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WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

REPORT OF SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

A. HAMILTON WOOD, M.D., D.P.H.

19th February, 1924.

TO THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE,
WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

1. I beg to present my Fifth Annual Report relating to the year ended 31st December, 1923, on the work of the School Medical Service in the Administrative Education County of Warwick, under the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, and the Education Act, 1921.

2. The Report deals with the Medical Inspection of Elementary, Secondary and Continuation Schools in the County, with the results of treatment, and with work ancillary to Medical Inspection.

3. The organisation for this purpose has remained much the same as in the previous year, any extension or development being considered undesirable so long as the need existed for retrenchment and the marking of time. Referring to this matter the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education in his report for the year 1922, says:—"The temporary pause in the expansion of the work (the School Medical Service) will not have been an unmixed disadvantage, if it induces all those who are concerned in it to consider very carefully the lines on which these services can be most profitably developed in the future."

4. During the year under review this aspect has not been overlooked by your Committee in that serious consideration has been given to the preparation of a scheme for the development of the Dental Service of the County, and it is gratifying to report that at the time of going to print such a scheme has materialised and received the approval of the County Council.

5. Throughout the year the standard of the work accomplished, both in Medical Inspection and Treatment has been maintained generally at a high level, and in some directions improvement has been effected, more especially in a closer co-operation between the Medical and School Attendance Departments and the Teachers. Such co-operation is clearly demonstrable as being of the greatest possible advantage to the child whose health for purposes of education is our principal care.

MEDICAL STAFF.

6. No alteration has been made in the number or personnel of the Assistant Medical Staff during the year. The four male Assistant Medical Officers devote approximately three-fourths of their time to Medical Inspection and one-fourth to Public Health Services, including Maternity and Child Welfare. The time of the Lady Medical Officer is divided equally between the School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare. Mr. B. M. Martin continued his work without assistance as Dental Surgeon, and Drs. T. Harrison Butler, W. H. Brazil and R. F. Jones acted again as part-time Ophthalmic Surgeons.

SCHOOL NURSING STAFF.

7. Since the year 1921 there have been fifteen County Health Visitors and one Superintendent, who devote one-third of their time to School Nursing. Previous to this date there were seventeen Health Visitors and the Superintendent, the increase in the staff being made in 1919, when provision was made for the Medical Inspection of the Intermediate Group of children (8 to 9 years of age) by the appointment of one additional Assistant Medical Officer.

8. For School Nursing purposes the present staff represents the whole time service of five School Nurses, each having to deal with an average of 7,700 children, this figure being considerably in excess of that suggested by the Board of Education as the number of children who can properly be supervised by one whole time School Nurse.

9. The Staff as at present constituted is severely handicapped, in that the work of any Health Visitor falling sick cannot be kept up, and consequently falls into arrears. This affects adversely the work of the School Medical Inspectors, since so much depends upon the efficient following up undertaken subsequently by the Health Visitors. But even when all are working at full pressure much has to be left undone which could well be accomplished if the Staff were placed once more on the footing of three years ago.

10. The collection of parents' fees, rendered obligatory by Act of Parliament, and entrusted by your Committee during the past year to the Health Visiting Staff, has proved an additional burden, especially upon the "willing horse," the amount of work involved being far from measured by the sum received. This system, it must be recalled, was imposed upon a depleted staff and accentuates the need for re-consideration of the present position of this service.

CO-ORDINATION.

11. Much useful work of a constructive character is being done at the thirty-one Voluntary Infant Welfare Centres operating in the larger towns and villages throughout the Education County. During the year under review 23,435 attendances of children between the ages of one and five years were made at these Centres, all these Infants being kept under medical observation. It is hoped that in course of time the information obtained at such centres may be made available for the School Medical Inspectors, when they make their first inspection of Entrants at Schools in the neighbourhood of these Centres, by drafting on to Infant Schools the schedules of those children already inspected. For this system to be at all complete, however, many more Infant Welfare Centres would have to be organised, especially in the smaller and more rural villages, but our present organisation is a useful beginning in the right direction.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. SCHOOL HYGIENE.

12. In the Administrative County there are 311 Schools and Departments, compared with 314 last year, and 319 the previous year, the reduction being due to the amalgamation of Departments in several Schools, with a view to economy in Teaching Staff. The school population is now approximately 38,500, an increase over last year's figure. This may be the result of the high birth-rate recorded after the termination of the war, but it is not unlikely that the increase in the number of children during 1924-25 will be even greater still, since the high birth-rate of 25.18 per 1,000 was recorded in 1920, representing 8,509 births, as compared with 18.04 per 1,000 in 1919, or 6,101 births.

13. It is accordingly of interest to note that arrangements are being made for the provision of new Elementary Schools at Arley, Hillmorton, Tile Hill and Keresley, and an additional Secondary School for Girls at Rugby. Existing accommodation for Infants is bound to be taxed during the next few years in view of the high birth-rate in 1920, but as the birth-rate is again falling, this increase is not likely to cause any permanent overcrowding. Many Schools are, however, overtaxed already, the problem of future accommodation being bound to cause some concern.



EXTENT AND SCOPE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AS CARRIED OUT IN 1923.

14. Medical Inspection of the three groups of children, as required under the Code Regulations, have been continued. Of these three divisions there have been examined:—Entrants, 4,164; Intermediate Group, 3,418; and Leavers, 4,663. In addition, 1,491 "Specials" have been examined at Medical Inspection, 2,502 at School Clinics and 1,524 children found defective at previous inspections have been re-examined, making a total of 17,762 examinations during the year. Special visits at the request of the Chief School Attendance Officer have been made to 687 children as against 422 in the previous year, with a view to deciding as to their fitness or otherwise to attend school.

15. The Medical Inspection of 1,549 Secondary School Children and of 489 Pupils attending the Continuation School has also been undertaken during the year. Of the Secondary School Children, Dr. Katherine Scott examined 23 Boys and 921 Girls, Dr. Bracey, Dr. Fyfe, and Dr. Roberts 256 Boys, and Dr. Goldie, of Leamington, 200 Boys and 149 Girls.

16. Re-examinations have been made of 77 Secondary School children found defective at previous examinations, and of 36 Continuation School pupils.

17. In only one instance had Medical Inspection to be undertaken outside the school premises, at Atherstone Council (Boys) School, and school closure for this purpose was necessitated at 10 small schools, the same number being recorded last year.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

18. Of 12,245 children examined at Medical Inspection (excluding "Specials," uncleanliness and Dental Diseases (*vide* Board's Table)), 1,425 or 11.6 per cent. were referred for treatment. This means that in Warwickshire one out of every eight children examined has some defect that should be remedied. Many more defects were discovered in the examination of "Specials," the total percentage of defective children being raised in this manner to 25, excluding as above Uncleanliness and Dental Disease.

(a) Uncleanliness.

