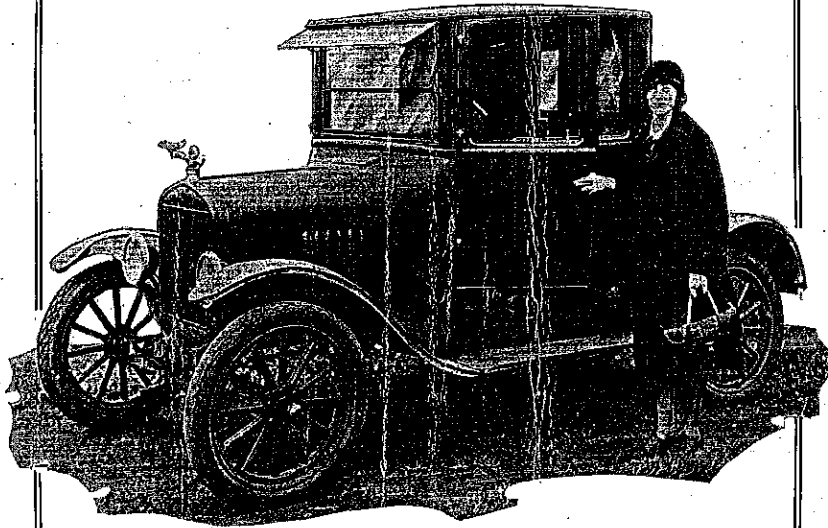


LITTLE VISITS WITH THE  
Charlotte Coöperative  
Nursing Association



READY TO ANSWER YOUR CALL

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE REPORT  
of 1927

## President's Report

IN reviewing the work of 1927, we find that a good many definite things have been accomplished, although they have not been spectacular. Early in the year we adopted the record system recommended by the National Organization of Public Health Nursing, and, as a result, the work of each nurse has been more intelligent and comprehensive. A complete record of cases has also enabled us to cooperate with other agencies more effectively.

In February, 1927, with the assistance of Mr. David Owens, Mr. J. A. Cochran and Mrs. C. N. G. Rutt, a colored branch of our association was organized. The object of the branch organization was recognized as the employment of an additional colored nurse and funds were raised for this purpose by the colored people of Charlotte. The new nurse, Mary E. Wall, began work January 1st, 1928. This step is a tremendous help to the nursing program, as the three colored nurses had been working over time for several months.

In March the first four Well Baby Stations were opened in Charlotte. These four stations are supported by the Civitan Club, and are an extension of the program carried as a Sick Baby Clinic in previous years. As a result of the increased facilities five times more babies have visited stations and clinics in 1927 than in 1926. The C. C. N. A. is especially grateful to the Civitan Club for this work, as the staff of nurses is not adequate to make a large number of visits to well babies, and nine hundred well babies had to be dismissed from our visiting files in January, 1927. The nurses are still visiting well babies under one year and special care cases that require visits. We hope that this baby program will be appreciated by the official agencies and that it will increase rather than decrease. The fact that there were thirty-three fewer infant deaths in Charlotte in 1927 than in 1926 is significant.

On the first of March Nellie McKenzie, who had been with the organization for eight years, and Alice Carr, who also had been with us about eight years, went to the Maternity Center, New York City, to take some special training. Upon her return Miss Grier was given the position as Supervisor of Mid-Wives and Special Maternity Nurse, her work being financed by Sheppard-Towner funds, City and County; and we are indebted to Dr. McPhaul for securing this appropriation. For several years the need for a prenatal clinic has been discussed, but after Miss Grier had been at work for two months she found an urgent need for such a clinic for the Mid-Wife cases, and as a result of her interest and effort and the cooperation of Dr. C. L. Nance and Dr. Oren Moore, the first clinic was held on November 16th. The Kiwanis Club has a special fund set aside for hospitalizing needy maternity cases, and thus contributes a great deal to the success of this part of our program.

During the year 1928 we should like very much to see two additional nurses in the field, and believe they should be supported by public funds.

The success of our work is largely dependent upon having a well qualified directing nurse, and upon the splendid cooperation of all interested agencies, both official and volunteer.

VICTOR SHAW, President,  
Charlotte Coöperative Nursing Association.

