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COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM

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

**1962**

ROTHERHAM:  
HENRY GARNETT & CO. LTD., "ADVERTISER" OFFICE  
1963

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# HEALTH COMMITTEE

## MEMBERSHIP

(as at 31st December, 1962)

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (Alderman Mrs. E. McNicholas)

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

Vice-Chairman: THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (Alderman Mrs. E. McNicholas)

ALDERMAN S. HARRIS	COUNCILLOR R. HAGUE
COUNCILLOR W. BEEVERS	COUNCILLOR T. HEATH, J.P.
COUNCILLOR C. DUFFIELD	COUNCILLOR MRS. J. JOHNSTON
COUNCILLOR MRS. A. EASTWOOD	COUNCILLOR MRS. G. M. ROEBUCK
COUNCILLOR A. M. FILLINGHAM	COUNCILLOR W. A. WOOLHOUSE
COUNCILLOR J. FORD	COUNCILLOR P. C. WRIGHT

## GENERAL PURPOSES SUB-COMMITTEE

COUNCILLOR A. WILDE, M.R.S.H. (Chairman)	COUNCILLOR W. BEEVERS
THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (Alderman Mrs. E. McNicholas) (Vice-Chairman)	COUNCILLOR C. DUFFIELD
ALDERMAN S. HARRIS	COUNCILLOR J. FORD
	COUNCILLOR R. HAGUE
	COUNCILLOR MRS. G. M. ROEBUCK
	COUNCILLOR W. A. WOOLHOUSE

## MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

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COUNCILLOR A. WILDE, M.R.S.H. (Vice-Chairman)	COUNCILLOR A. M. FILLINGHAM
COUNCILLOR C. DUFFIELD	COUNCILLOR T. HEATH, J.P.
	COUNCILLOR MRS. J. JOHNSTON
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## SANITARY SUB-COMMITTEE

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THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (Alderman Mrs. E. McNicholas) (Vice-Chairman)	COUNCILLOR MRS. A. EASTWOOD
COUNCILLOR W. BEEVERS	COUNCILLOR J. FORD
	COUNCILLOR T. HEATH, J.P.
	COUNCILLOR P. C. WRIGHT

## NURSING SUB-COMMITTEE

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR  
(Alderman Mrs. E. McNicholas)  
(Chairman)

COUNCILLOR A. WILDE, M.R.S.H.  
(Vice-Chairman)

ALDERMAN S. HARRIS  
COUNCILLOR A. M. FILLINGHAM  
COUNCILLOR R. HAGUE  
COUNCILLOR MRS. J. JOHNSTON  
COUNCILLOR W. A. WOOLHOUSE

Non-Corporate members:

MR. F. IRELAND  
MISS E. M. RUSHFORTH

## DOMICILIARY SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE

COUNCILLOR A. WILDE, M.R.S.H.  
(Chairman)

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR  
(Alderman Mrs. E. McNicholas)  
(Vice-Chairman)

ALDERMAN S. HARRIS

COUNCILLOR W. BEEVERS  
COUNCILLOR J. FORD  
COUNCILLOR R. HAGUE  
COUNCILLOR MRS. G. M. ROEBUCK  
COUNCILLOR W. A. WOOLHOUSE  
COUNCILLOR P. C. WRIGHT

## REPRESENTATIVES ON THE AMBULANCE JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE

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

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR  
(Alderman Mrs. E. McNicholas)

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## ROTHERHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1962)

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (Alderman Mrs. E. McNicholas)

Chairman: ALDERMAN M. W. YOUNG

Vice-Chairman: COUNCILLOR MRS. G. M. ROEBUCK

ALDERMAN G. A. BROWN  
ALDERMAN T. A. COLLEY, B.E.M.  
ALDERMAN F. DAVIES  
ALDERMAN F. DUKE, J.P.  
ALDERMAN D. J. S. MEADOWS  
ALDERMAN W. J. OWEN, J.P.  
COUNCILLOR W. BEEVERS  
COUNCILLOR J. CAMERON  
COUNCILLOR E. R. COOKE  
COUNCILLOR J. S. CROWTHER  
COUNCILLOR W. J. GARTSHORE

COUNCILLOR R. HAGUE  
COUNCILLOR A. SHEPHERD  
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COUNCILLOR P. C. WRIGHT  
MR. C. J. CHISLETT  
REV. W. DALY  
MISS D. G. DEWAR, J.P., B.A.  
MRS. G. EXLEY  
REV. D. A. GRIFFITHS  
REV. G. HOLLIS

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

# STAFF

(as at 31st December, 1962)

## 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 :

A. Martin, M.B., Ch.B., 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.

D. W. G. Brady, M.B., Ch.B.

## 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.

(One Vacancy)

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

## EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST :

T. Lee, B.A.

## CHIROPODIST (part-time) :

L. Aldam, M.Ch.S.

## SPEECH THERAPIST :

Mrs. S. M. Hopper, L.C.S.T.

## PHYSIOTHERAPIST (part-time) :

Mr. P. J. G. Nightingale, M.C.S.P.

## CONSULTING STAFF (part-time) :

### OPHTHALMOLOGY :

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

D. B. Bannerjee, M.B., B.S., D.C.H.

## 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.,  
F.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 :

Six Clerks

## CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

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

## DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

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

**PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:**

G. C. Harrison, M.A.P.H.I., (2).  
W. James  
W. G. Smith, M.A.P.H.I., (1), (2).  
G. Ridgeway, M.A.P.H.I., (1), (2).  
D. Fothergill, (1), (4).  
(Two Vacancies)

**PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S SECTION:**

One Pupil Public Health Inspector  
Two Clerks  
Two Disinfectors  
One 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)

**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.  
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)  
(Five Vacancies)

**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. F. M. Wootton, S.R.N.

**PREMATURE BABY NURSE:**

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

**CLINIC NURSES:**

Miss S. Greenway, S.R.N.  
Mrs. M. Leeson, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Miss A. Woodbine, S.R.N.  
Mrs. R. Jackson, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
(part-time)  
Mrs. A. Ketton, S.R.N. (part-time)  
Mrs. M. Measures, S.R.N. (part-time)  
Mrs. M. G. Wright, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
(part-time)

**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SECTION:**

**SENIOR CLERK:**

Miss N. H. Platts

Seven Clerks

**SCHOOL HEALTH SECTION:**

**SENIOR CLERK:**

Miss W. M. Cooper

Five Clerks

One Dental Clerk

Five Dental Attendants

Two Dental Technicians

**HOME NURSING SERVICE:**

**SUPERINTENDENT:**

Miss V. M. McCarthy, S.R.N., S.C.M.

**DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT:**

Miss B. M. Colton, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Fifteen Nurses (full-time)

(Three Vacancies)

Six Nurses (part-time)

(Three Vacancies)

**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, M.I.H.H.O.  
189 Home helps (part-time)  
Five Visitors (full-time)  
One Visitor (part-time)

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST (part-time):

Mrs. K. Birkinshaw

SENIOR CLERK:

(Vacant)  
Three Clerks  
Three 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.

DISTRICT MIDWIVES:

Miss E. Atkinson, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Mrs. M. Carter, 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. N. Edwards, S.C.M.  
Mrs. B. Ellis, S.C.M.  
Mrs. J. Fletcher, S.C.M.  
Mrs. P. M. Fox, S.R.N., S.C.M.

QUALIFICATIONS :

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

DISTRICT MIDWIVES—*contd.*:

Mrs. E. Hawley, 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.

MENTAL HEALTH OFFICER:

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

ASSISTANT MENTAL HEALTH OFFICERS:

N. Kell, S.R.N., R.M.N.  
P. Kirby  
Miss G. Calam, Mental Health Social Worker

JUNIOR AND ADULT TRAINING CENTRES:

HEAD TEACHER:

Miss E. Kelford

DEPUTY HEAD TEACHER:

Mrs. F. Crossley

JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE:

Two Assistant teachers (female)

ADULT TRAINING CENTRE:

Two Assistant teachers (male)  
Two Assistant teachers (female)

WELFARE FOOD SHOP:

Two Shop assistants



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 1962.

The estimated mid-year population of the County Borough was 86,220. The birth rate per thousand population for the year was 18·80 compared with 18·12 in 1961 and the death rate was 11·76 compared with 11·14 in 1961. Forty-five infants under one year died in the County Borough during the year and twenty-one of these were premature babies, the infantile mortality rate being 27·76 as compared with 29·71 in 1961. For the second year in succession the infantile mortality rate has been above the national average. It is a matter for concern if a relatively high infantile mortality rate is sustained. An investigation was made into all infant deaths and the subject is being given very close attention. Fifteen of these infants had a birth weight of 3 lb. 4 ozs. or less and died before being discharged from hospital to their own homes, but nine infants aged between one and twelve months died from respiratory infection. As the number of cases involved is small, it is impossible to come to a firm conclusion, but there is at least some indication that the changed social and economic circumstances, brought about by under-employment and unemployment, is reflected in an increased infantile mortality rate.

The gales which swept through Rotherham on the nights of Sunday/Monday, 11th and 12th February and Thursday/Friday, 15th and 16th February, 1962, created havoc with house property; consequently the repair of houses took many months, created great hardship to owners and tenants, and threw an extra unexpected burden on the Public Health Inspectors.

A start was made again to establish more Smoke Control Areas after the problem of miners' concessionary coal was settled. One of the most pleasing features has been a change in public attitude towards the smokeless fuels and it is clearly evident that the public in general are realising the many advantages in burning smokeless fuels and also having their neighbours follow the same practice. The big changes which are taking place in the methods of steel production should make a very welcome contribution towards clean air.

There were twenty-seven cases of measles notified as compared with 1,019 in the previous year. No deaths occurred from the disease and one case was treated in hospital. There was a decrease in the number of cases of scarlet fever notified, sixty-nine cases as compared with seventy-two. One case of food poisoning was notified and received treatment in hospital. There were twenty-seven cases of puerperal pyrexia as against fifty-seven in 1961 and only two whooping cough cases were notified, as against thirteen in 1961. There was no case of acute poliomyelitis during the year.

Children in the thirteen-plus age group were again offered vaccination against tuberculosis. Of the 2,880 children of this age attending school in the County Borough, consent was received from the parents of 2,168, an acceptance rate of 75·28 per cent. As a result of the Mantoux tests 1,762 children were subsequently vaccinated during the year. The percentage of children tested who were positive was 12·26, which is a considerable and very welcome reduction on the previous year's figure of 22·1. 156 children received vaccination under the scheme for protecting contacts.

The introduction in March, 1962 of the Sabin oral poliomyelitis vaccine greatly simplified our procedure. Some 13,286 doses were administered by the end of the year. 1,198 injections of Salk vaccine were also given.

A total of 735 maternity cases were delivered on the district. In fifty-nine cases where a doctor was not booked the midwives delivered fifty-six, a doctor being summoned on medical aid on three occasions. Of the 676 cases in which a doctor was booked for the confinement there were 657 cases when the domiciliary midwife delivered the child. The 735 cases attended by the domiciliary midwives represent 45·03 per cent of the total confinements for the County Borough. In spite of a local shortage of maternity beds, all applications for admission on social grounds were granted. The situation has been considerably helped by the reduction of the stay in hospital to forty-eight hours in carefully selected cases admitted to the local general practitioner maternity home. A closer liaison has also been established by the daily visiting of the two maternity units by the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives or her assistant. The result of this has been to show again how important it is in the Health Service to establish close personal contact between people working at the same level and with a common purpose to improve the standard of the service to the patient. Many difficulties need never arise if the lines of communication are established and properly used.

Elsewhere in the report is an account of the progress being made in the use of sterile maternity packs by the Domiciliary Midwifery Service. The service is now fully operational and most of the difficulties encountered in establishing it have now been overcome. The original intention was to have a pack which was entirely disposable, but it was found in practice that the aluminium foilware, because of its lack of rigidity, was not entirely satisfactory. Consequently, certain of the articles used are made of a light thermoplastic material. There is no doubt that this scheme is universally welcomed by the district midwife and must inevitably raise the standard of maternity work done in domiciliary practice.

The Health Visiting Service has again been bedevilled by the shortage of staff. It has proved fairly easy to recruit State Registered Nurses and State Certified Midwives to fill vacancies, but not Health Visitors. Even the sponsored Student Health Visitors are only sufficient to replace normal wastage.

Through the good offices of the Mayor (Ald. Mrs. E. McNicholas, M.R.S.H.), a play centre was opened at 10 Greasbrough Road on 21st December, 1962. This was provided in order that children under five years of age may be left in safety when their mothers go shopping. The centre is open each Friday between 1.30 p.m. and 4 p.m. It is staffed by members of the Women's Voluntary Services, whose organiser is registered as a child minder under the Nursery and Child Minders' Act. In addition, a Clinic Nurse is in attendance. There were, at first, the inevitable children's tears when mothers left the centre but, at the time of writing, the service is well established and most of the "tears" come when the mothers arrive to take their children home!

During 1962, 2,205 cases were cared for by home nurses, which is eighty-eight less than the previous year, and a total of 80,635 visits were paid to these patients which represents an average of 221 daily visits paid to sick people by home nurses during the year compared with 217 in 1961. There has been a decrease of work amongst sick children as compared with the previous year. The Children's Nursing Unit attended 167 cases, which was a decrease of five cases.

During the last few years there appears to have been a definite trend in the pattern of work of the Home Nurses. The general tendency is for a reduction in the time spent on cases other than old people, but when nursing the aged, because of the chronic nature of their illnesses, each case requires many more visits than in the acute illnesses of the younger age groups.

The main call on the Home Help Service was again for old people, accounting for over eighty per cent of the total hours of service given. One of the most important features of the service is the way in which close liaison is maintained with the hospital service, with the general practitioners and with voluntary bodies. This important aspect provides a continuity in care of immeasurable benefit to the patient.

After a lapse of two years, owing to difficulty in recruiting staff, the domiciliary occupational therapy service for old people got off to a new start in the year under review. It is always difficult to pick up the threads of a service which has been left in abeyance but, after the initial effort, many old people found new interest in occupational work as it helps to alleviate boredom and dispel loneliness.

The Chiropody Service is now well established and has made a notable contribution to increasing comfort in old age.

Shortage of hospital beds in this area, both for the mentally ill and for the mentally subnormal, has thrown an additional burden on the work of the Mental Health Section of the department. So far as the severely subnormal are concerned, some easing of the

position appears to be occurring at the time of writing. However, the small number of severely handicapped children who remain at home places a great burden on the parents. The shortage of hospital beds reflects itself in the largest number of cases admitted for short-term care since the scheme was started in 1952, a marked increase in the number of patients admitted to mental hospitals under the compulsory provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1959, and the greater number of mentally ill patients receiving after-care in the community. That the service has functioned so satisfactorily is mainly due to the close co-operation with the hospital service and general practitioners, inspired by the belief that the difficulties are only temporary.

Valuable initial work has been done in establishing a committee to investigate the resettlement of patients in the Sheffield area. On the committee are representatives of all the interested bodies and, unlike many committees with such diversity of interest, this one does appear to be making remarkable progress.

This report contains an account of a diabetic detection drive which was designed to discover undiagnosed cases of diabetes mellitus. Over 17,000 "do it yourself" test packets were issued to the 6,700 persons attending the Mass Radiography Centre and, as a result of the follow-up of the persons who reported that they had obtained an apparently positive test, twenty-six previously undiagnosed diabetics were discovered. The relatively small number of diabetics found in relation to the number of test packets given out indicates that not all the test kits were in fact used. In spite of this, because of the economical nature of the campaign, it can be considered successful in providing a service rather than a comprehensive survey.

No survey of the year's social scene would be complete without reference to the problem of illegitimacy. Not since 1947, when it was 4.82 per cent, has the percentage of illegitimate live births to total live births been as high as the year under review. At 4.56 per cent it is still considerably less than the highest recorded figure of 6.05 per cent in 1946 and also less than the latest known average for England and Wales which was 5.9 per cent in 1961. Seventy-eight illegitimate babies were born to thirty-two married mothers and forty-five unmarried mothers, of whom one was a school girl aged fifteen years and six were sixteen years. Although these statistics conceal stories of human misery, altered circumstances and the changing outlook of the community make the position more bearable. Sad strictures of a previous generation have been replaced by a more enlightened attitude to illegitimacy. The parents of the younger age group bear the greatest burden of grief and search for a failure in their parental attitude and control. The approach of the youngsters on the other hand is much less tragic and, having admitted their mistake, they seem to be more preoccupied with the problems of motherhood. It would be wrong to single out this group as being particularly evil when one remembers that about one-third of first born infants are conceived before marriage. In most cases the putative father is known and the couple have been having an apparently normal courtship of some duration. One must search deeper into the faults of our own society to discover the cause, and the method of correction, of this moral lapse. It is a biological

fact that children are maturing earlier, but this in itself is not an explanation. The possibility of education in its broadest sense, at home, at school and through the Church, should be thoroughly explored. One thing is certain—that notions of austere puritanical morals are generally unacceptable and genuinely inaccessible to the adolescents of today.

In the School Health section of the report is an account of a survey done on the smoking habits of some 2,700 children attending secondary schools. On their own admission, smoking is no new experience to a large percentage of children by the time they reach secondary school age. Helped by a mobile anti-smoking unit on loan from the Central Council for Health Education a campaign was carried out amongst school children, pointing out the disadvantages to their health of starting to smoke cigarettes. Such campaigns, however, can only expect to make a small dent in the socially acceptable image of cigarette smoking. No one who has studied the evidence now available can reject the casual association between cigarette smoking and ill-health, particularly cancer of the lung. It is also true that the total number of deaths from this disease rises annually. How much longer will those of us who are interested in the prevention of disease have to wait until the cigarette obtains the reputation it deserves. Certainly it would appear that no progress can be made until advertisements extolling the non-existent virtues of cigarette smoking are stopped.

An index of the general improvement in the health of the school child is seen by the examination of the type of child at present attending the Newman School and making a comparison with 1949 when the school was first opened. The percentage of children suffering from subnormal nutrition has fallen from twenty-four to eight from 1949 to 1962. Many of the places in the school are now occupied by physically handicapped children who need much nursing supervision and individual teaching. The alternative was to send them to residential schools and one feels convinced that in many of these cases the child will benefit from the security of a normal home background.

The last paragraph in this introduction is always devoted to acknowledgments and thanks to various people for their help throughout the year. Repetition, however, in this case does not denote insincerity. One must acknowledge first of all the consistent work done by members of this Department and the help received from other Corporation Departments. In the case of the School Health Service particular mention should be made of the close working arrangement there is with the Education Department. We are most grateful for the continued close liaison with the general medical practitioners and hospital staff. The 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) 1962	.. .. .	86,220
Number of inhabited houses	.. .. .	27,860

## VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (853 Male, 768 Female)	.. .. .	1,621
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	.. .. .	18·80
Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 population (area comparability factor 0·98)	.. .. .	18·42
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	.. .. .	4·56
Still Births	.. .. .	45
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	.. .. .	27·01
Total live and still births	.. .. .	1,666
Infant deaths (Deaths under 1 year)	.. .. .	45
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—Total	.. .. .	27·76
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "—Legitimate	.. .. .	25·21
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "—Illegitimate	.. .. .	81·08
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	.. .. .	19·12
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	.. .. .	15·42
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	.. .. .	42·02
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	.. .. .	—
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	.. .. .	—
Deaths (568 Male, 446 Female)	.. .. .	1,014
Death rate per 1,000 population	.. .. .	11·76
Crude death rate per 1,000 population (area comparability factor 1·19)	.. .. .	13·99

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
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
1962	18.80	11.76	28	86,220

Causes of Death with Death Rates,

1962.

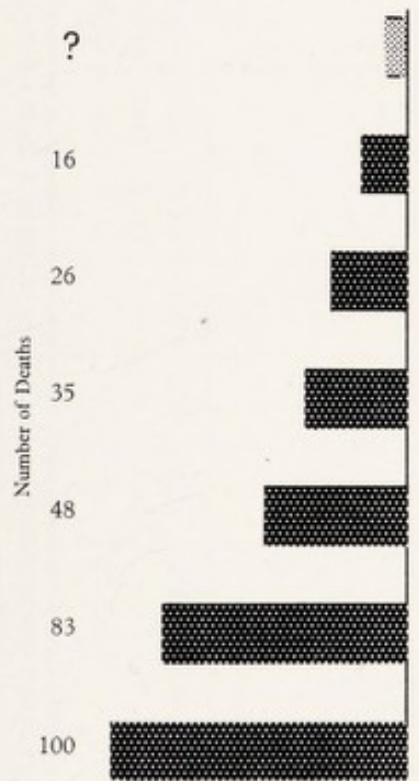
Disease	Number of deaths			Death rate per 1,000 population
	Males	Females	Total	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory .. .. .	2	2	4	0.05
2. Tuberculosis, other forms .. .. .	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease .. .. .	1	2	3	0.03
4. Diphtheria .. .. .	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough .. .. .	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections .. .. .	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis .. .. .	-	-	-	-
8. Measles .. .. .	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. .. .	13	15	28	0.32
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .. .. .	38	4	42	0.49
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast .. .. .	-	14	14	0.16
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. .. .	-	4	4	0.05
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .. .. .	43	35	78	0.90
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .. .	2	2	4	0.05
16. Diabetes .. .. .	2	3	5	0.06
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system .. .. .	66	71	137	1.59
18. Coronary disease, angina .. .. .	110	62	172	1.99
19. Hypertension with heart disease .. .. .	8	17	25	0.29
20. Other heart disease .. .. .	52	65	117	1.36
21. Other circulatory disease .. .. .	19	30	49	0.57
22. Influenza .. .. .	5	1	6	0.07
23. Pneumonia .. .. .	25	29	54	0.63
24. Bronchitis .. .. .	86	20	106	1.23
25. Other diseases of respiratory system .. .. .	6	7	13	0.15
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. .. .	10	3	13	0.15
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. .. .	3	5	8	0.09
28. Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	5	2	7	0.08
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	4	-	4	0.05
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. .. .	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations .. .. .	7	1	8	0.09
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. .. .	31	34	65	0.75
33. Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	6	4	10	0.12
34. All other accidents .. .. .	19	14	33	0.38
35. Suicide .. .. .	5	-	5	0.06
36. Homicide and operations of war .. .. .	-	-	-	-
	568	446	1014	11.76



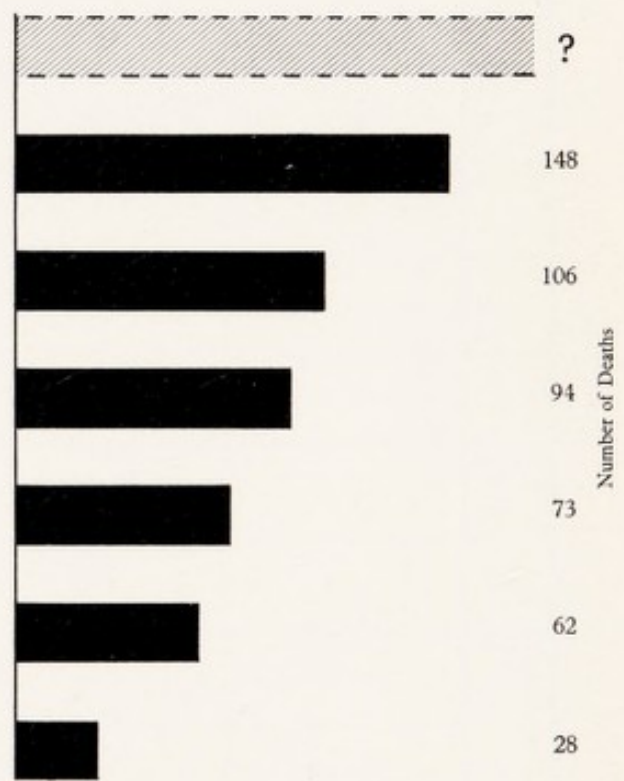
In the following table the causes of death at different periods of life, as supplied by the Registrar General, are given for the year :

Cause of death	MALES									FEMALES								
	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
tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
alignant neoplasm, stomach	-	-	-	-	1	9	1	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	6	15
alignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	-	-	-	1	22	13	2	38	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4
alignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	4	14
alignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	4
other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	-	-	1	2	3	13	14	10	43	-	-	-	-	1	15	10	9	35
leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
vascular lesions of nervous system	-	-	-	-	1	12	21	32	66	-	-	-	-	2	8	22	39	71
coronary disease, angina	-	-	-	-	3	44	41	22	110	-	-	-	-	-	13	20	29	62
hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	8	17
other heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	35	52	-	-	-	-	3	11	11	40	65
other circulatory disease	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	13	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	23	30
influenza	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
pneumonia	2	2	-	-	1	7	5	8	25	6	-	-	-	-	2	4	17	29
bronchitis	1	-	-	-	1	28	29	27	86	2	-	-	-	-	3	3	12	20
other diseases of the respiratory system	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	7
ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
dysentery, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	5
hepatitis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
congenital malformations	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
other defined and ill-defined diseases	17	-	-	2	3	5	-	4	31	10	-	-	-	1	8	4	11	34
motor vehicle accidents	-	2	-	1	-	2	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
all other accidents	-	1	1	-	-	2	5	10	19	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	13	14
suicide	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total—all causes	25	6	2	5	19	169	163	179	568	20	-	-	-	12	86	104	224	446

Deaths from  
RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS



Deaths from  
CANCER OF THE LUNG



Total deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis and Cancer of the Lung in 3 yearly periods since 1945



### 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 to 3 mths	3-5 mths	6-8 mths	9-11 mths	Total under one year
15	Leukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	-	-	8
	Broncho pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
27	Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
31	Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	All forms	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	5
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	5
	Birth injury	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
	Prematurity with	6	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	11
	Atelectasis	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
	Birth injury	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
	Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Totals	14	5	2	-	4	-	-	5	-	1	31	6	6	1	1	45

## 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 :—

	1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962	
	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	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	28	0.32
Lung, bronchus	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	42	0.49
Breast	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	14	0.16
Uterus	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	4	0.05
Other sites	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	78	0.90
Total deaths and death rates from cancer	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	166	1.92
Total deaths and death rates all causes	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	1014	11.76
Proportion, cancer deaths to total deaths, - 1 in	5.18		5.67		6.83		5.59		5.51		5.32		5.32		5.15		5.6		6.11	

## ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

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The year 1962 will be remembered by most people in the district as the year of the gales. In two days in February enough havoc was created to disrupt the normal pattern of house repair for many months. Damage of this description cannot be repaired quickly enough to avoid hardship in many homes and the patience and understanding of the public in extremely trying circumstances was of the highest order.

The decision of the Council to make available labour and materials to speed up the repair of private houses was of great value and helped to take some of the load from local property repairers who were over-burdened and working under great difficulties for many months. In emergencies of this type the property repairer is subject to considerable strain, apart from working long hours, often under bad weather conditions, he is under pressure from owners to give priority to their repairs; he is probably also under pressure from public health inspectors to give priority to repairs which they consider to be most urgent, and, last, but not least, he may be under financial pressure by reason of using unusually large quantities of materials for which he must pay although waiting for settlement of his own accounts. The strenuous efforts made by local property repairers to restore houses to reasonably habitable condition by either temporary or permanent repair deserve the fullest praise.

Owners of rented property, almost without exception, endeavoured to secure the repair of damaged property as quickly as possible. Opinions as to priority are always open to criticism and disagreement and an account such as this would not be complete without noting the high degree of co-operation given to us by property owners in dealing with urgent cases of gale damage.

In the report for the year 1959 reference was made to the small number of bathrooms being installed in older houses. Less than fifty were provided in 1962. The report on housing conditions in Rotherham, prepared in 1955 shewed that over 9,600 houses had no separate bathrooms. Assuming that the 1962 rate of installation has applied since 1955 (which is unlikely), not more than 400 new bathrooms will have been provided. Probably 800 houses have been demolished by the local authority and industry leaving a total of 8,400 houses still without bathrooms.

If only 5,000 of these houses are considered suitable for improvement it would require twenty years to provide a bathroom to every house if the rate were increased to 250 each year. Unless the present number of approximately fifty per year is increased most of these houses will never have bathrooms.

The modernisation and reconditioning of good older houses and the prevention of obsolescence is just as important as the building of new houses. Trying to fill a bag which has a hole in the bottom is a slow process, and the decay of older houses is the hole in the bottom of the bag. There is a pressing need for legislation to allow local authorities to secure improvements to older houses in an orderly and efficient manner, that is, street by street, and it is to be hoped that it will not be too long delayed.

Staff shortages during the year again created problems of organisation and thanks are due to the staff who resolved those problems by changing duties and taking on additional work.

## WATER

49 samples of drinking water and 10 samples of swimming bath water were taken for examination. 1 sample of water was unsatisfactory but a repeat sample taken by the Water Department proved satisfactory. All the bath water samples were good.

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

## SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

### (a) HOUSE DRAINAGE.

1,980 visits were made in connection with drain tests, defective drains and drainage appliances.

The new powers contained in the Public Health Act, 1961 were found to be most useful in eliminating drain nuisances. The Building Works Department cleared 32 private drains at our request and costs were recovered from the owners concerned. This together with the clearing service provided by the Borough Engineer for those combined drains, which are now technically sewers, enabled us to reduce nuisance from this source very substantially.

