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NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL

SCARBOROUGH
DIVISIONAL EXECUTIVE

REPORT
OF THE
DIVISIONAL
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1960

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25 APR 1962

REPORT

of the Divisional School Medical Officer
for the year 1960

The Chairman and Members of Scarborough Divisional Executive.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

My Report for 1960 takes the usual form, the statistical tables being compiled as prescribed by the Ministry of Education.

You will notice that Dr. Cameron has contributed a number of paragraphs to the Report among which is one referring to the shortage of nursery school places. In it she reinforces the plea she made last year for more nursery places. There is no doubt in my mind that she is right in stressing the importance of nursery school training in counteracting the adverse home influences affecting so many young children today.

Dr. Cameron's reference under the heading "Handicapped Pupils" is also a matter of special importance. The children to whom she refers — the high-grade subnormal — are a group which can, under the Regulations, be recommended for "Special Education at an Ordinary School." This means that the child, though receiving education specially adapted for the backward child, attends his ordinary school — an arrangement which has obvious and considerable advantages over others involving day and boarding special schools. Unfortunately "Special Education" in this sense involves small classes and teachers especially trained in the teaching of backward children. These conditions are not available in this Division and no-one can blame the teachers for the deplorable results that so often follow from this.

When we consider the increasing problem of juvenile delinquency, we would do well to remember that adequate nursery schools and special classes for subnormal children might well have as significant an effect on the well-being of the community as new High Schools and Technical Colleges.

Before the end of the year Mr. Guy Thompson, the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, retired. Although his retirement took place some time ago, I feel I would like to put on record my appreciation of his kindness to me and of his professional advice and co-operation which were always available when required.

Besides Dr. Cameron, Mr. Nock, Miss Milbanke, and Inspector White of the N.S.P.C.C. have contributed to this Report and I am grateful to them.

I also acknowledge gratefully the conscientious work of the medical, nursing and administrative staff and the continued sympathetic interest of the Committee.

I am, Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. EVANS,

Divisional School Medical Officer.

School Clinic,
Scarborough.
August, 1961.

1. GENERAL.

The total number of pupils on the school registers in September, 1960, amounted to 7,585, a decrease of 10 when compared with last year's figure, whilst the number of Primary and Secondary Schools was 36, one less than in the previous year due to the closure of Friarage County Modern School.

(a) Number of Primary School Departments in the Division (excluding Childhaven Nursery School)	27
(b) Number of Secondary Modern Schools in the Division	6
(c) Number of Grammar and Technical Schools	3
(d) Number of pupils on the registers of Primary Schools (excluding Childhaven Nursery School)	4,189
(e) Number of children in Childhaven Nursery School	45
(f) Number of children in the Special Class at No. 9 Seamer Road	37
(g) Number of pupils on the rolls of Secondary Modern Schools	2,156
(h) Number of pupils on the rolls of Grammar and Technical Schools	1,158

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).

Mrs. S. R. Seaman, B.D.S. (London), L.D.S., R.C.S.Eng.

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, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Orthopaedic Surgeons A. G. Quinlan, F.R.C.S.
(to September, 1960)

G. S. Tupman, F.R.C.S.
(from October, 1960)

*Psychiatrist C. H. Neville-Smith, M.B., D.C.H.,
D.P.M.

*E.N.T. Surgeon G. L. Thompson, M.A., M.B.
(Cantab.), F.R.C.S.
(retired March, 1960)

*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 seven Health Visitors/School Nurses and one Clinic Nurse, viz :-

Miss I. M. Enna, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.Cert. (appointed 1st April, 1960).

Miss A. Kind, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (retired 1st April, 1960).

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. (resigned 7th July, 1960).

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

Mrs. E. Sleight, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.

Miss P. Uttley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (appointed 1st September, 1960).

Mrs. P. Young, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss M. E. Bowes, S.R.N., O.N.C. (Clinic Nurse).

School nursing in the Scarborough Rural District area was conducted by three District Nurses, one of whom (Miss P. M. Bradley) was appointed Health Visitor/School Nurse in November, 1960.

(v) Orthopaedic Nurse.

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

(vi) Speech Therapist.

Miss A. Mawson, L.C.S.T.

(vii) Dental Attendants.

Mrs. M. Warner.

Mrs. K. Gullen (part-time) (resigned 12th January, 1960).

Miss J. Hale (part-time) (1st February to 1st July, 1960).

Mrs. N. E. Brett (part-time) (appointed 23rd June, 1960).

(viii) Clerks.

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

Miss J. M. Clarke.

Miss M. Claybourn.

3. MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS.

The arrangements for periodic medical inspections at schools were the same as in previous years, whereby new entrants to and children in the 7-8 and 10-11 year age groups at primary schools, and all pupils, except those in their first year, at secondary schools were inspected. Such inspections were carried out in all primary and secondary schools and also at the Technical Institute. Furthermore, all children at Childhaven Nursery School were inspected each term and those at Friarage Nursery Class twice during the year. Altogether a total of 4,698 periodic medical inspections were made in 1960, being an increase of 418 compared with the number made in the previous year.

Special inspections by the school medical officers amounted to 473

and re-inspections 929 as against 552 and 935 respectively in 1959.

4. FINDINGS AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION.

(a) The number of children found to require medical treatment was 677, representing 14.41% of those inspected. The following table shows the corresponding figures for previous years :—

Year	Number of Children	
	Inspected	Found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)
1950	4470	604 (13.51%)
1951	4071	486 (11.94%)
1952	4431	599 (13.52%)
1953	4069	511 (12.56%)
1954	4567	822 (18.00%)
1955	4667	731 (15.66%)
1956	4446	645 (14.51%)
1957	4613	525 (11.38%)
1958	4847	702 (14.48%)
1959	4280	664 (15.51%)
1960	4698	677 (14.41%)

Details of the number of children requiring treatment, classified according to year of birth, are given in Table B of Part I of the Appendix to this report, and the actual defects or diseases in Table A of Part II.

(b) Physical Condition.

Since 1956 the "physical" condition of pupils has been classified as either "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory," whereas in previous years their "general" condition was graded as "Good," "Fair" or "Poor." From Table A of Part I of the Appendix, which gives the classification of "physical" condition according to year of birth, it will be seen that 119 (or 2.53%) of the 4,698 pupils subjected to routine medical inspection were considered to be "unsatisfactory." Findings in previous years were as follows :—

Year	Number of Pupils Inspected	General Condition		
		Good %	Fair %	Poor %
1950	4470	49.33	50.02	0.65
1951	4071	51.24	48.07	0.69
1952	4431	58.47	41.03	0.50
1953	4069	59.45	39.96	0.59
1954	4567	61.66	37.92	0.42
1955	4667	57.77	41.91	0.32
		Physical Condition		
			Satisfactory	Unsatisfact'y
1956	4446	—	97.71	2.29
1957	4613	—	97.85	2.15
1958	4847	—	97.79	2.21
1959	4280	—	97.66	2.34
1960	4698	—	97.47	2.53

(c) Cleanliness.

As far as possible, the school nurses endeavour to inspect all pupils every term, and they follow-up those who are infested. During the year they made 22,736 inspections and 359 pupils were found to be infested with nits and/or pediculi. This latter figure includes cases of children with only the odd nit, but some 52 were heavily infested. In the previous year 351 pupils were found to be infested.

These figures show that in spite of all our efforts we do little more than hold our own. Our perennial difficulty, which has come to the fore again recently, is the necessity for frequent changes of staff. A Health Visitor can only function properly when she has the confidence of a family. This takes time, especially with the more antisocial families, and infestation is basically a family problem.

The incidence of verminous conditions in schools is given in the following table which shows that this problem is not general to all schools. In fact one third of them were free from infestation, but in two of them were concentrated about one third of the total cases.

Percentage of Children Infested	No. of School Departments
Nil	14
Under 1	5
1—1.99	4
2—2.99	4
3—3.99	2
4—4.99	1
5—9.99	2
10—20	4
Over 20	3

(d) Clothing and Footwear.

The following report was prepared by Dr. Cameron :—

“An ever increasing proportion of children are found to be wearing unsuitable shoes. To the myriad of shoes apparently designed without the growing human foot in mind has recently been added a rigid plastic type which is, unfortunately, very popular. Many choose pull-on styles that are too short and too loose at the heel, leading inevitably to cramping and distortion of the toes. Several children in the County Modern Schools complained of painful legs acquired by the sustained flexion necessary to keep their shoes on as they walk, and others move with a shuffling gait as their shoes flap at every step. Shoes are costly and should be chosen to give reasonable wear and be compatible with healthy growth: unfortunately in many cases this is not so either in the style or material selected. During the year there has been an increase in attendance at the Minor Ailments Clinic of children suffering from such foot defects as corns, blisters, athletes foot, hallux valgus and verrucae.

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 again

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 £295 in 1960 on the provision of boots and clothing. As in the previous year the Society concentrated its expenditure on the provision of clothing and footwear for Foundationers, of whom there were 16, and only £6 was spent on casual assistance."

