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COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM

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**REPORT**  
BY THE  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
FOR THE YEAR  
**1961**

ROTHERHAM:  
HENRY GARNETT & CO LTD., "ADVERTISER" OFFICE  
1962

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# HEALTH COMMITTEE

## MEMBERSHIP

(as at 31st December, 1961)

His Worship the Mayor (Alderman W. Wallhead)

Chairman : COUNCILLOR A. WILDE, M.R.S.H.

Vice-Chairman : ALDERMAN MRS. E. McNICHOLAS

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COUNCILLOR C. DUFFIELD  
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COUNCILLOR R. HAGUE  
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COUNCILLOR MRS. W. OLDFIELD, J.P.  
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COUNCILLOR T. HEATH, J.P.  
COUNCILLOR MRS. W. OLDFIELD, J.P.  
COUNCILLOR W. A. WOOLHOUSE  
COUNCILLOR P. C. WRIGHT

Non-Corporate members :—

MR. F. IRELAND  
MISS E. M. RUSHFORTH



### DOMICILIARY SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE

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(Chairman)

ALDERMAN MRS. E. McNICHOLAS  
(Vice-Chairman)

ALDERMAN S. HARRIS  
COUNCILLOR W. BEEVERS

COUNCILLOR C. DUFFIELD  
COUNCILLOR J. FORD  
COUNCILLOR R. HAGUE  
COUNCILLOR T. HEATH, J.P.  
COUNCILLOR MRS. G. M. ROEBUCK

### REPRESENTATIVES ON THE AMBULANCE JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE

COUNCILLOR C. DUFFIELD

COUNCILLOR T. HEATH, J.P.

COUNCILLOR A. WILDE, M.R.S.H.

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### ROTHERHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1961)

His Worship the Mayor (Alderman W. WALLHEAD)

Chairman : Alderman M. W. YOUNG

Vice-Chairman : Councillor J. R. MORAN

Alderman G. A. BROWN  
Alderman T. A. COLLEY, B.E.M.  
Alderman F. DAVIES  
Alderman F. DUKE, J.P.  
Alderman Mrs. E. McNICHOLAS  
Alderman D. J. S. MEADOWS  
Alderman W. J. OWEN, J.P.  
Councillor W. BEEVERS  
Councillor E. R. COOKE  
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Councillor R. HAGUE  
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Councillor P. C. WRIGHT  
Rev. W. DALY  
Miss D. G. DEWAR, J.P., B.A.  
Mr. T. W. EDWARDS, J.P.  
Rev. D. A. GRIFFITHS  
Rev. G. HOLLIS  
Mrs. I. L. HABERSHON,  
O.B.E., J.P.

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Director of Education :  
R. BLOOMER, B.Com.

# STAFF

(as at 31st December, 1961)

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER :

R. J. Donaldson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

## DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND DEPUTY PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER :

R. T. Pagan, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

## ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS :

Mary D. A. Boyd, M.B., Ch.B.

J. S. W. Brierley, M.B., Ch.B.

J. Connolly, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

## PRINCIPAL DENTAL OFFICER :

H. R. Heald, L.D.S.

## DENTAL OFFICERS :

Joan H. Egan, B.D.S., L.D.S.

G. W. Lowe, L.D.S.

Joyce Stocks, L.D.S.

I. Stonehouse, L.D.S.

L. F. T. Liang, L.D.S. (part-time)

## EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST :

T. Lee, B.A.

## CHIROPODIST (part-time) :

L. Aldam, M.Ch.S.

## CONSULTING STAFF (part-time) :

### OPHTHALMOLOGY :

T. Stafford Maw, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

M. A. Mirza, M.B., B.S., T.D.D.

### EAR, NOSE AND THROAT :

H. M. Petty, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O.

## PSYCHIATRY :

P. J. Crowley, M.A., M.D. (Cantab)  
F.R.C.P.(I), D.C.H., D.P.M.

## OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY :

D. Ballantine, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.,  
M.R.C.O.G., L.M.

## TUBERCULOSIS :

A. C. Morrison, M.D., D.P.H.

## ORTHODONTICS :

J. H. Gardiner, B.D.S., L.D.S. (Manch.)

## ORTHOPAEDICS

H. L. McMullen, B.A., M.B., B.Chir.,  
F.R.C.S.

## PUBLIC ANALYST (part-time) :

H. Childs, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

## LAY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER :

G. H. Biggin

## SENIOR CLERK :

G. Longden

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S SECRETARY :

Miss J. Caseldine

## GENERAL OFFICE : CLERICAL STAFF :

6 Clerks

## CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

L. Eastwood, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C.,  
(1), (2), (3), (4), (5).

## DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

T. E. Snape, M.A.P.H.I., (1), (2), (3).



**PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS :**

G. C. Harrison, M.A.P.H.I., (1), (3)  
W. James, (1)  
W. G. Smith, M.A.P.H.I., (1), (2), (3)  
G. Ridgway M.A.P.H.I., (1), (2)  
M. C. Crossland, M.A.P.H.I., (1), (2), (5)  
D. Fothergill, (1), (5)  
(1 vacancy)

**PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S SECTION :**

1 Pupil Public Health Inspector  
2 Clerks  
2 Disinfectors  
1 Ratcatcher

**SUPERINTENDENT HEALTH VISITOR :**

Miss E. G. Taylor, S.R.N., S.C.M.

**DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT HEALTH VISITOR :**

Miss E. Keeton, S.R.N., S.C.M.

**HEALTH VISITOR/SOCIAL WORKER :**

(Vacant)

**SPEECH THERAPIST :**

Miss M. Bolton, L.C.S.T.

**HEALTH VISITORS :**

Miss M. Fleming, S.R.N., S.R.F.N.,  
S.C.M.  
Mrs. A. W. Harper, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Mrs. A. B. Payling, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Miss J. Shaughnessy, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Mrs. G. J. Spearing, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Miss E. M. Jeffs, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
(part-time)  
Mrs. R. McHugh, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
(part-time)  
Mrs. A. E. Salter, S.R.N., S.C.M.

**SCHOOL NURSES :**

Mrs. E. M. Catley, S.R.N.  
Mrs. M. Gaskill, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Mrs. E. A. S. Hoyle, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Mrs. M. Hunton, S.R.N.  
Mrs. N. Lloyd, S.R.N.  
Mrs. M. P. Phinn, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Mrs. E. Ward, S.R.N.

**PREMATURE BABY NURSE :**

Mrs. M. Mossman, R.S.C.N.

**CLINIC NURSES :**

Mrs. C. Hadfield, S.R.N. (part-time)  
Mrs. R. Jackson, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
(part-time)  
Mrs. A. Ketton, S.R.N. (part-time)  
Mrs. M. Leeson, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
(part-time)

**PHYSIOTHERAPIST :**

Mr. P. J. G. Nightingale, M.C.S.P.  
(part-time)

**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SECTION :**

**SENIOR CLERK :**

Miss N. H. Platts  
7 Clerks

**SCHOOL HEALTH SECTION :**

**SENIOR CLERK :**

Miss W. M. Cooper  
5 Clerks  
1 Dental Clerk  
5 Dental Attendants  
1 Dental Technician  
1 Apprentice Dental Technician

## HOME NURSING SERVICE :

### SUPERINTENDENT :

Miss V. M. McCarthy, (6), S.R.N.,  
S.C.M.

### DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT :

Miss B. M. Colton, (6), S.R.N., S.C.M.

18 Nurses (full-time)

9 Nurses (part-time)

### HOME HELP SERVICE :

#### HOME HELP ORGANISER AND

#### GERIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER :

Mrs. R. E. Wales, M.I.H.H.O., A.I.S.W.

### DEPUTY HOME HELP ORGANISER :

Mrs. G. Stevenson

189 Home helps (part-time)

4 Visitors (full-time)

(1 vacancy)

1 Visitor (part-time)

### OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST (part-time) :

(Vacant)

### SENIOR CLERK :

G. Evans

2 Clerks

3 Clerks (part-time)

### DISTRICT MIDWIVES SERVICE :

#### NON-MEDICAL SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES :

Mrs. I. McGann, S.R.N., S.C.M.

#### ASSISTANT TO NON-MEDICAL SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES :

Mrs. G. Hewitt, S.R.N., S.C.M.

### QUALIFICATIONS :

- (1) Certificate, Public Health Inspector
- (2) Certificate, Meat and Other Foods Inspector
- (3) Certificate, Smoke Inspector
- (4) Testamur, Institute of Public Cleansing (Honours)
- (5) Building Construction Certificate

### DISTRICT MIDWIVES :

Miss E. Atkinson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. H. M. Clarke, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. P. J. Cloke, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. B. Ellis, S.C.M.

Mrs. E. Hawley, S.C.M.

Mrs. J. Fletcher, S.C.M.

Mrs. E. Houghton, S.C.M.

Mrs. M. Hughes, S.C.M.

Miss E. D. Jeyes, S.C.M.

Miss B. D. Walker, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. G. L. Willoughby, S.C.M.

Mrs. M. A. Roddis, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
(part-time)

### MENTAL HEALTH OFFICER :

W. R. Sidaway, D.M.H.

### ASSISTANT MENTAL HEALTH OFFICER :

(Vacant)

Miss G. Calam, Mental Health Social  
Worker

1 Mental Health Trainee

### JUNIOR AND ADULT TRAINING CENTRES :

#### HEAD TEACHER :

Miss E. Kelford

#### DEPUTY HEAD TEACHER :

Mrs. F. Crossley

### JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE :

2 Assistant teachers (female)

### ADULT TRAINING CENTRE :

2 Assistant teachers (male)

2 Assistant teachers (female)

### WELFARE FOOD SHOP :

1 Clerk

1 Shop assistant



HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
MUNICIPAL OFFICES,  
ROTHERHAM.

*Telephone 2121.*

TO THE CHAIRMEN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND EDUCATION  
COMMITTEES OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM

I have pleasure in submitting the report on the health of Rotherham for 1961.

The estimated mid-year population of the County Borough was 85,440 and the census taken in 1961 gave the population as 85,346. The birth-rate per 1,000 for the year was 18·12 compared with 18·31 in 1960, and the death-rate was 11·14 per 1,000 compared with 10·96 in 1960. Forty-six infants under one year of age died in the County Borough during the year, and 22 of these were premature babies; the infantile mortality rate being 29·71 as compared with 19·89 in 1960 which was the lowest infantile mortality rate ever recorded. Unfortunately, this year's infantile mortality rate is the highest it has been for eight years and, of the number of infantile deaths, nearly half were in the neonatal mortality category (deaths of babies under four weeks of age). This fluctuation in the statistics is to be expected and occasional rises are not so important provided there is a downward trend of infantile mortality rates over a period of years.

One of the most welcome items of interest in the field of environmental health was the final settlement of the "concessionary coal" problem. This problem has seriously hampered the progress of the programme for eliminating domestic smoke. Now that this settlement has been reached we look forward to steady progress towards an ideal of having the residential areas of Rotherham free from domestic pollution without injustice to any section of the community.

The success of the national scheme for the eradication of tuberculosis in cattle has been demonstrated by the small number of carcasses affected by tuberculosis in the County Borough. However, there has been a sixfold increase in the number of carcasses infected with *cysticercus bovis*, which is the larval stage of the beef tapeworm (*taenia saginata*). This tapeworm lives exclusively in the small intestine of man, so that there must be a strong human element in the spread of the disease amongst cattle. In the routine inspection of beef carcasses there is a practical limit to the degree of incision which is permissible, as gross mutilation must necessarily lower the marketability of the carcasses, thus some of the light infection may on occasions be passed unobserved. However, the housewife is the second line of defence and, if she cooks the meat reasonably well, she should be successful in preventing the further spread of any infection that may



be missed in the abattoir. In any event it is a tribute to the work of the Public Health Inspector in the abattoir that no noticeable increase in the number of cases of tapeworm occurring in humans have been reported as a result of enquiries from local medical practitioners.

There were 1,019 cases of measles notified as compared with 638 in the previous year. No deaths occurred from the disease and ten were treated in hospital. There was one case of acute poliomyelitis in a child aged three years who had not been vaccinated. There was a decrease in the number of cases of scarlet fever notified—72 cases as compared with 105. Four cases of food poisoning were notified during the year, of which three received treatment in hospital.


The statistics for diphtheria immunisation show a welcome increase of 164 primary immunisations as compared with 1960. This increase is without doubt partly due to the reintroduction by the department of combined antigens, which reduces the number of injections needed to give protection against the various diseases.

Children in the 13-plus age group were offered vaccination against tuberculosis. Of 1,735 children of this age attending school in the County Borough, consent was received from the parents of 1,276, an acceptance rate of 73·5 per cent. As a result of the Mantoux tests 979 children were subsequently vaccinated during the year with bacillus Calmette-Guerin vaccine. The percentage of children tested who were positive was 22·1. 175 children received vaccination during 1961 under the scheme for contacts. This work was carried out by the Consultant Chest Physician and 75 babies were vaccinated during their stay in Listerdale Maternity Home. The remainder were given the protection at the Chest Clinic.

Cases of poliomyelitis occurring in other parts of Yorkshire during the year caused a large number of people to come for the first injection, but analysis of this group showed that most of them lived outside the County Borough. A total of 21,905 injections were given during 1961, bringing the grand total of injections given for poliomyelitis vaccination since 1956, when the scheme began, to 110,099.

Of 733 maternity cases delivered by midwives on the district, 79 were cases in which the doctor was not booked and, of the 654 cases in which the doctor was booked, there were 367 cases when the doctor did not attend delivery of the child. The 733 cases attended by domiciliary midwives represent 46·04 per cent. of the total deliveries in the County Borough. During the last eighteen months trials have been carried out using sterile disposable supplies for domiciliary deliveries. Many difficulties have had to be overcome in setting up this Unit and, at the time of writing, the service is in an advanced experimental stage. From a practical point of view this scheme will mean that the midwife will no longer have to carry a bag to the delivery and "boil up" bowls and instruments, etc.

The opening of the Broom Lane Clinic in October 1961 has made a marked improvement to the facilities for the care of mothers and babies. Unfortunately, there continues to be a grave shortage of health visitors and, because of this, some of the routine work of



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this section of the department has been hampered. A marked improvement has been shown, however, in the number of mothers and babies attending infant welfare clinics throughout the town and the impending development of plans for the erection of new premises is certain to encourage even better attendance.

During 1961, 2,293 cases were cared for by home nurses, which is 863 less than the previous year, and a total of 79,129 visits were paid to these patients, which represents an average of 217 daily visits paid to sick people by home nurses during the year. There has also been a decrease of work amongst sick children as compared with the previous year. The Children's Nursing Unit attended 170 cases, which was a decrease of 112 cases.

Although the Home Help Service has a diverse range of activities, its main effort is directed towards the care of old people in their own homes. It has become clear that the need for help for general sickness and maternity cases maintains a constant level but the call for help for old people continues to rise. A comment has been made in previous years about the importance of liaison with the hospital and general medical practitioner services in connection with old people. The effect of close liaison and good relationship is best shown by the relatively small number of old people awaiting hospital admission in Rotherham in comparison with other industrial areas. Another advantage of this close relationship is shown in the fact that effective social care can be arranged in advance because the home help visitor sees the old person in hospital prior to discharge.

The Chiropody Service has continued to grow and just over 1,000 patients received over 4,000 treatments. As the service is mainly given to old people this represents 1 in 10 old people receiving an average of 4 treatments a year.

The Mental Health Act, 1959 was in operation for the full year and already it is apparent that public opinion is accepting the fact that mental patients can be treated on similar lines to those who are physically ill, and greater sympathy is being shown by relatives of patients. Amongst the additions to the service during the year were the formation of a social club for the mentally subnormal; the obtaining of contract work with a firm of manufacturing chemists, which entailed the putting of plastic combs on cards; and an arrangement whereby six male patients from Grenoside Hospital attended the Adult Training Centre for rehabilitation. It is also pleasing to report that three of the adult trainees at the Centre have been successfully placed in employment.

It has been said that new scientific truths go through four stages. First they are ignored, secondly they are countered and refuted, thirdly they are laughed at and finally accepted. It would appear that the contention that cigarette smoking is a cause of lung cancer is at present passing through the third stage, judging from the humour that usually accompanies the subject when it is discussed. Quite clearly, therefore, the basic theme of fear of death from lung cancer is not having the desired effect, indeed there is some evidence that if this line of approach is pursued too vigorously the school child, who is at an impressionable age, can become psychologically disturbed. Several examples





of this kind have occurred where children become very distressed when they see their parents smoking at home. As far as the school child is concerned, the indirect approach is more important. Young people start to smoke because they regard smoking as a step to adult life—status symbol. Our object should be to remove from the cigarette some of its prestige and social importance, which is a difficult task in the face of a tide of cigarette commercials aimed primarily at young people and implying a sexual significance in smoking. The greatest help that could be given to the anti-smoking campaign would be the restriction or banning of cigarette advertisements.

It is disturbing to note that there has again been a sharp increase in the number of cases of venereal disease, 79 new cases of gonococcal infection being reported during the year as compared with 39 in 1960. This is part of a national picture of increase in venereal disease, but it still presents a local public health problem, and requires to be dealt with by applying basic principles of preventive medicine.

Some useful and encouraging work has been done with nocturnal enuresis in the school child. Bed wetting is a problem that parents are often reluctant to talk about, but the recent survey in Rotherham showed that even at the age of five years 4 per cent. of boys and 2 per cent. of girls were persistent bed wetters. The use of enuresis alarms has met with a very considerable degree of success in dealing with this rather intimate health problem.

In the School Health Service the need for clean air in Rotherham is demonstrated by the fact that almost half of the children in the Newman Open Air School suffer from some form of pulmonary complaint.

At this point in the introduction of the report it is customary to give thanks to various people for their help throughout the year. The fact that this is repeated year after year does not in any way detract from its sincerity. One must first of all acknowledge consistent work done by members of this department through the year, and the help received from other Corporation departments. In the case of the School Health Service particular mention should be made of the close liaison with the Director of Education, his department and the teaching staff. The close links between the general medical practitioner service, the hospital service and this department, which were forged many years ago, have stood the test of time, and there is reason to believe that these have been strengthened in recent years. This occasion also gives the opportunity to thank the Chairmen and members of the Health and Education Committees for their help and guidance at all times, both in Committee and outside it.

R. J. DONALDSON,

*Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.*





# STATISTICS OF THE AREA

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,255
Population (census) 1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85,346
Population (estimated civilian) 1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85,440
Number of inhabited houses (1/4/62)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,557

## VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (787 Male, 761 Female)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,548
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.12
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.32
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.63
Total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,592
Infant deaths (Deaths under 1 year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.71
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    —Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.06
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    —Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.38
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.56
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.83
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.63
Death rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.14
Deaths (524 Male, 428 Female)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	952





The following table gives details of birth rate, death rate, infantile mortality rate and estimated population during the last 50 years.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Estimated Population
1912	29.53	15.79	119	63,500
1913	30.15	15.56	144	64,500
1914	30.32	15.43	118	65,300
1915	28.02	17.13	129	65,300
1916	27.60	15.55	130	65,300
1917	24.79	13.90	97	65,300
1918	24.91	19.61	132	65,300
1919	22.75	13.19	91	72,800
1920	27.77	11.45	100	72,800
1921	28.54	13.13	86	68,045
1922	25.45	12.06	86	69,100
1923	23.85	11.30	100	70,000
1924	23.88	12.75	96	70,260
1925	22.27	11.74	83	70,300
1926	21.82	10.34	65	70,600
1927	20.76	13.46	90	70,080
1928	19.05	10.58	71	70,530
1929	20.01	12.13	83	70,790
1930	18.72	10.50	74	70,390
1931	18.18	12.03	92	70,130
1932	18.11	11.15	70	69,820
1933	16.53	12.06	84	69,370
1934	17.30	10.30	49	68,900
1935	17.01	11.53	69	68,700
1936	16.98	11.98	71	74,965
1937	16.99	11.42	50	75,740
1938	17.82	10.54	52	76,430
1939	16.88	10.86	53	76,960
1940	18.01	12.39	62	75,740
1941	17.86	11.43	66	75,770
1942	18.08	10.31	50	75,040
1943	18.81	12.12	65	74,250
1944	23.28	11.68	60	75,260
1945	20.09	11.73	56	75,630
1946	22.49	10.96	51	78,610
1947	23.87	10.86	57	79,920
1948	20.11	10.50	70	81,450
1949	18.69	10.63	53	82,030
1950	17.44	10.33	50	82,800
1951	17.61	11.91	28	81,670
1952	16.25	10.46	32	81,800
1953	16.16	10.10	32	82,070
1954	16.50	10.68	22	82,260
1955	16.02	11.00	26	82,530
1956	17.22	10.58	24	82,850
1957	16.95	10.83	25	83,350
1958	18.04	11.20	22	84,030
1959	17.35	11.08	21	84,560
1960	18.31	10.96	20	85,070
1961	18.12	11.14	30	85,440

Causes of Death with Death Rates,  
1961.

Disease	Number of deaths			Death rate per 1,000 population
	Males	Females	Total	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory .. .. .	2	2	4	0.05
2. Tuberculosis, other forms .. .. .	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease .. .. .	1	-	1	0.01
4. Diphtheria .. .. .	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough .. .. .	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections .. .. .	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis .. .. .	-	-	-	-
8. Measles .. .. .	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	-	1	1	0.01
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. ..	15	9	24	0.28
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	44	3	47	0.55
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast .. ..	-	19	19	0.22
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. ..	-	7	7	0.08
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	42	31	73	0.86
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .. .	2	1	3	0.03
16. Diabetes .. .. .	8	7	15	0.18
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	63	73	136	1.59
18. Coronary disease, angina .. .. .	97	57	154	1.80
19. Hypertension with heart disease .. ..	10	15	25	0.29
20. Other heart disease .. .. .	40	54	94	1.10
21. Other circulatory disease .. .. .	21	23	44	0.52
22. Influenza .. .. .	6	9	15	0.18
23. Pneumonia .. .. .	29	19	48	0.56
24. Bronchitis .. .. .	50	18	68	0.80
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ..	6	2	8	0.09
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. ..	4	3	7	0.08
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. ..	3	3	6	0.07
28. Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	6	4	10	0.12
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	6	-	6	0.07
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. ..	-	1	1	0.01
31. Congenital malformations .. .. .	5	6	11	0.13
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	25	38	63	0.74
33. Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	8	5	13	0.15
34. All other accidents .. .. .	22	12	34	0.40
35. Suicide .. .. .	8	5	13	0.15
36. Homicide and operations of war .. ..	1	1	2	0.02
	524	428	952	11.14



In the following table the causes of death at different periods of life, as supplied by the Registrar General, are given for the year :

Cause of death	MALES									FEMALES									Total
	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	Total	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	Total	
tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	4
tuberculosis, other ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
syphilitic disease ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
diphtheria ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
whooping cough ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
meningococcal infections ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
acute poliomyelitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
measles ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other infective and parasitic diseases ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	5	15	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	3	9	24
malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	-	-	-	-	3	18	16	7	44	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	47
malignant neoplasm, breast ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	4	2	19	19
malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	1	7	7
other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	-	-	-	-	2	11	20	9	42	-	-	-	-	1	12	6	12	31	73
leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
diabetes ..	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	7	15
vascular lesions of nervous system ..	-	-	-	-	1	15	18	29	63	-	-	-	-	2	5	20	46	73	136
coronary disease, angina ..	-	-	-	-	1	40	28	28	97	-	-	-	-	-	5	20	32	57	154
hypertension with heart disease ..	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	15	25
other heart disease ..	-	-	-	-	1	4	12	23	40	-	-	-	-	2	8	10	34	54	94
other circulatory disease ..	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	18	21	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	13	23	44
influenza ..	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	9	15
pneumonia ..	6	-	-	-	-	2	2	19	29	5	-	-	-	1	1	4	8	19	48
bronchitis ..	-	1	-	-	1	19	16	13	50	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	9	18	68
other diseases of the respiratory system ..	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	8
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	7
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	6
Nephritis and nephrosis ..	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	4	10
Hypertrophy of prostate ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Congenital malformations ..	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	11
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	14	-	-	-	2	3	2	4	25	9	-	2	1	1	5	4	16	38	63
Motor vehicle accidents ..	-	-	-	5	2	1	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	5	13
All other accidents ..	-	-	-	3	4	4	3	8	22	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	8	12	34
Suicide ..	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	2	8	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	5	13
Homicide and operations of war ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Total—all causes ..	27	2	1	8	26	135	137	188	524	19	2	3	4	17	73	102	208	428	952



# INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The following table gives details of the deaths registered during the year which were under one year of age :—

R.G's Code No.	Cause of death	Under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7-13 days	14-20 days	21-28 days	Total under 4 wks 4 wks 3 mths	4 wks to 3 mths	3-5 mths	6-8 mths	9-11 mths	Total under one year
15	Leukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
23	Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Broncho pneu- monia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	1	1	2	1	8
	Other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
27	Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
31	Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	All forms	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	5	1	-	-	2	8
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Birth injury	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	5
	Prematurity with	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	4
	Atelectasis	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
	Birth injury	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
	Congenital malformations	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
	Totals	15	3	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	4	30	6	2	5	3	46







Domiciliary Meals for the Aged.

## CANCER

The following table gives the localisation of the disease, the number of deaths and the death rate per 1,000 population annually for the past ten years :—

	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961	
	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate
Stomach and duodenum	34	0.41	38	0.46	26	0.32	18	0.22	23	0.28	19	0.23	27	0.32	26	0.31	18	0.21	24	0.28
Lung, bronchus	31	0.38	18	0.22	30	0.37	29	0.35	35	0.42	34	0.41	41	0.49	31	0.37	59	0.69	47	0.55
Breast	10	0.12	14	0.17	10	0.12	10	0.12	11	0.13	14	0.17	13	0.16	17	0.20	15	0.18	19	0.22
Uterus	6	0.07	10	0.12	7	0.09	4	0.05	1	0.01	7	0.08	7	0.08	15	0.17	7	0.08	7	0.08
Other sites	79	0.97	80	0.98	82	1.00	72	0.87	87	1.05	90	1.08	89	1.05	87	1.03	82	0.96	73	0.85
Total deaths and death rates from cancer	160	1.95	160	1.95	155	1.90	133	1.61	157	1.89	164	1.97	177	2.10	176	2.08	181	2.12	170	1.99
Total deaths and death rates all causes	856	10.46	829	10.10	879	10.68	908	11.00	877	10.58	903	10.83	941	11.20	937	11.08	932	10.96	952	11.14
Proportion, cancer deaths to total deaths, - 1 in	5.71		5.18		5.67		6.83		5.59		5.51		5.32		5.32		5.15		5.6	



## ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

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Last year it was with some satisfaction that the decline of tuberculosis in cattle slaughtered at the public abattoir and private slaughterhouse was recorded. This has again continued and evidence of tuberculosis was found in only 43 carcasses out of 11,706 slaughtered in the County Borough. This represents less than 0.4% and is a striking testimony to the success of the national scheme for eradication of tuberculosis in cattle.

On the reverse side of the picture an increase in the incidence of cysticercosis must be reported. From an average of 20 to 30 cases yearly for several years there has been a sudden increase to 136 cases this year. *Cysticercus Bovis* is the larval stage of *Taenia Saginata*, the beef tapeworm, which lives exclusively in the small intestine of man. The increase in the number of cases at slaughterhouses would appear to indicate either that there is an increased incidence of beef tapeworm in man in the areas from which our cattle are drawn or alternatively that more cattle are being infected by a wider spread of the ova from human carriers. There would appear to be scope, on a national scale, for a study of the incidence of cysticercosis in cattle and of the possibility of restricting the further spread of infection.

Another cause for some vigilance on public health grounds is the rapid growth of the sales of "soft" ice cream. For some years the ice cream trade has consisted largely of products frozen at central factories under careful quality control conditions, refrigerated transport has then delivered the ice cream to retailers in pre-packed blocks for storage in refrigerated conservators until sale. Every sample taken in Rotherham during 1961 was Grade 1 bacteriologically. The "soft" ice cream trade will result in the manufacture of ice cream in large numbers of vans on the highways for immediate sale, it will also result in applications from individual shops for manufacturing licences. The machines devised for "soft" ice cream manufacture are satisfactory if properly operated and cleansed, but, as in all these matters, cleanliness depends entirely on the operator of the machine and most of these operators will be away from any form of supervision for long periods every day. Public health inspectors throughout the country will need to take large numbers of samples and make frequent inspections of these machines to keep any effective watch on the cleanliness and quality of this type of ice cream.

The final settlement of the "concessionary coal" problem which involves the supply of a smokeless fuel or a cash payment to miners in smoke control areas should speed up the establishment of smoke control areas in the "black areas". Having regard to types of smokeless fuel available to the National Coal Board it is hoped that no difficulties will arise in the supply of suitable smokeless fuel to miners living in smoke control areas. The principal smokeless fuel manufactured by the Board is "Sunbrite", a hard coke which is an admirable fuel for the closed stove but which is quite unsuitable for the average open fire.



New legislation during the year included the Housing Act, 1961 and the Public Health Act, 1961, both are amending Acts. The additional powers given to local authorities under the Housing Act to control houses-let-in-lodgings are very welcome as is the elimination of the confusion which existed in relation to the improvement grant provision concerning water closets. The cleansing of drains, the control of drainage work, the clearance of dilapidated buildings and neglected sites together with many other useful provisions are dealt with in the Public Health Act, 1961.

## WATER

Forty-four samples of drinking water and 15 samples of swimming bath water were taken for examination. One sample of swimming bath water was unsatisfactory. The Baths Superintendent receives a copy of the report on each bath sample taken.

Four samples taken from the paddling pool in Clifton Park in May, June, August and September were all satisfactory and revealed adequate chlorination.

## WATER SUPPLY

The water supply in the County Borough has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity throughout the year.

Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis of the water supply follow a regular programme, which is briefly as follows :—

(a) Water from Ulley Reservoir.

Bacteriological examination of raw water entering the reservoir and water discharged from filters were taken monthly. Similar examination also carried out twice weekly on the treated water as pumped into supply.

(b) Water from the Pinch Mill supply.

Bacteriological examination of water at source weekly, and further bacteriological examination twice weekly on the treated water pumped into the main supply.

(c) Water from the Langsett and Derwent schemes.

This water is received from Sheffield already treated.

Bacteriological examination of samples taken from consumers' premises in each of the five main zones of supply is made monthly. A quarterly chemical analysis is carried out on these samples.



The result of all this programme of examination has been well within satisfactory limits throughout the year.

The Ulley and Pinch Mill water supplies are not noticeably plumbo-solvent, and the water supplies from Langsett and Derwent are lime treated to remove plumbo-solvency before they are received in Rotherham.

