

[Report 1957] / School Medical Officer of Health, North Riding of Yorkshire County Council, Scarborough Divisional Executive.

Contributors

North Riding of Yorkshire (England). County Council (Scarborough Divisional Executive)

Publication/Creation

1957

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NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1957



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INTRODUCTION

To the Members of the North Riding Education Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my annual report as Principal School Medical Officer to the North Riding Education Authority, for the calendar year 1957. As was the case in 1956, the poliomyelitis vaccination programme constituted a major problem for your staff. There was in fact more than an eight-fold increase in the number of inoculations and it is to the credit of the staff that there was no serious interference with routine work. This lack of dislocation was primarily due to the more favourable staffing position as regards medical officers, who, in addition to the poliomyelitis programme, were able to examine larger numbers of school children than in 1956.

I am pleased to be able to report an unusual though welcome achievement, the recruitment of two dental officers. As a result, expansion in the dental service was possible during the year under review. The full benefit of the dental appointments will be felt in future years unless there is another shift towards private practice.

I have drawn attention later in the report to the need for a revision of the policy of the Whitley Councils in regard to the pay of medical and dental auxiliaries.

A comparison of the numbers of handicapped pupils awaiting places in suitable special schools this year with those in previous years shows a considerable improvement. Not only is it now possible to place more children in a satisfactory environment, but waiting periods are in general reduced. There is still in some cases appreciable delay, and I have suggested elsewhere a way in which this might be reduced.

An unwelcome feature of the year was the ominous discovery in the Riding of an infection which affects the kidney tissues, causing acute nephritis in a number of pupils.

In conclusion I should like to report my appreciation of the loyal assistance given to me by all the members of the staff of the school health service. I am particularly grateful to my deputy, Dr. George, who drafted this report; I wish also to pay tribute to the administrative staff of the Education Department and to the head teachers of the schools for their co-operation and assistance during the year under review.

J. A. FRASER,

Principal School Medical Officer.

County Hall,

Northallerton.

31st July, 1958.

GENERAL STATISTICS

The Education Committee is responsible for primary and secondary education throughout the administrative county but certain functions relating to primary and secondary education are exercised by the Scarborough Divisional Executive in the area of that division which consists of the municipal borough of Scarborough, the urban district of Scalby, and the rural district of Scarborough. Subject to the general direction of the Committee, the school health service in the Scarborough division is administered by the divisional executive.

Population of the administrative county (mid year 1957)	386,600
Children on registers of primary schools, January, 1958	40,005
Primary schools or departments, January, 1958	 351
Children on registers of secondary schools, January, 1958	16,165
Secondary schools, January, 1958	 46

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF at 31-12-57

MEDICAL

Principal School Medical Officer

*J. A. FRASER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

*J. T. A. GEORGE, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional School Medical Officer

*W. G. EVANS, M.A., M.B., B.CHIR., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers

*ELIZABETH R. CAMERON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

ELIZABETH D. ELLISON, B.A., CH.B.
(temporary part-time).

S. E. JACKSON, M.B., CH.B.
(temporary part-time).

} Scarborough
Divisional
Executive

*MARGARET D. CAIRNS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

*NOEL HAY, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O.

*L. A. NETTLETON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

*MAVIS B. TAYLOR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

MARY TIMPERLEY, M.B., CH.B. (commenced 24-4-57)

- *W. H. BUTCHER, D.M., D.P.H.
- *J. L. COTTON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
- *W. R. M. COUPER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
- *J. A. DUNLOP, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
- *F. W. GAVIN, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.
- *H. GRAY, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.
- *J. MCGOVERN, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
- *H. PATTINSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
- *B. SCHROEDER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Also District
Medical Officers
of Health, and
Assistant County
Medical Officers

*Approved by the Ministry of Education for the ascertainment of educationally subnormal children.

Part-time Specialist Officers

Aural Surgeon F. FLEMING, M.B., B.S., D.L.O.

Psychiatrist L. W. ROBINSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.M.

Dental Anaesthetists

- J. G. CRANMER, M.B., CH.B.
- S. J. HALKETT, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
- R. M. MACKENZIE, M.B., B.S.
- R. W. RUTTER, M.B., CH.B.

In addition the two Regional Hospital Boards at Newcastle and Leeds provide the part-time services of ophthalmic surgeons, orthopaedic surgeons, and aural surgeons, and in the case of the Leeds Board, two psychiatrists without charge to the Authority.

DENTAL

Principal School Dental Officer

I. J. FAULDS, L.D.S.

School Dental Officers

- D. BEWES ATKINSON, L.D.S. (part-time).
- A. D. CLARK, L.D.S.
- D. A. CLOUGH, L.D.S.
- MISS S. R. CUMMINS, B.D.S. (commenced 18-3-57).
- G. FLEMING, L.D.S. (part-time).
- F. D. GODSMARK, L.D.S.
- L. H. HEAD, L.D.S.
- H. C. MORGAN, L.D.S. (part-time).
- C. E. PLACE, L.D.S.
- R. B. STEEL, L.D.S.
- MISS J. H. SUTTIE, L.D.S. (commenced 16-9-57).
- MRS. R. WIGIN, L.D.S. (part-time).

Dental Technicians

R. G. HANSOM (Senior Technician, Surgical).
 R. MITCHESON (Technician in charge).
 F. SHAW (part-time, trained technician).
 I. R. MILNES (Apprentice).

Dental Attendants—10 full time, 3 part-time.

NURSING*Superintendent School Nurse*

MISS F. S. LEADER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

Deputy Superintendent School Nurse

MISS L. MANN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

School Nurses

36 Health Visitor/School Nurses (half-time).

1 School Nurse (full-time).

A school nursing service equivalent to that of a further 6 full-time nurses is given by district nurses or combined-duty nurses in the rural areas.

Orthopaedic Nurses

C. CHAPMAN, S.R.N.

B. D. ROWELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., Orthop. Certif.

Audiometric Nurse

E. PRESSICK, S.R.N., S.C.M.

CHILD GUIDANCE*Educational Psychologist*

MISS E. M. MILBANKE, M.A.

Psychiatric Social Worker

J. G. HAGGETT.

SPEECH THERAPY

MRS. D. A. BIRKETT, L.C.S.T. (part-time).

MRS. A. R. COWELL, L.C.S.T. (part-time).

MISS S. M. GREEN, L.C.S.T. (commenced 18-2-57).

MRS. J. LEWIS, L.C.S.T. (resigned 30-9-57).

MISS M. P. LONSDALE, L.C.S.T. (commenced 2-9-57).

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

H. A. ROEBUCK, D.P.A.

B. M. MATHISON.

STAFF

The more favourable trend in the staffing position noted in my previous report continued and the establishment of school medical officers was brought to full strength by the appointment of Dr. Mary Timperley who commenced duty in April, 1957.

Some expansion of the dental service was made possible by that most unusual achievement, the recruitment of dental surgeons, and in his report on page 35 the Principal School Dental Officer is able to welcome Miss S. R. Cummins and Miss J. Halliday Suttie who commenced duty in March and September respectively.

Expansion was also possible in the speech therapy programme; during the year two therapists were appointed and one resigned. This net gain of one therapist brought departmental strength in this field to a more satisfactory state than has existed for some years, there remaining only one vacancy. Unfortunately experience over many years suggests that this relatively happy state is unlikely to persist. The demand for speech therapists, like that for other medical auxiliaries, is greater than the supply. It is true that insufficient numbers of girls are being trained to allow for the inevitable losses due to marriage and other factors, but the primary cause of the inequality of distribution is the salary policy of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services. There has been a speech therapist in the Tees-side area for only 12 months since 1955 and there is not likely to be one so long as the present salary policy persists. Not only is there no financial inducement for these auxiliaries to work in industrial areas but the Whitley Council's policy actively encourages maldistribution by granting a substantial London weighting. A first step towards more equitable distribution, the abolition of this indefensible weighting, would improve the position of the authorities in N.E. England. If such a step were to prove only partially effective, there is no reason why a positive weighting, at the discretion of the employing authorities, should not be permissible in the case of industrial and other unpopular areas.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS

Regular medical inspection by the school health service staff was carried out in 307 primary and 46 secondary and also in the special schools in the Riding. The staff did not inspect those children in the 3 hospital schools which have been the educational responsibility of the Committee since 5th July, 1948.

Number of Children Inspected

Periodic medical inspection was carried out on 26,202 school children, an increase of 5,694 compared with the figure for 1956. This appreciable increase of some 28% in the number of routine inspections was not obtained at the expense of special examinations, but was due directly to the appointment of additional medical staff noted above.

Diseases and Defects.

Rather less than one-tenth (9.66%) of the 26,202 children inspected were considered to be suffering from a disease or defect (other than dental disease or infestation with vermin) requiring treatment. This proportion is lower than the corresponding figure for 1956 (10.33%) and the decrease occurred in all age groups except entrants; in the latter group there was no change.

The following table shows the numbers of pupils inspected and the numbers found to require treatment:—

Group	Number of Pupils	
	Inspected	Found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)
Entrants	6,317	615 (9.74%)
7—8 years	6,923	656 (9.48%)
Leavers	4,766	432 (9.06%)
Total (prescribed groups)	18,006	1,703 (9.46%)
Other periodic inspections	8,196	826 (10.08%)
Grand Total	26,202	2,529 (9.66%)

Further details are given in tables I and III in the appendix.

There was a sharp increase in the number of special inspections and re-inspections in the Riding, 7,697 in 1956 and 9,609 in 1957. This increase again is attributable to the extra medical staff available. As noted in the previous report, these aggregate figures unfortunately in no way differentiate between examinations requiring two hours and those taking two minutes.

General Condition.

It is gratifying to be able to report a further fall in the proportion of children regarded on examination as being in an "unsatisfactory" state, i.e. as needing further attention.

Year	Number of Pupils Inspected	A Good %	B Fair %	C Poor %
1948	20,360	25.52	70.35	4.14
1949	23,467	38.89	59.19	1.92
1950	23,593	48.61	49.90	1.49
1951	23,507	51.31	47.65	1.04
1952	24,059	54.66	44.32	1.02
1953	22,423	54.67	44.17	1.16
1954	23,723	56.70	42.59	.71
1955	24,173	58.33	41.14	.53
			satisfactory	unsatisfactory
1956	20,341	—	99.19	.81
1957	26,202	—	99.56	.44

Nevertheless, it should not be overlooked that these figures are largely based on subjective evidence. Furthermore, the fact that 99.56% of children examined in 1957 were found to be in a satisfactory nutritional state does not mean that nearly all children were free of disease or defect. On the contrary, nearly all individuals have some disease or defect, mental or physical, and the hapless school medical officer must decide, subjectively and for statistical reasons, which defects are intolerable. In this context Dr. Schroeder points out that defects can be found for the looking—"in examining 18 boys in a "B" class at West Cliff School, 4 pairs of ear drums seemed to be absolutely satisfactory, 14 of the boys had at least one drum either lustreless, puckered, scarred or obstructed by wax".

It is easy to see on this score alone how many of the anomalies which have been quoted in denigration of the school health service have come about. Moreover, subjective standards are not exclusively the prerogative of the school health service. School medical officers, acting in another capacity, frequently examine for superannuation purposes adults who have been rejected for national service yet who have, functionally, shown little or no defect.

Another aspect of the classification of general condition is raised by Dr. Nettleton who feels that more attention should be paid to the problem of obesity in children. In his opinion the obese state is as much an "unsatisfactory" condition as that of the child who is thin and under-nourished and he is able to quote, in support of this view, the opinion of Dr. Hubble who wrote "Obesity should be regarded, in the young as in adults, as a disease to be cured, and the persistence of obesity to adolescence and beyond represents a failure of paediatric care".

Cleanliness.

Because of reduced staff during part of the year, school nurses have made 137,425 examinations, as against 147,034 in 1956, for the purpose of carrying out cleanliness inspections. As is normally the case, most children were found to be free from infestation and of those who were infested many were old offenders. In all 1,672 children were found to be infested as against 1,730 in 1956. There was thus a small rise in the proportion of children affected; such a rise is disturbing and it is small comfort to know that the figures for the North Riding are lower than those in adjoining areas. In a predominantly rural county the figures should be low, as it is an established fact that the incidence of infestation is normally highest in urban industrial areas. Experience in the Riding follows this pattern, and the distribution of infested pupils is shown in the following table.

