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NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1955





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INTRODUCTION

To the Members of the North Riding Education Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting herewith my formal report on the school health service for the year 1955 ; the report of the divisional school medical officer on the service in the area of the Scarborough Divisional Executive is appended. Except where otherwise stated, the figures in this report do not relate to schools in the Scarborough division.

The sudden death in July, 1955, of Mr. S. Craven, L.D.S., then Principal School Dental Officer, deprived the Committee of the services of a loyal, able and energetic officer. Mr. I. J. Faulds, who was previously a school dental officer at Whitby and who had been for some few years the Principal School Dental Officer in Northamptonshire was appointed in September to succeed him and took up his duties at the beginning of 1956. Other staff changes occurred following the resignations of Dr. A. D. C. S. Cameron my deputy, and Drs. J. W. A. Rodgers and W. Sharpe. Dr. Cameron left to take up an appointment as M.O.H. and P.S.M.O., West Hartlepool, and was replaced by Dr. J. T. A. George. Drs. J. L. Cotton and J. McGovern were appointed to succeed Dr. Sharpe (Wensleydale) and Dr. Rodgers (Thornaby and Stokesley) and commenced duty in January, 1955, and May, 1955, respectively. In September Dr. Margaret C. Barnet, the medical officer to the mobile clinic and school medical officer resigned ; this vacancy has not yet been filled. The dental staff was reduced in the aggregate by one on the resignation in January of Mr. D. R. Storr who was working in the Scarborough division. In April 1955. Dr. L. P. Star, the educational psychologist, left to go to Devon as senior educational psychologist ; his place was taken by Miss E. M. Milbanke, M.A., who had previously had charge of the same service in an area of Lancashire. In the last quarter of the year there was a spate of resignations from ancillary staff and by the last day of 1955 the whole establishment of four speech therapists was vacant. I have dealt in some detail with the question of staff recruitment in the report and have suggested a possible remedy for a situation which appears to be becoming increasingly acute.

While happily there was a complete absence of diphtheria from Teesside in 1955, and a favourable trend in the incidence of whooping cough and scarlet fever, there was a heavy incidence of measles (2,092 notifications), a disease notable for the regular biennial appearance of epidemics in towns. There was little change in the incidence of poliomyelitis, 4 paralytic and 5 non-paralytic cases being notified amongst school children in the Riding.

The need for constant vigilance in the supervision of school children was emphasised by the occurrence of an outbreak of ringworm in all the schools in the Thornaby area ; 268 cases occurred and considerable time was spent by doctors and nurses in dealing with the outbreak.

There was a slight increase in the aggregate number of children medically inspected and a small proportion of those inspected were considered to be in need of treatment. I have indicated in the report that a high rate of inspection is not necessarily desirable for, with the present degree of understaffing, there is the risk that an undue proportion of medical time is being used in the examination of fit children. Indeed, some students of the health services of the country feel that more and more the main function of the school health service must veer towards those aspects of its work more specifically concerned with ascertainment of defects likely to affect a child's growth and development. This is not to say that medical inspections in the school service as carried on for the last 40 to 50 years are outmoded ; until another form of periodic inspection is substituted they must go on, but the increased co-operation with the National Health Service which I have noted in my two previous reports has made less imperative the need for repeated systematic inspections of children of specified ages in schools.

The new classification, introduced in 1955, of the general condition of children inspected is welcomed : the classifications officially used in the past have been entirely arbitrary and have served little purpose other than to provide figures from which sophistic conclusions have been drawn.

Further progress, within the limits imposed by financial and staff shortages, have been made in most branches of the service and more provision for handicapped pupils to attend special schools has been made. I should like again to mention the valuable work done by the Committee's own schools, Welburn Hall and Brompton Hall. The problem of selection for Brompton Hall will be much eased when adequate day provision for educationally subnormal pupils is made on Tees-side, and I am grateful for the help I have received from the Authority's professional staff in this sphere.

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 Dr. George who drafted this report ; I wish also to pay a tribute to the administrative staff of the Education Department and to the head teachers of the schools during the year under review for their co-operation and assistance.

J. A. FRASER,

Principal School Medical Officer.

County Hall,
Northallerton,

31st July, 1956.

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 and in this report statistics do not relate to the division unless they are specifically stated to do so. For a complete picture of the services of the authority, this report should be read in conjunction with the divisional school medical officer's report appended hereto.

Population of the administrative county (mid year 1955)	..	384,000
Children on registers of primary schools, January, 1956	..	40,079
Primary schools or departments, January, 1956	..	356
Children on registers of secondary schools, January, 1956	..	14,972
Secondary schools, January, 1956	..	45

(These figures include Scarborough Division).

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF at 31-12-55.

MEDICAL.

Principal School Medical Officer.

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

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer.

*A. D. C. S. CAMERON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (resigned 11-9-55).

*J. T. A. GEORGE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (commenced 1-11-55).

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)

SYDNEY E. JACKSON, M.B., Ch.B.,
(temporary part-time)

MARGARET C. BARNET, M.B., Ch.B., (resigned 15-9-55).

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

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

*JEAN F. W. ROONEY, M.B., B.S., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Scarborough
Divisional
Executive.

- *W. H. BUTCHER, D.M., D.P.H.
- *J. L. COTTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(commenced 1-1-55).
- *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.
(commenced 1-5-55).
- *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.

W. HINDS, M.B., B.S., D.P.M.

Anaesthetist.

J. G. CRANMER, M.B., Ch.B., (commenced 1-9-55).

In addition the two Regional Hospital Boards at Newcastle and Leeds provide the services of ophthalmic surgeons, orthopaedic surgeons, aural surgeons, and two psychiatrists.

DENTAL.

Principal School Dental Officer.

S. CRAVEN, L.D.S., (died 12-7-55).

I. J. FAULDS, L.D.S., (commenced 1-1-56).

School Dental Officers.

D. BEWES ATKINSON, L.D.S., (part-time).

A. D. CLARK, L.D.S.

D. A. CLOUGH, L.D.S.

G. FLEMING, L.D.S., (part-time).

F. D. GODSMARK, L.D.S.,

L. H. HEAD, L.D.S.

C. G. LINGFORD, L.D.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Dental Anaesthetist.

C. E. PLACE, L.D.S.

R. B. STEEL, L.D.S.

D. R. STORR, L.D.S., (resigned 31-1-55).

MISS P. E. THOMAS, L.D.S.

Oral Hygienist.

MISS E. M. WATSON (resigned 31-12-55).

Dental Technicians.

- R. G. HANSOM (Senior Technician, Surgical).
 P. A. LAZENBY (Technician in charge)
 F. SHAW (part-time, trained technician).
 D. COTTON (Apprentice).
 I. R. MILNES (Apprentice, commenced 3-10-55).
 J. D. WADE (Apprentice, resigned 10-9-55).

*Dental Attendants—11.***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.

- 32 Health Visitor/School Nurses (half-time).
 1 School Nurse (full-time).

A school nursing service equivalent to that of a further 8 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 Psychologists.*

- LEONARD P. STAR, M.A., Ph.D., (resigned 30-4-55).
 MISS E. M. MILBANKE, M.A., (commenced 1-6-55).

Psychiatric Social Worker.

- MISS E. CLAYTON, B.A., Dip. Psych., (resigned 31-1-55).
 MISS J. W. EMERY, (part-time, commenced 1-3-55, resigned 31-10-55)

SPEECH THERAPY.

- MISS I. M. S. KNIGHT, F.C.S.T., (Head Speech Therapist, resigned 31-12-55).
 MISS D. CARLISLE, L.C.S.T., (resigned 31-12-55).
 MISS A. SHAW, L.C.S.T., (resigned 31-12-55).

CLERICAL STAFF.

- Chief Clerk* .. H. A. ROEBUCK, D.P.A.
Senior Clerk .. B. M. MATHISON.

STAFF.

The number of school children in the Riding continued to increase and by the end of the year had reached the figure of 55,051. Unfortunately fewer staff were available during the year to deal with the increased number of children, and consequently examinations were less frequent than previously. In 1947 the Committee agreed to an establishment equivalent to 9 whole-time medical officers. In 1955 an equivalent of $7\frac{1}{2}$ was employed. This represents one whole-time medical officer for rather more than 7,300 of the school population. This latter figure is 62% higher than is desirable ; the amount of supervision was of necessity affected.

The dental position is rather worse : during 1955 the equivalent of $8\frac{1}{2}$ whole-time dental officers were employed and this gives a figure of one dentist for 6,500 of the school population. Ten years ago the Education Committee accepted a staff establishment based on an average of approximately 3,000 pupils per whole-time dental officer. The oral hygienist left on the last day of the year thereby further aggravating a situation which had been made serious by the resignation in January of Mr. D. R. Storr.

The position with regard to part-time specialist officers remained static and was satisfactory. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of the child guidance and speech therapy staffs. By the end of the year the school service was left with no psychiatric social worker or speech therapist as a result of resignations. In this connection there appears to be a strong case for a variation in approved salary scales in such a manner as to encourage speech therapists and psychiatric social workers to leave the comparatively well stocked southern and home counties for appointments in the less popular north.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS.

Regular medical inspection by the school health service staff was carried out in 282 primary and 38 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.

A total of 19,506 children was seen at periodic medical inspection, an increase of 350 over 1954. Of the aggregate number, 13,084 were in the groups prescribed by the School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations, 1953, that is, entrants, leavers primary, and leavers secondary. The 7-8 and 12-13 year groups were inspected as time permitted. Pupils at the Committee's residential special schools were inspected annually.

Diseases and Defects.

1,977 of the 19,506 children inspected were considered to be suffering from a defect or disease (other than dental disease or infestation with vermin) requiring treatment. This represents 10·14% of all pupils inspected and is lower than the corresponding figure for 1954 (11·92%). The decrease was noted in all age groups inspected.

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	4,661	552 (11·84%)
Second age group	4,830	466 (9·65%)
Third age group	3,593	327 (9·10%)
Total (prescribed groups)	13,084	1,345 (10·20%)
Other periodic inspections	6,422	632 (9·84%)
Grand Total	19,506	1,977 (10·14%)

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

The decrease in numbers requiring treatment may be interpreted in two ways. It may be said that the smaller the proportion of children requiring treatment the better and that this must indicate an improved general standard of health. On the other hand there is an evident increase in the number of inspections made of well children. Several medical officers have felt that by arranging, wherever possible, five medical inspections in a child's school life one may not be using to the best advantage the already insufficient medical time available. They considered that by relinquishing one or possibly two of the routine inspections they would have at their disposal more time in which to examine children known or thought to be in need of attention. It is true that the numbers of special inspections and re-inspections, 1,969, and 4,627 respectively, have also increased slightly, but more time could well be spent on those needing it and I hope that this can be arranged in future.

General Condition.