At the 31st December, 1961 there were 27,557 dwelling houses in the County Borough supplying an estimated population of 85,440. All of these houses are supplied with water direct from the public water mains except for three—two cottages and a separate house. The two cottages obtain their supply from local Coal Board premises and the other house is supplied by a watercart.

### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal are reasonably satisfactory in the County Borough, except that the sewage works at Greasbrough are grossly overloaded. A scheme to lay a new outfall sewer from Greasbrough to the principle Sewage Disposal Works at Aldwarke is in course of preparation.

### SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

#### (a) HOUSE DRAINAGE.

1,815 visits were made in connection with drain tests, defective drains and drainage appliances.

The nuisance arising from defective or obstructed drains is often out of all proportion to the cost of repair or clearance. It has been a matter of some concern to public health inspectors for many years that nuisances of this nature could continue for long periods due to the time taken in obtaining authority to deal with the problem.

Most of the grounds for delay have now been removed by the Public Health Act, 1961 which authorises the public health inspector to proceed, in certain cases, without being empowered by the local authority.

The giving of power to individual officers is rightly reserved for very special circumstances. Most householders will agree that any administrative step which will reduce the time required to deal with drain nuisances is fully justified.

#### (b) STANDARD GRANTS.

The second full year of operation of the Standard Grant provisions of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, produced 58 enquiries from prospective applicants. Of these, 41 applied for grants and 38 of these were approved during the year leaving 3 pending. Details are as follows :

Grants approved .. .. .	38
(owner occupiers) .. .. .	36
(landlords) .. .. .	2
Works completed and grant paid .. .. .	29
Total grant .. .. .	£1800 0s. 2d.
Amenities provided	
Bath.. .. .	25
Washbasin .. .. .	25
Hot water supply .. .. .	24
Water closet .. .. .	13
Food Store .. .. .	1

It will be noted that again, almost all the enquiries for grants come from owner-occupiers. It is disappointing that the demand for grants should be so small. There are several thousands of houses in Rotherham without baths or hot water supplies and a large proportion of these would be suitable for improvement.

The procedure is simple, the formalities few, and grants allow the provision of a new bathroom at half price. It is surprising that so few householders are ready to accept such a handsome offer.

#### (c) LICENSED PREMISES, CINEMAS.

143 inspections were made of the sanitary accommodation at licensed premises and cinemas. A very satisfactory standard is being achieved by the companies concerned.

### FACTORIES

314 factory inspections were made as follows :

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. .. .	39	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	292	—	15	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .. .. .	2	—	4	—
Total ..	333	—	19	—



### Factories in which defects were found :

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient .. ..	2	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	23	22	1	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	25	22	1	4	—

### OUTWORKERS

Only one outworker was recorded in Rotherham during the year under the category wearing apparel (alterations). There were no offences found in relation to outworkers.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES

Five formal visits were paid to the 5 offensive trades now registered. No complaints of nuisance were received in connection with these trades.

### CANAL BOATS

Canal boats inspected .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Persons on board :						
Male adults .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Female adults .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Cases of infectious disease ..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Infringements observed .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Notices served .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Notices complied with .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Notices outstanding .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Legal proceedings taken .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	—

## HOUSING

### (a) NUISANCE AND DISREPAIR.

922 complaints of nuisance and disrepair were received during the year. 1,998 houses were involved in the total nuisances found as a result of complaints or during inspection of the district.

The provisions of the Rent Act, 1957 relating to certificates of disrepair appear to be almost moribund. This apparently potent weapon in the hands of the tenants for securing reasonable repairs has quickly fallen into disuse. A possible reason for this is that form-filling, always excepting football coupons, is not very popular.

Details of action taken under the Rent Act are as follows, it will be noted that, due to overlapping from year to year, the figures do not balance :

(1) Number of applications for certificates of disrepair	...	...	...	...	3
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	...	—
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates :					
(a) In respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	...	—
(b) In respect of all defects	...	...	...	...	2
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords	...	...	...	...	3
(5) Number of undertakings refused	...	...	...	...	—
(6) Number of certificates issued	...	...	...	...	—
(7) Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	10
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	7
(9) Decisions by local authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	...	...	...	...	3
(10) Certificates cancelled by local authority	...	...	...	...	6

### (b) DEMOLITION AND CLOSURE.

Four clearance areas involving 90 houses were declared during the year. 21 individual unfit houses were closed or demolished. No objections were received to any Clearance or Demolition Orders.

Approximately 600 houses have now been demolished or closed since slum clearance was resumed in 1955. This does not include the many houses demolished privately by local industrial and commercial bodies. One of the most unsuitable areas in the Borough, which could not have been dealt with by slum clearance as most of the houses were not unfit, has been cleared as a result of action of this nature.

### (c) HOUSE PURCHASE.

Many enquiries are still being received from would-be house purchasers requiring information as to the slum clearance position of individual houses. 170 such enquiries were dealt with.

260 houses were visited in connection with applications for mortgages, to ensure that the period of repayment and probable life of the house were properly related.



## SUMMARY OF HOUSING ACTION

### 1. Inspection of dwelling houses :

(1) Number of houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts .. .. .	693
(2) Number of houses (included under sub head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	131
(3) Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	114
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub head) found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. .. .	431

### 2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice :

(1) Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers (including houses with minor defects) ... .. .	323
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### 3. Action under statutory powers :

#### A. Proceedings under Section 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957. —

#### B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... .. .	136
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners .. .. .	108
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. .. .	—

#### C. Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 18, Housing Act, 1957.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made .. .. .	2
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were made .. .. .	—
(3) Number of individual unfit houses demolished .. .. .	2
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings as to future user were accepted and which ceased to be used as dwellings	1
(5) Number of houses included in clearance or compulsory purchase orders .. .. .	90
(6) Number of houses included in confirmed clearance or compulsory purchase orders demolished .. .. .	67
(7) Number of local authority houses closed or demolished .. .. .	18

## DETAILS OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Case No.	Date	Default or offence	Result	Penalty
1	21.1.61	Non-compliance with Abatement Notice	Withdrawn, work done	—
2	21.1.61	Non-compliance with Notice under Sec. 39	„ „ „	—
3	21.1.61	Non-compliance with Abatement Notice	„ „ „	—
4	2.2.61	Non-compliance with Notice under Sec. 56	Conviction	£2 and £2 daily penalty
5	4.5.61	Non-compliance with Abatement Notice	Withdrawn, work done	—
6	4.5.61	Non-compliance with Abatement Notice	„ „ „	—
7	18.5.61	Non-compliance with Abatement Notice	„ „ „	—
8	1.6.61	Non-compliance with Abatement Notice	„ „ „	—
9	1.6.61	Non-compliance with Abatement Notice	Nuisance Order Made	—
10	27.7.61	Non-compliance with Abatement Notice	Withdrawn work done	—

### HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS

Eighteen inspections were made of houses-let-in-lodgings.

### TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

All the licensed caravan sites operated satisfactorily excepting for the reluctance to provide fire points which will require to be dealt with during the coming year.

Mention has previously been made of the problem of the itinerant caravan dweller. An example of this occurred when several caravans were stationed, without permission, in a private car park in the town. The utmost difficulty was experienced in moving the caravans and it was not until the day before the prosecutions were to be heard that they left the car park and the town.

Licences issued	Total caravans
for 2 caravans— 6	12
„ 4 „ — 2	8
„ 9 „ — 1	9
„ 1 „ — 2	2
„ 6 „ — 1	6
„ 5 „ — 1	5
—	—
13	42

### VERMINOUS PREMISES

911 inspections of Corporation houses and the houses of prospective tenants were made. Evidence of vermin was found on 9 occasions. Similar inspections were made of the effects of 5 families offered tenancies of houses by other Authorities.



The incidence of infestation in all premises treated was as follows :

		Bugs	Cockroaches	Other pests	Total
Corporation Houses	..	37	92	11	140
Private Premises	.. ..	35	68	23	126
		—	—	—	—
		72	160	34	266
		—	—	—	—
Percentage of infestation in all premises	.. ..	27%	60%	13%	

## PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT

130 licences were issued authorising the sale of poisons included in Part 2 of the Poisons List.

## RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

### (a) SEWER TREATMENT.

Maintenance treatments of the sewers have not been carried out since 1955. In the older part of the town there are many manholes which cannot be lifted and long stretches of sewers without manholes, which extends the distance between baiting points. Treatments carried out under these conditions are inefficient and it is doubtful if they serve any useful purpose.

### (b) INSPECTION AND TREATMENT OF PREMISES.

The free service given to occupiers of dwelling houses and business premises continues to operate satisfactorily. Under these conditions the presence of rodents is quickly reported and saves a tremendous amount of work in inspection to discover infestations. This is, without doubt, the cheapest and most effective type of service.

The following details have been extracted from the annual report required by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food :

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses	Agricultural	Business etc.	Total
Complaints received .. ..	19	555	3	171	748
Other inspections made .. ..	15	109	5	1049	1178
Properties found to be infested by rats ..	21	382	7	149	559
Properties found to be infested by mice ..	13	84	1	46	144
Notices served for structural work ..	—	4	—	—	4

## SHOPS

447 visits were made for the purposes of Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950. This section deals with the provision of adequate facilities in shops employing assistants, including heating, lighting, ventilation, facilities for washing and the taking of meals, and sanitary accommodation. A good standard has been reached and is being maintained in all shops to which this section applies.

## MILK

### (a) SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS.

All milk sold in Rotherham is now either "Pasteurised", "Sterilised", or "Tuberculin Tested". Processing is done in plants situated in other districts and the bulk of the milk consumed is produced in other areas. Few complaints of lack of cleanliness or keeping quality were received and these were, where possible, with the co-operation of inspectors of other areas, referred directly to the dairies concerned.

The following licences, which are valid until the year 1965, were issued in connection with the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 :

Tuberculin Tested	..	..	..	..	..	35
Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	..	35
Sterilised	..	..	..	..	..	228

### (b) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Eighty-seven samples of milk were taken for examination as to cleanliness and efficacy of heat treatment, with the following results :

						Samples		
						Tested	Passed	Failed
Tuberculin Tested	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	-
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	..	28	28	-
Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	..	29	29	-
Sterilised	..	..	..	..	..	28	28	-

### (c) BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Twenty-six samples of milk were taken to be examined by the Pathologist for the presence of tubercle bacilli. All the samples proved satisfactory.

The results of 4 of the samples pointed to a possible *Brucella Abortus* infection, but repeat samples proved positive in only one case and the cow concerned was sent for slaughter.

## ICE CREAM

Forty-eight samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination with the following results :

Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
48	—	—	—

## ICED LOLLIES

Three samples of iced lollies submitted for bacteriological examination proved to be satisfactory.

## SHELLFISH

All consignments of mussels inspected during the year had been submitted to an approved cleansing process.



## FOOD PREMISES

The following list of premises and record of visits gives a picture of the types of food trades in the district and the time given to inspection :

### UNREGISTERED PREMISES

Type	Number	Inspections
Bakehouses .. .. .	31	32
Cafes .. .. .	26	54
Clubs and licensed premises .. .. .	128	122
Confectioners .. .. .	92	131
Factory canteens .. .. .	35	37
Fish friers .. .. .	56	69
Fishmongers .. .. .	35	33
Fruiterers and Greengrocers .. .. .	129	76
Grocers .. .. .	324	465
Mineral water factories .. .. .	4	4
School kitchens .. .. .	12	7
Soft drinks bar .. .. .	5	2
Sweet factories .. .. .	1	1
Tripe purveyor .. .. .	3	1

### REGISTERED PREMISES

Butchers .. .. .	95	176
Food preparing premises .. .. .	67	121
Hawkers .. .. .	9	19
Ice cream factories .. .. .	3	4
Ice cream shops or stores .. .. .	321	282
Pickle factories .. .. .	1	1
Tripe boilers .. .. .	1	1
Dairies and milk distributors .. .. .	238	165

### Improvements made in food premises during the year :

First aid materials provided	3
Additional sinks provided	8
Additional wash basins provided	23
Display covers provided for food	6
Hand washing notices displayed	12
Hot water supplies provided	12
Premises cleansed or repaired	64
Premises improved	17
Accommodation for clothing provided	3
Name and address of food stalls	3
Provision of suitable waste storage	22

Nowhere is change more noticeable than in food premises. A change of owner may effect an improvement or cause a deterioration in food handling. Increasing age, the lack of desire to make an effort, physical disability, all bring the possibility of a deterioration in standards. For these and other reasons it is important that food premises should be regularly inspected.

Fortunately, Rotherham food traders are also interested in maintaining reasonably good standards and our work is made much easier by the ready co-operation of the vast majority of food traders.

It was, regretfully, found necessary to prosecute one food trader for persistent unsatisfactory conditions. Fines totalling £31 were imposed in respect of five offences.

## FOOD POISONING

No major outbreak of food poisoning arose during the year, only 4 cases of food poisoning were reported.

## MEAT

The following details of animals slaughtered at the public abattoir were supplied by the Markets Superintendent :

Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
9,182	1,586	112	31,941	11,133	53,954

The estimated weight of fresh killed meat and offals condemned at the public abattoir during the year was :

All causes	..	..	..	..	..	25 tons	5 cwt.
Tuberculosis only	..	..	..	..	..	1 ton	10½ cwt.

The percentages of animals found to be diseased are given in the following table :

				Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	}							
Number inspected		..	..	..	9,182	1,586	112	31,941
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci :								
Whole carcasses condemned	..	..		2	-	9	46	70
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	..	..	..	1,637	730	2	469	3,283
Percentage affected	..	..	..	17.8%	46.1%	9.8%	1.6%	30.1%
Tuberculosis only :								
Whole carcasses condemned	..	..		-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	..	..	..	31	8	-	-	191
Percentage affected	..	..	..	0.3%	0.5%	-	-	1.7%
Cysticercosis :								
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	..	..	..	117	9	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	..	..	..	117	9	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	..			-	-	-	-	-



All animals slaughtered at the private slaughterhouse were examined as follows :

				Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed								
Number inspected	}	..	..	926	12	-	4,073	-
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci :								
Whole carcasses condemned	..	..		-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	..	..	..	217	6	-	126	-
Percentage affected	..	..	..	23.43%	50.0%	-	3.09%	-
Tuberculosis only :								
Whole carcasses condemned	..	..		-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	..	..	..	4	-	-	-	-
Percentage affected	..	..	..	0.43%	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis :								
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	..	..	..	10	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	..	..	..	10	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	..			-	-	-	-	-

The estimated weight of meat condemned was :

All causes	..	..	..	..	..	1 tons 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
Tuberculosis only	..	..	..	..	..	68 lb.

### MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

159 visits were made in connection with the marking of food. The Marking Orders refer to the correct labelling of such food as apples, tomatoes, currants, ham, meat, dead poultry, margarine, malt products, frozen and chilled salmon and sea trout and honey. In 39 instances the attention of vendors was drawn to incorrect marking.

### SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS

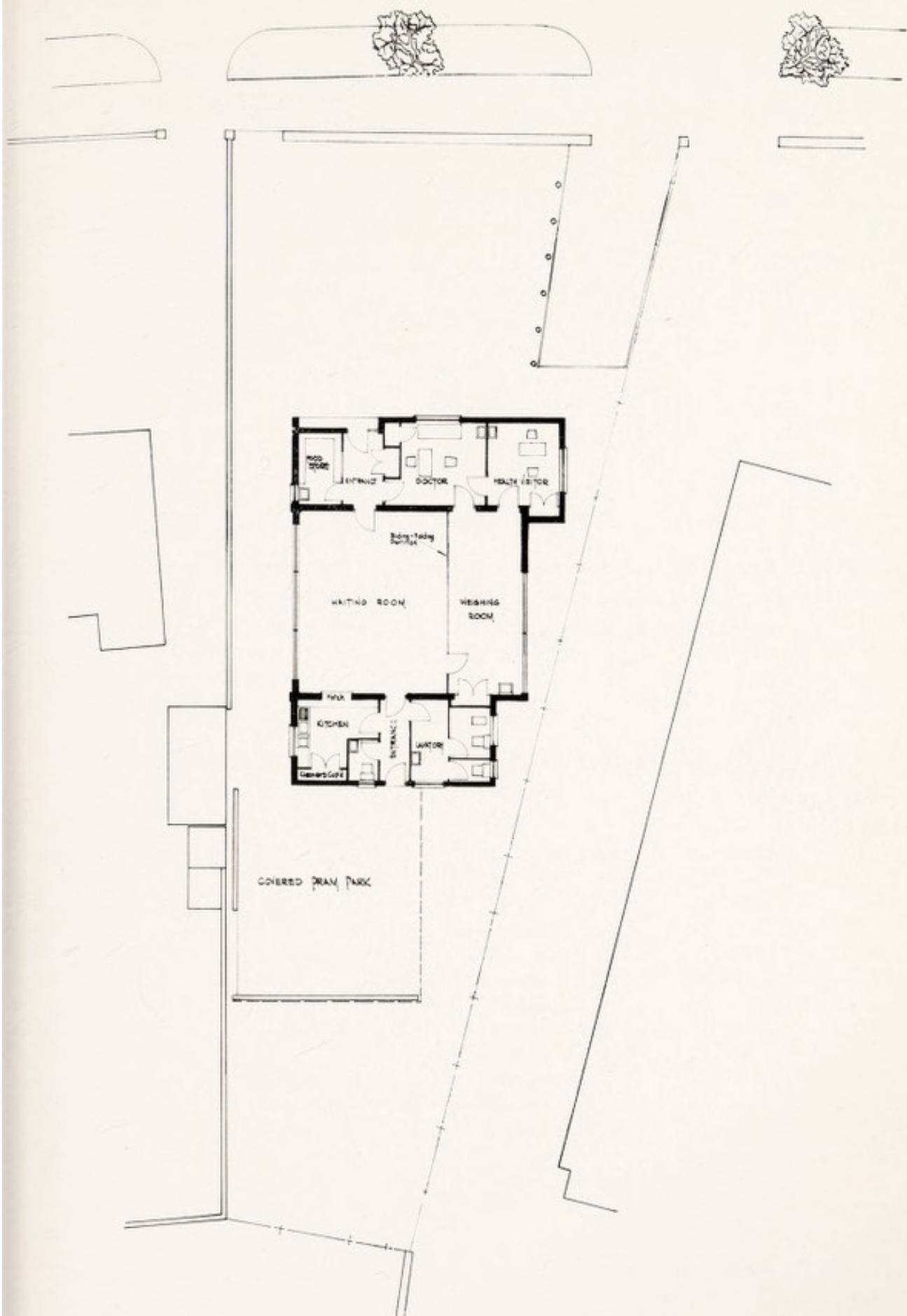
249 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. Details of all samples taken are given in the following table:

No.	Nature of sample			Genuine		Not reported as genuine	
				Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
1	After dinner mints	..	..	-	1	-	-
1	Aspirin tablets	..	..	-	1	-	-
1	Bacon	..	..	-	1	-	-
1	Baking powder	..	..	-	1	-	-
1	Ball chewing gum	..	..	-	1	-	-
1	Beef dripping	..	..	-	1	-	-
1	Beef suet	..	..	-	1	-	-

No.	Nature of sample	Genuine		Not reported as genuine	
		Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
1	Blackcurrant jam .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Blancmange powder .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Butter .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Buttered Brazils .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Butterscotch .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Butter sponge jam pudding ..	-	1	-	-
1	Candied peel .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Caster sugar .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Castor oil .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Cheese spread .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Children's cooling powders ..	-	1	-	-
1	Chocolate cake .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Chopped candied peel ..	-	1	-	-
1	Chopped pork .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Christmas pudding .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Cocktail cherries .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Cooking salt .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Constipation herbs .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Cornflour .. ..	-	1	-	-
2	Cream .. ..	-	2	-	-
1	Cream of chicken soup ..	-	1	-	-
1	Cream of mushroom soup ..	-	1	-	-
1	Cream of tartar .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Currants .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Curry powder .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Custard powder .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Danish butter .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Dandelion and burdock mineral water .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Dessicated coconut .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Edible gelatine .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Fish cakes .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Friars balsam .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Fruit sauce .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Full cream chocolate finger biscuits	-	1	-	-
1	Full cream evaporated milk ..	-	1	-	-
1	Glace cherries .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Glucose barley sugar drops ..	-	1	-	-
1	Glycerine .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Ground almonds .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Ground ginger .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Gums (midget gems) .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Honey .. ..	-	1	-	-
53	Ice cream .. ..	-	53	-	-
1	Ice cream centre lolly .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Ice cream confection .. ..	-	1	-	-
2	Instant coffee .. ..	-	2	-	-
1	Lard .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Lemonade powder .. ..	-	1	-	-



No.	Nature of sample				Genuine		Not reported as genuine	
					Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
1	Lemon curd	..	..	..	-	1	-	-
1	Lemon juice	..	..	..	-	1	-	-
1	Liquid paraffin	..	..	..	-	1	-	-
1	Lung tonic	..	..	..	-	1	-	-
1	Machine skimmed condensed milk				-	1	-	-
1	Maize confection	..	..		-	1	-	-
1	Margarine	..	..	..	-	1	-	-
1	Meat paste	..	..	..	-	1	-	-
1	Meat paste (chicken and ham)	..			-	-	-	1
1	Meat soup	..	..	..	-	1	-	-
1	Medium pearl tapioca	..	..		-	1	-	-
77	Milk	..	..	..	77	-	-	-
2	Milk chocolate orange sundaes				-	2	-	-
1	Mincemeat	..	..	..	-	1	-	-
1	Mint in vinegar	..	..		-	1	-	-
1	Non-alcoholic Ginger Beverage				-	1	-	-
1	Non-alcoholic raisin flavour beverage	..	..	..	-	1	-	-
1	Nutmegs	..	..	..	-	1	-	-
1	Oil of eucalyptus, B.P.	..	..		-	1	-	-
1	Olive oil, B.P.	..	..	..	-	1	-	-
2	Orange drink	..	..	..	-	2	-	-
1	Orange squash	..	..		-	1	-	-
1	Orange jelly marmalade		..		-	1	-	-
1	Pancake mixture	..	..		-	1	-	-
1	Parrish's food	..	..	..	-	1	-	-
1	Pearl barley	..	..	..	-	1	-	-
1	Pickled red cabbage	..	..		-	1	-	-
1	Pickled beetroot	..	..		-	1	-	-
2	Plain white flour	..	..		-	2	-	-
1	Potted meat paste	..	..		-	1	-	-
1	Powdered cinnamon	..	..		-	1	-	-
1	Powdered cloves	..	..		-	1	-	-
1	Prunes	..	..	..	-	1	-	-
1	Pure coffee	..	..	..	-	1	-	-
1	Pure olive oil	..	..	..	-	1	-	-
1	Raspberry flavour table jelly	..			-	1	-	-
1	Raspberry milk shake syrup	..			-	1	-	-
1	Ready mixed mustard	..	..		-	1	-	-
1	Rice	..	..	..	-	1	-	-
1	Saccharin tablets	..	..		-	1	-	-
1	Sage and onion stuffing	..			-	1	-	-
1	Salad cream	..	..	..	-	1	-	-
1	Salmon and shrimp fish paste	..			-	1	-	-
1	Salmon spread	..	..	..	-	1	-	-
1	Salted peanuts	..	..		-	1	-	-
1	Senna pods, B.P.	..	..		-	1	-	-
1	Self raising flour	..	..		-	1	-	-
1	Spanish juice	..	..	..	-	1	-	-



Plan of Broom Lane Clinic.





No.	Nature of sample	Genuine		Not reported as genuine	
		Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
1	Spirit of sal volatile .. ..	-	-	-	1
1	Special full cream condensed milk	-	1	-	-
1	Sponge mixture .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Sultanas .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Syrup of figs .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Tea .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Tomato catsup .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Tomato juice .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Tomato sauce .. ..	-	1	-	-
2	Vinegar (pure malt) .. ..	-	2	-	-
1	White pepper .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Zinc ointment .. ..	-	1	-	-
<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
249		77	170	-	2

### FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Six samples of fertilisers and 6 of feeding stuffs were taken for analysis. 1 of the 12 samples taken varied from the statutory statements. The attention of the suppliers was drawn in each case to the need for accuracy in the statement of ingredients.

### OTHER FOOD

In the following table details are given of food surrendered :

				Number	Lbs.					Number	Lbs.
Bacon .. ..					740	Ham .. ..				—	232
Biscuits .. ..				—	1,001	Haddock grillets	..	100 doz.		—	—
Black pudding .. ..				—	2	Jam roll .. ..				—	2
Bottles .. ..				9	—	Jars .. ..				115	—
Butter .. ..				—	5	Margarine .. ..				—	1
Cake .. ..				44 pieces	112	Meat pies .. ..				32	—
Cheese .. ..				—	587	Packets .. ..				347	—
Chickens .. ..				—	220	Polony .. ..				12 pieces	—
Chicken joints .. ..				—	22	Pork pie .. ..				—	107
Chicken and veal pie				—	2	Sago .. ..				—	1
Chocolate .. ..				12 bars	—	Sausages .. ..				—	925
Cooked meats .. ..				—	734	Sausage rusk .. ..				—	112
Dried fruit .. ..				—	11	Shelled walnuts	..			—	1
Fishcakes .. ..				108	—	Shrimps .. ..				—	22
Frankfurters .. ..				—	10	Steak and kidney pies				85	—
Grapes .. ..				—	58	Tins .. ..				2,525	—
Ground rice .. ..				—	35						

Condemned or surrendered food other than meat is buried by the Cleansing Department in the controlled tip.



## CLEAN AIR

789 visits were made in connection with atmospheric pollution, including smoke observations at factories and inspections relating to smoke control areas.

Although progress in the reduction of air pollution in the "black areas" is perhaps not so swift as many would wish, there is no doubt that a reduction is taking place. It would be true to say that the steam boiler has ceased to be a problem in that the remedies for smoke production are known and can easily be applied. Dieselisation and electrification of the railways is rapidly reducing the output of smoke and grit from this source. The outstanding problems in the industrial field are mainly those of special manufacturing processes and those installations such as gas works, power stations and the like which are the responsibility of the Alkali Inspectorate.

On the domestic side, the changing pattern of home life and the increased demand for some form of central heating are playing a large part in reducing air pollution. There are many homes where husband and wife are both gainfully employed and where heating is required only for short periods during the week. In these cases the gas or electric appliance provides a more convenient and readily available source of heat.

Most forms of central heating use smokeless fuels in closed stoves and this is also playing a part in reducing air pollution. The future outlook for clean air is a bright one, and rightly so.

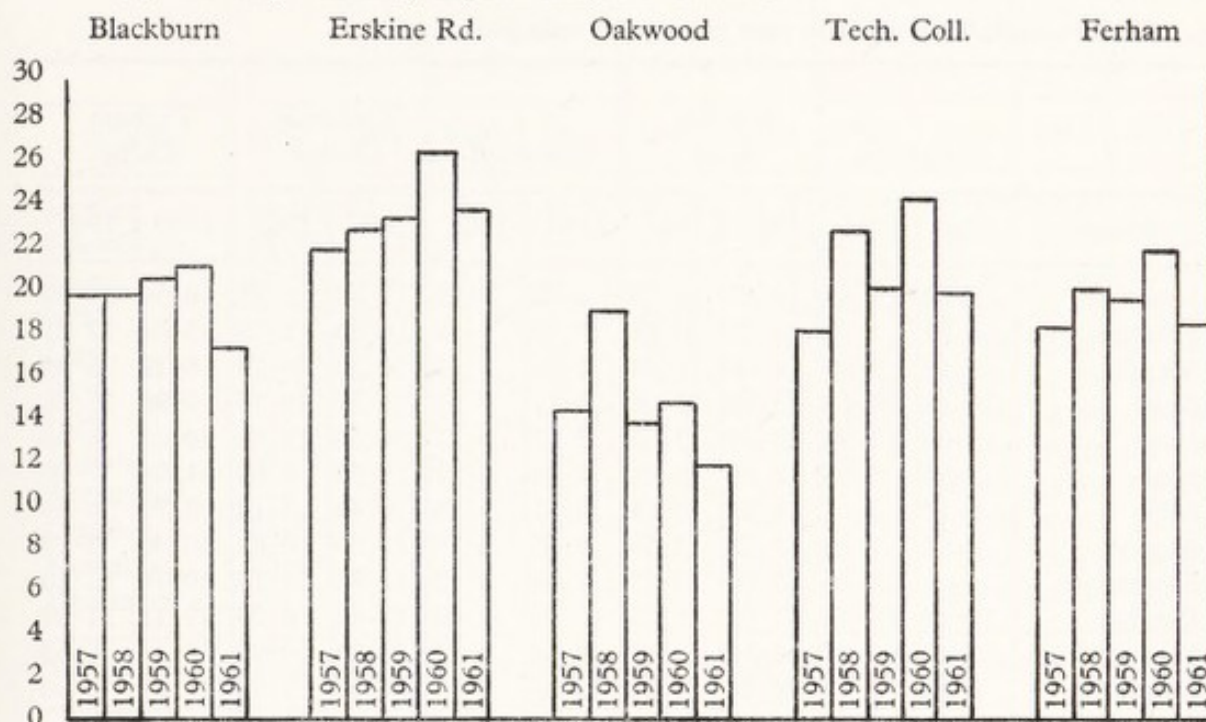
Details of the yearly results for deposit gauges and sulphur gauges are on the following page.

## CLERICAL WORK

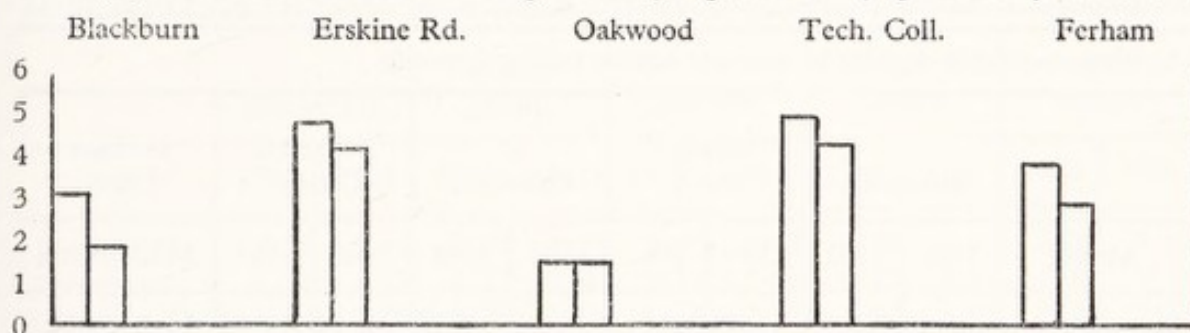
To complete the picture of work done by the section during the year details of office interviews and outgoing correspondence are of interest, 922 complaints from residents were dealt with. 881 informal notices and 108 statutory notices were served, and 500 licences were issued. Including reminder notices and other letters, 2,737 postal packages were sent out during the year.