19. From the School Nurses' Report it is found that out of 16,238 children examined at Medical Inspection and 36,313 children surveyed in the Schools for Uncleanliness, 747 were found to be harbouring vermin and 2,309 had nits in the hair, representing a total of 7.9 per cent of unclean heads. This shows a slight improvement on the figures for the previous year, when 8.8 per cent. were recorded in a similar manner.

20. Unclean heads appear still to be indigenous to our Elementary Schools and experience shews that the condition is extremely difficult to exterminate. Individual children can be effectually cleansed, and with the active help of the Head Teachers some schools have been entirely rid of this pest, but constant re-visits must be made by the School Nurses if a satisfactory condition in any school is to be maintained. Cleanliness is of such national importance that our method of dealing with this matter in the past surely calls for amendment. Hitherto the parents of offenders have been approached, urged, and, if necessary, threatened. Some have listened to reason, others have remained obstinate and have paid little heed to our ministrations.

21. In order to encourage cleanliness in our schools is it not possible to adopt some system of grading, awarding to clean schools a prize or periodical holiday? Such a scheme would at least assure the co-operation of the children themselves in an endeavour to obtain a clean bill.

(b) Minor Ailments.

22. 1,885 children suffering from Minor Ailments were referred for treatment as compared with 1,691 in the previous year.

(c) **Tonsils and Adenoids.**

23. 690 children or 4.2 per cent. of all children examined, were referred for treatment for enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids, as against 4.7 per cent. in the previous year.

(d) **Tuberculosis.**

24. Only 8 children, or 0.04 per cent., were found to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. In addition, however, 25 or 0.15 per cent., were recorded as suspected cases, making a total of 33 cases referred for treatment.

25. Of non-pulmonary forms of Tuberculosis, 21 or 0.12 per cent., were referred for treatment. Of these 10 were glandular, one spinal, four hip joint disease and six other forms of Surgical Tuberculosis.

(e) **Skin Disease.**

Ringworm.

26. 225 new cases of Ringworm were discovered at Medical Inspection, 127 scalp and 98 body infections. A slight increase is recorded in the total number of cases under observation during the year, 507 as against 435 in the previous year. This represents a Ringworm incidence of 1.31 per cent.

Scabies.

27. It is gratifying to note that the prevalence of this disease is declining gradually, the figures for the past four years being as follows:—

1920	...	...	...	...	520	cases.
1921	...	...	...	...	284	„
1922	...	...	...	...	154	„
1923	...	...	...	...	107	„

Impetigo.

28. 1,170 cases of Impetigo were recorded, excluded and remedied during the year as compared with 1,317 in the previous year, representing an incidence of 3.0 per cent.

(f) **External Eye Disease.**

29. 145 cases of External Eye Disease were referred for treatment and 114 cases of Squint, as compared with 122 and 104 respectively during the previous year.

(g) **Defective Vision.**

30. 760 cases of Defective Vision, excluding Squint, were referred for treatment, representing a percentage of all children examined of 4.6. If those children only are considered who were examined at Routine Medical Inspection, that is excluding Entrants and Specials, it is found that 9.4 per cent were so defective as to require treatment.

(h) **Ear Disease and Hearing.**

31. 106 cases of Ear Disease were recorded, 0.6 per cent., and 1.0 per cent were referred for treatment on account of deafness.

RE-EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN FOUND DEFECTIVE AT PREVIOUS INSPECTIONS.

32. 1,524 children found defective at previous examinations were re-examined during the year, and of these 53 per cent. were remedied, 19 per cent. improved, and 28 per cent. unchanged. The percentages recorded last year were respectively 55, 19 and 26.



TABLE OF RE-EXAMINATIONS.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Condition.	Remedied.	Improved.	Unchanged.	Total.
Clothing	1	—	—	1
Footgear	2	—	—	2
Cleanliness of Head	3	2	2	7
Cleanliness of Body	1	10	1	12
Nutrition	2	1	—	3
Nose and Throat	252	105	196	553
External Eye Disease	13	3	13	29
Ear Disease	32	31	10	73
Teeth	5	1	—	6
Heart and Circulation	7	2	—	9
Lungs	10	3	1	14
Nervous System	—	2	1	3
Skin	8	—	1	9
Rickets	—	—	—	—
Deformities	9	7	6	22
Tuberculosis (non-pulmonary)	5	1	4	10
Speech	1	—	—	1
Mental Condition	2	—	—	2
Vision and Squint	368	98	169	635
Hearing	7	6	7	20
Miscellaneous	67	21	25	113
Total	795	293	436	1524

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

33. There was a considerable reduction in the prevalence of Infectious Disease during the year, closure of 119 Departments being necessitated for varying periods as compared with 173 in the previous year. Measles was epidemic in the greater part of the County and accounted for 83 closures.

SCHOOL CLOSURES, 1923.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Departments.</i>
Measles	83
Mumps	2
Chicken Pox	7
Whooping Cough	8
Scarlet Fever	7
Diphtheria	7
Influenza	5
Total	119

FOLLOWING UP.

34. The Health Visitors have again done yeoman service in following up in the children's homes defects discovered at Medical Inspection. During the year under review 6,199 such visits have been paid, an average of 413 for each Health Visitor. In this connection it must be remembered that the Health Visitors devote approximately one-third of their time to work associated with the School Medical Service.

35. 2,941 new cases—defects discovered at Medical Inspection—were followed up by the Health Visitors, as against 3,357 in 1922 and 765 cases were carried forward from the previous year. In addition, 5,613 defects, including unclean heads, were kept under observation, making a total of 9,319 cases. Of this number, 8,541 or 91 per cent. received treatment either under the schemes provided by the Education Committee, through Medical Practitioners, or by the parents in those cases where the defect was due to uncleanliness.

36. A detailed analysis of the Health Visitors' work, compiled by Miss Lowe, Superintendent, is set out in Table VI. of the Appendix.

37. Reference has already been made to the 36,313 children surveyed in the schools for uncleanliness, work carried out by the Health Visitors of the greatest usefulness. Much of their time is accordingly spent in this particular activity.

38. Much time is also devoted to following up Tonsil and Adenoid cases with a view to obtaining from the parents their contribution towards the cost of operation. Your Committee decided that this fee must be collected or remitted in necessitous cases before operative treatment was to be arranged for. This decision has added very considerably to the work of the Health Visitors, as repeated visits are frequently required before some parents will make the required payment which is asked for before this particular service is rendered. Whether this system is a sound one from the remedial point of view or not, time alone will shew.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

(a) Minor Ailments.

39. The continued attendance of children at the eight Minor Ailments Clinics is evidence of their usefulness and popularity, 2,502 children being treated as against 2,162 in the previous year.

40. Conditions commonly dealt with are Impetigo, Ringworm, Scabies, Minor Wounds or Abrasions, Running Ears, External Eye Diseases, and Dirty Heads. The Clinics, in addition to being used as Treatment Centres, are taken advantage of freely by Head Teachers for the inspection of pupils who are considered by them likely to benefit from medical examination.