Incidence of Verminous Conditions in Schools, 1957

Percentage of Children Infested			No. of Schools
Nil	....	....	213
Under 1%	....	....	22
1—1.99	....	....	28
2—2.99	....	....	25
3—3.99	....	....	20
4—4.99	....	....	15
5—9.99	....	....	42
10—20	....	....	19
Over 20	....	....	13

It is a fact that many parents consider infestation to be a trifling matter of no consequence. A few, indeed, actually welcome it in the belief that "... a child isn't healthy unless he has a few nits."

It was necessary in 1957 to issue cleansing notices in respect of 44 children. Those who have to deal with this chronic nuisance of infestation know that the reservoir of infestation is normally in the home and that mere cleansing notices will not solve the problem. There is no doubt that new legislation is required and that eradication of the louse will only follow the elimination of home infection.

Personal cleanliness was generally maintained at a high level; once again offenders came mainly from families known to have poor standards.

There was a further reduction in the recorded incidence of impetigo (91 cases in 1956, 78 in 1957) and of ringworm (144 cases in 1956, 112 in 1957) but scabies reappeared (21 cases in 1957, nil in 1956) in the year under review.

Clothing and Footwear.

In conformity with the generally high standard of living, the clothing and footwear of school children is in most cases adequate and only comparatively rarely are children sent to school poorly protected. Reference has been made before to the persistence with which certain sections of the boot and shoe trade continue to offer for sale shoes of poor design and quality. Further mention should also be made of parental shortcomings in the choice of footwear and in the care of children's feet. Boys, particularly, are reported as receiving less than adequate care. They are often expected to wear wellington boots or much repaired shoes of too small a size. There is evidence, too, that attention to nail cutting is very frequently neglected. Considerable numbers of both boys and girls are found on examination to be wearing "stretch" nylon socks. However convenient socks of this material may be, they have the important demerit of constricting the foot and toes and they should not be used.

Following-up.

Any system of medical inspection and treatment of school children must have, as a corollary, a follow-up scheme if it is to be effective. Such a scheme is dependent upon the school nursing service. The school nurses attend inspections in schools and later visit the homes of those children concerning whom assistance and advice is indicated. This valuable scheme is readily affected by the availability of nurses and, in the year under review, shortage of staff due to illness, vacancies in the establishment and the poliomyelitis vaccination programme have permitted follow-up on only a reduced scale; 4,474 home visits were made as compared with 4,800 in 1956. (Both figures exclude Scarborough).

TREATMENT OF DEFECTS

Minor Ailments.

School clinic sessions were held daily at Pickering and Scarborough, three times weekly at Whitby, Grangetown, New Earswick, twice weekly at Carlin How, Redcar, Thornaby, South Bank and Clifton Without, and once weekly at Lingdale, Guisborough, New Skelton, Easingwold and Saltburn. As well as being used for the supervision and treatment of relatively trivial conditions, the clinics provide suitable centres at which the school medical officers are available for consultation by parents or teachers. Examinations of various kinds are carried out in the clinics which are an important part of the school health service: more and more of the time of the staff at these clinics is given to assessment of handicaps and other special examinations.

The conditions for which the children attended, and the number of visits and re-visits made were as follows:—

Attendances at Minor Ailment Clinics

Condition for which children attended the School Clinic	Number of first visits	Number of re-visits
Scabies	21	11
Impetigo	78	111
Ringworm—Head	60	142
Ringworm—Body	54	54
Verminous conditions	343	275
Minor Injuries	1,047	900
External Eye Disease	173	132
Ear Discharge and Deafness	136	307
Nose and Throat	40	6
Vision	539	94
Lungs	3	—
Nervous System	5	1
Skin (Non-Contagious)	900	884
Sores	633	409
Other conditions	648	313
Heart & Circulation	22	37
Speech	7	3
Diphtheria Immunisation	108	11
Special Examinations	130	2
Total	4,947	3,994

The reduction in the total number of visits and re-visits continues the trend which has been evident for some years as the following table shows:—

Year	Number of First Visits	Number of Re-visits	Total number of Attendances
1948	11,515	12,878	24,393
1949	10,627	14,991	25,618
1950	9,368	11,957	21,325
1951	8,031	10,428	18,459
1952	7,387	10,317	17,704
1953	7,314	8,678	15,992
1954	7,897	8,356	16,253
1955	6,949	6,958	13,907
1956	5,299	5,468	10,767
1957	4,947	3,994	8,941

Once again it should be stressed that these continuously falling figures do not necessarily indicate a similar trend in the actual number of conditions requiring treatment. There is still considerable evidence for the view that many children with minor defects are being sent to out-patient departments of hospitals where they waste their own time and that of the staff of the hospitals.

Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat.

Since 1952 Miss Pressick, the audiometric nurse, has regularly surveyed the school children in the Riding with gramophone and pure-tone audiometers. This valuable work has continued and latterly Miss Pressick has used, almost exclusively, the pure-tone audiometer which permits an accurate assessment of the degree of hearing loss at different sound frequencies.

As is usually the case, wide variations in the proportion of children failing both tests occurred in different parts of the Riding; in 1957 the proportion of failures varied between the extremes of 3.8% and 1.2% and the mean for the whole County was 2.4% as against 3.6% in 1956. An interesting point is that failures were most frequent in three of the four Tees-side areas and least frequent in the fourth—Redcar. Many of the 155 children who failed the second test were found on examination to have a temporary hearing loss due, for example, to impacted wax. These children were treated promptly and later re-tested. The remainder of the children were referred, in collaboration with the family doctor, for specialist advice. Consultants at Darlington, Scarborough and York have co-operated in this way. In the Tees-side area many deaf children were seen by Dr. Fleming at one of the clinics already mentioned: those requiring admission to hospital or more detailed examination as out-patients were referred by him to the North Riding Infirmary.

Dr. Fleming saw 183 children at his clinics in 1957. The source and disposal of the 130 new cases was as follows:—

Dr. Fleming — New Cases

Disposal		Source		
		Group test failures	Referred by Medical Officers	Both sources
Referred for Treatment	to hospital	36	21	57
	to minor ailment clinic	19	13	32
Receiving private treatment		4	—	4
Requiring re-testing at intervals		10	—	10
Not requiring treatment		8	9	17
Appointments not kept		6	4	10
Total		83	47	130

Ear disease was a frequent cause of attendance at the school clinics and 142 first visits and 390 re-visits were made for this purpose during 1957. Records show that 195 school children received operative treatment for unhealthy tonsils and adenoids, although there may be others concerning whom there is no record; a further 51 children, 40 in the clinics and 11 in hospital, received other forms of treatment for disease of the nose or throat.

Visual Defects and Diseases of the Eye.

Children suspected of having defective eyesight or a squint were again referred in substantial numbers, 2,486 in 1957, to consultant ophthalmologists holding sessions in the Authority's clinics. These sessions were, as previously, organised and administered by the school health service but the specialists were paid by the regional hospital boards. Spectacles were prescribed for about two-thirds of the children examined at the sessions including those who attended on account of squint.

The numbers of children seen by school medical officers in the past 10 years with a suspected defect of vision have been as follows:—

Year	School population	Requiring treatment for vision	Requiring observation only	Total
1948	46,906	1,967	3,435	5,402
1949	47,896	1,788	2,820	4,608
1950	48,087	1,502	2,523	4,025
1951	49,603	1,656	2,619	4,275
1952	51,420	1,565	2,312	3,877
1953	52,806	1,261	1,503	2,764
1954	53,766	1,512	1,568	3,080
1955	55,051	1,355	1,758	3,113
1956	55,403	1,093	1,160	2,253
1957	55,838	1,558	1,935	3,493

The experience in 1955, 1956, and 1957 demonstrates the relationship between the number of children examined who showed a defect of vision and the total number of children inspected (see page 10). It is, however, interesting to compare over the years the proportions of the total school population and of the number of children medically inspected who were considered to be in need of treatment for poor vision.

The occurrence of squint, at least in a moderate or severe degree, is unlikely to escape the notice of parent or teacher, and, assuming that real incidence remains constant, a more definite relationship between school population and recorded cases of squint should be observed.

Figures for the past 10 years are as follows:—

Year	School population	Requiring treatment for squint	Requiring observation only	Total
1948	46,906	149	81	230
1949	47,896	194	111	305
1950	48,087	210	226	436
1951	49,603	231	176	407
1952	51,420	225	199	424
1953	52,806	170	122	292
1954	53,766	155	167	322
1955	55,051	103	170	273
1956	55,403	155	159	314
1957	55,838	150	164	314

Children with eye conditions requiring orthoptic or operative treatment are referred to hospital as a routine. In addition to those found to have an error of refraction or a squint, 173 children were found to have various disorders of the eye and were treated within the school health service.

Once again the quality and strength of spectacle frames are criticized by the school medical officers. Drs. Gray, Hay and Pattinson all report trenchantly on this point and Dr. Hay, in addition, thinks that the unattractive appearance of the spectacles is the primary reason for the failure of appreciable numbers of children to wear the spectacles which they need, and do in fact possess.

Diseases of the Skin.

In the aggregate there was virtually no change in the incidence of ringworm, scabies and impetigo as between 1956 and 1957. An improvement in the recorded incidence of ringworm (144 cases in 1956, 112 in 1957) was more than counterbalanced by heavier incidence of scabies (nil in 1956, 21 in 1957) and impetigo (78 in 1956, 91 in 1957).

In addition to these three conditions, all of which can affect large numbers of children in a relatively short time if not treated, skin disease of various types was treated in some 900 children, as against 839 in 1956. Warts, acne, septic spots and septic sores continued to provide most of the cases.

Crippling Defects.

Orthopaedic clinics were held regularly in the following places:—

Carlisle	Northallerton	South Bank
Guisborough	Redcar	Thornaby
Kirkbymoorside	Richmond	Whitby
Malton	Saltburn	York (rented from
Normanby	Scarborough	the York Education Committee)

During 1957, 459 sessions were held (490 in 1956), and 1,115 children made 2,980 attendances as against 3,302 attendances by 1,073 children in 1956. An orthopaedic surgeon attended at approximately one-third (146) of all the clinics and the remainder of the sessions were conducted by one or other of the two orthopaedic nurses employed by the Committee.

Cases treated in the Authority's clinics do not represent the total number of orthopaedic cases in the county. Many are treated in hospital as in-patients and out-patients. Little information is sent to school medical officers about the children so treated, except in the case of the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirkbymoorside. The following table gives information about children treated in 1957 as in-patients at this specialist hospital.

Condition	No. of Children treated
Deformity of feet	47
Deformity of leg	6
Deformity of hand	1
Spastic paraplegia	4
Monoplegia	1
Hemiplegia	4
Infantile paralysis	24
Cerebral palsy	3
Congenital dislocation of the hip	4
Old fractures and injuries	5
Torticollis	2
Haemophilia	1
Perthe's disease	3
Lymphangioma	1
Rickets	1
Synovitis	2
Osteomyelitis	1
Tuberculous bones and joints	3
Other conditions	6

Speech Defects.

There was a further net improvement in the staffing position during the year under review. Although one whole-time therapist resigned in September, 1957, two were appointed, one in February, and the other in September. For seven months of the year cover was reasonably adequate in the whole Riding, but during the last quarter there was no therapist available in Cleveland.

The factual data for the Riding are as follows:—

Total number of treatments	....	....	5,515
Interviews with parents	....	....	527
New cases admitted	....	306	
Cases re-admitted after absence	....	23	
Total number of cases admitted....	....		418
Cases discharged and withdrawn	....		111
Cases remaining under treatment	....		342

The reasons for cessation of treatment are as follows:—

		Boys	Girls	Total
Discharged adjusted	}	59	28	87
Discharged conditionally				
Left district	....	8	3	11
Left school	....	2	3	5
Poor attendance	....	6	—	6
Refused treatment	....	—	1	1
Temporary illness	....	—	—	—
Attending elsewhere	....	1	—	1
		76	35	111
Remaining under treatment	....	226	116	342
		302	151	453

The defects from which these children suffered are given in the following table:—

		Boys	Girls	Total
Stammer	....	89	13	102
Dyslalia	....	138	88	226
Sigmatism	....	22	15	37
Cleft Palate	....	11	6	17
Cerebral Palsy	....	10	8	18
Alalia	....	1	2	3
Rhinophonia	....	3	3	6
Mongolism and retardation	....	5	1	6
Psychogenic	....	—	—	—
Dysphonia	....	3	—	3
		282	136	418

THE CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE

Report by Miss E. M. Milbanke, Educational Psychologist.