# 1. STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES.

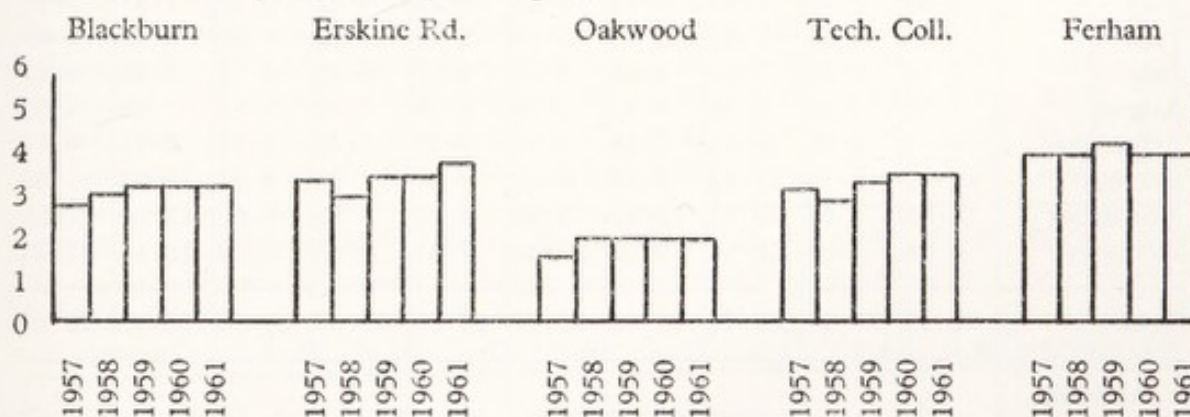
(a) Average monthly deposit for years 1957-61.



(b) Iron oxide content of average monthly deposit in tons/sq. mile for years 1960-61.



(c) Average yearly sulphur deposit.





# ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RECORDS

## 1. STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES

(a) Water—insoluble deposit in tons per square mile per month.

	Blackburn		Erskine Road		Oakwood		Technical College		Ferham Clinic	
Month	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
January	13.82	13.65	19.57	26.55	8.08	9.09	17.67	15.15	16.59	14.40
February	14.27	7.39	18.32	20.28	7.48	6.20	16.00	11.18	13.04	13.21
March	12.18	5.89	14.08	16.14	5.03	7.47	14.26	24.13	16.39	6.39
April	19.13	14.64	13.98	22.06	8.11	7.94	13.31	19.16	9.80	15.21
May	15.64	17.90	23.04	17.89	7.27	6.27	34.64	13.91	16.02	8.38
June	11.91	5.95	18.96	10.01	7.64	7.21	13.95	8.62	11.86	7.90
July	1.13	7.12	14.55	10.01	8.31	5.26	14.48	8.12	8.79	6.59
August	9.92	7.25	17.22	12.50	9.15	4.79	12.60	10.82	10.30	7.74
September	—	15.29	15.94	12.73	7.04	4.93	11.82	13.10	10.78	12.10
October	11.66	13.72	17.85	11.29	12.04	4.02	17.64	8.59	19.13	11.49
November	17.42	9.65	18.19	11.96	6.34	6.13	13.24	10.93	13.41	9.63
December	8.28	6.19	24.36	11.22	12.37	5.73	21.26	7.74	10.21	8.34
Total ...	135.36	124.64	216.06	182.64	98.86	75.04	200.87	151.45	156.32	121.38
Monthly Average	12.30	10.38	18.00	15.22	8.23	6.25	16.73	12.62	13.02	10.11

(b) Water—soluble deposit in tons per square mile per month.

	Blackburn		Erskine Road		Oakwood		Technical College		Ferham Clinic	
Month	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
January	12.83	8.35	11.72	15.13	15.32	7.78	12.14	11.29	14.36	12.03
February	10.27	4.89	9.16	9.23	5.57	5.23	8.55	6.85	9.33	9.80
March	5.41	4.96	7.21	5.56	5.06	3.99	8.30	4.72	9.46	4.36
April	6.09	9.89	5.42	11.56	3.92	7.48	5.11	10.22	5.95	11.29
May	6.88	9.79	7.72	6.13	3.22	4.33	6.42	6.35	7.87	7.30
June	5.41	4.89	9.53	6.33	3.69	5.13	5.50	6.96	5.88	6.49
July	6.16	4.45	7.04	5.42	8.25	4.02	5.68	4.72	5.78	5.17
August	8.52	4.35	8.66	6.17	7.88	4.56	7.70	5.15	7.91	6.05
September	—	6.98	6.94	7.14	8.85	4.43	5.78	6.71	8.11	9.77
October	10.13	8.18	11.12	8.49	8.62	5.57	9.83	8.62	11.52	11.62
November	12.05	7.43	10.11	12.40	5.80	6.10	9.33	6.67	12.60	7.26
December	6.84	7.05	10.51	9.06	7.34	7.11	9.33	8.30	10.14	7.70
Total ...	90.59	81.21	105.14	102.62	83.52	65.73	93.67	86.56	108.91	98.84
Monthly Average	8.23	6.76	8.67	8.55	6.96	5.47	7.80	7.21	9.07	8.23



(c) Total deposit in tons per square mile per month.

	Blackburn		Erskine Road		Oakwood		Technical College		Ferham Clinic	
Month	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
January	26.66	22.00	31.30	41.67	23.40	16.87	29.81	26.44	30.95	26.42
February	24.54	12.28	27.49	29.51	13.04	11.43	24.56	18.03	22.37	23.01
March	17.59	10.85	21.29	21.70	10.09	11.47	22.57	28.85	25.85	10.75
April	25.22	24.54	19.41	33.62	12.04	15.42	18.42	29.39	15.75	26.49
May	22.52	27.68	30.76	24.02	10.49	10.60	41.06	20.26	23.89	15.68
June	17.32	10.85	28.50	16.34	11.33	12.34	19.45	15.58	17.74	14.39
July	7.29	11.57	21.60	15.43	16.56	9.29	20.16	12.85	14.56	11.76
August	18.45	11.60	25.87	18.66	17.03	9.35	20.30	15.97	18.21	13.79
September	—	22.28	22.88	19.88	15.89	9.35	17.60	19.80	18.89	21.86
October	21.80	21.90	28.97	19.78	20.65	9.59	27.47	17.21	30.65	23.11
November	29.46	17.08	28.30	24.36	12.14	12.24	22.57	17.60	26.02	16.90
December	15.13	13.24	34.87	20.28	19.72	12.84	30.59	16.04	20.34	16.05
Total ...	225.98	205.87	321.24	285.25	182.38	140.79	294.56	238.02	265.22	220.21
Monthly Average	20.54	17.15	26.77	23.77	15.19	11.73	24.54	19.83	22.10	18.35

## 2. SULPHUR DETERMINATION (LEAD PEROXIDE CANDLE)

	Blackburn		Erskine Road		Oakwood		Technical College		Ferham Clinic	
Month	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
January	3.74	4.34	3.97	4.83	3.20	2.84	4.64	4.67	5.03	5.72
February	4.79	4.19	4.42	5.08	3.11	2.38	5.17	4.17	6.10	5.21
March	3.04	2.90	2.75	4.58	1.76	2.75	2.87	3.93	3.74	3.77
April	3.27	3.20	3.75	2.70	2.15	1.77	3.35	2.83	3.83	3.85
May	2.21	2.12	2.35	2.63	1.44	1.60	2.40	2.90	2.97	2.90
June	2.31	2.09	3.24	3.22	1.42	1.73	2.67	2.84	2.74	2.60
July	2.59	1.83	3.90	2.59	2.63	1.34	1.43	1.79	2.65	1.90
August	1.49	2.20	2.26	2.70	0.95	1.23	1.76	2.13	2.32	2.28
September	2.55	3.56	2.68	2.78	1.31	1.27	2.39	2.57	3.21	4.20
October	3.38	4.28	2.58	3.98	1.84	1.70	3.31	3.65	4.10	5.27
November	5.22	3.44	4.47	4.17	2.42	2.73	4.56	4.68	6.04	4.91
December	4.21	4.59	5.82	4.94	3.92	4.26	6.26	5.13	6.04	5.77
Total ...	38.80	38.74	42.19	44.20	26.15	25.60	40.81	41.29	48.77	48.38
Monthly Average	3.23	3.22	3.51	3.68	2.17	2.13	3.40	3.44	4.06	4.03

Milligrammes of SO<sub>2</sub>/day collected by 100 square centimetres.



# SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' VISITS AND NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR 1961.

Disease of Animals .. .. .	6	Visits re:disinfection .. .. .	4
Merchandise Marks Act .. .. .	39	Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	74
Water supply .. .. .	43	Visits to slaughterhouses .. .. .	590
Drainage .. .. .	1,521	Visits to shops and stalls .. .. .	1
Stables and piggeries .. .. .	1	Visits to other premises .. .. .	5
Offensive trades .. .. .	5	Butchers .. .. .	176
Fried fish shops .. .. .	69	Canteens .. .. .	37
Houses-let-in-lodgings .. .. .	18	Dairies and milk distributors .. .. .	165
Tents, vans and sheds .. .. .	346	Fishmongers and poulterers .. .. .	33
Canal boats .. .. .	6	Food preparing premises .. .. .	121
Factories .. .. .	300	Grocers .. .. .	465
Workshops .. .. .	14	Greengrocers and fruiterers .. .. .	76
Workplaces .. .. .	9	Ice cream premises .. .. .	282
Drain tests .. .. .	231	Market stalls .. .. .	159
Bakehouses .. .. .	32	Restaurants .. .. .	54
Poisons .. .. .	75	Street vendors and hawkers carts .. .. .	19
Public conveniences .. .. .	31	Wholesalers .. .. .	3
Theatres and places of Entertainment	32	Schools (hygiene) .. .. .	4
Licensed premises .. .. .	143	Sweetshops .. .. .	131
Interviews .. .. .	1,410	Fairground .. .. .	74
Pet animals .. .. .	58	Clubs .. .. .	2
Rats and mice .. .. .	229	Licensed premises (hygiene) .. .. .	122
Atmospheric pollution .. .. .	789	Bakeries .. .. .	13
Schools .. .. .	7	Milk—bacteriological samples .. .. .	87
Shops .. .. .	447	Milk—tubercle bacilli samples .. .. .	33
Miscellaneous sanitary visits .. .. .	3,559	Ice cream samples .. .. .	51
Hairdressers .. .. .	72	Food and drug samples .. .. .	252
Matters to other departments .. .. .	174	Fertilisers and feeding stuffs .. .. .	9
Number of houses inspected under		Miscellaneous food visits .. .. .	310
Public Health Acts .. .. .	656	Water samples .. .. .	72
Re-visits to above houses .. .. .	1,979	Nuisances found .. .. .	1,663
Number of houses inspected under		Nuisances abated .. .. .	1,291
Housing Acts .. .. .	124	Verbal notices served .. .. .	342
Re-visits to above houses .. .. .	1	Verbal notices complied with .. .. .	282
Overcrowding visits .. .. .	20	Informal notices served .. .. .	618
Overcrowding re-visits .. .. .	10	Informal notices complied with .. .. .	569
Verminous premises .. .. .	267	Statutory notices served .. .. .	263
Miscellaneous housing visits .. .. .	798	Statutory notices complied with .. .. .	143
Infectious disease enquiries .. .. .	48		

## AGED AND INFIRM PERSONS

No application was made under Section 1 (3) of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, for a removal order during the year.

### PUBLIC MORTUARY

	1960	1961
Bodies received (including 57 from outside the County Borough) .. .. .	224	211
Post-mortems .. .. .	212	186
Total number of days bodies held in mortuary ..	841	887

### SUMMARY OF ADMISSIONS—1961

Brought in by :							
Borough Police	—from	river	..	..	..	..	1
Borough Ambulance	—	„	home	..	..	..	37
		„	street	..	..	..	20
		„	works	..	..	..	3
West Riding Ambulance	—	„	home	..	..	..	2
		„	street	..	..	..	1
Private Ambulance	—			..	..	..	3
Mortuary vehicle	—	„	home	..	..	..	56
		„	hospital	..	..	..	86
		„	West Riding	..	..	..	2
							211

### MONTHLY ADMISSIONS

January	..	..	..	..	..	26
February	..	..	..	..	..	21
March	..	..	..	..	..	14
April ..	..	..	..	..	..	17
May ..	..	..	..	..	..	13
June ..	..	..	..	..	..	20
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	20
August	..	..	..	..	..	14
September	..	..	..	..	..	12
October	..	..	..	..	..	15
November	..	..	..	..	..	16
December	..	..	..	..	..	23
						211



# CAUSES OF DEATH.

	County Borough	Outside County Borough	Total
Medical and surgical conditions ..	98	28	126
Suicide .. .. .	13	2	15
Works accidents .. .. .	1	3	4
Road accidents .. .. .	10	8	18
Home accidents .. .. .	20	10	30
Other accidents .. .. .	11	7	18
	153	58	211

## Details of suicides in the County Borough.

Cause of Death	Sex	Age
Coal gas poisoning .. .. .	F	66
" " " " " " " " " "	F	39
" " " " " " " " " "	M	78
" " " " " " " " " "	F	65
" " " " " " " " " "	F	53
" " " " " " " " " "	M	48
" " " " " " " " " "	M	25
" " " " " " " " " "	M	81
" " " " " " " " " "	M	65
" " " " " " " " " "	M	39
" " " " " " " " " "	M	58
" " " " " " " " " "	M	40
Aspirin poisoning .. .. .	M	50

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND TUBERCULOSIS

The prevalence of the infectious diseases notifiable in the county borough is shown in the following table:—

Disease	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Acute encephalitis—Infective .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Post-infectious .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis—Paralytic .. .. .	9	1	—	1	1
Non-paralytic .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—
Dysentery .. .. .	547	139	27	62	64
Encephalitis lethargica .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .. .. .	1	7	6	6	5
Malaria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	1173	233	1292	638	1019
Meningococcal infection .. .. .	—	—	1	3	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus neonatorum .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .. .. .	32	27	38	20	26
Puerperal pyrexia .. .. .	59	58	67	62	57
Relapsing fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever .. .. .	100	88	161	105	72
Smallpox .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers .. .. .	3	1	—	1	—
Typhus fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough .. .. .	129	10	22	145	13
Tuberculosis—respiratory .. .. .	39	43	36	21	22
other forms .. .. .	4	3	2	7	6
Food poisoning .. .. .	9	18	15	23	4
Totals .. .. .	2105	629	1668	1094	1289



In the following table details are given of the age and ward distribution of the notifications received, together with the numbers of cases removed to hospital and the deaths occurring :

Notifiable disease	No. of cases notified												Total cases notified in each ward of the borough										Total cases removed to hospital	Total deaths			
	At ages—years																										
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over	Clifton	East	Greasbrough	Herringtonthorpe	Kimberworth	Masbro'	North	St. Ann's	South			Thornhill	Thorpe Hesley	West
Acute encephalitis—infective ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Post infectious ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Acute poliomyelitis—paralytic ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Non-paralytic ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Diphtheria ..	64	6	7	6	4	4	13	8	2	2	2	3	7	..	..	..	16	..	3	..	5	19	3	..	18	..	
Dysentery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Encephalitis lethargica ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Malaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Measles ..	1019	51	138	149	150	144	374	8	2	2	..	1	..	85	100	21	122	122	28	..	138	114	35	136	118	..	
Meningococcal infection ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pemphigus neonatorum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pneumonia ..	26	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	2	5	11	..	3	1	7	7	1	..	1	1	..	1	36	..	
Puerperal pyrexia ..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	47	5	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	4	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	
Relapsing fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	16	5	..	8	5	9	16	..	..	
Scarlet fever ..	72	..	..	7	7	13	37	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	5	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Smallpox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Typhus fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Whooping cough ..	13	1	1	4	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	2	..	..	1	4	2	1	..	
Tuberculosis : respiratory, males ..	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	2	4	..	..	1	2	3	1	2	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	
.. females ..	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	2	2	3	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
.. other forms, males ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
.. females ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Food poisoning ..	4	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	
Totals ..	1289	59	147	167	164	165	433	23	15	66	12	18	20	94	120	24	142	167	47	..	163	141	56	158	177	96	52

The following table gives details of the notifications received monthly throughout the year : —

Notifiable disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Acute encephalitis-infective ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis-paralytic ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery .. ..	16	4	-	-	8	17	-	4	-	-	10	5	64
Encephalitis lethargica ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas .. ..	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	5
Malaria .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles .. ..	111	302	197	167	85	61	58	25	9	3	1	-	1019
Meningococcal infection ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pemphigus neonatorum ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia .. ..	1	10	3	-	3	3	2	-	1	2	-	1	26
Puerperal pyrexia .. ..	6	6	-	5	6	4	4	3	11	6	2	4	57
Relapsing fever .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever .. ..	11	16	12	1	10	7	4	-	1	4	-	6	72
Smallpox .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough .. ..	4	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	13
Tuberculosis: respiratory, males	5	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	1	1	1	13
females .. ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	2	9
other forms, males	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
females .. ..	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Food poisoning .. ..	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Totals .. ..	159	341	215	175	117	97	72	37	23	18	14	21	1289



During the year 82 cases of notifiable disease were notified from or removed to hospitals in the district, and the following table gives the distribution :

Disease	Infectious Diseases Hospitals			Other Hospitals			Total
	Lodge Moor Sheffield	Doncaster Isolation Hospital	Kendray Hospital, Barnsley	Moorgate General Hospital	Rotherham Hospital	Other Hospitals	
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery .. .. .	9	—	—	2	—	—	11
Food Poisoning .. .. .	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Measles .. .. .	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Erysipelas .. .. .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia .. .. .	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	—	1	—	51	—	—	52
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ..	26	1	—	55	—	—	82

In addition to these cases, 44 patients were admitted to Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield, for observation and were ultimately diagnosed as follows :

Admitted for observation for	Final Diagnosis																									Total
	Acute Laryngitis	Anaemia	Bronchitis	Broncho-Pneumonia	Chronic Bronchitis	Cong. Heart Failure	Convulsions	Cong. Microcephalitis	Enteritis	Enteritis and Teething	Glandular Fever	Infective Hepatitis	Jaundice	Leukaemia	Measles	Meningitis Pneumococcal	Neglect and Filth	Neuro-Surgical Patient	Pneumonia	Respiratory Failure	Salm. Typh. Murium	Upper Respiratory Infection	Urinary Infection	Virus Meningitis	Nil	
Asthma-Haemoptysis .. .. .	1	1																	1							1
Bronchitis and Asthma .. .. .																										2
Bronchitis .. .. .			1																							1
Broncho-Pneumonia .. .. .						1											1									1
Lobar Pneumonia .. .. .																			1							1
Cardiac Failure, Acute Pneumonia .. .. .			1																							1
Diarrhoea .. .. .									1																	1
Encephalitis .. .. .																1										1
Enteritis .. .. .									6	1																8
Gastro-Enteritis .. .. .									3																	5
Glandular Fever .. .. .																										1
Infective Hepatitis .. .. .												4	1	1												5
Influenza .. .. .																										1
Laryngitis Stridor .. .. .	1																									1
Measles and Epistaxis .. .. .															1											1
Meningitis .. .. .		1						1																	3	5
Pneumonia .. .. .																										2
Pneumonia/Heart Failure .. .. .				1																		1	1			1
Poliomyelitis .. .. .																		1								1
Polio-Meningitis? .. .. .											1													1		1
Tonsillitis .. .. .																										1
Upper Respiratory Infection .. .. .											1									1		1				2
	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	4	44

In amplification of the foregoing tables the following observations are made on the number of notifiable diseases.

One case of acute poliomyelitis was notified, and one patient was admitted to hospital for observation for this disease, but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

In Rotherham there were no cases of diphtheria notified during the year by general medical practitioners.

Of the 64 cases of dysentery notified, 11 were treated in hospital.

Five cases of erysipelas were reported, and 2 cases were treated in hospital.

1,019 cases of measles were reported during the year and 10 were treated in hospital. No deaths occurred from this disease.

Thirteen cases of whooping cough were notified.

Fifty-seven notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received, 52 of which were reported from hospital.

Of the 72 notifications of scarlet fever received, one case was treated in hospital and 71 remained at home. No deaths occurred.

Four notifications of food poisoning were received during the year, 3 were treated in hospital and one remained at home.

There were 26 cases of pneumonia, 2 of which were admitted to hospital.



## TUBERCULOSIS

### NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1961

NOTIFICATION AND DEATHS.—The following table gives details of the number of primary notifications received during the year :

Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total
Males	Females	Males	Females	
14	8	3	3	28

In addition, the following cases were brought to notice other than by formal notification :

	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
Death returns from local registrars ..	1	—
Transferable deaths from Registrar General ..	—	—
Posthumous notifications .. .. .	—	—

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease are given in the following table :

Age periods Years	New cases*				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-5 .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 .. ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15-20 .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
20-25 .. ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 .. ..	6	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 .. ..	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
45-55 .. ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65 .. ..	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
65-75 .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
75 and upwards ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	15	8	3	3	2	2	—	—

\* Primary notifications, including other new cases which have come to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

A review of the deaths which occurred during 1961 amongst notified cases of tuberculosis shows the following periods elapsed between notification and death:

Notification	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
After death .. .. .	-	-
Within one month .. .. .	-	-
1—3 months .. .. .	-	-
4—6 months .. .. .	1	-
7—12 months .. .. .	-	-
1—2 years .. .. .	-	-
2—3 years .. .. .	-	-
3—4 years .. .. .	-	-
4—5 years .. .. .	1	-
Over 5 years .. .. .	1	-
From death returns .. .. .	1	-
Total number of deaths from tuberculosis .. .. .	4	-
Causes other than tuberculosis .. .. .	4	-

The ratio of non-notified tuberculous deaths to the total tuberculous deaths was 1 in 4. No action was required for cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.



## MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY

The Sheffield Mass Radiography Unit visited Rotherham from 12th June to 14th July, 1961.

The total attendance, 6,246 was an increase on the previous year (5,550). The number of patients referred to their own doctor was 133 and 68 were referred to the Chest Clinic; of this latter total 11 were found to be suffering from active tuberculosis.

The following table summarises the attendances :

	Males	Females	Total
General public .. .. .	2,068	2,690	4,758
School children .. .. .	193	157	350
Organised groups from factories, shops, offices, etc.	483	655	1,138
	<hr/> 2,744 <hr/>	<hr/> 3,502 <hr/>	<hr/> 6,246 <hr/>

Of the 6,246 persons attending, 224 were recalled for re-examination by large film. Of these, 140 were males and 84 females.

The following table gives details of the persons who were referred to their own doctor, the Chest Clinic, or to hospital, etc. :

	Males	Females	Total
Chest Clinic .. .. .	43	25	68
Patient's own doctor .. .. .	79	54	133
General hospital for investigation .. .. .	1	1	2
Recheck in 1-12 months time .. .. .	10	1	11
	<hr/> 133 <hr/>	<hr/> 81 <hr/>	<hr/> 214 <hr/>

The provisional diagnoses of the persons referred to the Chest Clinic were as follows :

Provisional diagnosis	Males	Females	Total
Active tuberculosis .. .. .	8	3	11
Inactive tuberculosis .. .. .	5	2	7
Bronchiectasis .. .. .	7	3	10
Neoplasm .. .. .	7	-	7
Inflammatory disease .. .. .	6	12	18
Sarcoidosis .. .. .	2	3	5
Bronchitis and emphysema .. .. .	2	-	2
Pneumoconiosis .. .. .	5	-	5
Pleural thickening .. .. .	-	1	1
Heart disease .. .. .	-	1	1
Hiatus hernia .. .. .	-	1	1
Post inflammatory fibrosis .. .. .	2	-	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	44	26	70
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The following table shows some other abnormalities found during the survey :

Abnormality	Males	Females	Total
Bronchitis and emphysema .. .. .	13	—	13
Pneumoconiosis .. .. .	20	—	20
Acute inflammatory disease .. .. .	2	—	2
Inactive tuberculosis .. .. .	4	2	6
Post inflammatory fibrosis .. .. .	3	—	3
Post radiation fibrosis .. .. .	—	1	1
Heart disease .. .. .	16	18	34
Bronchiectasis .. .. .	2	1	3
Pleural thickening .. .. .	1	—	1
Hiatus hernia .. .. .	—	3	3
Substernal thyroid .. .. .	—	1	1
Eventration of diaphragm .. .. .	—	1	1
Total ..	61	27	88

The following table summarises the attendances when the unit visited the town :

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Attendances for:							
Miniature films—public sessions ..	5,194	3,892	5,062	4,806	5,689	4,481	4,758
school children ..	1,523	2,092	1,309	175	482	176	350
organised groups ..	1,461	1,687	2,314	2,261	2,008	893	1,138
Total attendances for miniature films	8,178	7,671	8,685	7,242	8,178	5,550	6,246

## VENEREAL DISEASE

Special mention is being made this year of venereal disease because of the increase in the number of cases occurring, particularly the sharp increase this year as compared with the previous one, although the tendency towards increase has been occurring for a number of years.

The following table gives the number of new cases of gonococcal infection occurring in the County Borough :

Year	15-19 years		20 years and over		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1957	—	1	11	2	14
1958	—	—	19	8	27
1959	1	1	23	3	28
1960	—	1	35	3	39
1961	2	5	63	9	79

It would be wrong to draw the conclusion from this that there has been a sharp decrease in moral standards because, undoubtedly, one of the reasons for this increase has been a hard core of infected females who refuse to attend for treatment and form a reservoir of infection. It is hoped that the strong measures now being put in hand to deal with this group will show some improvement in the subsequent rate of new cases occurring.



# CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

## CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

The opening of the new Broom Lane Clinic in October, 1961 has made a considerable difference to the running of the sessions. Instead of child welfare, ante-natal and mothercraft classes all being held on one day of the week, it is now possible to have two sessions for child welfare, two sessions for mothercraft and a separate day for the ante-natal clinic. The staff are very delighted with the premises and there have been many encouraging remarks made by the people using the clinic.

Due to overcrowding at Kimberworth Park Clinic an additional non-medical session was commenced on 27th June, 1961. This has made a slight improvement, but the premises are still overcrowded.

The following table shows the usage of the clinics :

Centre	Sessions held	New registrations			Total children attending			Total attendances			Medical consultations		
		Un. 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	Un. 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	Un. 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	Un. 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.
Ferham House ...	99	256	12	19	427	183	240	2514	740	409	1284	380	283
Cranworth Road ...	99	275	22	26	426	167	239	2489	666	562	1353	347	247
Thorpe Hesley ...	48	48	2	3	67	33	55	679	242	202	189	73	51
Greasbrough ...	52	45	5	6	78	31	60	602	298	240	175	72	35
Canklow ...	48	95	7	10	152	78	112	798	291	253	465	187	149
Blackburn ...	52	87	6	14	143	48	86	1139	297	242	489	127	110
Highgreave ...	52	63	4	6	116	42	50	754	160	90	312	74	40
Broom Valley ...	47	90	6	5	139	67	93	854	254	166	310	83	79
Kimberworth Park	129	220	9	19	356	181	306	2542	873	738	918	333	299
Broom Lane ...	61	207	11	18	315	144	208	2785	795	792	1001	326	261
Total ...	687	1386	84	126	2219	974	1449	15156	4616	3694	6496	2002	1554
Total for 1960	656	1343	100	99	2088	895	1194	14491	4279	2615	6491	1687	1300

In all, 4,642 children made 23,466 attendances during 1961 as compared with 4,177 children making 21,385 attendances during 1960.

In addition to the child welfare clinics the following pre-school children were referred during 1961 to the specialist and other treatment clinics held on centre premises:

						Cases	Total Inspections
Orthopaedic	..	..	..	..	..	56	107
Orthopaedic treatment	..	..	..	..	..	7	159
Aural	..	..	..	..	..	64	141
Aural treatment	..	..	..	..	..	41	167
Ophthalmic	..	..	..	..	..	48	250
Chiropody	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
Dental	..	..	..	..	..	367	476
Minor ailment treatment	..	..	..	..	..	50	160

At the Ophthalmic clinic 48 children under 5 years of age were submitted for refraction. In 38 cases glasses were prescribed. 154 re-inspections of children in this age group were also made during the year.

#### HEALTH EDUCATION.

The Child Welfare Clinics are in continual use for health propaganda. Notice boards and display cabinets are used to bring health matters before the public. Films and film strips are used frequently to illustrate the subjects under discussion. The Health Visitors gave talks to 14 outside organisations during the year.



## DENTAL TREATMENT

The work done in the local authority clinics for child welfare and maternity patients was slightly more than the previous year, eight more attendances being made by four more patients; with 51 fewer permanent teeth extracted and 63 fewer temporary teeth; 73 more fillings were done in permanent teeth and 12 more in temporary teeth. The number of maternity patients supplied with dentures increased by 27 despite the fact that there is now no charge under the National Health Service General Dental Service Regulations if an expectant or nursing mother attends a private practitioner. This anomaly was abolished on 16th May, 1961 and mothers who attend their own dentist regularly can now continue to do so without having to pay any statutory charge for any dentures they may need. The patients referred from the maternity and child welfare centres who attend the local authority dental clinics will thus largely be people who have no regular private dentist and often show little concern about dental health, so that apart from relieving the pain which may make them attend in the first place, the local authority dental staff have the opportunity of doing much good propaganda. It is to be hoped that these women who are converted to caring for their teeth are able in this industrial area where the population/dentist ratio is very high, to obtain continued attention after they are ineligible to attend the clinics.

Four pre-school patients had dentures—one had a full upper denture—two had partial upper and partial lower dentures—and one had a partial upper denture only, and these are worn surprisingly well by these children. One such patient, from some years ago, is very loth to have his full artificial dentures cut away to allow his natural sound teeth to erupt.

Detailed charting of 152 five year old school entrants showed that 50 were caries free and had a full set of milk teeth; of the remainder, 134 teeth had been extracted and a further 145 were regarded as unsaveable; 301 teeth had caries of a minor degree which could be filled. Many of these were in front milk teeth which from a practical point of view can be disregarded as these will probably be shed without causing trouble. Detailed charting of child welfare patients is obviously greatly desirable but many cases, who are first seen with toothache, are extremely difficult practically. A table showing the treatment of child welfare patients at the local authority clinic over the last few years compared with 1938 may be interesting :—

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1956	1955	1952	1938
Total attendances .. .. .	476	440	396	387	416	371	350	445
Number of individuals treated ..	367	361	316	303	334	289	283	343
Teeth extracted .. .. .	598	662	703	651	772	732	486	898
Teeth filled .. .. .	40	29	26	5	20	6	14	23
General anaesthetics .. .. .	306	319	300	302	348	325	289	402

In considering these figures it should be noted that the birth-rate has varied slightly, being 20·11 in 1948 and 18·69 in 1949, these children being mainly treated in 1952, the



number born in these two years being 3,171, and 16·02 in 1955 when 1,321 children were born. It must be remembered that with a steady or even falling birth-rate, the number of individuals born each year may increase, when the total population is increasing. The average number of children born per year in the years 1948—1958 was 1,431 so that the number of children aged 2—5 years to whom treatment is available is around 4,250 each year, although this is slightly increasing each year. Also a certain number of these patients will be seen by a private dentist under the general dental service.