### (b) STANDARD GRANTS.

The third full year of operation of the Standard Grant provisions of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, produced 65 enquiries from prospective applicants. Of these, 44 applied for grants and 39 of these were approved during the year leaving 4 pending. Details are as follows :

Grants approved .. .. .	39
(owner occupiers) .. .. .	37
(landlords) .. .. .	2
Grants refused .. .. .	1
Works completed and grant paid .. .. .	22
Total grant .. .. .	£1,887 12s. 5d.
Amenities provided	
Bath .. .. .	19
Washbasin .. .. .	19
Hot water supply .. .. .	19
Water closet .. .. .	18
Food Store .. .. .	—

The amendment of conditions under which grants could be made included in the Housing Act, 1961 were very helpful, particularly the new phrasing of the conditions relating to water closets, the previous requirement of "a water closet in or contiguous to the dwelling" deprived some applicants of grant on the installation of an internal water closet.

The number of applications for grants received is still disappointingly small in relation to the many thousands of houses in the County Borough lacking these amenities.

(c) LICENSED PREMISES, CINEMAS.

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

### FACTORIES

187 factory inspections were made as follows :

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. .. .	39	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	302	183	15	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Total ..	343	187	15	—



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 .. ..	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	14	20	3	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	14	21	3	—	—

OUTWORKERS

No outworkers were notified in Rotherham during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

No complaints of nuisance were received in connection with the 5 offensive trades now registered.

CANAL BOATS

Canal boats inspected .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
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.

1,310 complaints of nuisance and disrepair were received during the year. 3,105 houses were involved in the total nuisances found as a result of complaints or during inspection of the district.

The severe gales of February caused widespread damage throughout the town. Nearly 800 notices were served concerning gale damage but in only 34 cases was it necessary for default action to be taken, in these cases repairs were carried out by the Building Works Department and the costs charged to the owners concerned. Shortages of materials handicapped repairers at some stages but most of the repairs were completed by the end of August.

Applications for certificates under the provisions of the Rent Act, 1957 were few, details are as follows:

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

### (b) DEMOLITION AND CLOSURE.

6 clearance areas involving 110 houses were declared during the year. 37 individual unfit houses were closed or demolished.

Two Public Inquiries were held to consider objections to the St. Ann's Road No. 2 and the Brinsworth Street Compulsory Purchase Orders. The Orders were confirmed without modification by the Minister after consideration of the reports of the Inspectors.

### (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. 206 such enquiries were dealt with.

250 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 .. .. .	1,732
(2) Number of houses (included under sub head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	110
(3) Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	108
(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 .. .. .	1,622

### 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) ... .. .	816
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### 3. Action under statutory powers :

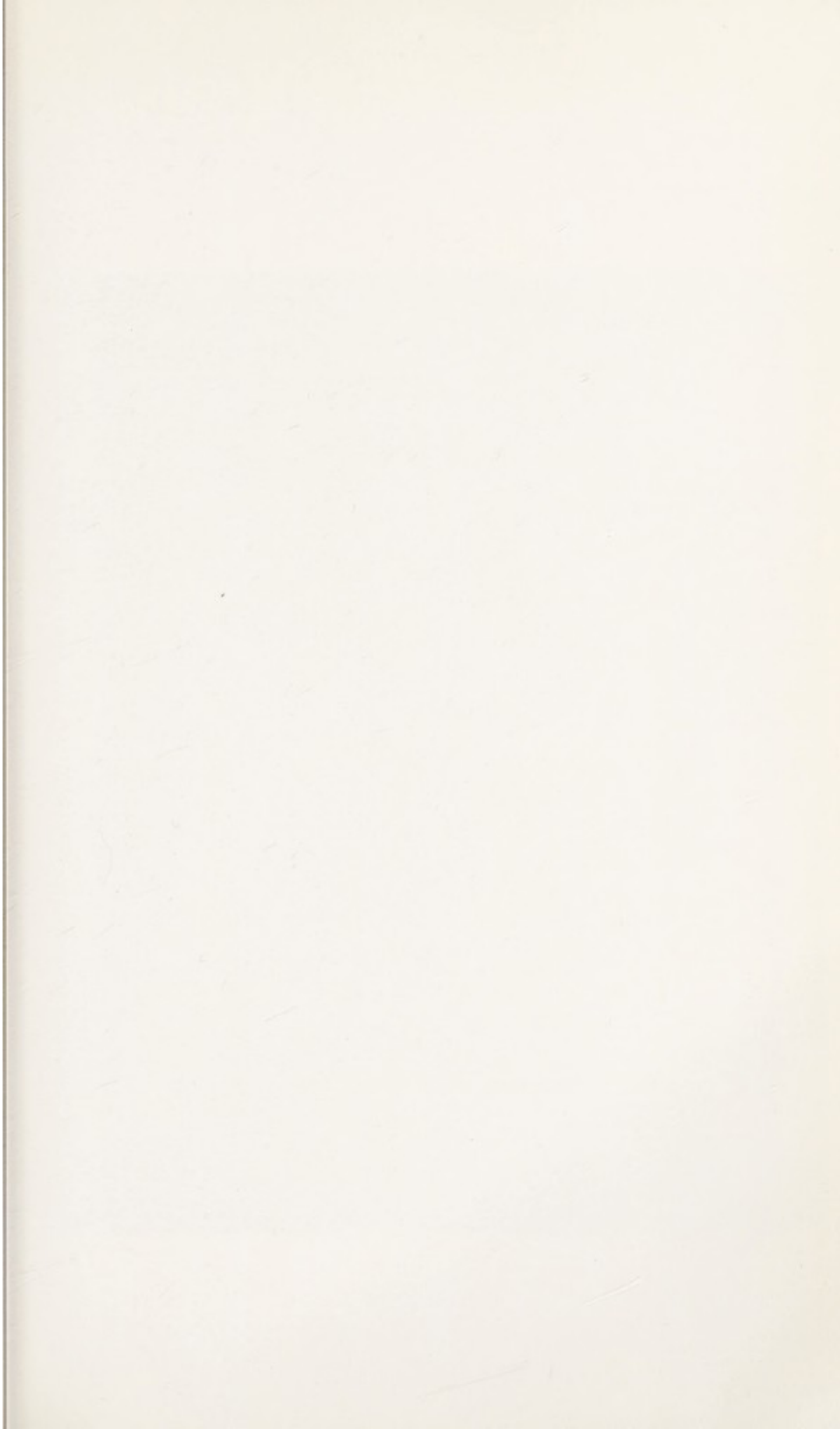
#### A. Proceedings under Section 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957. —

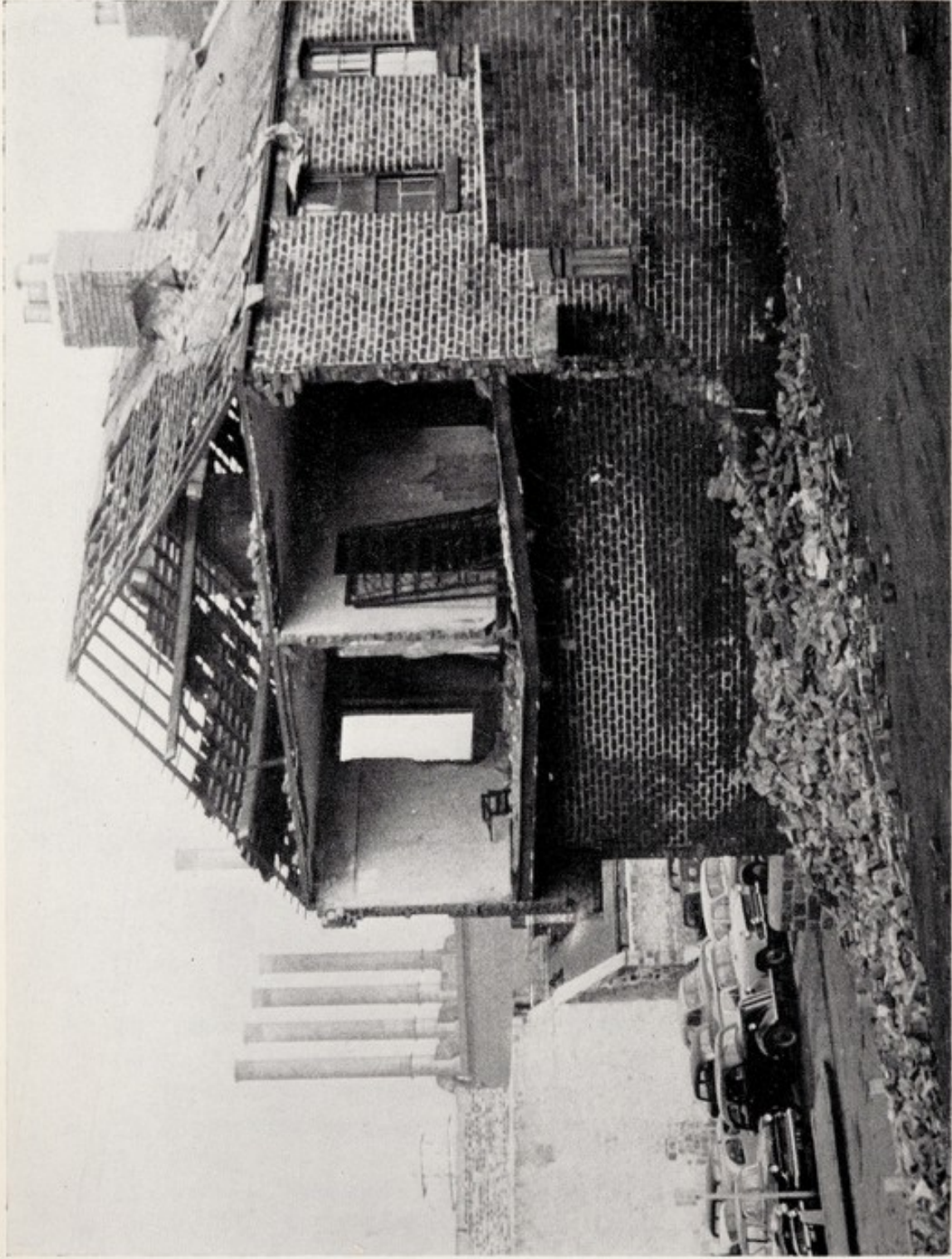
#### B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... .. .	614
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners .. .. .	488
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. .. .	36

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

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made .. .. .	4
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were made .. .. .	—
(3) Number of individual unfit houses demolished .. .. .	—
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings as to future user were accepted and which ceased to be used as dwellings	—
(5) Number of houses included in clearance or compulsory purchase orders .. .. .	110
(6) Number of houses included in confirmed clearance or compulsory purchase orders demolished .. .. .	78
(7) Number of local authority houses closed or demolished .. .. .	34





Gale damage, February, 1962 (By courtesy of *Rotherham Advertiser*).



Gale Damage, February, 1962 (By courtesy of *Rotherham Advertiser*).



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

Case No.	Date	Default or offence	Result	Penalty
1	19.4.62	Non-compliance with Notice under Section 39	Withdrawn, work done	—
2	26.4.62	Non-compliance with Abatement Notice	„ „	—
3	30.8.62	Non-compliance with Abatement Notice	„ „	—
4	30.8.62	Non-compliance with Notice under Section 39	„ „	—
5	30.8.62	Non-compliance with Notice under Section 56	„ „	—
6	20.9.62	Non-compliance with Notice under Section 39	„ „	—
7	27.9.62	Non-compliance with Abatement Notice	„ „	—
8	8.11.62	Non-compliance with Abatement Notice	„ „	—
9	29.11.62	Non-compliance with Abatement Notice	„ „	—
10	6.12.62	Non-compliance with Abatement Notice	„ „	—
11	6.12.62	Non-compliance with Notice under Section 39	„ „	—
12	6.12.62	Non-compliance with Notice under Section 39	„ „	—

### HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS

85 inspections were made of houses-let-in-lodgings. One prosecution in respect of overcrowding resulted in a fine of £5 with a daily £2 penalty for continuance of the offence. A survey was made of all houses in multiple occupation with a view to making full use of the powers contained in the Housing Act, 1961 to secure improvements where necessary.

### TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

The number of enquiries received for caravan sites for residential purposes fell sharply during the year. This may reflect the fact that housing lists are tending to shorten or perhaps the realisation that a caravan can only be a temporary solution of individual housing need in most cases. Site licences now issued are as follows:

Licences issued	Total caravans
for 1 caravan — 8	8
„ 2 caravans— 6	12
„ 4 „ — 2	8
„ 5 „ — 1	5
„ 6 „ — 1	6
„ 9 „ — 1	9
—	—
19	48

### VERMINOUS PREMISES

959 inspections of Corporation houses and the houses of prospective tenants were made. Evidence of vermin was found on 10 occasions. Similar inspections were made of the effects of 3 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 .. ..	35	49	11	95
Private Premises .. ..	30	60	26	116
	—	—	—	—
	65	109	37	211
	—	—	—	—
Percentage of infestation in all premises .. ..	31%	52%	17%	

### PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT

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

### RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

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

	Type of Property				Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses	Agricultural	Business etc.	
Complaints received .. ..	23	535	1	135	694
Other inspections made .. ..	16	130	10	76	232
Properties found to be infested by rats ..	26	386	10	123	545
Properties found to be infested by mice ..	8	65	—	42	115
Notices served for structural work ..	—	—	—	—	—

### SHOPS

257 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	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Sterilised	..	..	..	..	..	..	16

(b) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

88 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			..	..	..	30	30	-
Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	..	30	30	-
Sterilised	..	..	..	..	..	26	26	-

ICE CREAM

55 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination with the following results:

Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
47	5	2	1

ICED LOLLIES

2 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	12
Cafes .. .. .	24	48
Clubs and licensed premises .. .. .	126	97
Confectioners .. .. .	96	54
Factory canteens .. .. .	35	25
Fish friers .. .. .	52	30
Fishmongers .. .. .	32	21
Fruiterers and Greengrocers .. .. .	116	47
Grocers .. .. .	316	251
Mineral water factories .. .. .	4	2
School kitchens .. .. .	11	4
Soft drinks bar .. .. .	5	2
Sweet factories .. .. .	1	1
Tripe purveyor .. .. .	3	1

### REGISTERED PREMISES

Butchers .. .. .	94	99
Food preparing premises .. .. .	68	70
Hawkers .. .. .	10	23
Ice cream factories .. .. .	3	4
Ice cream shops or stores .. .. .	309	290
Pickle factories .. .. .	1	1
Tripe boilers .. .. .	1	2
Dairies and milk distributors .. .. .	289	182

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

Additional sinks provided	6
Additional wash basins provided	13
Hand washing notices displayed	11
Hot water supplies provided	15
Premises cleansed or repaired	55
Premises improved	3
Accommodation for clothing provided	3
Name and address of food stalls	4
Provision of suitable waste storage	14

### FOOD POISONING

No major outbreak of food poisoning arose during the year, only 1 case of food poisoning was reported.

### MEAT

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

Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
8,894	1,906	75	28,329	11,459	50,663

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

All causes	..	..	..	..	..	39 tons 3 cwt.
Tuberculosis only	..	..	..	..	..	1 ton 1 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		8,894	1,906	75	28,329	50,663
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned	.. ..	3	4	14	55	99
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	.. ..	3,114	1,006	1	560	5,219
Percentage affected	.. ..	35.04	52.99	20.0	2.17	10.49
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	.. ..	1	1	-	3	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	.. ..	8	1	-	146	156
Percentage affected	.. ..	0.10	0.10	-	0.51	0.31
Cysticercosis :						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	.. ..	220	23	-	-	243
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	.. ..	220	23	-	-	243
Generalised and totally condemned	.. ..	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage affected	.. ..	0.02	0.01	-	-	0.004

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

Number killed	} .. ..					
Number inspected		874	31	4	3,119	-
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned	.. ..	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	.. ..	294	15	-	56	-
Percentage affected	.. ..	33.6	48.4	-	1.8	-
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	.. ..	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	.. ..	1	-	-	-	-
Percentage affected	.. ..	0.12	-	-	-	-

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Cysticercosis :					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	12	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration .. .. .	12	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned ..	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage affected .. .. .	1.4	-	-	-	-

The estimated weight of meat condemned was :

All causes .. .. .	1 ton 10 cwt.
Tuberculosis only .. .. .	—

### MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

280 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 23 instances the attention of vendors was drawn to incorrect marking.

### SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS

253 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	Almond marzipan .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Aspirin tablets .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Bacon .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Baking powder .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Blackcurrant Jam .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Blackcurrant pie filling .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Blancmange powder .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Brazil nut toffee .. .. .	-	1	-	-
2	Butter .. .. .	-	2	-	-
2	Butterscotch .. .. .	-	2	-	-
1	Butter sponge jam pudding .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Cheese spread (buttered) .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Chemical food .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Chewing gum .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Children's cooling powder .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Chocolate sponge pudding .. .. .	-	1	-	-
2	Chopped pork .. .. .	-	2	-	-
1	Christmas pudding .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Cochineal food colour .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Coffee (instant) .. .. .	-	1	-	-

No.	Nature of sample	Genuine		Not reported as genuine	
		Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
2	Coffee (pure) .. ..	-	2	-	-
1	Condensed full cream milk (unsweetened) .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Condensed vegetable soup .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Constipation herbs .. ..	-	1	-	-
2	Cooking salt .. ..	-	2	-	-
1	Cornflour .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Cough candy .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Cream (fresh double) .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Cream (sterilised) .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Creamed rice pudding .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Cream of chicken soup .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Cream of tartar .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Currants .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Curry powder .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Custard powder .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Cut mixed peel .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Dessicated coconut .. ..	-	1	-	-
5	Drugs .. ..	-	5	-	-
1	Edible gelatine .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Fish cake .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Fruit sauce .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Glace cherries .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Glucose bitter lemon tablets .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Granulated sugar .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Ground almonds .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Ground cloves .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Ground ginger .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Honey .. ..	-	1	-	-
54	Ice cream .. ..	54	-	-	-
3	Ice cream lollies .. ..	3	-	-	-
3	Iced lollies .. ..	3	-	-	-
1	Indian tonic water .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Instant mashed potato .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Lard .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Lemon cheese .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Lemon crush .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Lemon curd .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Lemon flavour essence .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Liquorice comfits .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Malt vinegar .. ..	-	1	-	-
2	Margarine .. ..	-	2	-	-
1	Meat paste .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Medicinal liquid paraffin .. ..	-	1	-	-
75	Milk .. ..	75	-	-	-
2	Milk chocolate biscuits .. ..	-	2	-	-
1	Milk chocolate covered swiss roll .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Mincemeat .. ..	-	1	-	-
1	Mint sauce .. ..	-	1	-	-

No.	Nature of sample	Genuine		Not reported as genuine	
		Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
1	Mustard .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Non-alcoholic ginger flavour beverage	-	1	-	-
1	Non-alcoholic raisin flavour beverage	-	1	-	-
1	Nutmegs .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Olive oil .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Opal fruit sweets .. .. .	-	1	-	-
2	Orange drink .. .. .	-	2	-	-
1	Orange marmalade .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Pearl barley .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Pickled red cabbage .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Plain flour .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Pork dripping .. .. .	-	-	-	1
1	Potato crisps .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Powdered cinnamon .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Prunes .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Raisins .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Rice .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Salad cream .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Saccharin tablets .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Salmon spread .. .. .	-	1	-	-
2	Self raising flour .. .. .	-	2	-	-
1	Senna pods .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Shredded beef suet .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Soda mints .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Soup powder .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Spanish juice .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Sultanas .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Sweetened sago pudding .. .. .	-	-	-	1
1	Syrup of figs .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Table jelly .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Tapioca .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Tea .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Tea cake mix .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Tomato juice .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Tomato ketchup .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Unsweetened lemon juice .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Vanilla flavour essence .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	White pepper .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Yellow food colour .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Yeast .. .. .	-	1	-	-
1	Zinc ointment .. .. .	-	1	-	-
253		135	116	-	2

### FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

7 samples of fertilisers and 5 of feeding stuffs were taken for analysis. All were satisfactory.



Play Centre.





## OTHER FOOD

In the following table details are given of food surrendered :

	Number	Lbs.		Number	Lbs.
Bacon .. .. .	—	327	Harvo malt loaf ..	1	—
Biscuits .. .. .	—	69	Jars .. .. .	35	—
Bottles .. .. .	539	—	Kit Kat .. .. .	50 bars	—
Butter .. .. .	—	3	Meat pies .. .. .	13	12
Cake .. .. .	24 pieces	10	Mushrooms .. .. .	—	23
Cheese .. .. .	—	161	Mustard .. .. .	156 drums	—
Chickens .. .. .	—	31	Packets .. .. .	303	—
Chocolate roll ..	1	—	Pork chops .. .. .	—	11
Coconut .. .. .	—	16	Pork pies .. .. .	39	3
Coffee .. .. .	—	3	Potted beef paste ..	—	1
Cooked meats ..	—	336	Rabbits .. .. .	—	62
Dried fruit .. ..	—	25	Sausage .. .. .	—	529
Haddock grillets ..	36 doz.	—	Tins .. .. .	2,927	—
Ham .. .. .	—	53			

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

## CLEAN AIR

1,521 visits were made in connection with atmospheric pollution including smoke observations at factories and inspections relating to smoke control areas.

One of the most encouraging signs in the search for cleaner air is the number of householders who, without official prompting or assistance, have decided to use smokeless fuels. When the inspections were made for the Herringthorpe smoke control areas only one per cent of the houses were smokeless. The recent inspections made of the Wickersley Road smoke control areas shewed a ten-fold increase in the number of householders who were using only smokeless fuels. These are similar areas and the increase in the number of people using smokeless fuel can only be due to a marked trend of public opinion towards improved fuels. The fact that in some instances this change may have been made for convenience, as for example, where all the family work and require a "switch-on" fuel, is incidental to the fact that, whatever the reason, the public is moving towards smokeless fuels.

With the final settlement of the concessionary coal problem, two new smoke control areas were declared during the year. 881 houses and other premises were included in the areas which were entitled Wickersley Road Nos. 1 and 2 smoke control areas. These houses added to the 4,500 houses already included in confirmed smoke control areas represent one-fifth of the total houses in the County Borough.

The planning provisions of the Clean Air Act which enable the authority to control the heights of chimneys in certain new buildings have been of great advantage in preventing the possibility of nuisance from new installations. The minor weakness of the provisions which arose from varying standards used by different local authorities is likely to be overcome in the near future if proposals now under consideration are recommended to all local authorities.

In the industrial field steady progress is being made. A coal fired lime-burning plant is now operating successfully with coke as a fuel with a marked improvement in the cleanliness of the neighbourhood. The fume emission from a local metalworks which has been a problem for the past twenty-five years will be discharged from a high chimney after treatment and should cease to be a problem early in 1963.

A further metal fume emission problem with a long history should be on the way to solution in the near future when an order is placed for dust arrestment plant to control the emission.

There are now only two works in Rotherham from which considerable pollution arises without the prospect of an early remedy. Both are registered processes under the Alkali, etc. Works Regulation Act. As further modernisation proceeds at local works and as more smoke control areas come into operation the offending chimneys will become more and more obvious. This type of situation must be occurring in many industrial towns throughout the country and, no doubt, serious thought is being given to the length of time for which exemption from the operation of the Clean Air Act can be given to inefficient and out-of-date production units.

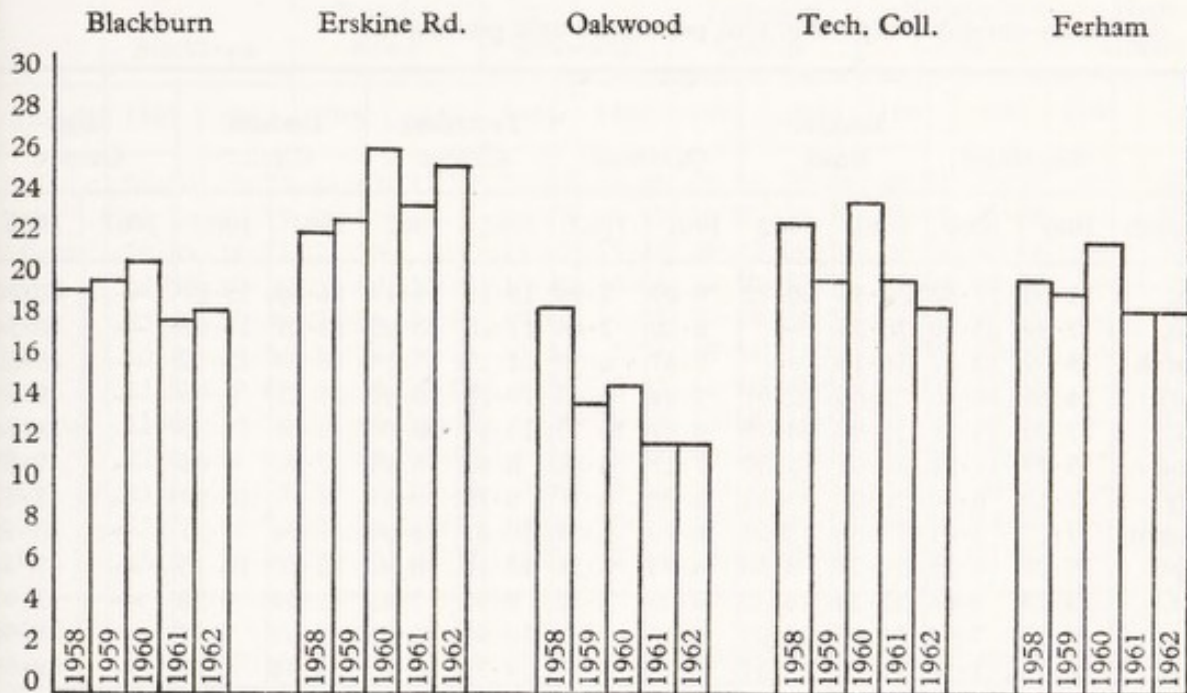
Details of the yearly results for deposit gauges and sulphur gauges are given on page 35.

## CLERICAL WORK

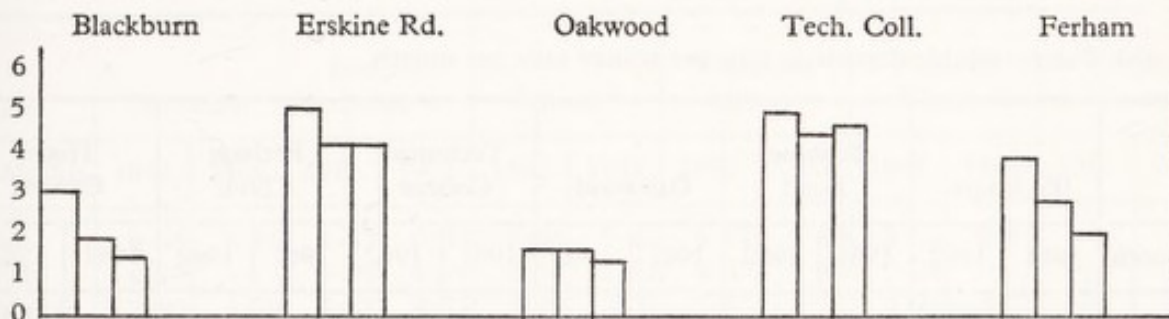
To complete the picture of work done by the section during the year details of office interviews and outgoing correspondence are of interest. 1,310 complaints from residents were dealt with, 1,618 informal notices and 555 statutory notices were served, and 284 licences were issued. Including reminder notices and other letters, 3,334 postal packages were sent out.

1. STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES.

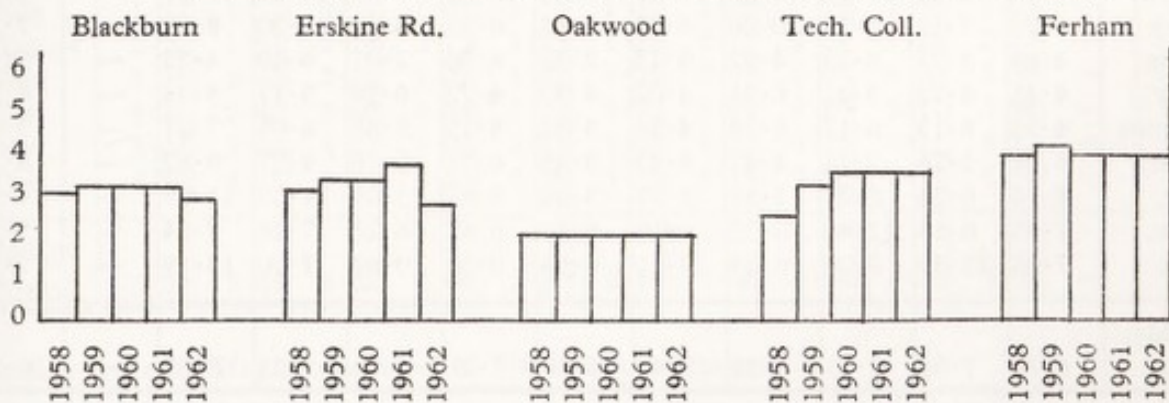
(a) Average monthly deposit for years 1958-1962 (tons/sq. mile).



