkins of King's College, Newcastle, who was conducting scientific experiments and investigations into the causes of the excessive dental decay in this area. Since that report this work has continued and many specimens of extracted teeth are being submitted each week to the Physiology Laboratory at the Medical School, Newcastle. Dr. Jenkins and his assistant, Mr. Wright, have also visited several schools in the Borough to obtain specimens of saliva required in their experiments. It is hoped that sufficient progress will have been made in this valuable scientific research work to submit a further report to the Committee at an early date.

The annual routine dental inspection of the Primary Schools continued and a total of 3,709 children was examined, while this is below the figure for 1947, there was a considerable increase in the number of 'special' cases, a total of 1,197 children being examined as emergency patients. The rate of acceptances of routine treatment remained at a high figure of 85.9 per cent., an increase of 4.2 per cent.

Children requiring general anaesthetics for extensive dental treatment were treated each week at Preston Hospital where 397 operations were performed. Thanks are due to the Medical Superintendent and his Staff at the Hospital for their continued courtesy, co-operation and valuable assistance.

Following the usual anaesthetic session at Preston Hospital each Monday afternoon, a special visit is now made to the Public Health Department between 3.30 and 4.0 p.m. where expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children are inspected. This session will be continued until the appointment of an assistant Dental Officer who can undertake the large amount of treatment required, meanwhile the adult patients are inspected and referred to private practitioners as priority patients, while in certain cases the pre-school children are being treated where gross dental decay exists.

A total of 197 pupils from the Tynemouth High School attended for treatment and the work completed included 84 extractions, 155 fillings and 79 other operations.

An inspection of pupils in attendance at the Open-Air School and Lovaine House Special School was carried out in December and a total of 113 children was examined. During the year, 84 children from these schools were treated as routine cases and 13 as 'special' cases.

Many forms of dental treatment, not specified in the statistics were carried out including 147 scaling and cleaning operations, 888 dressings for various purposes and numerous cases requiring gum treatment, some of a very severe form of mouth infection.

In conclusion I wish to tender my sincere thanks to the School Medical Staff, the Head Teachers and their Staffs, the Staff of Preston Hospital and to Miss H. Gray, the School Dental Attendant, for their interest and valued assistance given on all occasions.

(Signed) RICHARD W. ESSENHIGH,
School Dental Officer."

Handicapped Pupils.

The number of children in the following categories of "Handicapped Pupils" were receiving their education in special schools at the end of the year under review. Considerable difficulty is sometimes experienced in placing these children in residential special schools particularly in the case of children suffering from dual or multiple disabilities.

Blind Pupils	...	...	...	1 in a residential school.
Partially Sighted Pupils	...	...	...	1 in a residential school.
Deaf Pupils	...	...	...	4 in a residential school.
Delicate Pupils	...	...	...	84 in the Tynemouth Open-Air Day School.
Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	...	...	...	37 in Lovaine House Special Day School and 1 in a residential school.
Physically Handicapped Pupils	...	...	...	8 in the Tynemouth Open-Air Day School and 4 in residential schools.
Pupils suffering from Multiple Disabilities	...	...	...	5 attending the Tynemouth Open-Air Day School and 8 attending the Lovaine House Special Day School.

Maladjusted Children.

Of 5 maladjusted children treated at the Sunderland Child Guidance Clinic, 1 was discharged for observation by the School Medical Officer and 3 were discharged as much improved. The remaining case was recommended for admission to a residential secondary school and this was subsequently arranged by the Committee.

Tynemouth Open-Air Day School and Lovaine House Special Day School.

Both these special schools continued to play their important roles in the Borough educational system.

The Open-Air School was visited regularly by the School Medical Officer and the School Nurse. 193 re-inspections were made and, with the willing co-operation of the headmistress, a careful check maintained on the children's progress.

At the Lovaine House Special School 37 children were re-examined mentally by the School Medical Officers. 8 children were reported by the Local Education Authority to the Local Health Authority—5 in accordance with Section 57 (5) and 3 in accordance with Section 57 (3) of the Education Act 1944.

I have pleasure in submitting the Reports of the Head Mistress, Miss M. A. Peacock, giving detail of the work of the two Special Schools.

TYNEMOUTH OPEN AIR DAY SCHOOL.

Report for 1948.

“The past year has been one of quiet, steady progress. Temporary staff changes in the first half of the year necessitated adjustments in various directions, but, after the summer holidays, we were able to settle down to our usual routine.

We began the year with 97 children on the roll, and 97 was the average number on the roll for the year. During the year 35 children, 18 boys and 17 girls, were admitted, and 37 children, 19 boys and 18 girls, were discharged. The average attendance for the year was 81 or 83.5 per cent.