Thus from these relatively small numbers it is not possible to say that any marked improvement in the dental conditions of pre-school children has been made in the past decade. The number of teeth extracted is relatively fewer and the number filled is relatively greater in 1961 than in 1952, though in noticing this, one should remember that it may denote even greater care by the parents as to cleaning of teeth, less consumption of sweets and chocolates and attention to the eating of a better balanced diet. Television is probably the most powerful educative medium at the present time, but even so its potentialities can only be developed slowly as public opinion is carefully brought along to appreciate programmes relating to public health measures and good citizenship in general. In a large number of homes such programmes would still be turned off in favour of supposedly more thrilling scenes of violence and murder, interspersed maybe with suggestions for a greater consumption of sweets and tobacco. The beneficial effect on the permanent teeth of the retention of a healthy set of first teeth until the natural age of shedding these teeth (which is from about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years for front teeth to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  years of age for back teeth) cannot be stressed too often or too greatly. The majority of cases of irregular teeth in school life can be traced to the too early loss of molar teeth in the first set; with the consequent taking up of an appreciable amount of time for dentist and patient, (if treated) which could be more beneficially occupied by both in other ways and, if untreated, almost certainly results in a greater incidence of dental decay and disease of the gums with an increased prospect of loss of the teeth altogether. Fluoridation of the drinking water has been known for many years to improve the calcification of the teeth and so their resistance to decay, but this measure is still the subject of careful scrutiny and statistical survey in certain areas, so that when introduced generally the public may rest assured that no injurious correlated effects are probable. Another recent introduction is a pill which has the result of increasing salivation and so mechanically washing the teeth after meals. This would seem on a par with rinsing the mouth after meals or brushing the teeth—estimable methods in themselves of maintaining good oral hygiene and greatly to be encouraged; whether any of these reach the actual sites of which caries commences, i.e. the fissures of posterior teeth and interstitial spaces between incisors is problematical. One imagines that the answer depends more upon the qualities of the saliva than the quantity. These qualities depend on the food eaten, so that the carbohydrate intake may act locally or generally in causing dental disease, and research into what is a suitable diet for each individual might well prove useful—starting with the staple foods, bread and water.



An effort was made to find out if the child welfare patients who had teeth extracted in 1961 were more prone to dental disease if brought up on artificial foods, compared with those who were breast fed for five or six months. The difficulty in obtaining information, after a period of 2—4 years, resulted in such small total figures that no conclusion could be reached. Doubtless too, other factors, economic and social, would seriously affect the findings of any similar survey.

The following table gives details of the treatment given at the dental clinics to expectant and nursing mothers and young children during 1961 :—

	Children under five years	Expectant and nursing mothers	Total 1961	Total 1960
Total attendances .. .. .	476	1190	1666	1658
Number of individuals treated .. .. .	367	366	733	729
Extractions—permanent teeth .. .. .	—	1031	1031	1082
—temporary teeth .. .. .	598	1	599	662
Fillings —permanent teeth .. .. .	—	328	328	256
—temporary teeth .. .. .	41	—	41	29
Anaesthetics—local .. .. .	—	177	177	136
—general .. .. .	306	209	515	546
Other operations .. .. .	148	977	1125	826
Number of patients supplied with dentures ..	4	150	154	145

Details of the denture work done for expectant and nursing mothers and for young children in 1961 are as follows :—

	Maternity		Child Welfare		Total	
	Dentures	Patients	Dentures	Patients	Dentures	Patients
Full upper and full lower dentures .. .. .	104	52	—	—	104	52
Full upper or full lower dentures .. .. .	13	13	1	1	14	14
Full upper or full lower dentures along with partial lower or partial upper dentures ..	30	15	—	—	30	15
Partial upper and partial lower dentures .. .. .	30	15	4	2	34	17
Partial upper or partial lower dentures .. .. .	55	55	1	1	56	56

In addition to the above, two inlays were cast, 20 dentures were re-lined and 30 dentures were repaired.



## CARE OF THE PREMATURE INFANT

All infants weighing 5½ lb. or less at birth are regarded as premature babies irrespective of the period of gestation.

The following table gives details of the premature births during the year :

				Total births	Premature births	Percentage
Live births	..	..	..	1548	124	8.01
Still-births	..	..	..	44	19	43.18
<b>Total</b>				<b>1592</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>8.98</b>

Of the 143 premature births, 69 live births and 17 still-births occurred in hospital; 52 live births occurred at home of which 6 were transferred to hospital, 2 still-births occurred in cases delivered at home; and 2 live births occurred in nursing homes.

Details of the birth weights of these babies are given in the following table which also gives the numbers who died within 24 hours of birth and those surviving at the end of 28 days :

Weight at birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS															PREMATURE STILL- BIRTHS		
	Born in hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there			Born in nursing home and trans- ferred to hospital on or before the 28th day			Born in hospital	Born at home	Born in nursing home
	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days			
3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less)	13	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	-
Over 3lb. 4oz. up to and including 4lb. 6oz. (500—2,000 gms.)	12	2	8	2	-	2	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-
Over 4lb. 6oz. up to and including 4lb. 15oz. (2,000—2,250 gms.)	12	1	10	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Over 4lb. 15oz. up to and including 5lb. 8oz. (2,250—2,500 gms.)	33	1	31	36	-	36	3	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>

The premature baby nurse attended 115 premature babies during the year, and made 1,756 visits in connection with these babies. Three babies were admitted to hospital one of whom was born with oesophageal atresia. This baby was discharged from hospital for a trial period, but the parents were unable to give the skilled care needed and the baby



was re-admitted until such time as the condition can be treated by further operation. The other two babies were admitted to hospital because of failure to thrive and one of them was subsequently found to have a heart defect. Both babies were eventually adjusted and discharged home. There were no deaths among the babies visited.

The number of babies other than prematures visited by the nurse at the request of health visitors or doctors was 28, and the number of visits in this connection was 223. Additional visits by the nurse for other reasons were 163.

During the early part of the year when all the special cots were on loan, a portable, washable cot was purchased and this has proved most useful and is in constant use for babies whose parents have provided large cots in which it is difficult to keep the baby warm.

It was decided to hold a special clinic session at Ferham House, as required, to carry out blood tests for haemoglobin estimation in the case of babies who were born at home, as it had been found difficult to carry out these tests at the routine infant welfare clinics. The babies were brought by appointment at the age of three months, six months and one year, or as thought necessary by the medical officer. The family doctors were notified of the results by letter.

The first clinic was held on 28th March and there have been 13 clinics during the year. The assistant medical officer carried out the tests and the premature baby nurse was present. Some of the babies who were unable to attend the special clinic, either because of the mother's subsequent confinement or because of distance from the clinic, were visited at home with the consent of the family doctor in order to carry out the blood test. The clinic has been well attended and 219 tests were carried out compared with 36 last year. A Keeler Photometer for the speedier estimation of haemoglobin values has reduced to about ten minutes the waiting time for mothers attending the clinic.

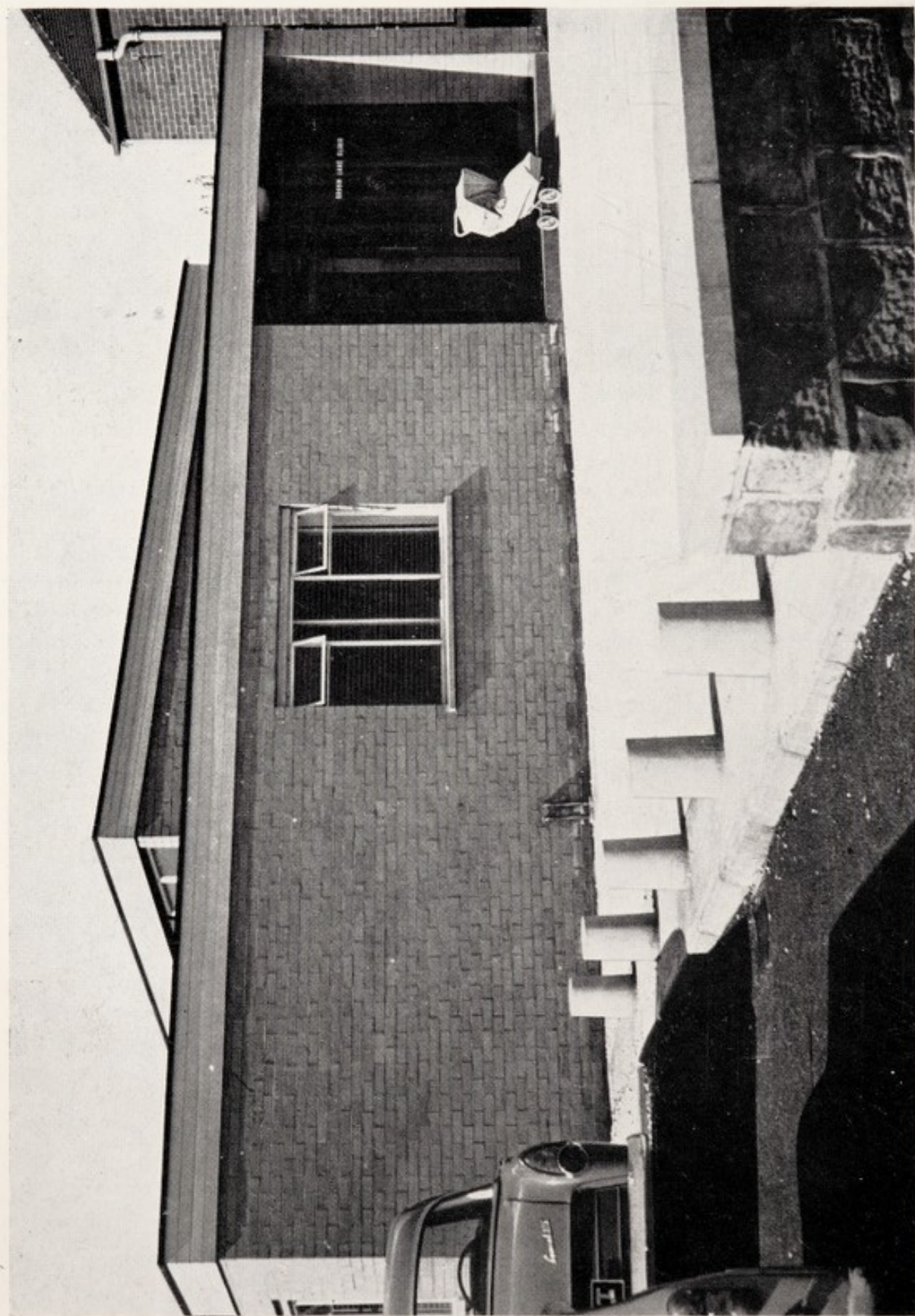
Among the babies seen, 4 were referred to the Consultant Paediatrician because of gross anaemia, i.e. with a haemoglobin of 50 per cent. or less.

Details of the babies cared for during 1961 were as follows :

	Premature babies	Weakly babies other than premature	Total
In care at the beginning of the year .. .. .	7	—	7
New cases, 1961 .. .. .	108	28	136
Total infants .. .. .	115	28	143
Infants discharged from care as:			
adjusted .. .. .	103	26	129
died .. .. .	—	—	—
transferred out .. .. .	1	—	1
admitted to hospital .. .. .	3	1	4
Infants remaining in care at end of the year .. .. .	8	1	9
Visits paid .. .. .	1,756	223	1,979







Broom Lane Clinic.





Broom Lane Clinic, Welfare Food Sales.





Forty-six infant deaths were notified during the year, an increase of 15 on 1960 figures. Special enquiries were made into the causes of death.

- 8 died due to congenital malformations.
- 10 died due to broncho-pneumonia and other respiratory infections.
- 1 died due to purulent meningitis.
- 3 died due to birth injury.
- 1 died due to gastro enteritis.
- 1 died due to acute leukaemia and intussusception.

The remaining 22 were premature births. Of these, 20 were born in hospital, all of whom died before being discharged to their own homes.

2	premature babies weighed between	1	-1½ lb.
4	„	2	-2½ lb.
5	„	2½	-3 lb.
5	„	3	-3½ lb.
3	„	4½	-5 lb.
3	„	5	-5½ lb.

### CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE—RESIDENTIAL NURSERY AND CHILDREN'S HOMES

All children were examined on admission to and discharge from the nursery and a medical inspection of all children took place each month.

Children immunised against diphtheria	..	..	..	..	10
Children immunised against whooping cough	..	..	..	..	10
Children vaccinated against diphtheria/tetanus	..	..	..	..	3
Children vaccinated against smallpox	..	..	..	..	9
Children vaccinated against poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	5
Medical examinations	..	..	..	..	531
Visits made by medical officers	..	..	..	..	188
Visits made by health visitors	..	..	..	..	20

### WELFARE COMMITTEE—TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

One family consisting of parents and three children were in temporary accommodation at The Mount at the beginning of the year. This family was rehoused in December, 1961.

A second family consisting of parents and four children were given temporary accommodation in May, 1961 and are still in residence there.

### SALE OF WELFARE FOODS

The following table gives details of the sales of Welfare Foods in the County Borough during the last five years:

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
National dried milk	47,155	42,086	41,576	39,035	35,734
Cod liver oil ..	9,181	6,730	6,438	6,022	3,913
A and D tablets ..	5,851	6,456	6,470	6,922	5,209
Orange juice ..	83,381	62,180	63,384	61,384	35,323
	<hr/> 145,568	<hr/> 117,452	<hr/> 117,868	<hr/> 113,363	<hr/> 80,179



# MATERNITY SERVICES

## AND THE

### DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES SERVICE

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#### MATERNITY SERVICES

The following table shows the number of confinements amongst women normally resident in the County Borough :

A. SERVICES PROVIDED WITHIN THE COUNTY BOROUGH :—	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Moorgate General Hospital .. ..	341	366	350	424	432
Rotherham Hospital .. ..	—	—	1	—	—
Private nursing homes .. ..	49	46	37	46	35
Domiciliary confinements .. ..	739	802	746	730	722
B. SERVICES PROVIDED OUTSIDE THE COUNTY BOROUGH :—					
The Jessop Hospital, Sheffield ..	18	15	19	23	26
Listerdale Maternity Home .. ..	264	244	283	290	337
Hallamshire Maternity Home ..	8	15	15	21	15
Private nursing homes and other Institutions .. ..	8	14	20	15	13
Domiciliary confinements .. ..	7	8	8	11	10
Total confinements	<u>1434</u>	<u>1510</u>	<u>1479</u>	<u>1560</u>	<u>1590</u>

The following table gives a picture of the maternity work undertaken in the County Borough :

Year	Confinements occurring in						Total
	Hospitals Maternity Homes		Private Maternity Homes		Domiciliary arrangements		
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	
1954	563	41·31	56	4·11	744	54·58	1,363
1955	613	45·85	63	4·71	661	49·44	1,337
1956	621	43·82	67	4·73	729	51·45	1,417
1957	631	44·00	57	3·97	746	52·03	1,434
1958	640	42·39	60	3·97	810	53·64	1,510
1959	668	45·17	57	3·85	754	50·98	1,479
1960	758	48·59	61	3·91	741	47·50	1,560
1961	810	50·94	48	3·02	732	46·04	1,590

The following statement gives the number of applications for hospital confinement investigated by the midwives and appropriate recommendations made:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Total number of Rotherham patients confined in Hospital maternity home ..	563	613	621	688	640	668	758	858
Priority applications reported upon ..	226	162	214	171	141	229	325	258

Reviewing the domiciliary midwifery services of the County Borough during the same period, which are provided by the Maternity Services Scheme of the Executive Council and the Domiciliary Midwives Scheme of the County Borough Council, the following table gives details of the bookings of patients confined and includes the few non-residents who had their confinement in the County Borough :

Year	Doctor NOT booked for confinement		Doctor booked for confinement		Total
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
1954	296	39·26	458	60·74	754
1955	245	36·68	423	63·32	668
1956	215	28·94	528	71·06	743
1957	160	21·13	597	78·87	757
1958	197	24·14	619	75·86	816
1959	144	18·92	617	81·08	761
1960	106	14·27	637	85·73	743
1961	79	10·78	654	89·22	733



The delivery of those patients who had booked a doctor to take charge of their confinement is given in the following table, together with the relevant percentages :

Year	Doctor PRESENT at birth		Doctor ABSENT at birth		Total doctor's bookings
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
1954	176	38.43	282	61.57	458
1955	150	35.46	273	64.54	423
1956	200	37.88	328	62.12	528
1957	239	40.03	358	59.97	597
1958	271	43.78	348	56.22	619
1959	266	43.11	351	56.89	617
1960	247	38.78	390	61.22	637
1961	287	43.88	367	56.12	654

Adding those cases in which the doctor was booked but was absent at birth to those cases in which the midwife only was booked, and deducting the cases in which she had to call medical aid, the deliveries were as follows :

Year	Patients delivered by doctors		Patients delivered by midwives		Total domiciliary deliveries
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
1954	185	24.54	569	75.46	754
1955	164	24.55	504	75.45	668
1956	208	27.99	535	72.01	743
1957	250	33.03	507	66.97	757
1958	283	34.68	533	65.32	816
1959	276	36.27	485	63.73	761
1960	255	34.32	488	65.68	743
1961	294	40.11	439	59.89	733

To sum up the changes which the last three tables indicate, it will be seen that whereas in 1954 60.74 per cent of the women confined at home booked their confinement with a doctor, during subsequent years this has progressively increased until in 1961 the percentage has increased to 89.22 per cent. The cases booking midwife only show the reverse by decreasing from 39.26 per cent in 1954 to 10.78 in 1961.

During the same period, however, the actual numbers of cases in which the doctor has been present at the birth of their booked cases have only increased from 176 in 1954 to 287 in 1961 although their bookings increased from 458 to 654 in those same years.

The effect of the increased bookings by doctors upon the work of the District Ante-natal Clinics is reflected in the decrease in the numbers of women attending and in the total attendance made :

			1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Women attending	...	...	467	379	339	283	284	238	209	175
Attendances	...	...	774	659	602	513	567	504	418	386

Attendances at clinics attended by district midwives :

			1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Attendances	...	...	3003	2558	2661	2876	2948	3004	3246	3488

The midwives refer all their booked cases to the district ante-natal clinics which are attended by a consultant obstetrician (Mr. D. Ballantine) who acts as the Corporation's Obstetric Officer. Reports of his examination are sent to the patient's own doctor and sometimes result in the cases being booked by the doctor. Midwives hold sessions at the clinics at which their own booked cases and cases booked by a doctor attend with the doctor's permission.

A further obligation which the Domiciliary Midwives Service has undertaken in recent years is the nursing care of hospital maternity cases who have been discharged home before the tenth day. The following table gives details :

			1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Total (County Borough) hospital confinements			563	613	621	631	640	668	758	810
Hospital discharges before the 10th day	...		319	316	337	425	541	586	429	276
Percentages	...	...	56.6	51.5	54.3	67.35	84.5	87.7	56.59	34.07

Patients who were booked and delivered by midwives were encouraged to attend for examination at the post-natal clinic held jointly with the district ante-natal clinic, and the details of midwives cases delivered, and cases attending and attendances at the post-natal clinic, are as follows :

Year	Midwives bookings delivered	Midwives cases attended post-natal clinic		Post-natal attendances
		Number	Per cent	
1954	296	118	39.9	142
1955	245	112	45.7	127
1956	215	84	39.1	93
1957	160	65	40.6	75
1958	197	62	31.5	71
1959	144	54	37.5	67
1960	106	51	48.1	57
1961	79	30	37.9	35



Domestic help is provided to maternity cases under the Act and the following table summarises the assistance rendered by the Home Help Service during the years 1954-1961.

Year	Number of domiciliary confinements	Maternity cases served by Home Helps		Hours of service rendered	Average hours per case
		Number	Per cent		
1954	744	175	23.5	16,088	91.9
1955	661	161	25.1	14,891	92.5
1956	729	152	20.8	14,942	98.3
1957	737	138	18.7	12,040	87.2
1958	810	144	17.7	11,914	82.7
1959	754	128	16.9	11,319	88.4
1960	741	135	18.2	11,443	84.8
1961	732	138	18.8	11,441	82.9

The domestic assistance given by relatives during the lying-in period should not be overlooked and many cases receive help from this source. The services of the home help during the ante- and post-natal periods which are provided on medical certificate, are included in the above figures.

#### EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.

The popularity of mothercraft and relaxation classes has been maintained. 383 ante-natal patients attended, making 3,173 attendances, as compared with 353 ante-natal patients making 2,805 in 1960. The classes have followed the pattern of those held in previous years. Talks, demonstrations and films have been shown during each course of twelve weeks.

#### DISTRICT ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

The following table gives details of the attendances at the consultant ante-natal clinics during 1961 :

Clinics	Sessions held	New cases		Total women attending		Total attendances	
		A.N.	P.N.	A.N.	P.N.	A.N.	P.N.
Ferham House ..	24	50	7	56	7	114	7
Cranworth Road ..	22	73	12	79	17	169	22
Kimberworth Park	23	32	6	40	6	103	6
Total ..	69	155	25	175	30	386	35

## FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION.

A branch of the Family Planning Association was formed in Rotherham in February, 1956. The following statistics are given for the year 1961, the figures for the preceding year are given in brackets :

Number of sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	(43)
Number of new patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	(314)
Average number of new patients per session	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	(7)
Number of second visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	(270)
Number of check visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	932	(902)
Number of transfers	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	(43)
Attendances for supplies only	...	...	...	...	...	...	1142	(846)
Total number of attendances made	...	...	...	...	...	...	2854	(2375)

It is very pleasing to note that the work of this voluntary organisation continues to grow because it fills a very real need in the community. Free advice and treatment are given in certain cases recommended on medical grounds by the Medical Officer of Health or the consultant obstetrician.

## DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES SERVICE

Two new midwives joined the staff during the year, Mrs. J. F. Fletcher, relief midwife residing at 5 Greenfield Road, and Mrs. G. L. Willoughby taking over Bradgate district and residing at 4 West Close, Kimberworth Park. Mrs. B. Shepherd left the service on 28th August, 1961, and Mrs. M. Copley on 2nd December, 1961. At the end of the year there were two vacancies. During the year one staff meeting was held with the Medical Officer of Health. The annual inspection of midwives was carried out by Mr. D. Ballantine, Consultant Obstetrician and Medical Supervisor of Midwives.

### MIDWIVES' CASE LOAD

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Number of domiciliary cases attended by					
Municipal midwives .. ..	757	816	761	743	733
Private Midwives .. ..	2	-	-	-	-
Number of cases delivered in Institutions, but attended by domiciliary mid- wives on discharge from Institu- tions before the 10th day .. ..	425	541	586	429	276
Number of days service to such cases representing a similar saving of patient days in institutions .. ..	1882	2322	2361	1890	1091



Of the 733 cases attended by midwives, 723 had booked their confinement with the service, 9 cases were delivered in emergency; and there was one miscarriage.

At the delivery of 79 midwives' cases, a doctor was present at the birth of the baby on 7 occasions, having been previously summoned by the midwife on medical aid. Of the 654 cases in which a doctor was booked the midwife delivered 367 of the patients, making a total of 439 cases delivered by midwives. Midwives acting in the capacity of maternity nurses attended 294 patients.

Four cases were transferred to the Home Nursing Service on account of infection or suspected infection in the mother or baby.

The following table gives details of the cases delivered during the year by municipal midwives :

	Doctor NOT booked		Doctor booked		TOTAL
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor NOT present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either booked doctor or another)	Doctor NOT present at time of delivery of child	
Midwives booked cases	6	68	287	362	723
Emergencies .. ..	—	4	—	5	9
Miscarriages .. ..	1	—	—	—	1
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>733</b>
<b>Analgesia—Number of cases who were delivered with :</b>					
Gas and air only ..	—	—	3	4	7
Pethilorfan only ..	1	2	6	7	16
Gas and Pethidine ..	—	1	3	9	13
Trilene only .. ..	1	18	86	102	207
Pethidine and Trilene ..	1	12	60	100	173
G/A and Pethilorfan ..	—	—	2	6	8
Pethidine only .. ..	—	2	5	5	12
Pethilorfan and Trilene	3	23	108	95	229
Trilene and Morphia ..	—	—	1	—	1
Trilene and Hyocine ..	—	—	1	—	1
Pethilorfan, Pethidine and Trilene .. ..	—	—	—	1	1
Pethilorfan, Trilene and Sodium Amytal ..	—	—	—	1	1
Cases delivered without analgesia ..	1	14	12	37	64
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>733</b>

District midwives and home nurses attended 276 mothers discharged from local maternity hospitals and maternity homes before the tenth day. A number of these cases were booked with the domiciliary service, but were admitted to hospital for medical reasons or in emergency, and returned home to the care of the midwife concerned as soon as the emergency was over.

The following table shows the number of maternity patients who were discharged from hospital prior to the tenth day :

Hospital or Maternity Home	Discharged on the (day)										TOTAL
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	
Moorgate General ..	12	26	31	21	21	10	6	8	9	-	144
Listerdale Maternity ..	-	-	1	1	4	-	4	44	66	1	121
Hallamshire Maternity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Jessop, Sheffield ..	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	4	-	-	9
City General, Sheffield	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL ..	12	28	32	24	25	11	11	57	75	1	276

#### PUPIL MIDWIVES.

Ten pupil midwives completed their district training and passed the examination. Two were in training at the end of the year.

#### POST-GRADUATE COURSES.

Miss Atkinson attended a course in Hastings and Mrs. Clarke in London.

#### PREMATURE COTS.

Ten cots have been loaned out for use by premature babies during the year. A set of weighing scales is supplied with each cot.

#### EMERGENCY MATERNITY UNIT.

The Maternity Emergency Unit was called upon 4 times during the year, on 29th April, 12th June, 15th August and 13th December, 1961. In each case the mother was given a transfusion and, when her condition permitted she was removed to hospital and eventually discharged home again, having made a satisfactory recovery.

#### ANALGESIA.

Analgesia was administered to patients during the year by means of Gas and Air, Trilene, Pethidine, and Pethilorfan. The Service possesses 14 Trilene machines which are serviced yearly and 14 Minnitts Gas Machines which are serviced each quarter.



#### FORMS O.P.M.9.

The midwives completed 258 investigation forms (form O.P.M.9) on environmental conditions, together with recommendations for priority of admission to hospital, during the year; and 1,000 visits were made in this connection.

#### EARLY HOSPITAL DISCHARGE.

An agreement was reached with the Rotherham and Mexborough Hospital Management Committee to discharge suitable hospital cases after 48 hours from Listerdale Maternity Home.

#### MATERNAL DEATH.

During the year one maternal death occurred, on 3rd March, 1961.

#### BROOM LANE ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

The new Broom Lane Ante-natal Clinic came into use on 18th October, 1961.

#### MIDWIVES CLINICS.

The number of attendances at midwives ante-natal clinics held at centres during the year is as follows :

		Ferham House	Cranworth Road	Broom	Greas- brough	Kimber- worth Park	Totals
No. of sessions held	..	202	155	52	11	101	521
No. of new cases attending		343	247	108	18	164	880
Re-attendances	.. ..	1002	593	247	43	536	2421

# HEALTH VISITING

## HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES

Mrs. Ketton was appointed part-time clinic nurse and commenced duties in January, 1961. Mrs. Spearing, Health Visitor, was appointed and commenced duties on 1st June, 1961. Mrs. Salter, Part-time Health Visitor, commenced duties on 23rd October, 1961.

Due to domestic reasons Miss Jeffs, Health Visitor, commenced working part-time in January, 1961.

Mrs. Armstrong, Clinic Nurse, left the department in November, 1961 and 2 part-time clinic nurses were appointed to fill her vacancy. Miss Shaughnessy, Health Visitor, was off sick for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  months during the year. The effect of this reduction of staff was that only 4 of the health visitors carried out a full year's work.

Routine phenylketonuria tests have been done on the urine of babies during the year, all were negative to the test.

Routine visits have been made to children from birth to 2 years. Visits to older children have been less frequent except in special circumstances. Home background reports have been supplied at the request of the Consultant Paediatrician, for children admitted to hospital. Concentrated visiting to the children of problem and pre-problem families has taken up a great deal of valuable time.

The total case load for 1961 was :

Infants under 1 year on visiting list	..	..	..	1,471
Infants 1-2 years	..	..	..	1,749
Infants 2-5 years	..	..	..	3,866
Tuberculous patients	..	..	..	547
Diabetics	..	..	..	100
Gastrics	..	..	..	71
Chronic sick	..	..	..	75

### SCHOOL NURSING.

The school nurses have carried out the duties in connection with school work generally, with the help of clinic assistants and clinic nurses.

The total case load for 1961 was as follows :

Number of school population	..	..	..	15,131
Number of nursery schools	..	..	..	1
Number of schools with nursery classes	..	..	..	4 (5 classes)
Number of voluntary primary schools	..	..	..	2
Number of primary schools	..	..	..	20
Number of general secondary schools	..	..	..	6
Number of voluntary secondary schools	..	..	..	1
Number of secondary grammar schools	..	..	..	2
Number of special schools:				
Open air school	..	..	..	1
Educationally subnormal school junior and senior	1			2



## SOCIAL CASE WORK

### CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER.

Fifty-six illegitimate babies were born; 36 to single girls and 20 to married women.

Ten single girls were cohabitees. All kept their babies, of whom 5 were coloured.

Responsibility for 14 of the single girls was accepted by their parents and arrangements were made for their confinements to take place in hospital. Of these, 13 kept their babies and one was adopted.

Five other girls made their own arrangements for confinement. Of these 3 kept their babies, one was adopted and one was legitimised by the girl marrying the putative father.

Seven other girls were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes, the local authority accepting financial responsibility. 5 babies were adopted, one was admitted to the Children's Homes and one remained with its mother.

Of the 20 married women 14 were cohabiting, 4 were separated from their husbands and 2 were widows. Of their babies 2 died, 15 remained with their mothers and 3 were admitted to the Children's Homes.

### PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES.

#### PROBLEM FAMILIES.

The children of 2 families, 9 children in all, were taken into the Children's Homes during the year. The father of one family was in prison and the mother was totally incapable of coping with the situation. The parents of the other family were slothful and too idle to care for either their children or their home. The conditions were so appalling that it was necessary to remove the children for their wellbeing.

Eight other families have been removed from the problem family list. 5 are now considered satisfactory and do not require special supervision. The remaining 3 have improved but still require some supervision and have been added to the pre-problem list. One new family has been added to the problem family list. There were 26 families remaining on the problem family list at the end of the year.