(b) Iron oxide content of average monthly deposit in tons/sq. mile for years 1960-62



(c) Average yearly sulphur deposit.  
(milligrams of SO<sub>2</sub>/day per 100 sq. centimetres of lead peroxide candle)



## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RECORDS

### 1. STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGE

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

Month	Blackburn		Erskine Road		Oakwood		Technical College		Ferham Clinic		High Greave	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Jan.	13·65	17·32	26·55	20·72	9·09	7·98	15·15	15·15	14·40	15·07	—	10·30
Feb.	7·39	23·10	20·28	—	6·20	7·68	11·18	8·62	13·21	11·66	—	10·54
March	5·89	12·11	16·14	—	7·47	6·30	24·13	13·13	6·39	12·10	—	10·10
April	14·64	10·30	22·06	22·61	7·94	6·43	19·16	10·65	15·21	9·96	—	9·35
May	17·90	15·16	17·89	34·78	6·27	10·73	13·91	28·00	8·38	11·39	—	11·16
June	5·95	11·09	10·01	11·30	7·21	4·96	8·62	8·09	7·90	9·04	—	7·83
July	7·12	8·96	10·01	23·51	5·26	6·10	8·12	12·53	6·59	10·30	—	7·67
August	7·25	8·01	12·50	13·97	4·79	6·57	10·82	8·34	7·74	7·21	—	6·16
Sept.	15·29	7·25	12·73	8·50	4·93	5·86	13·10	8·91	12·10	10·10	—	7·37
Oct.	13·72	6·64	11·29	14·22	4·02	4·12	8·59	7·41	11·49	9·28	—	5·99
Nov.	9·65	7·59	11·96	15·05	6·13	5·06	10·93	12·56	9·63	7·92	—	5·50
Dec.	6·19	1·50	11·22	12·17	5·73	5·60	7·74	8·80	8·34	8·43	—	6·55
Mthly. Avge.	10·38	10·75	15·22	17·68	6·25	6·44	12·62	11·84	10·11	10·20	—	8·21

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

Month	Blackburn		Erskine Road		Oakwood		Technical College		Ferham Clinic		High Greave	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Jan.	8·35	11·91	15·13	13·07	7·78	8·38	11·29	9·90	12·13	13·14	—	10·83
Feb.	4·89	7·05	9·23	—	5·23	5·87	6·85	7·67	9·80	8·82	—	7·11
March	4·96	7·60	5·56	—	3·99	9·15	4·72	7·45	4·36	9·21	—	7·41
April	9·89	6·88	11·56	11·20	7·48	7·24	10·22	7·10	11·29	8·50	—	6·85
May	9·79	7·19	6·13	10·06	4·33	6·14	6·35	8·38	7·30	8·29	—	7·34
June	4·89	3·73	6·33	4·92	5·13	2·35	6·96	2·91	6·49	4·55	—	3·16
July	4·45	4·72	5·42	6·51	4·02	4·33	4·72	6·39	5·17	5·44	—	4·51
August	4·35	6·13	6·17	6·14	4·56	3·55	5·15	5·68	6·05	7·21	—	5·89
Sept.	6·98	3·76	7·14	4·47	4·43	3·45	6·71	5·78	9·77	9·82	—	6·16
Oct.	8·18	6·54	8·49	7·59	5·57	3·89	8·62	5·89	11·62	11·05	—	4·44
Nov.	7·43	6·16	12·40	8·32	6·10	5·16	6·67	6·78	7·26	7·04	—	5·20
Dec.	7·05	12·39	9·06	10·33	7·11	6·54	8·30	9·69	7·70	13·19	—	7·57
Mthly. Avge.	6·76	7·00	8·55	8·26	5·47	5·50	7·21	6·98	8·23	8·85	—	6·37

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

Month	Blackburn		Erskine Road		Oakwood		Technical College		Ferham Clinic		High Greave	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Jan.	22.00	29.22	41.67	33.79	16.87	16.36	26.44	25.06	26.42	28.21	—	21.13
Feb.	12.28	30.15	29.51	—	11.43	13.55	18.03	16.29	23.01	20.48	—	17.68
March	10.85	19.71	21.70	—	11.47	15.46	28.85	20.58	10.75	21.31	—	17.51
April	24.54	17.18	33.62	33.81	15.42	13.68	29.39	17.75	26.49	18.46	—	16.20
May	27.68	22.35	24.02	44.84	10.60	16.87	20.26	36.38	15.68	19.68	—	18.50
June	10.85	14.82	16.34	16.23	12.34	7.31	15.58	11.00	14.39	13.60	—	11.00
July	11.57	13.69	15.43	30.03	9.29	10.43	12.85	18.92	11.76	15.74	—	12.18
August	11.60	14.13	18.66	20.11	9.35	10.13	15.97	14.02	13.79	14.41	—	12.05
Sept.	22.28	11.02	19.88	12.96	9.35	9.32	19.80	14.69	21.86	19.92	—	13.53
Oct.	21.90	13.17	19.78	21.81	9.59	8.01	17.21	13.31	23.11	20.33	—	10.44
Nov.	17.08	13.76	24.36	23.37	12.24	10.23	17.60	19.34	16.90	14.96	—	10.70
Dec.	13.24	13.89	20.28	22.51	12.84	12.14	16.04	18.49	16.05	21.62	—	14.12
Mthly. Avge.	17.15	17.75	23.77	25.94	11.73	11.95	19.83	18.82	18.35	19.06	—	14.58

## 2. SULPHUR DETERMINATION (LEAD PEROXIDE CANDLE)

Month	Blackburn		Erskine Road		Oakwood		Technical College		Ferham Clinic		High Greave	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Jan.	4.34	5.36	4.83	6.44	2.84	3.47	4.67	5.43	5.72	6.85	—	4.32
Feb.	4.19	—	5.08	1.76	2.38	2.61	4.17	4.90	5.21	—	—	—
March	2.90	3.19	4.58	2.77	2.75	2.52	3.93	4.12	3.77	3.73	—	2.45
April	3.20	2.45	2.70	2.75	1.77	2.09	2.83	3.36	3.85	3.10	—	2.04
May	2.12	2.21	2.63	2.58	1.60	1.60	2.90	3.07	2.90	2.76	—	1.94
June	2.09	2.05	3.22	2.30	1.73	—	2.84	1.99	2.60	2.53	—	1.51
July	1.83	1.57	2.59	1.65	1.34	1.03	1.79	2.06	1.90	2.03	—	1.41
August	2.20	1.53	2.70	2.13	1.23	1.23	2.13	2.07	2.28	2.23	—	1.76
Sept.	3.56	2.40	2.78	2.22	1.27	1.33	2.57	2.64	4.20	3.38	—	1.95
Oct.	4.28	2.42	3.98	2.54	1.70	1.76	3.65	3.18	5.27	3.98	—	2.21
Nov.	3.44	3.49	4.17	3.08	2.73	2.66	4.68	4.76	4.91	4.72	—	3.06
Dec.	4.59	4.73	4.94	4.35	4.26	3.70	5.13	5.50	5.77	6.10	—	3.71
Mthly. Avge.	3.22	2.85	3.68	2.88	2.13	2.18	3.44	3.59	4.03	3.76	—	2.39

Milligrammes of SO<sub>3</sub>/day collected by 100 square centimetres.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' VISITS AND NOTICES  
SERVED DURING THE YEAR 1962.

Disease of Animals .. .. .	8	Miscellaneous housing visits .. .. .	603
Merchandise Marks Act .. .. .	23	Infectious disease enquiries .. .. .	134
Water supply .. .. .	68	Visits re disinfection .. .. .	3
Drainage .. .. .	1,765	Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	248
Stables and piggeries .. .. .	1	Visits to slaughterhouses .. .. .	521
Offensive trades .. .. .	1	Butchers .. .. .	99
Fried fish shops .. .. .	30	Canteens .. .. .	25
Houses-let-in-lodgings .. .. .	85	Dairies and milk distributors .. .. .	182
Tents, vans and sheds .. .. .	97	Fishmongers and poulterers .. .. .	21
Canal boats .. .. .	4	Food preparing premises .. .. .	70
Factories .. .. .	183	Grocers .. .. .	251
Workshops .. .. .	2	Greengrocers and fruiterers .. .. .	47
Workplaces .. .. .	1	Ice cream premises .. .. .	290
Drain tests .. .. .	215	Market stalls .. .. .	280
Bakehouses .. .. .	28	Restaurants .. .. .	48
Poisons .. .. .	59	Street vendors and hawkers carts .. .. .	23
Public conveniences .. .. .	8	Wholesalers .. .. .	1
Theatres and places of Entertainment	10	Sweetshops .. .. .	54
Licensed premises .. .. .	112	Fairground premises .. .. .	14
Interviews .. .. .	1,467	Licensed premises (hygiene) .. .. .	97
Pet animals .. .. .	10	Bakeries .. .. .	12
Rats and mice .. .. .	161	Milk—bacteriological .. .. .	88
Atmospheric pollution .. .. .	1,521	Ice cream .. .. .	57
Schools .. .. .	1	Food and drug samples .. .. .	252
Shops .. .. .	257	Fertilisers and feeding stuffs .. .. .	10
Miscellaneous sanitary visits .. .. .	3,597	Miscellaneous food visits .. .. .	270
Hairdressers .. .. .	59	Water samples .. .. .	62
Matters to other departments .. .. .	292	Number of nuisances found .. .. .	2,961
Number of houses inspected under		Number of nuisances abated .. .. .	2,528
Public Health Acts .. .. .	1,805	Number of verbal notices served .. .. .	342
Re-visits to above houses .. .. .	4,840	Number of verbal notices complied with	299
Number of houses inspected under		Number of informal notices served .. .. .	1,425
Housing Acts .. .. .	97	Number of informal notices complied	
Re-visits to above houses .. .. .	2	with .. .. .	1,276
Overcrowding visits .. .. .	34	Number of statutory notices served	555
Overcrowding re-visits .. .. .	37	Number of statutory notices complied	
Verminous premises .. .. .	217	with .. .. .	686
Re-visits to verminous premises .. .. .	1	Number of informal smoke notices served	1

## 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

	1961	1962
Bodies received (including 91 from outside the County Borough) .. .. .	211	273
Post-mortems .. .	186	247
Total number of days bodies held in mortuary ..	887	1,057

### SUMMARY OF ADMISSIONS—1962

Brought in by :							
Borough Ambulance	—from home	..	..	..	..		30
	„ street	..	..	..	..		29
	„ works	..	..	..	..		8
West Riding Ambulance	— „ street	..	..	..	..		4
Private Ambulance	—	..	..	..	..		9
Mortuary vehicle	— „ home	..	..	..	..		60
	„ hospital	..	..	..	..		128
	„ river	..	..	..	..		5
							273

### MONTHLY ADMISSIONS

January .. .. .	28
February .. .. .	20
March .. .. .	30
April .. .. .	19
May .. .. .	22
June .. .. .	21
July .. .. .	15
August .. .. .	19
September .. .. .	20
October .. .. .	18
November .. .. .	15
December .. .. .	46
	273



CAUSES OF DEATH.

	County Borough	Outside County Borough	Total
Medical and surgical conditions ..	142	60	202
Suicide .. .. .	5	3	8
Works accidents .. .. .	1	6	7
Road accidents .. .. .	11	13	24
Home accidents .. .. .	14	6	20
Other accidents .. .. .	10	2	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	183	90	273
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Details of suicides in the County Borough.

Cause of Death	Sex	Age
Coal gas poisoning .. .. .	M	77
„ .. .. .	M	29
„ .. .. .	M	55
Aspirin .. .. .	M	32
Drowning .. .. .	M	51

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND TUBERCULOSIS

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

Disease	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Acute encephalitis—Infective .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Post-infectious .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis—Paralytic .. .. .	1	—	1	1	—
Non-paralytic .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—
Dysentery .. .. .	139	27	62	64	60
Encephalitis lethargica .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .. .. .	7	6	6	5	6
Malaria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	233	1292	638	1019	27
Meningococcal infection .. .. .	—	1	3	—	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus neonatorum .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .. .. .	27	38	20	26	25
Puerperal pyrexia .. .. .	58	67	62	57	27
Relapsing fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever .. .. .	88	161	105	72	69
Smallpox .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—
Typhus fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough .. .. .	10	22	145	13	2
Tuberculosis—respiratory .. .. .	43	36	21	22	27
other forms .. .. .	3	2	7	6	7
Food poisoning .. .. .	18	15	23	4	1
Totals .. .. .	629	1668	1094	1289	253



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 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery .. .. .	7	4	4	-	6	5	13	7	1	4	3	6	60
Encephalitis lethargica .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas .. .. .	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	6
Malaria .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles .. .. .	-	2	1	1	1	3	1	7	3	3	2	3	27
Meningococcal infection .. .. .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pemphigus neonatorum .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia .. .. .	6	-	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	-	4	25
Puerperal pyrexia .. .. .	6	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	-	3	3	1	27
Relapsing fever .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever .. .. .	6	1	2	2	2	4	4	1	4	8	10	25	69
Smallpox .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough .. .. .	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Tuberculosis: respiratory, males ..	4	1	1	-	1	-	3	-	1	2	2	-	15
females .. .. .	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	1	12
other forms, males .. .. .	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	5
females .. .. .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Food poisoning .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals .. .. .	36	10	12	9	17	19	27	20	12	26	23	42	253

During the year 62 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	
Dysentery .. .. .	8	—	—	1	—	—	9
Food Poisoning .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infection .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Pneumonia .. .. .	—	—	—	1	1	2	4
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	—	—	—	25	—	—	25
Tuberculosis .. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	19	20
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>62</b>

In addition to these cases, 34 patients were admitted to Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield, for observation and were ultimately diagnosed as follows :

Admitted for observation for	Final Diagnosis														Total				
	Asthma	Bronchitis	Bronchitis and Emphysema	Cerebral Thrombosis	Chicken Pox	Congestive Heart Failure	Cor. Pulmonale	Colitis	Enteritis	Erythema Multiforme	Glandular Fever	Hysteria	Infective Hepatitis	Respiratory Infection		Salmonellosis	Tonsillitis	Upper Respiratory Infection	Nil
Acute Asthma .. .. .	1																		1
Acute Bronchitis .. .. .																			1
Cardiac Failure .. .. .			1				1												1
Chicken Pox .. .. .					3														3
Diarrhoea .. .. .							1												1
Dysentery .. .. .																			1
Enteritis .. .. .								5							1				6
Erythema Multiforme .. .. .									1										1
Gastro-Enteritis .. .. .								1											1
Glandular Fever .. .. .										2									2
Infective Hepatitis .. .. .												1							1
Meningitis .. .. .			1								1							2	4
Pneumonia .. .. .						1													1
Poliomyelitis .. .. .																	1		1
P.U.O. Meningitis .. .. .																	1		1
Quinsy .. .. .															1				1
Respiratory Infection .. .. .		1												1			1		3
Status Asthmaticus .. .. .	1					1													2
Throat Infection .. .. .										1									1
Tonsillitis .. .. .															1				1
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>34</b>

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

There were no cases of diphtheria or acute poliomyelitis notified during the year by general medical practitioners.

Of the 60 cases of dysentery notified, 9 were treated in hospital.

6 cases of erysipelas were reported, all of whom remained at home.

27 cases of measles were reported during the year and 1 case was treated in hospital.

No deaths occurred from this disease.

2 cases of whooping cough were notified.

27 notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received, 25 of which were reported from hospital.

69 notifications of scarlet fever were received and remained at home. No deaths occurred.

1 notification of food poisoning was received during the year, and was treated in hospital.

There were 25 cases of pneumonia, 4 of which were admitted to hospital.

34 cases of tuberculosis were notified and 20 cases were admitted to hospital.

## TUBERCULOSIS

### NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1962

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	
15	12	5	2	34

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 period Years	New cases*				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-2 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-5 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-10 ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-15 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-20 ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-25 ..	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
25-35 ..	3	2	4	-	-	1	-	-
35-45 ..	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55 ..	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
55-65 ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-75 ..	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
75 and upwards ..	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

\* 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 1962 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 .. .. .	-	-
7—12 months .. .. .	-	-
1—2 years .. .. .	-	-
2—3 years .. .. .	-	-
3—4 years .. .. .	-	-
4—5 years .. .. .	-	-
Over 5 years .. .. .	3	-
From death returns .. .. .	1	-
Total number of deaths from tuberculosis .. .. .	4	-
Causes other than tuberculosis .. .. .	7	-

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 18th June to 18th July, 1962.

The total attendance of 6,920 was an increase on the previous year (6,246). The number of patients referred to their own doctor was 156 and 33 were referred to the Chest Clinic; of this latter total 6 were found to be suffering from active tuberculosis.

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

Year	Attendances for miniature films									Grand Totals
	Public sessions			School children			Organised groups			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1956	1,719	2,173	3,892	1,094	998	2,092	697	990	1,687	7,671
1957	2,352	2,710	5,062	599	710	1,309	1,042	1,272	2,314	8,685
1958	2,160	2,646	4,806	103	72	175	829	1,432	2,261	7,242
1959	2,058	3,031	5,689	211	271	482	876	1,132	2,008	8,179
1960	1,978	2,503	4,481	96	80	176	322	382	893	5,550
1961	2,068	2,690	4,758	193	157	350	483	655	1,138	6,246
1962	2,678	3,290	5,968	64	73	137	337	478	815	6,920

Of the 6,920 persons attending, 167 were recalled for re-examination by large film. Of these, 90 were males and 77 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 .. .. .	18	15	33
Patient's own doctor .. .. .	94	62	156
General hospital for investigation .. .. .	1	-	1
Recheck in 1-12 months time .. .. .	8	3	11
	121	80	201

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

Provisional diagnosis	Males	Females	Total
Active tuberculosis .. .. .	1	5	6
Inactive tuberculosis .. .. .	3	1	4
Bronchiectasis .. .. .	1	1	2
Neoplasm .. .. .	5	1	6
Inflammatory disease .. .. .	3	3	6
Sarcoidosis .. .. .	-	2	2

Provisional diagnosis	Males	Females	Total
Bronchitis and emphysema .. .. .	1	1	2
Pneumoconiosis .. .. .	2	-	2
Pleural thickening .. .. .	1	-	1
Spontaneous Pneumothorax .. .. .	1	-	1
Left hilar enlargement .. .. .	1	-	1
Post inflammatory fibrosis .. .. .	-	1	1
	-	-	-
Total ..	19	15	34
	-	-	-

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

Abnormality	Males	Females	Total
Bronchitis and emphysema .. .. .	30	4	34
Pneumoconiosis .. .. .	28	-	28
Acute inflammatory disease .. .. .	2	2	4
Old healed lesions .. .. .	7	2	9
Post inflammatory fibrosis .. .. .	-	1	1
Pericardial cyst .. .. .	1	-	1
Heart disease .. .. .	13	17	30
Bronchiectasis .. .. .	2	2	4
Pleural thickening .. .. .	1	-	1
Hiatus hernia .. .. .	1	-	1
Retrosternal thyroid .. .. .	1	-	1
Total ..	86	28	114

### VENEREAL DISEASE

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
1962	1	2	32	3	38

# CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

## CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

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 ...	100	271	18	14	426	190	255	2606	820	648	1266	420	341
Cranworth Road ...	100	240	26	25	370	192	250	2019	709	588	963	377	288
Thorpe Hesley ...	48	46	3	2	78	30	53	681	223	286	187	47	50
Greasbrough ...	51	59	4	5	88	32	48	725	262	208	173	41	35
Canklow ...	48	94	5	5	134	67	89	636	207	188	338	117	97
Blackburn ...	51	61	7	7	112	58	90	735	287	316	291	113	128
Highgreave ...	52	86	5	-	123	41	40	767	197	87	306	67	35
Broom Valley ...	48	87	11	5	138	73	90	730	266	177	218	95	85
Kimberworth Park	150	228	12	11	346	166	320	2297	807	917	671	229	306
Broom Lane ...	99	221	17	20	355	159	229	2558	723	723	700	299	230
Total ...	747	1393	108	94	2170	1008	1464	13754	4501	4138	5113	1805	1595
Total for 1961	687	1386	84	126	2219	974	1449	15156	4616	3694	6496	2002	1554

In all, 4,642 children made 22,393 attendances during 1962 as compared with 4,642 children making 23,466 attendances during 1961.

In addition to the child welfare clinics the following pre-school children were referred during 1962 to the specialist and other treatment clinics held on centre premises :

	Cases	Total Inspections
Orthopaedic .. .. .	60	98
Orthopaedic treatment .. .. .	8	261
Aural .. .. .	65	112
Aural treatment .. .. .	32	157
Ophthalmic .. .. .	57	270
Chiropody .. .. .	12	12
Dental .. .. .	359	477
Minor ailment treatment .. .. .	42	157

At the Ophthalmic clinic 57 children under 5 years of age were submitted for refraction. In 43 cases glasses were prescribed. 101 re-inspections of children in this age group were also made during the year.

## HEALTH EDUCATION.

Publicity on all health matters was displayed at Child Welfare Clinics, with special reference to smoking and lung cancer and home accidents. Films and film strips were used to illustrate talks. Health Visitors gave talks to nine outside organisations during the year.

## DENTAL TREATMENT

The work done in the Local Authority clinics for child welfare and maternity patients continues to serve a useful purpose, though while that done for the pre-school children remains almost identical, 359 patients being treated compared with 367 in the previous year, the number seen and treatment given to expectant and nursing mothers shows a considerable decrease, 266 mothers being treated in 1962 compared with 366 in 1961. This is probably explained by the fact that more women, now that all treatment is free for such patients under the National Health Service General Dental Services, continue to attend their own private dentist, rather than that their dental condition has suddenly improved or that they do not obtain treatment at all. The maternity patients who do attend the clinics are thus probably mainly the hard core who only go for dental attention and who have no private dentist whom they attend regularly. The local authority dental staff only treat those expectant and nursing mothers referred to them by the maternity and child welfare medical staff so that it may well be that there is a general tendency for the medical and dental treatment of these patients to be undertaken by private practitioners. Provided that the necessary treatment is obtained the general dental welfare of these patients will be satisfactorily maintained and this is the main concern of the local authority and private dental practitioners—the administrative methods by which such treatment is made available are of secondary importance to the dentists and are probably of even less interest to the patients. It should, however, be remembered that the health education of the general mass of the population, who now appreciate the benefits of the National Health Service, was largely done under much less favourable conditions during the past thirty years, by the health service staffs of Local Authorities.

Furthermore, statistical details indicating the beneficial effects on teeth of drinking water containing one part per million of fluoride were noted by local authority dental officers on Tyneside many years ago. There is a possibility that this public health measure may be implemented more generally in the next few years, after very exhaustive enquiries have been made into all the effects of such drinking water, none of which have detracted from the beneficial effects originally noticed. With due respect one might well say "that seldom in the field of human endeavour has so little been waited for by so many for so long".

The following table gives details of the treatment given at the dental clinics to expectant and nursing mothers and young children during 1962 :—

	Children under five years	Expectant and nursing mothers	Total 1962	Total 1961
Total attendances .. .. .	477	828	1305	1666
Number of individuals treated .. .. .	359	266	625	733
Extractions—permanent teeth .. .. .	—	632	632	1031
—temporary teeth .. .. .	603	1	604	599
Fillings —permanent teeth .. .. .	—	207	207	328
—temporary teeth .. .. .	40	—	40	41
Anaesthetics—local .. .. .	3	117	120	177
—general .. .. .	313	133	446	515
Other operations .. .. .	132	663	795	1125
Number of patients supplied with dentures ..	4	101	105	154

Details of the denture work done for expectant and nursing mothers and for young children in 1962 are as follows :—

	Maternity		Child Welfare		Total	
	Dentures	Patients	Dentures	Patients	Dentures	Patients
Full upper and full lower dentures .. .. .	64	32	—	—	64	32
Full upper or full lower dentures .. .. .	8	8	—	—	8	8
Full upper or full lower dentures along with partial lower or partial upper dentures ..	38	19	—	—	38	19
Partial upper and partial lower dentures .. .. .	38	19	—	—	38	19
Partial upper or partial lower dentures .. .. .	23	23	4	4	27	27
	171	101	4	4	175	105



Play Centre.



## CARE OF THE PREMATURE INFANT

All infants weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  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	..	..	..	1621	129	7.96
Still-births	..	..	..	45	21	46.66
<b>Total</b>				1666	150	9.00

Of the 150 premature births, 93 live births and 14 still-births occurred in hospital; 36 live births occurred at home of which 7 were transferred to hospital and 7 still-births occurred in cases delivered at home.

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)	18	13	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	-	
Over 3lb. 4oz. up to and including 4lb. 6oz. (500—2,000 gms.)	16	1	14	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	
Over 4lb. 6oz. up to and including 4lb. 15oz. (2,000—2,250 gms.)	23	1	21	4	-	4	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Over 4lb. 15oz. up to and including 5lb. 8oz. (2,250—2,500 gms.)	36	-	34	24	-	24	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	
<b>Totals</b>	93	15	71	29	-	29	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	14	7	-	



The Premature Baby Nurse attended 115 premature babies during the year and made 1,712 visits in connection with these babies. Three babies were admitted to hospital. One had gross infected hydrocephalus. The second, who was discharged to the care of her mother, a trained nurse, required tube feeding three-hourly and was subsequently readmitted to the Children's Hospital, Sheffield, still requiring to be fed by tube. Both these babies died later in hospital aged five months and four months, respectively. The third baby was admitted to hospital when fourteen days' old with broncho-pneumonia, and subsequently made a good recovery.

The number of babies other than prematures visited by the Nurse at the request of the Health Visitors or Doctors was 25 and the number of visits made in this connection was 214. Additional visits by the Nurse for other reasons were 446.

The special clinics held to ascertain the haemoglobin levels of the babies born at home at the ages of three months, six months and one year continued to be well attended. There were twelve clinics during the year and four visiting sessions, when babies whose mothers were unable to attend the clinic were visited at home, by permission of the family doctors. The Premature Baby Nurse was present at the sessions. The number of haemoglobin tests carried out was 218.

Details of the babies cared for during 1962 were as follows :

	Premature babies	Weakly babies other than premature	Total
In care at the beginning of the year .. .. .	8	1	9
New cases, 1962 .. .. .	107	24	131
Total infants .. .. .	115	25	140
Infants discharged from care as:			
adjusted .. .. .	99	20	119
died .. .. .	—	—	—
transferred out .. .. .	2	1	3
admitted to hospital .. .. .	3	2	5
Infants remaining in care at end of the year .. .. .	11	2	13
Visits paid .. .. .	1,712	214	1,926

45 infant deaths were notified during the year, the same number as in 1961. Special enquiries were made into the causes of death.

11 died due to broncho-pneumonia and other respiratory infections.

5 died due to birth injury.

5 died due to congenital malformations.

1 died due to acute pyogenic meningitis.

1 died due to acute pyogenic meningitis and lumber meningomyelocele.

1 died due to acute gastro-enteritis.

The remaining 21 were premature births. All were born in hospital and died before being discharged to their homes.