41. The attendances at the various Minor Ailments Clinics in the County are summarised as follows:—

<i>Clinic.</i>	<i>Medical Officer.</i>	<i>Children Treated.</i>	<i>Attendances.</i>
Warwick	Dr. Lloyd Roberts	299	827
Kenilworth	Dr. Hamilton Wood	266	855
Rugby	Dr. Watson Simpson	582	1130
Stratford-on-Avon	Dr. L. L. Fyfe	163	287
Atherstone	Dr. Pracy	231	515
Bedworth	Dr. Watson Simpson	549	1409
Foleshill	Dr. Katherine Scott	355	1061
Stockton	Dr. Katherine Scott	57	119
	Total	2502	6203

(b) Tonsils and Adenoids.

42. A still further decline has to be recorded in the number of cases of Tonsils and Adenoids dealt with under the Education Committee's scheme, which includes the undermentioned Hospitals, the Nuneaton School Clinic and a few approved Practitioners throughout the County, ~~251~~ ²⁶⁷ cases being operated upon as compared with 327 in 1922 and 571 in 1921:—



Tamworth Hospital	...	...	...	55
Stratford-on-Avon Hospital	...	...	...	20
St. Gerard's Hospital, Coleshill	...	...	...	24
Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital	...	...	...	52
Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby	...	...	...	13
Warneford Hospital, Leamington	...	...	...	54
Nuneaton School Clinic	...	...	...	9
Practitioners (approved)	...	...	...	40
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	267
				<hr/>

43. In addition to these cases treated under the Committee's scheme, 77 were operated on privately, making a total of 344 operations during the year, or 49.8 per cent. of cases referred for treatment.

44. While the number of cases operated on privately has increased, the number of children dealt with under the Committee's scheme has fallen slightly, due no doubt to the unsettled arrangements that existed during the year in respect of the collection of parents' contributions.

45. Difficulty is still being experienced in this connection, more particularly at some Hospitals, where parents contribute to the funds of the Hospital through the works at which they are employed. It frequently happens that those parents refuse to make a contribution to the County Council towards the cost of the operation, alleging that they are entitled to treatment at the Hospital and that they can obtain the necessary tickets to enable their children to be treated. The consequence is that I can make no arrangements for operative treatment because the requisite contribution from the parent is not forthcoming, thereby occasioning delay that is not infrequently found to be detrimental to the interests of the children.

46. During the year under review the cost to your Committee of this particular service was £295 5s., and £55 12s. 6d., or approximately one-fifth has been recovered from the parents. Practically the same proportion was recovered from parents in 1921.

(c) **Tuberculosis.**

47. Eight cases of definite Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 25 suspected cases were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer or to their own family doctors for treatment.

48. Seven cases of bone and joint Tuberculosis were dealt with by the Tuberculosis Officer, all being sent to some Hospital or other suitable Institution for Treatment.

(d) **Ringworm—X-Ray Treatment.**

49. Seventy cases have been given X-Ray treatment at the following Clinics as compared with 50 in the previous year.

Warneford Hospital, Leamington	...	...	...	13
Coventry School Clinic	...	...	...	15
Birmingham School Clinic	...	...	...	4
Rugby (Dr. Saxby)	...	...	...	38
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	70
				<hr/>

50. In addition to this number dealt with under the Local Authority's scheme, 7 cases have received X-Ray treatment privately, making a total of 77 cases treated during the year.

51. The cost of this treatment amounted to £105, no contribution being asked from parents in connection with the treatment of this contagious skin disease.

52. Full advantage is unfortunately not yet taken of X-Ray treatment for Ring-worm of the Scalp, there still being difficulty in impressing upon parents the fact that X-Ray treatment is a certain and comparatively rapid cure.

53. It is important therefore that the facilities for such Treatment should be as convenient as possible, in order to encourage its acceptance. Hitherto children from the Atherstone and Tamworth districts have had to obtain treatment at the Birmingham School Clinic but I understand that there are now facilities at the General Hospital, Tamworth which might well be taken advantage of for patients from the northern part of the County.

54. I am again pleased to report that no case of permanent baldness resulting from X-Ray treatment has ever come to my notice since this method was first undertaken in the County ten years ago.

(c) **Defective Vision.**

55. 874 Cases of Defective Vision including Squint, were referred for treatment during the year, and of these 809 or 92.5 per cent. were refracted under your Committee's Scheme, as compared with 78.2 per cent. in 1922 and 72.3 per cent. in 1921.

56. Refractions have been carried out under arrangements made throughout the County as follows:—

Stratford-on-Avon Hospital	89
Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby	195
Coventry School Clinic (County Cases)	175
Warwick Eye Clinic	158
Dr. Jones of Tamworth	75
Dr. Bracey, Assistant County Medical Officer	117
Total	<u>809</u>

57. In order to further complete this scheme your Committee recently entered into arrangements with the Nuneaton Education Authority for the refraction at their School Clinic of County cases in the vicinity of Nuneaton at a cost of seven shillings per case.

58. The cost of spectacles except in necessitous cases is borne entirely by the parents, arrangements being made with opticians to supply glasses at contract prices as far as possible. Necessitous cases, during the year cost the County for Spectacles £15 14s. 9d., and for railway fares to Clinics, Hospitals, etc., £11 19s. 2d.

(f) **Ear Disease and Hearing.**

59. 244 Cases of Ear Disease and Deafness were referred for treatment and of these 189 received treatment and 55 cases remote from Clinics or Hospitals received unsatisfactory treatment or no treatment at all.

(g) **Dental Defects.**

60. It is gratifying to record that in answer to my appeal in my Annual Report, last year for the further development of the present Dental Scheme, your Committee recommended, and the County Council approved the appointment of one additional whole-time Dentist and the utilisation of the services of part-time Dentists for the districts of Rugby and Foleshill, the extended scheme to date from April 1st, 1924.



61. It is hoped that by the adoption of this scheme your Committee will be in a position at least to offer treatment to all children of the important Dental age of 6 to 8 years throughout the entire County instead of restricting this treatment to a few selected areas as has been only possible in the past.

62. The results of Dental Treatment appear in Tabular form in the Appendix—Table IV. (Group IV). 2486 Children were inspected as against 2179 in the previous year and 1839 or 74 per cent. were referred for treatment. Of these latter 1,009 or 54.8 per cent accepted and received treatment, while 264 received treatment a second time.

63. Mr. B. M. Martin, School Dentist, reporting on his work during 1923, says :—

64. " During the past year I carried out Dental Inspection and Treatment in the following places in the County :—Rugby, Warwick, [Kenilworth, Stratford-on-Avon, Bedworth, Knowle, Southam, and Solihull, while other places were visited for special cases. The children examined were those of the age group 6—8 years chiefly.