Throughout the year Child Guidance clinics with the basic team of psychiatrist, psychologist, and psychiatric social worker were held regularly at Scarborough and Thornaby, and as often as could be arranged at Clifton (York), Guisborough and Redcar. There was no change of staff. The medical director at Scarborough and Clifton was Dr. M. C. Gordon, and again the Leeds Regional Hospital Board made available the services of a second psychiatrist, Dr. H. W. Eddison, one session a week. In the north of the county Dr. L. W. Robinson, the psychiatrist, was employed by the North Riding authority on a sessional basis; most of his clinics were on a Saturday morning, but occasionally he held an evening session. Mr. J. G. Haggett, the psychiatric social worker, and Miss E. M. Milbanke the educational psychologist, were the only full-time members of the service and they endeavoured to cover the county.

Obviously it would be impossible for premises which are used at most once a week to be properly equipped for Child Guidance. Although they have disadvantages, rooms in school clinics are generally used in the North Riding, and we are grateful for the friendly help we receive. The value of the Scarborough clinic was enhanced when a room was adapted for play therapy.

New cases registered in 1957 totalled 256. Head teachers referred 95 of these, school medical officers 80, family doctors 16, magistrates and probation officers 14, medical consultants 13, the Secretary for Education 12, the Children's Officer 8; and a few children were referred by speech therapists, health visitors, a youth employment officer and an N.S.P.C.C. inspector. In 10 cases the parents themselves consulted the service directly.

The main problems which might require psychiatric treatment were distributed in these new cases as follows:

			Boys	Girls	Total
Anxiety	....	....	21	13	34
Difficult behaviour	....	....	54	21	75
Habit Disorder	....	....	14	8	22

In addition to these, 9 requests for psychiatric assessment were dealt with—one child was seen in connection with his family's intended emigration, and at Clifton 8 boys who had been remanded for psychiatric examination were seen and reports sent to the magistrates.

Nearly half of the children who attended for treatment during the year had been on the register before 1st January, 1957.

Cases seen by Psychiatrist

Clinic	Diagnosis only		Treatment		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Clifton (York)	10	1	2	5	18
Scarborough	8	4	17	7	36
Guisborough	—	1	3	3	7
Redcar	3	—	3	—	6
Thornaby	—	—	9	6	15
Other Centres	2	2	—	—	4

(5 cases were also referred to Darlington Child Guidance Clinic).

Among the children who were seen at diagnostic interviews only, 8 were felt to need treatment but did not keep subsequent appointments.

In view of the demand made on the service we had to devise some system of priority. Certain urgent cases, of course, had to be seen as soon as possible wherever they were. In general, treatment cases took precedence over new cases, yet intensive treatment usually involves a child being seen every week; each new case may occupy one-third or half a session, reducing still further the psychiatrist's time available for therapy, so a compromise was struck by many cases being seen only at longer intervals for supportive treatment. Every effort was made to see new cases in the order that they were referred, but with such a big area to cover factors such as proximity to other cases and the likelihood of a vacancy occurring at a clinic within reach had to be taken into consideration.

The shortage of staff was keenest in the northern area in 1957.

Much of the P.S.W.'s work was done in home visits, and the psychologist's in schools. Sometimes the psychologist examined a child in school and the P.S.W. contacted the mother beforehand or afterwards, and sometimes both parent and child were interviewed at a clinic. The P.S.W. and the psychologist together investigated 33 new cases and kept 5 under supervision. The P.S.W. alone dealt with 23 cases and made follow-up enquiries about 10 others.

A total of 80 boys and 36 girls were referred for educational problems. Most of these fell to the educational psychologist only, although the P.S.W.'s part in approaching the parents was sometimes vital; occasionally the psychiatrist's opinion was necessary also.

The psychologist examined 122 children and gave advice to teachers or parents. 18 children were referred to the School Medical Officer as apparently educationally sub-normal, 3 for other handicaps, and 7 as probably ineducable: 8 children were noted for observation and 3 were referred to the speech therapist: 2 children were seen for treatment of

their educational disabilities. At least 16 children were discussed thoroughly with head teachers and advice was given, although the child was not examined. Systematic enquiries were made about 10 other children who had been seen before 1957. Many teachers mentioned that they had other problem children whom they would like to bring to the attention of the Child Guidance Service, but school visits were limited by pressure of work to those in connection with cases on the Child Guidance register.

Total seen by psychiatrist	....	....	....	86	
Cases opened before 1957 and closed in 1957	....	....	....	97	
Cases opened and closed in 1957	....	....	....	100	
Cases open 31/12/57	....	....	....	262	
					Boys Girls
Maladjusted pupils under observation	....	....	....	7	3
New cases registered in 1957	....	....	....	178	78
Awaiting attention 31-12-57	....	....	....	26	10

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

The work of formal ascertainment of handicapped pupils, a duty under section 34 of the Education Act, 1944, continued as in previous years. It was not always possible to place all the children in ideal educational environment owing to the paucity of certain specialised school accommodation.

There was, however, an improvement in the position during the year under review, and, on 31st January, 1958, 174 children required places in special schools. Of this number 159 were classed as educationally subnormal and 65 of these were children of parents who had declined places offered. In the other groups of handicapped children there was a total of only 15 requiring places in special schools and 6 of these were children whose parents had refused consent when a suitable place had become available. Several of the 9 outstanding cases were children suffering from more than one handicap. This class of child is quite the most difficult to place. Another difficult group is that of maladjusted pupils. Vacancies are few and far between and there is little doubt that more children would be formally ascertained "maladjusted" if there were any hope whatever of their being placed in a suitable school.

It should not be thought, however, that all is well in the groups not yet mentioned. There is often a considerable latent period between formal ascertainment and admission to a special school: waiting periods of a year are common. There is some evidence to suggest that waiting lists could be reduced drastically if a more flexible attitude were adopted administratively and nationally to the numbers of children permitted to attend special schools. Experience shows that authorities conducting special schools are, in general, more rigid in their attitude towards special school numbers than towards those at ordinary schools. It is common

knowledge that the Standards for School Premises Regulations, 1951, are by no means universally applied in ordinary schools. If there is an excess of pupils at any time, nobody seriously suggests that the supernumerary children should simply not attend school and should wait until "places" are available. Why then should handicapped children be the subject of an especially punctilious interpretation of the rules?

Some of those handicapped pupils for whom a satisfactory school cannot be arranged receive home tuition; others have continued in their ordinary schools while receiving as much special attention from their teachers as time has allowed.

The various categories of children requiring special educational treatment, as determined in the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations, 1953, are given below and the figures are those for the whole Administrative County as are those elsewhere in this report. The scheme of divisional administration provides that all children in the Scarborough division requiring special educational treatment shall be reported by the Divisional Executive to the County Council.

Blind Children

At the end of 1957, 10 children had been ascertained to be blind, that is, requiring education by methods not involving the use of sight. Nine children were accommodated in special schools, and one child under 5 years of age awaited placement. Two new cases (boys) were ascertained during the year. At some time during 1957, 12 blind children were receiving education in residential schools:—

School	Boys	Girls
Yorkshire School for the Blind, York	1	—
Royal Victoria Blind School, Newcastle-on-Tyne	—	3
St. Vincent's School, West Derby	—	1
Sunshine Home, Wellington	1	—
Worcester College for the Blind	1	—
Royal Normal College, Shrewsbury	3	1
Conover Hall, Shrewsbury	—	1
Total	6	6

Partially Sighted Children.

Children who had been ascertained as suffering from serious defects of vision but as being capable of receiving education by special methods involving the use of sight, numbered 10 in December, 1957, and 6 of these

were placed in special schools; two of the four unplaced had parents who had refused consent to admission to a special boarding school. During 1957, at one time or another, eight children attended special schools as follows:—

School	Boys	Girls
Fulford Road Day School, York	2	—
Exhall Grange, Coventry	3	3
Total	5	3

Deaf Children.

At the end of the year 37 children were registered as deaf pupils: these children require educational methods suited to persons without naturally acquired speech; 36 were placed in suitable schools in January, 1958 (17 day, 19 boarding) and one awaited placement. Two boys and three girls were ascertained during the year. In all, 38 children were accommodated in special schools in 1957 as below:—

School	Boys	Girls
Northern Counties School, Newcastle	2	2
Yorkshire School for the Deaf, Doncaster	4	8
St. John's School, Boston Spa	—	2
Middlesbrough Day School for the Deaf	9	8
Lawns House School, Leeds	1	—
Mary Hare Grammar School, Newbury	2	—
Total	18	20

Partially Deaf Children.

Nine children were ascertained as partially deaf and on the registers in January, 1958. During the year thirteen children attended special schools and one was awaiting a vacancy in January, 1958.

School	Boys	Girls
Yorkshire School for the Deaf, Doncaster	2	—
St. John's School, Boston Spa	1	—
Middlesbrough Day School for the Deaf	3	4
Liverpool School for the Partially Deaf, Southport	1	1
Lawns House School, Leeds	1	—
Total	8	5

Delicate Children.

In general children classed as "delicate" are those for whom special educational treatment would improve health and well-being but whose disability is of a temporary nature. Eleven such children, 5 boys and 6 girls, were formally ascertained in 1957 and 17, 3 in day and 14 in boarding schools, were on the register in January, 1958. The following table includes admissions to and discharges from schools during 1957:—

School	Boys	Girls
Netherside Hall School, Skipton-in-Craven	3	—
Fulford Road Day School, York	2	1
The Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby	5	3
Salters Lane Open Air School, Darlington	—	1
Village Home, Barkingside	1	—
St. Vincent's School, St. Leonards-on-Sea	—	1
Total	11	6

Educationally Subnormal Children.

Only a minority of those children who, by definition, are educationally subnormal require education in a special school. Most are suitable for education by special methods in ordinary schools. Furthermore only a small proportion of those requiring special school provision are ideally placed in a residential school. As noted in the report for 1956, the establishment of Eston Lowfields School in September of that year eased considerably the problem in the Eston and Thornaby areas. Indirectly the problem elsewhere was relieved when some places at Brompton Hall, the authority's residential special school, were freed. Still more progress in the north of the County will be made within a year when Kirkleatham Hall School, near Redcar, is opened. This day special school will cater for educationally subnormal pupils from those areas in Cleveland not served by Eston Lowfields School and will materially reduce the waiting list held by the authority.

As in 1956 there were, in 1957, unusually large numbers of children formally ascertained as being educationally subnormal, some 57 boys and 39 girls being reported. A considerably larger number of children were given the time-consuming examination which necessarily precedes formal ascertainment. At the end of January, 1958, 194 children (98 boarders, 92 day pupils, 1 at an independent school and 3 home tuition cases) were receiving special educational treatment otherwise than in special classes in ordinary schools, and 149 were awaiting places in special schools. Some 212 North Riding children attended special schools at some time or another during 1957 as follows:—

School	Boys	Girls
Brompton Hall	63	49
Lowfields School, Eston	48	31
Aldwark Manor, Aldwark	1	—
Croome Court, Worcester	2	—
Fulford Road Special Day School, York	8	4
Ian Tetley School, Killinghall	—	1
Allerton Priory R.C. School, Woolton	—	1
Hatchford Park School, Cobham	1	—
Garvald, West Linton, Peeblesshire	1	—
Etton Pasture School, East Riding	—	1
Swaylands School, Penshurst, Kent	1	—
Total	125	87

Brompton Hall Residential Special School.

Brompton Hall is the Authority's residential special school for educationally subnormal children and has places for 94 children of both sexes. Every place was occupied throughout the year. The teaching staff have special experience of teaching educationally subnormal children who receive their education in small, specially selected classes. Children with this particular handicap are much happier in the environment provided by a school such as Brompton Hall where they live with others of a similar intellectual capacity and where they do not have to compete with average children who are so much brighter than they are.

In 1957, 24 children were admitted to Brompton Hall; 23 children left during the year and were placed as follows:—

To employment	13	Not yet employed	2
Transferred to Eston Lowfields School	2	Transferred to other Authority areas	3
Excluded s. 57 (3), Education Act, 1944	2	Admitted to Hospital	1

All the children at the school are on the list of a local medical practitioner. Routine medical inspections are arranged by the school medical officer and in addition the children are examined medically before going home on holiday, as well as on their return. The educational psychologist also examines the children from time to time and assists the school medical staff in the selection of children suitable for admission. Physiotherapy and/or speech therapy were given to the small number of children requiring them by visiting staff from the Scarborough clinic.