	3 premature babies weighed between	1	-1½ lb.
4	„	„	1½-2 lb.
2	„	„	2 -2½ lb.
3	„	„	2½-3 lb.
4	„	„	3 -3½ lb.
1	„	„	3½-4 lb.
2	„	„	4 -4½ lb.
2	„	„	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 given triple antigen (diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Children vaccinated against smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Children vaccinated against poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Medical examinations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	521
Visits made by medical officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
Visits made by health visitors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12

### WELFARE COMMITTEE—TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

One family consisting of parents and four children were in temporary accommodation at the beginning of the year, they now have another baby. A second family consisting of parents and one child were given temporary accommodation and both families 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:

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
National dried milk	42,086	41,576	39,035	35,734	35,024
Cod liver oil ..	6,730	6,438	6,022	3,913	1,671
A and D tablets ..	6,456	6,470	6,922	5,209	3,388
Orange juice ..	62,180	63,384	61,384	35,323	19,177
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	117,452	117,868	113,363	80,179	59,260
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# MATERNITY SERVICES

## AND THE

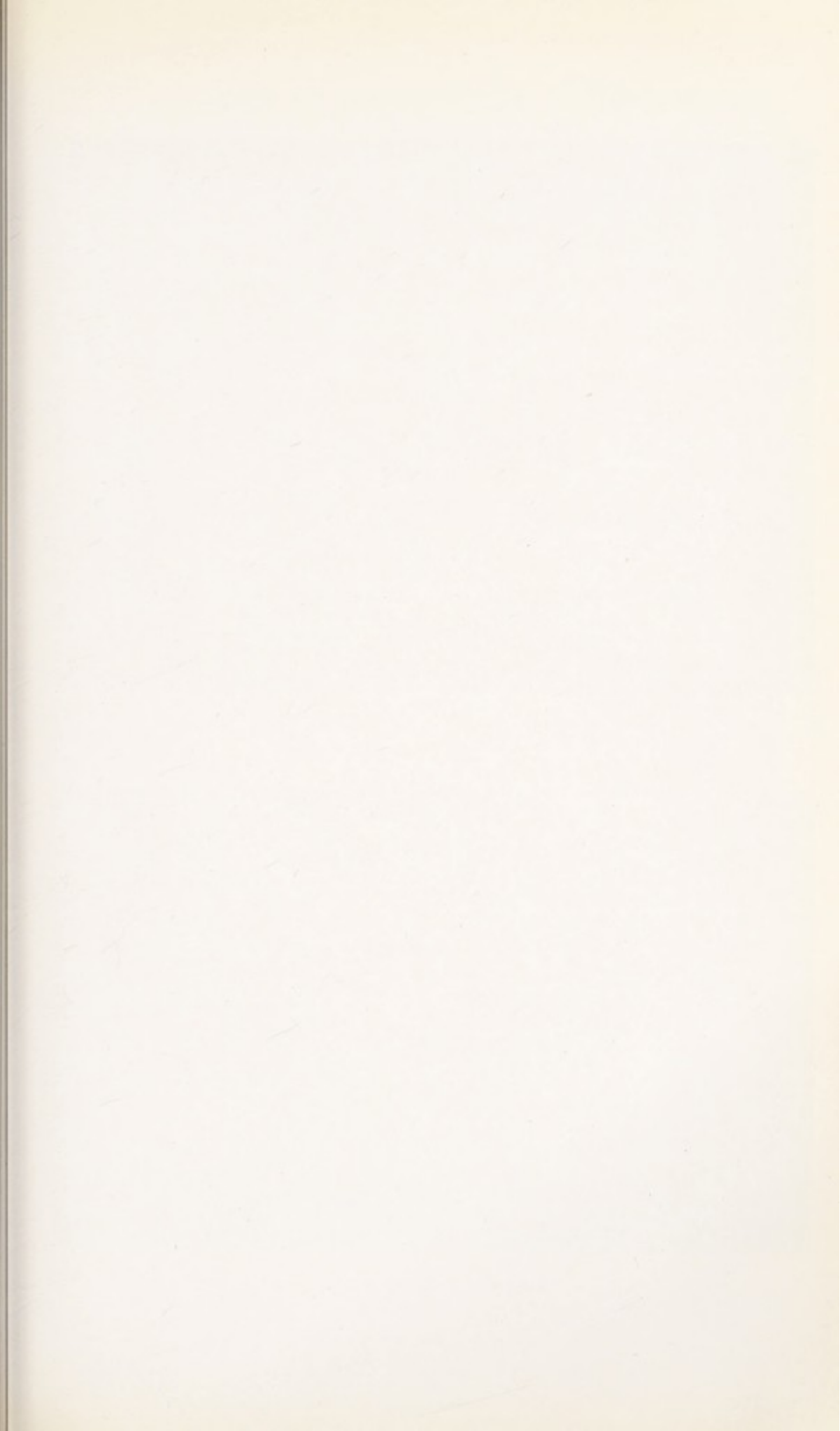
### DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES SERVICE

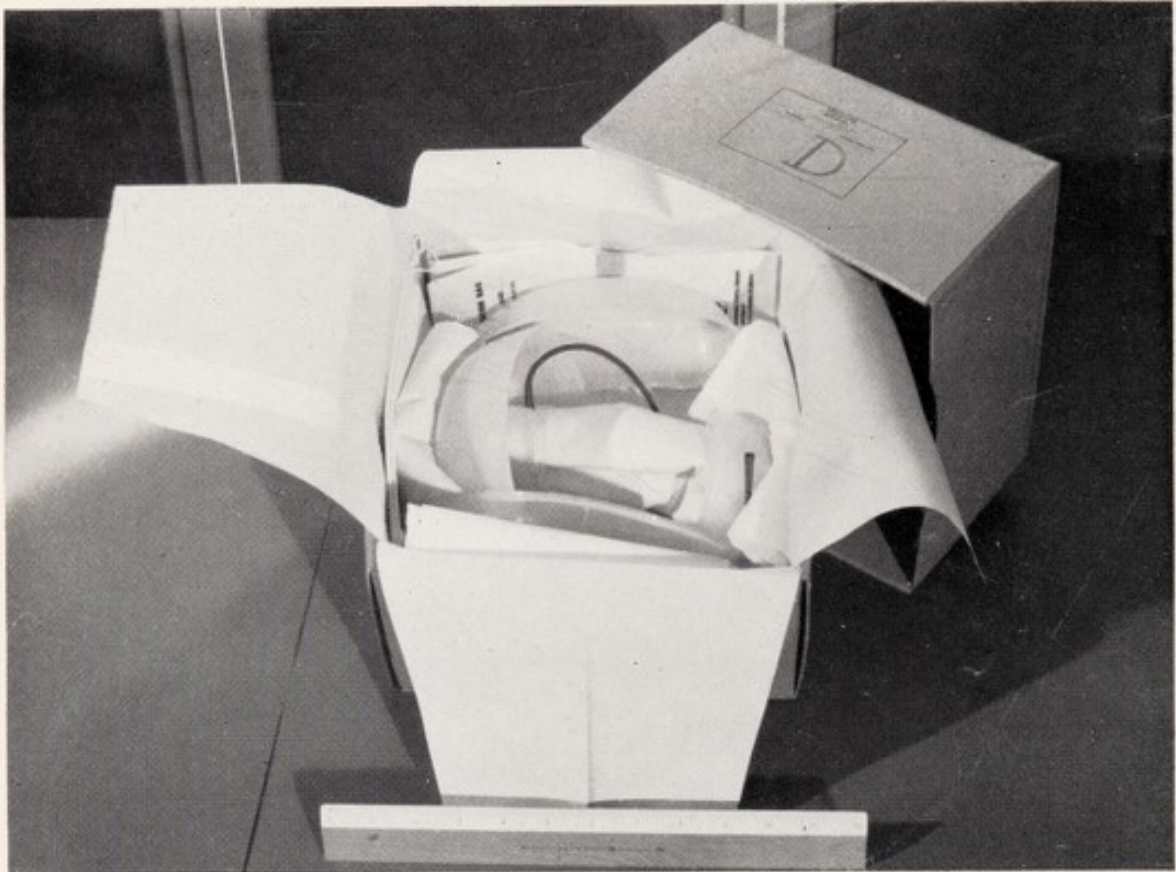
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#### MATERNITY SERVICES

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

A. SERVICES PROVIDED WITHIN THE COUNTY BOROUGH :—	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Moorgate General Hospital .. ..	366	350	424	432	425
Rotherham Hospital .. ..	-	1	-	-	-
Private nursing homes .. ..	46	37	46	35	43
Domiciliary confinements .. ..	802	746	730	722	722
B. SERVICES PROVIDED OUTSIDE THE COUNTY BOROUGH :—					
The Jessop Hospital, Sheffield ..	15	19	23	26	26
Listerdale Maternity Home .. ..	244	283	290	337	364
Hallamshire Maternity Home ..	15	15	21	15	14
Private nursing homes and other Institutions .. ..	14	20	15	13	32
Domiciliary confinements .. ..	8	8	11	10	6
Total confinements	1510	1479	1560	1590	1632

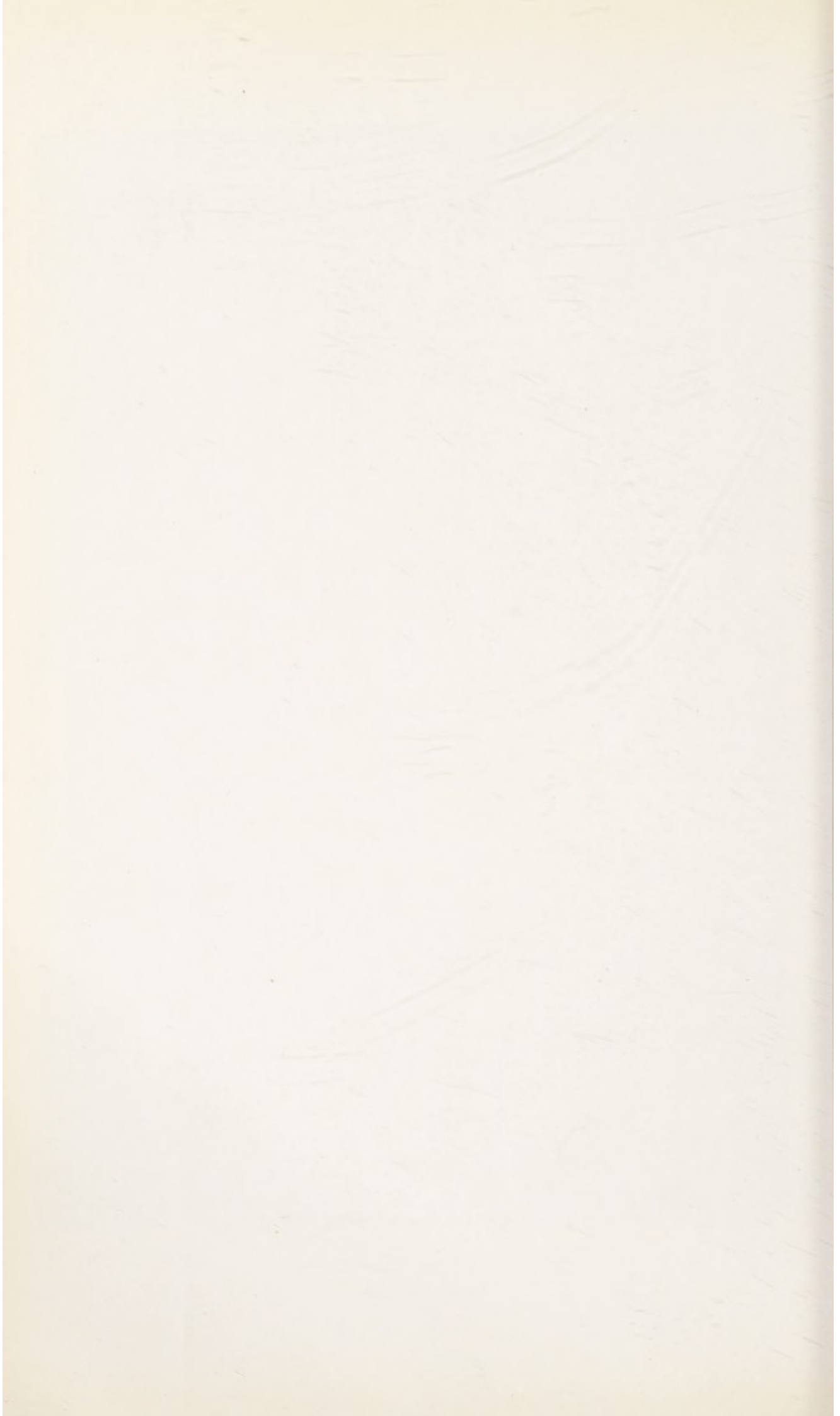




**Maternity Delivery Pack.**



Maternity Nursing Pack.



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	
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
1962	829	50·80	75	4·59	728	44·61	1,632

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

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Total number of Rotherham patients confined in Hospital maternity homes ..	613	621	688	640	668	758	858	904
Priority applications reported upon ..	162	214	171	141	229	325	258	224

### DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES SERVICE

Midwives, Mrs. P. M. Fox and Mrs. N. Edwards commenced duty on 1st January, 1962, and Midwife Mrs. M. Carter commenced on 22nd January, 1962. Mrs. Roddis, temporary part-time midwife, left the service on 31st January, 1962. The annual inspection of midwives was carried out by Mr. D. Ballantine, M.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., Consultant Obstetrician and Medical Supervisor of Midwives.

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	
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
1962	59	8·03	676	91·97	735

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	
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
1962	260	38·46	416	61·54	676

To sum up the changes which the last two tables indicate, it will be seen that whereas in 1955 63·32 per cent of the women confined at home booked their confinement with a doctor, during subsequent years this has progressively increased until in 1962 the percentage has increased to 91·97 per cent. The cases booking midwife only show the reverse by decreasing from 36·68 per cent in 1955 to 8·03 per cent in 1962.

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 150 in 1955 to 260 in 1962 although their bookings increased from 423 to 676 in those same years.

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

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Women attending	379	339	283	284	238	209	175	141
Attendances	659	602	513	567	502	418	386	296

Attendances at clinics attended by district midwives :

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Attendances	2558	2661	2876	2948	3004	3246	3488	3673

The midwives refer all their booked cases to the district ante-natal clinics which are attended by a consultant obstetrician (Mr. D. Ballantine, M.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.) 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 :

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Total (County Borough) hospital confinements	613	621	631	640	668	758	810	829
Hospital discharges before the 10th day	316	337	425	541	586	429	276	367
Percentages	51.5	54.3	67.35	84.5	87.7	56.59	34.07	44.27

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	
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
1962	59	36	61.0	41

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 1955-1962.

Year	Number of domiciliary confinements	Maternity cases served by Home Helps		Hours of service rendered	Average hours per case
		Number	Per cent		
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
1962	732	144	19.6	10,945	76.0

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.

Mothercraft and relaxation classes were held as usual throughout the year and 376 ante-natal patients attended, making 2,824 attendances compared with 383 ante-natal patients making 3,173 attendances in 1961. Each course of talks and demonstrations was run for a period of twelve weeks. Three evening sessions were held for the showing of the late Dr. Grantley Dick Read film *Childbirth without Fear* which were well attended by the members and their husbands.

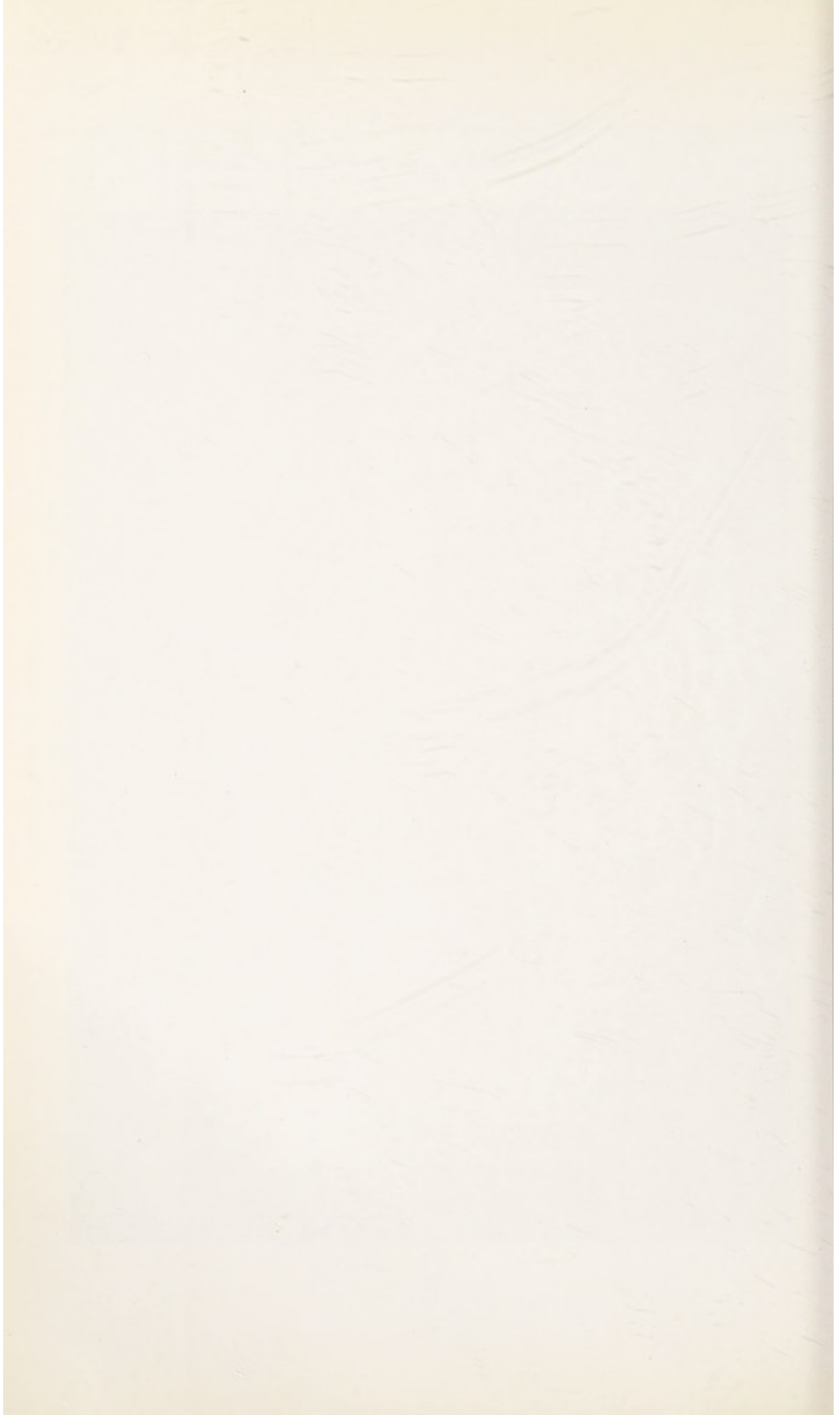
#### DISTRICT ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

The following table gives details of the attendances at the consultant ante-natal clinics during 1962 :

Clinics	Sessions held	New cases		Total women attending		Total attendances	
		A.N.	P.N.	A.N.	P.N.	A.N.	P.N.
Ferham House ..	25	40	8	44	11	72	16
Cranworth Road ..	21	53	15	59	15	133	15
Kimberworth Park	23	34	10	38	10	91	10
Total ..	69	127	33	141	36	296	41



Sterile Packs for home delivery



## MIDWIVES' CASE LOAD

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Number of domiciliary cases attended by					
Municipal midwives .. .. .	816	761	743	733	735
Private Midwives .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
Number of cases delivered in Institutions, but attended by domiciliary mid- wives on discharge from Institu- tions before the 10th day .. ..	541	586	429	276	367
Number of days service to such cases representing a similar saving of patient days in institutions .. ..	2322	2361	1890	1091	1680

Of the 735 cases attended by midwives, 722 had booked their confinement with the service, 10 cases were delivered in emergency, and there were 3 miscarriages.

	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	3	54	255	410	722
Emergencies .. .. .	-	2	4	4	10
Miscarriages .. .. .	-	-	1	2	3
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>735</b>
Deliveries by doctors (included in above totals)	3	-	19	-	22
<b>Analgesia—Number of cases who were delivered with :</b>					
Gas and air only ..	-	-	2	3	5
Pethilorfan only ..	-	2	5	8	5
Gas and Pethidine ..	-	-	2	1	3
Trilene only .. ..	2	22	93	143	260
Pethidine and Trilene ..	-	8	70	95	173
G/A and Pethilorfan ..	-	-	-	2	2
Pethidine only .. ..	-	-	1	15	16
Pethilorfan and Trilene	1	13	74	101	189
Pethilorfan, Pethidine and Trilene .. .. .	-	-	1	-	1
Cases delivered without analgesia ..	-	11	12	48	71
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>735</b>

At the delivery of 59 midwives' cases, a doctor was present at the birth of the baby on 3 occasions, having been previously summoned by the midwife on medical aid. Of the 676 cases in which a doctor was booked the midwife delivered 657 of the patients, making a total of 713 cases delivered by midwives.

Two cases were handed over to the Home Nursing Service on account of infection or suspected infection in the mother or baby.

The table opposite gives details of the domiciliary confinements during the year.

District midwives attended 367 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. 107 patients were discharged from hospitals on the first or second day as compared with 40 in 1961.

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 ..	13	50	24	17	14	5	5	7	16	2	153
Listerdale Maternity ..	-	38	12	6	6	5	15	41	61	3	187
Hallamshire Maternity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Jessop, Sheffield ..	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	15
City General, Sheffield	1	4	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	10
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>367</b>

#### PUPIL MIDWIVES.

10 pupil midwives commenced district training during the year. 2 pupils resigned before completing the course, 1 because of illness and the other because she was not interested in midwifery. 8 pupils completed their training, 7 passed the examination at the first attempt and 1 at the second.

#### POST-GRADUATE COURSES.

Mrs. G. Hewitt attended a course in Leeds. Mrs. E. Hawley and Miss B. D. Walker attended a course in Newcastle.

#### PREMATURE COTS.

15 premature cots have been loaned out during the year for the use of sick and premature babies.

#### EMERGENCY MATERNITY UNIT.

The unit was called upon 4 times during the year—22nd February, 6th May, 30th November and 3rd December, 1962.

#### ANALGESIA.

Analgesia was administered to patients by the use of gas and air, Trilene, Pethidine and Pethilorfan. 2 new Tecota Trilene machines were purchased during the latter part of the year making a total of 16 machines owned by the local authority. These are serviced once each year.

The general use of the Minnits Gas and Air Machines was discontinued in October, 1962, but 2 machines and 3 cylinders are being kept in service for use in an emergency.

#### STERILE MATERNITY PACKS

With the object of improving methods of sterilising equipment used for the delivery and nursing of maternity patients in their own homes, maternity packs have been developed which are prepared and sterilised centrally. These are much appreciated by the midwife who is now relieved of such chores as boiling instruments and utensils and re-packing them, often in the middle of the night, in preparation for the next confinement.

The packs are autoclaved at a local hospital and prepared and stored in the Central Sterile Supply Unit which is situated in a main clinic. Each midwife has two sets, each set comprising glove, delivery and nursing packs and, as one set is used, she obtains a replacement from the clinic at the earliest opportunity.

It has been the practice for some time to arrange for a Health Department van to collect placentae for central incineration within twenty-four hours of delivery. Incineration is carried out on the premises of the same clinic and it has therefore been possible to facilitate the return of non-disposable equipment from the delivery packs by using the same van. Those returnable items from the nursing packs are brought to the clinic by the midwife when she picks up replacements.

When designing these packs it was the intention to use disposable utensils as far as possible and aluminium foil ware has been used for this purpose. It is not, however, proving entirely satisfactory, its lack of rigidity being the main disadvantage. Consideration is, therefore, now being given to incorporating the non-disposable but light thermo-plastic articles that are now available.

#### VISITS BY MIDWIVES TO ASSESS HOME ENVIRONMENT

##### (a) For admission to hospital

The midwives completed reports on 224 applications for hospital admission. Taking



into account the environmental conditions 194 cases were recommended for hospital confinement and 30 suitable for home delivery. This work required 298 home visits.

(b) For discharge from hospital.

The homes of 115 patients were visited to ascertain if they were suitably equipped to receive the patients discharged 48 hours after confinement from Listerdale Maternity Home.

#### MATERNAL DEATH.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

#### 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	Greasbrough	Kimberworth Park	Totals
No. of sessions held ..	203	156	52	12	104	527
No. of new cases attending	336	236	120	14	189	895
Re-attendances .. ..	1054	677	275	43	601	2650

#### 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 1962, the figures for the preceding year are given in brackets :

Number of sessions	...	...	...	...	...	80	(44)
Number of new patients	...	...	...	...	...	367	(360)
Average number of new patients per session	...	...	...	...	...	9	(9)
Number of second visits	...	...	...	...	...	334	(322)
Number of check visits	...	...	...	...	...	783	(932)
Number of transfers	...	...	...	...	...	44	(54)
Attendances for supplies only	...	...	...	...	...	981	(1142)
Total number of attendances made	...	...	...	...	...	2777	(2854)

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.

# HEALTH VISITING

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## HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES

Mrs. C. Hadfield, part-time Clinic Nurse, left the Department in May, 1962; Miss J. Shaughnessy, Health Visitor, left in July, 1962, due to ill health; Mrs. E. Ward, School Nurse, retired in August, 1962; Mrs. A. E. Salter, part-time Health Visitor, left in October, 1962; and Mrs. N. Lloyd, School Nurse, retired in December, 1962. Mrs. F. H. Wootton, School Nurse, commenced duties in May, 1962; Miss M. Measures, part-time Clinic Nurse, commenced in November, 1962; Miss S. Greenway and Miss A. Woodbine, both full-time Clinic Nurses, commenced duties in December, 1962. Miss C. M. Cullen and Miss C. McLoughlin, Student Health Visitors, were appointed in July and September, respectively, and both commenced the Health Visitors' training at Leeds University in October, 1962.

In an attempt to assist mothers with young children, a play centre was opened on Friday, 21st December, 1962, at 10 Greasbrough Road. This enables mothers to leave their children under five years of age in safety between 1.30 and 4 p.m. on Fridays, and they can do their shopping unhampered by little children during the busy period. The organiser of the Women's Voluntary Services made application to become a child minder and was accepted. The service is covered by two members of the Women's Voluntary Services and one Clinic Nurse.

Essential visits have been made to all children under two years of age. Home background reports have been supplied at the request of the Consultant Paediatrician for all children admitted to hospital.

Routine phenylketonuria tests have been done on 1,344 babies during the year.

Special arrangements were made with the Children's Department for seven babies, who were boarded out with a view to adoption, to have blood specimens collected and phenystix tests done.

The case load for 1962 was :

Infants under 1 year on visiting list	..	..	..	1,562
Infants 1-2 years	..	..	..	1,724
Infants 2-5 years	..	..	..	3,752
Tuberculous patients	..	..	..	432
Diabetics	..	..	..	109
Gastrics	..	..	..	75
Chronic sick	..	..	..	72

## 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 1962 was as follows :

Number of school population .. .. .	14,786
Number of nursery schools .. .. .	1
Number of schools with nursery classes .. .. .	4 (5 classes)
Number of voluntary primary schools .. .. .	2
Number of primary schools .. .. .	19
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.

78 illegitimate babies were born; 46 to 45 single girls and 32 to 32 married women, as compared with 36 to single girls and 20 to married women in 1961. 3 single girls moved in to the County Borough from other areas during their pregnancies, 1 kept her baby and returned to her home town, 1 placed her baby in the Children's Homes, and the third baby was stillborn.

6 girls were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes, the local authority accepting financial responsibility. 4 babies were adopted and 2 remained with their mothers. 10 single girls were cohabitees; 11 babies, which included one set of twins, all remained with their mothers.

The remaining 26 single girls were allowed by their parents to stay in their own homes and arrangements were made for 24 girls to have their confinements in hospital and 2 in private nursing homes. These girls were all assisted by their own families. 16 kept their babies, 4 babies were adopted, 1 baby was admitted to the Children's Homes and 5 babies died.

Of the 32 married women, 24 were cohabiting, 2 were separated from their husbands, 4 were widows and 2 were divorced. 31 kept their babies and 1 was adopted.

### PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES.

#### PROBLEM FAMILIES.

Although a great deal of time has been spent on problem families throughout the year the result is still much the same. The condition of the households varies considerably on each visit; there are improvements but these are seldom maintained. The need is for continued frequent visiting to stimulate these people to keep a moderate standard of cleanliness and management. Two families left the district, two have improved and are now included in the pre-problem list, and one new family was added to the problem family list. There are now 23 families remaining.

#### PRE-PROBLEM FAMILIES.

Three families were taken from the list during the year, conditions having improved and special supervision no longer being required. Two were transferred from the problem family list. Three new families have been included, who require more supervision. Nine families remain in this group.

#### SPECIAL CLINIC.

Follow-up work has been carried out, as usual, from this clinic on 95 occasions.



# HOME NURSING

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## STAFF

The two students who were in training at the end of the year successfully passed the examination for the Queen's Roll and Ministry of Health National Certificate. Six members of the staff left for personal reasons during the year. Three new students entered for training at the end of this year and will be taking the examination in 1963.

Miss L. J. Gray, General Superintendent of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, visited Rotherham on 21st June, 1962, and was most impressed by the Local Authority's services she saw.

In December the first of the regional conferences to discuss training of district nurses was held in Rotherham and was attended by Miss Gray, some of the Queen's Institute headquarters staff, and thirty Superintendents and their deputies from the north-eastern area.

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				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
<b>FULL-TIME STAFF</b>					
Superintendent .. .. .	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Superintendent .. .. .	1	—	—	1	1
Senior Nurse .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—
Queen's Nursing Sisters					
female .. .. .	14	15	12	14	12
male .. .. .	1	2	1	1	1
Queen's Nursing candidates					
female .. .. .	1	3	6	2	1
male .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
State registered nurses					
female .. .. .	1	1	1	1	2
Sub-totals	—	—	—	—	—
	19	22	22	20	18
	—	—	—	—	—
<b>PART-TIME STAFF</b>					
Queen's Nursing Sisters					
female .. .. .	3	3	4	6	3
State registered nurses					
female .. .. .	3	3	3	2	2
State enrolled assistant nurses					
female .. .. .	1	1	1	1	1
Sub-totals	—	—	—	—	—
	7	7	8	9	6
TOTAL STAFF	26	29	30	29	24
Equivalent to full-time staff	23·4	25·3	27·0	26	22

At the commencement of the year 449 cases were brought forward and 1,756 were referred during 1962, making a total of 2,205 patients nursed.

The 1,756 new cases reported during the year were of the following types:

Medical	1,154	Maternal complications	11
Surgical	375	Maternity cases--mothers	1
Infectious diseases	4	babies	1
Tuberculosis	35	Others	175

They were referred by :

General Practitioners	1374	Health Dept. Services	5
Hospitals	184	Personal Applications	193

The total cases nursed during the year was 2,205, which was 88 less than those nursed in 1961, and the total of 80,635 visits paid during the year was an increase of 1,506.