#### PRE-PROBLEM FAMILIES.

Four families were taken from the list during the year and 3 problem families were transferred to this group. There were 7 families on the list at the end of the year.

It is interesting to note that some of the families in both groups who are now considered improved and not requiring special supervision are families where the mothers are past child bearing, their children are older and are able to accept some responsibility in the home. In some cases the older members of the families are now employed.

### SPECIAL CLINIC.

Follow-up work has been carried out, as usual, from this clinic on 60 occasions.



## GENERAL STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the work performed by health visitors and clinic nurses under Sections 22, 24, 26, 28 and 51 of the National Health Service Act, 1946:

<b>EXPECTANT MOTHERS</b>				<b>TUBERCULOSIS</b>			
First visits to expectant mothers	..	255		First visits to patients	..	28	
Revisits	..	77		Revisits	..	304	
Contacts with social agencies on behalf of mothers	..	81		Attendances at Chest Clinic	..	26	
Arranging convalescence	..	1		Contacts	..	260	
Visits to maternity wards	..	34		<b>OTHER INFECTIONS AND INFESTATIONS</b>			
<b>YOUNG CHILDREN (first visits paid after the birth of the child)</b>				Total visits .. .. . 1,162			
<b>Still births:</b>				Contact swabbing .. .. . 152			
Hospital and nursing home confinements	..	40		<b>HOSPITAL FOLLOW-UP—CHILDREN</b>			
Domiciliary confinements	..	5		<b>0-15 YEARS</b>			
<b>Live births:</b>				First visits .. .. . 637			
Hospital and nursing home confinements	..	844		Revisits .. .. . 355			
Domiciliary confinements	..	696		Attendances at paediatric clinics .. 88			
<b>CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR</b>				<b>SOCIAL CASE WORK</b>			
Premature babies—nurses' supervisory visits	..	1,756		Visits paid to homes .. .. . 74			
General routine visits	..	5,378		Cases referred to N.S.P.C.C. .. 53			
Illegitimate	..	229		Other social contacts .. .. . 16			
Ill-cared for	..	279		Interviews, etc. .. .. . 312			
Death enquiries	..	45		Attendances, V.D. clinic .. .. . 23			
<b>CHILDREN 1-5 YEARS</b>				Visits, V.D. follow-up .. .. . 60			
General routine visits 1-2 years	..	3,727		<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>			
2-5 years	..	5,070		Ineffective visits .. .. . 3,043			
Illegitimate, 1-2 years	..	151		Other visits not included above .. 1,158			
2-5 years	..	185		Nursery classes .. .. . 38			
Ill-cared for 1-2 years	..	326		Child guidance clinics .. .. . 23			
2-5 years	..	382		Psychiatric visits .. .. . 60			
over 5 years	..	85		Home visits—school children .. 80			
Found on the area (and not known to have been visited before)	..	589		<b>DUTIES DELEGATED BY THE CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE</b>			
Contacts with social agencies	..	228		Visits to Oakwood Grange Nursery 22			
<b>SOCIAL ENQUIRIES FOR ALMONERS, SHEFFIELD HOSPITALS</b>				<b>DUTIES DELEGATED BY THE WELFARE COMMITTEE</b>			
First visits	..	105		Hygiene surveys—temporary accommodation at The Mount .. .. 21			
Revisits	..	57		Visits paid to separate families in accommodation .. .. . 24			
<b>FOLLOW-UP VISITS, HOSPITAL PATIENTS OTHER THAN CHILDREN</b>				<b>HEALTH EDUCATION</b>			
First visits	..	98		Mothercraft and Health Education talks, clubs, clinics, and schools .. 238			
Revisits	..	81		Talks to outside organisations .. 14			



# HOME NURSING

During the year 12 student district nurses completed their training. Of these 10 passed the examination, including a student who passed at the second attempt. The remaining two are waiting to take the examination in January, 1962.

Eight of these students were trained for the West Riding County Council and the remaining 4 are staff students.

Miss B. J. Colton successfully completed the Health Visitors Training and returned to duty as Assistant Superintendent on 4th July, 1961.

The annual inspection was completed by Miss E. M. Herron (Queen's Visitor) in February, 1961.

The following table gives details of the nursing staff employed in the Home Nursing Service during the past five years :

				Number of staff employed on 31st December				
FULL-TIME STAFF				1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Superintendent	..	..		1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Superintendent	..			-	1	-	-	1
Senior Nurse	..	..	..	1	-		1	-
Queen's Nursing Sisters								
female	..	..	..	12	14	15	12	14
male	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	1
Queen's Nursing candidates								
female	..	..	..	3	1	3	6	2
male	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-
State registered nurses								
female	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
Sub-totals				20	19	22	22	20
PART-TIME STAFF								
Queen's Nursing Sisters								
female	..	..	..	4	3	3	4	6
State registered nurses								
female	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	2
State enrolled assistant nurses								
female	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
Sub-totals				8	7	7	8	9
TOTAL STAFF				28	26	29	30	29
Equivalent to full-time staff				25.0	23.4	25.3	27.0	26

At the commencement of the year 428 cases were brought forward and 1,865 were referred during 1961, making a total of 2,293 patients nursed.

The 1,865 new cases reported during the year were of the following types :

Medical	1,314	Maternal complications	24
Surgical	343	Maternity cases—mothers	2
Infectious diseases	6	babies	2
Tuberculosis	32	Others	142

They were referred by :

General Practitioners	1524	Health Dept. Services	9
Hospitals	165	Personal Applications	167

The total cases nursed during the year was 2,293, which was 863 less than those nursed in 1960, and the total of 79,129 visits paid during the year was a decrease of 6,163.

At the end of the year 449 cases were carried forward and during the year 1,844 patients were removed from the register for the following reasons :

Convalescent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,264
Died	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	222
Hospital admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	239
Transferred to other districts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Removed for other causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44

The following is a summary of the cases nursed and visits paid during the last five years :

				Total cases nursed	Visits	Average daily visits paid
1957	..	..	..	3,301	100,922	276.5
1958	..	..	..	3,109	87,295	239.1
1959	..	..	..	3,228	85,778	235.0
1960	..	..	..	3,156	85,292	233.0
1961	..	..	..	2,293	79,129	216.8



The classification and age of all cases nursed and the visits paid during the year were as follows :

	AGE GROUPS					Total cases
	Under 1 year	1- 4 years	5-14 years	15-64 years	65 yrs. & Over	
CASES :						
Medical .. .. .	43	39	39	643	891	1,655
Surgical .. .. .	5	13	19	240	99	376
Infectious diseases .. .. .	2	2	2	1	-	7
Tuberculosis .. .. .	-	-	1	72	3	76
Maternal complications .. .. .	-	-	-	24	-	24
Maternity (mothers and babies) ..	2	-	-	2	-	4
Others .. .. .	2	1	2	45	101	151
TOTAL CASES NURSED .. .. .	54	55	63	1,027	1,094	2,293
VISITS PAID :						
Medical .. .. .	383	351	448	17,774	35,069	54,025
Surgical .. .. .	25	124	283	5,145	5,811	11,388
Infectious diseases .. .. .	24	22	17	18	-	81
Tuberculosis .. .. .	-	-	161	10,516	374	11,051
Maternal complications .. .. .	-	-	-	231	-	231
Maternity (mothers and babies) ..	9	-	-	6	-	15
Others .. .. .	13	7	21	600	1,697	2,338
TOTAL VISITS .. .. .	454	504	930	34,290	42,951	79,129

At the beginning of the year 5 sick children under the age of 15 years were carried forward; there were 165 new children during the year, making a total of 170, a decrease of 112 cases as compared with last year. The total number of visits paid was 1,888 as against 3,454 the previous year, a decrease of 1,566 visits.

During the year 148 cases were removed from the register when convalescent, one child aged 13 years died and 10 went to hospital. 4 were removed for other causes and the remaining 7 children were being nursed at the end of the year.

#### MATERNITY CASES.

There were no babies brought forward at the beginning of the year and 2 new babies were cared for during the year. The total number of visits was 9. The cases were taken off the books after the tenth day.

## CARE OF THE AGED.

The number of aged sick remains very much as last year. There were 247 remaining from 1960 and 847 new cases, making a total of 1,094 cases, with 42,951 visits paid—a decrease of 2,177 visits.

Reasons for removal from the register :

Convalescent .. ..	465	Removed for other causes ..	59
Hospital admissions ..	134	Remaining .. ..	280
Died .. ..	156		



# VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

## VACCINATION.

During the year records were received of 981 persons who were vaccinated or re-vaccinated. Details of these are given in the following table :

	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 4 years	5 to 14 years	15 years or over	Total
Vaccinations ..	650	76	48	26	39	839
Re-vaccinations ..	-	1	5	5	131	142

Of these the records of 367 persons were received from 51 private medical practitioners and the remainder from the Corporation's medical officers at the various clinics in the borough.

No cases were reported during the year of generalised vaccinia or post-vaccinal encephalomyelitis, nor were there any deaths from complications of vaccination.

## DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS IMMUNISATION.

Prior to February, 1961 children were immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough separately, a total of 5 injections being given at monthly intervals. In February, 1961 it was decided to commence giving triple antigen, which is a combination of diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus vaccine. This is given in 3 injections at monthly intervals. Of the 1,656 children who completed their primary immunisation 1,095 children were immunised with triple antigen, 150 children were given injections of diphtheria and tetanus prophylactic, the remaining 411 were given diphtheria injections only. 123 were given tetanus injections only.

Stimulating doses were given to 800 children compared with 1,388 in 1960.

387 records of immunisation and stimulating doses were received from general practitioners.

The age groups of the children at the time of immunisation were as follows :

	Under 1 yr.	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Total
Number of children who— completed a full course of primary immunisation ..	500	1,014	142	1,656
received a secondary (re- inforcing) injection ..	-	54	746	800

The position at the end of the year in Rotherham regarding immunisation in relation to the child population is given in the following table which gives details of all children who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date :

Age at 31.12.61 i.e. born in year	Under 1 yr. 1961	1-4 yrs. 1960-1957	5-9 yrs. 1956-1952	10-14 yrs. 1951-1947	Under 15 yrs. total
Last complete course of injections whether primary or booster.					
1957-1961 .. ..	493	4,530	4,768	950	10,741
1956 or earlier .. ..	-	-	712	4,684	5,396
Estimated mid-year child popu- lation .. .. .	1,570	5,430	13,500		20,500
Immunity Index .. ..	31.4	83.4	42.3		52.4

At the end of the year 11,888 children under 15 years had been immunised against whooping cough. The following table gives details of the age group of these children.

1947 — 748	1952 — 720	1957 — 873
1948 — 828	1953 — 812	1958 — 920
1949 — 640	1954 — 843	1959 — 919
1950 — 648	1955 — 890	1960 — 1054
1951 — 632	1956 — 877	1961 — 484
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals — 10-14 years 3,496	5-9 years 4,142	0-4 years 4,250
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

#### B.C.G. VACCINATION.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis was continued to the 13-plus age group. Of 1,735 children of this age attending school in the County Borough consent was received from the parents of 1,276, an acceptance rate of 70.4 per cent. As a result of the Mantoux tests 979 children were subsequently vaccinated during the year with B.C.G. The percentage of children tested who were positive was 22.4. 175 children received B.C.G. vaccination during 1961 under the B.C.G. scheme for contacts. This work was carried out by the Consultant Chest Physician and 75 were done during their stay in Listerdale Maternity Home. The remainder were given at the Chest Clinic.



The following statement gives details of testings and vaccinations :

Total number of children in age group .. .. .	1,735
Total number of children for whom consent to vaccination was received .. .. .	1,276
Tested and found positive .. .. .	282
Tested and found negative .. .. .	979
Absent on all occasions .. .. .	10
Left district after first test and not read .. .. .	5
	<hr/> 1,276
Acceptance rate .. .. .	73.5 per cent.
Percentage positive reactors .. .. .	22.1 per cent.
Total vaccinations :	
Primary vaccinations .. .. .	979
Re-vaccinations .. .. .	35
	<hr/> 1,014
Vaccinated by multiple puncture method .. .. .	868
Not read after primary vaccination .. .. .	137
Converted .. .. .	696
Not converted .. .. .	35
Conversion rate .. .. .	95.2 per cent.
Vaccinated by intra-dermal method .. .. .	111
Re-vaccinated by intra-dermal method .. .. .	35

#### POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

During the year 19 visits were made to works premises, 5 sessions were held at the Public Library, 2 at the Town Hall Assembly Rooms and 7 sessions were held on clinic premises.

The total number of injections given during 1961 was 21,905. Of these 12,827 were given to children born in 1961-1943, 1,951 to persons born in 1942-1933, 6,810 to persons born in 1932-1921, 188 to persons born in 1920 and before, and 129 to expectant mothers.

The following table shows the total number of injections given since the commencement of the scheme in 1956 :

	Year of birth				Expectant mothers	Total
	1961-1943	1942-1933	1932-1921	1920 and before		
First	22,606	9,007	5,515	105	871	38,104
Second	21,886	8,632	5,118	82	858	36,576
Third	18,397	7,268	2,466	1	734	28,866
Fourth	6,549	1	2	—	1	6,553
	<hr/> 69,438	<hr/> 24,908	<hr/> 13,101	<hr/> 188	<hr/> 2,464	<hr/> 110,099

## AMBULANCE SERVICE

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The Ambulance Service continued to function as a joint service with the Fire Brigade as in previous years and was operated from the Fire Station, Erskine Road, Rotherham, under the direction of the Chief Fire Officer who is also the Director of the Ambulance Service.

No alterations have been made in the arrangements made with neighbouring authorities of the West Riding County Council and the City of Sheffield. The Council also operate the 'knock-for-knock' arrangements with other authorities who operate the scheme.

The details of cases dealt with and the mileage involved in the year 1961 were as follows :

		Ambulances	Cars	Totals
Cases removed—				
within the Borough	..	6,652	20,183	26,835
other authorities ..	..	643	215	858
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total	7,295	20,398	27,693
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Mileage—				
within the Borough	..	61,635	41,229	102,864
other authorities ..	..	4,761	1,644	6,405
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total	66,396	42,873	109,269
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Number of accident and other emergency journeys included in the above .. ..				
		1,820	242	2,062



# PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

## HOSPITAL LIAISON

### INVESTIGATIONS OF HOME CONDITIONS

The following table gives details of the work performed by Health Visitors and Home Help Visitors under the arrangements made with the Rotherham and Mexborough Hospital Management Committee for the furnishing of home reports where necessary for inclusion in the patient's hospital record. All discharges from hospital are notified and follow-up visits are paid to the homes of children, old people, and other cases where a request for this has been made :

					Hospital	Number of visits	
						Health Visitors	Home Help Visitors
Visits to hospitals, etc.							
Paediatric clinics and wards	..	..	..	..	Rotherham Hospital	} 89	
					Moorgate General Hospital		
Maternity wards	..	..	..	..	Moorgate General Hospital	66	
Geriatric wards	..	..	..	..	Moorgate General Hospital		102
					Badsley Moor Lane Hospital		48
					Rotherham Hospital		101
					Rosehill Hospital		-
General wards	..	..	..	..	Rotherham Hospital	} -	
					Moorgate General Hospital		
Chest Clinic	..	..	..	..		26	
Investigation of home conditions.							
'A' forms for children admitted to hospital and including special reports requested by Paediatrician or Chest Physician from health visitor attending clinic	..	..	..	..	Moorgate General Hospital	} 637	
					Rotherham Hospital		
					Oakwood Hall Hospital		
'A' forms for aged sick admitted plus any special reports asked for by Physician					Moorgate General Hospital		540
					Badsley Moor Lane Hospital		53
					Rotherham Hospital		561
					Rosehill Hospital		-
Aged persons surveys of home conditions for future care	..	..	..	..	Moorgate General Hospital		540
					Badsley Moor Lane Hospital		53
					Rotherham Hospital		561
'A' Forms, for aged sick and others	..				Moorgate General Hospital	} 163	
					Rotherham Hospital		
					Oakwood Hall Hospital		38
Tuberculosis survey visits	..	..			Oakwood Hall Hospital	28	
Enquiries from almoners of Sheffield hospitals re home conditions		..			Sheffield Royal Hospital	162	} 88
					Sheffield Royal Infirmary	(all sources)	
					Sheffield National Centre for Radiotherapy		
Reports and social conditions re applications for hospital confinement	..				Moorgate General Hospital	} 1009	
					Listerdale Maternity Home		
					Hallamshire Maternity Home		

	Hospital	Number of visits	
		Health Visitors	Home Help Visitors
Supervisory visits to patients on discharge from hospital			
'B' forms and special requests for children .. .. .	Moorgate General Hospital	} 355	
	Rotherham Hospital		
	Oakwood Hall Hospital		
'B' forms and special requests for aged	Moorgate General Hospital		225
	Badsley Moor Lane Hospital		11
	Rotherham Hospital		370
'B' forms and special requests for others including tuberculosis .. .. .	Moorgate General Hospital	} 107	
	Rotherham Hospital		
	Oakwood Hall Hospital		

#### PAEDIATRIC CLINICS.

The number of attendances made by children at these clinics was as follows :

				Moorgate General Hospital	Doncaster Gate Hospital
Children under 5 years	..	..	..	139	145
Children 5 years and over	..	..	..	56	185

The Consultant Paediatrician held one special development progress clinic session at a Child Welfare Centre during the year.

#### MATERNITY DEPARTMENT, MOORGATE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Regular liaison visits have been made by health visitors to the Maternity Department at Moorgate General Hospital throughout the year.

Number of visits made	24
Number of mothers interviewed	267

#### THE CHEST CLINIC.

Home background reports were submitted to the Chest Physician for the 28 cases of tuberculosis notified in 1961. Out of 224 persons in contact with tuberculosis 193 have attended the Chest Clinic for examination. A total of 332 visits were made to tuberculous households by health visitors during the year. Many of these visits were made in order to urge contacts to keep their appointments.

#### HOME ACCIDENTS.

There was a slight rise in the home accident figures as compared with 1960. All households where young children were involved were visited by the health visitors. However, many of the accidents were very trivial and did not require more than one visit to hospital. Most of the accidents were preventable, but unfortunately all parents cannot be made to anticipate danger.



The following table gives a summary of persons who were treated at Doncaster Gate Hospital as a result of home accidents :

	Total number of accidents to persons				Number of accidents causing scalds to persons				Number of accidents causing burns to persons			
	Under 5 yrs.	5-64 yrs.	65 yrs. and over	Total	Under 5 yrs.	5-64 yrs.	65 yrs. and over	Total	Under 5 yrs.	5-64 yrs.	65 yrs. and over	Total
January												
1961	43	362	29	434	2	5	-	7	4	10	-	14
1960	46	315	29	390	3	3	1	7	5	4	-	9
February												
1961	83	391	25	499	6	5	-	11	4	4	-	8
1960	49	373	28	450	3	9	-	12	1	6	-	7
March												
1961	94	567	30	691	4	7	-	11	7	7	-	14
1960	72	436	31	539	4	8	1	13	2	5	-	7
April												
1961	99	433	27	559	5	7	-	12	6	6	1	13
1960	110	524	23	657	2	5	-	7	3	8	-	11
May												
1961	107	564	29	700	2	5	-	7	4	12	1	17
1960	98	544	39	681	2	4	-	6	2	13	1	16
June												
1961	107	537	33	677	3	3	-	6	3	8	-	11
1960	105	539	31	675	5	5	-	10	6	8	1	15
July												
1961	106	521	21	648	2	5	-	7	5	3	-	8
1960	100	419	22	541	5	6	-	11	8	8	-	16
August												
1961	118	482	28	628	4	6	-	10	4	7	-	11
1960	101	448	29	578	4	7	-	11	2	13	2	17
September												
1961	93	492	25	610	2	6	-	8	4	9	-	13
1960	97	440	30	567	2	4	-	6	4	9	-	13
October												
1961	85	461	32	578	4	5	-	9	2	8	-	10
1960	92	449	28	569	2	2	-	4	7	7	-	14
November												
1961	60	374	24	458	5	5	-	10	6	16	-	22
1960	50	386	27	463	1	3	-	4	6	14	-	20
December												
1961	47	347	35	429	3	8	1	12	3	4	-	7
1960	71	434	34	539	-	5	-	5	7	13	-	20
Total												
1961	1042	5531	338	6611	42	67	1	110	52	94	2	148
1960	991	5307	351	6649	33	61	2	96	53	108	4	165







"Sugar Lump" poliomyelitis vaccine dispensed in paper cups.

## TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 29 new cases of tuberculosis were notified or came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health. 260 persons were examined as contacts at the contact clinic. Persons who failed to keep their appointments were re-visited and urged to attend.

In every household where there was a known case of tuberculosis, parents of young children were informed of the benefits of B.C.G. vaccination and 175 children were vaccinated during 1961.

The health visitors paid 332 visits and re-visits to patients during 1961 and made 26 attendances at the Chest Clinic for the purpose of exchanging information regarding cases or contacts of the disease. 76 cases were nursed at home by the Home Nurses, who made 11,051 nursing visits. Details of these cases will be found in the Home Nursing Section of this report.

## TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

The work of the Rotherham Tuberculosis Care Committee has continued on the lines indicated in previous reports. The area covered by the Committee is that of the Rotherham Chest Clinic area comprising the County Borough of Rotherham and the surrounding West Riding districts of Maltby and the Rawmarsh Urban District Councils, and the Rotherham and Kiveton Park Rural District Councils.

The scheme of care and after-care is operated through the Rotherham Chest Clinic and all recommendations for assistance are made by the Chest Physician. Secretarial assistance and other sundry expenses are provided by the Rotherham Corporation.

Grants of clothing, bedding and extra nourishment were made to patients and the Committee also provided £3 0s. 0d. a month to the Medical Superintendent of the Oakwood Hall Hospital for the provision of concerts and prizes for whist drives, etc., together with a grant for Christmas extras. The scheme of Christmas grants to patients on leave from hospital was continued, together with gifts to those necessitous patients receiving treatment at the Chest Clinic or in receipt of assistance from the Committee.



## DOMESTIC HELP

The year has been an extremely difficult one. It has been a year of the three E's:— Economy, Effort and Energy. It has been an effort to retain the energy necessary to maintain the standards created in former years within present day economy.

A great deal of work has been involved to maintain the happy relationship necessary in this service between the personnel and the public. As in previous years the major part of the service has been concerned with providing assistance in the cases of old age.

A noteworthy feature is that 1,207 extra hours help have been given to general sickness cases, and there has been a slight increase in the help given to maternity cases during the year under review. The following table gives details of the 1,011 homes serviced by the Home Help Service during 1961 :—

	Brought forward from 1960		New cases		Total cases		Total
	Days	Nights	Days	Nights	Days	Nights	
Maternity .. ..	10	—	128	—	138	—	138
Other sickness .. ..	15	—	35	—	50	—	50
Old age .. .. .	526	—	164	25	690	25	715
Tired mothers .. ..	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Evening Service ..	62	—	44	—	106	—	106
	613	—	373	25	986	25	1011

An analysis of the hours of service rendered by home helps during 1961 is given in the following table and, for the purpose of comparison, the corresponding figures for the previous year are given in brackets :—

	Day (Hours)	Evening (Hours)	Night (Hours)	Total (Hours)	Decrease (Hours)	Increase (Hours)
Maternity .. ..	11,441 (11,443)			11,441 (11,443)	2	
Tuberculosis .. ..	— (84)			— (84)	84	—
Other sickness .. ..	9,700 (8,493)			9,700 (8,493)	—	1,207
Old age .. .. .	175,110 (174,447)	7,500 (4,925)	352 (334)	182,962 (179,706)	—	3,256
Tired mothers .. ..	72 (87)			72 (87)	15	—
Washing Centre ..	5,204 (5,101)			5,204 (5,101)	—	103
	201,527 (199,655)	7,500 (4,925)	352 (334)	209,379 (204,914)	101	4,566



## EVENING AND NIGHT SERVICE

It is encouraging to report the increase of hours service given to old people in this part of the service. It has been necessary, owing to prolonged sickness, to give extra help during the evenings. This special service is fulfilling a real need and assisting old people to live in their own homes. The duties of the helper include undressing and helping an old person to bed, providing a hot water bottle, hot drink, and attending to the patient's toilet. The general medical practitioner has made many more calls for this service during the period under review and has given repeated expressions of gratitude for the help given. This service is looked upon in the terms of the strong using their strength to care for the weaker.

## HOME HELP RECRUITMENT

In 1961 as in 1960, the service has operated with a reduced capacity. There has been a further decrease of 12 home helps as compared with the previous year and 39 fewer than in January, 1960. The home help personnel has been reduced by approximately one sixth over the past two years. There were 201 home helps employed in January, 1961 as compared with 189 in December, 1961.

## CARE OF THE AGED

There is a great deal of general agreement that despite valuable surveys, there seems to be an under-estimation of the important role to be played by the old people themselves. Too much is often made of the phrase "lonely old people" and "the poor old dears". Let us not forget that many old people *prefer* their own company and are quite able to occupy their own minds and thoughts by reading, writing, sewing, knitting, television and so on.

However, there is an urgent problem to be solved and its solution depends to some extent upon the acceptance that it is a natural phenomenon for old people between the age of 70 and 80 years to sometimes forget where they have put this or that, and far too often, because they cannot find their "bits and pieces", it is suggested that they are revealing some unsuspected tendency, which requires the services of a specialist to evaluate the results.

Much has been done through the Home Help Service to encourage old people to maintain their independence and to accept their forgetfulness as a natural process of growing old.

It must be appreciated that in the varying circumstances surrounding old people, no uniform pattern can apply, but it is obviously in the interests of this group over a large area that the swift application of a home help can and does relieve a pretty desperate situation. It is generally accepted that an adequate home help service can assist and encourage old people to remain in their own homes.



It is true that it is costly to provide efficient domiciliary services, but every social service is costly, and in this particular field, it should be accepted that it is the duty of the nation to provide adequately for the people who have grown old in its service.

#### HOSPITAL LIAISON

The general well-being of the patient is now receiving more consideration and through the system of liaison, which exists between the hospitals and local health authority staff, greater progress has been made in the after-care service for patients discharged from hospital. The aim of this service is to provide in the patient's own home, help and advice through the staff of the Medical Officer of Health, i.e. Home Nursing and Home Help Services.

The services provided by the local health authority are under constant review and it has been shown that with increasing knowledge and an acceptance of liaison, one can take the view that when measuring in the future the value of this which is really "personal relationships", it will be found that a considerable contribution has been made to solving the many problems associated with a successful geriatric after-care service.

One link within this system is such that an old person living alone without relatives cannot be discharged without prior notification being given to the Geriatric Social Worker to allow for effective social care to be provided before hospital discharge takes place. It is clearly of the highest importance to note that this close liaison has facilitated good relationships between the patient, hospital staff and the workers in the domiciliary field.

The amount of work done will be seen from the figures given and in addition all patients discharged from hospital are visited by a social worker from this section of the Health Department to ascertain the social needs.

It is of interest to note that one in seven discharges from Doncaster Gate and Moor-gate hospitals require the services of a home help. The ratio at Badsley Moor Lane Hospital is eight in eleven and from a miscellany of Sheffield hospitals the ratio is one in five.

It is also important to note the small number of geriatric patients awaiting hospital admission at Moorgate Hospital at the end of 1961, which is as follows :—

9 female and 6 male patients.

The patients on the hospital waiting list are re-visited for a review of social circumstances at regular intervals to enable a "live" waiting list to operate. Excellent co-operation has been given by Dr. T. V. Griffith at Moorgate and Badsley Moor Lane hospitals to further the interests of all patients under his care, and many domiciliary visits have been made by him to assess and admit to hospital urgent priority cases.



Work performed by the social workers during the year 1961 :—

	Hospital				Sheffield hospitals
	Doncaster Gate	Moorgate General	Badsley Moor Lane	Rose-hill	
No. of visits to hospital .. ..	101	102	48		
No. of interviews in hospital ..	361	276	15		
No. of home visits .. ..	561	540	53		88
No. of cases for supervision by Social Worker on discharge ..	370	225	11		42
No. of Home Helps arranged for patients on discharge .. ..	52	35	8		9
No. of casualty visits .. ..	573				139

Total Number of visits for year—3,406

Arrangements were made with the co-operation of the general medical practitioners for 104 home helps to assist with the after-care of patients discharged from hospital.

#### CENTRAL REGISTER

The central register has been in operation since 1956. Its compilation has an important bearing upon the extent of planning for the future. It indicates measures by which advice can be given to older people, who can be helped in the process of adjusting themselves to the changing circumstances within the community. It is also a source of information to the Police, Registrar and other social agencies. Thanks must be given to Councillor P. C. Wright, and the visitors of the Old People's Welfare Committee for their valuable assistance and continued support with this Register.

#### DOMICILIARY MEALS

The domiciliary meals service, which is run jointly by the Old People's Welfare Committee and the local health authority, is still fulfilling an urgent need amongst old people. As previously reported, the qualification for a free meal five days a week from this service is to be over 80 years of age, living alone, homebound with an income of £2. 0s. 0d. per week after dis-regards, rent, rates, coal, etc.

The important work done by the Chairman, Councillor P. C. Wright, and members of the Old People's Welfare Committee in financing this project, must be stressed. It is a fine example of a voluntary organisation working alongside the local health authority to the benefit of old people.

#### WASHING CENTRE

1961 has been another active year with the Centre working to full capacity. Tribute must be paid to the untiring and sometimes very unpalatable work done by the helpers at the Centre.

9,693 washes (88,181 articles) were dealt with during 1961.



## MATERNITY

It is interesting to note that there has been a decrease in the number of hours service given, but a slight increase in the number of cases helped. Mothers have tended to book for 7 to 10 days rather than the usual 14 days.

## TUBERCULOSIS

There has been no demand for home help in this group during the period under review.

## HOME SAFETY

One of the most important tasks of a home help is to help the old and the young to understand and accept the importance of safety precautions in the home.

Twenty-seven fireguards were loaned to old people during 1961.