Epileptic Children.

Seven North Riding pupils were placed in residential special schools for epileptics in 1957. One boy was ascertained during the year. Altogether 7 children attended the following schools:—

School	Boys	Girls
Home for Epileptics, Maghull	1	2
Lingfield Hospital School	3	—
St. Elizabeth's Home, Much Hadham	—	1
Total	4	3

Maladjusted Children.

Children having emotional instability or physical disturbance and requiring special educational treatment on this account numbered 7 in January, 1958. Of them, 4 were in boarding special schools, one was in an independent school and two awaited places in boarding schools. In all, during the year, 6 children attended boarding schools as below:—

School	Boys	Girls
Chaigley School, Thelwall	1	—
Wennington Hall, Hornby	1	—
Hoover House, Wentworth	—	1
The Larches, Preston	1	—
Thomas More School, Frensham	1	—
Rudolph Memorial School, Dulwich	—	1
Total	4	2

One girl was ascertained in 1957.

Physically Handicapped Children.

Five boys and nine girls were ascertained in 1957 as being physically handicapped. In January, 1958, 41 children were on the registers, 37 of them being accommodated in residential special schools and four receiving home tuition. Children attended the following schools during 1957:—

School	Boys	Girls
Welburn Hall	25	18
Irton Hall, Holmrook	—	1
Heritage Craft School, Chailey	1	—
Bradstock Locket School, Southport	—	1
Hinwick Hall, Wellingborough	1	—
Percy Hedley School, Newcastle	—	1
St. Rose's School, Stroud	—	1
Total	27	22

Welburn Hall Special School.

Welburn Hall, the authority's residential school for physically handicapped children, has continued to benefit this and other authorities. There are 80 places at the school and all, or nearly all, are normally occupied. On 1-12-57 there were resident 78 children, 36 from the North Riding and 42 from elsewhere.

The following table classifies broadly into groups according to age and disability all children resident during the year under review:—

Welburn Hall. Defects of Children Attending, 1957.

Age Range	Orthopaedic Conditions								Medical Conditions					
	Polio-myelitis paralytic		Cere-bral Palsy		Muscu-lar Diseases		Other Con-ditions		Heart		Chest		Other Con-ditions	
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
5—9	3	5	3	5	2	—	3	2	3	—	1	1	—	—
10—16	8	5	7	5	5	1	9	7	3	3	3	1	4	—
Total	11	10	10	10	7	1	12	9	6	3	4	2	4	—

General medical supervision of the children at Welburn is carried out by Dr. T. K. Cooke of Kirkbymoorside and orthopaedic supervision by the surgeons at the Adela Shaw Othopaedic Hospital nearby where children requiring hospital orthopaedic treatment are admitted.

SECTION 57, EDUCATION ACT, 1944

This section requires every Local Education Authority to ascertain those children in their area who having attained the age of two years are suffering from a disability of mind of such a nature and to such an extent as to render them incapable of benefiting from education at school.

Under sub-section 3 of this Section, the Local Education Authority are required, for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, to report to the Health Committee, any child who, by reason of disability of mind, is found to be ineducable in a special school.

Under sub-section 4, it is also specified that a child shall be deemed to be ineducable not only if his disability renders him incapable of receiving education, but also if the disability is such as to render it inexpedient, either in his own interest or in the interests of his fellows, that he should be educated in association with other children.

Sub-section 5 likewise requires the Local Education Authority to report to the Health Committee any child in attendance at a maintained school, or at any special school, who, by reason of disability of mind, will require supervision after leaving school.

In all during 1957, 51 children were reported under this Section—26 under sub-section 3 and 2 under sub-section 4 as being ineducable and 23 under sub-section 5 as being in need of supervision after leaving school.

Comparable figures for 1956 were 21 under sub-section 3, 2 under sub-section 4 and 18 under sub-section 5, a total of 41.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Notifications (corrected) of infectious disease during 1957 in North Riding children aged 5—14 years (inclusive) were as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	....	....	143
Whooping Cough	....	....	207
Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	....	....	4
Non-Paralytic	....	....	1
Measles	....	....	2,429
Diphtheria	....	....	1
Dysentery	....	....	30
Meningococcal Infection	....	....	1
Acute Pneumonia	....	....	31
Food Poisoning	....	....	42
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	....	....	16
Meninges & C.N.S.	....	....	—
Other	....	....	4
Encephalitis—Post infectious	....	....	1

Diphtheria

There was no reported and confirmed case of diphtheria amongst school children in the Riding in 1957 but there was a case in a child of 20 months. This child, who had not been immunised, died. His tragic death is a reminder that diphtheria still occurs and that its severity has not been mitigated by the passage of time. With a much reduced incidence of the disease there is a much smaller degree of risk to any particular child. The risk of death from this preventable disease, however, remains and no parent can claim to have performed his duty until he has attempted to reduce the risks to his child by arranging for inoculation against the disease.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Records show that at the end of 1957, 67,639 children out of an estimated population of 90,600 under 15 years had been inoculated against diphtheria at some time or another and that of the school population of 60,300, some 50,624 children had received injections. Only 26,703 of these had been immunised during the last five years. This figure, when related to the total estimated mid-year child population gives an immunity index for school children of 44.3%, as compared with 48.7% in 1956. The appreciable fall is unwelcome and may well be part of the price paid for the quite outstanding demand for poliomyelitis vaccination.

Poliomyelitis.

During the year 4 cases of paralytic and one of non-paralytic acute anterior poliomyelitis were notified among school children as against 9 and 16 respectively in 1956. Better supplies of vaccine in 1957 and an extension of the age range in which children became eligible for artificial protection resulted in a vast increase in the number of children inoculated. Medical officers completed vaccination of no less than 19,315 children in 1957, as against 2,127 in 1956; at the end of the year another 7,588 children had received one injection as against 943 at the same time in 1956. In all 44,332 inoculations were performed in 1957 as against 5,197 in 1956.

This eightfold increase was a great burden to the staff, medical, nursing and lay, and inevitably interfered to an extent with other work. It is to their credit that no great dislocation of normal services occurred.

Acute Nephritis.

In March, as a result of a small outbreak of acute nephritis in a residential special school, situated in the south of the Riding but administered by another education authority, streptococcal infection of a kind which is known to affect the kidneys was discovered. In conjunction with Dr. D. J. H. Payne of the Public Health Laboratory Service in-

vestigations were made in certain maintained schools in the particular vicinity of the outbreak and elsewhere in the county. There was evidence to show that the germ had affected an appreciable number of children and that infection was not confined to one small area. The investigation was proceeding at the end of the year.

Dr. Payne and the parents and teachers of the children at the many schools investigated deserve thanks for their excellent and willing co-operation in the matter.

Tuberculosis.

Sixteen school children were notified during the year as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. In all cases a careful investigation of home and other contacts was made to discover the source of the infection.

SCHOOL MEALS.

On one day in 1957, 27,199 pupils were taking school meals. The following table shows the school population and the numbers of children taking meals in school on similar sample days in the years 1948—1957 inclusive; it also shows the proportion of children taking meals expressed as a percentage of the existing school population:—

Year	School population	School Meals					
		Free		For payment		Total	%
		No.	%	No.	%		
1948	46,906	4,240	9.04	23,658	50.44	27,898	59.48
1949	47,896	4,168	8.70	24,037	50.19	28,205	58.89
1950	48,087	4,237	8.81	22,653	47.11	26,890	55.92
1951	49,603	3,632	7.32	23,936	48.26	27,568	55.58
1952	51,420	3,425	6.66	25,392	49.38	28,817	56.04
1953	52,806	3,452	6.54	22,458	42.53	25,910	49.07
1954	53,766	3,215	5.98	24,667	45.88	27,882	51.86
1955	55,051	2,867	5.21	26,370	47.90	29,237	53.11
1956	55,403	2,658	4.90	26,524	49.88	29,182	54.78
1957	55,838	2,586	4.63	24,613	44.08	27,199	48.71

MILK IN SCHOOLS.

Consumption of Milk.

The table below shows the numbers and percentage of children taking milk at school, on sample days in the years 1948—1957 inclusive:

Year	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Taking Milk— No. of children	35,873	36,134	35,967	36,557	37,521	39,442	40,859	42,231	42,750	41,571
Proportion of the school population	76.48	75.44	74.80	73.70	72.97	74.69	75.99	76.71	79.15	74.45

Grades of Milk.

The numbers of schools receiving the various types of milk supply, in the years 1951—1957, are as follows:—

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Pasteurised milk	247	264	292	311	294	341	348
Tuberculin Tested milk	83	64	57	42	43	44	46
Accredited milk	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Non-designated milk	33	38	25	19	25	25	19
Dried milk	7	8	5	8	19	7	6
No supply	3	1	—	—	—	—	—

Quality of Milk.

School milk supplies have again been supervised by the county health inspectors who have taken 1,468 samples during visits to schools:—

Grade of Milk	Frequency of sampling	Frequency of Testing		
		Phosphatase	Methylene Blue	Biological
Tuberculin Tested	six monthly	—	—	six monthly
Pasteurised	quarterly	quarterly	quarterly	as required
Non-designated	quarterly	—	—	quarterly

The results of these tests and biological examinations were as follows:

Grade	No. taken	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase test		Biological examination		Brucella abortus	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Tb. Neg.	Tb. Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Pasteurised	1,290	1,182	31	1,241	43	5	—	5	—
Tuberculin Tested	101	14	4	—	—	101	—	99	2
Non-designated	77	—	—	—	—	76	1	69	5

The single sample of milk found to contain tubercle bacilli came from an animal which was traced and slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

There has been an improvement in the position as regards infection with brucella abortus compared with 1956. In 1957, 180 samples yielded 7 failures, 2 from tuberculin tested milk and 5 from non-designated milk. Corresponding figures for 1956 were 181 samples with 13 failures (4 tuberculin test, 9 non-designated).

It will be observed that 43 of 1,284 samples (12 of 1,130 in 1956) failed to pass the phosphatase test, at first sight a deterioration in the position. Sixteen of the 43 failures were, however, produced outside the Riding and therefore cast no reflection on the county as a licensing authority. The remaining 27 failures came from one producer and were the subject of considerable investigation.

Samples are, as a routine, taken by county health inspectors to the laboratory which is most convenient geographically and, in this case, were taken to two laboratories. It became apparent in July that there was some inconsistency in results as between the two laboratories and a meeting was held in early August when the problem was discussed with the directors of the laboratories concerned. It is perhaps significant that 26 of the 27 failures were reported by one laboratory before the end of July: between the meeting and the end of the year only one further failure was reported.

It is not certain therefore that any milk pasteurised at this plant and consumed by school children during 1957 would necessarily have failed the statutory tests.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The Secretary for Education has kindly supplied the following remarks:—

A very pleasing aspect of the work in Physical Education during 1957 has been the interest and support shown by teachers in the courses offered by the Authority.

The bi-annual residential Easter Course held at the North Riding Training College, Scarborough, was attended by 45 resident and 25 non-resident teachers. Basic courses were offered in Primary School work, Secondary Girls' work and Secondary Boys' work with supplementary courses in Movement and Modern Dance, Swimming and Athletics.

Local courses were held throughout the County. A course in Folk and National Dance held at Scarborough was attended by 40 teachers. A course in Primary School P.E., held at the request of the Thirsk N.U.T., to enable teachers to make the best of their changed facilities which followed the opening of the first stage of the Thirsk Grammar/Modern School had an enrolment of 43. Primary School games courses conducted in Northallerton and Redcar each catered for 30 teachers.

Wrea Head College has once again been the centre of certain courses concerning the wider aspects of Physical Education. Teachers and leaders met for instruction in Cricket Coaching, Folk Dancing, Hockey and Athletics. Selected Secondary School pupils attended courses in Tennis for girls and Cricket for boys. The tennis course was the first occasion on which girls have been gathered together for concentrated coaching which was carried out with the co-operation of the Lawn Tennis Association.

The coaching of Cricket and Association Football in the Secondary Schools was on a smaller scale than usual. Mr. Halliday resigned as full-time coach, after three very successful years, and though the services of Mr. E. Lester were obtained he was only available on three days a week. The Association Football Coaching was limited to the northern portion of the Riding, because of a shortage of coaches.

The Camp sites at Bainbridge and at Barmoor, Scarborough were again available to schools for use during the summer holiday period. Nine schools used the sites, taking a total of 341 children to camp.