65. A good many children are often kept away from School owing to defective teeth (swollen faces, toothache, and septic teeth), but much more attention is now being paid to oral hygiene as the result of talks with children and mothers on the subject.

66. A great number of irregularities of the teeth were noticeable. This condition seems to be on the increase ; later on as the Dental Scheme develops, means might be taken to remedy these defects.

67. More might be done for the ' leavers,' *i.e.*, children leaving school and starting life, in situations, etc., but children of this age do not seem to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them."

(b) **Crippling Defects and Orthopaedies.**

68. No measures of a comprehensive character have yet been undertaken by your Committee in connection with the treatment of Cripples. From enquiries made in the past the incidence of crippling in Warwickshire is not so serious as in some other Counties, due no doubt to the absence of aggravated Rickets, a common ~~casual~~^{causal} factor in the production of deformity in children.

69. It is, however, my intention during the present year to undertake the detailed ascertainment of this defect and to report fully on the whole question in my next Annual Report.

70. The Chief Medical Officer for the Board of Education, dealing with this matter in his Annual Report for 1922, says :—" The defect having been detected and reported to the local authority, the following means exist for dealing with it :—(1) Hospital Schools ; (2) Orthopaedic and after-care Clinics ; (3) Physically defective or cripple schools ; (4) Remedial Exercise Clinics ; (5) Vocational Courses (for persons over 16 years of age)," and these are dealt with individually in the Report in detail, but continuing he says :—" Above all, public Authorities should exercise the powers they possess to *prevent* the conditions which tend to cripple children, tuberculosis, rickets, paralysis, congenital defects and accidents at child-birth, in infancy or subsequently. There is no universal remedy. Public and personal hygiene, housing, cleanliness, dietary, milk supply, all have their ultimate effect, and the improvements of the last twenty years give good promise for the future."

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

71. Mr. P. R. Marsh; Organiser of Physical Training in the County, who is doing magnificent work both with the Teachers and the Children in this important branch of preventive medicine, reports as follows:—

72. "There has been a decided advance in the standard of Physical Training in the schools of the County during 1923. This improvement is due, very largely, to the interest of the majority of the teachers, who have realized more fully the importance of physical education in its widest sense. During the 237 visits which I made to schools I was able to note that, with a few exceptions, the lessons, which had previously consisted of somewhat meaningless repetitions of isolated exercises, are now given more in accordance with the essential principles of sound physical education. I have watched with interest the effort of the instruction upon the children, and whilst these efforts are more apparent in some schools than in others, in almost all cases there is evidence that the conscientious efforts of the teachers have been for the best. Sound physical education having rendered their bodies more resistant to disease, and their minds and brain better able to assimilate, children generally have suffered less from minor ailments, and consequent loss of instruction at school. The improvement in the general conduct of the Organised Games—the greater attention given to co-operative play, the discipline, the co-ordination of powers, the volition and the will-power have made these activities of first-rate educational value.

73. But most of this has had to be accomplished under adverse conditions. In some cases the out-door accommodation is not ideal, whilst even in schools possessing good playgrounds inclement weather has often rendered out-door exercise impossible. In the absence of central halls the physical training on wet and inclement days has to be carried out in cramped space and in atmosphere often impure and oppressive. Even under such conditions, however, useful work has been done. Between lessons doors and windows have been opened and the children given such exercises as will stimulate the respiration and circulation.

74. Many children too, have been found unsuitably clothed for physical training of a vigorous type, chiefly regarding foot-wear. Although the supplying of shoes to all schools for use by the children during the lessons is a matter hardly possible to consider, it is gratifying to note that many parents have acceded to the teachers' request that their children should bring suitable shoes for use during P.T. lessons; whilst in some schools a supply of shoes has been bought from funds raised by concerts, etc.

I have requested teachers to impress upon parents the advantages of suitable clothing for the physical activities, whenever opportunities permit.

75. In continuance of the scheme mentioned in my previous reports, further classes of instruction for teachers have been arranged and attended by 150 teachers.

76. Swimming instruction was again given at six centres, and the results generally showed progress over previous years, though on account of inclement weather the attendances made at the open-air baths fell below the average for past years. During 1923, 1,266 children made 17,557 attendances at the Swimming Baths.

Much encouragement has been given to the teachers of swimming by the decision of the Education Committee to award certificates to children passing the Committee's tests. 405 Children were awarded certificates during the season.

77. Organised Games have continued to form a part of the general scheme for physical education in most schools, and these have been mostly well conducted and organised, and attended by sound results. Friendly matches between schools, especially amongst the smaller schools, have become more common, and whilst these have in the past been concerned mostly with teams from boys schools, it is pleasing to note that the girls, too, have lately arranged some interesting games.

78. Country Folk Dances have been taught with much success in a large number of schools, and I am endeavouring to introduce this form of activity into the scheme in all schools when possible to do so. The correct leg and foot movement in these dances is most valuable in developing the limbs upon which children in farming districts must depend in after-school land occupations, as well as in developing the muscular co-ordination necessary for good bodily carriage and general health; whilst the promptitude and resource which these activities require are most valuable for training the intellect.

79. In conclusion, I desire to place on record my appreciation of the valuable work done by many teachers in connection with physical activities out of school hours. Their presence with their children in playing fields during evenings and Saturdays, and their connections with social clubs and organisations for past scholars, are evidence of their whole-hearted interest in the scheme for the physical well-being of both school child and adolescent."

PROVISION OF MEALS.

80. Although ample provision was made in the Estimates for the feeding of necessitous school children, there was fortunately no occasion during the year for taking any action under the Act.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS.

81. 6,104 parents, or 44.4 per cent. attended the Medical Inspection of their children, as compared with 45.2 per cent. in the previous year. This percentage is now an average figure for Warwickshire.

82. I am pleased to have this opportunity of again thanking the Head Teachers for the interest they have one and all taken in Medical Inspection, and for the assistance so willingly given to the Health Visitors when visiting the schools for uncleanliness and for following up children found defective at Medical Inspection.

CO-OPERATION OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.

83. 687 cases were referred by the Chief School Attendance Officer for Special examination by the Assistant Medical Officers, and 115 cases were referred to him for stimulation to obtain treatment.

84. This latter course is invariably found sufficient to ensure treatment being carried out, but in one case proceedings were taken under section 12 of the Children Act, 1908, in which a fine of 5s. was imposed, and 3 cases were referred to the N.S.P.C.C. Only one of the latter was taken to Court, the father being convicted and the children sent to the Union until 16 years of age, the father to contribute 10s. weekly towards their maintenance.

BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE & EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

(a) **Blind.**

85. At the present time 6 Blind and 8 Partially Blind children are being maintained in Institutions for the Blind, five of these being admitted during the year.

(b) **Deaf and Dumb.**

86. Fifteen Deaf and Dumb children are at present maintained in Institutions, 3 new cases being admitted during the year.