## NURSING EQUIPMENT

One commode and one wheelchair have been given to the department by grateful patients. Good liaison is given by the Welfare Officer for the disabled in that some articles for loan are interchanged and used for the benefit of all concerned. The sick still continue to derive much benefit from the loan of nursing equipment, which is loaned, transported, collected, sterilised and stored by the Home Help and Social Welfare Section of the Health Department, and the following appliances were loaned during 1961 :—

Articles	Number Loaned
Rubber sheets .. .. .	257
Draw sheets .. .. .	437
Bed pans .. .. .	229
Bottles .. .. .	130
Back rests .. .. .	160
Air rings .. .. .	133
Wheel chairs .. .. .	35
Walking sticks .. .. .	10
Crutches .. .. .	56
Bed cages .. .. .	29
Bed tables .. .. .	2
Mattresses .. .. .	6
Commodes .. .. .	10
Feeding cups .. .. .	9
Sputum mugs .. .. .	5
<hr/>	
Total number of articles issued .. .. .	1,508
Total number of articles returned .. .. .	1,167
<hr/>	
Total number of articles dealt with during the year .. .. .	2,675

## CHIROPODY SERVICE

There is still a vast gulf between the acceptance and the non-acceptance of chiropody treatment. One suspects that this all adds up to something pretty substantial in the way of "independence" and sometimes "ignorance", much of which remains hidden, but nevertheless, is causing a considerable number of old people to carry on in their own way of giving themselves treatment with razor blades and pen-knives. For example, a home help was asked by an aged gentleman to fetch him a razor blade. Upon return she was very sternly rebuked for putting the blade into the razor, and was told "I am not going to spoil the razor blade by shaving until I cut the corn on my little toe!"

Old ladies also buy razor blades to cut their corns and say—"Done it for years love, too old to change now." Or, "I am not having my feet ruined by the Chiropodist—pass me t'old man's pocket knife." They then proceed to literally cut lumps off their toes, making them bleed, then stick a bit of plaster on.

An increase of 1,125 treatments has been given and it will be seen that again the old ladies outnumber the old gentlemen in treatments by 3 to 1.

It will also be seen from the chart given below that Cranworth Chiropody Clinic has given 1,208 treatments to Ferham's 1,169.

It is interesting to note that Redscope Clinic which is situated on the Kimberworth Park Estate has a figure of 459 with 394 female treatments to only 65 males; this gives a lead to the ladies of 6 to 1.

The domiciliary Chiropody Service is very evenly spread over the County Borough and has given 1,179 treatments including 260 to the blind persons. It is hoped as the service develops to establish Chiropody Clinics in other parts of the town.

Approximately one in ten of the aged population in the County Borough of Rotherham is receiving chiropody treatment either at clinics or in their own homes, with an average of approximately four treatments per year.

Clinic	Males		Females		Totals	
	Patients	Treatments	Patients	Treatments	Patients	Treatments
Redscope .. ..	23	65	64	394	87	459
Cranworth .. ..	78	290	250	918	323	1,208
Ferham .. ..	64	298	198	871	262	1,169
Greasbrough ..	37	109	49	165	86	274
Domiciliary ..	81	234	184	685	265	919
Blind domiciliary ..	10	56	19	204	29	260
Totals					1,057	4,289



## MENTAL HEALTH

The full provisions of the Mental Health Act have now been in operation for a little over one year and as far as this authority is concerned teething troubles have been few. The smoothness with which the Act has worked can to a great extent be attributed to the co-operation and liaison between the various people who are in one way or another engaged in caring for the mentally disordered.

Importance of custodial care is undoubtedly diminishing, treatment facilities are on the ascendancy, informal admission is increasing, greatly reducing the number of compulsory admissions, and mental health workers employed by the local authority are now able to devote much more of their energies to assisting patients and their families in the community; a trend very much in keeping with the spirit of the Act.

The Social Club which commenced operating during late 1960 now has a regular attendance of 22—24 adult males and females, and is held each Thursday evening from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Entertainment consists of table games, dancing and handicrafts for those who are interested. The club is supervised by teachers who attend on a rota system.

Contract work, which has been arranged with a firm of manufacturing chemists, consists of putting combs on cards. The work occupies ten to twelve pupils and between them they card approximately 100 gross of combs every ten days. Although the remuneration for the work is not sufficient to wholly maintain a person it supplements their National Assistance Allowance which remains unaffected.

A spirit of competition and great incentive now prevails in the Centre and we are indeed grateful to the firm for giving us the opportunity to pursue a more ambitious programme of training. It is to be hoped that, having broken through in this field, other firms might consider allocating work of a simple routine nature.

The co-operation and liaison between the Local Health Authority and the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board took another step forward by introducing an arrangement whereby six adult male patients from Grenoside Hospital attend daily at the Adult Training Centre for the Mentally Sub-Normal. A charge is made to the Regional Hospital Board for the cost of meals and pocket money.

It is encouraging to be able to report that two males and one female from the Adult Training Centre have been successfully placed in employment during the year. It is understood from reports received that they have settled down and are working regularly. Considering that they have had no previous experience in employment one can assume that the training they received at the Centre has been of great benefit.

The Adult and Junior Training Centre Parent-Teacher Association continues to achieve satisfactory results and during the year was able to offer to the Council £100 towards the provision of equipment for a playground which is at present under construction and primarily for the use of mentally handicapped children.

Apart from the continued lack of accommodation for the severe cot and chair cases the year has been one of progress and a further strengthening of liaison and co-operation between the hospital and Local Health Authority.



## MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

### The Sub-normal and Severely Sub-normal.

The following table gives details of sub-normal and severely sub-normal patients in hospital as at 31st December, 1961 :—

	Male	Female	Total
St. Catherine's Hospital, Doncaster	24	34	58
Whittington Hall Hospital, Chesterfield	—	4	4
Grenoside Hospital, Sheffield ... ..	6	3	9
Stoke Park Hospital ... ..	2	1	3
Thundercliffe Grange Hospital, R'ham.	1	2	3
Rampton Institution ... ..	3	—	3
Borocourt Hospital ... ..	1	—	1
Fir Vale Hospital, Sheffield ... ..	—	1	1
The Manor Hospital, Epsom ... ..	1	—	1
Aughton Court, Sheffield ... ..	—	2	2
St. Joseph's Home, Sheffield ... ..	—	1	1
Dronfield Hospital, Dronfield ... ..	1	1	2
Victoria Hospital ... ..	1	—	1
Glenfrith Hospital, Leicester ... ..	1	—	1
Ridgeway Hospital ... ..	1	—	1
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>91</b>

The total number of cases in hospitals shows a decrease of three from the previous year. Of the 91 cases in hospitals only 16 are now subject to an order of detention.

During the year two cases, both females, were admitted, and three females and two males were discharged.

Twenty-four cases granted holiday leave were escorted from and to hospitals by officers of the Mental Health Service.

### SHORT TERM CARE (MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR 5/52)

Fourteen cases were admitted into hospitals for periods of short term care. Details are as follows :—

	Male	Female	Total
Thundercliffe Grange, Rotherham .. ..	3	1	4
Dronfield Hospital, Dronfield .. ..	7	—	7
St. Catherine's Hospital, Doncaster .. ..	2	1	3
<b>Totals for 1961 .. ..</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Totals for 1960 .. ..</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>



## WAITING LIST (SUB-NORMAL AND SEVERELY SUB-NORMAL PATIENTS)

A survey of cases awaiting admission into hospitals as at 31st December, 1961 shows that 27 cases were awaiting admission. Details are as follows :—

	URGENT				NON-URGENT				Total
	Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Cot and Chair cases ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6
Low Grade (ambulant) ...	4	—	—	2	1	1	11	1	20
High Grade (ambulant) ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total for 1961 ...	8	—	—	2	1	2	13	1	27
Total for 1960 ...	6	1	—	2	1	2	14	1	27

## GUARDIANSHIP CASES

No change occurred during 1961 in the number of guardianship cases. Three adult severely sub-normal females under the guardianship of the Local Health Authority reside in the South of England. The Brighton Guardianship Society continues to supervise their welfare on behalf of this authority.

## REFERRED FOR CARE—(SUB-NORMAL AND SEVERELY SUB-NORMAL CASES)

The following cases were referred for care during 1961 :—

	Male	Female	Total
Referred by Local Education Authority			
(a) Under the provisions of Section 57 (4), Education Act, 1944 .. .. .	5	1	6
(b) Under the provisions of Section 28 National Health Service Act, 1946 .. .. .	6	3	9
From other sources .. .. .	—	2	2
Total .. .. .	11	6	17

The majority of cases referred as in previous years were notified by the Local Education Authority.

## COMMUNITY CARE OF THE SUB-NORMAL AND SEVERELY SUB-NORMAL CASES

The following statistics relate to the number of sub-normal and severely sub-normal cases who are receiving community care as at 31st December, 1961 :—

	Under 16 years		Over 16 years		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Severely sub-normal and sub-normal under guardianship .. .. .	—	—	—	3	3
Severely sub-normal and sub-normal under community care .. .. .	30	7	66	84	187
Totals for 1961 ..	30	7	66	87	190
Totals for 1960 ..	30	16	55	91	192

With the exception of the three cases under guardianship, the community care of the above cases was carried out by officers of the Mental Health Service. The number of routine visits made in connection with the care of the severely sub-normal and sub-normal patients totalled 1,032 as compared with 736 for the year 1960.

In addition numerous visits were made to various agencies on behalf of or in the interest of cases receiving care.

#### JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE (NUMBER ON REGISTER 29)

Twenty-two boys and seven girls, whose ages range from 5 years to 14 years were in attendance at this Centre at the end of the year. During the year four pupils were transferred to the Adult Training Centre and one pupil was excluded. New entrants numbered six. Attendances for the year totalled 10,116 half days out of a possible 12,290 giving a percentage attendance of 82.31.

Relationship between teacher and pupil continues to be very good and the staff work well together.

#### ADULT TRAINING CENTRE (NUMBER ON REGISTER 52)

At the end of the year 23 adult females and 29 adult males (including six males from Grenoside Hospital) were in attendance at this centre. New entrants during the year, excluding the Grenoside Hospital patients and pupils transferred from the Junior Centre, numbered four. During the year three males and one female were found employment and one male left the area.

Attendances for the year totalled 17,514 half days out of a possible 19,034 giving a percentage attendance of 92.

The introduction of contract work at this centre which has been referred to earlier in this report is of positive benefit.



The incentive value, the feeling of doing real work, combined with a workshop atmosphere, gives a new look to the centre, and this is reflected in the enthusiasm of both pupils and staff.

Remuneration for the work amounted to £111 5s. 8d. for the year and the whole of this amount was equally divided between the pupils engaged on the work.

It is pleasing to report that it was the wish of the Council that the money received for the work performed should be given back to the pupils with no deductions whatsoever.

#### OPEN DAY—JUNIOR AND ADULT TRAINING CENTRES

The Open Day at these centres continues to be well supported. Again this year the number attending exceeded the 130 mark. In past years the highlight of the programme has been the screening of a film about our "annual outing". This year we broke with tradition and featured a local "This is Your Life" story. The subject was a 16 year old pupil who some four years ago was successfully returned to the Education System and entered a Residential Special School. She was and still is very physically handicapped but her progress and determination to succeed was felt to be a story which would give hope and inspiration to others.

The programme was very well received and undoubtedly achieved its aim.

The handicrafts displayed were as usual of a very high standard.

Proceeds of the sale of articles made amounted to £76 0s. 5d., bringing the total sales for the year to £258 18s. 4d.

This amount includes work done for the department to the value of £21 11s. 11d.

#### THE MENTALLY ILL

The following table gives details of cases referred to the Mental Welfare Officer and the resultant action taken with comparable figures for the previous year :—

Disposal of cases referred :				1961	1960
Admitted to hospital, Section 5, Mental Health Act, 1959	..	..	..	36	39
Admitted to hospital, Section 29, Mental Health Act, 1959	..	..	..	32	4
Admitted to hospital, Section 25, Mental Health Act, 1959	..	..	..	4	—
Admitted to hospital, Section 26, Mental Health Act, 1959	..	..	..	3	—
Admitted to hospital, Section 60, Mental Health Act, 1959	..	..	..	4	—
Hospital admission not necessary	..	..	..	12	53
				<hr/> 91	<hr/> 96

In addition to the 43 cases admitted into hospital during 1960 (under the Mental Health Act, 1959) a further 37 were admitted under the provisions of the old acts, making the total 80. The total number of admissions this year shows a decrease of one compared with 1960.

The services of a Mental Welfare Officer were called for on 18 occasions outside normal working hours.

#### AFTER-CARE (SECTION 28, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946)

At the commencement of the year 137 cases were receiving after-care following discharge from hospital.

The number of new cases referred during the year totalled 73, an increase of 20 over the previous year and the number now on the register stands at 145.

Visits in connection with cases receiving care numbered 1,244 as compared with 1,305 for the year 1960.

#### COMMUNITY, PREVENTIVE AND AFTER-CARE CLINIC

This service is conducted at the Mental Health Department each Friday afternoon, and a Consultant Psychiatrist attached to Middlewood Hospital is in attendance along with the Mental Welfare Officer and Mental Health Worker.

The service is of positive benefit and is serving a most useful purpose. The number of patients seen at this clinic during the year totalled 80, the majority being referred by the mental health staff working in close co-operation with the general medical practitioners. Dr. A. R. Garner was in attendance at this clinic up to June and on his retirement he was succeeded by Dr. R. J. Kerry. We extend a warm welcome to Dr. Kerry and hope his association with this authority will be a pleasant one. To Dr. Garner we wish a very happy retirement and record our appreciation for the services he rendered during the time he was connected with this authority.

#### STAFF

Mr. H. E. Coates, Assistant Mental Health Officer, left the service at the end of November to enter the Probation Service. He rendered this Authority seven years useful and valuable service.



## WELFARE

In accordance with Circular 1/54 of the Ministry of Health dealing with the subjects for inclusion in the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health the following items are included :

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 AND 1951

The Welfare Committee is responsible for the carrying out of the Council's Schemes under the above Act.

A joint sub-committee dealing with the Care of the Aged was formed in March, 1951, with three members each from the Health and the Welfare Committees of the Council. These are the Committee's Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen and one other member from each committee.

### BLIND PERSONS

The number of blind persons registered in the Borough at 31st December, 1961, was 245. There was an increase of 2 from the previous year, and the following table gives details of the age and sex of the cases remaining on the register :—

Age groups	Males	Females	Total
Under 5 years .. .. .	—	—	—
Over 5 years and under 16 years .. .. .	1	1	2
Over 16 years and under 20 years .. .. .	—	2	2
Over 20 years and under 30 years .. .. .	2	1	3
Over 30 years and under 40 years .. .. .	6	1	7
Over 40 years and under 50 years .. .. .	10	12	22
Over 50 years and under 60 years .. .. .	10	12	22
Over 60 years and under 70 years .. .. .	18	20	38
Over 70 years .. .. .	69	80	149
Totals .. .. .	116	129	245

Details of the employability of the cases aged over 16 years are as follows :—

	Males	Females	Total
Employed .. .. .	17	2	19
Trained, but unemployed .. .. .	—	—	—
Training .. .. .	—	—	—
Trainable .. .. .	—	—	—
Unemployable .. .. .	98	126	224
Totals .. .. .	115	128	243

The following table gives details of the occupation of the persons employed or trained but unemployed :—

Occupation	Employed		Trained, but unemployed	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Basket Makers .. .. .	2	—	—	—
Braille Copyists .. .. .	2	—	—	—
Brush Makers .. .. .	4	—	—	—
Knitters .. .. .	—	2	—	—
Labourers .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Mat Makers .. .. .	2	—	—	—
Mattress Makers .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Physiotherapists .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Piano Tuners .. .. .	2	—	—	—
Poultry Keepers .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Telephonists .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Totals .. .. .	17	2	—	—

In 1961 each new case was examined by the Consultant Ophthalmologists Mr. T. Stafford Maw or Mr. Wellwood Ferguson and Form B.D.8 completed. Seventy-one reports on this form were received during 1961, 31 in respect of persons certified blind, 19 were partially-sighted, 12 were re-examined, of these 3 were transferred to blind register, 1 decertified, 9 were found to be not blind.

A study of these reports shows the following conditions obtained :—

Condition	Blind	Partial Blindness	Re-Examined	Not Blind
Aphakia and Cataract .. .. .	1	1	—	1
Aphakia and Senile Cataract .. .. .	—	—	—	1
Absolute Glaucoma .. .. .	1	—	—	1
Cataract .. .. .	15	7	4	2
Choroido-Retinal Atrophy .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Choroido-Retinal Degeneration and Traumatic Cataract .. .. .	—	—	1	—
Choroidal Sclerosis .. .. .	3	1	1	—
Central Choroido-Retinal Atrophy .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Congenital Muryshthalmos .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Compound Hypermetropic Astigmatism and Concomitant Squint .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Congenital Nystagmus .. .. .	—	—	1	—
Central Retinal Artery Occlusion .. .. .	—	—	—	1
Corneal Nebulae .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Chronic Simple Glaucoma .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Disciform Degeneration .. .. .	2	—	—	—
Disciform Degeneration and Optic Atrophy .. .. .	—	—	1	—



Condition	Blind	Partial Blindness	Re-Examined	Not Blind
High Myopia .. .. .	-	2	1	-
Hypermetropic .. .. .	-	-	-	1
Llammellian Cataract .. .. .	-	-	-	1
Macular Sclerosis and High Myopia .. .. .	-	-	-	1
Macular Degeneration and Disciform Degeneration .. .. .	1	-	-	-
Macular Degeneration .. .. .	-	2	1	-
Retinal Detachment and Early Cataract .. .. .	-	1	-	-
Retinopathy .. .. .	1	2	-	-
Senile Choroidal Retinal Degeneration .. .. .	1	-	-	-
Senile Macular Degeneration and High Hypermetropic .. .. .	1	-	-	-
Senile Macular Degeneration .. .. .	-	-	1	-
Symblepharon .. .. .	-	-	1	-
Senile Retinal Degeneration .. .. .	2	-	-	-
Totals .. .. .	31	19	12	9

The following observations are made in amplification of the above table :—

#### APHAKIA AND CATARACT

One registered blind case requiring medical treatment, one partially-sighted case requiring surgical treatment at early convenience, one not blind—no treatment recommended.

#### APHAKIA AND SENILE CATARACT

One case examined and found not blind—no treatment recommended.

#### ABSOLUTE GLAUCOMA

Two cases examined, one registered blind, one found to be not blind—no treatment recommended in either case.

#### CATARACT

Fifteen cases registered blind, of these eleven recommended to have surgical treatment, four no treatment required.

Seven cases examined and found to be partially-sighted, four requiring surgical treatment, two requiring hospital supervision and one medical treatment.

Three partially-sighted cases re-examined, one transferred to Blind Register, one no treatment recommended and one surgical treatment at a later date. One observation case re-examined and transferred to Blind Register—no treatment recommended.

Two examined and found to be not blind, no treatment recommended in either case.

#### CHOROIDO-RETINAL ATROPHY

One partially-sighted case requiring medical treatment.



Health Department stand at Civic Exhibition, October 1961.





#### CHOROIDO-RETINAL DEGENERATION AND TRAUMATIC CATARACT

One partially-sighted case re-examined—no treatment recommended.

#### CHOROIDAL SCLEROSIS

Three cases examined and registered blind, two no treatment recommended and one condition not amenable to treatment. One partially-sighted case requiring hospital supervision. One observation case re-examined and transferred to blind register—no treatment recommended.

#### CENTRAL CHOROIDO-RETINAL DEGENERATION

One case registered blind—no treatment recommended.

#### CONGENITAL MURYSHTHALMOS

One case registered blind—no treatment recommended.

#### COMPOUND HYPERMETROPIC ASTIGMATISM AND CONCOMITANT SQUINT

One case partially-sighted—no treatment recommended.

#### CONGENITAL NYSTAGMUS

One partially-sighted case re-examined—no treatment recommended.

#### CENTRAL RETINAL ARTERY OCCLUSION

One case examined and found to be not blind—no treatment recommended.

#### CORNEAL NEBULAE

One partially-sighted case—no treatment recommended.

#### CHRONIC SIMPLE GLAUCOMA

One case registered blind—no treatment recommended.

#### DISCI-FORM DEGENERATION

Two cases registered blind—no treatment recommended.

#### DISCI-FORM DEGENERATION AND OPTIC ATROPHY

One partially-sighted case re-examined—medical treatment recommended.

#### HIGH MYOPIA

Two partially-sighted cases—hospital supervision recommended for one, no treatment for the other. One partially-sighted case re-examined—surgical treatment at early convenience recommended.

#### HYPERMETROPIC

One case examined and found to be not blind—no treatment recommended.



#### LLAMELLAN CATARACT

One case examined and found to be not blind—no treatment recommended.

#### MACULAR SCLEROSIS AND HIGH MYOPIA

One case examined and found not blind—no treatment recommended.

#### MACULAR DEGENERATION AND DISCI-FORM DEGENERATION

One case registered blind—no treatment recommended.

#### MACULAR DEGENERATION

Two partially-sighted cases, one requiring hospital supervision, the other no treatment recommended.

One partially-sighted case re-examined—medical treatment recommended.

#### RETINAL DETACHMENT AND EARLY CATARACT

One partially-sighted case requiring hospital supervision.

#### RETINOPATHY

One case registered blind, two partially-sighted—medical treatment recommended in each case.

#### SENILE CHOROIDAL RETINAL DEGENERATION

One case registered blind—no treatment recommended.

#### SENILE MACULAR DEGENERATION AND HIGH HYPERMETROPIC

One case registered blind—no treatment recommended.

#### SENILE MACULAR DEGENERATION

One partially-sighted case re-examined—surgical treatment at early convenience recommended.

#### SYMBLEPHARON

One partially-sighted case re-examined and de-certified—hospital supervision recommended.

#### SENILE RETINAL DEGENERATION

Two cases registered blind—both requiring hospital supervision.

## EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

The following cases of epilepsy are known to the Welfare Department :

INSTITUTIONAL	Males	Females	Total
"The Mount" Rotherham (Part III Accommodation)			
Rotherham cases .. .. .	—	—	—
West Riding cases .. .. .	1	1	2
"Rotherstoke" (Part III Accommodation) ..	1	—	1
"Rookwood" (Part III Accommodation) ..	2	2	4
David Lewis Colony, Manchester ..	—	2	2
Maghull Homes, Nr. Liverpool ..	1	—	1
AT HOME :			
On Handicapped Persons Register ..	15	15	30
	—	—	—
	20	20	40
	—	—	—

Thirteen cases of Cerebral Palsy are also known to that Department, and details of these are as follows :

INSTITUTIONAL :	Males	Females	Total
"The Mount", Rotherham (Part III Accommodation)			
Rotherham cases .. .. .	2	—	2
West Riding cases .. .. .	3	—	3
Huddersfield C.B. case .. .. .	—	1	1
AT HOME :			
On Handicapped Persons Register	4	3	7
	—	—	—
	9	4	13
	—	—	—

All cases resident in "The Mount", "Rotherstoke", "Rookwood" and At Home are under the medical care of their own Doctors.





COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM  
(EDUCATION COMMITTEE)



REPORT  
OF THE  
PRINCIPAL  
SCHOOL MEDICAL  
OFFICER  
FOR THE YEAR  
1961



# COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Population—Registrar-General's estimate as at mid-year 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,440
School population—December 1961, number on rolls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,131
Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,255
Nursery Schools :									
Number of schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Average number on roll	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Primary Schools :									
Number of schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Number of departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Average number on roll	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,659
General Secondary Schools :									
Number of schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Average number on roll	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,972
Voluntary Primary Schools :									
Number of schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Average number on roll	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	617
Voluntary Secondary Schools :									
Number of schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Average number on roll	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360
Secondary Grammar Schools :									
High School for Girls—Number of pupils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	577
Grammar School for Boys—Number of pupils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	566
Special Schools :									
Newman Open Air School—Number of pupils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
Abbey Special School (Educationally sub-normal children—)									
Number of pupils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

The following is a list of the school clinics and treatment centres provided, together with the sessional times: —

Address of clinic and sessions held	Times of sessions
<b>FERHAM HOUSE CLINIC,</b> Kimberworth Road, Rotherham.	
Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment.	Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Medical sessions—Mondays.
Ophthalmic.	Specialist's session — Tuesdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Nurses re-inspection—as required.
Ear, nose and throat.	Specialist's session—Tuesdays, 11.30 a.m. to 1.0 p.m. Nurses treatment sessions — Mondays to Fridays, 2.0 to 5.30 p.m.
Dental.	Mondays to Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2.0 to 5.30 p.m.; Saturdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.
Child guidance.	Psychiatrist—Wednesdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Thursdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2.0 to 5.30 p.m. Educational Psychologist—Wednesdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Thursdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2.0 to 5.30 p.m. Additional sessions arranged as required.
Chiropody.	Alternate Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Speech therapy.	Mondays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. Tuesdays 1.45 to 5.0 p.m. Wednesdays, 1.45 to 5.0 p.m. Thursdays, 1.45 to 5.0 p.m. Fridays, 9.0 to 10.30 a.m. and 1.45 to 5.0 p.m.
Physiotherapy.	Wednesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.
Immunisation.	Tuesdays, 2.0 to 4.15 p.m.
<b>CRANWORTH ROAD CLINIC,</b> Cranworth Road, Rotherham.	
Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment.	Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Medical sessions—Mondays.



Address of clinic and sessions held	Times of sessions
Orthopaedic.	Specialist's session—2nd and 4th Thursday in the month, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.
Ophthalmic.	Specialist's session — Saturdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon. Nurses re-inspections—as required.
Physiotherapy.	Mondays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Tuesdays, 9.0 a.m. to 10.0 a.m. Wednesdays, 9.0 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Thursdays 9.0 to 10.0 a.m. Fridays, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Ear, nose and throat.	Specialist's session—Fridays, 10.45 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Nurses treatment sessions—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. ; Saturdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.
Dental.	Mondays to Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2.0 to 5.30 p.m.; Saturdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.
Chiropody.	Alternate Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Speech therapy.	Mondays, 1.45 to 5.0 p.m. ; Thursdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. ; Fridays, 10.30 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.
Immunisation.	Wednesdays, 2.0 to 4.15 p.m.
<b>THORPE HESLEY CLINIC,</b> Thorpe Hesley Primary School, Upper Wortley Road, Rotherham.	
Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment.	Medical sessions — 2nd and 4th Tuesday in the month, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m. Nurses treatment sessions —Fridays, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.
Immunisation.	2nd and 4th Tuesday in the month, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.
Speech therapy.	Fridays, 10.15 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.
<b>GREASBROUGH CLINIC,</b> Public Hall, Greasbrough, Rotherham.	
Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment.	Medical sessions—1st and 3rd Wednesday in the month, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m. Nurses treatment sessions —Wednesdays, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.
Immunisation.	1st and 3rd Wednesday in the month, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.
<b>BLACKBURN CLINIC,</b> Blackburn Primary School, Baring Road, Blackburn, Rotherham.	
Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment.	Medical Sessions—2nd and 4th Wednesday in the month, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m. Nurses treatment sessions—Wednesdays, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.
Immunisation.	2nd and 4th Wednesday in the month, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.

Address of clinic and sessions held	Times of sessions
<p>HIGH GREAVE CLINIC, High Greave Primary School, High Greave Road, East Herringthorpe, Rotherham.</p> <p>Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment.</p>	<p>Nurses treatment sessions—Mondays and Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.</p>
<p>NEWMAN OPEN AIR SCHOOL, Whiston, Rotherham.</p> <p>Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment. Immunisation. Physiotherapy. Speech therapy</p>	<p>Medical sessions—as required. Nurses treatment sessions—Mondays to Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon or 1.30 to 4.0 p.m. As required—at medical sessions. Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Wednesdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.</p>
<p>ABBAY SPECIAL SCHOOL, Junior Department, Scholes, Rotherham</p> <p>Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment. Speech therapy.</p>	<p>Medical sessions—alternate Thursdays 2.0 to 4.0 p.m. Nurses treatment sessions—Mondays, 2.0 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Tuesdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.</p>
<p>Senior Department, Kimberworth, Rotherham.</p> <p>Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment.</p>	<p>Medical sessions—alternate Thursdays, 2.0 to 4.0 p.m. Nurses treatment sessions—Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.</p>
<p>ST. JOHN'S GREEN CLINIC, Kimberworth Park, Rotherham.</p> <p>Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment. Immunisation.</p>	<p>Medical sessions—Wednesdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Nurses treatment sessions—Wednesdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. As required—at medical sessions.</p>



## SUMMARY OF WORK

<hr/>									
A.	Medical Officers at schools :								
	Routine inspections in schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,769
	Special inspections in schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	406
	Re-inspections in schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,934
B.	Medical Officers at clinics :								
	Routine inspections of children's homes and boarded-out children	..	..						202
	Inspections at clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,759
	Re-inspection at clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,338
	Inspections under employment of children byelaws	..	..						169
	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	498
C.	Specialists at clinics :								
	Special inspections at clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,313
	Re-inspection at clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,830
D.	Dental Officers :								
	Routine inspections at schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,784
	Special inspections (school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	330
	Special inspections (non-school cases)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	733
	Attendances for treatment (school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,089
	Attendances for treatment (non-school cases)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,660
E.	School Nurses :								
	Visits to schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,290
	Examinations for cleanliness in schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59,787
	Visits to homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	707
	Treatment of minor ailments in clinics (school children)	..	..	..					11,836
					(pre-school children)	..	..		160
	Treatment of aural defects in clinics (school children)	..	..	..					2,550
					(pre-school children)	..	..		167
F.	Speech Therapist :								
	Treatments for speech training (school children)	..	..	..					2,053
					(pre-school children)	..	..		193
					(adults)	..	..	..	121
G.	Chiropodist :								
	Attendances for treatment (school children)	..	..	..					893
					(pre-school children)	..	..		—
H.	Physiotherapist :								
	Attendances for treatment (school children)	..	..	..					4,211
					(pre-school children)	..	..		159

## MEDICAL INSPECTION

During 1961 routine medical examinations were carried out in respect of 4,971 children compared with 4,806 children in 1960.

Special and re-inspections totalled 21,580 against 22,600 in 1960.

These figures include children in the children's homes and boarded-out children.

## FINDINGS AT MEDICAL INSPECTION

### PHYSICAL CONDITION

The following table shows the classifications of children at the routine examinations.

No. of children examined		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1961	4,971	99·69	0·31
1960	4,806	98·90	1·10

## HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS

Random test samples of 50 children inspected at the larger schools and the actual number (if under 50 children inspected) at the other schools, revealed the following average heights and weights. Comparative figures are given in brackets for 1960.

Groups	Number of children	Average height in.	Average weight lb.
Entrants .. ..	Boys 446 (623)	43·21 (43·08)	44·34 (44·01)
	Girls 461 (562)	42·95 (43·01)	42·63 (43·52)
Intermediates .. Age 9	Boys 347 (535)	52·47 (52·44)	68·25 (70·43)
	Girls 380 (563)	51·56 (52·46)	68·04 (74·10)
Leavers .. ..	Boys 250 (216)	63·17 (64·83)	116·33 (109·97)
	Girls 200 (225)	61·87 (62·24)	114·72 (115·03)



## UNCLEANLINESS

The number of children found with vermin and/or nits during the year was 744 compared with 1,024 in 1960.

123 children were cleansed at the clinics compared with 103 in 1960.