(e) **Following-up.**

The school nurses attend inspections in schools and follow-up cases in which assistance or advice is needed, and 170 home visits were made in this connection.

5. **TREATMENT OF DEFECTS.**

(a) **Minor Ailments.**

Minor Ailments Clinics were again held daily at the School Clinic and weekly at Hinderwell and Northstead Schools. 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	—	—
Impetigo	2	8
Ringworm — Head	—	—
Ringworm — Body	—	—
Uncleanliness (including Verminous Conditions)	15	20
Minor Injuries	144	199
External Eye Disease	33	66
Ear Discharge and Deafness	29	77
Nose and Throat	4	6
Vision	7	8
Heart and Circulation	6	10
Skin (Non-contagious)	146	424
Other conditions	152	279
Total	538	1097

There was again a reduction in the number of children treated, as shown in the table below :—

Year	No. of First Visits	Total Number of Attendances
1950	1599	3828
1951	1339	3605
1952	1344	3542
1953	1256	3082
1954	1160	2998
1955	1003	3016
1956	1020	2647
1957	896	1808
1958	745	1460
1959	710	1688
1960	538	1097

(b) Defective Vision.

Mr. J. Ellison, the ophthalmologist, continued to hold weekly sessions at the School Clinic, and all children at medical inspection who were considered to need treatment for defective vision or squint were given the opportunity of attending his clinic. A summary of the work done at this clinic is given below, from which it will be seen that spectacles were prescribed for rather less than half of the children examined :—

Number of sessions held by Ophthalmologist	45
Number of children examined	400
Total number of attendances at Eye Clinic	411
Number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed	169
Number of children recommended other forms of treatment	4

(c) Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat.

Pupils found at medical inspection to require treatment for impaired hearing, enlarged or diseased tonsils or adenoids, are normally referred to their family doctors, or, with the consent of their family doctors, direct to the Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant at Scarborough Hospital. During the year 229 school children received operative treatment at Scarborough Hospital for diseases of the ear, adenoids and chronic tonsillitis and other nose and throat conditions, and 12 received other forms of non-operative treatment.

Two school children were provided with Medresco Hearing Aids through the hospital service in 1960, whilst 17 other children still at school were issued with aids in previous years.

Mr. Guy Thompson, who for some years has been visiting the School Clinic each month primarily to see children with ear diseases, retired in March, and his clinic has been suspended, as his successor prefers to see patients at Scarborough Hospital.

Audiometric Survey.

The County Council's audiometric nurse did not visit this area during 1960.

(d) Orthopaedic.

Twenty-one sessions were held by the orthopaedic surgeons at which 199 school children made 478 attendances. The orthopaedic nurse treated 117 pupils at the remedial exercises clinic; altogether she held 93 sessions and the total number of attendances made by these children was 345.

Mr. G. S. Tupman took charge of the clinic in October in place of Mr. A. G. Quinlan.

Fifteen pupils from this Division were treated as in-patients at the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, during 1960, for the conditions shown in the following table :—

Condition	No. of children treated
Cerebral Palsy	2
Poliomyelitis	2
Deformities of the feet.....	5
Septic Arthritis right hip	1
Supernumery thumb right	1
Atlanto-axial subluxation	1
Knock Knees	1
Torn medial meniscus left	1
Investigation	1

(e) **Tuberculosis.**

No case of tuberculosis in the age group 5-14 years was reported during the year.

(f) **Artificial Sunlight Treatment.**

Attendances by school children at the Medical Baths for artificial sunlight treatment totalled 241, and 19 children completed one or more courses of treatment.

(g) **Dental Services.**

There was no change in the dental staff during 1960, and in consequence it was again possible for adequate periodic inspections of school children in this area to be carried out. Particulars of the work undertaken by the school dental officers are given in Part IV of the Appendix.

6. **PHYSICAL EDUCATION.**

The following report on Physical Education in the Scarborough Division was prepared by Mr. Nock, the Divisional Education Officer:—

“The opening of the new Technical College has added to the excellent facilities already existing for Physical Education of which full advantage is taken by the teachers concerned. With this opening and with the playing field at the new High School for Boys becoming available for limited use, there has been a considerable improvement in the provision for senior games. Westwood County Modern School has now the exclusive use of the Oliver’s Mount Field and this has reduced the pressure on the Northstead Field, which over the years has had a very heavy time-table to carry. Scalby County Modern School is also making some use of the site which has long been designated as an additional playing field for the school but which is still undeveloped.

Partly, no doubt, on account of the additional space which has thus become available, Westwood County Modern School and the Technical College have included Rugby Union Football in their Winter Games programme and considerable interest has been aroused thereby.