(c) **Mentally Defective.**

87. 20 new cases referred by Teachers or School Attendance Officers have been examined and are classified as follows:—

Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.
16	4

88. During the year 16 cases have been notified to the Local Authority as ineducable, all being Imbeciles.

89. Only 7 educable feeble-minded children were sent to Residential Schools during the year. It is hoped, however, that it may be possible to send a larger number next year.

90. The Day School for Mentally Defectives, Cambridge Street, Rugby, has continued to be well attended during the year, the twenty places being invariably full. The success of this School encouraged me to approach your Committee with a view to the provision of a similar School at Atherstone, where there is a large number of Mental Defectives unable to receive benefit from instruction in an ordinary Public Elementary School. The following report was accordingly presented for consideration at the December Quarterly Meeting of the School Attendance and Medical Inspection Committee, but owing to difficulty in securing suitable premises for the purpose the matter has had to be deferred for the present.

" 16th November, 1923.

91. "ATHERSTONE SCHOOLS—MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

" Dr. Bracey, Assistant County Medical Officer, has recently made an examination of selected children in the Atherstone Council Girls' School, the Council Boys' School, and the Junior Mixed School, with a view to ascertaining whether these particular children were mentally defective or not.

" From the Council Girls' School, thirty-six children were examined with the following result :—

" Certified Mentally Defective	13
" Dull and Backward or Borderline	14
" Normal	9

92. " From the Junior Mixed School twenty-seven children were examined with the following result :—

" Certified Mentally Defective	3
" Dull and Backward or Borderline	14
" Normal	10

93. " From the Council Boys' School twenty-two children were examined with the following result :—

" Certified Mentally Defective	8
" Dull and Backward or Borderline	11
" Normal	3

94. " It has therefore been found that from these three Schools there are twenty-four children certified as Mentally Defective. It is for the Committee to consider whether in view of this large number of Defectives it would not be advisable to provide a Special Day School in Atherstone similar to the Special School already provided in Rugby. With regard to the dull and backward children whose presence in class constitutes a drag upon progress and tends to inefficiency and waste of educational effort, there would appear to be sufficient children in each school to form a Special Class for Dull and Backward Children."

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

95. Medical Inspection has again been carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Education at the following Secondary Schools in the County:—

Provided.	Voluntary.
Alcester Grammar School.	Atherstone Grammar School.
Nuneaton High School for Girls.	Coleshill Grammar School.
Rugby Arnold School.	Warwick King's High School for Girls.
Leamington Secondary School.	

96. 1,549 children were examined during the year as compared with 1,619 in the previous year. Of these there were 479 Boys and 1,070 Girls.

Findings of Medical Inspection.

97. The results of Medical Inspection in Secondary Schools are given in tabular form in the Appendix.

(a) Uncleanliness.

98. Only very exceptionally does one find uncleanliness either of bodies or heads amongst the Secondary School children, in fact only one child was observed during the year under review with a dirty head, and three were recorded as having dirty bodies.

(b) Tonsils and Adenoids.

99. 79 cases of Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids were referred for treatment as against 96 in the previous year, and of this number 38 per cent. received treatment during the year. In the Elementary Schools 49.8 per cent. received treatment for this condition.

(c) Vision.

100. 43 cases of Defective Vision were referred for treatment, and on re-inspection it was found that 69 per cent. had received suitable treatment.

(d) Ear Disease and Hearing.

101. In 7 cases hearing was sufficiently defective to require treatment.

(e) Dental Defect.

102. 190 cases of Dental Caries were referred for treatment as compared with 224 in the previous year.

(f) Crippling Defects.

103. 23 children were referred for treatment on account of the following deformities: Curvature of the Spine 10, other forms of deformities, including Flat Foot, 13. Of 27 deformities discovered during the previous year and re-examined, 3 were cured, 22 improved and 2 remained unchanged.

Medical Treatment.

104. As a result of re-examination of defects, 72 per cent. had received treatment as against 65 per cent. in the previous year. These figures do not include the treatment of Dental Defects, nor treatment at the Leamington Secondary School, where a re-examination of defects was not made.

Table of Re-Examinations.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

<i>Condition.</i>	<i>Remedied.</i>	<i>Improved.</i>	<i>Unchanged.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Clothing	—	—	—	—
Footgear	—	—	—	—
Cleanliness of Head	—	—	—	—
Cleanliness of Body	—	—	—	—
Nutrition	—	—	—	—
Nose and Throat	—	5	8	13
External Eye Disease	—	—	1	1
Ear Disease	1	—	—	1
Teeth	2	1	1	4
Heart and Circulation	—	—	—	—
Lungs	—	—	—	—
Nervous System	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—
Deformities	3	22	2	27
Tuberculosis (non-pulmonary)	—	—	—	—
Speech	—	—	—	—
Mental Condition	—	—	—	—
Vision and Squint	11	5	7	23
Hearing	1	—	2	3
Miscellaneous	1	4	—	5
Total	19	37	21	77

Medical Inspection in the Rugby Day Continuation School.

105. During the year under review Dr. Watson Simpson examined 257 boys and Dr. Katherine Scott 232 girls in attendance at the Day Continuation School. There were also 22 boys and 14 girls re-examined, making a total of 525 pupils examined during the year.

Findings of Medical Inspection.

106. (a) *Uncleanliness.*—Head, 2; Body, nil.
 (b) *Tonsils and Adenoids.*—9 referred for treatment, or 1.8 per cent.
 (c) *Vision.*—58 referred for treatment, or 11.8 per cent.
 (d) *Ear Disease and Hearing.*—1 Defective Hearing.
 (e) *Dental Caries.*—23 referred for treatment.
 (f) *Crippling Defects.*—12 Deformities referred for treatment, 7 being cases of Spinal Curvature and 5 of other forms.

Medical Treatment.

107. Of all pupils re-examined it was found that 47 per cent. had received treatment, as against 50 per cent. in the previous year.

EXAMINATION OF BURSARS, PUPIL TEACHERS, ETC.

108. During the year the following Special Examinations have been made:—

Student Teachers	8
Pupil Teachers	16
Bursars	49
Supplementary Teachers	19
Scholarship Candidates	6
Special Examinations	2
Total	100

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF THE ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

109. DR. BRACEY, reporting on Medical Inspection in the Northern Division of the County, says :—

“ Routine inspections have been conducted as in former years, every department has been visited at least once, and second routine inspections at Glascote, Wilnecote, Coleshill Parochial (all depts.), and Atherstone C.I. These second visits were undertaken partly to follow-up defects found at the previous inspection and partly in order to prevent a great accumulation of children due for routine inspection in any one department. In addition over 60 special visits were paid to examine cases referred by the Attendance Department, etc., exclusive of those for refraction and spectacle-fitting.