Instructional swimming continued on lines similar to those of the previous years.

The annual North Riding Schools Swimming Gala was held at Redcar and, despite the influenza epidemic, was a most successful meeting. Other activities of the Schools Athletic Union included a County Athletics meeting. Rallies were held in tennis for both boys and girls and in netball and hockey for girls; all were well supported. The full grammar school XI played several games of Association football and one member gained full County honours. Cross country running was held on a county basis for the first time and teams were entered in the Yorkshire Competition; the junior team gained distinction by being placed second out of the nineteen entrants. A team of 59 members travelled to Keighley to take

part in the Yorkshire Schools Athletics Meeting and one member of that team went forward as a Yorkshire representative in the All-England meeting.

Mr. A. T. Richardson, who had been Chairman of the Schools Athletic Union since its inception in 1952, was succeeded in that office by Mr. S. G. Barker.

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

The Committee is responsible for maintaining a nursery school at Scarborough, providing 45 places, and nursery classes attached to the following schools:—

South Bank, Cromwell Road Infant
South Bank, Princess Street Infant
South Bank, R.C. Infant
Scarborough, Friarage Infant

OTHER MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

(a) Employment of School Children.

During the year 909 children were medically examined under the provisions of the bye-laws relating to the employment of children between 13 years and school leaving age. All but two were found to be fit for employment without detriment to their health.

(b) Medical examination of entrants to the teaching profession

The procedure adopted as from the 1st April, 1952, was continued, X-ray examination being used in all cases. During 1957, 55 male and 141 female candidates were examined by the school medical officers.

(c) Superannuation medical examinations.

The medical staff of the school health service examined in 1957, 60 candidates for appointment to the staff of the education authority.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

The county health inspectors, when visiting schools for milk sampling purposes, write comments in the school log books on any sanitary matters relevant to individual schools. The number of rural schools concerning which recommendations with regard to the boiling of drinking water were operative during the four quarters of the year were as follows:—

1957	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter
No. of schools	39	42	38	37

The reduction in numbers, as against 1956, is welcome, but the position is still unsatisfactory. It is hoped that in the near future special filtration of existing supplies will largely solve the outstanding problem.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

Mr. I. J. Faulds, the Principal School Dental Officer, reports as follows:

I am glad to report that two dental officers were recruited during the year; Miss S. R. Cummins was appointed to the Scarborough Division in March, and Miss J. Halliday Suttie to the Thirsk and Northallerton area in September. Dental clinics were opened in Loftus and Thirsk, and will provide excellent facilities for dental treatment in both these areas. That it has been possible to obtain staff at the present difficult time, is, I am sure, due to the far sighted policy of the County Council in providing such excellent clinics. The clinic in Bedale should be completed in 1958, though the one in Leyburn will not now be in use until 1959. As I reported last year, Malton is the only town of any size in the Riding in which we are not in a position to provide satisfactory conditions for dental treatment. The need to establish a modern, well equipped clinic in Malton is paramount, and it speaks highly for the loyalty of the dental officer (and his attendant) that they continue to work under conditions that are far below that provided in other parts of the county.

The statistical returns of Table V (including Scarborough) show an increase over the corresponding figures for last year in almost all headings. The number of "Specials", i.e. children seeking treatment not as the result of a school inspection, has increased from 1,156 to 2,146. In the following paragraphs, the figures in brackets refer to the preceding year; they are given for purposes of comparison.

46,415 (43,571) children were examined in 360 (324) schools by the dental officers during the year. The fall in extractions shown last year was not maintained. 19,953 (18,858) teeth were extracted, and 9,141 (8,910) general anaesthetics administered. I am glad to report a further increase in the number of fillings 13,916 (12,405). 235 children were supplied with dentures. Some 85% of all school children in the Riding were examined by a dental officer during the year, and just over 70% of these who were offered treatment were actually treated by the County dental service.

The amount of orthodontic treatment carried out this year is similar to last. The demand for this form of treatment (the correction of badly placed teeth) continues to be high, and sometimes unreasonable. It is not unusual for parents to demand orthodontic treatment though the child's mouth shows a complete lack of oral hygiene, and the dental record card shows that the parent has consistently refused conservative treatment. Orthodontic treatment is expensive and time-consuming and it is essential that the dental officers show discrimination in offering treatment only to those children who will benefit by it, and who will co-operate fully.

All dental officers throughout the county, and indeed throughout the country, are disturbed by the poor dental condition found among school entrants. The amount of dental decay in the pre-school child seems to increase year by year. Much of it is due to lack of parental care. It is surprising how many children of all ages, neither use nor possess a tooth brush. In view of the slight increase in staff this year, the dental officers are encouraging, wherever possible, the pre-school child to attend the clinics for examination and treatment, in an effort to improve this tragic state of affairs.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY & SECONDARY SCHOOLS

(INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

A—Periodic Medical Inspections

Age Groups inspected and number of pupils inspected in each—

Entrants	....	....	....	....	6,317
7—8 year Age Group	....	....	....	....	6,923
Leavers	....	....	....	....	4,766
Total	....	....	....	....	18,006

Additional Periodic Inspections	....	....	....	....	8,196
Grand Total	....	....	....	....	26,202

B—Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	....	....	....	2,482
Number of Re-inspections	....	....	....	7,127
Total	....	....	....	9,609

C—Pupils found to require treatment

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PUPILS FOUND AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

(EXCLUDING DENTAL DISEASE AND INFESTATION WITH VERMIN)

Age Groups inspected	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table III	Total individual pupils
Entrants	138	485	615
7—8 year Age Group	320	340	656
Leavers	238	200	432
Total	696	1,025	1,703
Additional Periodic Inspections	447	388	826
Grand Total	1,143	1,413	2,529

D—Classification of the Physical Condition of Pupils inspected in the age groups recorded in Table I—A.

Age Groups Inspected	Pupils Inspected	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	6,317	6,302	99.76	15	.24
7—8 year Age Group	6,923	6,904	99.73	19	.27
Leavers	4,766	4,740	99.45	26	.55
Additional Periodic Inspections	8,196	8,140	99.32	56	.68
Total	26,202	26,086	99.56	116	.44

TABLE II.

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	137,425
(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	1,672
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	44
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944)	—

TABLE III.

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year.

A—Periodic Inspections.

Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				Total (including all other age groups inspected)	
	Entrants		Leavers		Requiring treatment	Requiring observa- tion
	Requiring treatment	Requiring observa- tion	Requiring treatment	Requiring observa- tion		
Skin	59	47	56	44	272	173
Eyes—						
(a) Vision	138	214	238	276	1,143	1,138
(b) Squint	68	49	3	11	133	129
(c) Other	11	12	6	21	45	41
Ears—						
(a) Hearing	15	57	8	23	59	216
(b) Otitis Media	9	19	4	11	29	63
(c) Other	13	10	6	7	40	32
Nose or Throat	158	325	12	23	278	616
Speech	46	62	4	7	111	128
Lymphatic Glands	—	54	—	2	8	105
Heart	9	38	10	29	42	147
Lungs	22	54	4	31	52	176
Developmental—						
(a) Hernia	4	4	—	2	11	10
(b) Other	2	7	5	10	11	40
Orthopaedic—						
(a) Posture	3	10	6	38	24	113
(b) Feet	28	65	21	53	159	275
(c) Other	19	61	16	32	76	188
Nervous System—						
(a) Epilepsy	3	7	2	3	7	31
(b) Other	—	9	—	1	3	23
Psychological						
(a) Development	1	31	10	34	34	242
(b) Stability	2	57	1	37	6	254
Abdomen	—	5	2	4	4	27
Other	69	80	21	29	186	245

TABLE III (continued)

A—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year.

B—Special Inspection

Defect or Disease	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
Skin	55	29
Eyes—		
(a) Vision	415	797
(b) Squint	17	35
(c) Other	25	11
Ears—		
(a) Hearing	37	164
(b) Otitis Media	10	17
(c) Other	15	15
Nose or Throat	71	222
Speech	33	62
Lymphatic Glands	4	18
Heart	11	81
Lungs	12	54
Developmental—		
(a) Hernia	—	3
(b) Other	2	7
Orthopaedic—		
(a) Posture	3	32
(b) Feet	26	81
(c) Other	18	41
Nervous system—		
(a) Epilepsy	—	6
(b) Other	1	3
Psychological—		
(a) Development	12	85
(b) Stability	9	44
Abdomen	2	—
Other	138	145

TABLE IV.

**Treatment of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools.
(including Special Schools).**

GROUP 1. EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with	
	by the Authority	otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	186	—
Errors of refraction (including squint)	—	2,486
Total	186	2,486
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	—	1,698

GROUP 2. DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Number of cases known to have been treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Received operative treatment		
(a) for diseases of the ear	—	24
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	—	195
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—	7
Received other forms of treatment	351	4
Total	351	230

Total No. of pupils in school who are known to have been provided
with hearing aids (a) in 1957 19
(b) in previous years 61

GROUP 3. ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Number of cases known to have been treated	
	by the authority	otherwise
Number of pupils known to have been treated at clinics or out-patient departments	—	1,023

GROUP 4. DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness for which see Table II.)

				Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority
Ringworm—(i) Scalp	....	....	....	60
(ii) Body	....	....	....	54
Scabies	....	....	....	21
Impetigo	....	....	....	78
Other skin diseases	....	....	....	900
Total				1,113

GROUP 5. CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority					86
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GROUP 6. SPEECH THERAPY

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists under arrangements made by the Authority					418
--	------	------	------	------	-----

GROUP 7. OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

Miscellaneous Minor Ailments treated by the Authority	....	....	....	2,440
Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination (by Chest Physician)	....	....	....	80

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—				
(a) At Periodic Inspections	....	....	....	46,415
(b) As Specials	....	....	....	2,164
Total (1)				48,579
(2) Number found to require treatment	....	....	....	31,974
(3) Number offered treatment	....	....	....	28,151
(4) Number actually treated	....	....	....	16,266
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at heading 11 (h)	....	....	....	30,279

(6) Half days devoted to:				
Periodic (School) Inspection	....	....	....	433
Treatment	....	....	....	4,328
Total (6)				<u>4,761</u>
(7) Fillings:				
Permanent Teeth	....	....	....	12,785
Temporary Teeth	....	....	....	1,131
Total (7)				<u>13,916</u>
(8) Number of teeth filled:				
Permanent Teeth	....	....	....	11,346
Temporary Teeth	....	....	....	1,059
Total (8)				<u>12,405</u>
(9) Extractions:				
Permanent Teeth	....	....	....	5,858
Temporary Teeth	....	....	....	14,095
Total (9)				<u>19,953</u>
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extractions				
....	....	....	....	9,141
(11) Orthodontics:				
(a) Cases commenced during the year	....	....	....	233
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	....	....	....	248
(c) Cases completed during the year	....	....	....	167
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	....	....	....	87
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	....	....	....	453
(f) Removable appliances fitted	....	....	....	388
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	....	....	....	8
(h) Total attendances	....	....	....	2,746
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures				
....	....	....	....	235
(13) Other operations:				
Permanent teeth	....	....	....	7,238
Temporary teeth	....	....	....	2,154
Total (13)				<u>9,392</u>

CLINIC SERVICES

Minor Ailments

CLINIC	LOCATION	SESSIONS
Thornaby	 School Clinic, George Street	 Tuesday, Friday 9 a.m.
South Bank	 Albert House, Normanby Road	Monday, Friday 9 a.m.
Grangetown	 Mission Hall, Lee Road	 Tuesday, Friday 9 a.m.
Grangetown	 Alderman Wm. Jones County School	 Monday, 9 a.m.
Redcar	 5, Turner Street, Coatham	 Monday, Friday 9-30 a.m.
Saltburn	 The Clinic, Bath Street	 Wednesday 9-30 a.m.
Carlin How	 Evening Institute, Brotton Rd.	 Tuesday 1-30 p.m., Friday 9 a.m.
Guisborough	 Health Clinic, Park Lane	 Friday 9 a.m.
Lingdale	 School Clinic, High Street	 Wednesday 9 a.m.
New Skelton	 Methodist Church	 Wednesday 9 a.m.
Whitby	 School Clinic, Grape Lane	 Monday, Friday 9 a.m.
Whitby	 East Whitby School	 Wednesday 10 a.m.
Clifton	 Clifton Without Jnr. School	 Tuesday, Friday 10 a.m.
New Earswick	 County Junior School	 Wednesday 11 a.m.
New Earswick	 Joseph Rowntree C.M. School	 Tuesday, Friday 10 a.m.
Scarborough	 Old Hospital, Friars Way	 Monday-Saturday 9 a.m.
Scarborough	 Northstead School	 Wednesday 9-30 a.m.
Scarborough	 Hinderwell School	 Thursday 9-30 a.m.
Easingwold	 Easingwold Grammar/Modern School	 Wednesday 10 a.m.
Pickering	 Health Clinic, Train Lane	 Monday to Friday 9 a.m.

