

(Course 153)

- a. Health training and instruction. This means a training in health habits, acquisition of health knowledge and the formation of health ideals tending to promote personal and community health.
- b. Physical education as it is related to health.
- c. Health supervision of teachers and pupils.
 - (1) Health inspection daily for the detection of communicable diseases.
 - (2) Health examinations to chart the physical and mental condition of the child.
 - (3) Health correction includes all the necessary steps to secure the correction or alleviation of all the defects of the child.
- d. Hygienic administration of school program.
 - (1) Length and arrangement of school day.
 - (2) Length of periods, recesses, etc.
 - (3) Examinations and tests.
 - (4) Discipline.
- e. Mental hygiene.
 - (1) Training in normal mental hygiene
 - (2) Mental tests
 - (3) Discovery and training of mentally subnormal.
- f. Hygiene of the school plant.
 - (1) Construction and equipment of school buildings.
 - (2) Adequate, sanitary toilet facilities.
 - (3) Hygienic operation of school plant.
 - (a) Heating and ventilation
 - (b) Sanitary cleaning of building
 - (c) Lighting
 - (d) Adjustment of furniture.
- g. Cost of school health work. The importance of school health work justifies a sufficient budget to provide adequate, trained personnel. While exact figures can only be based on the individual school, it has been demonstrated that it requires from \$2.75 to \$5.00 per child per school year to provide for a well-rounded program.

References: Baker, S. - Child Hygiene, :Chaps. 10-13.
N. Y. Ventilation Commission - Report on Ventilation
Bureau of Education - Health for School Children (Pamphlet in Document Room).
Wood and Rowell - Health through Prevention and Control of Disease.