The new gymnasium at the Boys’ High School has been in great demand for courses conducted by the North Riding Education Committee and by outside bodies. Because of bad weather, which made the use of an outside court unsuitable at this school, the indoor tennis

court was used for the North Riding Boys' Tennis Tournament.

Selected girls of Secondary School age again attended a residential tennis course held partly at Wrea Head College and partly on the premises of the Yorkshire Lawn Tennis Club. The services of Mr. E. Lester, under the North Riding Cricket Coaching Scheme, have again been utilised and appreciated by the High School for Boys.

One boy again played for the English Grammar Schools and two boys for the North Riding representative Grammar School team. Scarborough schools have taken part in the North Riding hockey, netball and tennis tournaments and one of the netball trophies was again won by a Scarborough school.

Swimming played a large part in the schools' summer activities. Unfortunately the weather during the outdoor swimming season was the worst for many years, being very cold and very wet and not at all conducive to the success of the outdoor swimming programme. On account of illness Mrs. Flax was unable to instruct during the whole of the summer and thanks are due to Mrs. Claydon for taking her place and to Mr. Wilcock for taking the R.L.S.S. Award work with boys and also to the many teachers who as volunteers gave so liberally of their time to school swimming.

This year the North Riding Gala was held at the North Bay Pool on one of the few fine days of the season. Scarborough won the Senior Shield. Twelve children took part in the Yorkshire Minor Championships. Enthusiasm and ability is high in Scarborough but practice and coaching beyond the very limited amount now possible at the North Riding Training College Swimming Bath are necessary in the winter as well as in the summer if the children are to compete on equal terms with other towns and stand a fair chance of appearing in the Yorkshire Championships. A new indoor swimming bath is desperately needed.

Work for the Duke of Edinburgh Award has developed during the year and boys and girls are now taking part in this work under the aegis of the schools, although others prefer to accept the tuition offered by the Scarborough Y.M.C.A. Thanks are due to those teachers and others who have so readily offered their time voluntarily for the taking of Duke of Edinburgh Award classes or for the examination of candidates for the awards."

7. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Whooping Cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Erysipelas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dysentery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Food Poisoning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

8. SCHOOL MILK AND MEALS.

The following table, supplied by the Divisional Education Officer, shows the position as on a day in the Autumn Term between 19th and 23rd September, 1960 :—

Percentage of children provided with meals in Rural Schools	67.11
Percentage of children provided with meals in Scarborough Schools	56.23
Percentage of children provided with milk in Primary Schools	93.45
Percentage of children provided with milk in Secondary Schools	63.67

The following report was made by Dr. Cameron :—

“The growth of the Tuck Shop can hardly be welcomed. School Meals and Milk are planned to provide a balanced diet, but can achieve their purpose only if consumed by the children. Many children have little or no breakfast, more often from choice than necessity. A liberal helping of biscuits at playtime can impair appetite in the “poor” eaters, and prove an unnecessary supplement to the “good” eaters. Obesity in school children is becoming an increasing problem, and is now a more common type of malnutrition than undue thinness. The increasing use of the Tuck Shop can only impair the teaching of good food habits, so necessary throughout life if good nutrition is to be maintained: such training in the correct selection of food is surely an important part of the School Meals Service.”

9. CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER BODIES.

I am indebted to Mr. G. White, the local inspector of the N.S.P.C.C., for the following report on the work of his Branch during the year in connection with school children :—

“During the past twelve months there has been a very slight decrease in the number of cases reported for investigation. These were classified as follows :—

Neglect	30
Advice sought	13
Assault or Ill-treatment	2
Beyond Control	1
Total	46

Only one of these cases came to the notice of the Court and the home was not seriously disturbed thereby. In four other cases assistance has been given by way of report or contributing evidence.

Supervision visits in connection with the above-mentioned cases numbered 193 and other miscellaneous visits, also connected with the casework, 181.

In addition to these visits enquiries made for other Branch areas, where either the family or the liable relative are in residence in this district, numbered 8.

The offence of leaving children alone in the home still prevails and often cases are picked up where no fireguard is provided as a safeguard for the children. In this matter nine of the families were compelled, by way of warning, to provide this safeguard.

Mothers working is another cause of neglect that arises by way of children being left to their own devices until the return home of one or other of the parents. This happened in three cases and does need discouraging. In these three cases I did get the co-operation of the parents and adequate arrangements were made.

Material help by way of clothing has been given to a number of harder hit families where this has been deserved."