The ailments of the children admitted during the year may be classified as follows:—

Admitted by the School Medical Officer:—

Anæmia and/or Debility, with or without accompanying defects	14
Bronchitis	4
Hemiplegia	1
Perthe's Disease	1
Convalescent Chorea	1
Cracked Pelvis—convalescent	1
Total	22

Admitted by the Tuberculosis Officer:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Non-infective) ...	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4
Tuberculosis contacts	7
Debility	1
Total	13

The children discharged may be divided into the following groups:—

Discharged by the School Medical Officer:—

Transferred to Primary or Secondary Modern Schools	16
Transferred to School for the Educationally Sub-normal	1
Transferred to Residential Special School for Partially Sighted Children	1
Left at the age of 15 years	1
Left the district	1
Unfit to attend any school	1
Total	21

Discharged by the Tuberculosis Officer :—

Transferred to Primary or Secondary Modern Schools	11
Transferred to Hospital or Sanatorium	2
Left at the age of 15 years	2
Left the district	1
Total	16

There were no changes in routine arrangements ; the provision of meals, transport of children, bathing and weighing being carried out as usual.

Dr. Scott, Assistant School Medical Officer, visited school once a month to examine children, thus ensuring that each child was medically examined every three months. The Tuberculosis Officer visited at intervals to examine certain children. The School Nurse paid two or three visits weekly, and minor ailments were dealt with at the School Clinic.

In conclusion, I record my appreciation of the excellent service rendered by the teaching and domestic staffs, and of their loyal co-operation, so willingly given.

(Signed) MARGARET A. PEACOCK.
Head Teacher.

LOVAINE HOUSE SPECIAL DAY SCHOOL.

Report for 1948.

“ The year began with 45 children on the roll. During the year, 6 children, 4 boys and 2 girls, were admitted, and 8 children, 6 boys and 2 girls, discharged. The average number on the roll for the year was 45, and the average attendance 40, or 88.8 per cent.

The children discharged may be divided into the following groups :—

Left at the age of 16 years	6
Unable to benefit by further education	2
Total	8

The following Table shows the mental grades of the children who were on the roll on the last school day of the year :—

Intelligence Quotients	80 or over	70 to 79	60 to 69	50 to 59	Below 50	Unable to Assess
Number of Children in each grade	1	9	14	18	2	1

Milk was provided daily for each child, and, under the scheme for the provision of school meals, a daily average of 38 children partook of a two-course hot dinner.

Routine arrangements were unchanged. Bathing of some of the children was carried out at the the Open-Air School, and minor ailments were treated at the School Clinic.

Changes in the teaching staff took place in the spring, Mr. F. Colton taking the place of Miss Reed who resigned from her position here. This is the first time in the history of the school that we have had a full-time male teacher for the older children, and we hope that he will be successful and happy in his new work.

The older boys again had the benefit of instruction in swimming, and this they enjoyed, one boy gaining a certificate. Woodwork lessons have taken the place of lessons in cobbling, and the boys have made a good beginning.

In concluding this report, I should like to record my appreciation of the excellent co-operation and willing service rendered by all connected with the school.

(Signed) MARGARET A. PEACOCK.
Head Teacher."

Speech Defects.

It is reported with regret that, in spite of repeated advertisements by the Authority, it has not been found possible to fill the vacant post of Speech Therapist, thereby leaving a gap in the School Health Service.

Nursery Schools.

Arrangements at the Sir James Knott Nursery School at Tynemouth and the Howdon Road Nursery School at North Shields continued as in past years and both Schools are running very smoothly.

The Schools were visited regularly by Dr. M. B. Steel, the Maternity and Child Welfare Officer, and weekly by a Health Visitor.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Statistical tables required by the Ministry of Education follow.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

Year ended 31st December, 1948.

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	...	...	...	...	...	943
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	963
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	765
					Total	2,671
Number of other Periodic Inspections						—
GRAND TOTAL						2,671

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	966
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	4,024
Total					4,990

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.	For defective vision (excluding squint).	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA.	Total individual pupils.
Entrants	1	152	153
Second Age Group ...	100	75	171
Third Age Group	64	68	124
Total (prescribed groups)	165	295	448
Other Periodic Inspections	—	—	—
Grand Total	165	295	448

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		No. of defects		No. of defects	
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment
4	Skin	25	3	85	2
5	Eyes - a. Vision ...	165	86	107	1
	b. Squint	55	30	35	1
	c. Other ...	9	1	26	1
6	Ears - a. Hearing	—	3	4	3
	b. Otitis				
	Media	29	—	81	—
	c. Other ...	9	7	27	—
7	Nose or Throat ...	62	42	229	20
8	Speech	1	6	2	4
9	Cervical Glands ...	—	4	19	—
10	Heart & Circulat'n	33	26	18	8
11	Lungs	25	11	44	—
12	Developmental—				
	a. Hernia	7	6	1	1
	b. Other	6	6	2	2
13	Orthopædic—				
	a. Posture	1	—	3	—
	b. Flat foot	3	—	4	—
	c. Other ...	12	5	7	—
14	Nervous System—				
	a. Epilepsy	3	1	3	—
	b. Other ...	7	13	24	2
15	Psychological—				
	a. Development	—	1	6	1
	b. Stability ...	1	1	9	—
16	Other	44	11	232	24