At the end of the year 431 cases were carried forward and during the year 1,774 patients were removed from the register for the following reasons:

Convalescent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,153
Died	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	228
Hospital admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	259
Transferred to other districts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
Removed for other causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53

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
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
1962	..	..	..	2,205	80,635	220.9

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	
<b>CASES :</b>						
Medical .. .. .	42	34	24	619	808	1,527
Surgical .. .. .	3	10	36	228	125	402
Infectious diseases .. .. .	-	1	2	1	-	4
Tuberculosis .. .. .	-	-	1	68	4	73
Maternal complications .. .. .	-	-	-	12	-	12
Maternity (mothers and babies) ..	1	-	-	1	-	2
Others .. .. .	9	3	1	75	97	185
<b>TOTAL CASES NURSED .. .. .</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>2,205</b>
<b>VISITS PAID :</b>						
Medical .. .. .	443	307	265	16,941	35,320	53,276
Surgical .. .. .	52	123	320	5,850	7,605	13,950
Infectious diseases .. .. .	-	3	6	6	-	15
Tuberculosis .. .. .	-	-	182	10,503	116	10,801
Maternal complications .. .. .	-	-	-	148	-	148
Maternity (mothers and babies) ..	10	-	-	12	-	22
Others .. .. .	105	25	6	486	1,801	2,423
<b>TOTAL VISITS .. .. .</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>33,946</b>	<b>44,842</b>	<b>80,635</b>

At the beginning of the year 7 sick children under the age of 15 years were carried forward; there were 160 new children during the year, making a total of 167, a decrease of 5 cases as compared with last year. The total number of visits paid was 1,847 as against 1,888 the previous year, a decrease of 41 visits.

During the year 145 cases were removed from the register when convalescent, 18 went to hospital, 2 removed for other causes and 2 remained on the books at the end of the year.

#### MATERNITY CASES

There were no babies brought forward at the beginning of the year and one new baby was cared for during the year. The total number of visits was ten. The case was 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 280 remaining from 1961 and 754 new cases, making a total of 1,034 cases, with 44,842 visits paid—an increase of 1,891 visits.

### Reasons for removal from the register :

Convalescent .. ..	371	Removed for other causes ..	77
Hospital admissions ..	151	Remaining .. .. .	266
Died .. .. .	169		

# VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

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## SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

During the year records were received of 4,942 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 ..	398	236	410	496	1012	2552
Re-vaccinations ..	1	3	19	145	2222	2390

Of these the records of 2,273 persons were received from private medical practitioners and the remainder from the Corporation's medical officers at the various clinics in the borough.

As a result of an outbreak of smallpox in the country the demand for vaccination was increased. A vaccination team attended Doncaster Gate Hospital, Moorgate General Hospital, Badsley Moor Lane Hospital, Oakwood Hall Hospital and the Fire Station. A total of 654 staff were vaccinated.

Several works premises were visited where Pakistanis were employed and vaccination was carried out where necessary.

Health Department office premises were used to deal with many persons who demanded to be vaccinated. A total of 2,552 primary vaccinations and 2,390 re-vaccinations were performed during the year; of these 1,275 primary and 999 re-vaccinations were performed by general practitioners.

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.

Of the 1,326 children who completed their primary immunisation 1,265 children were immunised with triple antigen. 48 children were given injections of diphtheria and tetanus prophylactic, the remaining 13 were given diphtheria injections only. 111 children received tetanus injections only, making a total of 1,424 tetanus immunisations.

Stimulating doses were given to 447 children compared with 800 in 1961.

431 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 ..	1141	148	37	1326
received a secondary (re- inforcing) injection ..	-	88	359	447

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 31.12.62 i.e. born in year	Under 1 yr. 1962	1-4 yrs. 1961-1958	5-9 yrs. 1957-1953	10-14 yrs. 1952-1943	Under 15 yrs. total
Last complete course of injections whether primary or booster.					
1958-1962 .. ..	541	4685	4719	1009	10954
1957 or earlier .. ..	-	-	751	4402	5153
Estimated mid-year child popu- lation .. .. .	1520	5780	13100		20400
Immunity Index .. ..	35.6	81.1	43.7		53.7

At the end of the year 11,187 children under 15 years had been immunised against whooping cough. The following table gives details of the age groups of these children.

1948 — 828	1953 — 811	1958 — 870
1949 — 637	1954 — 838	1959 — 842
1950 — 642	1955 — 883	1960 — 581
1951 — 632	1956 — 862	1961 — 644
1952 — 715	1957 — 858	1962 — 544
Totals — 10-14 years 3,454	5-9 years 4,252	0-4 years 3,481

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

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis was continued to the 13-plus age group. Of 2,880 children of this age attending school in the County Borough, consent was received

from the parents of 2,168, an acceptance rate of 75·28 per cent. As a result of the Mantoux tests 1,762 children were subsequently vaccinated during the year with B.C.G. The percentage of children tested who were positive was 12·26. 156 children received B.C.G. vaccination in 1962 under the B.C.G. scheme for contacts. Of these, 34 were done during their stay in Listerdale Maternity Home, the remainder were given at the Chest Clinic. Four babies were admitted to Oakwood Grange Nursery for a period of isolation following B.C.G. vaccination.

The following statement gives details of testings and vaccinations :

Total number of children in age group .. .. .	2,880
Number of children for whom consent to vaccination was received :	
Tested and found positive .. .. .	266
Tested and found negative .. .. .	1,762
Tested and found negative but B.C.G. not given ..	4
Absent on all occasions .. .. .	59
Absent after first test and not read .. .. .	66
Previously had B.C.G. .. .. .	11
	2,168
Acceptance rate .. .. .	75·28 per cent.
Percentage positive reactors .. .. .	12·26 per cent.
Primary vaccinations by intra-dermal method .. .. .	1,762

#### POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

During the year four visits were made to works premises, three sessions were held at the Public Library, four at the Town Hall Assembly Rooms and 22 sessions were held on clinic premises.

The total number of injections given during 1962 was 1,198. Of these, 776 were given to children born 1962-1943, 128 to persons born 1942-1933, 223 to persons born 1932-1921, 62 to persons born before 1920 and 9 to expectant mothers.

In March, 1962, the Sabin oral vaccine was introduced and 13,286 doses were issued by the end of the year.

Salk Vaccine (commenced in 1956)

Injection	Year of birth				Expectant mothers	Total
	1962-43	1942-33	1932-21	Before 1920		
First .. ..	22,807	9,041	5,553	123	873	38,397
Second .. ..	22,184	8,673	5,164	99	861	36,981
Third .. ..	18,602	7,321	2,605	28	738	29,294
Fourth .. ..	6,621	1	2	—	1	6,625
	70,214	25,036	13,324	250	2,473	111,297

Sabin (Oral) Vaccine (commenced in March, 1962)

Dose	Year of birth				Expectant mothers	Total
	1962-43	1942-33	1932-21	Before 1920		
First .. ..	1,697	376	637	134	7	2,851
Second .. ..	1,386	293	524	124	6	2,333
Third .. ..	3,122	857	2,246	566	11	6,802
Fourth .. ..	1,300	—	—	—	—	1,300
	7,505	1,526	3,407	824	24	13,286

## 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 1962 were as follows :

		Ambulances	Cars	Totals
Cases removed—				
within the Borough	..	6,623	19,477	26,100
other authorities	..	486	152	638
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Total		7,109	19,629	26,738
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Mileage—				
within the Borough	..	63,272	39,340	102,612
other authorities	..	3,233	1,210	4,443
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Total		66,505	40,550	107,055
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Number of accident and other emergency journeys included in the above				
in the above	.. ..	1,923	184	2,107

# 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
<b>Visits to hospitals, etc.</b>				
Paediatric clinics and wards .. .. .	Rotherham Hospital	}	72	
	Moorgate General Hospital			
Maternity wards .. .. .	Moorgate General Hospital		38	
Geriatric wards .. .. .	Moorgate General Hospital			101
	Badsley Moor Lane Hospital			47
	Rotherham Hospital			99
	Rosehill Hospital			-
General wards .. .. .	Rotherham Hospital	}	-	
	Moorgate General Hospital			
Chest Clinic .. .. .			37	
<b>Investigation of home conditions.</b>				
'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	}	536	
	Rotherham Hospital			
	Oakwood Hall Hospital			
'A' forms for aged sick admitted plus any special reports asked for by Physician	Moorgate General Hospital			510
	Badsley Moor Lane Hospital			22
	Rotherham Hospital			450
	Rosehill Hospital			-
Aged persons surveys of home conditions for future care .. .. .	Moorgate General Hospital			510
	Badsley Moor Lane Hospital			27
	Rotherham Hospital			450
'A' Forms, for aged sick and others ..	Moorgate General Hospital	}	165	46
	Rotherham Hospital			
	Oakwood Hall Hospital			
Tuberculosis survey visits .. .. .	Oakwood Hall Hospital		34	
Enquiries from almoners of Sheffield hospitals re home conditions ..	Sheffield Royal Hospital		154	}
	Sheffield Royal Infirmary		(all	
	Sheffield National Centre for Radiotherapy		sources)	
Reports on social conditions re applications for hospital confinement ..	Moorgate General Hospital	}	413	
	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	} 386	
	Rotherham Hospital		
	Oakwood Hall Hospital		
'B' forms and special requests for aged	Moorgate General Hospital		255
	Badsley Moor Lane Hospital		11
	Rotherham Hospital		363
'B' forms and special requests for others including tuberculosis .. .. .	Moorgate General Hospital	} 117	25
	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 .. .. .	164	100
Children 5 years and over .. .. .	116	151

The Consultant Paediatrician held two special developmental progress clinic sessions at Child Welfare Centres during the year.

#### MATERNITY DEPARTMENT, MOORGATE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Regular visits have been made by health visitors to the Maternity Department of the Moorgate General Hospital:

Number of visits made	38
Number of mothers interviewed	427

#### CHEST CLINIC

Home background reports were submitted to the Chest Physician for the 34 cases of tuberculosis notified in 1962. Out of 231 persons in contact with tuberculosis 223 have attended the Chest Clinic for examination. A total of 423 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 small reduction in the home accidents concerning young children during the year. Continued publicity has been given to this matter. As in previous years parents have been visited in connection with children sustaining home accidents, many were preventable and happened in good homes. It is in the houses where a good standard is kept and material things are plentiful that accidents usually happen.



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												
1962	38	380	32	450	4	4	1	9	3	6	-	9
1961	43	362	29	434	2	5	-	7	4	10	-	14
February												
1962	60	455	31	546	2	6	-	8	7	9	1	17
1961	83	391	25	499	6	5	-	11	4	4	-	8
March												
1962	72	435	21	528	3	6	2	11	7	1	-	8
1961	94	567	30	691	4	7	-	11	7	7	-	14
April												
1962	90	452	26	568	6	3	-	9	2	1	-	3
1961	99	433	27	559	5	7	-	12	6	6	1	13
May												
1962	105	552	29	686	3	3	-	6	6	13	-	19
1961	107	564	29	700	2	5	-	7	4	12	1	17
June												
1962	132	604	26	762	6	7	-	13	4	6	1	11
1961	107	537	33	677	3	3	-	6	3	8	-	11
July												
1962	105	588	34	727	1	11	-	12	3	9	-	12
1961	106	521	21	648	2	5	-	7	5	3	-	8
August												
1962	115	529	17	661	8	5	-	13	-	8	-	8
1961	118	482	28	628	4	6	-	10	4	7	-	11
September												
1962	96	527	23	646	-	8	1	9	1	9	-	10
1961	93	492	25	610	2	6	-	8	4	9	-	13
October												
1962	86	513	26	625	3	6	-	9	1	12	-	13
1961	85	461	32	578	4	5	-	9	2	8	-	10
November												
1962	74	432	35	532	5	6	1	12	3	13	1	17
1961	60	374	24	458	5	5	-	10	6	16	-	22
December												
1962	65	445	36	546	4	5	-	9	2	11	2	15
1961	47	347	35	429	3	8	1	12	3	4	-	7
Total												
1962	1038	5903	336	7277	45	70	5	120	39	98	5	142
1961	1042	5531	338	6911	42	67	1	110	52	94	2	148

## DIABETES DETECTION SERVICE

In the early part of 1962 it was decided to measure the value of a diabetic detection service. What was intended was a service to trace undiagnosed diabetics rather than an isolated survey and economy of expenditure and in the use of manpower was desired. The aim was to provide members of the public attending the Mass Radiography session with glucose-oxidase test papers together with instructions for use, to provide some method for notification of any positive results and to investigate the positive results further. Persons attending the Mass Radiography sessions were also encouraged to take test kits for their family as well. The instructions were printed on the envelope containing the test paper as follows:

On reverse side of envelope:

### TEST FOR DIABETES

1 to 2 hours after a large meal pass water into a clean pot.

Take test paper out of envelope and dip into your urine, for one second, the end to which the arrow points.

Hold the test paper in the air for 1 minute then look at the end which was held in the urine.

If it has not changed colour do nothing more.

If it has changed colour fill in the other side of the envelope and return, as this may mean that you are a diabetic.

### USE BEFORE

Sender's  
Name.....

Address.....

Put this envelope with test  
paper into a plain envelope  
and return to:-

Medical Officer of Health,  
Health Department,  
Municipal Offices,  
Rotherham.

and he will arrange a check test.

USE BEFORE

(date to be seven days after date of packing)

The scheme operated from 18th June to 13th July 1962, on the twelve days of the public sessions for Mass Radiography. The scheme was approved by the Local Medical Committee and the Group Medical Advisory Committee to the Local Hospital Management Committee. 17,508 test packets were issued to the 6,753 persons attending the Mass Radiography Centre. Subsequently 246 persons notified the Health Department that their urine appeared to be positive, and 238 of these attended for further tests. The pattern of distribution of these 238 packets is shown in the following table:

	DIAGNOSIS				Entire Group
	Not Diabetes Mellitus		Diabetes Mellitus		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Personally attended Mass Radiography	106	46	46	9	169
Packets received from :					
Wife .. .. .	16	—	2	—	18
Daughter .. .. .	1	1	—	—	2
Sister .. .. .	—	1	—	—	1
Mother .. .. .	1	3	—	—	4
Husband .. .. .	—	6	—	—	6
Son .. .. .	1	—	—	1	2
Father .. .. .	—	1	—	—	1
Other relative .. .. .	5	1	1	1	8
Other person .. .. .	15	8	2	2	27
Total Non-attenders at Mass X-Ray	39	21	5	4	69

Almost a third of these persons did not attend the Mass Radiography Centre personally. The table below shows the outcome of the further check tests on the urine of the 246 persons reporting positive results on self-testing:

Result of Urine Test	Male	Female	Total
Negative two specimens (no action taken) .. .. .	70	41	111
Positive first specimen (referred for G.T.T.) .. .. .	52	18	70
Positive second specimen only (referred for G.T.T.) .. .. .	18	5	23
One negative specimen—failed further appointments .. .. .	19	9	28
Positive specimen—failed to attend for G.T.T. .. .. .	2	2	4
(Family Doctor informed)			
Did not co-operate .. .. .	7	3	10
	168	78	246

As a result of this 93 persons were referred to the Clinical Laboratory for a glucose tolerance test. The table below shows the outcome of the 93 persons who had glucose tolerance tests:

Diagnosis	Male	Female	Total
Diabetic Abnormality .. .. .	14	12	26
Miscellaneous (? Pre-Diabetes) .. .. .	2	0	2
Lag-storage Curve (half hour peak) .. .. .	5	0	5
Lag-storage Curve (one hour peak) .. .. .	4	1	5
Renal Glycosuria .. .. .	34	6	40
Normal .. .. .	9	4	13
Not classifiable .. .. .	1	0	1
Unfit for test .. .. .	1	0	1
	70	23	93

Twenty-six diabetics were found and have been classified as follows:

Severity of Diabetes	Male	Female	Total
(a) Florid .. .. .	6	9	15
(b) Moderate .. .. .	2	2	4
(c) Mild .. .. .	4	1	5
(d) Not known .. .. .	2	0	2
Total ..	14	12	26

All but two of these persons were positive on their first urine test for glucose at the clinic. These two were negative at the first and positive at the second test, and ultimately one was a moderate and the other a mild diabetic case. These would have been missed if two tests had not been performed.

Amongst the Florid diabetics fasting blood sugar varied from 138 mg./100 mil. to 344 mg./100 mil. with a mean figure of 226 mg./100 mil. Seven diabetics had a family history of diabetes mellitus. One man aged fifty-six years had a particularly strong history, one brother and one sister having had diabetes. He had Florid diabetes with a fasting blood sugar of 206 mg./100 mil. The table below shows the age and severity of the twenty-six newly-diagnosed diabetics:

Age	Severity (Females)			Severity (Males)				Total
	a	b	c	a	b	c	d	
35-39	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
40-44	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
45-49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50-54	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	6
55-59	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	5
60-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
65-69	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	5
70-74	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
75-79	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
80-84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85-89	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9	2	1	6	2	4	2	26
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

It is estimated that £124. 16s. 10d. was expended on this pilot service and this includes £30. 7s. 0d. for unused leaflets and envelopes. The cost per diabetic was, therefore, £4. 16s. 0d. Costs should be considerably reduced by concentrating more on the "at risk" groups. The cost for hospital investigations has not been included.

The scheme itself can be considered to have been successful. It was economical in terms of finance and manpower, and being entirely voluntary and to some extent anonymous, it is hoped that the public response will remain good.





## TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 34 new cases of tuberculosis were notified or came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health. 223 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 156 children were vaccinated during 1962.

The health visitors paid 423 visits and re-visits to patients during 1962 and made 37 attendances at the Chest Clinic for the purpose of exchanging information regarding cases or contacts of the disease. 73 cases were nursed at home by the Home Nurses, who made 10,801 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 following table gives details of the 916 homes serviced by the Home Help Service during 1962:

	Brought forward from 1961		New cases		Total cases		Total
	Days	Nights	Days	Nights	Days	Nights	
Maternity .. ..	10	-	134	-	144	-	144
Other sickness .. ..	16	-	26	1	42	1	43
Old age .. .. .	427	-	154	26	581	26	607
Tired mothers .. ..	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Evening Service ..	73	-	48	-	121	-	121
	526	-	363	27	889	27	916

An analysis of the hours of service rendered by home helps during 1962 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 .. ..	10,945 (11,441)	-	-	10,945 (11,441)	496	-
Tuberculosis .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sickness .. ..	9,461 (9,700)	-	-	9,461 (9,700)	239	-
Old age .. .. .	155,956 (175,110)	12,585 (7,500)	392 (352)	168,933 (182,962)	14,029	-
Tired mothers .. ..	61 (72)	-	-	61 (72)	11	-
Washing Centre ..	5,406 (5,204)	-	-	5,406 (5,204)	-	202
	181,829 (201,527)	12,585 (7,500)	392 (352)	194,806 (209,379)	14,775	202

### EVENING AND NIGHT SERVICE

One of the most difficult problems in the Home Help Service is giving "long-term care" to the homebound, which involves some of the most devoted service being given under very hard and complicated conditions.

It is not possible, without going into unnecessary detail, to outline all the jobs done by the evening and night helper, but a routine has been established; everybody knows exactly what to do for the benefit of the patient without duplication of work or visits. The home help visitors meet the helper in the home and give advice. There is also very close liaison with the Home Nursing Service and this is considered one of the most important aspects vital to the success of this particular part of the Home Help Service.

#### HOME HELP RECRUITMENT

In 1962 as in 1961 the service has operated with a reduced capacity, but every endeavour has been made to retain the high standards necessary on this service.

There is no difficulty in Rotherham to recruit the right type of woman for part-time work.

The number of home helps employed at the end of 1962 was 189.

#### CARE OF THE AGED

It is a depressing but undisputable fact, that a clearer appreciation must prevail to halt the disadvantages of spreading the service thinly that it becomes ineffective and uneconomical. There are many different opinions on the best method of allocating home helps when caring for old people, the latter being the main feature of the Home Help Service. There are those who firmly believe that if there are relatives, the home help should be with-held, and at the other extreme, there are those who think force should be used to compel old people to accept the services of a home help. Both points show an irresponsible and unrealistic attitude and ignore the most important aspect of the function of this service, which is to foster progressive thought and develop an approach which encourages people to accept responsibility for their elderly relations, with every possible assistance and help being provided by this service.

Secondly, the question of compulsion is not so simple nor as necessary as the advocates would have us believe. It is obvious to experienced social workers that the highest regard must always be paid to the varying views of the old people themselves, and although some considerable time can and does elapse before progress is made, the need for force eventually evaporates by the simplicity and gentle method of approach. It is of great importance to know that it has only been necessary for the Medical Officer of Health to remove (under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948) one old lady in fifteen years.

The aged are said to require three things; security, comfort, and an interest in life. The interpretation of these important criteria can show individual variation as is instanced in the following case: An old lady, aged 85 years, was living with a handicapped son, aged 56 years, in neglected conditions. She was bedfast and suffered from what she termed "owd-age" and flatly refused to go into hospital, and help from relatives could not be obtained. After very hard work by the home help the house was cleaned, and although it seemed doubtful at one time that the old lady would survive, she recovered

sufficiently to take control of the household with sublime serenity, secure in her own home, the comfort of her son, and her interest in life being to pass spanners to her boy while he repaired motor-bicycles in a downstairs room which the old lady used as a bedroom.

A great deal of work has been accomplished in this particular aspect of the service, and great care has been taken to make it clear to those who participate, the nature and the objects, the trials and the possible advantages which may result from them.

The Home Help Service is singularly fortunate in that the helpers and staff readily respond to the urgent calls made upon them. This can be illustrated by the following two cases:

A Home Help reported for duty to help an old lady who lived alone and found her lying on the floor in a distressed condition. The old lady stated that she had had a fall. The helper called a neighbour to her assistance, telephoned for the doctor, who arrived fifteen minutes later, and in half an hour the old lady was admitted to Doncaster Gate Hospital where she was detained with a diagnosis of fractured femur.

An old gentleman, aged 89 years, refused to eat his dinner because he said the home help had taken his false teeth. After careful searching by the social worker, the teeth were found wrapped in cellophane paper in his tobacco pouch.

It is so difficult sometimes to combat this frame of mind tactfully, but it is accepted as a challenge and just another one of the jobs performed by the staff in this section of the Health Department.

#### HOSPITAL LIAISON

It is of some importance to note that in the field of geriatrics there is now a pattern to follow, where in 1948 there was no such pattern to be found.

It is an immensely intricate task to promote liaison; liaison means people and personalities, and every service is as good or as bad as its personnel.

Experience has proved the wisdom, in this section, of promoting a successful and effective liaison between the General Medical Practitioner, and the Hospital Services. It is appreciated that there cannot be new hospitals or hostels providing the much needed accommodation overnight. Best use, therefore, must be made of the domiciliary team, the General Medical Practitioner, Social Worker, Home Nurse and Home Help, in liaison with the doctors and staff at the respective hospitals to allow a quicker turnover of the existing hospital beds and help alleviate the pressure on hostel accommodation. This procedure often removes the need for admission to hospital or hostel, thus providing considerable help to the economy as a whole. In the very widest sense this team provides the most important cog in the domiciliary social services machine.

Another important aspect of the work done by the social workers in this section has been to try to dispel the fears and uncertainties which creat many of the social problems

of the aged, much tact and patience has been needed when visiting a patient before he or she is to be admitted to hospital, to advise on the procedure of hospital admittance already explained by the General Practitioner, but which is all too often forgotten either by the patient or elderly spouse.

Old people often find the very thought of going into hospital quite beyond their capacity to cope with and are very conscious of their dependence, so again it is one of the duties of the social worker to instil by gentle persuasion, strength and confidence and repetitive reassurance on the cheerfulness of the doctors and nurses in the hospital and how pleased they will be to see them.

It is pleasing to report another special feature of care at Moorgate General Hospital. Dr. A. M. Cantor, who has recently been appointed as the Consultant Physician with a particular interest in geriatrics, has developed a very successful short-stay care unit which has increased the intake and output of geriatric patients. This procedure gives a much needed rest of six weeks to many relatives who have found it most difficult to cope with a bedfast incontinent patient, plus the care of a husband and family. This scheme also assists the Home Help Service with bedfast old people insofar that patients are taken into hospital after consultation with the General Medical Practitioner and the social worker for short-term care thus relieving the home help for other needy cases.

It is again of importance to note the small numbers of geriatric patients awaiting hospital admission at Moorgate General Hospital at the end of 1962:

8 female and 2 male patients

As previously reported, the patients on the hospital waiting list are revisited 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. A. M. Cantor 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 1962 :—

	Hospital				Miscellaneous including Sheffield hospitals
	Doncaster Gate	Moorgate General	Badsley Moor Lane	Oakwood	
No. of visits to hospital .. ..	99	101	47	—	—
No. of interviews in hospital .. ..	406	374	27	—	—
No. of home visits .. ..	450	510	22	46	40
No. of cases for supervision by Social Worker on discharge .. ..	363	255	11	25	58
No. of Home Helps arranged for patients on discharge .. ..	46	46	4	3	15
No. of casualty visits .. ..	620	—	—	—	—

Total Number of visits for year—3,454

Arrangements were made with the co-operation of the general medical practitioner for 114 home helps to assist with the after-care of patients discharged from hospital

#### DOMICILIARY OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY SERVICE

It will be remembered that owing to the shortage of Occupational Therapists this post was vacant for two years. It was possible, however, to make an appointment in the year under review. Some 1,027 old people have been visited, the result of which 634 are on the register of the Occupational Therapist.

Tribute must be paid for the hard work involved in rebuilding this service. Efforts are constantly being made to interest the 60-65 group, to find group leaders to form classes in their own homes, in an attempt to alleviate the loneliness felt by many old people in Rotherham.

A break-down of the figures on the register is very interesting:

	60-70	70-80	80-90	90 and over	Total
Females .. ..	174	284	152	9	619
Males .. ..	1	13	1	-	15
Total .. ..	175	297	153	9	634

As a matter of interest, the over-nineties are busy making soft toys, knitting cardigans and pegging wool rugs.

#### DOMICILIARY MEALS

The Old People's Welfare Committee, in liaison with the Health Department, have continued their support for this service, and in October of the year under review, it was decided to increase the number of old people to benefit by 5, with the same qualification as in previous years: 80 years or over living alone, homebound, and in receipt of National Assistance.

It is pleasing to note that arising from an amendment to the National Assistance Act, 1948, local authorities were enabled to provide a meals service direct, or to appoint agents to do this work for them. Late in 1962 the Old People's Welfare Committee was appointed by the Council to act as agents to administer the meals service.

The service provided by the Old People's Welfare Committee has been kept under review and will be strengthened in the light of their expanding services, in particular the voluntary visiting service has been linked more closely with the statutory services, and Councillor P. C. Wright, the Chairman of this Committee, is most anxious that with an increased grant from the local authority, an extension of the meals service will soon be possible.

6,449 meals were provided during 1962.

## WASHING CENTRE

The ever-increasing demands made upon the Home Help Service have been greatly assisted by the availability of the Washing Service.

It has countered to some extent the reduction in the hours of service provided, and has given relief to the home help in the many extra duties she has been called upon to maintain the standards of the service.

Great assistance has been given to the Home Nursing Service by providing in many instances a two-hour service for incontinent patients' washing, thus affording the Home Nurse the assistance necessary for the comfort of her patient. There has been an increase in the number of articles washed in 1962.

Number of washes	..	..	10,561
Number of articles	..	..	98,920

A matter of comparison in 1953; the figures were as follows:

Number of washes	..	..	1,954
Number of articles	..	..	20,996

## MATERNITY

There has been an increase in the number of cases assisted, but a reduction in the hours of service required. This change follows on the heels of the reduction of hours given in the home by the midwife.

## HOME SAFETY

The home help continues to be of valuable assistance in this matter. It is thought that many accidents in the home are prevented by the advice given regarding safety in the home.

The number of fireguards loaned was 18.

## NURSING EQUIPMENT

It has again been a very busy period. The following articles being loaned and returned:

Articles	Number Loaned
Rubber sheets	235
Draw sheets	428
Bed pans	208
Urine bottles (male and female)	134

Articles	Number Loaned
Back rests .. .. .	140
Air rings .. .. .	127
Wheel chairs .. .. .	24
Walking sticks .. .. .	16
Crutches .. .. .	20
Bed cages .. .. .	19
Mattresses .. .. .	3
Commodes .. .. .	15
Feeding cups .. .. .	7
Sputum mugs .. .. .	3
Tripods .. .. .	1
Ferrules .. .. .	24
Total number of articles issued .. .. .	1,404
Total number of articles returned .. .. .	1,104
Total number of articles dealt with during the year .. .. .	2,508

#### CHIROPODY SERVICE

It will be seen from the statistics below that the development of this service has not proceeded too rapidly. At the present time six Chiropody Clinics are in operation and special attention is given to the blind, disabled, and home-bound.

Looking ahead it is reasonable to foresee further steady expansion with extra clinics in various areas.

The help given is readily recognised and appreciated. There is also appreciation of the fact that there is no segregation of the sexes.

Assistance is provided by voluntary workers to help with shoes, socks, stockings, and stubborn bootlaces. Old gentlemen appear to tie their bootlaces as if their lives depended upon it and often get so much satisfaction when it takes a lot of pressure and patience to untie a tight knot. One old gentleman of 87, unable to bend, told one of the helpers, with a grin, "Ee by gum luv, I thought thard niver mek it, I towd t-missus when I cum art this morning, 'tie a dubble knot for em today lass, gie em somat to do esteda suppin and mekin tea all day".