1955 was the last year in which the general condition of each child inspected was assessed as "good," "fair," or "poor." In future the physical condition will be assessed as "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory" for the practical reason that children considered to be in an unsatisfactory physical condition clearly need further attention. Thus the classification into four groups of the nutritional state of a decade ago and the equally unsatisfactory "general condition" classification replacing it have both been abandoned. This is not surprising when what has been wanted was the examining medical officer's impression of the child's physical fitness. Such impressions must vary from date to date and, indeed, with the mood of an individual doctor. I give below a table showing the figures recorded for the past eight years, but I do not suggest that they be regarded as of any significance.

Year	Number of Pupils Inspected	A Good %	B Fair %	C Poor %
1948	17,619	21.84	73.81	4.35
1949	19,587	37.92	60.04	2.06
1950	19,123	48.45	49.87	1.68
1951	19,436	51.33	47.55	1.12
1952	19,628	53.80	45.06	1.14
1953	18,354	53.61	45.10	1.29
1954	19,156	55.52	43.70	.78
1955	19,506	58.46	40.95	.59

Cleanliness.

During 1955 the school nurses made 146,146 examinations in the course of 2,133 visits to schools in the Riding for the purpose of carrying out cleanliness inspections. Most of the children were found to be free from infestation; of those who were infested many were old offenders. In all 2,341 pupils were found to be infested, 290 of these heavily. Cleansing notices were issued in respect of 143 children and 11 were compulsorily cleansed.

It is generally recognised that the reservoir of infestation is not in the schools but is at home. Support is given to this view by the fact that it is repeatedly found that special care is needed at the beginning of each term. It is now a tradition that infested school girls having been made free of vermin as a result of the efforts of the school nurses, become re-infested following contact with the elaborate coiffures of their mothers or elder sisters. Head infestation is still regarded as a trivial matter by some parents, particularly in the more industrial areas, a fact that was stressed by one medical officer in her report.

In general a high standard of personal cleanliness was maintained amongst the children ; here again, the offenders came mainly from families known to have a poor standard.

Although there was again a reduced incidence of scabies (13 cases in 1954, 1 in 1955) and impetigo (179 cases in 1954, 77 in 1955) there was an increase in the numbers found to be suffering from ringworm (178 in 1954, 268 in 1955). This increase was due to an outbreak on Tees-side, all the schools in the Thornaby area being affected. Full use in diagnosis and follow-up of the cases and in surveillance of contacts was made of Wood's light. All but two of the 268 cases received treatment within the school health service.

Clothing and Footwear.

Again, as in recent years, most of the children were found to be adequately clothed and shod. One medical officer states that in his area there are still too many children attending school in poor clothes and shoes when it is well known that their families enjoy many other less essential amenities. Another reported that the tendency persists to allow children to continue to wear shoes after they have become too small.

Following-up.

The scheme of medical inspection and treatment of school children would be useless unless steps were taken to ensure that defects were corrected. Here the school nursing service has an important role. The school nurses attend inspection in schools and follow-up cases in which assistance and advice is needed. Most following-up is carried out by domiciliary visiting and the details of the visits made in 1955 are given below.

Number of Nurses' Home Visits arising from School Medical Inspections.

Condition	No. of defects found for which treatment was considered necessary	No. of visits by School Nurses
Cleanliness of Head	7	24
Nutrition	17	17
Nose and Throat	446	486
External Eye Disease	17	20
Ear Disease	67	102
Oral conditions	8	8
Heart and Circulation	54	66
Lungs	106	133
Nervous System	21	27
Skin	22	26
Ringworm	1	1
Flat Feet	62	82
Rickets	1	2
Deformities	123	158
Tuberculosis	46	53
Speech	100	143
Vision and Squint	2,033	3,480
Hearing	30	37
Diabetes	4	4
Miscellaneous	86	112
Total	3,251	4,981

NOTE—Some of these cases are carried over from 1954 so that the totals do not coincide with those in the table at the end of the report ; the latter apply only to defects found during the year 1955.

TREATMENT OF DEFECTS.

Minor Ailments.

School clinic sessions were held four times weekly at New Earswick, three times weekly at Whitby, twice weekly at Carlin How, Redcar, Thornaby, Grangetown, South Bank, Guisborough and Clifton Without, and once weekly at Lingdale, 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. Special examinations of various kinds are carried out in the clinics which constitute, therefore, an important part of the school health service.

Attendance at the clinics was somewhat reduced in 1955, a total of 10,891 visits and re-visits being made as against 13,255 in 1954.

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	1	1
Impetigo	76	141
Ringworm—Head	220	685
„ —Body	46	85
Verminous conditions	336	326
Minor Injuries	1,965	856
External Eye Disease	162	138
Ear Discharge and Deafness	208	441
Nose and Throat	103	77
Vision	473	116
Lungs	5	2
Nervous System	4	—
Tuberculosis	12	1
Skin (Non-Contagious)	621	1,258
Sores	684	527
Other conditions	800	218
Chilblains	20	11
Speech	18	5
Diphtheria Immunisation	192	57
Total	5,946	4,945

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	9,379	11,084	20,463
1949	9,056	12,869	21,925
1950	7,769	9,728	17,497
1951	6,692	8,162	14,854
1952	6,043	8,119	14,162
1953	6,058	6,852	12,910
1954	6,737	6,518	13,255
1955	5,946	4,945	10,891

The reason for this decline is by no means obvious. It might be surmised that there has been an actual reduction in the number of conditions requiring attention. Unfortunately this cannot reasonably be assumed to be the case for there is evidence that children are attending elsewhere for treatment. In this connection Dr. Cairns states "Far too many minor ailments are dealt with at the hospitals. The out-patient departments are busy enough without having to treat such things as septic spots and impetigo . . . attendance at hospitals is not good for the children and results in considerable loss of education. Teachers complain that they are often in complete ignorance of why the child is attending hospital."

Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat.

The audiometric survey started towards the end of 1952 was continued in 1955 by Miss E. Pressick, the audiometric nurse. She is able by using the gramophone audiometer to test groups of up to 40 children at one time. Each child is instructed to write down certain numbers which are repeated at gradually diminishing intensities of sound. To this extent the co-operation of the child is required and the child must be able to understand and write down the spoken word. It is, therefore, not practicable to test children under seven years of age with this apparatus. The majority of the children systematically tested by Miss Pressick were eight years of age or more. Children who failed the first test were given a second test to ensure that their failure was due to impaired hearing and not to their misunderstanding instructions, excitement or difficulty in writing down the numbers.

In addition, using the pure tone audiometer, Miss Pressick tested individual children in the county in respect of whom a special request for audiometric testing had been made. The numbers of tests carried out during 1955 were as follows :—

Number of children tested once	..	..	5,964
Number of children given second test	..	..	374
			—
Total number of tests	..	..	6,338
			—
Number of children who failed both tests	..	..	304 (5.09%)

Wide variation in the proportion of children failing both tests was again experienced in different parts of the Riding, figures of from 3 to 8% being recorded. Many of the 304 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 retested. The remainder of the children were referred, in collaboration with the family doctor, for specialist advice. In the Tees-side area the 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 Ear, Nose and Throat Unit at the North Riding Infirmary.

Dr. Fleming saw 335 children at his clinics in 1955 ; 208 were new cases and can be classified as follows :—

Recommended for hearing aids	1
Recommended School for the Deaf	1
Referred for treatment at minor ailments clinic	41
Referred to hospital for further investigation	125
Under three months observation	2
Referred to family doctor	1
Still under observation	1
No treatment required at present	36

The pure tone audiometer, in contrast to the gramophone audiometer allows an accurate assessment of the degree of hearing loss at different sound frequencies to be made. It is comparatively easy to test younger children and backward children with this instrument. Only one child is tested at a time and the child indicates that it has heard the test by some simple movement, such as nodding the head or striking the table with a small hammer. The pure tone audiometer has been a most valuable aid in the detection of true deafness and the degree of such deafness in previously screened children.

In the Thirsk, Easingwold and Flaxton areas the annual audiometric survey of children lasting approximately one month was carried out by Miss P. E. Sanders, a specially trained school nurse.

Ear disease was a frequent cause of attendance at the school clinics and 208 first visits and 441 re-visits were made for this purpose during 1955. During the year 99 children received operative treatment for unhealthy tonsils and adenoids. A further 148, 105 in the clinics and 45 at hospital, received other forms of treatment for disease of the nose and throat.

Visual Defects and Diseases of the Eye.

Children suspected of having defective eyesight or a squint were again referred in substantial numbers, 1,837 in 1955, to consultant ophthalmologists holding sessions in the Authority's clinics. These sessions were, as previously, organised and administered by the school health service and 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 in the past 8 years with a suspected defect of vision have been as follows :—

Year	Requiring Treatment for Vision	Requiring Observation only	Total
1948	1,794	3,369	5,163
1949	1,480	2,680	4,160
1950	1,235	2,399	3,634
1951	1,362	2,515	3,877
1952	1,226	2,156	3,382
1953	1,036	1,348	2,384
1954	1,184	1,326	2,510
1955	1,058	1,439	2,497

If it is assumed that there is constant vigilance among the medical officers and a constant standard applied for reference to the specialists, the trend of these figures can be regarded as being satisfactory in an increasing school population. In 1955 there was a sharp fall in the recorded incidence of squint in school children in the Riding. This is satisfactory but not necessarily significant, as the total numbers involved are not large. The incidence, compared with that of previous years, is as follows :—

Year	Requiring Treatment for Squint	Requiring Observation only	Total
1948	129	73	202
1949	160	90	250
1950	188	205	393
1951	219	157	376
1952	170	164	334
1953	126	87	213
1954	101	116	217
1955	63	100	163

Children having 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, 162 children were found to have various disorders of the eye and were treated within the school health service.

Diseases of the Skin.

Considerable loss of time at school was caused by skin disease. Reference has been made earlier (page 12) to the outbreak of ringworm on Tees-side, 268 cases being treated. All except two were treated within the school service and a total number of 1,036 visits was made before these 266 children were considered to be free from infection. The appreciable amount of time spent in the control of this outbreak emphasizes the need for constant supervision in the schools. The recorded incidence of scabies was minimal (1 case in 1955). Although it is most unlikely that this represents the true incidence of the condition, it does appear that scabies is no longer the problem that it was before the present effective forms of treatment were introduced. On the other hand, cases of impetigo continue to present themselves at school clinics in appreciable numbers.

In addition to ringworm, scabies, and impetigo, skin disease of various types was treated in a considerable number of children, there being some 633 recorded cases in the year. Warts, acne, septic spots and septic sores continue to provide the bulk of the cases.

Crippling Defects.

Orthopaedic clinics are held regularly in the following places :—

Carlin How	Northallerton	South Bank
Guisborough	Redcar	Thornaby
Kirbymoorside	Richmond	Whitby
Malton	Saltburn	York (rented from the
Normanby	Scarborough	York Education
		Committee).

During 1955, 428 sessions were held (478 in 1954), and 712 children made 2,277 attendances as against 2,411 attendances by 752 children in 1954. An orthopaedic surgeon attended at approximately one third (144) 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, Kirbymoorside. The following table gives information about children treated in 1955 as in-patients at this specialist hospital.