## VISUAL DEFECTS AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES

The ophthalmic and minor ailment clinics cater for the above conditions. Figures are given on page 111. Vision tests were carried on 2,235 seven-year-old children, 34 of whom were referred for treatment and 182 kept under observation. 821 eleven-year-old children also had vision tests. Of these, 34 were referred for treatment and 120 kept under observation.

## EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS

Details are given on pages 114-116. Special and minor ailments clinics deal with these conditions.

## ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

Twenty sessions were held in Rotherham by the Orthopaedic Consultant. Further particulars are given on page 111.

## HEART DISEASE

159 children suspected of suffering from heart disease were examined during the year compared with 116 in 1960.

## TUBERCULOSIS

The Chest Consultant examined 50 school children during the year, one of whom was referred by a school medical officer. One case of pulmonary tuberculosis and one case of tubercular glands were notified during 1961.

## CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

No cases of poor or bad clothing and footwear were reported during 1961.

## DUTIES OF SCHOOL NURSES

A summary of the work of the school nurses is given below :

Number of visits paid to schools :

Cleanliness inspections .. .. .	381
Other purposes .. .. .	909
Number of examinations of children for cleanliness .. .. .	59,787
Number of children found with nits and/or verminous head .. .. .	744
Number of examinations of such children .. .. .	3,247
Numbers of verminous children cleansed at the clinic .. .. .	123
Number of visits paid to homes .. .. .	707
Number of treatments at minor ailment clinics	
(school children) .. .. .	11,836
(pre-school children) .. .. .	160
Number of treatments of aural cases at clinics	
(school children) .. .. .	2,550
(pre-school children) .. .. .	167

## MEDICAL TREATMENT

### MINOR AILMENTS.

A total of 2,785 minor ailments were dealt with during 1961, the figure for 1960 being 3,388.

### SCABIES.

Three cases of scabies received treatment during the year.

### RINGWORM.

Two cases of ringworm of the scalp and one case of ringworm of the body were treated during 1961.

### NOCTURNAL ENURESIS.

During 1960 a retrospective nocturnal enuretic survey was carried out by the staff of the School Health Service on children attending schools within the County Borough who were born in 1946-48. A total of 4,355 children were included, 2,154 boys and 2,201 girls. The table below shows the incidence of bed wetting in these children :

Age	Boys	Girls
5 years	7·8%	5·6%
8 years	5·4%	3·7%
12 years	4·0%	2·0%

Sixteen Enuresis Alarms were obtained subsequent to the survey, and they have been issued to suitable cases by the School Medical Officers at Cranworth Road and Ferham House School Clinics.



Eighty-five new cases attended the school clinics, 48 completed, during the year of report, treatment with the enuresis alarm. 5 cases responded to other advice and treatment. The following table shows the provisional results of the treatment :

Number of cases treated	..	..	48	(100%)
Cured	..	..	34	(72%)
Failed	..	..	4	(8%)
Improved	..	..	6	(12%)
Would not co-operate	..	..	4	(8%)

#### Ages treated with enuresis alarm :

	-8	8-12	12+
	—	—	—
Total	6	17	25
Cured	3 (50%)	14 (82%)	17 (68%)
Improved	0	2	4
Failed	1	1	2
Would not co-operate	2	0	2

It would appear from these results that the optimum age of treatment is between 8 and 12 years. Of the four cases which refused to co-operate, the two children below the age of eight were frightened by the bell whilst those in the over-twelve group were reported by their parents to persistently switch off the bell on getting into bed. The improved cases were those in which the treatment reduced the frequency of bed wetting to 25% of that prior to treatment.

The thirty-four cases cured by the Enuresis Alarm in 1961 are to be followed up for a period of twelve months, in order to make sure that a relapse does not occur, and it is hoped that final figures for the year of report will be available in 1962.

### PAEDIATRIC SERVICE

As stated in previous reports, children are referred direct to the hospital for examination and reports are received from the Consultant Paediatrician on all children seen by him. This arrangement continues very satisfactorily.

## OPHTHALMIC SERVICE

Sixty-eight sessions were held during the year by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

The appended tables give an analysis of the work :

	Refractions		Re-inspections
	Cases	Spectacles prescribed	
School children .. .. .	651	617	1,286
Pre-school children .. .. .	48	38	154
Totals .. .. .	699	655	1,440

The conditions found at the examinations were as follows :

	School children	Pre-school children
Emmetropia .. .. .	36	1
Hypermetropia .. .. .	200	4
Hypermetropic astigmatism .. .. .	280	7
Myopia .. .. .	250	3
Myopic astigmatism .. .. .	29	2
Mixed astigmatism .. .. .	110	2
Concomitant strabismus .. .. .	59	27
Nystagmus .. .. .	3	2
Albinoism with nystagmus .. .. .	2	—
Amblyopia .. .. .	48	2

## ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICE

### INSPECTIONS BY THE ORTHOPAEDIC CONSULTANT.

Twenty sessions were held by the Orthopaedic Consultant during the year.

Details are given below :

	First inspections	Total inspections
School children .. .. .	125	257
Pre-school children .. .. .	56	107
Total	181	364



## PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE

### REPORT OF THE PHYSIOTHERAPIST.

During the year 84 new patients requiring physiotherapy treatment were referred to Cranworth Road and Ferham House Clinics and 9 new patients to the Newman Open Air School. The total number of treatments given was 4,370, of these, 159 were given to pre-school children.

A domiciliary physiotherapy service was introduced with the commencement of the winter to accommodate pre-school children whose parents were experiencing difficulties in attending the clinics. By treating these children in their own homes a number of problems were surmounted. The pre-school, physically handicapped child is usually rather prone to the everyday type of illness, which means that very often their attendance for treatment at a clinic is not as consecutive as it might be. Other difficulties experienced by parents are, apart from illness of the child concerned, the distance from home to clinic, especially on cold, foggy mornings, and other small children who cannot be left at home and have to accompany the handicapped child and parent.

Although every infant referred for treatment cannot be accommodated by this domiciliary service, those children whose parents are experiencing real difficulty in attending the clinic, can now have regular treatment in their own homes.

The following table gives details of the number of cases attending and total number of treatments given for the year :

Clinic	School children		Pre-school children	
	Cases	Treatments	Cases	Treatments
Ferham House     ...     ...     ...	65	612	3	70
Cranworth Road     ...     ...     ...	84	832	4	89
Newman Open Air School     ...     ...	48	2767	—	—
Total     ...     ...     ...     ...	197	4211	7	159

Details of conditions treated are given in the following table. In some cases one child has attended for two or more conditions during the same period of treatment.

Asthma .. .. .	21
Bronchitis .. .. .	4
Other chest conditions .. .. .	5
Kyphosis .. .. .	4
Scoliosis .. .. .	1
Poor posture .. .. .	13
Flat feet .. .. .	81
Valgus deformity of ankles .. .. .	12
Pes cavus .. .. .	2
Hallux valgus .. .. .	5
Other lower leg conditions .. .. .	11
Talipes .. .. .	3
Athetosis .. .. .	3
Anterior poliomyelitis .. .. .	15
Infantile haemiplegia .. .. .	8
Infantile quadriplegia .. .. .	2
Infantile diplegia .. .. .	1
Congenital dislocation hip .. .. .	1
Perthes disease .. .. .	2
Spina bifida .. .. .	1
Acne .. .. .	1
Recent injuries .. .. .	7
Low back conditions .. .. .	3
Muscular dystrophy .. .. .	1
Snapping hip .. .. .	1
Total ... ..	208



## EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SERVICE

The work of the clinic is summarised in the following tables :

								Ferham House	Cranworth Road	Total
1—Number of new cases examined by Aural Surgeon	..							290	260	550
2—Number of cases receiving treatment on 31/12/60 who continued treatment in 1961	..	..	..	..	..			66	69	135
3—Number of attendances made by cases in :										
(a) Head 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1423	1292	2715
(b) Head 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	472	511	983
4—Number of Aural Surgeon's subsequent inspections :										
(a) Head 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	556	518	1074
(b) Head 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	341	482	823

Particulars of the conditions found and treated at the clinics are given in the following table :

								Ferham House	Cranworth Road	Total
Number of children who attended	..	..	..	..	..			362	329	691
Ear conditions—Suppurative	..	..	..	..	..			127	98	225
(a) Cured	..	..	..	..	..			98	61	159
(b) Improved	..	..	..	..	..			29	37	66
(c) Continuing treatment				..	..			29	37	66
Non-suppurative	..	..	..	..	..			103	95	198
(a) Cured	..	..	..	..	..			74	78	152
(b) Improved	..	..	..	..	..			29	17	46
(c) Continuing treatment				..	..			29	17	46
Nose conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	59	96
Throat conditions :										
(a) Tonsils and adenoids advised operation	..	..	..	..	..			83	64	147
(b) Tonsils only advised operation	..	..	..	..	..			8	10	18
(c) Adenoids only advised operation	..	..	..	..	..			4	3	7

### AUDIOMETRIC TESTING

The aural nurse examines the hearing of all children in school at the ages of 8 and 11 years with 2121 electric audiometer.

Eight-year-old children found to be deaf at the first test are re-tested to eliminate such factors as novelty, lack of concentration and nervousness.

Number tested	Deaf 1st test	Number re-tested	Total number deaf
2,331	160	105	91

Of the children tested the following analysis is made :

Group A (-3 to 6 decibels)	..	..	..	4557	Normal ears.
Group B (9 to 18 decibels)	..	..	..	89	Slightly deaf ears.
Group C (21 to 30 decibels)	..	..	..	16	Partially deaf ears.
				<u>Total</u>	<u>4662</u>

A further analysis is made of children with defective hearing in both ears :

Group B	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 children
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## TREATMENT

Children found to have defective hearing by the electric and pure tone audiometer are examined by the Aural Surgeon.

The results of such examinations are shown as follows :

							Ferham House	Cranworth Road	Total
Children examined by Aural Surgeon	..	..	..	..	..	..	212	190	402
Defects :									
Chronic rhinitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	28	84
Chronic suppurative otitis media	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10
Acute suppurative otitis media	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	25	39
Mild eustachian catarrh	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	45	79
Catarrhal otitis media	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	14
Wax	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	29	55
Foreign bodies	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Referred for removal of tonsils and adenoids	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	13	31
Nerve deafness	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
Referred for submucous resection	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Referred for intranasal antrostomy	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	8	24
Referred for removal of tonsils only	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6	20
No diagnosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	19	34
Aural polypus	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3

These defects were treated and the children who were found to be deaf were re-examined for hearing loss.



The following table shows the result of treatment of children found to be deaf :

Number of children re-tested with electric audiometer after treatment	..	..	338
Number of children cured of deafness by treatment	..	..	296
Number of children with improved hearing after treatment	..	..	42

#### OPERATIVE WORK OF THE SURGEON

Number operated upon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	317
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#### Operations performed :

(a) Tonsils and adenoids removed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	242
(b) Adenoids only removed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
(c) Tonsils only removed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
(d) Dissection of tonsil remains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(e) Dissection of tonsil and adenoid remains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(f) Bilateral intranasal antrostomy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
(g) Right or left intranasal antrostomy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(h) Intranasal antrostomy and tonsils and adenoids	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
(i) Intranasal antrostomy and adenoids	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
(j) Intranasal antrostomy and tonsil remains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(k) Intranasal antrostomy and tonsils	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(l) Submucous resection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
(m) Submucous resection and intranasal antrostomy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(n) Submucous resection and exploration antrum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(o) Submucous resection and tonsil remains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(p) Submucous resection and anterior end	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(q) Intranasal antrostomy and antra washout	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(r) Tonsils and adenoids and cautry of turbinates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(s) Cautry of turbinates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(t) Plastic of nasal septum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(u) Biopsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(v) Removal aural granulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(w) Exploration post nasal cavity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(x) Removal of tonsils and adenoids and exploration post-pharyngeal swelling								1



## CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE

### REPORT OF THE CONSULTANT PSYCHIATRIST.

During 1961, Mr. G. Alison, the Educational Psychologist, left us to take up a post in Glasgow, his home town. This has been a great loss. We miss his skill, ability in making a good relationship between the clinic and the schools, and, above all, his sound common sense. A change of personnel in this type of work always produces dislocation but we were fortunate in filling the vacancy quickly with Mr. T. Lee, B.A. With the co-operation of all members of the team, it was possible to make the change-over smoothly and for the work of the clinic to get back into its stride again.

The majority of cases referred are still from the schools, or medical officers, because of educational or behaviour disorders. The probation and children's officers refer other cases because of delinquency or maladjustment. There has, however, been a noticeable increase in the number of "nervous" children, referred often by their family doctor. This type of anxious child is seen at various ages; as a toddler who cannot bear to be separated for a moment from the mother, the seven-year-old with various fears and phobias, but most of them are referred at the 10-13 pre-puberty stage with anxiety states manifested as school phobia, various imaginary physical ailments, withdrawal and reluctance to leave the home or mix with former friends. Often they suddenly become difficult at home, steal or run away, whereas they were formerly model children. Others give rise to the fear that they may become neurotic adults.

The bad, broken or disturbed home is now known to everyone as the cause of problem children. Emphasis has been placed on the neglectful parents, the rejecting mother, the disinterested father, on lack of affection, security and discipline, the working mother and "latch-key" child, as the reasons for the present-day adolescent problem and delinquency. In contrast, we find that the nervous child comes from a very good home. The parents, especially the mother, have been worrying about the welfare of the children from the moment of conception. The mother boasts that the child has never left her side until she went to school—"I would not dream of letting anyone else look after my child!" Often she is unwilling to have another child because it would interfere with her devotion to the first. So much effort is made to protect from external dangers that the child never learns to be able to deal with, fear, frustration or to fend for himself. The child is completely dependent on the mother and both become anxious if they are separated. The mother's fears are communicated to her child because of these close family bonds, the child cannot make friends, and any suggestions of a visit to relatives or a school trip produce acute anxiety in the child. As puberty approaches, a child begins to feel the instinctive desire for independence, and this inner rebellion against this abnormal dependence on the mother causes anxiety and the emotional disturbance often seen at this time. The more closely the child is bound to the parents, the greater the conflict and the resultant anxiety. Although the child expresses fear of school or other objects, the child is really afraid of itself.



Thus there are two sides of the coin. Lack of affection and care can produce the delinquent child. Too much love and protection can produce the neurotic child. One has no respect for society, the other too much fear.

Parents do not always realise that a child needs freedom to develop as well as food, that they cannot live their child's life and must prepare him as well to think and act for himself. The whole aim of education is nullified if the child is so wrapped up in its own home that he has no opportunity of adjusting to society outside. Unfortunately the parents of today are bombarded by so much advice on how to bring up their children that they no longer have any confidence in their own instincts and common sense or religion, and so become anxious and bewildered people unable to give their children the support and confidence that the child needs.

			School children	Pre-school children	Total
Number of individual children who have attended	..	..	120	2	122
Number of attendances made to see:					
(a) Psychiatrist	..	..	363	8	371
(b) Psychologist	..	..	336	7	343
			699	15	714
Number of individual parents who have attended	..	..	133	2	135
Number of attendances made to see:					
(a) Psychiatrist	..	..	320	8	328
(b) Psychologist	..	..	60	4	64
(c) Health Visitor/School Nurse	..	..	21	-	21
			401	12	413
Number of new cases referred in 1961	..	..	72	2	74
Number of new cases seen by Psychiatrist	..	..	51	2	53
Number of new cases taken on for regular treatment by Psychiatrist	..	..	50	1	51
Number of cases discharged	..	..	72	2	74
Number recommended for residential treatment	..	..	3	-	3
Waiting List as at 1.1.61	..	..	2	-	2
Waiting List as at 31.12.61	..	..	4	-	4
Number of home visits by Health Visitor/School Nurse	..	..	-	-	87
Number of clinic sessions held by Psychiatrist	..	..	-	-	118



## DENTAL SERVICE

### REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL DENTAL OFFICER.

During 1961 the school dental staff was augmented for some four months by the part-time services of Mr. R. Bywater. He however, decided to go into private practice in the town, so that the strength at December 31st, 1961, was 5-2/11ths full-time dentists, which was the same as at December, 1960.

In submitting an annual report one could merely give the details of treatment and inspection for the preceding year, but it always seems an occasion for considering the problems of the future and what one can learn from the events of the past.

The detailed figures are all given in the appended tables but it should always be remembered that these relate to individual human beings—probably small and nervous at that.

A somewhat careful scrutiny has been made of patients attending for orthodontic treatment during the year, the results being shown here :

Number of patients continuing treatment from 1960	Number starting treatment during 1961	Number completing treatment in 1961	Number discontinuing treatment during 1961	Number under treatment at December 31st, 1961
Boys 111	143	90	51	113
Girls 161	186	110	63	174
Total 272	329	200	114	287

These figures do not include those patients who have judicious extraction of teeth which thereby prevents overcrowding. There is quite an art in selecting patients for orthodontic treatment—the two chief points being whether a reasonably good and permanent result can be obtained in a tolerable length of time and whether the child and its parents will be assiduous in the co-operation necessary in the wearing of any appliance required. Sometimes the least promising looking customers turn out to be very good and appreciative patients and that only 114 discontinued treatment on their own initiative out of 601 treated is really satisfactory—especially so as these will be largely those children where the irregularity is not, at their present ages, very marked.

The aim of school dentists, and of private practitioners treating child patients, is to ensure that as many as possible leave school with sound and healthy dentitions. As the result of regular routine annual inspections for some years and a full staff, the great majority of school leavers in Rotherham are dentally fit and very few are in need of extensive treatment. This is only an impression and is a vague statement which can only



be verified by detailed charting of the condition of each tooth in every patient inspected. Such detailed charting obviously takes considerably more time than looking at a child's mouth in school and either marking it as sound or requiring treatment. If a child appears with one or two teeth which require extraction, he is given a leaflet to take home to his parents explaining the advantages of healthy teeth and how and where treatment can be obtained, if he subsequently attends the clinic with his parent the exact details of suggested treatment are explained and if necessary, further appointments are given for any fillings or orthodontic treatment. The longest time spent at a routine inspection is on a child who is apparently sound, when any suspicious fissures, etc. are examined more carefully or any potential overcrowding of the teeth referred for x-ray examination. By these methods, time spent on detailed charting at routine inspections of patients who are unlikely to attend for treatment is saved and can be devoted to treating those who do desire treatment. Also if a child is obviously receiving regular attention from a private dentist, he is first complimented on looking after his teeth and advised to keep up his regular visits.

Every school in the borough had a routine dental inspection during the year and this is one essential difference between the School Dental Service and the National Health Service (General Dental Service) Regulations—in the former *all* children are seen whereas in the latter only those requesting treatment are examined. Thus the opportunity for education in dental health and for advising early and preventive treatment is much greater in the school service, and especially so in an area which is well staffed, for there the advice given can be followed up by treatment when desired. The best place for dental health propaganda is in the dental chair and one of the best forms of this is good operative treatment, whether it be extractions, fillings, orthodontic work or any other facet of modern dentistry. All these points have a cumulative effect over a period of years and an area with a satisfactory local authority school dental service, will be found to be one in which the adult population also have a good appreciation of dental care. It may well be that in an industrial area such as Rotherham with a small number of general dental practitioners trying to cope with the needs of a large population, that children who leave school dentally sound, after attending the clinic throughout their school life, are unable to find a private dentist who is able to accept them for regular treatment. This problem will probably become more serious, and that it has not already done so, is no doubt due to the very hard work done by the general practitioners in the town. This state of affairs is no doubt nation-wide but will be most marked where there are relatively few dentists and a large population who are dentally educated. A population who do not in general appreciate dental care will be more quickly treated by extractions and dentures and then not require treatment again for some years. It is not any consolation to a dentist working under pressure in the industrial north, where there is about one dentist per 10,000 population, to know that on the Sussex coast a borough of 70,000 has 62 dentists and a neighbouring county borough of 160,000 has 63 dentists, to serve the requirements of a largely retired population.



In Rotherham as the result of an enlightened and far-seeing Authority during the past few decades, it has been possible to maintain, and even expand, the school dental service in spite of the adverse conditions created for it by the National Health Service Act in 1948. I think myself fortunate to have worked for such a progressive Authority since 1929 and two other full-time dentists have been on the staff for 15 and 9 years. The greater financial rewards of private practice at that time attracted a large number of dentists from the school service, but salary scales during the past few years have improved so that the school dental service now offers quite an attractive career. There are of course several aspects of the local authority service and of private practice which will influence a young dentist in making his choice and these should be brought to the notice of dental students in the last few weeks of their training. There is, for instance, much greater clinical freedom in a school clinic than there is under the National Health Service (General Dental Service) Regulations and there are no holidays-with-pay in private practice! While agreeing that children's dentistry is vocational, it can be very satisfying, and perhaps the biggest deterrent to recruitment in the school service is that the chances of promotion are too limited, rather than a dislike of working on children.

Dental treatment of a child is the same whether it is done in a school clinic or a private practice and it is unfortunate that the division into school clinic and private practice dentistry which existed before the National Health Service Act, 1948, has persisted. This division prior to 1948 was understandable, since the school clinics were primarily to treat children whose parents could not afford the fees of private dentists, but nowadays treatment is free of cost to the patient in both the clinic and private surgeries. Indeed the Ministry of Health administers the National Health Service (General Dental Service) on one hand and the Maternity and Child Welfare part of the Local Authority service on the other, while the Ministry of Education is responsible for the school dental services. This triple administration of the dental service for the country, one would imagine could be more successfully organised under one authority. Some arrangement for the continued treatment of children who had regularly attended the Local Authority clinics throughout their school life might then be more easily arranged. At present some parents realising the difficulty of obtaining dental treatment for their children after leaving school, take any opportunity which may arise of being accepted as a regular patient by a private dentist during their school life, so that they may expect to receive continued treatment after leaving school. On the other hand, school dentists are very sorry to lose sight of sixteen-year-olds whom they have treated regularly and whom they see leaving school with a healthy and well cared for set of teeth which may well be left unattended during the next five or seven vital years, purely because the patient cannot obtain treatment. In this way much of the good done by the school service is wasted. Possibly a certificate of dental fitness given to a school leaver might help in getting such a person accepted by a private practitioner for continued treatment, for the dentist could then expect that he was accepting a good and appreciative patient who would attend regularly and not one who required many hours of work doing to render him dentally fit and who might not then attend again for years.



Dental treatment is still, despite all administrative rulings and regulations, very much influenced by the patient-dentist relationship and it is again unfortunate that children who have been seen regularly at the school clinic by one particular dentist have, on leaving school, to re-establish this confidence in another dentist altogether. Those school children who attend a private practitioner while at school are obviously saved this dental change-over.

It is sometimes said that a patient attending the clinic has not the same freedom of choice as one visiting a private dentist. This may be true in those areas in the south of England already mentioned, but in Rotherham there is at least a reasonable individual choice for patients coming to the clinic where we have a full-time staff of five plus one part-time dentist, and children who attend regularly see their 'own' dentist each visit.

It might be thought that, apart from routine inspections of school children, the School Dental Service became largely redundant with the passing of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Efforts to establish Health Centres seem to have been made on a very small scale but perhaps the future will see a merger between these two or a take-over bid being made by the Health Centres! The criterion being the best possible service for the greatest number of people, it is to be hoped that in any possible further nationalisation of the national dental health service, control will not become too centralised and so detached from local affairs and disinterested in individual people.

This report should be read in conjunction with that relating to the treatment of Maternity and Child Welfare patients, in order to get a picture of the dental services given at the Local Authority clinics during 1961.

The following table shows the details of the treatment given at the different clinics :

Clinic	Total attendances	No. of individuals treated	Extractions		Fillings				Anaesthetics		Other operations	No. of patients supplied with dentures
					Perm. teeth		Temp. teeth					
			Perm. teeth	Temp. teeth	No. of fillings	No. of teeth filled	No. of fillings	No. of teeth filled	Local	General		
Stranworth												
Road ...	7869	2625	1628	2716	3472	2631	148	138	1167	1956	4090	119
Perham House	8886	3098	2352	2825	2902	2378	95	92	1103	2166	5141	171
Total 1961 ..	16755	5723	3980	5541	6374	5009	243	230	2270	4122	9231	290
Total 1960 ..	16563	6076	4308	6133	6485	5169	220	212	2404	4519	7747	303

The following table gives details of treatment for the different groups of patients :

Group	Total attendances	No. of individuals treated	Extractions		Fillings				Anaesthetics		Other operations	No. of patients supplied with dentures
			Perm. teeth	Temp. teeth	Perm. teeth		Temp. teeth		Local	General		
					No. of fillings	No. of teeth filled	No. of fillings	No. of teeth filled				
School children..	15089	4990	2949	4942	6046	4734	202	190	2093	3607	8106	136
Pre-school children..	476	367	—	598	—	—	41	40	—	306	148	4
Maternity ..	1190	366	1031	1	328	275	—	—	177	209	977	150
Total 1961 ..	16755	5723	3980	5541	6374	5009	243	230	2270	4122	9231	290
Total 1960 ..	16563	6076	4308	6133	6485	5169	220	212	2404	4519	7747	303

Number of children x-rayed ... 650  
 Number of x-ray films taken ... 1057  
 Number of maternity patients x-rayed 14  
 Number of x-ray films taken ... 18



The following table gives the details of the work done in the dental laboratory :

Technician's half-day sessions	..	..	..	..	..	500	
Apprentice technician's half-day sessions	..	..	..	..	..	508	
Full upper and lower dentures	..	..	..	Maternity	..	104	
				Pre-school	..	2	
Full upper and part lower dentures	..	..	..	Maternity	..	30	
Full upper or full lower dentures	..	..	..	Maternity	..	13	
				Pre-school	..	1	
Part upper and part lower dentures	..	..	..	Maternity	..	30	
				Pre-school	..	4	
				Schools	..	16	
Part dentures	..	..	..	..	Maternity	..	55
					Pre-school	..	1
					Schools	..	127
Relines and repairs to dentures	..	..	..	Maternity	..	50	
				Schools	..	29	
Jacket or post crowns	..	..	..	..	Schools	..	21
Inlays	..	..	..	..	Maternity	..	2
					Schools	..	4
No. of orthodontic patients	..	..	..	..	Schools	..	601
No. of orthodontic appliances made (fixed and removable)	..	..	..	..	Schools	..	633
No. of orthodontic appliances repaired	..	..	..	..	Schools	..	58
No. of study models made	..	..	..	..	..	..	371
Fixed appliances	—Johnson twin arch			..	..	..	8
	Lower lingual bow			..	..	..	6
	Local pin and tube			..	..	..	5
	Upper lingual bow			..	..	..	2
Removable appliances	—Oral screen			..	..	..	3
	Schwartz plate			..	..	..	175
	Propulsor			..	..	..	4
	Norwegian plate			..	..	..	5
	Tongue barrier plate			..	..	..	7
	Badock expansion plate			..	..	..	5
	Finger spring plate			..	..	..	116
	Inclined planes			..	..	..	8
	Space maintainers			..	..	..	2
	Retention plates			..	..	..	22
	Hickory peg plates			..	..	..	39
	Lateral arm plates			..	..	..	4
	Canine retraction plates			..	..	..	85
	Modified Jackson plates			..	..	..	114
	Chin and head caps			..	..	..	2
	Sved plates			..	..	..	1
	Apron spring plates			..	..	..	20

## CHIROPODY SERVICE

### REPORT OF THE CHIROPODIST.

All chiropody sessions were well attended and 893 treatments were given to 453 children.

When a child attends the clinic the feet are examined and all defects and conditions requiring treatment are treated. The classification of cases lists the major defect for which a child is treated and not the secondary condition.

An increase in cases of helomata and affectation of the nail plates has been noted this year and this would appear to be the consequence of last year's influx of 'winklepicker' shoes. Over the years the quality and fit of shoes worn by children has improved considerably but it is desirable that parents should be as particular in the size and fit of socks they allow their children to wear as they are with shoes. Very much damage can be, and is, caused to young feet by small socks and 'stretch nylon' socks are especially condemned for young children.

The adolescent and teenager is, of course, a very difficult problem regarding footwear. At an age when they are becoming fashion conscious, great tact and kindness must be shown in order to guide them and perhaps a compromise could be reached, particularly in the case of girls, by insisting on uniform shoes for school wear and allowing a little relaxation in fashion for dressing up and social functions. This problem is, of course, a very real and difficult one. Some progress is being made however and a number of talks have been given to Parent-Teacher groups.

Although increasing numbers of assistants in shoe shops are being trained in shoe fitting it is felt that a great deal more could be done by the shoe manufacturers and the boot and shoe trades research association to promote foot health.

A complete analysis of cases and treatments is appended :

Defects	School children		Pre-school children	
	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances
Verrucae .. .. .	346	774	—	—
Helomata .. .. .	69	76	—	—
Hallux valgus .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Foreign body in foot .. .. .	5	5	—	—
Bullae .. .. .	11	11	—	—
Onychocryptosis .. .. .	13	18	—	—
No apparent defect .. .. .	7	7	—	—
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>



# CLINIC SUMMARY

The following table summarises the work done at the several school clinics during the year :—

Work undertaken	Ferham House		Cranworth Road		Thorpe Hesley		Greasbrough		Newman Open Air School		Blackburn		Abbey Special School		High Greave Road		St. John's Green		Totals					
	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	All cases	
Minor ailment and general	968	1990	1541	3246	175	877	11	27	569	4522	53	152	41	172	383	1506	68	177	3759	12509	50	160	3809	12669
Orthopaedic	-	-	181	364	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	257	56	107	181	364
Ophthalmic	351	1577	348	1261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	651	2588	48	250	699	2838
Ear, nose and throat	420	2961	370	2942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	685	5595	105	308	790	5903
Dental ..	3098	8886	2625	7869	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4990	15089	733	1666	5723	16755
Child guidance	257	1127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	699	137	428	257	1127
Chiropody	222	450	213	443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	435	893	-	-	435	893
Speech therapy	68	1206	22	564	-	-	-	-	14	266	-	-	19	331	-	-	-	-	109	2053	14	314	123	2367
Employment	91	91	74	75	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	169	-	-	168	169
Physiotherapy	68	682	88	921	-	-	-	-	48	2767	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	197	4211	7	159	204	4370
Total	5543	18970	5462	17685	175	877	11	27	634	7558	53	152	60	503	383	1506	68	177	11239	44063	1150	3392	12389	47455

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND IMMUNISATION

The appended table gives the numbers of the common infectious diseases in children between the age of 5 and under 15 years and shows the quarterly distribution of the cases. The totals for all ages are also given.