10. NURSERY SCHOOLS.

Dr. Cameron prepared the following report:—

"The demand for nursery school places continues to outstrip the accommodation available at Childhaven and many applicants never achieve admission. Few would deny nowadays that the nursery school can be a valuable complement to the home in promoting good physical and mental development in little children. Modern patterns of living are far from ideal for the pre-school child. Small houses or flats have little room for vigorous play, noise is objected to, gardens are small or absent, streets are dangerous. Many families have their main meal at night when father comes home — too late for the toddler who, with his mother, may have had a very light lunch. Daytime rests are inconvenient, outings only too often are shopping expeditions. Many children today living "normal" lives of this type would benefit greatly from the ordered freedom and companionship of a nursery school, yet owing to the rigorous selection imposed, never gain admission. I feel sure that an increase in nursery school places could prove an important preventive measure in reducing the number of children who subsequently grow into problem children or troublesome adolescents.

In addition to Childhaven Nursery School, a nursery class exists at Friarage School where children are admitted from 3 years of age.

All children at Childhaven Nursery School and Friarage Nursery Class are medically examined at frequent intervals. 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.

Under the Scheme of Divisional Administration it is the duty of the Divisional Executive to report to the County Council all cases of children who require special educational treatment, but the placement in special schools of these children is the responsibility of the Local Education Authority. During the year three children were ascertained as Handi-

capped Pupils, viz :—

Partially Sighted	1
Educationally Subnormal	1
Delicate	1

Seventeen handicapped pupils from the Division were maintained by the Local Education Authority at special residential schools, as follows :—

Name of School	Boys	Girls
BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED		
Royal Normal College for the Blind, Rowton Castle, Nr. Shrewsbury	—	1
Exhall Grange Special School, Coventry	1	—
DEAF AND PARTIALLY DEAF		
Yorkshire Residential School for the Deaf, Doncaster	—	2
Mary Hare Grammar School, Newbury	—	1
EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL		
Brompton Hall School	2	—
Etton Pasture School, Nr. Beverley	—	1
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED		
Welburn Hall School	3	4
Holly Bank Special School, Huddersfield	—	1
SPEECH DEFECT		
Moor House School, Oxted, Surrey	1	—

The Special Class at No. 9 Seamer Road provides for the needs of most of the educationally subnormal children in the Division. It can accommodate 36 children, and all places were taken throughout the year. Indeed there has always been a waiting list for admission.

Total number of children who attended the
Seamer Road Special Class 44

Leavers :—

On reaching the age of 16 years	5
Left the district	2
Withdrawn as ineducable	1
	8

New admissions 8

Dr. Cameron reports as follows :—

“During the year a number of children were assessed following consistent failure at school. While some of these children need a special school for educationally subnormal pupils, a larger proportion are merely dull, their retardation being aggravated by prolonged illness, irregular attendance, frequent changes of school, or personality difficulties, especially in the primary department. These children need remedial teaching in the ordinary school: vigorous individual help in a small group before their sense of frustration has resigned them to sitting

quietly at the back of the class, giving no trouble but gaining nothing. However zealous, a teacher with the usual large class cannot give them enough help. These are the children who in due course leave school illiterate: the educable illiterates the Press is constantly deploring for whom the 1944 Act has not yet provided the education they need."

12. SECTION 57, EDUCATION ACT, 1944.

Two children were reported under Section 57(3) of the Education Act, 1944, as ineducable, but none was reported under Section 57(5) of the Act as requiring supervision after leaving school.

13. SPEECH THERAPY.

The following is a statistical summary of the work carried out by Miss Mawson who, apart from one day per week at Whitby, was able to devote the whole of her time to the treatment of children in this Division:—

Total number of treatments	.....	1,694
Interviews with parents	.....	72
Cases under treatment at the beginning of the year	.....	67
Total number of cases admitted	.....	46
Cases discharged and withdrawn	.....	38
Cases remaining under treatment	.....	75

The reasons for cessation of treatment

	Boys	Girls	Total
Discharged from treatment	.....	.....	.....
Discharged improved	18	5	23
Discharged conditionally	.....	.....	.....
Left district	2	3	5
Left school	3	—	3
Deceased	—	1	1
Poor attendance	2	—	2
Refused treatment	—	3	3
Referred for investigation	1	—	1
Placed on waiting list.....	—	—	—
Total	26	12	38
Remaining under treatment	60	15	75
Total treated	86	27	113

Defects from which children suffered

	Boys	Girls	Total
Stammer	18	3	21
Dyslalia	51	16	67
Stammer and Dyslalia	3	—	3
Cleft Palate	5	2	7
Cerebral Palsy	1	1	2
Partial Deafness	1	3	4
Dysphonia	4	—	4
Delayed Speech	2	—	2
Other Conditions }	—	2	2
Aphasia }			
Refusal to speak	1	—	1
Total	86	27	113

14. CHILD GUIDANCE.

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

“Throughout the year Dr. C. H. Neville-Smith, Consultant in Child Psychiatry to the Leeds Regional Hospital Board, held clinics at the School Clinic, Friars Way, on Wednesdays—a total of 98 psychiatric sessions. A complete child guidance team was functioning until August, but unfortunately Mr. J. G. Haggett, the psychiatric social worker, left to take up a senior post, and thereafter the psychiatrist and psychologist had to share the work.