110. “ Great variation in the nutrition of children has been noticed during the past year, especially among the 8 year olds, quite a large number of children have been seen from 10 to 14-lbs. over the average weight for their age, and conversely a certain number have been ill-nourished. I am quite at a loss to account for the great variations between different districts, and different individuals in the same district, but on the whole I think it is certain that we are beginning to see some of the ill-effects of economic depression and unemployment.

111. “ The defects found show no great variation from those of former years.

“ Treatment of Defective Vision has been carried out by Dr. Jones and myself, the former at Tamworth and the latter at Atherstone, Dordon, Polesworth, Kingsbury, Solihull, Minworth, and Castle Bromwich in the North Division, and also by special arrangement, at Ansley.

112. “ During the year special attention has been given to the examination of cases of suspected mental deficiency, the ‘ Otis ’ group test being used in comparison with the Stanford revision of the Binet-Simon; interesting and valuable information has been obtained, and made the subject of a special report. These investigations are being continued.

113. “ School premises have all been examined and reported on, great improvements have been carried out during the past two or three years at Atherstone C.I. & J.M., and during the past year at Sheldon and Olton C.E.

114. “ A good many schools are overcrowded (i.e. have more names on register than their nominal accommodation).

115. “ Considerable building is being done at Minworth and Marston Green, and still further provision may soon be required at both these places. It must also be remembered that in 1925-6 we shall be faced with a deluge of entrants from the very high birth-rate years of 1920-1. I submit that the provision of School Accommodation demands serious and prompt consideration and action in the interests alike of Health and Education.”

116. DR. WATSON SIMPSON, reporting on Medical Inspection in the Eastern Division of the County, says :—

117. “ Medical Inspection during 1923, in the Eastern Division of Warwickshire, has followed the same general lines as in former years, and every department has been visited at least once.

“ In addition to the Elementary Schools, I carried out Medical Inspection at the School for Mentally Defective children at Rugby, and the Rugby Day Continuation School. At the latter, 293 pupils were examined as against 168 the previous year.

“ The general health and physique of the children was on the whole quite satisfactory. As in previous years defective vision proved to be the most frequent defect found. Next in importance was Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.

118. "It is gratifying to note that full advantage is being taken of the facilities provided by the County Council for the treatment of these conditions.

119. "Impetigo and Verminous Condition of the Head are still unduly prevalent in certain parts of my area, although on the whole this condition has improved, only 52 cases being recorded this year as against 117 last year. The Vaccination state of the children still leaves much to be desired, although it has somewhat improved.

120. "I have again to thank the Head Teachers, Health Visitors and Attendance Officers, whose kindly co-operation is so essential for the carrying out of the work, and which has made Medical Inspection so successful and effective."

121. Dr. LLOYD ROBERTS, reporting on Medical Inspection in the Southern Division of the County, advocates the formation of Special Classes for the large number of backward children that come to his notice. Continuing, he says:—

122. "These children cannot be classed as 'Mentally Deficient,' and are placed in standards according to age, which are far too advanced for them.

"My appeals to parents, re vaccination, during the last two years, combined with articles appearing in the press, have had a very good effect, and the help given by the Head Teachers has been most gratifying.

"For example, in one school of 75 children, 45 of the unvaccinated were vaccinated in the school by the Public Vaccinator of the district.

123. "The number of new defects is very much less than in preceding years, owing, no doubt, to having 'caught up' the number left during the war, during which time routine Medical Inspection was in abeyance.

"The number of schools in my District is 105, and I examined:—

"Elementary children	...	...	...	...	3969
"Grammar School children	...	...	...	...	78
					<hr/>
					4047
					<hr/>

124. "I must thank the School Nurses for their tact and great kindness to the children during Medical Inspection, and the Head Teachers for the invariable kindness shown to me."

125. "Dr. KATHERINE SCOTT, reporting on her work in Secondary and Continuation Schools, says:—

"During 1923 I have examined 1,176 children in Secondary and Day Continuation Schools, and of these, 89 were re-inspected because of defects found at routine inspection. In addition I have examined 57 prospective Bursars, Student and Pupil Teachers, and 19 Supplementary Teachers, making a total of 1,341 examinations.

126. "That personal cleanliness is the rule among Secondary School children, is proved by the fact that out of 944 examined, there were only 4 cases of uncleanness notified. I should like to say here, how vastly the standard of personal cleanliness has improved at Rugby Day Continuation School in the three years I have been Medical Inspector there, there being only one case to report out of 232 girls examined.

127. "As in previous years by far the largest number of defects found, were those of vision and enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids. Of the former at re-inspection, 72 per cent. proved to have been remedied or improved by treatment, and of the latter 42 per cent. These results compare very favourably I think with those of previous years.

128. "The most gratifying results, however, are found in the improvement of deformities such as Curvature of the Spine and Flat Foot. Of 26 such cases 22 or 84 per cent. showed marked improvement. Such results are only possible because of the interest and hard work put into remedial exercises by the gymnastic mistresses in the various schools.

129. "The School Clinic at Windmill Lane, Foleshill, continues to be well attended. There have been an unusually large number of cases of ring-worm during the year and the antipathy of the large majority of parents to X-ray treatment for this disease, has resulted in many unnecessarily prolonged absences from school.

130. "During the year more cases than usual have been referred to the Tuberculosis Officer as suspects. Probably the condition of trade in Coventry with long periods of unemployment in some families, and the consequent lack of adequate food, has much to do with this increase.

131. "The school premises on the whole are satisfactory, though in one or two cases, particularly in Arnold High School, Rugby, both class rooms and cloak rooms are inadequate. The sanitary arrangements in the Staff room on the girls side of Rugby Day Continuation School are poor."

CONCLUSION.

132. The outstanding features of the School Medical Service during the year 1923, are (a) the increase in the number of children medically inspected, (b) the continued development of facilities for treatment, (c) the fuller appreciation by parents of the advantage to their children of treatment of defects during school life, (d) the development of the Dental Scheme advocated in my report of last year, (e) the need for a return of the Health Visiting Staff strength to that of the year 1920, viz. :—17 Divisional Health Visitors instead of 15 as at present, (f) the need for further Day School accommodation for Mental Defectives, and (g) an appreciation of the immediate need for further accommodation at many of the Elementary Schools in the more populous parts of the County as a result of the high birth-rate of 1920-21.

133. It gives me great pleasure to record the splendid service rendered by my staff during the year, Medical, Health Visiting, and Clerical. I wish also to thank the Director of Education and the Chief School Attendance Officer for their willing co-operation and help at all times, and your Committee for your continued confidence and support.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

A. HAMILTON WOOD,

School Medical Officer.

Table I. Number of Children Inspected, 1st January, 1923,
to 31st December, 1923.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

NUMBER OF CODE GROUP INSPECTIONS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Entrants	2146	2018	4166
Intermediate	1709	1709	3418
Leavers	2339	2324	4663
	—	—	—
Total	6194	6051	12245
	—	—	—

Number of other Routine Inspections Nil.