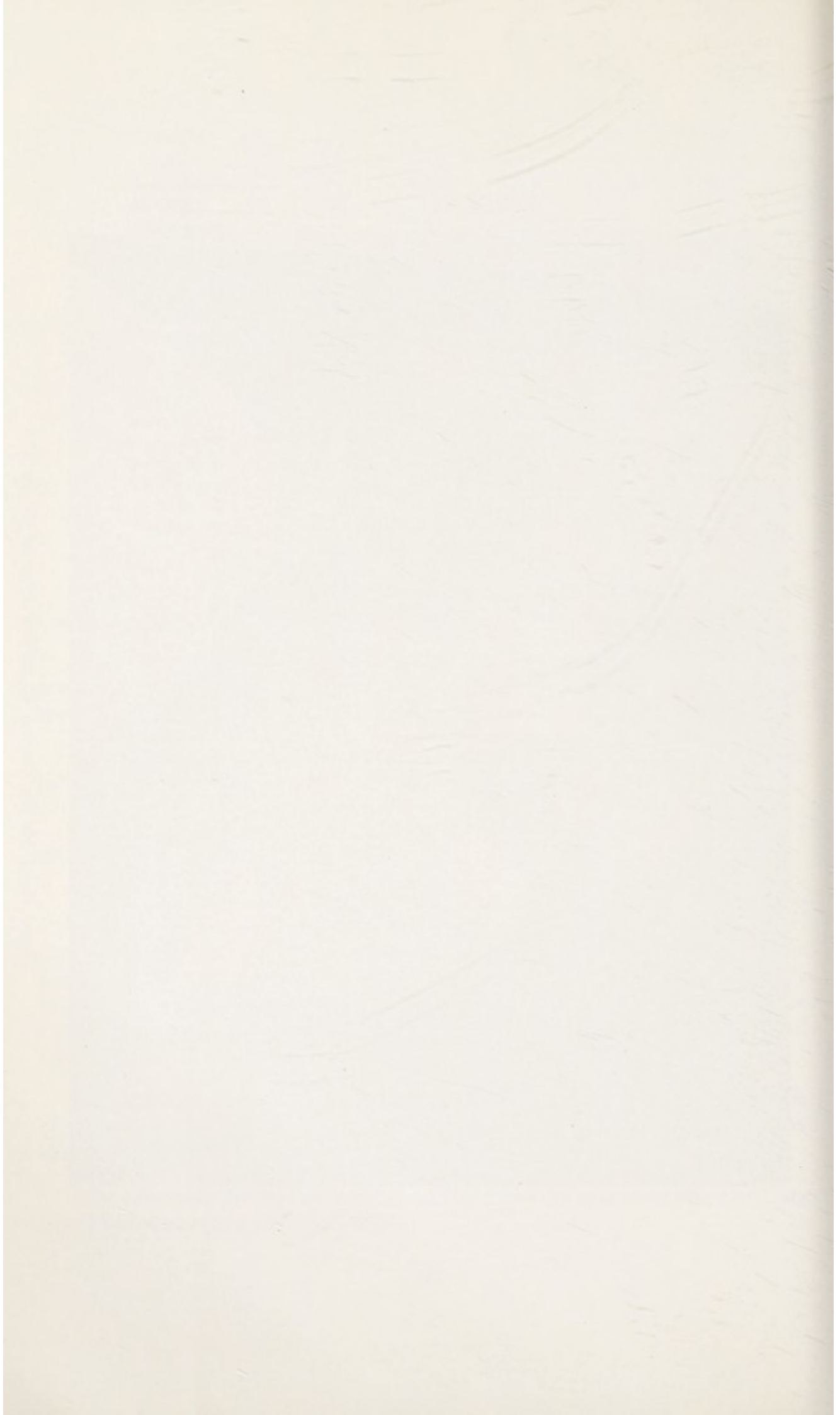
So many pictures will be drawn from the example quoted, but it is the understanding of the subject that produces personal satisfaction and the acknowledgement that one should never under-estimate the wisdom (?) of the aged.

The Chiropody Service has provided mobility and comfort to many who were home-bound before treatment was commenced.



**Home Help, Sir** (By courtesy of *Sheffield Telegraph & Star*).





CHIROPODY

Clinic	Males			Females			Totals		
	Patients		Treatments	Patients		Treatments	Patients		Treatments
	New	Old		New	Old		New	Old	
Redscope .. ..	13	28	131	21	85	392	34	113	523
Cranworth .. ..	31	80	388	44	212	778	75	292	1,166
Ferham .. ..	21	68	330	66	85	866	87	153	1,196
Greasbrough ..	4	36	134	7	48	198	11	84	332
Domiciliary ..	14	53	246	41	143	696	55	196	942
Blind Domiciliary ..	2	8	91	—	19	153	2	27	244
						Totals ..	264	865	4,403
							1,129		

## MENTAL HEALTH

Mr. N. Kell, S.R.N., R.M.N., was appointed to fill the vacancy for Assistant Mental Health Officer and Mr. P. Kirby was promoted from Trainee Mental Welfare Officer to Mental Welfare Officer.

### REHABILITATION

A number of meetings were held during the year to deal with the rehabilitation and resettlement of mentally disordered patients. The initiative in this matter was taken by Sheffield No. 2 Hospital Management Committee and the meetings were held in Middlewood Hospital. Representatives of the Local Authorities, Local Medical Committees, Ministry of Labour, Chamber of Commerce, Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, Sheffield Trades and Labour Council and the Hospital Management Committee met on a number of occasions and real progress was made with this rather difficult problem. A small steering Committee is at present studying the practical means of implementing the main aims of rehabilitation and the Rotherham Mental Health Officer is a member of the Committee.

### 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, 1962 :—

	Male	Female	Total
St. Catherine's Hospital, Doncaster	26	32	58
Whittington Hall Hospital, Chesterfield	—	4	4
Grenoside Hospital, Sheffield ... ..	6	3	9
Stoke Park Hospital, Bristol .. ..	2	1	3
Thundercliffe Grange Hospital, R'ham.	2	3	5
Rampton Hospital, Retford .. ..	3	1	4
Borocourt Hospital, Reading .. ..	1	—	1
Fir Vale Hospital, Sheffield ... ..	—	1	1
The Manor Hospital, Epsom ... ..	1	—	1
Aughton Court, Sheffield ... ..	—	2	2
St. Joseph's Home, Sheffield ... ..	—	2	2
Dronfield Hospital, Dronfield ... ..	1	1	2
Victoria Hospital, Mansfield .. ..	1	—	1
Glenfrith Hospital, Leicester ... ..	1	—	1
Ridgeway Hospital, Derbyshire .. ..	1	—	1
Total ... ..	45	50	95

The total number of cases in hospitals shows an increase of 4 from the previous year. During the year 7 cases, 4 male and 3 female, were admitted and 1 male and 2 female were discharged.

23 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)

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

	Male	Female	Total
Thundercliffe Grange, Rotherham .. ..	7	2	9
Dronfield Hospital, Dronfield .. ..	6	1	7
St. Catherine's Hospital, Doncaster .. ..	5	-	5
Hollow Meadows, Sheffield .. ..	1	-	1
<b>Totals for 1962 .. ..</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Totals for 1961 .. ..</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>

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

A survey of cases awaiting admission into hospitals as at 31st December, 1962 shows that 30 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 ... ..	3	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	8
Low Grade (ambulant) ... ..	6	1	2	2	-	1	9	1	22
High Grade (ambulant) ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total for 1962 ... ..</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Total for 1961 ... ..</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>

#### GUARDIANSHIP CASES

3 cases, adult severely sub-normal females, are under guardianship in the South of England and they continue to be supervised by the Brighton Guardianship Society on behalf of this authority.

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

The following cases were referred for care during 1962 :—

	Male	Female	Total
(1) Referred by Local Education Authority under the provisions of Section 57(4) Education Act, 1944 ..	3	6	9
(2) Referred informally under the provisions of Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946 .. ..	4	12	16
<b>Total 1962</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Total 1961</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>

As in previous years, the majority of cases referred for care 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, 1962 :—

	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 .. .. .	29	13	65	89	196
Totals for 1962 ..	29	13	65	92	199
Totals for 1961 ..	30	7	66	87	190

With the exception of the 3 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 this type of patient totalled 1,339 as compared with 1,032 for the year 1961.

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

#### JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE (NUMBER ON REGISTER 35)

24 boys and 11 girls whose ages range from 5 years to 15 years were in attendance at this Centre at the end of the year. For the first time since 1955 overcrowding has been experienced and this may become worse. During 1963 only 2 will be eligible for transfer to the Adult Centre and 3 in 1964.

New entrants numbered 5 during the year and if this trend continues some thought will need to be given to extra accommodation. Attendances for the year totalled 11,218 half days out of a possible 12,962 giving a percentage attendance of 86·54.

#### ADULT TRAINING CENTRE (NUMBER ON REGISTER 51)

At the end of the year 24 females and 27 males (including 5 males from Grenoside Hospital) were in attendance at this Centre. New entrants during the year numbered 2 females; and 1 female was found employment and 2 males ceased to attend.

Attendances which numbered 17,666 half days out of a possible 19,956 (88·52%) were slightly down on last year.

The work on carding combs continues to create incentive and enthusiasm. Remuneration for this work amounted to £164. 15s. 5d. as compared with £111. 5s. 8d. for last year.

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

The Open Day at the Centres was held on Thursday, 22nd November, 1962 and was again extremely well supported.

After the presentation of awards which, incidentally, included one adult female pupil who recorded 100% attendance for the third consecutive year, a film entitled *The Right to Work* was shown.

In spite of the time spent on contract work there was an excellent display of handi-crafts which were of a very high standard.

Proceeds of the sale of articles made during the year amounted to £214. 3s. 3d. Included in this amount was work done for the department to the value of £4. 0s. 8d.

#### 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 :	1962	1961
Admitted to hospital, Section 5, Mental Health Act, 1959 .. .. .	48	36
Admitted to hospital, Section 29, Mental Health Act, 1959 .. .. .	67	32
Admitted to hospital, Section 25, Mental Health Act, 1959 .. .. .	5	4
Admitted to hospital, Section 26, Mental Health Act, 1959 .. .. .	1	3
Admitted to hospital, Section 60, Mental Health Act, 1959 .. .. .	2	4
Hospital admission not necessary .. .. .	31	12
	154	91

The total number of admissions shows an increase of 44 over the previous year and 38% of those admitted had been in hospital before.

Mental Welfare Officers were called upon on 27 occasions outside normal working hours.

#### AFTER-CARE (SECTION 28, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946 AND SECTION 6, MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959)

At the commencement of the year under review 145 cases were receiving after-care following discharge from hospital.

The number of new cases referred during the year totalled 98, an increase of 25 over the previous year.

The total number of cases under this heading receiving after-care is now 178. The number of visits made during 1962 was 1,339 as compared with 1,244 for the year 1961.

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

This service continues to operate each Friday afternoon, Dr. R. J. Kerry, Consultant Psychiatrist, Middlewood Hospital, being in attendance.

44 sessions were held and 165 patients were treated during the year as compared with 80 last year.

As in previous years the majority of cases were referred by the Mental Welfare Officers working in close co-operation with the General Medical Practitioners.

This clinic, which is now firmly established, is doing valuable work, particularly in ascertaining cases where there is evidence of a possible relapse.

## WELFARE

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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 the 31st December, 1962, was 230. There was a decrease of 15 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 .. .. .	-	1	1
Over 5 years and under 16 years .. .. .	2	1	3
Over 16 years and under 20 years .. .. .	-	1	1
Over 20 years and under 30 years .. .. .	2	3	5
Over 30 years and under 40 years .. .. .	3	1	4
Over 40 years and under 50 years .. .. .	8	10	18
Over 50 years and under 60 years .. .. .	12	11	23
Over 60 years and under 70 years .. .. .	14	25	39
Over 70 years .. .. .	61	75	136
Totals .. .. .	102	128	230

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

	Males	Females	Total
Employed .. .. .	14	1	15
Trained, but unemployed .. .. .	1	-	1
Training .. .. .	-	-	-
Trainable .. .. .	-	-	-
Unemployable .. .. .	85	125	210
Totals .. .. .	100	126	226



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 .. .. .	-	1	-	-
Labourers .. .. .	1	-	-	-
Mat Makers .. .. .	1	-	-	-
Physiotherapists .. .. .	1	-	-	-
Piano Tuners .. .. .	1	-	1	-
Poultry Keepers .. .. .	1	-	-	-
Telephonists .. .. .	1	-	-	-
Totals .. .. .	14	1	1	-

In 1962 each new case was examined by the Consultant Ophthalmologists, Miss M. A. C. Jones or Mr. T. S. Maw, and Form B.D.8 completed. 61 reports on this form were received during 1962, 21 in respect of persons certified blind 17 were partially-sighted, 18 were re-examined, of these 3 were transferred to the blind register, 1 transferred from the blind to partially-sighted, 1 decertified and 5 were found to be not blind.

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

Condition	Blind	Partially-Sighted	Re-Examined	Not Blind
Amblyopia Ex Anopesia and Myopia .. .. .	-	-	1	-
Anophthalmos and Retinopathy .. .. .	-	1	-	-
Cataract .. .. .	6	10	6	1
Central Choroidal Sclerosis .. .. .	-	-	1	-
Choroidal Sclerosis .. .. .	1	-	1	-
Choroidal Sclerosis and Central Colloid Degeneration .. .. .	-	1	-	-
Chronic Glaucoma .. .. .	3	1	1	-
Central Retinal Vein Thrombosis and Cataract .. .. .	1	-	-	-
Choroiditis and Hypertensive Retinopathy .. .. .	1	-	-	-
Disci-form Degeneration .. .. .	1	-	-	-
Glaucoma and Cataract .. .. .	1	-	-	-
Glaucoma .. .. .	1	-	-	-
High Myopia .. .. .	2	-	-	-
Keratitis .. .. .	-	-	1	-
Macular Degeneration and Disci-form Degeneration .. .. .	-	1	-	-
Macular Degeneration .. .. .	2	1	1	-

Condition	Blind	Partial Blindness	Re-Examined	Not Blind
Macular Degeneration and Cataract .. ..	1	-	-	-
Myopia .. .. .	-	-	1	-
Myopic Degeneration .. .. .	-	1	1	-
Nystagmus .. .. .	-	-	1	-
Optic Atrophy .. .. .	1	-	2	-
Primary Glaucoma and Absolute Glaucoma ..	-	-	-	1
Retrolental Fibroplasia .. .. .	-	1	-	-
Sclerosing Keratitis .. .. .	-	-	-	1
Venoms Branch Thrombosis and Disciform De- generation .. .. .	-	-	1	-
Had Stroke (No Definite Classification) .. ..	-	-	-	2
Totals .. .. .	21	17	18	5

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

#### AMBLYOPIA EX ANOPESIA AND MYOPIA

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

#### ANOPHTHALMOS AND RETINOPATHY

One case examined and found to be partially-sighted—no treatment recommended.

#### CATARACT

Six cases registered blind, of these five were recommended to have surgical treatment at early convenience—one, no treatment recommended.

Ten cases examined and found to be partially-sighted, five requiring surgical treatment, two hospital supervision and for three no treatment recommended.

Six cases re-examined, three transferred to the Blind Register, two requiring surgical treatment, for the other no treatment recommended. One de-certified, the other two remaining no treatment recommended.

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

#### CENTRAL CHOROIDAL SCLEROSIS

One case re-examined—no treatment recommended.

#### CHOROIDAL SCLEROSIS

One case examined and found to be blind—no treatment recommended. One partially-sighted case re-examined, requiring hospital supervision.

#### CHOROIDAL SCLEROSIS AND CENTRAL COLLOID DEGENERATION

One case examined and found to be partially-sighted, requiring hospital supervision.

#### CHRONIC GLAUCOMA

Three cases examined and found to be blind, all requiring hospital supervision. One case examined and found to be partially-sighted, requiring hospital supervision. One case re-examined, also requiring hospital supervision.

#### CENTRAL RETINAL VEIN THROMBOSIS AND CATARACT

One case examined and registered blind, medical and surgical treatment recommended.

#### CHOROIDITIS AND HYPERTENSIVE RETINOPATHY

One case examined and registered blind, medical treatment recommended.

#### DISCI-FORM DEGENERATION

One case examined and registered blind—no treatment recommended.

#### GLAUCOMA AND CATARACT

One case examined and registered blind, surgical treatment at early convenience recommended.

#### GLAUCOMA

One case examined and registered blind, requiring hospital supervision.

#### HIGH MYOPIA

Two cases examined and registered blind, no treatment recommended.

#### KERATITIS

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

#### MACULAR DEGENERATION AND DISCI-FORM DEGENERATION

One case examined and found to be partially-sighted—no treatment recommended.

#### MACULAR DEGENERATION

Two cases examined and registered blind—no treatment recommended. One case examined and found to be partially-sighted—no treatment recommended. One partially-sighted case re-examined, requiring hospital supervision.

#### MACULAR DEGENERATION AND CATARACT

One case examined and registered blind—no treatment recommended.

#### MYOPIA

One partially-sighted case re-examined and surgical treatment at a later date recommended.

#### MYOPIC DEGENERATION

One case examined and found to be partially-sighted—no treatment recommended. One partially-sighted case re-examined—no treatment recommended.

#### NYSTAGMUS

One partially-sighted case re-examined, requiring hospital supervision.

#### OPTIC ATROPHY

One case registered blind—no treatment recommended, later re-examined and transferred to the partially-sighted register. One partially-sighted case re-examined—no treatment recommended.

#### PRIMARY GLAUCOMA AND ABSOLUTE GLAUCOMA

One case examined and found to be not blind, requiring hospital supervision.

#### SCLEROSING KERATITIS

One case examined and found to be not blind, hospital supervision recommended.

#### RETROLENTAL FIBROPLASIA

One case examined and found to be partially-sighted—no treatment recommended.

#### VENOMS BRANCH THROMBOSIS AND DISCI-FORM DEGENERATION

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

#### HAD STROKE (No Definite Classification).

Two cases were examined who were suffering from the effects of a stroke, both were found to be not blind.

## EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

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

INSTITUTIONAL	Males	Females	Total
"Rotherstoke"			
(Part III Accommodation) ..	1	-	1
"Rookwood"			
(Part III Accommodation) ..	1	-	1
David Lewis Colony, Manchester ..	-	2	2
Maghull Homes, Nr. Liverpool ..	1	-	1
 AT HOME :			
On Handicapped Persons Register ..	16	16	32
	—	—	—
	19	18	37
	—	—	—

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

INSTITUTIONAL :	Males	Females	Total
"Kirk House", Rotherham			
(Part III Accommodation)			
Huddersfield C.B. case .. ..	-	1	1
 AT HOME :			
On Handicapped Persons Register	4	8	12
	—	—	—
	4	9	13
	—	—	—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM  
(EDUCATION COMMITTEE)



**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**PRINCIPAL**  
**SCHOOL MEDICAL**  
**OFFICER**  
FOR THE YEAR  
1962

COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Population—Registrar-General's estimate as at mid-year 1962 ... ..	86,220
School population—December 1962, number on rolls ... ..	14,786
Area (acres) ... ..	9,255
Nursery Schools :	
Number of schools ... ..	1
Number of departments ... ..	1
Average number on roll ... ..	90
Primary Schools :	
Number of schools ... ..	19
Number of departments ... ..	36
Average number on roll ... ..	7,586
General Secondary Schools :	
Number of schools ... ..	6
Number of departments ... ..	9
Average number on roll ... ..	4,696
Voluntary Primary Schools :	
Number of schools ... ..	2
Number of departments ... ..	4
Average number on roll ... ..	623
Voluntary Secondary Schools :	
Number of schools ... ..	1
Number of departments ... ..	1
Average number on roll ... ..	387
Secondary Grammar Schools :	
High School for Girls—Number of pupils ... ..	586
Grammar School for Boys—Number of pupils ... ..	536
Special Schools :	
Newman Special School—Number of pupils ... ..	165
Abbey Special School (Educationally sub-normal children)— Number of pupils ... ..	117

## 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>Nurses treatment sessions—Mondays and Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.</p>
<p>NEWMAN SPECIAL SCHOOL Whiston, Rotherham.</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>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>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>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

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A. Medical Officers at schools :									
Routine inspections in schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,121
Special inspections in schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	407
Re-inspections in schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,341
B. Medical Officers at clinics :									
Routine inspections of children's homes and boarded-out children	..	..							200
Inspections at clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,567
Re-inspection at clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,618
Inspections under employment of children byelaws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	422
C. Consultants at clinics :									
Special inspections at clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,967
Re-inspection at clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,817
D. Dental Officers :									
Routine inspections at schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,265
Special inspections (school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	401
Special inspections (non-school cases)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	625
Attendances for treatment (school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,787
Attendances for treatment (non-school cases)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,305
E. School Nurses :									
Visits to schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,243
Examinations for cleanliness in schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46,226
Visits to homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	494
Treatment of minor ailments in clinics (school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,836
								(pre-school children)	157
Treatment of aural defects in clinics (school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,248
								(pre-school children)	157
F. Speech Therapist :									
Treatments for speech training (school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	839
								(pre-school children)	56
								(adults)	88
G. Chiropodist :									
Attendances for treatment (school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	969
								(pre-school children)	12
H. Physiotherapist :									
Attendances for treatment (school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,256
								(pre-school children)	261

## CLINIC ATTENDANCES

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 Special School		Blackburn		Abbey Special School		High Greave Road		St. John's Green		School cases		Non-School cases		All cases	
	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances
Minor ailment and general	901	1819	1478	2714	226	916	12	28	314	3848	63	156	29	141	531	1063	55	169	3567	10697	42	157	3609	10854
Orthopaedic	-	-	178	332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	234	60	98	178	332
Ophthalmic	291	1423	244	1070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	478	2223	57	270	535	2493
Ear, nose and throat	346	2466	275	2336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	526	4533	95	269	621	4802
Dental ..	2798	7877	2460	7215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4633	13787	625	1305	5258	15092
Child guidance	263	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	436	137	314	263	750
Chiropody	249	521	224	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	461	969	12	12	473	981
Speech therapy	53	567	22	234	-	-	-	-	10	90	-	-	17	92	-	-	-	-	94	839	8	144	102	983
Employment	59	59	39	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	98	-	-	98	98
Physiotherapy	61	745	75	822	-	-	-	-	44	1950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	3256	8	261	180	3517
<b>Total</b>	<b>5021</b>	<b>16227</b>	<b>4995</b>	<b>15222</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>5888</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>1063</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>10273</b>	<b>37072</b>	<b>1044</b>	<b>2830</b>	<b>11317</b>	<b>39902</b>

## DUTIES OF SCHOOL NURSES

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

Number of visits paid to schools :							
Cleanliness inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	316
Other purposes	..	..	..	..	..	..	927
Number of examinations of children for cleanliness	..	..	..	..	..	..	46,226
Number of children found with nits and/or verminous head	..	..	..	..	..	..	719
Number of examinations of such children	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,605
Numbers of verminous children cleansed at the clinic	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
Number of visits paid to homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	494
Number of treatments at minor ailment clinics							
(school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,836
(pre-school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	157
Number of treatments of aural cases at clinics							
(school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,248
(pre-school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	157

## MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

During 1962 routine medical examinations were carried out in respect of 5,321 children compared with 4,971 children in 1961.

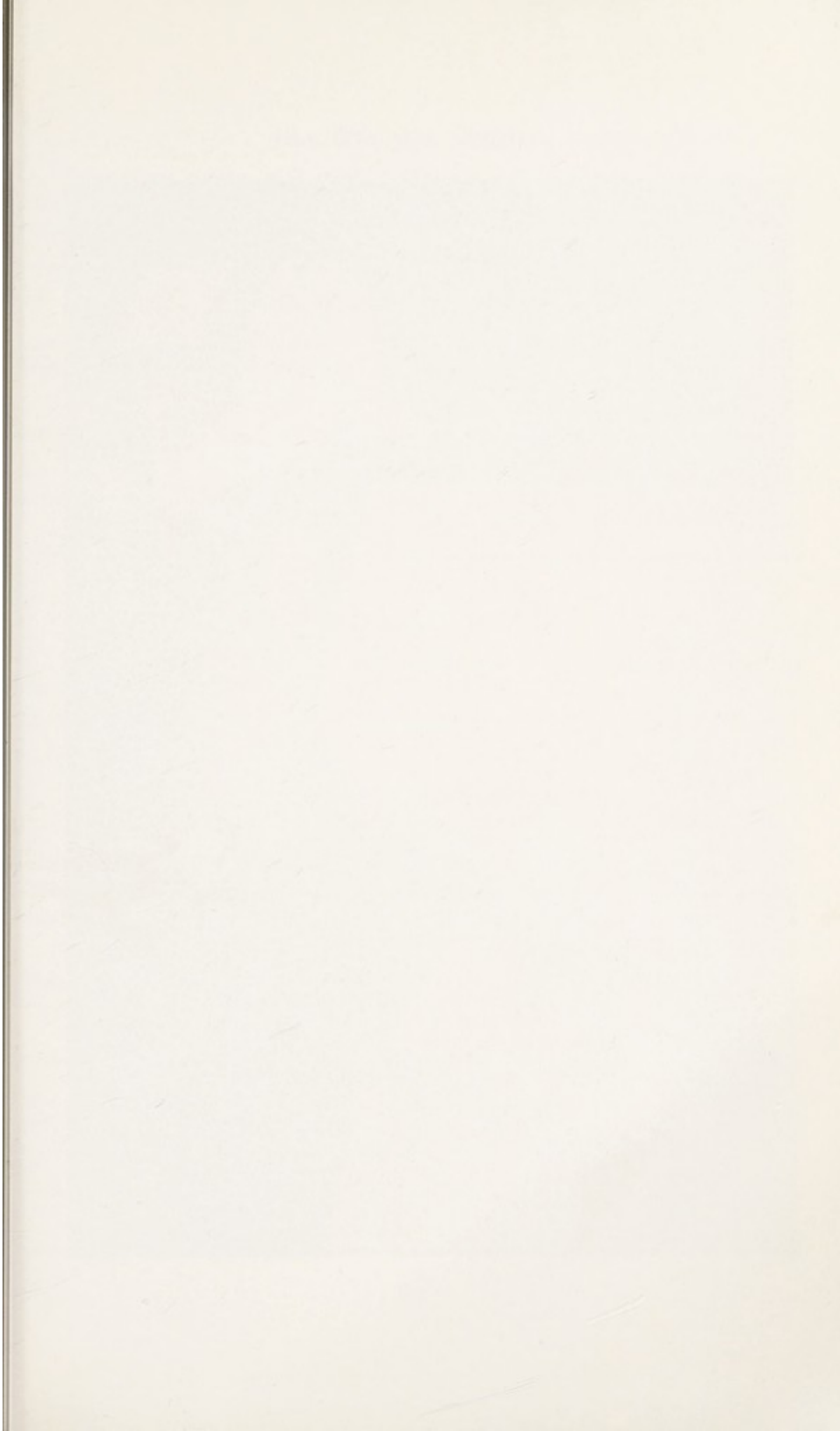
Special and re-inspections totalled 20,717 against 21,580 in 1961.

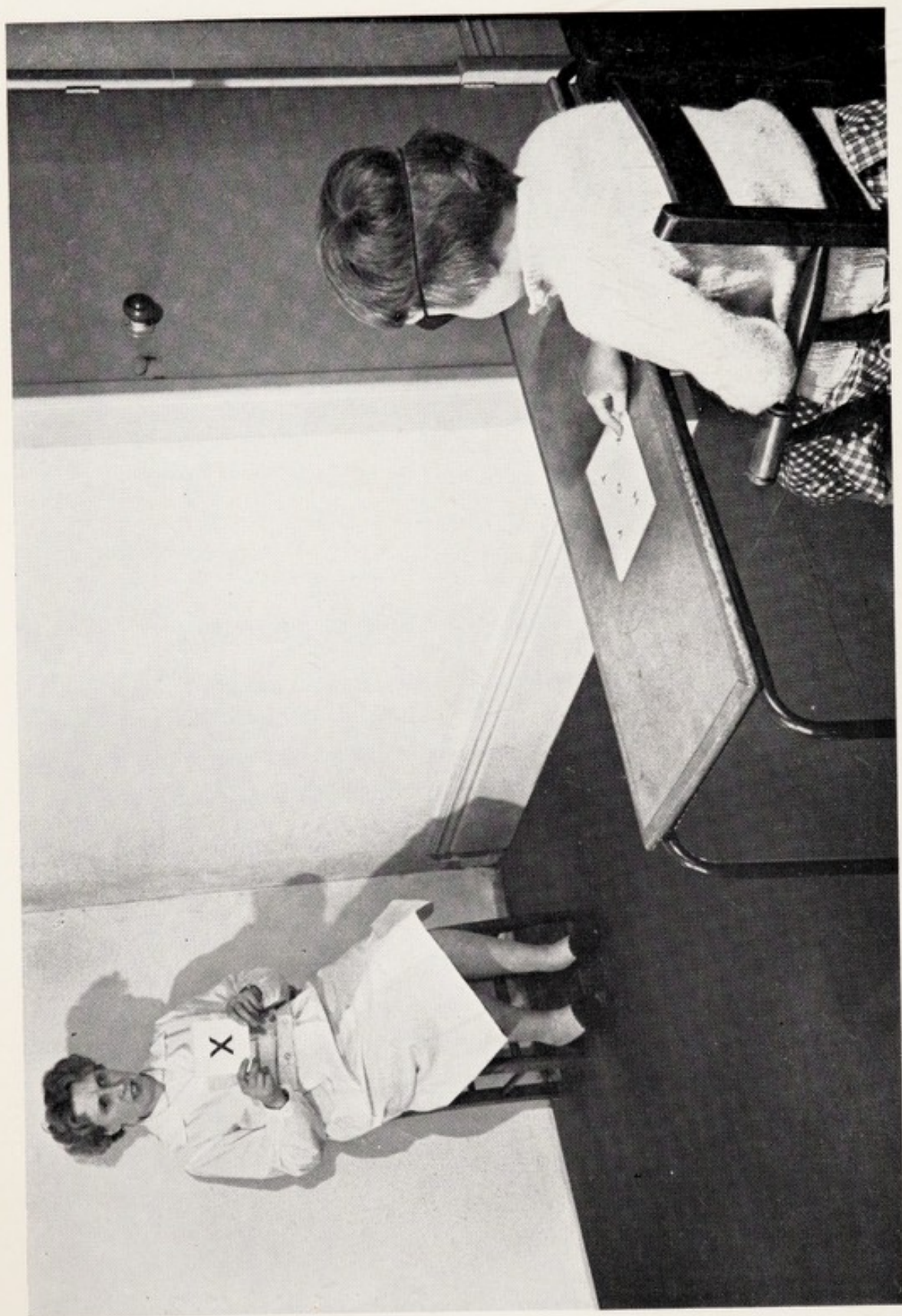
These figures include children in the children's homes and boarded-out children.