A few children from Malton and Whitby were seen, but the figures given here apply only to the Scarborough Division. The year began with a waiting list of 9; and 30 new cases (21 boys and 9 girls) were referred in 1960, the majority by doctors but an occasional one by the Children's Department. Dr. Neville-Smith saw 21 new cases, and several others were offered appointments but for various reasons did not attend the clinic.

Children seen by the Psychiatrist

	Boys	Girls	Total
Consultation only	9	6	15
Supportive interviews	7	4	11
Regular treatment	2	3	5
For court reports	3 (and parents of 5 other boys who were seen at York)		

At the end of the year 2 boys and 2 girls were awaiting vacancies for regular (i.e. weekly) treatment, and 5 boys and 3 girls were awaiting initial examination.

The Juvenile Courts asked for psychiatric reports on 3 boys, 2 of whom had already been referred to the clinic. Besides these, 5 Scarborough boys in the Remand Home at York were examined by Dr. Neville-Smith at the request of the Justices. From the psychiatric point of view, it is nearly always more valuable to have the child come to the clinic from his own home, without the complication of his being away from his normal environment. The parents of the boys on remand were seen at the Scarborough Clinic, however, so that some assessment could be made of family relationships.

Thus the work on court cases occupied a sizeable percentage of clinic time, and, ironically enough, reduced the time that could be devoted to the treatment of disturbed children, some of whom first came to the clinic because magistrates and probation officers had recognised that they needed specialist help."

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.

Sixty-eight children were medically examined under the conditions of the bye-laws relating to the employment of children, and all of them 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, 46 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, 102 persons, who had been appointed to posts under the Education Authority, were medically examined during the year by the school medical officers.

APPENDIX MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Year Ended 31st December, 1960

PART I — MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY SCHOOLS)

TABLE A — PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1956 and later	125	121	96.80	4	3.20
1955	315	313	99.37	2	0.63
1954	402	402	100.00	—	0.00
1953	358	357	99.72	1	0.28
1952	361	354	98.06	7	1.94
1951	103	100	97.09	3	2.91
1950	415	410	98.80	5	1.20
1949	369	361	97.83	8	2.17
1948	193	186	96.37	7	3.63
1947	603	578	95.85	25	4.15
1946	673	651	96.73	22	3.27
1945 and earlier	781	746	95.52	35	4.48
TOTAL	4698	4579	97.47	119	2.53

TABLE B — PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT
PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	For Defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1956 and later	1	25	26
1955	1	47	48
1954	11	46	55
1953	8	33	41
1952	9	44	53
1951	4	13	16
1950	12	49	60
1949	18	43	58
1948	9	19	28
1947	35	63	93
1946	38	54	89
1945 and earlier	56	58	110
TOTAL	202	494	677

TABLE C — OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	473
Number of Re-inspections	929
Total	1,402

TABLE D — INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	22,736
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested.....	359
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	—
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—

**PART II — DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION
DURING THE YEAR**

TABLE A — PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

DEFECT OR DISEASE	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
Skin	19	3	41	31	73	19	133	53
Eyes								
(a) Vision	13	52	94	185	95	154	202	391
(b) Squint	9	14	5	3	7	22	21	39
(c) Other	3	1	1	7	9	9	13	17
Ears								
(a) Hearing	—	7	1	14	1	37	2	58
(b) Otitis Media	4	15	2	11	8	30	14	56
(c) Other	2	10	1	1	2	6	5	17
Nose and Throat	24	62	6	24	25	54	55	140
Speech	27	27	7	4	24	21	58	52
Lymphatic Glands	—	26	1	3	1	17	2	46
Heart	—	12	5	15	11	21	16	48
Lungs	3	10	1	22	2	18	6	50
Developmental								
(a) Hernia	2	4	—	2	1	3	3	9
(b) Other	—	8	4	11	7	20	11	39
Orthopaedic								
(a) Posture	—	2	3	31	6	18	9	51
(b) Feet	6	24	9	57	30	71	45	152
(c) Other	8	23	7	22	14	45	29	90
Nervous System								
(a) Epilepsy	2	2	1	2	—	5	3	9
(b) Other	—	1	1	2	—	8	1	11
Psychological								
(a) Development	—	5	—	40	2	88	2	133
(b) Stability	1	36	1	42	10	95	12	173
Abdomen	—	5	3	3	7	14	10	22
Other	15	5	14	12	32	17	61	34

(T) — Number of children found to require treatment.