Orthopaedic Clinics

Thornaby	 School Clinic, George Street	 Tuesday, Friday 2 p.m.
South Bank	 Albert House, Normanby Road	Tuesday, Friday 10-30 a.m.
Normanby	 Windsor Road	 Friday 9-30 a.m.
Redcar	 5, Turner Street, Coatham	 Thursday, 10-30 a.m. (except 4th Thursday in each month).
Saltburn	 The Clinic, Bath Street	 Thursday 2 p.m. also 4th Thursday in each month 10-30 a.m.
Carlin How	 Evening Institute, Brotton Rd.	 Monday 10-30 a.m.
Guisborough	 Health Clinic, Park Lane	 Monday 2 p.m.
Whitby	 School Clinic, Grape Lane	 Monday, 2 p.m.
Kirkbymoorside	 Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital	 3rd Wednesday in each month 2 p.m.
Malton	 The Friends' Meeting House	 4th Wednesday in each alternate month 2 p.m.
York	 The School Clinic, Rougier St.	 3rd Thursday in each month 2 p.m.

Orthopaedic Clinics—continued

CLINIC	LOCATION	SESSIONS
Northallerton	 Zetland Street Clinic	 2nd Wednesday in each month 10-30 a.m.
Richmond	 Health Clinic, Quaker Lane	 4th Saturday in each month 11 a.m.
Scarborough	 Old Hospital, Friars Way	 Tuesday, Friday 9 a.m.

Speech Therapy Clinics

Thornaby	 School Clinic, George Street	 Monday, Wednesday 9 a.m. (all day).
Whitby	 School Clinic, Grape Lane	 Monday 10 a.m. (all day)
Thirsk	 Thirsk and Sowerby Institute	 Tuesday, 9 a.m. (all day)
Northallerton	 Zetland Street Clinic	 Thursday 9 a.m. (all day).
Richmond	 Health Clinic, Quaker Lane	 Monday, Wednesday, Friday 2 p.m.
Clifton	 Clifton Without Cty. Jnr. School	 Wednesday 1-30 p.m.
Malton	 Friends' Meeting House	 Monday 9 a.m. (all day).
Pickering	 Health Clinic, Train Lane	 Tuesday, 9 a.m. (all day).
New Earswick	 County Jnr. School	 Wednesday 1-30 p.m.
Easingwold	 Easingwold Grammar/Modern School	 Friday 9 a.m. (all day).
Scarborough	 Old Hospital, Friars Way,	 Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday 9 a.m. (all day).

Ophthalmic Clinics

Thornaby	 School Clinic, George Street	 Thursday 1-30 p.m.
South Bank	 Albert House, Normanby Road	 Tuesday 2 p.m.
Redcar	 5, Turner Street, Coatham	 Friday 1-30 p.m.
Carlin How	 Evening Institute, Brotton Rd.	 Wednesday as required 2 p.m.
Whitby	 School Clinic, Grape Lane	 Friday 11-15 a.m. as required (all day).
Northallerton	 Zetland Street Clinic	 Wednesday 9-30 a.m. as required (all day).
Richmond	 Health Clinic, Quaker Lane	 Wednesday 9-30 a.m. as required (all day).
Thirsk	 Lambert Memorial Hospital	 Saturday 9-45 a.m.
Malton	 Malton, Norton and District Hospital	 As required
Kirkbymoorside	 Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital	 „ „
Flaxton	 27, High Petergate, York	 „ „
	 County Hospital, York	 „ „
Scarborough	 Old Hospital, Friars Way	 Monday, Saturday 9 a.m.
Pickering	 Health Clinic, Train Lane	 As required.

Dental Clinics

CLINIC	LOCATION	SESSIONS
Thornaby	School Clinic, George Street	As required
South Bank	Albert House, Normanby Road	" "
Redcar	5, Turner Street, Coatham	" "
Saltburn	The Clinic, Bath Street	" "
Guisborough	Health Clinic, Park Lane	" "
Whitby	School Clinic, Grape Lane	" "
Scarborough	Old Hospital, Friars Way	" "
New Earswick	Jos. Rowntree C.M. School	" "
Northallerton	Zetland Street Clinic	" "
Richmond	Health Clinic, Quaker Lane	" "
Hipswell	Hipswell County Modern School	" "
Ryedale	Ryedale C.M. School, Nawton	" "
Pickering	Health Centre, Train Lane	" "
Lingdale	School Clinic, High Street	" "
Easingwold	Easingwold Grammar/Modern School	" "
Thirsk	Thirsk Grammar/County Modern School	" "

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics

Thornaby	School Clinic, George Street	Wednesday 9-30 a.m. and every 4th Thursday 10 a.m.
Normanby	Windsor Road	Every 4th Thursday 10 a.m.
Redcar	5, Turner Street, Coatham	Every 4th Thursday 10 a.m.
Guisborough	Health Clinic, Park Lane	Every 4th Thursday 10 a.m. Monday weekly 9-30 a.m.
Scarborough	Old Hospital, Friars Way	1st Wednesday in each month 10 a.m.

Artificial Sunlight Clinics

Thornaby	Health Centre, Francis Street	Tuesday, Thursday 9-30 a.m.
Guisborough	Health Clinic, Park Lane	Friday 2 p.m.
Whitby	District Health Office, Grape Lane	Friday 10 a.m.
Richmond	Lennox House, Maison Dieu	Tuesday, Friday weekly 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.
Scarborough	Medical Baths	Monday, Thursday, Boys 9 a.m. Girls 9-30 a.m.
South Bank	Albert House, Normanby Road	Tuesday, Friday 10 a.m.

Remedial Exercise Clinic

CLINIC	LOCATION	SESSIONS
Scarborough	 Old Hospital, Friars Way	 Tuesday, Friday 9 a.m.

Skin Clinic

South Bank	 Albert House, Normanby Road	Wednesday 9-30 a.m.
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Child Guidance Clinic

Clifton	 Greystones, Clifton Hospital	 As required
Scarborough	 Old Hospital, Friars Way	 Wednesday, weekly.
Thornaby	 Health Centre, Francis Street	Saturday, weekly, 9-30 a.m.
Redcar	 School Clinic, 5 Turner St.	 As required.

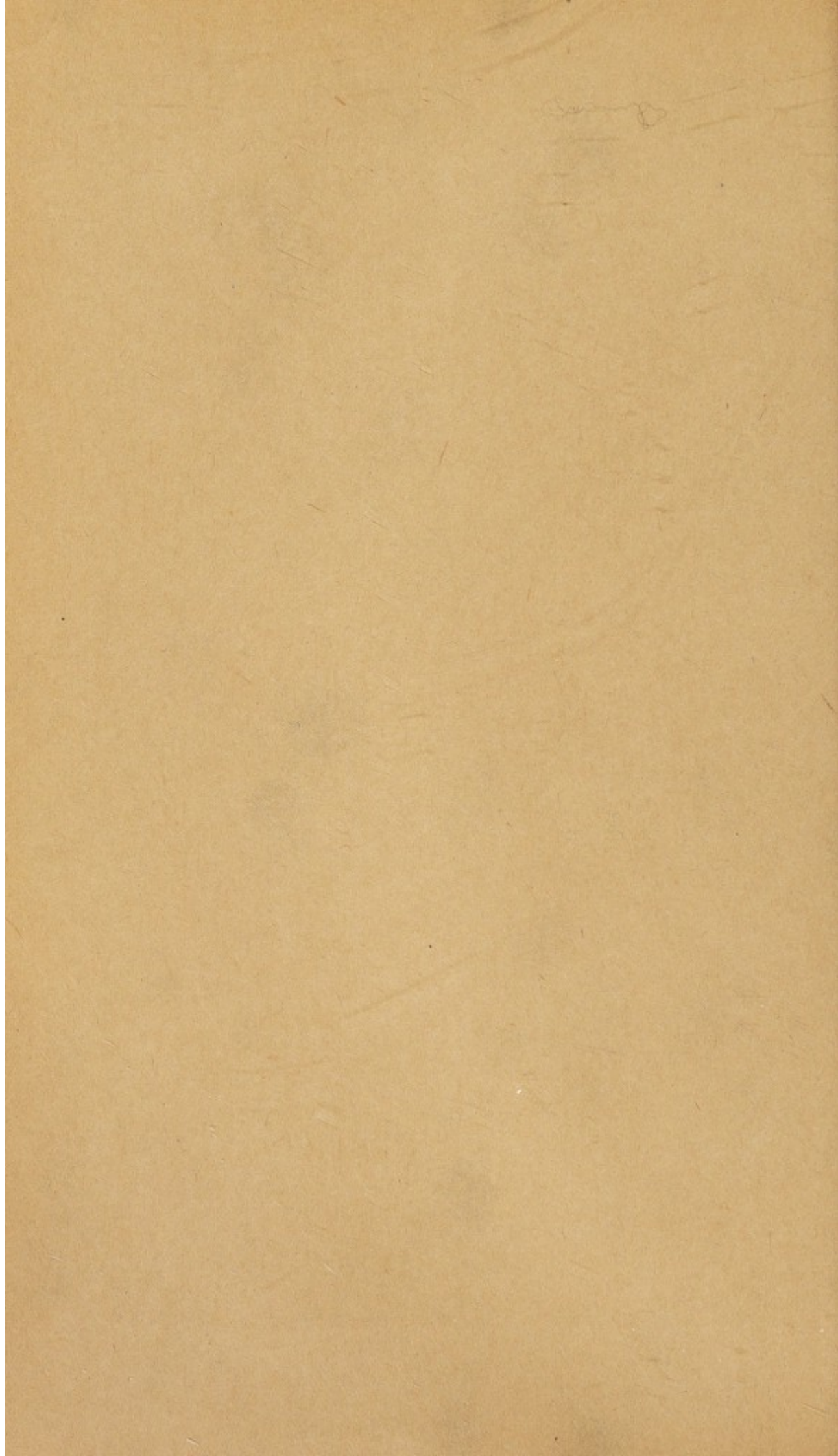
NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL

SCARBOROUGH
DIVISIONAL EXECUTIVE

REPORT

OF THE
DIVISIONAL
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1957





Report

of the Divisional School Medical Officer
for the year 1957

The Chairman and Members of Scarborough Divisional Executive.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report as Divisional School Medical Officer for the year 1957.

The year is perhaps mainly noteworthy because we suffered relatively little from staff shortages. The volume of work was, therefore, maintained with few exceptions.

Cleanliness, particularly head infestation, remains a problem and the table in the report under this heading shows that while the position in the majority of schools could hardly be better, the position in six schools, in varying degrees, continues to be unsatisfactory.

The increase in the number of cases of scabies should also be noted, though most of the cases occurred in two families.

I am pleased to report that with the co-operation of the Principal School Medical Officer, Miss Pressick was able to devote more of her time to the Scarborough area and as a result was able to extend her audiometric survey to the rural schools.

Poliomyelitis vaccination was continued though somewhat irregularly owing to difficulties in the supply of vaccine. The total number of children between the ages of 5 to 15 vaccinated during the year is 1,886. The corresponding number for last year was 224. This represents approximately 27% of those eligible.

My report includes sections contributed by Dr. Cameron, Deputy Divisional School Medical Officer, Miss Milbanke, Mr. Nock and Inspector White. To all these, I am grateful for their contributions and for their help and co-operation during the year. There are many others, medical, nursing, teaching and clerical staff in this and other departments whose work and help I am glad to acknowledge.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. EVANS,

Divisional School Medical Officer.

School Clinic,
Old Hospital,
Friars Way,
Scarborough.
August, 1958.

1. GENERAL.

The total number of pupils on the school registers in September, 1957 amounted to 7,636, a decrease of 7 when compared with last year's figure, whilst the number of Primary and Secondary Schools was 39 as against 40 in the previous year before the amalgamation of the Central Junior and Infants Schools.