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of Special Inspections	1949	2044	3993
Number of Re-Inspections	741	783	1524
	—	—	—
Total	2690	2827	5517
	—	—	—



Table II. A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection
in the Year ended 31st December, 1923—Elementary Schools.

Defect or Disease.	ROUTINE 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.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
MALNUTRITION	16	1	2	—
UNCLEANLINESS—Head	225	—	209	—
Body	26	—	23	—
SKIN—Ringworm, Head	15	—	112	—
Body	3	—	95	—
Scabies	8	—	35	1
Impetigo	18	1	643	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	16	—	298	—
EYE—Blepharitis	17	2	53	2
Conjunctivitis	5	—	21	—
Keratitis	—	—	1	—
Corneal Ulcer	3	1	6	—
Corneal Opacities	1	—	—	1
Defective Vision	521	50	239	19
Squint	77	10	37	4
Other conditions	6	3	32	1
EAR—Defective Hearing	104	13	64	1
Otitis Media	21	3	41	—
Other Ear Diseases	24	9	20	—
NOSE AND THROAT—				
Enlarged Tonsils	328	298	134	29
Adenoids	87	20	40	1
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	67	8	34	2
Other Conditions	74	6	57	1
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS (Non-Tubercular)	5	8	43	1
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	3	4	5	—
TEETH (Dental Disease)	73	1	59	—
HEART AND CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease—Organic	18	6	9	1
Ditto Functional	4	6	7	—
Anæmia	21	—	27	—
LUNGS—Bronchitis	6	—	18	—
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	15	14	12	3
TUBERCULOSIS—				
Pulmonary—Definite	1	—	7	—
Ditto Suspected	7	—	18	—
Non-Pulmonary, Glands	4	—	6	—
Spine	—	—	1	—
Hip	—	—	4	—
Other Bones & Joints	—	—	2	1
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	4	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM—Epilepsy	2	2	8	—
Chorea	3	1	27	—
Other Conditions	1	—	11	—
DEFORMITIES—Rickets	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature	4	4	2	1
Other Forms	8	11	8	2
Other Defects and Diseases	167	31	598	11

Table II.—ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

B.—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASES) 1425

Group.	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to require Treatment.	
Code Groups :			
Entrants	4164	—	—
Intermediates	3418	—	—
Leavers	4663	—	—
Total (Code Groups)	12245	1425	11·6
Other Routine Inspections ...	—	Nil.	—



**Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the
Area in 1923—Elementary Schools.**

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Blind (including partially blind).	(1) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution ...	3	3	6
	(2) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution ...	3	5	8
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf).	(1) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution ...	12	3	15
	(2) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution ...			
Mentally Defective).	Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority).	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution ...	14	11	25
	Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year.	Feeble-minded Imbeciles Idiots	4 7	0 9 Nil	4 16
Epileptics.	Suffering from severe Epilepsy.	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools Attending Public Elementary Schools At no School or Institution ...	6	6	12
	Suffering from Epilepsy which is not severe.	Attending Public Elementary Schools At no School or Institution ...			

Table III.—continued.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Physically Defective.	Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board At other Institutions At no School or Institution ...	5	5	10
	Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools At Certified Day Open-Air Schools At Public Elementary Schools ... At other Institutions At no School or Institution ...	—	2	2
	Delicate children (e.g. pre- or latent tuberculosis, malnutrition, debility, anaemia, etc.)	At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools At Certified Day Open-Air Schools At Public Elementary Schools ... At other Institutions At no School or Institution ...			
	Active pulmonary tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board At Public Elementary Schools ... At other Institutions At no School or Institution ...			
	Crippled children (other than those with active tuberculous disease, e.g. children suffering from paralysis, etc., and including those with severe heart disease.	At Certified Hospital Schools ... At Certified Residential Cripple At Certified Day Cripple Schools... At Public Elementary Schools ... At other Institutions At no School or Institution ...			



**Table IV.—Return of Defects treated during the year ended
31st December, 1923—Elementary Schools.**

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under under Treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin :			
Ringworm—Scalp	110	—	110
Ringworm—Body	95	—	95
Scabies	32	—	32
Impetigo	638	—	638
Other Skin Disease	297	—	297
Minor Eye Defects	101	—	101
Minor Ear Defects	45	—	45
Miscellaneous	567	—	567
Total	1885	—	1885

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to Refraction by Private Practi- tioner or at Hospital, apart from the Auth- ity's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of Refraction	809	—	69	878
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes	—	—	—	—
Total	809	—	69	878

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme ... 711

Otherwise

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme ... 643

Otherwise

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

Number of Defects.

Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practi- tioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	Total.		
267	77	344	196	540

Table IV.—continued.

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of Children who were :—							
(a) Inspected by the Dentist :							
	Aged :	6	...	...	...	816	
Routine Age Groups	...	7	...	...	...	728	
		8	...	...	...	634	Total ... 2178
Specials	...		...	...	...		308
							Grand Total ... 2486
(b) Found to require Treatment ... 1839							
(c) Actually Treated ... 1009							
(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination 264							
(2) Half-days devoted to—							
	Inspection	...	...	86			
	Treatment	...	...	292	Total	...	378
(3) Attendances made by Children for Treatment ... 1749							
(4) Fillings—							
	Permanent Teeth	...	...	174			
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	115	Total	...	289
(5) Extractions—							
	Permanent Teeth	...	...	134			
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	2685	Total	...	2819
(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for Extractions ... 68							
(7) Other Operations—							
	Permanent Teeth	...	...	34			
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	121	Total	...	155

GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(1) Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses ...							
(2) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by the School Nurses ... 36313							
(3) Number of individual children found unclean ... 3056							
(4) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Authority ...							
(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :							
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	...	...	1
	(b) Under School Attendance Bye-Laws	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	(c) Under N.S.P.C.C.	...	...	...	...	...	3



TABLE V.

Cases at School Clinics—Referred for Treatment. Elementary Schools.