(O) — Number of children found to require observation.

TABLE B — SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Pupils requiring Treatment	Pupils requiring Observation
Skin	59	—
Eyes		
(a) Vision	25	7
(b) Squint	7	—
(c) Other	20	1
Ears		
(a) Hearing	1	3
(b) Otitis Media	8	2
(c) Other	11	—
Nose and Throat	15	4
Speech	4	—
Lymphatic Glands	4	1
Heart	2	1
Lungs	1	—
Developmental		
(a) Hernia	—	—
(b) Other	—	—
Orthopaedic		
(a) Posture	1	2
(b) Feet	22	2
(c) Other	18	1
Nervous System		
(a) Epilepsy	1	—
(b) Other	—	—
Psychological		
(a) Development	8	13
(b) Stability	8	1
Abdomen	1	—
Other	70	4

**PART III—TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING NURSERY SCHOOLS)**

TABLE A — EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	33
Errors of refraction (including squint)	400
Total	433
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	169

**TABLE B — DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE
AND THROAT**

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment :	
(a) for diseases of the ear	19
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	201
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	9
Received other forms of treatment	45
Total	274
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids :	
(a) in 1960	2
(b) in previous years	17

TABLE C — ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	199
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—
Total	199

TABLE D — DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table D of Part I)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm — (a) Scalp	—
(b) Body	—
Scabies	—
Impetigo	2
Other skin diseases	146
Total	148

TABLE E — CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	32

TABLE F — SPEECH THERAPY

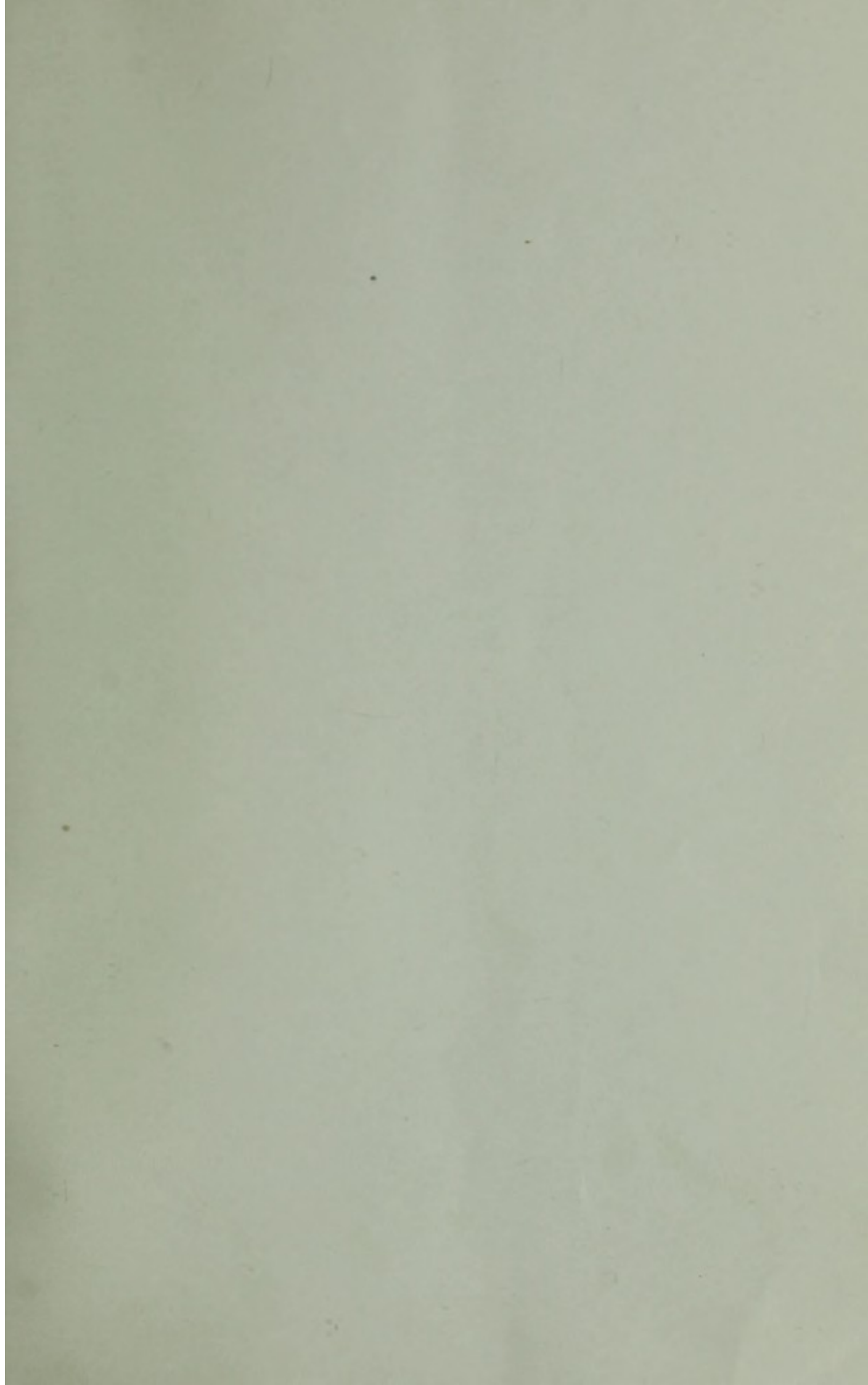
	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	113