(a)	Number of Primary School Departments in the Division (excluding Child Haven Nursery School)	...	...	...	29
(b)	Number of Secondary Modern Schools in the Division	...	...	...	7
(c)	Number of Grammar and Technical Schools	...	...	...	3
(d)	Number of pupils on the registers of Primary Schools (excluding Child Haven Nursery School)	...	...	...	4,675
(e)	Number of children in Child Haven Nursery School	...	...	...	45
(f)	Number of children in the Special Class at No. 9 Seamer Road	...	...	...	36
(g)	Number of pupils on the rolls of Secondary Modern Schools	...	...	...	1,957
(h)	Number of pupils on the rolls of Grammar and Technical Schools	...	...	...	923

2. STAFF.

(i) Medical Officers.

W. G. Evans, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H., Divisional School Medical Officer.

Elizabeth R. Cameron, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., School Medical Officer.

Elizabeth D. Ellison, B.A., Ch.B., Temporary School Medical Officer (part-time).

Sydney E. Jackson, M.B., Ch.B., Temporary School Medical Officer (part-time).

(ii) Dental Surgeons.

D. Bewes Atkinson, L.D.S., R.C.S.Eng. (part-time).

Miss S. R. Cummins, B.D.S. (London), L.D.S., R.C.S.Eng. (commenced 18th March, 1957).

H. C. Morgan, L.D.S., R.C.S.Eng. (part-time).

R. Mackenzie, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., R.C.S., (part-time Dental Anaesthetist).

(iii) Specialist Officers (part-time).

*Ophthalmic Surgeon ... J. Ellison, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Orthopaedic Surgeon ... H. L. Crockatt, Esq., M.B., Ch.B.

*Psychiatrists ... Margaret C. Gordon, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.M.

H. W. Eddison, M.A., M.D., D.P.M.

*E. N. T. Surgeon ... G. L. Thompson, Esq., M.A., M.B.
(Cantab), F.R.C.S.

*By arrangement with Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

(iv) School Nurses.

Within the Borough of Scarborough and the Urban District of Scalby, school nursing was carried out by eight Health Visitors/School Nurses, viz :

Miss L. Dawson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. M. D. East, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. E. Hague, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. E. M. Horsley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
(resigned 31st October 1957).

Miss A. Kind, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. M. M. Lowen, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.Cert.

Miss B. Merryweather, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. R. A. Morgan, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.
(commenced 18th November 1957).

Mrs. H. Rowbotham, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

School Nursing in the Scarborough Rural District area was conducted by three District Nurses.

(v) Orthopaedic Nurse.

Miss B. D. Rowell, S.R.N., S.C.M., Orth. Cert. (part-time).

(vi) Speech Therapist.

Miss M. P. Lonsdale, L.C.S.T. (appointed 2nd September, 1957)

(vii) Dental Attendants.

Mrs. M. Warner

Mrs. I. Atkinson (part-time).

(viii) Dental Technician.

F. Shaw (part-time).

(ix) Clerks.

J. R. Bassett, B.Com. (Senior Clerk).

Miss J. M. Clarke.

Miss M. Claybourn.

3. MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Arrangements for periodic medical inspections were the same as in previous years by which primary school children were examined as entrants, at the age of 7-8 and 10-11, and secondary school children were inspected annually after their first year at the secondary school. The number of age groups inspected is, therefore, greater than the minimum prescribed by the Ministry of Education. Such periodic inspections were carried out in 27 primary and 9 secondary schools, and pupils at the Technical Institute and Seamer Road Special Class were also inspected. In addition, all children attending Childhaven Nursery School, Friarage Nursery Class and the Alderman Cockerill Occupation Centre were inspected twice during the year. Altogether a total of 4,613 periodic medical inspections were undertaken compared with 4,446 in 1956. Special inspections numbered 631 and re-inspections 912.

4. FINDINGS AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION.

(a) Of the 4,613 pupils subjected to periodic medical inspection 525 were considered to need treatment. This represents 11.38% and is lower than the proportion for 1956 (14.51%).

The following table shows the numbers of pupils inspected in the various age groups and the numbers found to require treatment :—

Age Groups	Number of Children.	
	Inspected.	Found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)
Entrants	757	89 (11.73 %)
7-8 years	721	90 (12.48 %)
Leavers	1184	128 (10.81 %)
Total (prescribed groups)	2662	307 (11.53 %)
Additional periodic inspections	1951	218 (11.17 %)
Grand Total	4613	525 (11.38 %)

(b) Physical Condition.

The physical condition of all children seen at periodic medical inspection was classified as either "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory", and of the 4,613 children so inspected 99 (or 2.15%) were reported as unsatisfactory. This shows a slight improvement on the previous year's findings when 2.29% of the children inspected were classified as unsatisfactory.

(c) Cleanliness.

School nurses made 216 visits to schools for cleanliness inspections, and altogether made 17,356 individual inspections. The number of individual pupils found to be infested was 240, of whom 76 were heavily infested. The incidence of verminous conditions in schools is illustrated by the following table which shows that the majority of schools were free from infestation :—

Percentage of Children Infested	No. of Schools
Nil	20
Under 1	3
1	2
2	3
3	4
4	3
5-9	3
10-20	1
Over 20	2

(d) Clothing and Footwear.

While many children wear suitable shoes, there is an increasing tendency at all ages to choose flat pull-on shoes. Not infrequently these are too short, while others are loose and badly fitting at the heels and can only remain on by clawing of the toes, with subsequent ill effects on feet, legs and posture.

At a time when many people tend to think there is no place or need for voluntary work in an all-providing Welfare State, we would like to commend the work of the Scarborough Amicable Society. This body, which was founded in 1729 and is entirely dependent on voluntary subscriptions and donations, expended £263 in 1957 on the provision of boots and clothing. Under its new policy expenditure was concentrated on the provision of clothing and footwear for Foundationers, the number of whom increased to 14, although the sum of £16 was spent on casual assistance.

(e) Following-up

The school nurses attend inspection in schools and follow-up cases in which assistance or advice is needed, and 197 home visits were made in this connection.

5. TREATMENT OF DEFECTS.

(a) Minor Ailments.

Minor Ailments Clinics were held daily at the School Clinic and weekly at Hinderwell and Northstead Schools. The total attendances were 1,808 which shows a further drop on the previous year's figure (2,647). The conditions for which children attended are given in the following table :—

Conditions for which children attended M.A. Clinics.	No. of first visits.	Total Attendances.
Scabies	14	23
Impetigo	14	48
Ringworm—Head	1	4
—Body	1	2
Uncleanliness (including Verminous Conditions)	45	68
Minor Injuries	268	429
External Eye Disease	58	127
Ear Discharge and Deafness	32	115
Nose and Throat	11	15
Vision	4	6
Heart and Circulation	17	51
Skin (Non-contagious)	203	477
Other conditions	228	443
TOTAL	896	1808

(b) **Defective Vision.**

Children found at medical inspection to require treatment for defective vision or squint are given the opportunity to receive specialist examination at the Ophthalmic Clinic which is held weekly at the School Clinic by Mr. J. Ellison. A summary of the work done at this Clinic is given below :—

Number of Sessions	...	...	...	44
Number of children examined	...	...	...	381
Total number of examinations	...	...	...	393
Spectacles prescribed	...	...	...	214
Recommended other forms of treatment	...	...	...	7

(c) **Ear, Nose and Throat.**

One hundred and sixty-eight school children received operative treatment at Scarborough Hospital for diseases of the ear, adenoids and chronic tonsillitis, and other nose and throat conditions, and 4 received other forms of non-operative treatment.

Four children attending maintained schools in the Division were provided with hearing aids by the Hospital Authorities.

Mr. Guy L. Thompson continued to hold monthly sessions at the School Clinic, 13 children making 31 attendances.

Audiometric Survey.

Miss Pressick, the County Council's audiometric nurse, visited all primary schools in the Division for the purpose of testing the hearing of children in the 8 year age group, and in the case of the rural schools all children over that age were also tested. In addition, she tested, on the recommendation of the school medical officers, a number of children about whose hearing there was some doubt. Altogether, 1,055 children were tested, 19 of whom failed the test. These failures were followed-up by the school medical officers and appropriate advice given.

(d) **Orthopaedic.**

Thirteen children from the Scarborough Division were treated as in-patients at the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, during 1957, for the conditions shown in the following table :—

Condition.	No. of Children treated.			
Cerebral Palsy	...	...	...	2
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	1
Foot deformities	...	...	...	7
Congenital deformities	...	...	...	1
Genu Valgum	...	...	...	1
Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	1

The orthopaedic surgeons continued to hold sessions twice a month at the School Clinic. Nineteen sessions were held, at which 266 children made 455 attendances. The orthopaedic nurse held 74 sessions of the remedial exercises clinic, at which 92 children made 375 attendances.

(e) **Tuberculosis.**

No case of tuberculosis in children in the age group 5-14 years was notified.

(f) **Artificial Sunlight Treatment.**

The arrangements with the Scarborough Corporation for school children to have artificial sunlight treatment at the Medical Baths continued. A total of 495 attendances was made and 37 children completed courses of treatment.

(g) **Dental Services.**

The vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Thomas in September, 1956 was filled by the appointment of Miss S. R. Cummins in March, 1957, and the dental staff were able to undertake adequate periodic inspections of school children in this area. Particulars of the work carried out by the school dental officers appear in Table V of the Appendix.

6. PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Nock, the Divisional Education Officer, kindly supplied the following report on Physical Education in the Scarborough Division during the year :—

“Physical Education in the Division is steadily progressing, assisted by the increasing interest of the teachers and by the improved facilities in the schools which have been recently built. The scope of the work has become considerably enlarged and a good measure of progress has been made along lines of modern approach during the past year.

Games Coaching on the Playing Fields embraces the usual wide range of activities for both boys and girls. In the athletic field considerable progress has been made and the Courses of Training for Teachers in coaching are showing effective results. Courses for teachers have also been held during the year in the various branches of Physical Education, including gymnastics, movement, dance, athletics, cricket and mountaineering, and these have been extremely well attended.

Swimming continues on the old lines at the North Bay Pool, while the extra facilities available at the North Riding Training College have helped considerably in building up techniques and made it possible for increasing numbers of pupils to qualify for training for the various Royal Life Saving Society Awards and, in due course, to obtain these awards. Scarborough Schools have also competed for the North Riding County Swimming Championships with considerable success, while the Scarborough Schools Swimming Association has again staged an excellent Swimming Gala with demonstrations of Life Saving. In spite of these successes, however, it remains true that the swimming facilities for the school children of the Division are very limited and it is hoped that better provision will be made at a not too distant date”.

7. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifications of infectious diseases among children between the ages of 5-14 years (inclusive) in the Divisional Area were as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	12
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	26
Measles	...	...	...	...	247

8. SCHOOL MILK AND MEALS.

The following details, supplied by the Divisional Education Officer, show the position as on a day in the Autumn Term between 23rd September and 23rd October, 1957 :—

Percentage of children provided with meals in Rural Schools	...	...	...	...	61.83
Percentage of children provided with meals in Scarborough Schools	...	...	...	...	46.39
Percentage of children provided with milk in Primary Schools in the Division	...	...	...	...	91.08
Percentage of children provided with milk in Secondary Schools in the Division	...	...	...	...	63.27

9. CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER BODIES.

Mr. G. White, the local inspector of the N.S.P.C.C., has kindly supplied the following report on the year's work of his branch in connection with school children :—

“Sixty-six cases were reported from various sources during 1957 and their classification was as follows :—

Neglect	...	...	41
Advice Sought	...	...	17
Ill-treatment	...	...	2
Abandonment	...	...	2
Beyond Control	...	...	4
Total			66

The parents were either warned or advised in 64 of these cases. One case was prosecuted and the children brought before the Juvenile Court, the children being committed to the care of the Local Authority. One other case was brought to the notice of the Juvenile Court and a Supervision Order was made. In each of these cases three children were concerned.

Inquiries by other Branch Officers of the Society, relating to families living within this Branch area numbered 7.

Supervision visits made in connection with the cases mentioned numbered 291.

Miscellaneous visits of enquiry, also in connection with these cases, numbered 253.

One attendance was made at Court to help the Justices with information regarding cases under supervision”.

10. NURSERY SCHOOL.

Dr. Cameron prepared the following report on the Nursery School :—

“There is only one nursery school in this area providing places for 45 children between the ages of 2 and 5. There is a considerable waiting list and selection depends more on social factors in the family rather than the needs of the individual child. There is growing awareness of the importance of adequate facilities for normal development in the earliest years in relation to subsequent mental health. Where the home cannot supply this, whether for material or emotional reasons, a nursery school can do much to foster sound foundations. The demand for admission to the nursery school greatly exceeds the available places.