Condition	No. of Children treated
Deformity of feet	49
Deformity of leg	3
Deformity of arm	1
Diplegia	1
Monoplegia	1
Hemiplegia	6
Infantile paralysis	15
Cerebral palsy	1
Erbs palsy	2
Old fractures and injuries	2
Torticollis	1
Spastic paraplegia	4
Scoliosis	1
Perthe's disease	2
Arthritis	4
Osteochondritis	1
Synovitis of knee	2
Rickets	3
Abnormal sacrum	1
Coxa vara	1
Spina bifida	1
Tuberculous bones and joints	2
Other conditions	5

Speech Defects.

Children referred by medical officers as being in need of speech therapy were referred, as previously, to the speech therapists and treatment was undertaken whenever it was practicable. Efforts were made to keep the waiting list as small as possible, although with three speech therapists for the whole Riding, it was not possible to eliminate it. Most unfortunately all three therapists, Miss Knight, Miss Shaw, and Miss Carlisle (Scarborough division) resigned at the end of the year.

The factual data for the Riding (excluding the therapy performed in the area of the Scarborough Divisional Executive) are as follows :—

Total number of treatments	6,606
Interviews with parents	567
New cases admitted	146
Cases re-admitted after absence	17
Total number of cases admitted	163
Cases discharged and withdrawn	145
Cases remaining under treatment	243

The reasons for cessation of treatment are as follows :—

				Boys	Girls	Total
Discharged adjusted	}					
Discharged conditionally		..	..	79	37	116
Left district	..	..	..	3	2	5
Left school	..	..	..	6	1	7
Poor attendance	..	..	..	3	—	3
Refused treatment	..	..	..	4	1	5
Temporary illness	..	..	..	—	1	1
Attending elsewhere	..	..	..	8	—	8
				—	—	—
				103	42	145
Remaining under treatment	..	..	..	163	80	243
				—	—	—
				266	122	388
				—	—	—

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

					Boys	Girls	Total
Stammer	..	..	..	..	119	33	152
Dyslalia	..	..	..	..	105	52	157
Sigmatism	..	..	..	..	13	13	26
Cleft Palate	..	..	..	..	6	11	17
Cerebral Palsy	..	..	..	..	1	4	5
Alalia	..	..	..	..	5	3	8
Rhinophonia	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Mongolism and retardation	..	..	..	..	9	2	11
Psychogenic	..	..	..	..	4	3	7
					—	—	—
					266	122	388
					—	—	—

Speech therapy performed in the Scarborough Division is reported upon elsewhere by Dr. Evans, the Divisional School Medical Officer.

THE CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE.

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

“ There were several changes of staff in 1955. At the end of April Dr. L. P. Star, the authority's first educational psychologist, left to take up a senior post in Devon. Dr. M. C. Gordon and Dr. W. Hinds continued to hold one psychiatric session a week, Dr. Gordon mainly at Scarborough but occasionally at Clifton, and Dr. Hinds in alternate weeks at Normanby (South Bank) and Northallerton. Our psychiatric potential increased by 50% in May when the Regional Hospital Board provided for Dr. W. Eddison to be available for one session a week in Scarborough with Dr. Gordon.

Miss E. Clayton left in January, and for the next nine months Miss J. W. Emery, an experienced Family Service Unit social worker, acted as psychiatric social worker three sessions a fortnight. There is also a full-time clerk whose duties include taking charge of anxious and difficult children in the waiting room.

The Committee on Maladjusted Children in its recent report to the Minister of Education estimates that a Child Guidance Team consisting of one full-time psychiatrist, two educational psychologists and three psychiatric social workers can adequately serve 45,000 school children. In building up the service the greatest obstacle has been the difficulty of obtaining even one trained full-time psychiatric social worker, but this situation is being remedied soon. Meanwhile, for the depleted team to function as effectively as possible, the educational psychologist spends a considerable proportion of her time taking social histories.

Tables are given analysing the new cases referred and those dealt with individually in 1955. Action taken was predominantly in the nature of "Advice Given," usually to parents, teachers or both, and as a routine function of the service in addition to recommendations being made to the referring agents. "Advice by psychiatrist," includes both cases where there has been one diagnostic interview only and where the child has been seen on two or more occasions. Open cases receiving psychiatric treatment range from children attending regularly to those being seen at increasingly long intervals before they are discharged. Children from the Richmond and Catterick Camp area requiring psychiatric treatment are referred to the Darlington Child Guidance Clinic with which we keep in close touch. No doubt there are other North Riding children from the Tees-side area being seen at the "Under Twenty Clinic" associated with St. Luke's Hospital; figures given here are those that were referred by the School Health Service, or about whom we were consulted.

For two children the "Advice by Psychiatrist" was that they should have psychiatric treatment, but the parents refused this. Similarly, in three cases seen by the psychologist only, the advice that the child should be seen by a psychiatrist was not taken. These probably balance the number of "No Action" cases in which this outcome was inevitable. Thus in about 10% of all referrals there is no co-operation; this is the usual experience of Child Guidance clinics. It does not seem probable that it can be reduced much by more rigorous selection in referring cases. The most hopeful approach to the problem seems to be the slow one of promoting an informed attitude to the Child Guidance Service.

The value of the service should not be judged by the number of cases seen. Very often when the mother is giving details of the background it becomes clear that another member of the family is showing signs of disturbance; or, when the psychologist visits a school in connection with one case, the teacher may bring up another for discussion. In this way incipient problems can be tackled before they have become serious. There is enormous scope for such preventive work."

Children referred to the Child

Source of

Presenting Problem	School Medical Officers		Head Teachers		Family Doctors		Parents	
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
1. Backwardness ..	18	12	28	6	—	2	1	—
2. Other Educational Problems ..	3	—	5	1	—	—	2	1
3. Aggressive behaviour ..	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
4. Withdrawn behaviour	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	—
5. Difficult behaviour ..	5	10	6	5	3	1	3	3
6. Truancy ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
7. Delinquency (i.e. court cases) ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
8. Neurotic symptoms ..	5	8	6	2	7	4	4	—
9. Enuresis ..	1	4	—	—	2	2	—	—
10. Encopresis ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
	34	36	52	17	14	9	11	5
	70		69		23		16	

(These figures include Scarborough Division).

Guidance Service in 1955.

Referral.

Specialist Doctors		Education Officers		Children's Officers		Magistrate and Probation Officers		Speech Therapist		Total
B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	
-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	74
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9
3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	42
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	6
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	41
-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	11
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
8	5	6	3	3	2	4	-	1	1	
13		9		5		4		2		211

Cases dealt with in 1955.

	Open	Closed	Total
1. Seen by Psychologist only	38	70	108
2. Advice by Psychiatrist, Clifton Clinic	1	9	10
3. Treatment by Psychiatrist, Clifton Clinic	2	12	14
4. Advice by Psychiatrist, Normanby Clinic	2	8	10
5. Treatment by Psychiatrist, Normanby Clinic	9	10	19
6. Advice by Psychiatrist, Northallerton Clinic	2	4	6
7. Treatment by Psychiatrist, Northallerton Clinic	5	2	7
8. Advice by Psychiatrist, Scarborough Clinic	5	13	18
9. Treatment by Psychiatrist, Scarborough Clinic	27	20	47
10. Referred to Darlington Child Guidance Clinic	9	16	25
11. Referred to the " Under 20 " Clinic, St. Luke's Hospital, Middlesbrough	3	6	9
12. No action possible (<i>e.g.</i> family removed, refused to attend, etc.)		29	29
TOTALS	103	199	302
13. Awaiting attention on 31-12-55			47
14. Ascertainment recommended	5	24	29
15. In Schools or Hostels for Maladjusted Children	8	2 Left district	10
16. Awaiting Placement in Schools or Hostels for Maladjusted Children	2	—	—

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, however, to place all the children in ideal educational environment owing to the general paucity of specialised school accommodation. As a consequence, education has been provided at home for some children who would better be elsewhere; others have continued in their ordinary schools whilst 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, 1945, are given below and the figures are those for the whole Administrative County as the schemes 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 1955 there was a total of 17 children who had been ascertained to be blind, that is, requiring education by methods not involving the use of sight. Two boys and one girl were reported for the first time during 1955. Twelve children were accommodated in special schools, places were awaited for 4 children, (2 of these were under 5 years of age) and one child received home tuition. At some time during 1955, 14 children were receiving education in residential schools:—

School	Boys	Girls
Yorkshire School for the Blind, York	2	1
Royal Victoria Blind School, Newcastle-on-Tyne	—	1
St. Vincent's School, West Derby	—	1
Sunshine Home, Birkdale	—	1
Sunshine Home, Kingswinford	1	—
Sunshine Home, Overley Hall	1	—
Sunshine Home, Leamington Spa	—	1
Worcester College for the Blind	1	—
Royal Normal College, Shrewsbury	2	1
Sheffield School for the Blind	1	—
Total	8	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 1955, and 4 of these were placed in special schools. Four new cases (2 boys and 2 girls) were

ascertained during 1955. One child received home tuition and 7 children were in special schools at some time during the year, as follows :—

School	Boys	Girls
Barclay School for Partially Sighted Girls, Sunninghill	—	1
Exhall Grange Special School, Coventry	3	3
Total ..	3	4

Deaf Children.

At the end of the year 38 children were on the register of deaf pupils. Of these children who require educational methods used for deaf pupils without naturally acquired speech, 36 were placed in suitable schools in December, 1955, (17 day, 19 boarding) and 2 were awaiting places. Five boys and two girls were newly ascertained during the year. In all, 41 children were accommodated in special schools in 1955 as below :—

School	Boys	Girls
Northern Counties School, Newcastle	1	2
Yorkshire School for the Deaf, Doncaster	3	10
St. John's Institution, Boston Spa	—	1
Middlesbrough Day School for the Deaf	10	10
Lawns House School, Leeds	1	—
Mary Hare Grammar School, Newbury	2	—
Royal School for the Deaf, Birmingham	1	—
Total ..	18	23

One boy who was found to suffer from the double defect of deafness and serious educational subnormality was placed at Bridge House School, Harewood.

Partially Deaf Children.

Places were found for all twelve children ascertained as partially deaf and on the registers in December, 1955. A thirteenth child included in the following list reached school-leaving age during the year :—

School	Boys	Girls
Yorkshire School for the Deaf, Doncaster	4	—
St. John's Institution, Boston Spa	1	—
Middlesbrough Day School for the Deaf	2	2
Royal Residential School for the Deaf, Manchester	—	2
Liverpool School for the Partially Deaf, Southport	1	—
Lawns House School, Leeds	1	—
Total ..	9	4

Delicate Children.