Disease	Cases occurring in 1961				Total 5 to 15 years	Total all ages
	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter		
Acute encephalitis :						
Infective .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post infectious .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis :						
Paralytic .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	1
Non-paralytic .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery .. .. .	3	6	2	10	21	64
Encephalitis lethargica .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	5
Food poisoning .. .. .	-	1	-	-	1	4
Measles .. .. .	277	86	19	-	382	1019
Meningococcal infection .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia .. .. .	3	-	-	-	3	26
Scarlet fever .. .. .	22	11	3	7	43	72
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough .. .. .	1	1	-	2	4	13
Tuberculosis :						
Respiratory .. .. .	1	-	-	-	1	22
Other forms .. .. .	-	1	-	-	1	6

### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

During the year, 142 school children received primary immunisation and 746 received booster injections.

At the end of the year 11,114 children between the ages of 5-14 years had been immunised. Of these, 5,718 had been immunised or received booster doses during the past five years.

No case of diphtheria in school children has been reported in the County Borough since March, 1952.



## NURSERY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES

No new nursery class or school was opened during the year.

Number of visits paid to nursery school and classes .. .. .	29
	Boys      Girls
Number of examinations of children for cleanliness .. .. .	700      739
Number of new children found with verminous heads .. .. .	-      -
Number of examinations of children with verminous heads .. .. .	-      -
Number of new children found with nits .. .. .	8      6
Number of examinations of children with nits .. .. .	11      30

## HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The ascertainment and care of the handicapped children residing within the County Borough continues within the framework of the Education Act, 1944, and the School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations, 1953.

The following table shows the number of handicapped pupils of the various categories on the register at 31st December, 1961.

	In Residential Special Schools	In Day Special Schools	In Ordinary Day Schools	Not at school	Total
Blind ... ..	3 (3)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	3 (3)
Partially sighted ... ..	1 (1)	3 (6)	- (-)	- (-)	4 (7)
Deaf ... ..	6 (6)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (-)	7 (6)
Partially deaf ... ..	1 (1)	- (-)	7 (7)	- (-)	8 (8)
Educationally sub-normal	8 (8)	94 (111)	56 (54)	- (1)	158 (174)
Epileptic ... ..	- (-)	2 (4)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (4)
Maladjusted ... ..	3 (2)	3 (1)	1 (2)	- (-)	7 (5)
Physically handicapped ...	3 (2)	37 (40)	- (2)	2 (1)	42 (45)
Speech defects ... ..	- (-)	- (-)	76 (83)	- (-)	76 (83)
Delicate ... ..	- (-)	101 (103)	10 (9)	2 (-)	113 (112)
Multiple defects ... ..	- (1)	36 (24)	- (-)	- (-)	36 (25)

The figures in brackets indicate the number on the register at 31st December, 1960.

### BLIND PUPILS.

One boy and one girl attend the Sheffield School for Blind Children. One boy was transferred from this school to the Royal Normal College, Shrewsbury in September, 1961.

### PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

Three partially sighted children attend the Newman Open Air School, Rotherham. One girl attends the Exhall Grange School, Warwickshire.

### DEAF PUPILS.

Three pupils are still in attendance at the Yorkshire Residential School for the Deaf, Doncaster.

One boy and two girls continue to attend the Maud Maxfield School for the Deaf, Sheffield.

## PARTIALLY DEAF PUPILS.

One boy continues to attend the Yorkshire Residential School for the Deaf, Doncaster.

## EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL PUPILS.

As in previous years, children brought forward by Head Teachers and School Medical Officers as requiring ascertainment, together with those recommended for review, were examined during the year, 105 such children were examined and the following recommendations made :

	1961	1960
Special residential school .. .. .	-	6
Special day school .. .. .	29	17
Special class for retarded pupils in ordinary day school .. ..	14	8
Further observation in ordinary day school .. ..	35	15
Remain at special day school .. ..	-	5
Reported to Local Authority as ineducable .. ..	9	7
Reported to Local Authority as requiring statutory supervision after leaving school .. .. .	8	8
Examined prior to leaving special day school—no supervision required	8	5
Recommended for transfer from special day school to ordinary school	-	4
Referred to Child Guidance Clinic .. ..	-	3
Referred to Educational Psychologist .. ..	-	2
Recommended for Open Air School .. ..	2	-
Recommended residential school for maladjusted pupils .. ..	-	2
Examined prior to leaving special day school—supervision required by Children's Officer .. .. .	-	1

One boy was admitted to the Rossington Hall Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils, Nr. Doncaster, during the year making two boys now in attendance at this school. One boy continues to attend Crowthorne School, Edgworth, Bolton and one girl attends the Beechwood School, Grassendale, Liverpool. One boy was admitted during the year to Hilton Grange School, Old Bramhope, Nr. Leeds making one boy and one girl now in attendance at this school. One girl remains at Camphill House School, Aberdeen and one girl at St. John's School, Brighton.



## ABBEY DAY SCHOOL FOR EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL PUPILS

At the beginning of the year 1961, there were 123 children on the roll, 73 in the senior school and 50 in the junior school. In December, 1961, there were still 50 in the junior school but 70 in the senior school.

During the year 9 boys and 5 girls left the school on reaching the age of 16 years. 8 of these children were put under the supervision of the Mental Health Officer as it was thought that they may have difficulty in holding their own in gainful occupation or adjusting themselves to adult life.

One girl and 5 boys left school on reaching the age of fifteen years. They were considered to have reached a satisfactory level of scholastic attainment. In each case the Education Authority was satisfied that a definite prospect of employment was within the reach of the child.

During the year one girl left the district and a boy of eleven years was reported under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944, as being unable to benefit from formal education. He was transferred to the Training Centre.

Each child had a full medical examination during the year. The general standard of health is good. A small minority of the children are physically sub-standard, particularly those coming from homes where the standard of intelligence of the parents is low. These children have improved considerably in general health probably due to the healthful situation of both schools and to the fact that each child has a good mid-day meal at the school.

### EPILEPTIC PUPILS

One boy and one girl was discharged from the Newman Open Air School during the year leaving two boys still in attendance.

### MALADJUSTED PUPILS

One boy continues to attend the Breckenborough School for Maladjusted Children, Thirsk and one boy is still in attendance at Larches House Hostel, Preston. Two boys and one girl attend the Newman Open Air School, Whiston. One boy was admitted to the William Henry Smith School, Brighouse in October, 1961.

### PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PUPILS

One girl is still in attendance at Penbury Grove School, Penn, Buckinghamshire and two boys attend the Ian Tetley School, Killinghall, Harrogate.

Twenty-two boys and 15 girls remained on the register of the Newman Open Air School, Whiston, Rotherham, at the end of the year.

### DELICATE PUPILS

The number of delicate children on the register of the Newman Open Air School, Whiston, Rotherham, at the year end is 59 boys and 56 girls.



## SPEECH THERAPY SERVICE

### REPORT OF THE SPEECH THERAPIST.

"The significance of speech in human affairs is self-evident. It is the most complicated, flexible and exciting instrument that man has created in his long social development" (*Professor D. Court, Nuffield Professor of Child Health, Durham University*). Few people would dispute Professor Court's statement and yet the importance we attach to it is probably only fully appreciated by those who have some form of speech disability from childhood and by those who, as the result of a severe illness, suddenly lose the ability to communicate. Parents of children whose speech development is retarded are also keenly aware of the importance of speech.

During the year a group of pre-school children attended the clinic for an hour every week. These children were between the ages of 3 and 5 years and all were somewhat retarded in speech development, but in each case there was no obvious reason to account for the apparent retardation. Their parents were acutely anxious and had the children not been accepted until they were of school age it is possible, in some cases at least, that parental anxiety would have reached such a degree as to further hinder the development of normal speech in the children concerned. Vague assurances to the effect that "he will grow out of it" do little to alleviate parental anxiety.

Intensive speech therapy for the pre-school child is not advocated and the fact that many children show spontaneous improvement in speech during their first year in school is commonly acknowledged. Parents of children with retarded speech development are advised to send their children to a nursery school for one or two terms before their fifth birthday as independence from the parents who have acted as interpreters sometimes enable a child to catch up with his contemporaries as it provides an incentive to acquire intelligible speech. The purposes of organising group activities for pre-school children within the clinic are :

- (1) to enable the therapist to observe the children playing together, and over a period this may give a lead to the possible cause of the delayed development of speech;
- (2) to stimulate speech development along normal lines and to advise the parents on suitable ways of doing this at home;
- (3) to give these children confidence in communicating with others.

No great demands are made on the children until they have been in the group for some time and quite recently I have been impressed by the consideration shown by two four-year-old boys in helping a new member of the group to settle down. Direct speech exercises are avoided but games involving speech are played; for example, shop, action rhymes, puppets (the latter help to stimulate speech in the shy child). Eight children have attended in this group during the year but there have never been more than four



children attending at any time. I quote very briefly two children who I feel benefited from this group treatment.

- (1) One little boy joined the group shortly before his fourth birthday. At first he was acutely shy and could only manage to say a few words to me when circumstances made speech imperative. He was due to start school in the new year and although many sounds were still defective in his speech he had gained confidence and so should have settled in school fairly easily.
- (2) One girl joined the group at the same time. In contrast to the above child she was far from shy and although her speech was largely unintelligible she could talk without embarrassment to anyone. Her behaviour was somewhat uncontrolled and her play was rough simply because she had had few opportunities of playing with other children. She adapted herself to group activities and her gaiety and vitality helped to encourage other members of the group. She started school in the autumn term and as it is felt that there may be considerable spontaneous improvement during her first few months in school she is kept under observation and attends the clinic only occasionally.

It is interesting to note the relationship between interdental sigmatism (i.e. the mispronouncing of the "s" with the tongue between or against the teeth) and rhotacism (defective "r" sound). In three boys these two defects occurred together and in all three cases they were able to correct the defective "s" sound without difficulty, whereas the rhotacism persists.

I am grateful to the staff of the Child Guidance Clinic for their co-operation in the treatment of speech therapy cases referred to them. New insight is gained as to the handling of these children by discussing their problems.

#### CASES AND ATTENDANCES

					<i>School Children</i>	<i>Pre-school Children</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total number of cases attending	..	..	..	..	109	10	4	123
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	..	2053	193	121	2367
Total number of new cases referred	..	..	..	..	44	10	2	56
Total number of cases discharged	..	..	..	..	80	2	2	84
Total number of cases refusing treatment	..	..	..	..	2	—	—	2
Total number of school visits	..	..	..	..	127	—	—	127

#### WAITING LIST AS AT 31.12.61.

Number interviewed but not yet commenced treatment	..	..	..	..	13	3	—	16
Number awaiting initial interview	..	..	..	..	39	—	4	43

## CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS TREATED.

Aphasia .. .. .	2
Stammer .. .. .	18
Dysarthria :	
(a) Spastic .. .. .	4
(b) Developmental dysarthria .. .. .	1
(c) Extra pyramidal dysarthria .. .. .	3
(d) Mixed type .. .. .	1
(e) Congenital facial paralysis and atrophy of the tongue resulting in dysarthric speech .. .. .	1
	—
	10
Retarded speech development :	
(a) Associated with mental retardation and/or poor environment	11
(b) Caused by emotional disturbance .. .. .	3
(c) Caused by deafness or slight hearing inacuity .. .. .	2
(d) Other causes .. .. .	12
	—
	28
Dyslalia :	
(a) General dyslalia (i.e. many sounds defective) .. .. .	23
(b) Simple dyslalia (i.e. one sound, or a pair of sounds defective)	10
(c) Sigmatism :	
(i) Lateral sigmatism ..	13
(ii) Interdental sigmatism	3
(iii) Nasal sigmatism ..	1
	—
	17
(d) Rhotacism .. .. .	5
	—
	55
Defective speech associated with cleft palate .. .. .	2
Hypernasality .. .. .	8
	—
	123

## REFERRED TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Dental .. .. .	3
Child guidance .. .. .	2
Ear, nose and throat .. .. .	1
	—
	6

## DETAILS OF DISCHARGES.

Number with good speech .. .. .	34
Number with maximum improvement .. .. .	16
Number where parents request no further treatment .. .. .	2
Number left district (including children attending for treatment at Sheffield) .. .. .	7
Number discharged through lack of co-operation .. .. .	23
Number for whom treatment was considered unnecessary .. .. .	3
Number transferred to other departments .. .. .	1
	—
	86



## NEWMAN OPEN AIR SCHOOL

The following table records details of admissions and discharges during 1961 :

	Epileptic		Delicate		Physically handic'ped		Partially sighted		Partially deaf		Mal-adjusted		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
On register 1st Jan. 1961 ..	3	1	60	56	21	19	6	-	-	-	1	-	167
Admitted 1961 ..	-	-	18	13	7	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	43
Discharged 1961 ..	1	1	19	13	6	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	50
Remaining on register at year end ..	2	-	59	56	22	15	3	-	-	-	2	1	160
On waiting list at year end .. ..	-	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Ascertained in 1961	-	-	25	9	6	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	44

The respiratory diseases, bronchitis and asthma together, continue to be the main reason for admission to the Newman Open Air School, 46 per cent. of the children attending in 1961 having been admitted because they suffered from one or the other condition.

In the age groups 5-12 years inclusive, there are three boys suffering from asthma to every girl, there being twenty-four boys and only eight girls with this condition. Above this age, however, there is only one boy with asthma compared to five girls. These figures suggest that although asthma is much more common in boys than girls of school age, boys tend to 'grow out' of it much more commonly than girls, so that when school leaving age is reached the original ratio is reversed.

### HOME TUITION

One physically handicapped child was receiving home tuition at the end of the year.

### SCHOOL PREMISES

St. Bernard's Voluntary Secondary School was opened during the year.

## CHILDREN'S HOMES AND BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN

### MEDICAL RESPONSIBILITY.

As stated in previous reports, all children are medically examined by a school medical officer on admission and discharge to and from the Children's Homes. A certificate of fitness is issued to the Children's Officer in respect of any child who is to be boarded-out. A private medical practitioner continues to be responsible for the general medical services in respect of all the children.

143 children were seen during the year for periodic medical inspection and 147 examinations were made. Treatment and tonics were advised where necessary.

Two children were admitted to hospital during the year, one to Moorgate General Hospital, and one to Rotherham Hospital.

The general health of the children continues to be satisfactory.

### BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.

Fifty-nine boarded-out children were examined during 1961.

One child was admitted to Moorgate General Hospital during the year.

Defects were accorded appropriate treatment and tonics prescribed where necessary.

## MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

### CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT

Twenty-eight children were examined during the year prior to admission to a remand home or approved school.

### EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

During the year 159 boys and 9 girls were granted certificates of fitness for employment. The figures for 1960 were 176 and 10 respectively. One boy was granted a certificate to take part in stage entertainment.

### COLLEGE ENTRANTS

In 1961, 65 candidates for admission to various training colleges and 21 candidates applying for employment as teachers, were examined by school medical officers. All candidates were found to be medically fit.

### SCHOOL LEAVERS

As stated in last year's report, a precis of school medical history is sent, with the co-operation of the Health Executive Council, to the family doctors in respect of each child about to leave school. During 1961 a total of 1,164 such reports were issued.





## B.C.G. VACCINATION

Consent for B.C.G. vaccination was received for 1,276 children out of 1,735 in the 13-14-year age group giving an acceptance rate of 73·5 per cent.

Tested and found positive	...	...	282
Tested and found negative	...	...	979
Absent on all occasions	...	...	10
Left the district after first test, not read			5
			<hr/> 1276 <hr/>

The positive re-actor rate (Heaf test) was 22·1 per cent. Unfortunately it was not possible to obtain sufficient concentrated freeze dried vaccine to vaccinate all the negative re-actors by the multiple puncture method. However, of 868 vaccinated by this method 696 converted and 35 remained negative giving a conversion rate of 95·2 per cent. 137 were absent for re-testing after vaccination. The remainder were vaccinated by the intra-dermal method using standard strength B.C.G. For the multiple puncture method the vaccine was diluted to give a strength of 50 mgs./cc. and one application of a 20-needle gun was made throughout.

This year the gun was treated between each application by dipping in methylated ether solution and not by flaming as in previous years.

Once again there were no complications among the group vaccinated by the multiple puncture method but 3 of the group vaccinated intra-dermally had ulceration sufficient to cause them to seek advice at the school clinic. Fortunately none of these ulcers was large enough to be classed as a complication.

### CONCLUSION.

A reasonable high mantoux conversion rate was achieved using the multiple puncture method of vaccination.

This is not as high as would be expected by the intra-dermal method but the speed, acceptability and lack of complications of the former method of vaccination on balance probably outweigh this disadvantage. An unknown factor at this stage is the comparative duration of the immunity conferred by the two methods. It is this factor when known which will decide whether or not the multiple puncture method of B.C.G. vaccination will be generally adopted.





## SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE

ORGANISER OF SCHOOL MEALS : MISS N. TAYLOR.

The following analysis shows the number of school dinners consumed during each quarter of the year. It is interesting to note that the yearly total of dinners is steadily on the increase, this year's total being the highest ever produced in Rotherham.

1961	Children		Teachers				
	Paid	Free	Paid	Free	School Helpers	Kitchen Staff	Total
Jan. —March	296,969	24,207	11,715	6,340	7,601	7,916	354,748
April—June	293,268	24,751	11,538	6,447	7,771	7,943	351,718
July —Sept.	199,045	15,699	7,582	4,364	5,040	5,396	237,126
Oct. —Dec.	340,106	28,976	12,620	6,993	7,767	8,852	405,314
	1,129,388	93,633	43,455	24,144	28,179	30,107	1,348,906

The following table shows the number of meals supplied since 1951:

1951 = 1,168,495	1957 = 1,111,848
1952 = 1,778,225	1958 = 1,212,734
1953 = 988,137	1959 = 1,242,702
1954 = 1,095,016	1960 = 1,288,816
1955 = 1,215,617	1961 = 1,348,906
1956 = 1,263,553	

The figures of actual attendance compared with the dinner numbers show that over the year a little over half the children attending school now have a school dinner.

1961	Average school attendance per day	Percentage of number on roll	Average number of meals per day	Percentage
September ...	14,030.0	92.9	7,388	52.66
October ...	13,905.4	91.9	7,471	53.72
November ...	13,969.7	92.3	7,494	53.64
December ...	13,611.9	89.9	7,057	51.84
Average ...	13,878.7	91.7	7,352	52.96
1960 .. ..	13,871.5	91.5	6,937	50.00



The summary set out gives some idea of the expansion of the Meals Service over the past ten years. We live in an affluent society and the modern tendency to eat out begins at a tender age. Some mothers are working; some children have free dinners because of difficulties at home either of a temporary or permanent character. There will be a percentage of children who have some distance to travel to school. A number of children however, want to stay at school for dinner because they enjoy the companionship of children of their own age.

This expansion does create difficulties, a school dinner should be an integral part of school life, not a short period in which to fire the boiler. It is, therefore, essential to have a school meals kitchen staff experienced and trained to meet this challenge.

Ferham Road School Kitchen was established as a training kitchen eighteen months ago, to try and improve the overall efficiency of the kitchens. The Cook/Supervisor in charge was seconded from the Meals Service. During her period of service with the Authority she had attended the College of Technology and gained the necessary City and Guilds Certificate (No. 243 Basic Cookery, No. 150 Catering Trades Basic Training, No. 151 Hotel and Catering). Two kitchen helps, with five years' service were selected as trainees, working with the normal staff producing 600 meals per day, for nursery, infant, junior and senior children. 50% of the dinners are container meals, so their training covered all types of service.

The course of training covered :

1. Basic principles of cookery.
2. Menu planning.
3. Use of equipment and kitchen machinery.
4. Ordering of food and stock records.
5. Organisation of kitchen work.

The length of training depended on the ability of the trainee. During the year the first two trainees were confident enough to take charge of kitchens producing 300 and 430 meals per day. One is running Herringthorpe Junior School Kitchen which produces the meals for St. Mary's R.C. School. The second trainee opened St. Bernard's R.C. School in September, and is now producing 300 meals per day.

It is too early to pass comment on the training, we have had a difficult year and many staffing worries. It was intended that all new entrants should pass through the training kitchen, but with staff working on hourly rates this factor has not always made this possible.

There are now 19 kitchens producing approximately 7,000 meals per day.

In November the College of Technology Refectory came under the control of the School Meals Service. This is entirely different from the school meals kitchens. The Refectory is open from 10.00 a.m. until 6.45 p.m. It appears to be a continual service of coffee, sweets, lunch, teas and snacks.

The Refectory has to be self-supporting financially; but unless the students take advantage of the facilities provided for them this will be difficult.



## PHYSICAL EDUCATION

ORGANISERS : MISS G. ELSWORTH AND MR. H. LEA.

A satisfactory programme of physical education was carried out in all schools during the year. The principal handicaps continue to be :

- i. the difficulty of recruiting specialist teachers, especially women, for the secondary schools ; and
- ii. the absence of suitable facilities in some schools. Such improvements as have been possible are mentioned later in this report, and plans for considerable additions to Kimberworth, South Grove and Spurley Hey Secondary Schools promise to transform the opportunities in these schools.

### INDOOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

It is in this branch of the work that the most interesting developments are taking place, with a growing understanding of the value of movement training through educational gymnastics and modern dance, and its increasing use in schools. The first of what it is hoped will be a series of courses in this work for primary school teachers was taken by the Organisers of Physical Education in the Autumn Term and was well supported.

The reorganisation of Alma Road and Thornhill Primary Boys and Girls Schools into mixed Junior Schools allowed in each case for the amalgamation of rooms to produce small halls, where indoor work is possible with a regularity which has undoubted benefits on the standard of achievement. Whilst such accommodation has limitations of space as compared with more modern school halls, the wood block floors have many advantages over newer types such as granwood, the surface of which gives little resistance to slipping and is often dangerous.

A suitable selection of gymnastic apparatus was installed in the Assembly Hall of St. Bernard's R.C. Secondary School, pending the addition of a gymnasium in a subsequent building phase.

### ORGANISED GAMES AND ATHLETICS.

Additional facilities brought into use during the early part of the year were playing fields at Old Hall Secondary School, Redscope, Sitwell and Thorpe Hesley Primary Schools. The use of the Sports Turf Research Association Advisory Service should lead to improvements in the standard of fields.

It was unfortunate that when St. Bernard's R.C. School was opened in September work on the playing fields was only at a preliminary stage, and these will not be brought into use before the Summer Term of 1963. It has not yet been possible to begin the preparation of playing fields for Roughwood Primary School.

The winter games programme of those schools dependent on the use of Herringthorpe Playing Fields was seriously curtailed owing to pitches being withdrawn from schools' use for long periods, both at the beginning and end of the year. Individual



schools made little more use of the Herringthorpe Athletic Stadium except for their annual athletic meetings. The R.S.A.A. Inter-Schools Athletics meeting and the Rotherham Youth Athletics meeting were held there.

Tennis courts in Clifton and Bradgate Parks were used as in previous years.

Courses for teachers and youth leaders in cricket coaching were held in the Spring and Autumn terms, and practical holiday courses for schoolchildren were arranged. At Christmas two groups of boys attended a one-week course arranged in co-operation with the Football Association, whilst the girls had an opportunity of attending a similar Tennis Coaching Course during the Easter holiday.

#### SWIMMING.

Still further improvements, in particular in the filtration plant, after a failure which caused school swimming instruction to be cancelled between 20th April and 17th May, added to the comfort and enjoyment of those using Main Street Baths, which is resulting in improved standards. Regular training sessions for promising schoolchildren were held under the auspices of R.S.A.A.

In March the National Technical Officer of the Amateur Swimming Association, Mr. A. D. Kinnear, gave a stimulating talk and demonstration lesson to representatives from all schools. He strongly advocated the use of artificial aids, such as rubber rings, floats and swim fins in the early stages of learning to swim. Such equipment has been supplied and is being used with gratifying results.

The following awards were gained :

Rotherham Education Committee Certificates :

Grade	I	II	III	IV	V
	1234	236	81	10	2

Royal Life-saving Society Awards :

Girls	104	Boys	108
-------	-----	------	-----

Free swimming vouchers were issued to 24 girls and 21 boys.

#### OUTDOOR PURSUITS.

The organisation of such outdoor pursuits as camping, canoeing, sailing and rock-climbing is very slow in developing in Rotherham in comparison with many other Authorities. The Expedition Section of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme could stimulate such activities but no schools in the Borough are yet participating in the Scheme.

Girls from the High School were joined by girls from Oakwood and South Grove Schools for their annual summer camp in North Wales, and a party from Oakwood Girls School enjoyed a ski-ing holiday in Switzerland at Easter after training in the school hall during the winter in the use of skis.

Oakwood Boys School had summer camps in Inverness and Dorset, and boys from Park Street School resumed their annual camp at Youldgreave. Boys from the Grammar School had hoped to begin sailing with the Rotherham Sailing Club at Harthill but their boat was not ready in time. During the autumn term a party of Grammar School boys began a course of six weekend sessions at the Kyndwr Scwd Mountain Training Centre and are now planning further expeditions.

#### YOUTH COMMITTEE.

The programme offered to Youth Organisations included the following activities:

Soccer training,

Judo,

Tennis coaching,

Badminton,

Table tennis,

Athletics coaching,

Swimming and Life-saving.

In addition to the usual Youth Sports meeting, Rotherham teams competed in a number of county events.

The pool of camping equipment was supplemented during the year and demand is growing.

A number of young people attended courses arranged by other bodies in open-country activities. The Kyndwr Scwd Mountain Training Centre attracted members of several organisations.



# MINISTRY OF EDUCATION MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT RETURNS

Year ended 31st December, 1961.

## PART 1

### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age Groups Inspected. (Year of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected.	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1957 and later	78	78	100·0	—	—
1956	811	809	99·75	2	0·25
1955	442	437	98·86	5	1·14
1954	84	83	98·80	1	1·20
1953	59	58	98·30	1	1·70
1952	515	515	100·0	—	—
1951	648	645	99·53	3	0·47
1950	112	112	100·0	—	—
1949	165	165	100·0	—	—
1948	320	319	99·68	1	0·32
1947	638	638	100·0	—	—
1946 and earlier	1099	1097	99·81	2	0·19
Total ..	4971	4956	99·69	15	0·31

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

Age Groups Inspected (Year of birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part 11	Total individual pupils
1957 and later	—	2	2
1956	9	84	91
1955	9	51	58
1954	—	8	8
1953	1	6	7
1952	32	41	68
1951	35	53	82
1950	4	17	20
1949	10	22	31
1948	17	31	45
1947	31	56	83
1946 and earlier	57	80	130
Total ..	205	451	625

TABLE C—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of special inspections .. .. .	6478
Number of re-inspections .. .. .	15102
Total	21580

TABLE D—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

Total number of examinations in the school by the school nurses or other authorised persons .. .. .	59784
Total number of individual pupils found to be infested .. .. .	744
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) .. .. .	147
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944) .. .. .	—



# PART II

## RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

TABLE A—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.

Defect or disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS						TOTAL (including all other age groups inspected)	
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Re- quiring treat- ment	Re- quiring observa- tion
	Re- quiring treat- ment	Re- quiring observa- tion	Re- quiring treat- ment	Re- quiring observa- tion	Re- quiring treat- ment	Re- quiring observa- tion		
Skin ...	9	83	27	81	42	77	78	241
Eyes—Vision ...	18	105	88	376	99	387	205	868
Squint ...	22	54	7	16	14	45	43	115
Other ...	4	18	4	8	3	8	11	34
Ears—Hearing ...	7	24	3	14	8	28	18	66
Otitis media	8	52	4	23	17	30	29	105
Other ...	9	23	11	10	8	18	28	51
Nose and throat ...	50	412	13	168	20	219	83	799
Speech ...	7	60	3	7	6	45	16	112
Lymphatic glands	3	367	1	123	—	196	4	686
Heart ...	—	29	1	40	—	23	1	92
Lungs ...	7	105	4	31	—	52	11	188
Developmental—								
Hernia ...	1	14	1	5	3	7	5	26
Other ...	1	139	7	42	5	89	13	270
Orthopaedic—								
Posture ...	—	17	10	18	5	30	15	65
Feet ...	4	140	25	109	33	106	62	355
Other... ...	1	100	11	121	5	78	17	299
Nervous system—								
Epilepsy ...	—	3	—	2	2	10	2	15
Other ...	—	42	4	28	3	39	7	109
Psychological—								
Development	3	16	—	6	3	11	6	33
Stability ...	3	3	1	6	2	8	6	17
Abdomen ...	—	12	—	6	1	25	1	43
Other ...	13	153	15	60	29	87	57	300

TABLE B—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Defect or Disease	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
Skin ... ..	1344	167
Eyes—Vision ... ..	900	1074
Squint ... ..	36	79
Other ... ..	186	48
Ears—Hearing ... ..	109	60
Otitis media... ..	63	40
Other ... ..	99	59
Nose and throat ... ..	770	445
Speech ... ..	129	65
Lymphatic glands ... ..	16	190
Heart ... ..	2	65
Lungs ... ..	39	176
Developmental—		
Hernia ... ..	1	23
Other ... ..	2	134
Orthopaedic—		
Posture ... ..	13	17
Feet ... ..	95	126
Other ... ..	113	114
Nervous system—		
Epilepsy ... ..	—	20
Other ... ..	16	65
Psychological—		
Development ... ..	4	24
Stability ... ..	2	22
Abdomen ... ..	7	30
Other ... ..	1347	580



### PART III

## TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

(including Nursery and Special Schools)

TABLE A—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint ..	179
Errors of refraction (including squint) .. .. .	651
Total .. .. .	830
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were :	
Prescribed .. .. .	617

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

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment :	
(a) for diseases of the ear .. .. .	1
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis .. .. .	291
(c) for other nose and throat conditions .. .. .	47
Received other forms of treatment .. .. .	460
Total .. .. .	799
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1961 .. .. .	1
(b) in previous years .. .. .	5

TABLE C—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient departments .. .. .	160
Pupils treated at school for postural defects .. .. .	—
Total .. .. .	160

TABLE D—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanness, for which see Table D of Part 1).

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm : (1) Scalp .. .. .	2
(2) Body .. .. .	1
Scabies .. .. .	3
Impetigo .. .. .	28
Other skin diseases .. .. .	1020
Total .. .. .	1054

TABLE E—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Number of pupils treated at child guidance clinics .. ..	120

TABLE F—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Number of pupils treated by speech therapist .. ..	109

TABLE G—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Pupils with minor ailments .. .. .	1098
Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements .. .. .	163
Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination.. .. .	979
Other treatments :	
Enlarged glands .. .. .	9
Foot conditions .. .. .	110
General condition .. .. .	12
Bronchitis .. .. .	32
Total .. .. .	2403



TABLE IV

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY  
THE AUTHORITY

Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's dental officers :

[illegible]

Orthodontics :

(a) Cases commenced during the year	..	..	..	..	..	329
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	272
(c) Cases completed during the year	..	..	..	..	..	200
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	..	..	..	..	..	114
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	..	..	..	..	..	552
(f) Removable appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	..	612
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	..	21
(h) Total attendances	..	..	..	..	..	3913

Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures .. .. . 136

Other operations :

Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3821
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	372
Total								<u>4193</u>



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