## PHYSICAL CONDITION

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

No. of children examined		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1962	5,321	99·85	0·15
1961	4,971	99·69	0·31





Vision testing of a five-year-old.

## 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 1961.

Groups	Number of children	Average height in.	Average weight lb.
Entrants .. ..	Boys 617 (446)	43.25 (43.21)	43.93 (44.34)
	Girls 590 (461)	42.99 (42.95)	42.96 (42.63)
Intermediates .. Age 9	Boys 608 (347)	52.75 (52.47)	67.60 (68.25)
	Girls 588 (380)	52.35 (51.56)	66.86 (68.04)
Leavers .. ..	Boys 249 (250)	63.55 (63.17)	115.41 (116.33)
	Girls 300 (200)	65.35 (61.87)	115.55 (114.72)

## UNCLEANLINESS

The number of children found with vermin and/or nits during the year was 719 compared with 744 in 1961.

94 children were cleansed at the clinics compared with 123 in 1961.

## OPHTHALMIC SERVICE

Visual acuity tests are carried out routinely in schools at ages 5, 7, 9, 11 and 14. During the year the Stycar vision test was introduced for 5 year olds and older children unable to read. This test incorporates the use of a key chart with the display of single test letters as illustrated.

The following table analyses the results of routine vision testing in 1962 :

Ages	Number routinely tested	Number referred to Ophthalmic Surgeon
5 .. .. .	1,450	26
7 .. .. .	1,172	46
9 .. .. .	1,509	83
11 .. .. .	861	52
14 .. .. .	1,780	102
Totals ..	6,772	309



Special eye clinics were attended by an ophthalmic surgeon on 62 occasions.

The appended tables give an analysis of the work :

	Refractions		Re-inspections
	Cases	Spectacles prescribed	
School children .. .. .	478	441	1,218
Pre-school children .. .. .	57	43	161
Totals .. .. .	535	484	1,379

The conditions found at the examinations were as follows :

	School children	Pre-school children
Emmetropia .. .. .	57	3
Hypermetropia .. .. .	100	3
Hypermetropic astigmatism .. .. .	100	10
Myopia .. .. .	190	3
Myopic astigmatism .. .. .	10	2
Mixed astigmatism .. .. .	69	2
Concomitant strabismus .. .. .	20	29
Nystagmus .. .. .	2	—
Amblyopia .. .. .	30	4

## 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 ..	232	193	425
2—Number of cases receiving treatment on 31/12/61 who continued treatment in 1962 .. .. .	59	42	101
3—Number of attendances made by cases in :			
(a) Head 1 .. .. .	1287	1119	2406
(b) Head 2 .. .. .	306	280	586
4—Number of Aural Surgeon's subsequent inspections :			
(a) Head 1 .. .. .	422	408	830
(b) Head 2 .. .. .	302	409	711

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	..	..	..	..	..	291	235	526
Ear conditions—Suppurative	..	..	..	..	..	133	108	241
(a) Cured	..	..	..	..	..	82	79	161
(b) Improved	..	..	..	..	..	51	29	80
(c) Continuing treatment			..	..	..	51	29	80
Non-suppurative	..	..	..	..	..	56	48	104
(a) Cured	..	..	..	..	..	43	34	77
(b) Improved	..	..	..	..	..	13	14	27
(c) Continuing treatment			..	..	..	13	14	27
Nose conditions	..	..	..	..	..	31	25	56
Throat conditions :								
(a) Tonsils and adenoids advised operation			..	..	..	53	31	84
(b) Tonsils only advised operation	..	..	..	..	..	13	9	22
(c) Adenoids only advised operation	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	9

#### 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.

Results of routine hearing tests :

Age	Number tested	Failed 1st test	Failed 2nd test
8 years .. ..	985	106	59
11 years .. ..	1,820	61	18
Total ..	2,805	167	77

Of the children failing the 2nd test the following analysis is made :

Age 8 years.	Hearing loss 10-20 decibels in one or both ears	..	..	..	..	36
	Hearing loss 20+ decibels in one or both ears	..	..	..	..	7
Age 11 years.	Hearing loss 10-20 decibels in one or both ears	..	..	..	..	21
	Hearing loss 20+ decibels in one or both ears	..	..	..	..	13
						—
				Total	..	77
						—

The total number of children with a hearing loss referred both from the routine medical examinations and the special audiometric surveys at 8 and 11 years was 286.

The results of the Aural Surgeons examinations of these children are shown as follows :

	Ferham House	Cranworth Road	Total
Children examined by Aural Surgeon .. .. .	152	138	286
Defects :			
Chronic rhinitis .. .. .	26	22	48
Chronic suppurative otitis media .. .. .	8	3	11
Acute suppurative otitis media .. .. .	12	18	30
Mild eustachian catarrh .. .. .	28	26	54
Catarrhal otitis media .. .. .	4	7	11
Wax .. .. .	20	16	36
Foreign bodies .. .. .	2	1	3
Referred for removal of tonsils and adenoids .. .. .	14	10	24
Referred for submucous resection .. .. .	-	2	2
Referred for intranasal antrostomy .. .. .	6	7	13
Referred for removal of tonsils only .. .. .	13	9	22
No defects .. .. .	19	13	32

The following table shows the result of treatment.

Number of children cured of hearing loss by treatment .. .. .	234
Number of children with improved hearing after treatment .. .. .	36

#### OPERATIVE WORK OF THE SURGEON

Number operated upon .. .. . 154

Operations performed :

(a) Tonsils and adenoids removed .. .. .	119
(b) Adenoids only removed .. .. .	1
(c) Tonsils only removed .. .. .	7
(d) Dissection of tonsil remains .. .. .	4
(e) Bilateral intranasal antrostomy .. .. .	2
(f) Right or left intranasal antrostomy .. .. .	1
(g) Intranasal antrostomy and tonsils and adenoids removed .. .. .	9
(h) Intranasal antrostomy and adenoids removed .. .. .	6
(i) Intranasal antrostomy and exploration of nasopharynx .. .. .	1
(j) Submucous resection .. .. .	4

## ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICE

### INSPECTIONS BY THE ORTHOPAEDIC CONSULTANT.

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

Details are given below :

					First inspections	Total inspections
School children	..	..	..	..	118	234
Pre-school children	..	..	..	..	60	98
				<b>Total</b>	<u>178</u>	<u>332</u>

## PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE

### REPORT OF THE PHYSIOTHERAPIST.

During the year, 97 new patients were referred to the Physiotherapy department, 10 of these being pupils of the Newman Special School. The total number of treatments administered throughout the year amounted to 3,517 of which 261 were treatments given to pre-school children.

The domiciliary physiotherapy service has continued to function throughout the year, although diminishing in numbers towards the latter part of the year. This is mainly due to the transference of the handicapped children concerned to specialised treatment units.

There has been over the last year or two a controversy regarding the therapeutic value of ultra-violet light. One instance in favour of the administration of sunlight occurred with a small undersized child aged 2 years 2 months being referred for irradiation. This child weighed 20 lbs. 1 oz. at the onset of treatment and after having two courses of sunlight, one of 17 exposures and the second of 12 exposures, increased its weight by 5 lbs. Admittedly this is only a single instance, though rather significant that some value is obtained by irradiation in certain circumstances.

It is rather interesting to note that since the last report, the exaggerated footwear, used by both girls and boys so much during the previous year has become very much less conspicuous. This may be accounted for by the widespread decrying of unsuitable shoes by health and education authorities, national press and television or by the wearers concerned having become resigned to the fact that it is not the best policy to wear 'winkle pickers' etc., when attending the clinics for treatment.

A small number of physically handicapped children from the Newman Special School attend the swimming baths on Thursday mornings for treatment in the water.

It is quite remarkable how much certain individuals in this group have improved over a period of a few months. This applies especially to the spastic child, who, in the water becomes much more confident and co-ordinate once the initial breakthrough has been overcome.

Unfortunately one visit a week is not nearly sufficient to enable the best to be obtained for these children and of course the numbers of children attending the baths must be kept very low in order that proper supervision is maintained. What an advantage if these children could have a small pool at their school where, along with the smaller members of their community they could partake of exercises in the water every day.

The following table gives the 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 ... ..	58	630	3	115
Cranworth Road ... ..	70	676	5	146
Newman Special School ... ..	44	1950	—	—
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>3256</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>261</b>

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 .. .. .	22
Bronchitis .. .. .	3
Other respiratory conditions .. .. .	1
Kyphosis .. .. .	4
Scoliosis .. .. .	1
General poor posture .. .. .	11
Flat feet .. .. .	65
Valgus deformity of ankles .. .. .	16
Pes cavus .. .. .	3
Hallux valgus .. .. .	4
Genu valgum .. .. .	2
Other lower leg conditions .. .. .	15
Talipes .. .. .	3
Athetosis .. .. .	5
Anterior poliomyelitis .. .. .	14

Spastic haemiplegia .. .. .	7
Spastic quadriplegia .. .. .	1
Spastic diplegia .. .. .	1
Congenital dislocation of hip .. .. .	1
Spina Bifida .. .. .	1
Recent injuries .. .. .	10
Back condition .. .. .	1
	191

### CHEST CLINIC

The Chest Consultant examined 20 new school children during the year, all referred by general practitioners. One case of respiratory tuberculosis was notified during 1962.

### PAEDIATRIC SERVICE

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

### MINOR AILMENTS

A total of 2,850 minor ailments were dealt with during 1962, the figure for 1961 being 2,785.

There were no cases of scabies during the year.

Five cases of ringworm of the body received treatment during 1962.

### CHIROPODY SERVICE

#### REPORT OF THE CHIROPODIST.

The Chiropody Clinic was held on fifty-two sessions during the year.

A total of 981 treatments were given to 473 children and a list of the conditions treated is given below :

Defects	School children		Pre-school children	
	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances
Verrucae .. .. .	375	869	—	—
Helomata .. .. .	61	70	4	4
Foreign body in foot .. .. .	3	3	—	—
Nail conditions .. .. .	14	17	8	8
Chilblains .. .. .	6	6	—	—
Bursitis .. .. .	2	4	—	—
Total	461	969	12	12

## NOCTURNAL ENURESIS

During 1962 a further 39 nocturnal enuretics were treated with enuresis alarms. Although this is 9 cases fewer than the previous year no alarms have been unemployed. They have been used to re-establish the conditioned reflex in relapsed cases in the previous year. Issue of the apparatus was once again carried out by the School Medical Officers at Cranworth Road and Ferham House School Clinics. The following table shows the provisional results of treatment :

Number of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	(100%)
Cured	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	(67%)
Failed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	(23%)
Improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	(5%)
Would not co-operate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	(5%)

Ages treated by the enuresis alarms :

		—8 years	8-12 years	12+ years
1961	..	6 (13%)	17 (35%)	25 (52%)
1962	..	5 (13%)	25 (64%)	9 (23%)

Reduction in the percentage of over 12 year children in 1962 as compared with 1961 is due to the majority of those requiring treatment at this age obtaining it in 1961. It is hoped that in time all children who are suitable will have been treated before reaching the age of 12 years.

Results obtained in 1961-62 in age groups :

		—8 years	8-12 years	12+ years
Total	..	11	42 (100%)	34
Cured	..	6 (55%)	30 (71%)	24 (70%)
Failed	..	2	8	4
Would not co-operate		3	—	2
Improved	..	—	4	4

Once again the under 8 year old group have the lowest cure rate.

The 34 cases cured by this treatment in 1961 were followed up by means of a home visit one year after completion of treatment. The following results were obtained :

Remained cured	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Enuresis, two or less nights per month	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Relapsed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Not traced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

It is extremely discouraging to find these results especially so when it is realised that 10 out of 13 who relapsed failed to request a second course of treatment in spite of being warned that such might be necessary.

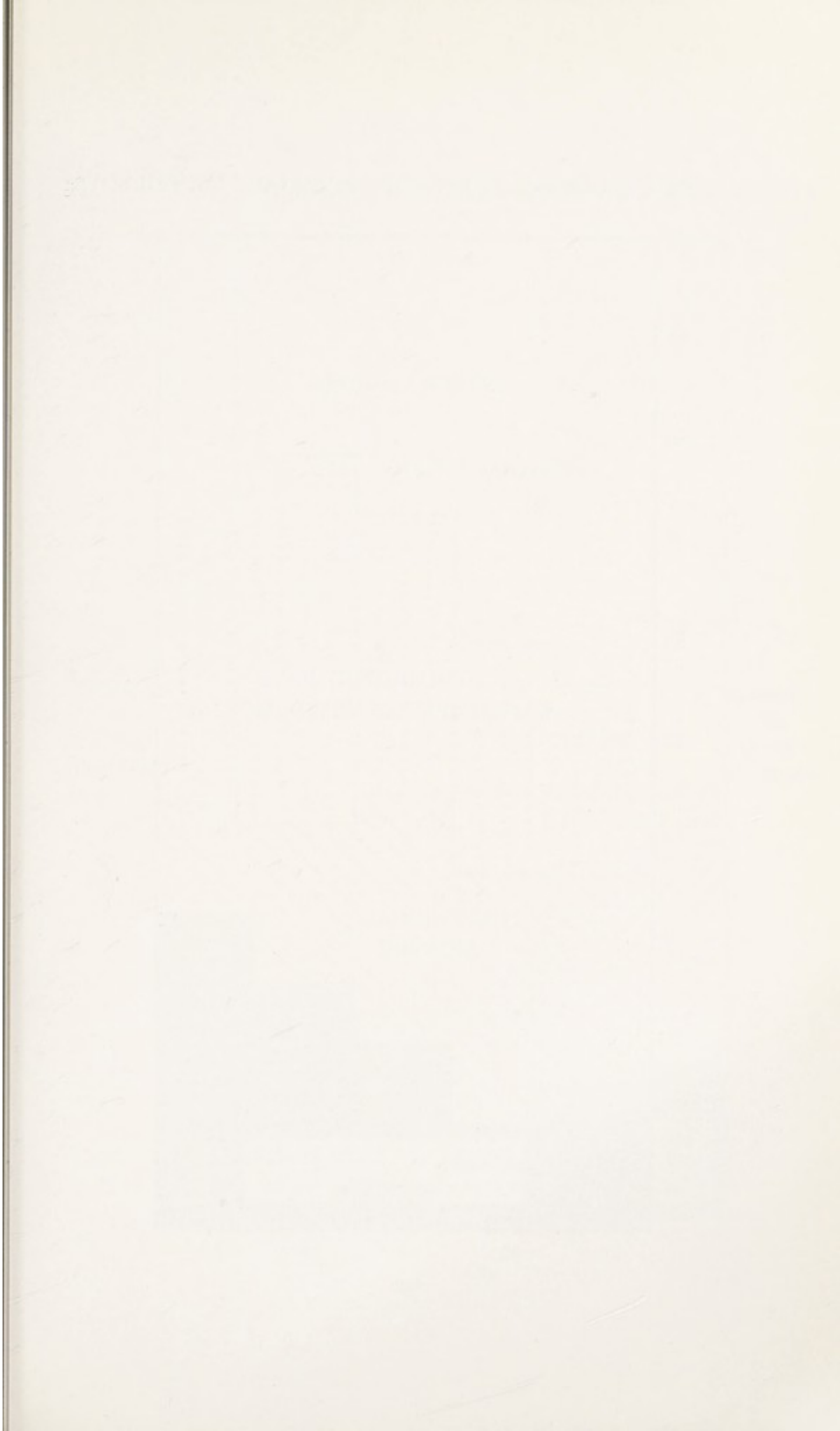




Fig. 1 SMOKING HABITS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLBOYS

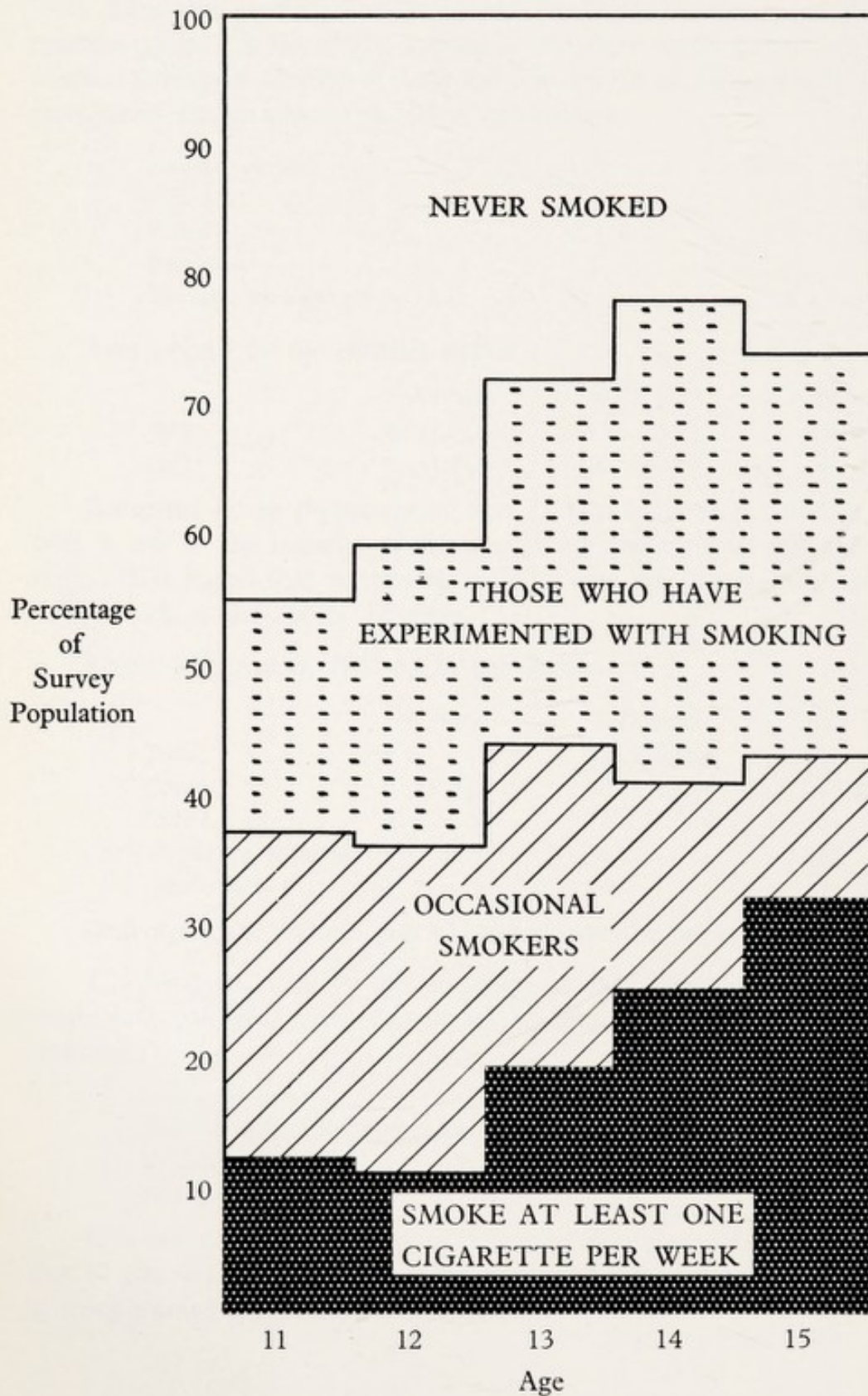
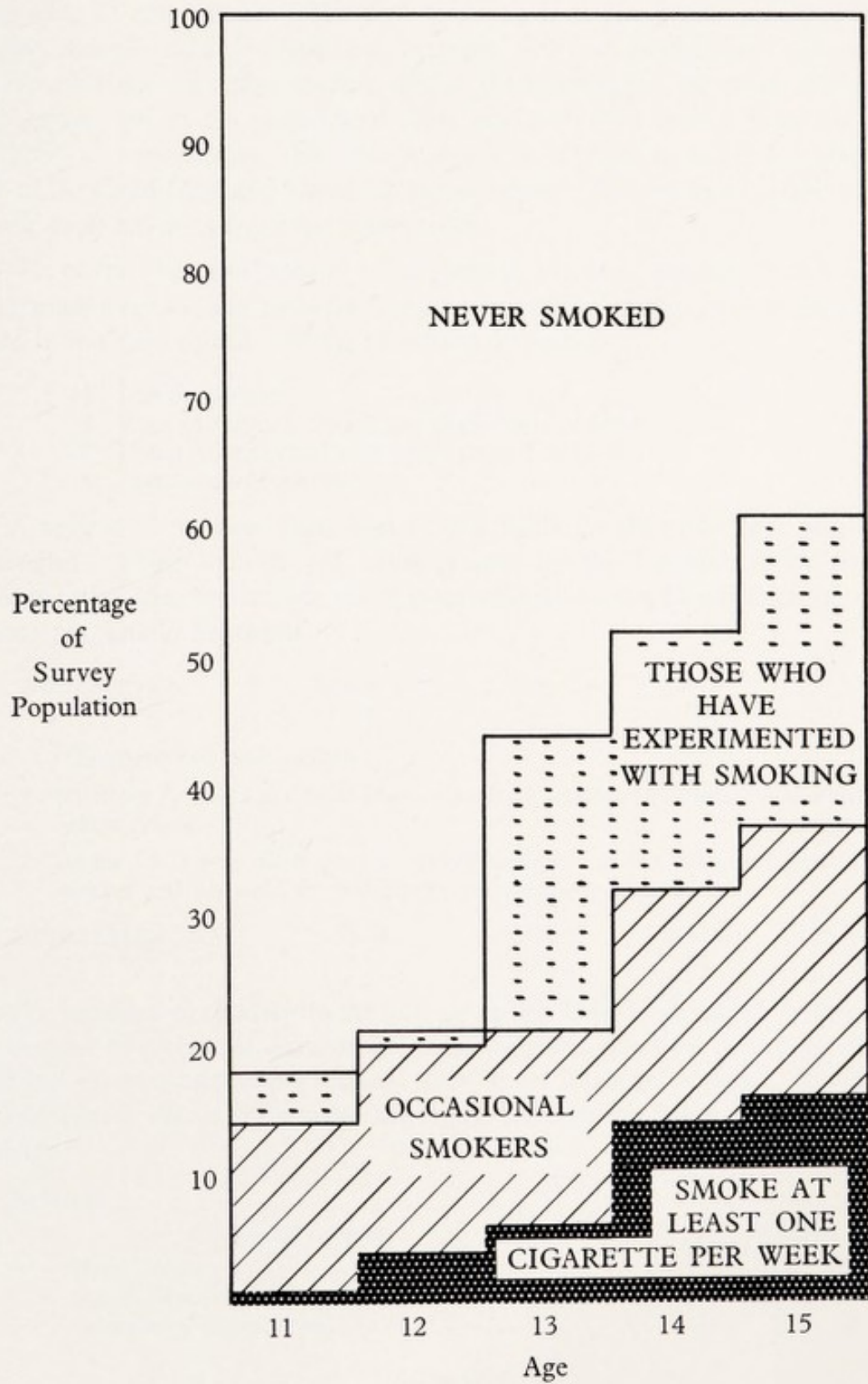


Fig. 2 SMOKING HABITS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLGIRLS





## CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE

### REPORT OF THE CONSULTANT PSYCHIATRIST.

During the past year 68 new cases have been taken on for investigation and treatment, with 72 cases closed. The time spent on each case varies greatly. In a small number, there is need for only one interview with the psychiatrist, who has already had reports from the school medical officer, the headteacher, the social worker and the psychologist, but in the majority of cases treatment may extend from one month to two years or even longer. For this reason it is difficult to assess the results of the work of the Child Guidance Clinic for any one year. This seems an opportune moment to look back on the past three years' work.

Out of the 152 cases referred in this period, 114 or 75 per cent were discharged as having made a satisfactory recovery from the presenting symptoms or because the initial problems had been solved. Of the remaining 38 cases:

- 13 Left the district
- 4 Went to hospital, died or had degenerative disease
- 20 Failed to attend and with whom contact was lost
- 1 Maturational problem

A review of the new cases seen at this Clinic in the past three years has been undertaken. These totalled 152 children seen by the Psychiatrist for diagnosis or treatment and does not include those cases referred to the Psychologist or dealt with without psychiatric treatment.

AGE GROUPS	Under 5	5-8	9-12	13-17
	12	36	68	36

There are two peak periods:

1. At about 6, where the child finds difficulty in leaving the mother and adjusting to the infant school.
2. At the 10-11 year when there is conflict between a child's emotional dependence on the mother and his need for independence as puberty approaches.

INTELLIGENCE IQ	50-75	75-90	90-115	115 and over
	17	32	84	19

The numbers of children in the dull group IQ 75-90 is increased by those children who because of emotional disturbance, maladjustment, physical defects or disease and bad home environment have a reduced score in the intelligence tests. Allowing for this, it would appear that it is the more intelligent child who is liable to have psychological problems.

#### Referral

Source of referral	Number of cases
Head Teacher .. .. .	51
School Medical Officer .. .. .	40
Educational Psychiatrist .. .. .	2

Source of referral	Number of cases
Family Doctor .. .. .	24
Hospital Consultant .. .. .	7
Juvenile Court and Probation Officer .. .. .	8
Other Sources (Children's Officer, Parents, School Welfare Officers, Speech Therapist, Social Worker) .. .. .	20

Although more than half were referred by the schools, this was often done at the request of parents for problems at home.

#### REASONS FOR REFERRAL :

It is impossible to classify these in any statistical form because the reasons are so varied, there are often several different symptoms and the alleged presenting disorder may be quite misleading.

#### TEN COMMON REASONS FOR REFERRAL :

1. Physical symptoms, such as enuresis, incontinence, habit spasm, speech defects epileptiform attacks, etc.
2. Educational difficulties where the child is not making the progress expected from his level of intelligence.
3. Over-anxious parents who worry unduly about their children and need reassurance.
4. Parents find difficulty in managing their children. The fault may lie primarily in the child or the parents.
5. Disturbed homes, loss of one parent, adopted, stepmother, and children in care of the Local Authority, or where the child is subject or any other psychological trauma.
6. Difficulty in adjusting to the infant school at first or to any change in schools.
7. Aggressive behaviour at school or at home. This may be due to a primary aggressive temperament or may result from maladjustment at home or in school.
8. Delinquency.
9. Anxiety states in the child which may occur at any age but is seen in its most common, acute form as "school phobia" in the pre-puberty stage.
10. Puberty and adolescent problems.

#### SYMPTOMS OR COMPLAINTS.

These children showed an infinite variety of unusual behaviour, strange fears or actions that caused concern to the child itself, the parents, teachers or family doctor. In some cases it was the parents who needed psychiatric help rather than the child. Children, like all organisms, tend to react to stress by either flight or fight patterns of behaviour. In each of the three age groups it was possible to discern those children who reacted to a situation by anxiety, withdrawal and psychosomatic symptoms and others who became aggressive, troublesome or delinquent. A five year old child may

react to going to school for the first time by being excessively timid, clinging to mother and avoiding teachers or other children. Others may react with aggressive behaviour in the classroom.

An attempt is made to divide these cases into those whose various symptoms can be described as primarily withdrawal or anxiety and those who react aggressively or act out their psychological difficulties. It can be seen that roughly one third are anxious, one third aggressive and the remainder are in between.

1. In the 36 children seen at the clinic in the 5-8 years age group.
  - 11 were predominantly anxious and tended to react neurotically.
  - 12 were aggressive or showed various behaviour disorders of an aggressive or "difficult" nature.
2. The 62 children in the 9-12 years age group.
  - 19 had anxiety symptoms.
  - 20 had "school phobia" symptoms.
  - 17 had aggressive or delinquent traits.
3. The 33 adolescent 13-17 years.
  - 10 had emotional disturbance (including 4 attempted suicide).
  - 16 were delinquent or aggressive.