In general children classed as "delicate" are those in whom special educational treatment would result in an improvement in health and well-being but yet whose disability is of a temporary nature. Thirteen such children, 8 boys and 5 girls, were formally ascertained in 1955 and 18, 6 in day and 12 in boarding schools, were on the register in December. The following table includes admissions to and discharges from schools during 1955 :—

School	Boys	Girls
Burrow Hill School, Frimley	1	—
Fulford Road Day School, York	3	4
The Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby ..	7	7
Salters Lane Open Air School, Darlington ..	—	4
Hutton Diabetic Unit	—	1
Laleham School, Margate	1	—
St. Vincent's Open Air School, St. Leonards-on-Sea ..	—	1
Total ..	12	17

Educationally Sub-normal Children.

Only a minority of children out of those who, by definition, are educationally subnormal require education in a special school. The majority are suitable for education by special methods in ordinary schools. Most of those requiring special schools fare best living at home and attending a day special school. In 1955 only a very limited number of day places was available and consequently the criteria for admission to the authority's residential school, Brompton Hall, varied from those normally applying to schools of this type in some instances. The opening of a day special school in the Tees-side area in 1956 will materially ease the situation.

During 1955, 26 boys and 18 girls were formally ascertained as being educationally subnormal. These figures could undoubtedly have been higher if more special provision had been available. At the end of the year 109 children (98 at boarding, 9 at day and 2 at independent schools) received special educational treatment and 134 were awaiting places. Some 127 North Riding children attended residential schools at some time during 1955 as follows :—

School	Boys	Girls
Brompton Hall	65	37
Baliol School, Sedbergh	1	—
Dovecot School, Knotty Ash, Liverpool	—	1
Croome Court, Worcester	1	—
Fulford Road Special Day School, York	6	6
St. Francis School, Birmingham	—	1
Allerton Priory R.C. School, Woolton	—	1
Acklam Road, Special Day School, Middlesbrough	1	—
Hatchford Park School, Cobham	1	—
Garvald, West Linton, Peeblesshire	1	—
High Close School, Wokingham	—	1
Etton Pasture School,	1	1
Swaylands School, Penshurst	1	—
Pontville R.C. School, Ormskirk	1	—
Total	79	48

Brompton Hall Residential Special School.

In the absence in 1955 and hitherto of a day special school for educationally subnormal pupils, the basis of selection of children for admission to Brompton Hall, the Committee's residential special school, continued as in previous years. While, therefore, priority was given to educationally sub-normal children in whose own interests residential care was advisable a certain number of children who would normally attend a day special school were accommodated at Brompton Hall. In general, children were admitted in the age range 10–14 years and in the I.Q. range 60–75. The school can take ninety-four children of both sexes and every place was occupied throughout the year. The teaching staff have special experience of teaching this type of child and the children are taught in small, specially planned classes. They are much happier at a school such as Brompton Hall where they compete with others of their own intellectual level and are not disheartened by the constant failure experienced when in competition with average children.

Eighteen children were admitted and seventeen left during the year, the latter being placed as follows :—

To employment	9	To hospital	1
To temporary employment	2	Transferred to another county	1
Employed for a short time, then proved unsuitable, and now at home	2	Transferred to Lingfield Epileptic Colony	1
		Excluded—Section 57 (3) Education Act, 1944	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.

The number of North Riding children in residential special schools at the end of 1955 was ten, while one child was awaiting admission. Two boys and two girls were ascertained during the year. The ten children attended the following schools :—

School	Boys	Girls
Home for Epileptics, Maghull	1	2
Lingfield Epileptic Colony	5	1
St. Elizabeth's Home, Much Hadham	—	1
Total ..	6	4

Maladjusted Children.

Children having emotional instability or psychological disturbance and requiring special educational treatment on this account numbered twelve in December, 1955. Of them, 8 were in boarding special schools, 2 were in independent schools and 2 awaited places at boarding schools. Altogether during the year, 10 children attended boarding schools as below :—

School	Boys	Girls
Chaigley School, Thelwall	1	—
Wennington Hall, Hornby	1	—
Shenstone Lodge, Birmingham	1	—
Ledston Hall, Allerton Bywater	1	—
Aymestry Court, Woolton, Liverpool	1	—
Bodenham Manor, Hereford	1	—
The Larches, Preston	2	—
St. Thomas More's Scho 1, Frensham	1	—
Penwithen Hostel, Dorset	1	—
Total ..	10	—

Three children, all boys, were "ascertained" in 1955.

Physically Handicapped Children.

Six boys and four girls were ascertained during the year. At the end of the year 45 children were on the registers, 42 of these being accommodated in residential special schools and 3 receiving home tuition. Children attended the following schools during 1955 :—

School					Boys	Girls
Welburn Hall	..	..	..	..	30	20
Moor House, Oxted	..	..	..	..	—	1
St. Margaret's School, Croydon	..	..	..	..	1	—
Heritage Craft School, Chailey	..	..	..	..	1	—
Bradstock Locket School, Southport	..	..	..	..	—	1
Total					32	22

Welburn Hall Special School.

The facilities available at Welburn Hall, the authority's residential school for physically handicapped children, have as in previous years been a great advantage to this Authority. Trouble in placing physically handicapped children has virtually been confined to those cases in whom there exists a double defect. Other authorities, too, have benefited from Welburn Hall, as the state of the register on 1-12-55 shows. On that date 74 children were resident, 43 North Riding children and 31 children from other Authorities. There are 80 places at Welburn Hall.

The following table classifies the children broadly in groups according to their disabilities :—

Welburn Hall. Defects of Children Attending, 1955.

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
2-5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	6	6	3	7	1	1	3	2	4	—	—	1	—	—
10-16	6	5	7	4	3	3	9	6	8	2	3	1	1	—
Total	12	11	10	12	4	4	12	8	12	2	3	2	1	—

During the term prior to children leaving Welburn Hall careful consideration is given to their future welfare by the Headmaster, Medical Officer, County Youth Employment Officer and the Educational Psychologist. A decision as to the most suitable form of further training or employment for any particular child is taken by the team in the light of the child's wishes and physical capabilities and the result of an interview and suitable vocational and attainment tests.

As the school has now been in existence for more than five years, a follow-up of the school leavers during this period had been made by the Headmaster. This has shown very satisfactory results, only 2 of the 19 leavers during the period January, 1951—July, 1955, being unplaced. Ten have been placed in full-time employment compatible with their educational and medical potential and six have proceeded to national training at recognised residential centres. One of them, for example, a boy suffering from cerebral palsy, was accepted as a student at the Yorkshire Institution of Agriculture. Another, a boy with old tuberculous disease of the hip, is studying for the General Certificate of Education at the Constantine Technical College, Middlesbrough. Employers' reports indicate satisfactory work with little, if any, loss of time for health reasons.

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 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 interests 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.

During 1955, a total of 45 children were reported under this Section—23 under sub-section 3, as being ineducable and 22 under sub-section 5, as being in need of supervision after leaving school.

The figures for 1954 were 27 under sub-section 3, 1 under sub-section 4, and 14 under sub-section 5—a total of 42.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Notifications (corrected) of infectious disease during 1955 in North Riding children aged 5-14 years (inclusive) were as follows :—

Tuberculosis—pulmonary	..	..	11
non-pulmonary	..	..	6
Whooping Cough	..	..	212
Diphtheria	..	..	Nil
Poliomyelitis—paralytic	..	..	4
non-paralytic	..	..	5
Scarlet Fever	..	..	82
Measles	..	..	2,092

The welcome absence of diphtheria from the Riding is no reason for a relaxation of effort with regard to immunisation : every effort is made to convince parents, doctors and nurses alike of the need to continue the protection of the children.

SCHOOL MEALS.

On a day in October, 1955, 29,237 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 1947-1955 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.	%		
1947	43,538	3,978	9.14	21,922	50.35	25,900	59.49
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

One minor outbreak of food poisoning as a result of the consumption of school meals occurred during the year. About 40 staff and children were affected. Laboratory investigation confirmed that meat roll consumed in school was responsible for the outbreak.

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 1947-1955 inclusive :—

Year	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Taking milk— No. of Children	34,601	35,873	36,134	35,967	36,557	37,521	39,442	40,859	42,231
Proportion of the school popula- tion	79.47	76.48	75.44	74.80	73.70	72.97	74.69	75.99	76.71

Grades of Milk.

There has unfortunately been a reduction in the number of schools supplied with pasteurised milk and an increase in those receiving non-designated milk ; this change has followed the introduction of a system of tendering for school milk supplies. The numbers of schools receiving the various types of supply, in the years 1951-1955, are as follows :—

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

Quality of Milk.

The county health inspectors have, as previously, been very active in the supervision of school milk supplies. The frequency of sampling and testing has conformed with the following schedule, 1,167 samples being taken in the course of 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 ..	1,012	867	25	991	16	12	—	11	1
Tuberculin Tested ..	80	13	6	—	—	69	—	63	5
Non-designated ..	75	1	—	—	—	73	2	71	3

It is noteworthy, though not necessarily “ significant ” in the statistical sense, that the only two samples yielding positive results for tubercle bacilli were of non-designated milk.

The increased incidence of brucella abortus in school milk samples was disquieting, eight positive results being obtained from raw milk. To obviate the difficulties caused by the action of the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in restricting their action with regard to abortus infection to the giving of advice to farmers, quarterly sampling from individual animals was resumed. Some 68 series of samples were taken by the county health inspectors for Ring and Whey Agglutination tests. The isolation of individual infected animals and subsequent satisfactory testing of bulk samples from the herd appear to have justified the policy adopted, notwithstanding the recognised intermittent nature of abortus excretion.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

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

The opening of new schools is steadily improving the facilities for Physical Education, both indoor and out. Much of the success of modern work depends on space and a good floor ; a new school gives this and the opening of each new secondary school usually means that the contributory schools are left with indoor space for P.E.

Many of the secondary schools are still without fully trained specialist teachers, but the semi-specialists are teaching very successfully.

The teachers are keen to widen and improve their knowledge of various aspects of Physical Education, and at Easter a residential course was offered in Primary School P.E., Movement and Athletics. In addition to those groups which demanded practical performance from the teachers, an observation course was offered for the older teachers of the primary schools and proved very successful. In all, 79 teachers attended.

Local courses in Folk Dance have been conducted, in conjunction with the English Folk Song and Dance Society, at Leyburn and at Saltburn. In addition, courses have been offered at the Wrea Head College in Cricket Coaching, Movement, Tennis, Hockey and Folk Dancing.

Mr. Harry Halliday was again appointed to coach cricket in the Grammar schools. The perfect summer made his work especially successful. His help and advice was much appreciated. As 28 teachers now hold the coaching certificate of the Yorkshire County Cricket Club consistent coaching is carried on ; of these men, 3 also hold the M.C.C. Certificate. The Scarborough Cricket Club again gave free coaching to boys from the town's modern schools.

The Football Association again offered free coaching to those secondary and large all-age schools which requested it.

Swimming in the schools followed the pattern of the previous year. The facilities available to the schools of the Riding are being used to capacity.

The camping season was ideal and again the Committee's sites at Bar-moor and Bainbridge were available to schools. 10 schools used the camps and 366 scholars attended.