Close co-operation between the parents and children is maintained and this, with constant vigilance on the part of the staff, helps to control the spread of infection”.

11. HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

The Scheme of Divisional Administration provides that the Divisional Executive shall report to the County Council all cases of handicapped children, and the placement of these children in special schools is the responsibility of the Local Education Authority. During the year 19 children were ascertained as handicapped pupils, viz :—

Partially Deaf	...	...	1
Delicate	...	...	1
Physically Handicapped	...	...	1
Educationally Sub-normal	...	...	16

Twenty-four handicapped pupils from the Divisional area were maintained by the Local Education Authority at special residential schools during 1957, as follows :—

Name of School.	Boys	Girls
BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED		
Royal Normal College for the Blind, Shrewsbury	1	1
St. Vincent's School, West Derby, Liverpool ...	-	1
DEAF AND PARTIALLY DEAF		
Liverpool School for Partially Deaf, Southport	1	1
EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL		
Brompton Hall School	5	1
Baliol School, Sedbergh	1	-
Swaylands School, Penshurst	1	-
EPILEPTIC		
Homes for Epileptics, Maghull	-	1
MALADJUSTED		
The Larches Hostel, Preston	1	-
DELICATE		
Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby ...	1	2
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED		
Welburn Hall School	6	-

The majority of educationally sub-normal pupils in this area attend the Special Class at No. 9 Seamer Road, and during the course of the year a total of 38 children were on the register. Of these, 2 were admitted during the course of the year and 3 were discharged, 1 having left the district and 2 having reached school leaving age.

12. SECTION 57, EDUCATION ACT, 1944.

Two children were reported under Section 57(3) of the Education Act, 1944 as ineducable, and 5 under Section 57(5) of the Act as requiring supervision after leaving school.

13. SPEECH THERAPY.

Speech therapy was resumed after an interval of some fourteen months when Miss S. Green, a speech therapist serving another area of the County Council, was made available for two days per week to treat cases in Scarborough until such time as a speech therapist could be appointed to the Division. Miss Green's visits to Scarborough continued until Miss M. P. Lonsdale's appointment in September. Miss Lonsdale not only undertook the treatment of children in the Scarborough Division but also held weekly sessions at Whitby, Welburn Hall Special School, Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital and Brompton Hall Special School.

A summary of the work carried out during the year in the Scarborough Division is given below :—

Total number of cases treated	55
Total number of treatments	888
Interviews with parents	68
Cases discharged and withdrawn	10
Cases remaining under treatment	45

Reasons for cessation of treatment

	Boys	Girls	Total
Discharged adjusted	7	1	8
Discharged conditionally			
Left District	1	-	1
Left School	-	-	-
Poor attendance	1	-	1
Refused treatment	-	-	-
Temporary illness	-	-	-
Attending elsewhere	-	-	-
Total	9	1	10
Remaining under treatment	38	7	45
Total treated	47	8	55

Defects from which these children suffered

	Boys	Girls	Total
Stammer	22	-	22
Dyslalia	17	4	21
Sigmatism	-	-	-
Cleft palate	6	2	8
Cerebral Palsy	-	-	-
Alalia	-	1	1
Mental Retardation	2	-	2
Rhinolalia	-	1	1
Psychogenic	-	-	-
Total	47	8	55

14. CHILD GUIDANCE.

The following is a report prepared by Miss E. M. Milbanke, the Authority's Educational Psychologist, on the work of the Child Guidance Clinic in Scarborough :—

"The Child Guidance Service worked in 1957 on the same lines as in the previous year. Psychiatric clinics were held on Wednesdays under the direction of Dr. M. C. Gordon. She and Dr. H. W. Eddison, also from the Leeds Regional Hospital Board, held between them 51 sessions. They saw 26 new cases and 25 children for treatment, including some from Malton, Pickering and Whitby.

Treatment of older children is by means of discussion, but the younger a child the less feasible any method dependent upon language becomes. By watching a child play, a trained observer can obtain important information about many facets of his personality, since children express in play feelings and attitudes they could not express in words. The play-room at the School Clinic, Friars Way, which began to operate early in 1957 thus forms a valuable addition to the facilities of the clinic, and it was used both for the assessment of the younger children and for their treatment individually or in groups.

From the Scarborough Division 42 new cases were referred during the year. Among these were 4 who failed to keep any appointment; and of those who attended for diagnostic interviews, there were 3 cases where the child was considered to require treatment but the parents declined it. It is a general experience in Child Guidance work that a proportion of families who appear to need help are unwilling to seek it and resistant to advice.

The Psychiatric Social Worker, Mr. J. G. Haggett, worked about two days a week in Scarborough. Besides his work with the parents of children being seen by the psychiatrist, he dealt with 22 other cases of the Scarborough Division. Among these were 5 who had previously been seen at the clinic and with whom he was keeping in touch to see that the improvement continued, and 9 where the children were examined by the educational psychologist. The latter saw 3 other children, but her main work outside the clinic was in discussion with teachers, either of general points about Child Guidance or of specific problem children.

Cases seen from Scarborough Division

(1) By Psychiatrist :	(a) Assessment only	10
	(b) Treatment	19
(2) By Psychologist and Psychiatric Social		
	Worker only	9
(3) By Psychologist only		3
(4) By Psychiatric Social Worker only		13

15. CHILD DELINQUENTS.

Seventy-four medical reports were submitted to the Magistrates concerning children who appeared before the Juvenile Courts.

16. Employment of School Children.

One hundred and eighty-eight children were medically examined under the conditions of the bye-laws relating to the employment of children, and all were considered fit for their proposed employment without detriment to their health.

17. Medical Examination of Entrants to Courses of Training for Teachers.

Under the provisions of Ministry of Education Circular 249, 43 entrants to courses of training for teachers were medically examined.

18. Staff Medical Examinations.

For the purpose of determining their fitness for employment or fitness for inclusion in the County Council's Superannuation Scheme, 49 persons, who had been appointed to posts under the Education Authority, were medically examined during the year by the School Medical Officers.

19. Protective Innoculation.

It is estimated that approximately 80% of school children in this area have been immunised against diphtheria, nearly all of whom were done before starting school. During the year 20 school children received primary courses of immunisation against diphtheria and a further 138 received reinforcement doses.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.

Year ended 31st December, 1957.

**TABLE 1.**

**MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.**

A. Periodic Medical Inspections.

Age Groups Inspected and Number of Pupils examined in each :—

Entrants	..	...	...	757
7-8 year Age Group		...	...	721
Leavers	...	...	...	1184
			TOTAL	2662

Additional Periodic Inspections
(10-11, and 12-13 year Age Groups) ... 1951

GRAND TOTAL ... **4613**

B. Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	...	631
Number of Re-inspections	...	912
	TOTAL	1543

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).

AGE GROUPS INSPECTED	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table III	Total individual pupils
Entrants ...	12	79	89
7-8 year Age Group	17	76	90
Leavers	73	58	128
TOTAL	102	213	307
Additional Periodic Inspections ...	97	127	218
GRAND TOTAL	199	340	525

D. Classification of the Physical Condition of Pupils inspected in the Age Groups recorded in Table I.A.

Age Groups Inspected	Number of Pupils Inspected	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	757	748	98.81	9	1.19
7-8 year Age Group	721	709	98.34	12	1.66
Leavers	1184	1160	97.97	24	2.03
Additional Periodic Inspections	1951	1897	97.23	54	2.77
TOTAL	4613	4514	97.85	99	2.15

TABLE II.

Infestation with Vermin.

(1) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons ...	17,356
(2) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ...	240
(3) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	—
(4) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—

TABLE III.

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year.

A. Periodic Inspections.

DEFECT OR DISEASE	Periodic Inspections				TOTAL (including all other age groups inspected)	
	Entrants		Leavers		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation		
N	26	10	23	26	107	57
ES						
a) Vision	12	36	73	132	199	331
b) Squint	8	19	-	6	17	42
c) Other	2	-	-	5	13	9
RS						
a) Hearing	-	17	1	14	10	83
b) Otitis Media	-	11	-	7	2	41
c) Other	-	-	1	3	1	3
SE & THROAT	12	71	2	19	35	174
TECH	7	27	3	5	17	58
MPHATIC GLANDS	-	18	-	2	1	43
ART	1	5	-	10	12	38
NGS	-	9	-	22	1	52
VELOPMENTAL						
a) Hernia	1	2	-	1	2	3
b) Other	1	5	5	10	9	35
THOPAEDIC						
a) Posture	-	4	1	30	6	76
b) Feet	4	24	8	40	41	129
c) Other	7	31	4	19	24	95
RVIOUS SYSTEM						
a) Epilepsy	-	4	-	2	-	12
b) Other	-	1	-	1	1	10
CHOLOGICAL						
a) Development	-	10	-	27	2	146
b) Stability	2	55	1	37	6	247
DOMEN	-	5	2	4	4	27
HER	10	3	4	6	34	22

B. Special Inspections.

DEFECT OR DISEASE	Special Inspections	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
SKIN	47	8
EYES		
(a) Vision	70	45
(b) Squint	4	15
(c) Other	20	1
EARS		
(a) Hearing	18	47
(b) Otitis Media	9	13
(c) Other	7	-
NOSE & THROAT	35	61
SPEECH	21	17
LYMPHATIC GLANDS	4	6
HEART	11	13
LUNGS	8	9
DEVELOPMENTAL		
(a) Hernia	-	-
(b) Other	2	4
ORTHOPAEDIC		
(a) Posture	2	25
(b) Feet	14	12
(c) Other	17	19
NERVOUS SYSTEM		
(a) Epilepsy	-	5
(b) Other	1	1
PSYCHOLOGICAL		
(a) Development	1	27
(b) Stability	9	42
ABDOMEN	2	-
OTHER	108	33

TABLE IV.

Treatment of Pupils attending maintained Primary and Secondary Schools.

GROUP 1. EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of cases known to have been treated	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	71	-
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	-	381
TOTAL ...	71	381
No. of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ...	-	214

GROUP 2. DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Number of cases known to have been treated	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise
Received operative treatment :		
(a) for diseases of the ear	-	8
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	-	153
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	-	7
Received other forms of treatment	43	4
TOTAL ...	43	172
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids		
(a) in 1957	-	4
(b) in previous years	-	21

GROUP 3. ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	By the Authority.	Otherwise
Number of pupils known to have been treated at clinics or out-patient departments	-	266

GROUP 4. DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanness, for which see Table II).

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority
Ringworm—(i) Scalp	1
(ii) Body	1
Scabies	14
Impetigo	14
Other skin diseases	203
TOTAL ...	233

GROUP 5. CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority ...	29
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GROUP 6. SPEECH THERAPY.

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists under arrangements made by the Authority ...	55
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GROUP 7. OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

(a) Number of cases of miscellaneous minor ailments treated by the Authority	513
(b) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination (by Chest Physician)	11
(c) Number of pupils who completed courses of U.V.R. Treatment	37
TOTAL ...	561

TABLE V.
DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY
THE AUTHORITY.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :—			
(a) At Periodic Inspections	...	...	8179
(b) As Specials	...	...	280
	TOTAL (1)	..	8459
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	542
(3) Number offered treatment	...	...	4967
(4) Number actually treated	...	...	1881
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at heading 11 (h) below			4958
(6) Half days devoted to : Periodic (School) Inspection			85
Treatment	...	...	561
	TOTAL (6)	...	646
(7) Fillings : Permanent Teeth	...	...	2973
Temporary Teeth	...	...	435
	TOTAL (7)	..	3408
(8) Number of teeth filled : Permanent Teeth	...		2664
Temporary Teeth	...		405
	TOTAL (8)	...	3069
(9) Extractions : Permanent Teeth	...	...	314
Temporary Teeth	...	...	1034
	TOTAL (9)	...	1348
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction			615
(11) Orthodontics :			
(a) Cases commenced during the year	...		19
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year			9
(c) Cases completed during the year	...		9
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	...		8
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	...	...	28
(f) Removable appliances fitted	...	...	18
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	-
(h) Total attendances	...	...	146
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures			39
(13) Other Operations : Permanent Teeth	...	...	1080
Temporary Teeth	...	...	801
	TOTAL (13)	...	1881



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