## MID-WIFE SUPERVISION AND MATERNITY SERVICE

FUNDS provided by the Sheppard-Towner Act through the Nation, State, County and City, provide us with a Mid-wife Supervisor who is also Consulting Maternity Nurse for the City Staff of eight general Public Health Nurses.



Inspection of Mid-Wives' Equipment

Since the beginning of her work in March, 1927, the Mid-wife Supervisor has assisted Dr. E. H. Hand in giving twelve hours of careful instruction to seventy-seven mid-wives. Forty-five of these women have been disqualified. 231 visits have been made to the home of mid-wives for the purpose of inspection and instruction; and to show that the supervisor has gained the confidence and cooperation of these women, 286 visits have been made to the office by them.

Prenatal clinics are held twice a month where prospective cases are given a careful examination by a doctor before their delivery is trusted to a mid-wife. The doctors give their services for this valuable work.

## SCHOOL NURSING

THE first school nurses were financed by the C. C. N. A. in 1919, and at the present time the School Board supports five school nurses, three white and two colored. Miss Martha Thorpe, whom the picture shows at work at Wilmore school, is the special supervisor for this group. 3,537 individual inspections have been made by the school nurses this year.



Health Inspection

During the year 1883 health talks were made in class rooms and 3426 homes have been visited to explain the need for examination and correction of defects by doctor and dentist. As a result of these visits, sixty-six glasses were fitted and 118 tonsil operations were secured. 3,089 children were referred to the dentist.

In May of 1927, in cooperation with the Parent-Teachers' Association, pre-school clinics were organized in fifteen schools for the examination of children who were to enter school in September, 1927. 447 children attended these clinics and were given thorough physical examinations by physicians. Of this number, 388 were vaccinated for small pox and 184 were immunized against diphtheria.

## CIVITAN BABY PROGRAM

LIKE the Goodfellows' Club, the Civitans are expressing their protective instinct by supporting health services for those who need them. The Sick Baby Clinic has been open for twelve months this year for the first time. The average monthly attendance has been sixty-five, and the total 781, with a total of 354 babies cared for. The babies who are dismissed from the clinic as cured or improved, are sent to the nearest Well-Baby Station for continued health supervision.



Civitan Baby Clinic

The four Well-Baby Stations were opened the first part of March, this year. The stations for white babies are at the Vocational School and the Community House on the corner of Fourteenth Street and North Brevard. Those for colored babies are at Fairview School and at the Phyllis Wheatley Branch of the Y. W. C. A. 420 babies and pre-school children have made 1201 visits to these stations and on each visit their mothers are instructed in baby care. Sick babies are sent to the family physician or to the clinic held at the Health Department.

## TUBERCULOSIS WORK

THE special interest of the Charlotte Woman's Club is in the tuberculosis program. The Club contributes the salary of our Special Tuberculosis Nurse, Betty Henry, and a part of the salary of one nurse. Miss Henry visits all white cases of tuberculosis, gives nursing care and instruction, brings them into the clinics and arranges for admissions to the Sanatorium. She also consults with the colored nurses about their cases and visits them when necessary.

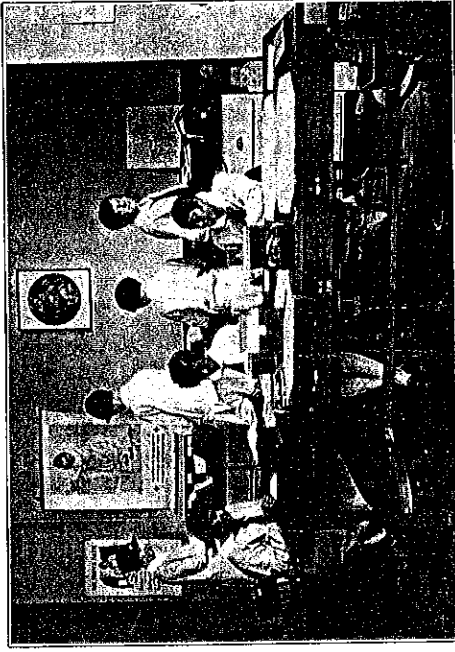


Tuberculosis Clinic

Two clinics are held each week with Dr. Donnelly, of the County Sanatorium in charge. 908 people were examined at the clinic in 1927, 1,120 admitted to the Sanatorium. 4,627 visits were made to the homes where there were or had been active cases of tuberculosis by Miss Henry and the three colored nurses. In North Carolina, in 1926, the death rate from tuberculosis was five times as high among colored people as among the white people.