The Schools Athletic Union widened its work. The Cricket Sub-Committee entered a North Riding XI in the Yorkshire "Under 15" Competition and at this first attempt finished as "Runners-up." One boy played on three occasions in the Yorkshire "Under 15" XI and was awarded a cap. The Grammar Schools XI entertained the Hull and East Riding Youth XI at Malton and played a draw. The North Riding again had a representative in the Yorkshire "Under 18" XI. A short course for the more promising grammar school boys was held at Wrea Head in July, the practical work being conducted on the ground of the Scarborough Cricket Club.

Courses for young athletes were held at Redcar and New Earswick with Mr. Dennis Watts, the A.A.A. National Coach in charge. This specialist training augments the work of the school teachers and is most valuable. Four North Riding scholars were selected for the Yorkshire team which took part in the National Championships.

The second annual swimming gala was again held at Thornaby and was a most successful event. The Gala is of a competitive nature, the various areas of the Riding entering teams in Senior or Junior Divisions. The award for the Senior Division was gained by Redcar ; Thornaby won the junior section.

Rallies were held in Tennis at Whitby for girls and at Pickering for boys. Both functions were well supported and proved very popular and worthwhile.

A Hockey Rally at Redcar attracted 10 senior and 18 junior sides.

The North Riding joined the Yorkshire Grammar Schools Football Association and a boy played for the Yorkshire XI and subsequently attended the special F.A. Coaching Course at Cambridge.

In Rugby, North Riding Boys reached the Yorkshire final trial game in both under 15 and under 18 sections.

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 606 children were medically examined under the provisions of the bye-laws relating to the employment of children over 13 years of age. All but three 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 1955, 40 male and 120 female candidates were examined by the school medical officers.

(c) Superannuation medical examinations.

The medical staff of the school health service examined in 1955, 45 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 numbers 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 :—

1955	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter
No. of schools ..	55	54	47	46

The least unsatisfactory aspect of this matter is that fewer schools had to be advised to boil the water at a time when water supply and conditions were difficult due to the drought.

THE SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

The distressing and untimely death in July, 1955, of Mr. S. Craven, L.D.S., the Principal School Dental Officer, has deprived the Committee of his customary annual report. I will report briefly on the School Dental Service.

The estimated school population in the administrative county in January, 1956, was 55,051 and of this number (including Scarborough children), 41,270 (75%) received dental inspection during the year. Of those inspected 40,093 (97%) were periodic routine cases and 1,177 (3%) were special cases; 24,773 (60%) were found in need of treatment. Nearly all children requiring treatment were offered facilities for this at school clinics; only 92 were not referred. These children were already receiving treatment under private arrangements or for some other reason were not suitable for treatment at a school clinic. Nearly three-quarters (72%) of those offered treatment actually attended for it.

Appreciably fewer children received dental inspection than in 1954, about 87% of the numbers inspected in 1954 being seen. This reduction in work was inevitable owing to the decreased staff of dental officers and was predicted in my last report. The appropriate statistics are set out on page 43.

Towards the end of 1955, Mr. Craven's successor was appointed: I am pleased to welcome Mr. I. J. Faulds, L.D.S., P.S.D.O., Northamptonshire, as the new Principal School Dental Officer.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY & SECONDARY SCHOOLS

A—Periodic Medical Inspections

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :—

Entrants	..	..	..	..	4,661
10-11 year Age Group	..	..	..	..	4,830
Leavers	..	..	..	..	3,593
Total	..	..	..	..	13,084
Additional Periodic Inspections (7-8 year, 12-13 year Age Groups, and Special Schools)	..	..	..	..	6,422
Grand Total	..	..	..	..	19,506

B—Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	..	1,969
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	4,627
Total	..	..	..	6,596

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)

Group	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIa	Total individual pupils
Entrants	55	403	552
10-11 year Age Group	237	243	466
Leavers	174	156	327
Total (prescribed groups)	466	802	1,345
Additional periodic inspections	312	334	632
Grand Total	778	1,136	1,977

TABLE II.

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

Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	No. of defects		No. of defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment
Skin	115	95	10	17
Eyes—				
(a) Vision	778	704	280	735
(b) Squint	55	82	8	18
(c) Other	44	17	5	6
Ears—				
(a) Hearing	39	82	17	139
(b) Otitis Media	19	17	4	5
(c) Other	29	16	9	11
Nose or Throat	375	508	74	227
Speech	51	75	19	65
Cervical Glands	6	67	9	21
Heart and Circulation	15	97	2	45
Lungs	41	179	4	36
Developmental—				
(a) Hernia	7	9	—	6
(b) Other	13	24	—	4
Orthopaedic—				
(a) Posture	46	40	—	10
(b) Flat Foot	102	49	6	10
(c) Other	125	209	26	85
Nervous System—				
(a) Epilepsy	4	17	—	4
(b) Other	7	21	3	14
Psychological—				
(a) Development	7	97	4	83
(b) Stability	4	23	—	2
Other	108	65	25	154

B—Classification of the General Condition of Pupils inspected during the year in the age groups.

Age Groups	Pupils Inspected	A (Good)		B (Fair)		C (Poor)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	4,661	2,521	54.09	2,104	45.14	36	.77
10-11 year Age Group ..	4,830	2,862	59.26	1,950	40.37	18	.37
Leavers	3,593	2,358	65.63	1,222	30.01	13	.36
Additional Periodic Inspections	6,422	3,663	57.04	2,712	42.23	47	.73
Total ..	19,506	11,404	58.46	7,988	40.95	114	.59

TABLE III.

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	146,146
(ii) { Heavily infested	290
{ Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ..	2,341
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) ..	143
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944) ..	11

TABLE IV.

Treatment of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools.

GROUP 1. DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanness for which see Table III).

					Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year	
					by the Authority	otherwise
Ringworm— (i) Scalp	..	..	..	..	220	2
(ii) Body	..	..	..	..	46	—
Scabies	..	..	..	..	1	—
Impetigo	..	..	..	..	76	1
Other skin diseases	..	..	..	..	621	12
Total					964	15

GROUP 2. EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

					Number of cases dealt with	
					by the Authority	otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and Squint					162	—
Errors of refraction (including squint)	..	..	..	..	—*	1,827
Total					162	1,827
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were						
(a) Prescribed	..	..	..	..	— *	1,258
(b) Obtained	..	..	..	..	— *	—

* Including cases dealt with under arrangements with the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services.

GROUP 3. DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Received operative treatment		
(a) for diseases of the ear	—	39
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsilitis	—	99
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—	—
Received other forms of treatment	600	45
Total	600	183

GROUP 4. ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals	109	
(b) Number treated otherwise <i>e.g.</i> in clinics or out-patient departments	—	712

GROUP 5. CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of cases treated	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics	elsewhere
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	65	34

GROUP 6. SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists	366	—

GROUP. 7. OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Miscellaneous Minor Ailments	3,252	35

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :—

(a) Periodic age groups	..	..	..	..	..	34,450
(b) Specials	..	..	..	..	..	835
(c) TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)	..	..	..	..	..	35,285

(2) Number found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	..	21,553
(3) Number offered treatment	..	..	..	..	..	21,461
(4) Number actually treated	..	..	..	..	..	16,388
(5) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	..	..	..	..	..	21,962

(6) Half days devoted to :

Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	304
Treatment	..	..	..	..	..	3,395
Total	..	..	..	..	..	3,699

(7) Fillings :

Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	8,360
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	961
Total	..	..	..	..	..	9,321

(8) Number of teeth filled :

Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	7,578
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	932
Total	..	..	..	..	..	8,510

(9) Extractions :

Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	4,661
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	13,326
Total	..	..	..	..	..	17,987

(10) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions 7,891

(11) Other Operations :

Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	3,192
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	1,001
Total	..	..	..	..	..	4,193

Attendances for fitting of dentures and/or orthodontic appliances .. 3,472

AVERAGE WEIGHTS.

Boys				GIRLS.		
Age Groups	No. Weighed	Lbs.	Kilograms	No. Weighed	Lbs.	Kilograms
3-4 years ..	5	37.00	16.78	4	33.13	15.03
4-5 years ..	20	39.08	17.73	19	37.79	17.14
5-6 years ..	703	44.11	20.01	833	42.48	19.27
6-7 years ..	248	47.62	21.60	217	46.04	20.88
7-8 years ..	577	54.57	24.75	483	53.43	24.24
8-9 years ..	502	58.17	26.39	508	56.82	25.77
9-10 years	231	65.40	29.67	165	62.86	28.13
10-11 years	577	71.04	32.22	496	71.57	32.46
11-12 years	784	79.27	35.95	517	81.09	36.78
12-13 years	735	83.67	37.95	361	91.75	41.62
13-14 years	269	94.11	42.69	338	98.38	44.62
14-15 years	965	109.78	49.80	696	108.80	49.35
15-16 years	243	120.32	54.58	249	115.81	52.53
16-17 years	55	138.40	62.78	60	125.84	57.08
17-18 years	37	146.71	66.55	32	122.88	55.73
18-19 years	30	146.51	66.46	7	131.61	59.70

AVERAGE HEIGHTS.

Boys.				GIRLS.		
Age Groups	No. Measured	Inches	Centi-metres	No. Measured	Inches	Centi-metres
3-4 years ..	5	37.80	96.01	4	38.38	97.49
4-5 years ..	20	40.33	102.44	19	39.42	100.13
5-6 years ..	703	43.43	110.31	833	43.05	109.35
6-7 years ..	248	45.33	115.14	217	45.11	114.58
7-8 years ..	577	48.72	123.75	483	48.53	123.27
8-9 years ..	502	50.23	127.58	508	49.87	126.67
9-10 years	231	52.25	132.72	165	51.61	131.09
10-11 years	577	53.59	136.12	496	54.80	139.19
11-12 years	784	56.10	142.50	517	56.85	144.40
12-13 years	735	57.02	144.83	361	58.85	149.23
13-14 years	269	59.67	151.56	338	60.59	153.90
14-15 years	965	62.83	159.59	696	61.93	157.30
15-16 years	243	64.86	164.74	249	62.36	158.39
16-17 years	55	67.98	172.67	60	63.73	161.87
17-18 years	37	69.32	176.07	32	63.51	161.32
18-19 years	30	68.57	174.16	7	63.17	160.45