TABLE G — OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	302
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination (by Chest Physician)	13
(d) Pupils who completed courses of U.V.R. treatment	19
Total	334

PART IV — DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :—					
	(a) At Periodic Inspections	....	....	6625	} Total (1)	.... 7122
	(b) As Specials	....	....	497		
(2)	Number found to require treatment	....	....	....	....	4287
(3)	Number offered treatment	....	....	....	....	3033
(4)	Number actually treated	....	....	....	....	1850
(5)	Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at 11(h)	....	....	....	....	5058
(6)	Half days devoted to :					
	(a) Periodic (School) Inspection	....	....	67	} Total (6)	.... 738
	(b) Treatment	....	....	671		
(7)	Fillings :					
	(a) Permanent Teeth	....	....	3183	} Total (7)	.... 3843
	(b) Temporary Teeth	....	....	660		
(8)	Number of Teeth filled :					
	(a) Permanent Teeth	....	....	2881	} Total (8)	.... 3464
	(b) Temporary Teeth	....	....	583		
(9)	Extractions :					
	(a) Permanent Teeth	....	....	213	} Total (9)	.... 763
	(b) Temporary Teeth	....	....	550		
(10)	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	....	....	....	....	410
(11)	Orthodontics :					
	(a) Cases commenced during the year	....	....	....	....	34
	(b) Cases brought forward from previous year	....	....	....	....	14
	(c) Cases completed during the year	....	....	....	....	15
	(d) Cases discontinued during the year	....	....	....	....	10
	(e) Pupils treated by means of appliances	....	....	....	....	48
	(f) Removable appliances fitted	....	....	....	....	33
	(g) Fixed appliances fitted	....	....	....	....	—
	(h) Total attendances	....	....	....	....	477
(12)	Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	....	....	....	....	27
(13)	Other operations :					
	(a) Permanent Teeth	....	....	1149	} Total (13)	.... 1883
	(b) Temporary Teeth	....	....	734		



PART IV.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY.

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority—			
	(a) At Periodic Inspections	3275	Total (1)	7122
	(b) As Specialists	287		
(2)	Number found to require treatment			4267
(3)	Number offered treatment			3033
(4)	Number actually treated			1830
(5)	Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment including those recorded at (1)(b)			1058
(6)	Half days devoted to:			
	(a) Periodic (School) Inspection	67	Total (6)	738
	(b) Treatment	271		
(7)	Fillings:			
	(a) Permanent Teeth	2183	Total (7)	3543
	(b) Temporary Teeth	366		
(8)	Number of Teeth Filled:			
	(a) Permanent Teeth	2881	Total (8)	3464
	(b) Temporary Teeth	583		
(9)	Extractions:			
	(a) Permanent Teeth	213	Total (9)	783
	(b) Temporary Teeth	190		
(10)	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction			410
(11)	Orthodontics:			
	(a) Cases commenced during the year			34
	(b) Cases brought forward from previous year			14
	(c) Cases completed during the year			15
	(d) Cases discontinued during the year			10
	(e) Pupils treated by means of appliances			48
	(f) Removable appliances fitted			33
	(g) Fixed appliances fitted			—
	(h) Total attendances			477
(12)	Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth			27
(13)	Other operations:			
	(a) Permanent Teeth	1149	Total (13)	1883
	(b) Temporary Teeth	734		