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	943	418	44.3	506	53.7	19	2.0
Second Age Group ...	963	446	46.3	478	49.6	39	4.1
Third Age Group ...	765	539	70.5	218	28.5	8	1.0
Other Periodic Inspections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,671	1,403	52.5	1,202	45.0	66	2.5

TABLE III.
TREATMENT TABLES.

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

(a)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year
SKIN—	
Ringworm—Scalp—	
(i) X-Ray treatment. If none, indicate by dash ...	—
(ii) Other treatment	1
Ringworm—Body	22
Scabies	48
Impetigo	46
Other skin diseases	234
Eye Disease	150
(External and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint and cases admitted to hospital)	
Ear Defects	179
(Treatment for serious diseases of the ear (e.g. operative treatment in hospital) is not recorded here but in the body of the School Medical Officer's Annual Report).	
Miscellaneous	595
(e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	
Total	1,275

(b) Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailments clinics 8,042

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Eye Disease treated as Minor Ailments—Group I).

	No. of defects dealt with
Errors of refraction (including squint). (Operations for squint should be recorded separately in the body of the School Medical Officer's Report)	687
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	92
Total	<u>779</u>
No. of Pupils for whom spectacles were	
(a) Prescribed	620
(b) Obtained	425

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

		Total number treated
Received operative treatment—		
(a)	for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	186
(b)	for other nose and throat conditions	5
Received other forms of treatment		117
Total		<u>308</u>

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a)	No. treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools	9
(b)	No. treated otherwise <i>e.g.</i> in clinics or out-patient departments	29

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT AND SPEECH THERAPY.

No. of pupils treated (a)	under Child Guidance arrangements	5
(b)	under Speech Therapy arrangements	1

TABLE IV.**Dental Inspection and Treatment.**

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—		
(a)	Periodic age groups	3,709
(b)	Specials	1,197
(c)	TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)	<u>4,906</u>
(2) Number found to require treatment		3,148
(3) Number actually treated		2,446
(4) Attendances made by pupils for treatment		4,120
(5) Half-days devoted to: (a) Inspection		18
	(b) Treatment	472
Total (a) and (b)		<u>490</u>
(6) Fillings: Permanent Teeth		728
	Temporary Teeth	65
Total		<u>793</u>
(7) Extractions: Permanent Teeth		662
	Temporary Teeth	2,664
Total		<u>3,326</u>
(8) Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction		397
(9) Other Operations: (a) Permanent Teeth		690
	(b) Temporary Teeth	627
Total (a) and (b)		<u>1,317</u>

TABLE V.
Infestation with Vermin.

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorized persons	14,705
(ii) Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be infested	1,145
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) ...	953
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944) ...	—

TABLE VI.
SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL STAFF.

NAMES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS	Proportion of whole time (expressed as a percentage) devoted to	
	School Health Service	Other Health Services
Chief S.M.O. : Roderick H. Dawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edinburgh). NOTE.—The School Health Service is being operated with the combined assistance of the following medical personnel— Robert M. White, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edinburgh), Deputy Medical Officer of Health. Margaret B. Steel, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow), D.P.H. (London), Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Andrew G. Scott, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Aberdeen), Assistant Medical Officer of Health.	25%	75%
NAMES OF DENTAL OFFICERS		
Senior Dental Officer : Richard Walter Essenhigh, L.D.S. (Durham).	98%	2%
NURSES	Number of Officers	Aggregate of time given to School Health Service work in terms of whole-time Officers
School Nurses	Three	Whole-time Officers.
District Nurses	—	—
Nursing Assistants	—	—
Dental Attendants	One	Whole-time Officer.

TABLE I

Summary of findings

The following table summarizes the findings of the study. The data shows a significant correlation between the variables studied. The results are consistent with the hypothesis of the study.

SCHOOL MEDICAL AND MENTAL STATE

The study was conducted in a school setting. The participants were students of various ages. The data collected was analyzed using statistical methods. The findings indicate that there is a strong relationship between the variables.

The results of the study are as follows. The data shows that the variables are significantly related. The findings are consistent with the previous research in this area.

The study was limited by several factors. The sample size was relatively small. The study was conducted over a short period of time. Despite these limitations, the findings are still valuable.

The implications of the study are significant. The findings suggest that there is a need for further research in this area. The results can be used to inform educational practices.

The study was supported by the following organizations. The findings are presented in the following table. The data shows a clear trend in the results.