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.
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 Road	.. Monday 1-30 p.m., Friday 9-30 a.m.
Guisborough	.. School Clinic, Northgate	.. Friday 9 a.m.
Guisborough	.. Park Lane School	.. Friday 2 p.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	.. New Earswick Jnr. Mixed School	.. Tuesday, Friday 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.
Newby	.. Primary School	.. Friday 10-45 a.m.
Easingwold	.. Easingwold Grammar/County Modern School	.. Wednesday 10 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 Road	.. Monday 10-30 a.m.
Guisborough	.. Northgate School Clinic	.. Monday 2 p.m.
Whitby	.. School Clinic, Grape Lane	.. Monday, 2 p.m.
Kirbymoorside	.. Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital	3rd Wednesday in each month 2 p.m.
Malton	.. The Friends' Meeting House	.. 4th Wednesday in each alt. 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	.. The Old Hospital, Friars Way	.. Tuesday, Friday 9 a.m.
Speech Therapy Clinics.		
Thornaby	.. School Clinic, George Street	.. Monday, Wednesday 9 a.m. (all day)
Stokesley	.. Alhambra House	.. Wednesday 1-30 p.m.
South Bank	.. Albert House, Normanby Road	.. Friday 9 a.m. (all day)
Normanby	.. Windsor Road	.. Tuesday 9 a.m. (all day)
Redcar	.. 5, Turner Street, Coatham	.. Tuesday 9 a.m. (all day) Saturday 9 a.m.
Guisborough	.. Northgate School Clinic	.. Wednesday 9 a.m.
Whitby	.. School Clinic, Grape Lane	.. Thursday 9-30 a.m. (all day)
Scarborough	.. Old Hospital, Friars Way	.. Monday Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday (all day)
Kirbymoorside	.. Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital .. Welburn Hall Special School .. Brompton Hall Special School	.. Friday (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 Road	.. 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 & District Hospital	.. As required.
Kirbymoorside	.. 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	.. Northgate School Clinic	.. " "
Whitby	.. School Clinic, Grape Lane	.. " "
Scarborough	.. Old Hospital, Friars Way	.. " "
New Earswick	.. Jos. Rowntree C.M. School	.. " "
Northallerton	.. Zetland Street Clinic	.. " "
Richmond	.. Welfare Centre, Quaker Lane	.. " "
Helmsley	.. The Old Vicarage	.. " "
Hipswell	.. Hipswell County Modern School	.. " "
Ryedale	.. Ryedale C.M. School, Nawton	.. " "
Pickering	.. Health Centre, Train Lane	.. " "
Lingdale	.. School Clinic, High Street	.. " "
Easingwold	.. Easingwold 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	.. Northgate School Clinic	.. Every 4th Thursday 10 a.m.
Scarborough	.. Old Hospital, Friars Way	.. 4th Wednesday in each month 10 a.m.

Artificial Sunlight Clinics.

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

Remedial Exercise Clinic.

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

Ringworm Clinic.

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

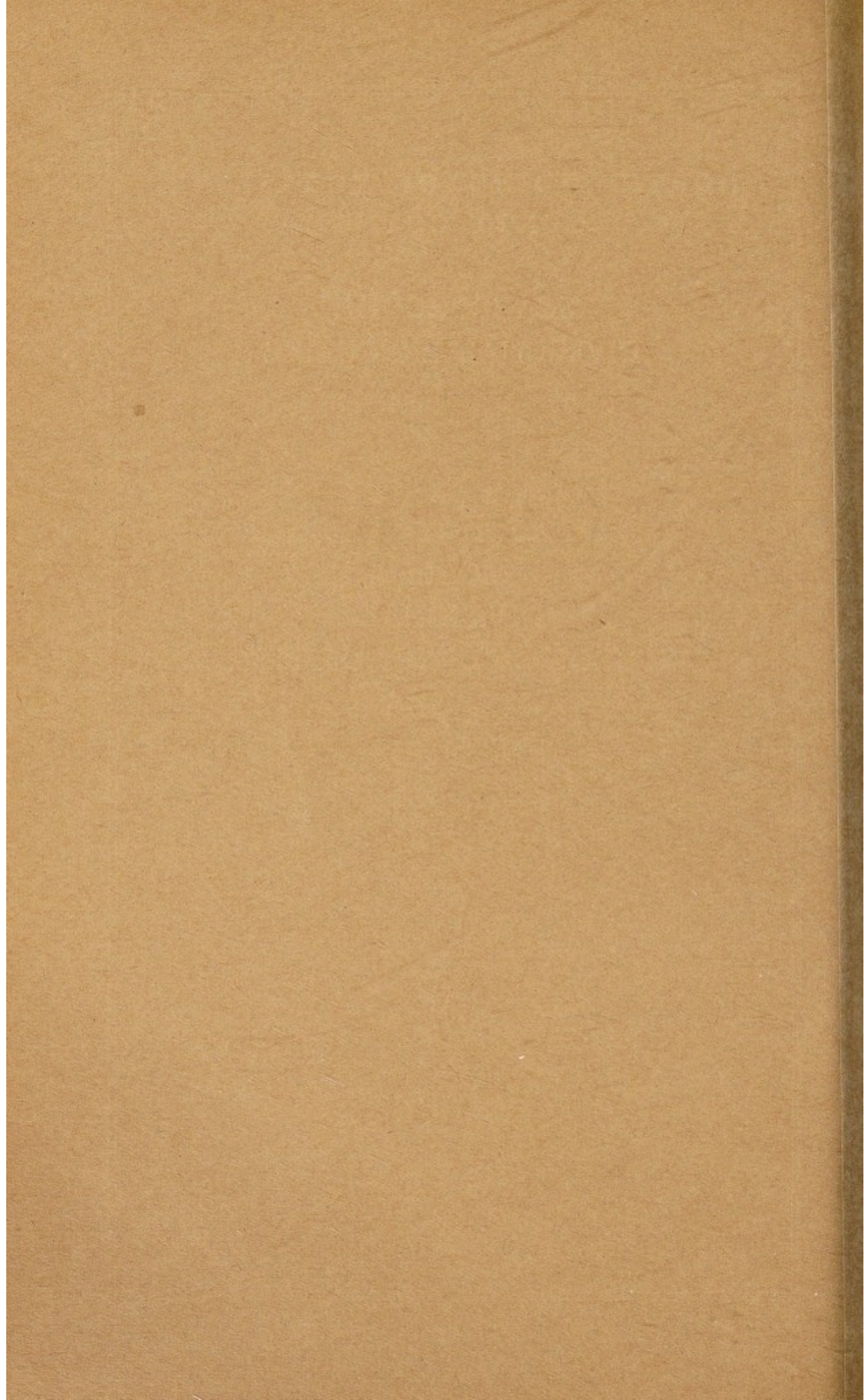
Normanby	.. Windsor Road	.. Saturday, fortnightly 9-30 a.m.
Clifton	.. Greystones, Clifton Hospital	.. Wednesday, by appoint- ment, 2 p.m.
Northallerton	.. Allertonshire County Modern School	.. Saturday, fortnightly 9-30 a.m.
Scarborough	.. Old Hospital, Friars Way	.. Wednesday, weekly, 2. p.m.

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL

SCARBOROUGH
DIVISIONAL EXECUTIVE

REPORT
OF THE
DIVISIONAL
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1955





Report

of the Divisional School Medical Officer
for the year 1955

The Chairman and Members of Scarborough Divisional Executive.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Divisional School Medical Officer for the year 1955.

In general, the amount of work carried out and the results are of the same order as last year. In two respects the differences are perhaps large enough to be significant. The number of children with defects found to require treatment is reduced from 18% to 15.6%, and the number of children provided with milk in primary schools rose from 73% to 89% and in secondary schools from 52% to 62%. In addition, there was a slight decrease in the number of cases requiring the intervention of the N.S.P.C.C.

Once again, I have pleasure in acknowledging the great help I have received from the Committee, from Mr. Nock and his staff and from the teachers. I must thank, too, the doctors, nurses and clerical staff who are responsible for the bulk of the work referred to in this Report.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. EVANS,

Divisional School Medical Officer.

School Clinic,
Old Hospital,
Friars Way,
Scarborough.
May, 1956.

1. GENERAL.

The total number of scholars on the school registers amounted to 7,563, an increase of 172 compared with last year's figure.

(a)	Number of Primary School Departments in the Division (excluding Child Haven Nursery School)	...	...	...	29
(b)	Number of County 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 Child Haven Nursery School) in September, 1955	...	...	...	4,796
(e)	Number of children in Child Haven Nursery School in September, 1955	...			41
(f)	Number of children in the Special Class at No. 9 Seamer Road in September, 1955	...			33
(g)	Number of pupils on the rolls of County Modern Schools in September, 1955	...			1,815
(h)	Number of pupils on the rolls of Grammar and Technical Schools in September, 1955	...	...	...	878
Total					7,563

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).

D. R. Storr, L.D.S. (resigned 31st January, 1955).

Miss P. E. Thomas, L.D.S.

(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.

*Psychiatrist ... Margaret C. Gordon, M.B., Ch.B., 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, school nursing was carried out by the following six Health Visitors/School Nurses :

Miss L. Dawson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Mrs. E. Hague, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss A. Kind, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss H. Macdonald, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss B. Merryweather, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.
Miss E. L. Nicholls, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

School nursing in the Scalby Urban District and Scarborough Rural District areas and at Eastfield was conducted by five District Nurses.

(v) Orthopaedic Nurse.

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

(vi) Speech Therapist.

Miss D. Carlisle, L.C.S.T. (resigned 31st December, 1955).

(vii) Dental Attendants

Mrs. M. Warner
Miss M. J. Dickinson
Miss B. J. Shaw (part-time) (resigned 26th August, 1955).

(viii) Dental Mechanic

F. Shaw (part-time).

(ix) Clerks.

J. R. Bassett, B.Com. (Senior Clerk).
Miss J. M. Clarke.
Miss A. Barwick.

3. MEDICAL INSPECTION.

In accordance with the School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations, 1953, a minimum of three general medical inspections is required to be carried out on children during their school life. Where this minimum is undertaken, the Ministry suggests that 2 of the inspections take place during the first and last years of compulsory school attendance, and the third, at the discretion of the Authority, either during the last year in the primary school or first year in the secondary school. In our area, routine inspections are undertaken during a child's first year at school, at the age of 7-8 and 10-11, whilst secondary school children are inspected annually after their first year at the secondary school.

Figures for 1955 show an increase of 100 routine inspections on last year, 4,667 compared with 4,567 in 1954. Special inspections showed a decrease, from 842 to 708, but re-inspections numbered 1,446 against 1,126 last year.

4. FINDINGS AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

(a) The proportion of children found at routine medical inspection to require treatment was 15.66% as compared with 18.00% in 1954.

Age Groups	Number of Children.	
	Inspected.	Found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)
5-6 years	914	132 (14.44%)
7-8 years	1086	181 (16.67%)
10-11 years	706	114 (16.15%)
12-13 years	878	140 (15.95%)
14 years and over	1083	164 (15.14%)
TOTAL	4667	731 (15.66%)

(b) General Condition.

Fifteen pupils (0.32%) were classified as being in Class C. (i.e. below average) in the survey of general condition. The percentage last year was 0.42%.

(c) Cleanliness.

The school nurses made 19,444 individual cleanliness inspections during the year which means that most school children were examined once every term. Altogether 211 children, or rather less than 3% of our school population, were found to be infested ; this shows little change from the findings of last year (208).

	Primary	Secondary
Number of school visits by nurses ...	253	86
Number of examinations of pupils in the schools by nurses ...	14,957	4,487
Number of individual children infested ...	181	38
Number of visits to homes by the School Nurses ...	210	—

(d) Clothing and Footwear.