	Atherstone.	Bedworth.	Foleshill.	Kenilworth	Rugby.	Stockton.	Stratford-on-Avon.	Warwick.	TOTALS—Clinics.	Medical Inspection.	GRAND TOTAL.
Malnutrition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Uncleanliness—Head	18	16	3	90	32	2	14	8	183	26	209
Body	5	1	—	3	9	—	—	3	21	2	23
SKIN—Ringworm, Head	19	21	15	4	39	2	4	6	110	2	112
Body	8	17	13	6	38	2	6	5	95	—	95
Scabies	2	4	7	2	8	3	1	5	32	3	35
Impetigo	26	158	87	85	148	29	25	80	638	5	643
Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	112	70	11	31	18	14	9	32	297	1	298
EYE—Blepharitis	2	14	6	7	13	2	2	2	48	5	53
Conjunctivitis	2	2	8	1	3	1	1	1	19	2	21
Keratitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Corneal Ulcer	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	6
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision	—	12	13	6	41	2	6	3	83	156	239
Squint	—	3	3	—	3	—	2	1	12	25	37
Other conditions	4	12	—	1	1	2	4	4	28	4	32
EAR—Defective Hearing	3	5	1	—	—	3	—	—	12	52	64
Otitis Media	—	9	10	—	4	1	5	2	31	10	41
Other Ear Diseases	3	2	1	—	2	—	1	5	14	6	20
NOSE AND THROAT—											
Enlarged Tonsils	2	3	1	2	6	—	2	3	30	104	134
Adenoids	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	2	12	28	40
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	—	3	1	—	3	—	1	4	12	22	34
Other conditions	11	7	1	2	13	—	2	1	37	20	57
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular)	4	13	5	4	14	—	1	1	42	1	43
Defective Speech	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	5	—	5
Teeth (Dental Disease)	1	9	6	—	1	1	32	—	50	9	59
HEART AND CIRCULATION—											
Heart Disease—Organic	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	9
Ditto Functional	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	7	—	7
Anæmia	—	9	4	—	10	2	—	—	25	2	27
LUNGS—											
Bronchitis—	—	10	1	1	4	—	—	1	17	1	18
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	4	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	10	2	12
TUBERCULOSIS—											
Pulmonary—Definite	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	7	—	7
Ditto Suspected	—	4	5	—	6	—	—	1	16	2	18
Non-Pulmonary, Glands	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	1	6	—	6
Spine	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hip	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	4
Other Bones & Joints	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Skin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	4
NERVOUS SYSTEM—											
Epilepsy	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	7	1	8
Chorea	—	13	2	—	8	—	—	1	24	3	27
Other Conditions	—	5	—	1	4	—	—	—	10	1	11
DEFORMITIES—											
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
Other Forms	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	3	8
Other Defects and Diseases	18	119	120	18	118	12	38	124	567	31	598

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



1.
2.
3.
4.
5.



**Table I.—Number of Children inspected. 1st January, 1923,
to 31st December, 1923.**

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

NUMBER OF CODE GROUP INSPECTIONS.

	Age	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Boys	...	3	8	15	10	8	14	32	69	
Girls	...	3	16	14	27	14	20	46	115	
Total	...	6	24	29	37	22	34	78	184	
	Age	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Total.	
Boys	...	96	92	73	36	11	4	—	471	
Girls	...	166	204	189	124	73	39	15	1065	
Total	...	262	296	262	160	84	43	15	1536	

Number of other Routine Inspections NIL.

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of Special Inspections	...	8	5	13
Number of Re-Inspections	...	4	73	77
Total	...	12	78	90

Table II. A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection
in the year ended 31st December, 1923—Secondary Schools.

Defect or Disease. (1)	ROUTINES. INSPECTION		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment. (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment. (3)	Requiring Treatment. (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment. (5)
MALNUTRITION	—	—	—	—
UNCLEANLINESS—Head	1	—	—	—
Body	3	—	—	—
SKIN—Ringworm, Head	—	—	—	—
Body	1	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	3	—	—	—
EYE—Blepharitis	—	—	—	—
Conjunctivitis	—	—	—	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision	40	—	3	—
Squint	1	—	—	—
Other conditions	—	—	—	—
EAR—Defective Hearing	7	—	—	—
Otitis Media	—	—	—	—
Other Ear Diseases	1	—	—	—
NOSE AND THROAT—				
Enlarged Tonsils	14	—	—	—
Adenoids	2	—	—	—
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	63	—	—	—
Other Conditions	2	—	1	—
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS (Non-Tubercular)	10	—	—	—
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	—	—	—	—
TEETH (Dental Disease)	189	—	1	—
HEART AND CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease—Organic	—	—	1	—
Ditto Functional	10	2	—	—
Anæmia	11	—	—	—
LUNGS—Bronchitis	—	—	—	—
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	2	—	—	—
TUBERCULOSIS—				
Pulmonary—Definite	—	—	—	—
Ditto Suspected	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary, Glands	—	—	—	—
Spine	—	—	—	—
Hip	—	—	—	—
Other Bones & Joints	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM—Epilepsy	—	—	—	—
Chorea	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	—	—	—
DEFORMITIES—Rickets	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature	10	—	—	—
Other Forms	13	—	—	—
Other Defects and Diseases (including Catamenia 2)	34	—	1	—
			(Catamenia)	

Table II.—Secondary Schools.

B.—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASES) 208

Group.	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to require Treatment.	
TOTAL—Code Groups ...	1536	208	13.5
Other Routine Inspections ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

Table I. Number of Children Inspected, 1st January, 1923, to 31st December, 1923.

RUGBY DAY CONTINUATION SCHOOL.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

NUMBER OF CODE GROUP INSPECTIONS.

	Age	14	15	16	17	Total.
Boys	56	133	67	1	257
Girls	56	113	63	—	232
Total	112	246	130	1	489

NUMBER OF OTHER ROUTINE INSPECTIONS NIL.

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of Special Inspections	—	—	—
Number of Re-Inspections	22	14	36
Total	22	14	36

**Table II. A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection
in the year ended 31st December, 1923.
Rugby Day Continuation School.**

Defect or Disease.	ROUTINE 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.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
MALNUTRITION	—	—	—	—
UNCLEANLINESS—Head	2	—	—	—
Body	—	—	—	—
SKIN—Ringworm, Head	—	—	—	—
Body	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	1	—	—	—
EYE—Blepharitis	—	—	—	—
Conjunctivitis	1	—	—	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision	58	—	—	—
Squint	1	—	—	—
Other Conditions	1	—	—	—
EAR—Defective Hearing	1	—	—	—
Otitis Media	—	—	—	—
Other Ear Diseases	—	—	—	—
NOSE AND THROAT—				
Enlarged Tonsils	5	1	—	—
Adenoids	—	—	—	—
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	3	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	—	—	—
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS (Non-Tubercular)	—	—	—	—
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	—	—	—	—
TEETH (Dental Disease)	23	—	—	—
HEART AND CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease—Organic	2	—	—	—
Ditto Functional	1	—	—	—
Anæmia	3	—	—	—
LUNGS—Bronchitis	—	—	—	—
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	—	—	—	—
TUBERCULOSIS—				
Pulmonary—Definite	—	—	—	—
Ditto Suspected	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary, Glands	—	—	—	—
Spine	—	—	—	—
Hip	—	—	—	—
Other Bones & Joints	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM—Epilepsy	—	—	—	—
Chorea	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	—	—	—
DEFORMITIES—Rickets	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature	7	—	—	—
Other Forms	5	—	—	—
Other Defects and Diseases (including Catamenia 1)	5	—	—	—

Table II.—Rugby Day Continuation School.

B.—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASES) 84

Group.	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to require Treatment.	
TOTAL—Code Groups ...	489	84	17.1
Other Routine Inspections ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

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