## GENERAL WORK

OUR splendid offices are provided for in the Health Department by the City of Charlotte, and the general direction and supervision of the work comes under Dr. W. A. McPhaul and the Directing Nurse, whose salary is provided by the City. The City also pays the salary of one clinic nurse, and our Secretary, Minnie Torrence, is on the City pay roll.



At the end of each day the nurses write up the records and pack their bags for the next day's work. During office hours the nurses are busy telephoning the Doctors; and conferring with Dr. McPhaul, the Associated Charities, the Welfare Department and the Supervising Nurses about various problems that have come up during the day.

The general staff made 13,172 nursing-care visits during the past year, 4,534 infant-welfare visits and 2,165 visits were made to prenatal cases for the purpose of instructing mothers in the care of themselves and babies. The total visits by the entire staff were 30,310 in 1927; 29,895 in 1926, and 21,997 in 1922. To give adequate service Charlotte should have thirty nurses, and our total city staff, exclusive of the clinic nurse, is now fifteen. So we should continue to grow!

### THE COLORED BRANCH WORK

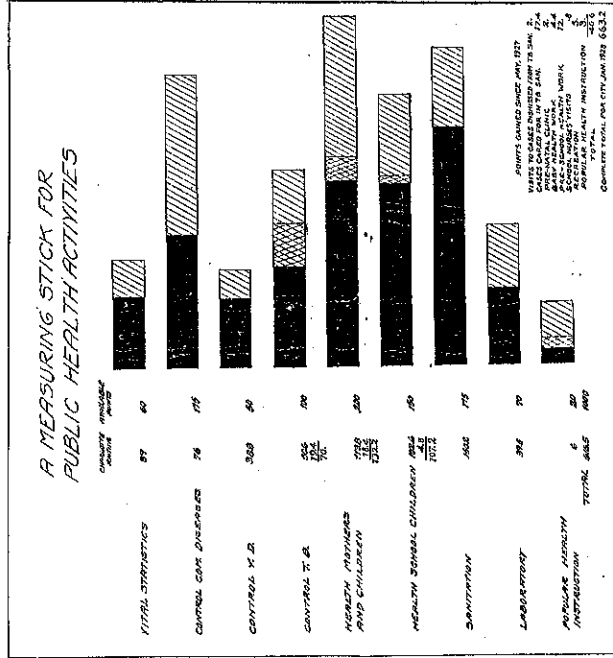
THE Colored Branch Association was organized in February, 1927, and had monthly meetings through June. At each meeting the health work and health needs of the large colored population of Charlotte were considered and discussed with the purpose of arousing efficient interest among the colored citizens to raise funds for an additional nurse. In April a joint meeting of the white and colored members was held, and it is the plan to have at least two joint meetings annually. A mass meeting was called by the Branch on December 11th in the interest of the health work, and about \$700.00 was raised in cash and in pledges. The new nurse, Mary E. Wall, began work on January 1, 1928. The first Colored Public Health Nurse to be employed in Charlotte was supported jointly by the Colored Chamber of Commerce and the Red Cross Chapter of Charlotte, so the organization of the colored Branch has been just a revival of interest and activity on the part of the colored citizens.



Nellie McKenzie at work—the first colored Public Health Nurse of Charlotte, who has recently had special training in maternity nursing, and who is still with the Association.

## Charlotte's Health Score

ACCORDING to the rating of the American Public Health Association the health work in Charlotte is scored 663.2 on January 1st, 1928, and this is an increase of 46.7 points since the original appraisal was made in May, 1927. With increased appropriations Charlotte could very soon gain a score of 750. Health protection is not Grade A unless the score is more than 700.



Charlotte's Health Score

The study of Charlotte's health work was made by Miss Amy Tapping at the request of the City Commissioners and the Charlotte Cooperative Nursing Association. Her services were supplied without cost to Charlotte by the American Child Health Association.



No call is ever refused within a mile beyond the City limits. It costs the Association eighty-eight cents to make a visit. For nursing care visits the fee ranges from one dollar to nothing at all.

Twenty-four hundred dollars a year will provide a nurse and her transportation. We welcome participation in this work by industries, insurance companies and other organizations.

Headquarters office with the City Health Department

—Call Hemlock 4556 or  
Hemlock 7000