The standard and type of footwear remains unsatisfactory in many cases, especially amongst the Senior Girls. Failure to keep shoes in a good state of repair has been observed and contributed to a considerable number of foot complaints, especially during the winter. The Scarborough Amicable Society afforded assistance during the year to the sum of £318. 2s. 11d. in the form of grants to needy cases.

5. TREATMENT OF DEFECTS.

(a) Minor Ailments.

There was again a slight reduction in the number of children who attended the Minor Ailments Clinics during 1955 compared with the previous year, though the total attendances showed little change (2,998 in 1954). The conditions for which they attended are given in the following table :—

Conditions for which children attended M.A. Clinics.	No. of first visits.	Total Attendances.
Scabies	1	2
Impetigo	36	140
Ringworm	—	—
Uncleanliness (including Verminous Conditions)	26	40
Minor Injuries	284	557
External Eye Disease	64	150
Ear Discharge and Deafness	31	279
Nose and Throat	12	20
Heart and Circulation	15	64
Skin (Non-contagious)	291	851
Other conditions	243	913
TOTAL	1003	3016

(b) Defective Vision.

A resumé of the work done at the Ophthalmic Clinic during the year is presented in the table which follows :—

Number of sessions (by Ophthalmic Surgeon) ...	47
Number of children examined	430
Spectacles prescribed	211
Recommended other forms of treatment ...	23

(c) Ear, Nose and Throat.

Two hundred and forty-four school children received operative treatment at Scarborough Hospital during the year, and 8 received other forms of treatment.

Mr. Guy L. Thompson continued with his monthly sessions at the School Clinic, 17 children making 52 attendances.

Audiometric Survey.

The County Council's audiometric nurse visited primary schools, apart from the rural ones, for the purpose of testing the hearing of the 8 year old children. Altogether, 692 children were tested, 38 of whom failed the test. These failures were re-examined by your medical officers, and, where necessary, referred for further investigation by the Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon at Scarborough Hospital.

(d) **Orthopaedic.**

Twenty-three children residing in the area of the Divisional Executive were treated as in-patients at the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, during the year, for the conditions shown in the following table :—

Condition.	No. of Children treated.				
Cerebral Palsy	2
Infantile Paralysis	2
Perthe's Disease	1
T.B. Bones	2
Foot deformities	12
Miscellaneous	4

The orthopaedic surgeons held 22 sessions at the School Clinic, at which 260 children made 434 attendances ; under the direction of the Orthopaedic Nurse 123 children made 353 attendances at the 90 sessions of the remedial exercises clinic.

(e) **Tuberculosis.**

One school child (over 14 years of age) was notified to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and was admitted to a sanatorium.

(f) **Ringworm of the Scalp.**

No case of ringworm of the scalp came to the notice of the School Health Service during 1955.

(g) **Artificial Sunlight Treatment.**

During the year 1,352 attendances were made by school children at the Scarborough Medical Baths for artificial sunlight treatment, and 115 courses of treatment were completed by 80 children.

(h) **Dental Services.**

Details of the work carried out by the school dentists 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 :—

“Progress has been maintained at a satisfactory level and in particular the standard of work seen at the primary schools has often been deserving of commendation. The excellent conditions provided at the new schools of this type allow of a much wider scope of activity and these advantages have been readily appreciated by the teaching staffs.

A new feature has been the formation of the Secondary Schools Athletics Association. A most successful athletics meeting was held at the Northstead Playing Field and successful competitors were chosen to represent the area at the North Riding County Athletics Championship Meeting. The influence of a long fine summer was reflected in the excellent results and high standards attained. Similarly, schools competed in the North Riding Swimming Championships held at Thornaby with distinction, as also in the County Hockey Rally held at Redcar and the Tennis Rally held at Whitby.

Cricket enjoyed a long and happy season and both at the Divisional Executive's Playing Fields and at the Scarborough Cricket Ground, fine coaching work took place, all facilities being used to the fullest advantage. The School Football Leagues were active throughout the season and many games were played against teams from outside the area.

Conducted tours to the Continent were again undertaken with much benefit to those taking part. Similarly, a number of school parties once again went camping in this country.

Courses have been made available to the teachers in Movement and Dance, Athletics, Hockey, Tennis, Folk Dancing and Morris and Sword Dancing. The teachers have taken full advantage of the opportunities so presented.

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	...	...	...	...	13
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	11
Measles	...	...	...	...	554
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	4
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	—
Poliomyelitis	Paralytic	...	...	...	—
	Non-paralytic	...	...	...	2
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	1

8. SCHOOL MILK AND MEALS.

I am indebted to the Divisional Education Officer for the details included in the following table, which shows the position as at December, 1955 :—

Percentage of children provided with meals in Rural Schools	...	...	...	...	63.72
Percentage of children provided with meals in Scarborough Schools	...	...	...	...	45.70
Percentage of children provided with milk in Primary Schools in the Division	...	...	...	...	89.46
Percentage of children provided with milk in Secondary Schools in the Division	...	...	...	...	62.58

On occasion, a second bottle of milk was recommended by the School Medical Officers.

9. CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER BODIES.

From Mr. White, the local inspector of the N.S.P.C.C., I have received the following report of the year's work of his department in connection with school children :—

“Sixty-seven cases have been inquired into during the year 1955 and are classified as follows :—

Neglect	...	...	44
Advice Sought	...	...	17
Ill-treatment	...	...	3
Abandonment	...	...	2
Moral Danger	...	...	1
			—
Total			67
			—

In 65 of these cases, parents or others were warned or advised, and the two remaining cases were brought to the notice of the Juvenile Court, and in each case the children concerned were committed to the care of the Local Authority. (One child in the case of Moral Danger and 5 children in a case of Neglect).

There were 6 inquiries sent outside the Branch concerning parents who were away and resident in other branch areas, whilst 263 visits of supervision and 221 miscellaneous inquiries were made by the Inspector in connection with the above cases, and he attended Court 3 times to give supporting evidence in cases concerning school children”.

10. NURSERY SCHOOL.

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

“The Nursery School at Child Haven was attended by an average of 45 children between the ages of 2 and 5. Placement is determined by social factors in the family rather than the needs of the individual child, and there is no doubt that more children would benefit from this type of education than are eligible under the present methods of selection. This is regrettable in view of the Ministry's expressed views on the importance of preventive measures in the field of mental health.

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.

During the year 17 children were ascertained as Handicapped Pupils, viz. :—

Deaf	...	...	1
Delicate	...	...	2
Educationally Sub-normal			10
Maladjusted	...	...	1
Physically Handicapped	...	...	3

These were dealt with as follows :—

The deaf child, who was only two years of age, left this area before a vacancy in a suitable special school could be obtained for her, whilst the two delicate children were admitted to the Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby.

Of the 10 educationally sub-normal pupils, all of whom were recommended for admission to the Seamer Road Special Class, one was in attendance at the Class prior to ascertainment, 6 were admitted during the year, and 2 have subsequently been admitted in 1956. The remaining child is still in attendance at an ordinary school, owing to his parents' refusal to allow him to attend the Special Class.

The maladjusted pupil was admitted to Larches Hostel, Preston. One of the physically handicapped pupils was admitted to Welburn Hall Special School, but the parents of another refused a vacancy at that school for their child. The third is still awaiting a vacancy at a suitable school.

In addition to the 10 educationally sub-normal children mentioned above, intelligence tests were carried out by the School Medical Officers on 22 other children with a view to ascertaining whether they should be reported as handicapped. Of these 8 proved to be not ascertainable as educationally sub-normal, in most cases being merely dull or backward, and 4 were referred to the Child Guidance Clinic. A decision was not reached in the remaining 10 cases pending further investigations or later re-assessment.

During the year thirty-three handicapped pupils from the Divisional area 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, Shrewsbury	1	1
St. Vincent's School, West Derby, Liverpool ...	-	1
		2
DEAF AND PARTIALLY DEAF		
Yorkshire School for the Deaf, Doncaster ...	1	-
Liverpool School for Partially Deaf, Southport	1	-
Royal School for the Deaf, Birmingham ...	1	-
EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL		
Brompton Hall School	6	2
Baliol School, Sedbergh	1	-
Swaylands School, Penshurst	1	-
EPILEPTIC		
Homes for Epileptics, Maghull	-	1
Lingfield Epileptic Colony	-	1
MALADJUSTED		
Bodenham Manor, Hereford	1	-
The Larches Hostel, Preston	1	-
DELICATE		
Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby ...	-	3
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED		
Welburn Hall School	7	1

At the beginning of the year 26 children were in attendance at the Special Class at No. 9 Seamer Road, and during the year 12 further children were admitted. Six pupils were discharged as follows :—

- 1 to an ordinary school.
- 1 to a special boarding school.
- 1 left the district.
- 3 withdrawn on reaching school-leaving age.

12. SECTION 57, EDUCATION ACT, 1944.

No cases of ineducability (Section 57 (3) Education Act, 1944) were notified during the year, but six pupils in the Division were reported under Section 57 (5) of the Act as requiring supervision after leaving school.

13. SPEECH THERAPY.

Miss D. Carlisle, the Speech Therapist, devoted the whole of her time, apart from one day per week when she visited Brompton Hall and Welburn Hall Schools and the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, to the treatment of children in the Division. Most of the children were again treated individually, and a summary of her work is given in the following tables :—

Children under treatment 1st January, 1955	...	51
Number admitted during the year	... ..	34
		—
	Total number treated	85
Number discharged during the year	... ..	44
		—
Remaining under treatment 31st December, 1955	...	41
		—

Analysis of Figures

No. of children admitted during the year :—

		Boys	Girls	Total
Stammer	... ..	7	—	7
Simple Dyslalia	... ..	5	1	6
Multiple Dyslalia	... ..	12	6	18
Cleft Palate	... ..	—	3	3
Deafness	... ..	—	—	—
Dysphonia	... ..	—	—	—
	Total	24	10	34

No. of children discharged during the year :—

Stammer	... ..	13	3	16
Simple Dyslalia	... ..	7	1	8
Multiple Dyslalia	... ..	15	3	18
Cleft Palate	... ..	—	1	1
Deafness	... ..	1	—	1
Dysphonia	... ..	—	—	—
	Total	36	8	44

No. of children treated during the year :—

		Boys	Girls	Total
Stammer	... ..	26	4	30
Simple Dyslalia	... ..	8	2	10
Multiple Dyslalia	... ..	28	7	35
Cleft Palate	... ..	2	4	6
Deafness	... ..	2	1	3
Dysphonia	... ..	1	—	1
Total		67	18	85

Summary of Discharges :—

Cured or much improved	...	27	3	30
Withdrawn (left school, lapsed, left district, no improvement)		9	5	14
Total		36	8	44

14. LIP READING.

It has still not been possible to appoint a Lip Reading Tutor, and in consequence Miss Carlisle continued to hold weekly classes for those children for whom lip reading instruction has been recommended by Mr. Guy Thompson. Particulars of the numbers who attended are as follows :—

	Boys	Girls	Total
Number of children attending as at 1st January, 1955	6	9	15
Number admitted during the year	—	1	1
Total number attended	6	10	16
Number withdrawn during the year	5	3	8
Number in attendance as at 31st December, 1955	1	7	8

15. CHILD GUIDANCE.

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

"The main development in 1955 was the great increase in the number of psychiatric sessions: since June Dr. Gordon has been assisted by Dr. W. Eddison from Clifton Hospital, so the Child Guidance Clinic has been held weekly with two psychiatrists in attendance. Consequently the number of cases dealt with was doubled, and at the end of the year the waiting list was manageable.

From February to October Miss J. W. Emery did valuable work as psychiatric social worker one day a week. As this ratio of one social worker to two psychiatrists is the reverse of the normal, the educational psychologist prepared the cases and interviewed parents, in addition to her specialised work of testing the children. Even so, we could not make the optimum use of the psychiatrists' time.

Fortunately we expect to have a full-time psychiatric social worker soon, and the educational psychologist will then be able to promote closer understanding and co-ordination between the clinic and the schools, an aspect of the work which had, perforce, to be neglected this year.

Children from other districts, notably Whitby, were seen, but the figures in the following tables refer only to those from the Scarborough Division. School Medical Officers often referred children at the request of parents or teachers, but the distinction is not drawn in our tables. The oldest child seen was sixteen, the youngest (and only one below school age) nineteen months; it is interesting to note that the average age of our cases is higher than that of most Child Guidance Clinics.

Cases Referred in 1955.

Presenting Problem	Source of Referral.						TOTAL
	School Medical Officer	Family Doctor	Specialist Doctor	Children's Officer	Probation Officer	Speech Therapist	
1. Backwardness	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
2. Other Educational Problems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Aggressive behaviour	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
4. Difficult behaviour	7	4	-	1	1	-	13
5. Truancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Delinquency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Neurotic Symptoms	2	3	-	-	-	1	6
8. Enuresis	7	1	-	-	-	-	8
9. Encopresis	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	19	8	2	1	1	1	32

Total Boys 17. Total Girls 15. Average Age: 11 years 7 months.

Cases Dealt with in 1955.

	OPEN		CLOSED		TOTAL
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Cases seen by Psychiatrist					
Treatment	8	15	13	5	41
Diagnosis only	2	-	4	2	8
Placed in hostel for Maladjusted Children	1	-	-	-	1
Cases seen by Psychologist only					
Advice given	-	-	4	5	9
Under observation	4	-	-	-	4
Ascertained E. S. N.	-	-	1	-	1
Supervision by Psychiatric Social Worker. (Homes visited of children in Schools for Maladjusted)	2	-	1	-	3
No Action. (left district or refused to attend)	-	-	5	2	7
TOTAL	17	15	28	14	74
Average Age	11 years 6 months		11 years 3 months		
AWAITING ATTENTION on 31st December, 1955	6	-	-	-	6

16. CHILD DELINQUENTS.

Sixty-five medical reports were submitted to the Magistrates in respect of children who appeared before the Juvenile Courts.

17. EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Under the provisions of the bye-laws relating to the employment of children, 226 children were medically examined ; all except one were considered fit for their proposed employment without detriment to their health.

18. MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF ENTRANTS TO COURSES OF TRAINING FOR TEACHING.

Since 1st April, 1952, under the provisions of Ministry of Education Circular No. 249, entrants to courses of training for teachers are medically examined by the school medical officer of the area in which they live. During the year, 44 such examinations were carried out.

19. PROTECTIVE INNOCULATION.

Twenty-four per cent. of the pupils examined at routine medical inspection bore scars of successful vaccination against smallpox.

During the year 26 children in the 5-14 age group received primary courses of immunisation against diphtheria, and 213 received reinforcement doses. It is estimated that between 75% and 80% of the school children in this area have been protected against diphtheria.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.

Year ended 31st December, 1955.

TABLE 1.**MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.****A. Periodic Medical Inspections.**

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

Entrants	...	...	...	914
10-11 year Age Group	...	...	...	706
Leavers	...	...	...	1083
TOTAL				2703
Additional Periodic Inspections				1964
GRAND TOTAL				4667

B. Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	...	708
Number of Re-inspections	...	1446
TOTAL		<hr/> 2154

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 IIA	Total individual pupils
Entrants	4	128	132
10-11 year Age Group	27	89	114
Leavers	74	96	164
TOTAL	105	313	410
Additional Periodic Inspections	90	238	321
GRAND TOTAL	195	551	731

TABLE II.

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

DEFECT OR DISEASE	Periodic Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
	Number of Defects.		Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under Observation but not requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under Observation but not requiring Treatment
SKIN	133	59	73	5
EYES				
(a) Vision	195	266	102	53
(b) Squint	26	53	14	17
(c) Other	24	18	36	6
EARS				
(a) Hearing	14	95	16	92
(b) Otitis Media	12	57	15	13
(c) Other	1	3	22	4
NOSE OR THROAT	75	246	52	87
SPEECH	33	77	16	17
CERVICAL GLANDS	2	53	4	5
HEART AND CIRCULATION	47	51	25	31
LUNGS	1	52	7	16
DEVELOPMENTAL				
(a) Hernia	8	15	3	1
(b) Other	12	42	7	5
ORTHOPAEDIC				
(a) Posture	16	118	4	18
(b) Flat Foot	16	79	5	20
(c) Other	71	211	16	45
NERVOUS SYSTEM				
(a) Epilepsy	—	16	1	7
(b) Other	2	6	1	3
PSYCHOLOGICAL				
(a) Development	1	198	7	56
(b) Stability	8	341	13	71
OTHER	80	35	167	79

B. Classification of the General Condition of Pupils inspected during the year in the Age Groups.

Age Groups Inspected	Number of Pupils Inspected	A. (Good)		B. (Fair)		C. (Poor)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	914	418	45.73	495	54.16	1	0.11
10-11 year Age Group	706	400	56.66	303	42.92	3	0.42
Leavers	1083	819	75.62	264	24.38	—	0.00
Additional Periodic Inspections	1964	1059	53.92	894	45.52	11	0.56
TOTAL	4667	2696	57.77	1956	41.91	15	0.32

TABLE III.
Infestation with Vermin.

(1) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons ...	19,444
(2) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	219
(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 IV.
Treatment of Pupils attending maintained Primary and Secondary Schools.

GROUP 1. DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanness, for which see Table III).

					Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year.	
					By the Authority.	Otherwise
Ringworm—(i) Scalp ... ..	...	...	...	...	-	-
(ii) Body ... ..	...	...	...	...	-	-
Scabies ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	-
Impetigo ... ..	...	...	...	...	36	-
Other skin diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	291	-
TOTAL ...					328	-

GROUP 2. EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

					Number of cases dealt with.	
					By the Authority.	Otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint ... ..	...	...	...	...	64	-
Errors of Refraction (including squint) ... ..	...	...	...	...	-*	430
TOTAL ...					64	430
No. of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ...					-*	211

* Including cases dealt with under arrangements with the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services.

GROUP 3. DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Number of cases treated	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise
Received operative treatment :		
(a) for diseases of the ear	-	19
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	-	215
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	-	10
Received other forms of treatment	43	8
TOTAL ...	43	252

GROUP 4. ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals ...	23	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g. in clinics or out-patient departments	-	260

GROUP 5. CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of cases treated	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics.	Elsewhere.
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ...	49	-

GROUP 6. SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases treated	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists ...	85	-

GROUP 7. OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Number of cases treated	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise
(a) Miscellaneous minor ailments	542	-
(b) U.V.R. Treatment	80	-
TOTAL ...	622	-

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	...	...	5643
(b) As Specials	...	...	342
TOTAL (1)			5985
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	3220
(3) Number offered treatment	...	...	3220
(4) Number actually treated	...	...	1478
(5) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	...	...	5065
(6) Half days devoted to : Periodic Inspection	...	...	53
Treatment	...	...	739
TOTAL (6)			792
(7) Fillings : Permanent Teeth	...	...	1896
Temporary Teeth	...	...	727
TOTAL (7)			2623
(8) Number of Teeth filled : Permanent Teeth	...	...	1818
Temporary Teeth	...	...	683
TOTAL (8)			2501
(9) Extractions : Permanent Teeth	...	...	487
Temporary Teeth	...	...	1574
TOTAL (9)			2061
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction			1063
(11) Other Operations : Permanent Teeth	...	...	1032
Temporary Teeth	...	...	688
TOTAL (11)			1720
(12) Orthodontic and Denture Attendances	...	...	913

AVERAGE HEIGHTS.

BOYS				GIRLS		
AGE GROUPS	No. measured	Inches	Centi-metres	No. measured	Inches	Centi-metres
2-3 years	5	35.50	90.17	8	35.25	89.53
3-4 "	25	37.79	95.99	32	38.20	97.03
4-5 "	28	40.12	101.90	45	40.85	103.76
5-6 "	210	43.68	110.95	182	43.25	109.86
6-7 "	103	45.96	116.74	96	44.89	114.02
7-8 "	329	48.34	122.78	313	48.19	122.40
8-9 "	143	49.86	126.64	136	48.74	123.80
9-10 "	37	51.74	131.42	41	52.16	132.49
10-11 "	245	54.52	138.48	244	54.25	137.79
11-12 "	76	56.19	142.72	51	56.45	143.38
12-13 "	181	58.36	148.23	144	59.85	152.02
13-14 "	291	60.74	154.28	260	61.01	154.97
14-15 "	312	63.04	160.12	251	62.29	158.22
15-16 "	163	66.11	167.92	113	63.54	161.39
16-17 "	59	68.78	174.70	66	64.49	163.80
17-18 "	35	70.14	178.16	34	64.75	164.46
18-19 "	38	69.60	176.78	6	57.58	146.25

AVERAGE WEIGHTS.

BOYS				GIRLS		
AGE GROUPS	No. weighed	lbs.	Kilograms	No. weighed	lbs.	Kilograms
2-3 years	5	31.35	14.22	10	29.82	13.53
3-4 "	26	33.89	15.37	33	33.67	15.27
4-5 "	28	37.82	17.16	45	39.23	17.79
5-6 "	210	44.24	20.07	182	42.73	19.38
6-7 "	102	48.51	22.00	95	46.11	20.92
7-8 "	330	54.56	24.75	314	53.73	24.37
8-9 "	145	58.68	26.62	138	56.87	25.80
9-10 "	37	64.13	29.09	41	64.32	29.18
10-11 "	251	73.61	33.39	245	71.66	32.50
11-12 "	76	79.47	36.05	51	83.28	37.78
12-13 "	181	87.32	39.61	144	94.99	43.09
13-14 "	291	96.34	43.70	260	101.73	46.14
14-15 "	312	109.11	49.49	250	112.36	50.97
15-16 "	163	123.83	56.17	113	121.03	54.90
16-17 "	59	134.54	61.03	66	126.54	57.40
17-18 "	36	147.25	66.79	34	126.01	57.16
18-19 "	38	144.95	65.75	6	99.21	45.00