#### SOME FACTORS IN CAUSING A CHILD'S REFERRAL.

1. HOME ENVIRONMENT is recognised as a most important cause of the problem child. In this series 40 of the 152 cases showed evidence of an abnormal family background.

Parents separated	..	..	..	..	9
Loss of one parent	..	..	..	..	2
Adopted	..	..	..	..	7
No permanent home	..	..	..	..	3
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	2
Father in prison	..	..	..	..	1
Mental illness in parent	..	..	..	..	16

The mental health of the child depends very much on that of the parents. If the mother or father is suffering from a depression or neurosis, this affects the whole family and the child will often show signs of emotional disturbance or behaviour disorder. More severe mental disorder, such as schizophrenia, is rare and usually requires hospital treatment, so that the family do not bear the brunt of the disturbing effect. In these cases successful treatment of the parent is the only way to cure the child.

2. MATERNAL DOMINATION.

The normal family is a balanced emotional relationship between mother, father

and child (or children). In 28 of 18 per cent of the cases the mother appeared to be either, excessively dominant, possessive, over protective, or the child was unduly dependent on her. The father although physically present seemed to play no active part in the child's life. In this group one can recognise :

- (a) The domineering woman whose child is just a puppet.
- (b) The anxious woman who is terrified to let the child do anything or be out of her sight.
- (c) The woman who has replaced her husband by the child.
- (d) The father who has no interest in his child.

### 3. CONSTITUTIONAL OR HEREDITARY FACTORS.

(a) **THE AGGRESSIVE TEMPERAMENT.** Some children from birth have been demanding, over-active or difficult. At the toddler stage they develop temper tantrums, defiance and can upset the mother so much that she rejects the child. This creates still more resentment and aggression in the child. Sometimes it may be pathological and seen as an abnormal EEG in later life. Such children can be very difficult in school, often educationally retarded for this reason and frequently become delinquents.

(b) **PASSIVE TEMPERAMENT.** Some of these children are inadequate in every way, emotionally, physically and intellectually. They lack initiative and energy and for this reason often appear to be educationally retarded because they make no effort. They are dependent on the mother, reluctant to leave her to go to school and become very anxious if they have to face situations on their own. In later childhood they are so easily led, that they may become involved in delinquent behaviour and tend to take the easy way out.

(c) **ANXIOUS TEMPERAMENT.** Some anxious parents have "highly-strung" children who react to any situation of stress by various psychosomatic symptoms such as incontinence, asthma, night terror, and panic states. These children tend to be permanently on the list of the Child Guidance Clinic, because as fast as one series of symptoms is cleared up a new crisis arrives and more symptoms appear. There is a constant high level of anxiety in both parents and child and if one parent has reason to develop acute anxiety the other members of the family join in. There is a neurotic family group which is often reproduced in the next generation.

### SCHOOL PHOBIA.

Of all the 152 cases, one group of 26 children (10 girls and 16 boys) stand out by reason of the dramatic symptoms and close resemblance between each case. Whereas most of the other cases were responses to external events, these children seemed to suffer from internal conflicts, and were all in the pre-puberty stage, where the child is beginning to change into the adult and important changes take place in the emotional relationship with the mother.

A sudden refusal to attend school by a hitherto normal, docile child, was the characteristic problem in this group. This refusal was quite distinct from truancing or being kept at home by the parents. It was an acute anxiety state, a terror of going to school, or of leaving the home for any reason. In about one third of these cases, there was an absence from school for periods of one month to six months. In others there was merely a reluctance to go to school, with perhaps a few days off here and there. In a minority were children who were acutely anxious especially at night, but had no objection to going to school. In a few cases, the child was happy in school but anxious at home. Physical symptoms were anorexia, insomnia, hysterical pains and various other manifestations appeared in most of these children. A few had symptoms at night which suggested hallucinations, they 'saw things' or 'heard noises.'

A close attachment to the mother was present in all these cases. The boys had been unable to make the normal relationship with the father. A conflict develops in the child's mind between the dependence on the mother in the past and the instructive need to be independent in the future.

Various incidents may precipitate such an anxiety state in the child and possibly confuse the issue. The death of a loved relative, friend or pet, an accumulation of minor traumatic events such as dental extraction, change of domicile or school were commonly seen. The child often states that a certain teacher or a subject or some school mate is the reason why he fears school. A wild-goose chase may follow in which teachers, parents and others find that as soon as one culprit is dealt with another appears. The child with this type of anxiety state is afraid of everything, regresses into infantile dependence on the mother and tries to find rational excuses for not being separated from her.

It is reassuring to find that in all these 26 cases the child is now attending school quite happily.

	School children	Pre-school children	Total
Number of individual children who have attended .. ..	126	4	130
Number of attendances made to see:			
(a) Psychiatrist .. .. .	342	15	357
(b) Psychologist .. .. .	94	—	94
	—	—	—
	436	15	451
	—	—	—
Number of individual parents who have attended .. ..	129	4	133



	School children	Pre-school children	Total
Number of attendances made to see:			
(a) Psychiatrist .. .. .	270	15	285
(b) Psychologist .. .. .	11	-	11
(c) Health Visitor/School Nurse .. .. .	2	1	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	283	16	299
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Waiting List as at 1.1.62 .. .. .	5	-	5
Waiting List as at 31.12.62 .. .. .	2	-	2
Number of new cases referred in 1962 .. .. .	62	3	65
Number of new cases seen by Psychiatrist .. .. .	60	-	60
Number of new cases taken on for regular treatment by Psychiatrist	43	4	47
Number of cases discharged .. .. .	61	-	61
Number recommended for residential treatment .. .. .	3	-	3
Number of home visits by Health Visitor/School Nurse .. .. .	-	-	45
Number of clinic sessions held by Psychiatrist .. .. .	-	-	117

## SMOKING AND HEALTH EDUCATION

### HEALTH EDUCATION

1962 was a year in which much national publicity, following the publication of The Royal College of Physicians' Report, was given to the dangers of smoking.

Locally, health education was given greater impetus with the arrival in October of an Anti-Smoking Unit on loan from the Central Council for Health Education. It comprised a small van carrying a film projector, screen, films and posters and staffed by two young graduate lecturers. The smoking and health educational campaign, arranged for a period of three days, was directed mainly at secondary school children. Suitable press and television publicity gave the campaign a good start and the Unit was well received throughout its intensive programme. It is estimated that about 3,000 children were included in the programme.

Although one often feels discouraged by the lack of response amongst young people to the anti-smoking campaign at least one boy seems to be convinced as the following letter which appeared in the St. Bernard's R.C. Secondary School School Magazine of 2nd April, 1963, shows:

#### THE WEED

In class recently we made the following calculations. If a man smokes ten cigarettes a day at 1s. 11d. by the end of the year £33. 10s. 10d. will have gone up in smoke. With this money he could have bought a record player and sixty records or several transistor radios. He could have had a return ticket to Spain, nine return tickets to London or seven return tickets to Edinburgh. On top of all this you must realize that his health would probably be worse at the end of

the year than it was at the beginning. If any average group of British workmen were asked to work under conditions where they were continually breathing in smoke that could cause lung-cancer there would be a public outcry and a strike within days. It makes you think, doesn't it?

*M. Lunt, 3c*

#### SMOKING SURVEY

To assess the extent of the smoking habit amongst Rotherham secondary school children an enquiry was made involving the completion of a short written questionnaire by 2,700 children. Instructions and the questions were read to the pupils by school medical officers, and in order to secure true answers the confidential nature of individual replies was emphasized.

Tables 1 to 4 show the results obtained in terms of proportions of those who admit to smoking cigarettes, those children smoking at least one cigarette per week, and those never having smoked. A composite picture of these results is represented diagrammatically in Figs. 1 and 2.

It is seen that approximately 40% of boys of each age group 11 to 15 years smoke, and that an additional 15% at age 11 and 30% at age 15 have experimented with smoking in the past. Of the smokers an increasing percentage from 12% at 11 rising sharply at 13 and to 32% at 15 smoke at least one cigarette per week. Although the corresponding percentages in girls for the younger age groups are very much lower than for boys, as many as 37% of 15-year-old girls smoke and of these 16% are smoking one or more cigarettes per week.

An analysis of the ages of first smoking experience of those 14-year-old children who smoke or have experimented with smoking is shown in Fig. 3. The age of 12 in boys is the most common age for first smoking experience, but a high proportion of them had their first cigarette at 10 years. For girls the ages are 13 and 11 years respectively.

The main feature of this survey is the early age at which a high proportion (over 50%) of schoolboys smoke or experiment with smoking, and it indicates the need for health education not only in the latter years of secondary schooling but also on entry to secondary school and even as early as the age of 10 years.

TABLE 1—Number of children interviewed

Age	Boys	Girls
11	309	141
12	348	152
13	418	212
14	505	307
15	278	67
Totals ..	1,858	879

TABLE 2—Proportion of children who smoke cigarettes

Age	Boys		Girls	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
11	116	37	20	14
12	124	36	31	20
13	185	44	45	21
14	207	41	97	32
15	119	43	25	37

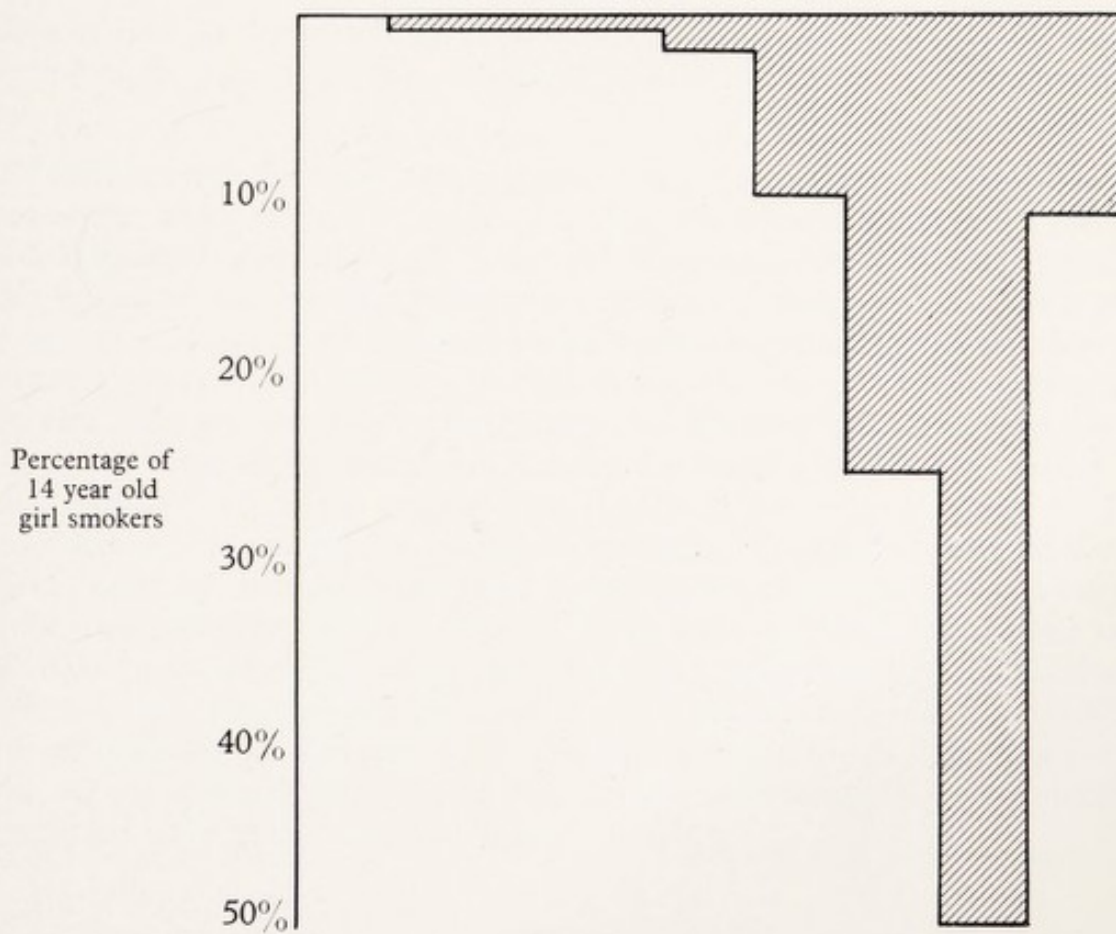
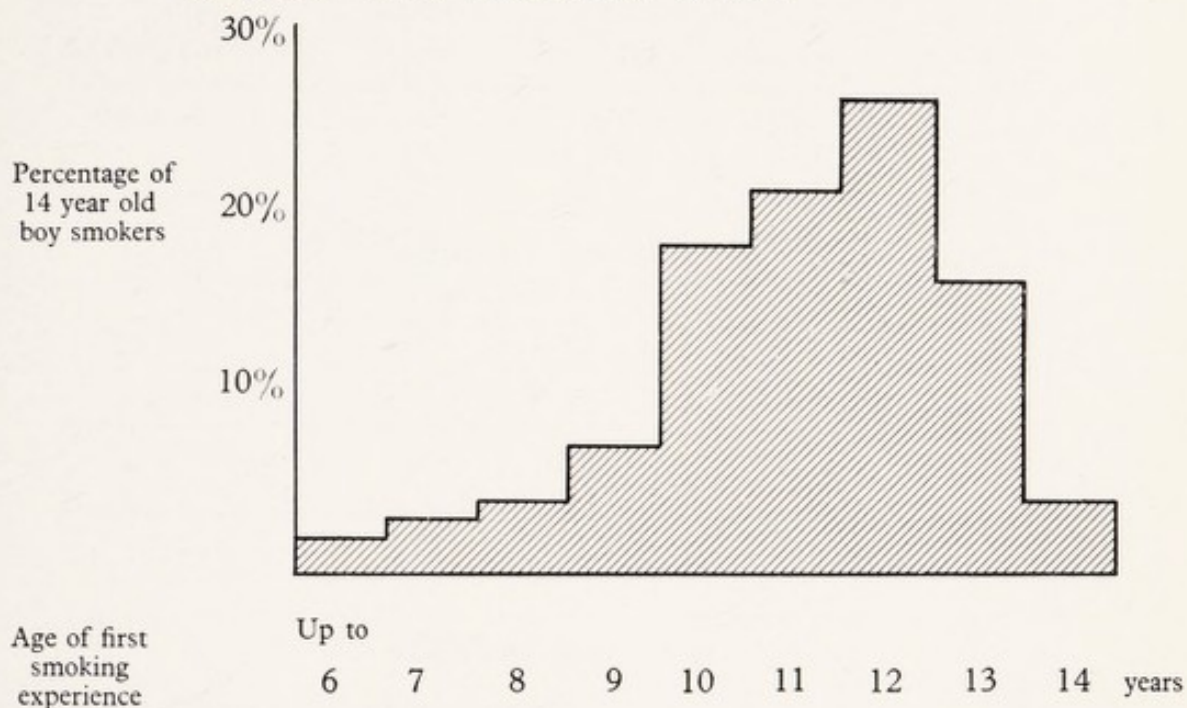
TABLE 3—Proportion of children who smoke at least one cigarette per week

Age	Boys		Girls	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
11	36	12	2	1
12	38	11	6	4
13	81	19	12	6
14	125	25	42	14
15	88	32	11	16

TABLE 4—Proportion of children who have never smoked

Age	Boys		Girls	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
11	139	45	116	82
12	141	41	120	79
13	118	28	119	56
14	110	22	148	48
15	73	26	26	39

Fig. 3 AGE OF FIRST SMOKING EXPERIENCE IN 14 YEAR OLD BOYS AND GIRLS



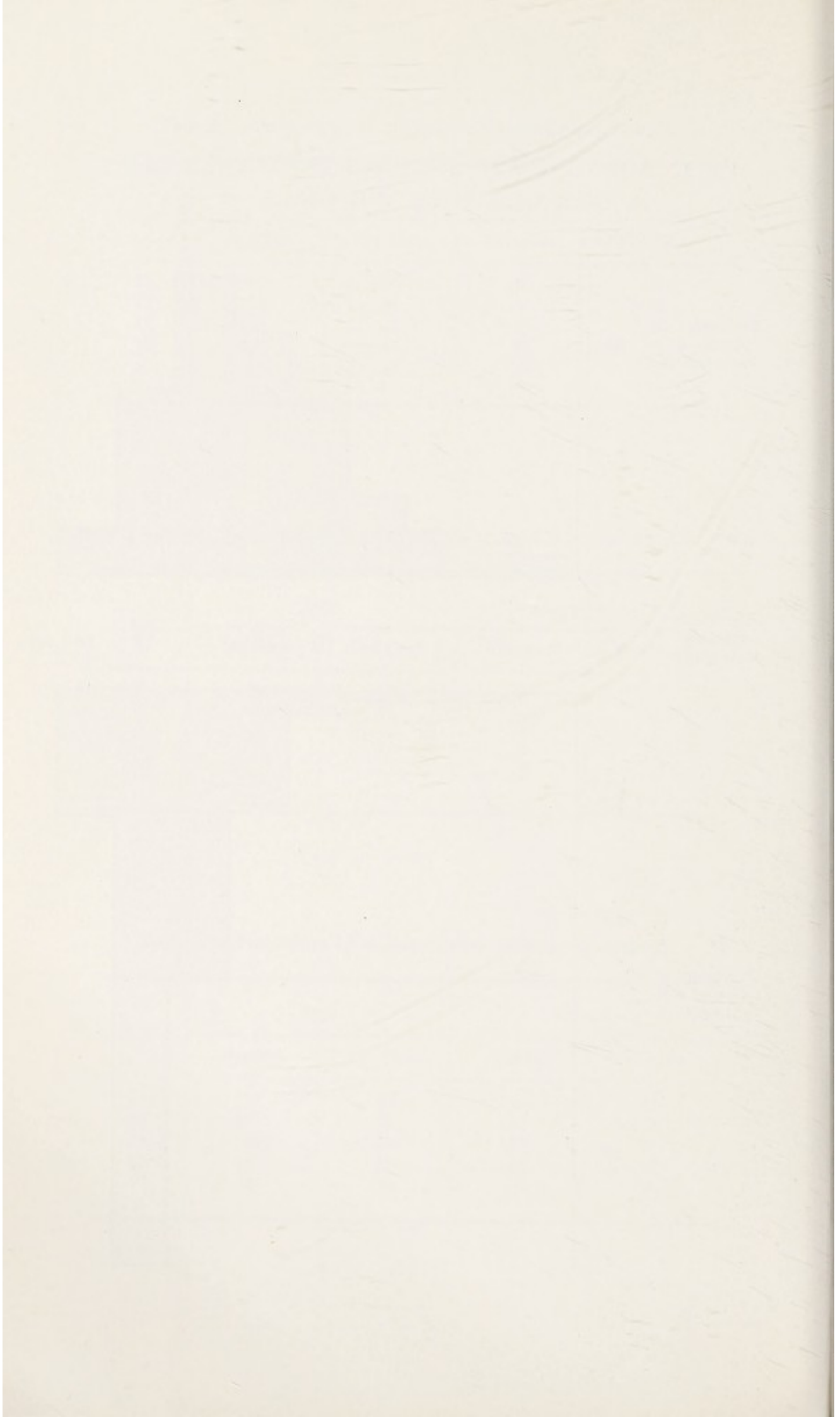


TABLE 5—Age of first smoking experience in 14-year-old boys and girls

Age of First Smoking Experience	Boys		Girls	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Up to 6	8	2	0	0
7	13	3·3	1	0·6
8	15	3·8	1	0·6
9	29	7·4	1	0·6
10	69	17·5	3	1·9
11	83	21	16	10
12	103	26	40	25
13	61	15·5	80	50
14	14	3·5	18	11·3
Totals . .	395	100	160	100

## DENTAL SERVICE

### REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL DENTAL OFFICER.

During 1962 the dental staff was depleted when Mr. Stonehouse resigned at the end of September, in order to take up an academic post at the Sheffield University Dental School.

He had been with this Local Authority since June, 1959, and was a conscientious and diligent worker whose services we are sorry to lose. The strength at the end of the year was 4-2/11ths full-time dentists and, though Mr. Stonehouse has not yet been replaced, it is not anticipated that any great difficulty will be found in doing so if the effort is made at the right time. This is when dental schools are holding their final qualifying exams, and close contact exists already with the Sheffield Dental School: efforts are also made to keep in touch with students from the Rotherham area who go to other dental hospitals for their training. Two of the dental surgeons on the Local Authority staff attend the "careers evenings" which are organised by the Youth Employment Officer to help grammar school boys and girls find a suitable profession for which to enter on leaving school and generally there are two or three young people and their parents who enquire about the training and prospects in dentistry. Some of these students have in past years actually taken a dental course and probably received a grant from the local Education Committee to do so and, though recruitment in Rotherham is not a problem, it would not seem unreasonable for less fortunate Authorities who assist students financially for four or five years to expect that, if on qualifying they take up public dental work, they would do so, at least for a few years, with their "home" Authority.

relative degrees of oral hygiene of a proportion of these children. A further survey is to be made in 1963, but from an interim review it would seem that nearly half the children eat sweets or biscuits after going to bed, especially among the younger age groups. This is a bad habit, which is known to cause decay of the teeth, and parents are strongly advised not to allow children to eat after they have brushed their teeth and gone to bed. Another not entirely unexpected finding, is that teeth are not brushed as well or as frequently as they might be. These findings and of many other similar enquiries, confirm that carbohydrate fomentation on tooth surfaces, either in the crevices of the crowns or between teeth, will assist dental decay to commence. This is more likely to occur when the enamel of the tooth is less caries-resistant than it could well be by the incorporation of fluorine ions in the microscopic crystalline structure of which enamel is composed.

Much research work and many statistical enquiries have been made into this beneficial effect upon the teeth of having one part per million of fluorine ions in drinking water and indeed all this work, done to ensure that there are no harmful side-effects, appears to act against rather than for the ready adoption of this public health measure. That a higher amount of fluorine than one p.p.m. occurs naturally in the drinking water in some areas of England, with good effect on the teeth and no ill effects in other directions, seems to be a fact which some people cannot, or will not, accept. Various organisations have from time to time carried out "anti-fluoridation of the drinking water" campaigns but all their "evidence" has been found to consist of mis-quotation or quotation taken out of context from the research work mentioned above and on careful examination can be shown to be invalid in any argument against the benefits of fluoridation. It is difficult to imagine what further work can be done to convince people who object to the fluoridation of water supplies up to one p.p.m. and perhaps the simplest solution would be for everybody who wants their children to grow up with hard, caries-resistant teeth to go and live in an area where this occurs naturally.

The efforts made by the Local Authority dental staff to cope with the dental disease which occurs among school children can be seen from the appended tables and to get a complete picture the report of the Medical Officer should also be read. 511 children had orthodontic treatment during the year, as will be seen from Table IV, and although 171 are listed as "discontinuing treatment during the year" it can be claimed that this is a satisfactory service, because those 511 are the worst cases of irregular teeth and even in the 171 who do not complete treatment a considerable improvement both in appearance and function is generally effected. The dentist's idea of "completed treatment" is as near a perfect result as is possible in each case while the patient and his parents may well be satisfied with the correction of the worst of his irregularity and discontinue treatment before the desired result is achieved. Appointments are given at varying intervals, depending upon the type of appliance used, for these orthodontic patients to attend the clinics and a watchful eye is kept on non-attenders and further efforts made to get them in again. Perhaps some of this 171 could, as pointed out above, be regarded as completed cases and justifiably listed as such, thus reducing the present 33% of lapsed treatments. That 427 unmoveable and 30 fixed appliances were made during the year, along with the

denture work for the school children, mothers and pre-school children, is some measure of the sterling work done by Mr. Lee and his assistant in the laboratory at Ferham House. This assistant, Mr. Geoffrey Chatterton has this year completed his five-year apprenticeship and successfully passed his final City and Guilds examination, being the prize-winning student from the Sheffield District.

The exact details of the denture work done and the types of orthodontic appliances made is listed below :

Technician's half-day sessions .. .. .	480
Assistant technician's half-day sessions .. .. .	498
Full upper and lower dentures .. .. .	Maternity .. 64
	Pre-school .. 2
Full upper and part lower dentures .. .. .	Maternity .. 38
Full lower and part upper dentures .. .. .	Maternity .. 4
Full upper or full lower dentures .. .. .	Maternity .. 8
Part upper and part lower dentures .. .. .	Maternity .. 38
	Schools .. 10
Part dentures .. .. .	Maternity .. 23
	Pre-school .. 4
	Schools .. 114
Relines and repairs to dentures .. .. .	Maternity .. 37
	Schools .. 30
Jacket or post crowns .. .. .	Schools .. 22
Inlays .. .. .	Schools .. 6
No. of orthodontic patients .. .. .	Schools .. 511
No. of orthodontic appliances made (fixed and removable) .. .. .	Schools .. 457
No. of orthodontic appliances repaired .. .. .	Schools .. 45
No. of study models made .. .. .	322
Fixed appliances —Johnson twin arch .. .. .	6
Lower lingual bow .. .. .	4
Local pin and tube .. .. .	3
Upper lingual bow .. .. .	2
Inclined planes .. .. .	15
Removable appliances—Oral screen .. .. .	1
Schwartz plate .. .. .	129
Norwegian plate .. .. .	6
Badock expansion plate .. .. .	6
Finger spring plate .. .. .	82
Retention plates .. .. .	22
Hickory peg plates .. .. .	22
Canine retraction plates .. .. .	63
Modified Jackson plates .. .. .	76
Sved plates .. .. .	2
Apron spring plates .. .. .	18



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		Local	General		
					No. of fillings	No. of teeth filled	No. of fillings	No. of teeth filled				
Cranworth Road ...	7215	2460	1497	2461	3096	2470	146	129	1123	1946	3452	63
Ferham House	7877	2798	1813	2554	2712	2245	75	73	1108	1882	4485	139
Total 1962 ..	15092	5258	3310	5015	5808	4715	221	202	2231	3828	7937	202
Total 1961 ..	16755	5723	3980	5541	6374	5009	243	230	2270	4122	9231	290

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 ..	13787	4633	2678	4411	5601	4545	181	166	2111	3382	7142	97
Pre-school children ..	477	359	—	603	—	—	40	36	3	313	132	4
Maternity ..	828	266	632	1	207	170	—	—	117	133	663	101
Total 1962 ..	15092	5258	3310	5015	5808	4715	221	202	2231	3828	7937	202
Total 1961 ..	16755	5723	3980	5541	6374	5009	243	230	2270	4112	9231	290

Number of children x-rayed ... .. 463  
 Number of x-ray films taken ... .. 933  
 Number of maternity patients x-rayed .. 8  
 Number of x-ray films taken ... .. 13

## 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, 1962:

	In Residential Special Schools	In Day Special Schools	In Ordinary Day Schools	Not at school	Total
Blind ... ..	5	—	—	1	6
Partially sighted ... ..	1	4	1	—	6
Deaf ... ..	8	—	—	—	8
Partially hearing .. ..	—	2	9	—	11
Educationally sub-normal	8	117	36	—	151
Epileptic ... ..	—	1	—	—	1
Maladjusted ... ..	4	5	1	1	11
Physically handicapped ...	2	39	1	3	45
Speech defects ... ..	—	—	94	—	94
Delicate ... ..	1	101	1	1	104
Multiple defects ... ..	—	1	—	—	1

### BLIND PUPILS.

One boy and two girls attend the Sheffield School for Blind Children. One boy attends the Royal Normal College for the Blind, Shrewsbury, and one boy was admitted to Conover Hall School, Shrewsbury, during the year. One girl is awaiting placement in a special school.

### PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

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

### DEAF PUPILS.

Five children attend the Yorkshire Residential School for the Deaf, Doncaster, two being admitted during 1962.

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

### PARTIALLY HEARING PUPILS.

Two children attend the Newman School, Rotherham and ten children are attending ordinary schools.

## 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, 72 such children were examined and the following recommendations made:

	1962	1961
Special residential school for E.S.N. and maladjusted pupils .. .. .	1	—
Special day school for E.S.N. pupils .. .. .	12	29
Special class for retarded pupils in ordinary day school .. .. .	5	14
Further observation in ordinary day school .. .. .	15	35
Remain at special day school .. .. .	2	—
Reported to Local Authority as unsuitable for education at school .. .. .	8	9
Examined prior to leaving special school—informal supervision recommended	11	8
Examined prior to leaving special day school—no supervision recommended	6	8
Recommended for transfer from special day school to ordinary school .. .. .	1	—
Referred to Child Guidance Clinic .. .. .	2	—
Referred to Educational Psychologist .. .. .	4	—
Recommended for Newman Special School .. .. .	1	2
Recommended residential school for maladjusted pupils .. .. .	2	—
Referred to Speech Therapist .. .. .	1	—
Referred to Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon and Speech Therapist .. .. .	1	—

Two boys continue to attend the Rossington Hall Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils, Nr. Doncaster, one boy attends Crowthorne School, Edgworth, Bolton, and one girl attends the Beechwood School, Grassendale, Liverpool. One boy and one girl continue to attend Hilton Grange School, Old Bramhope, Nr. Leeds, 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 end of the year 1962 there were 117 children on the register of the Abbey School, 71 were in the senior school and 46 in the junior school.

During the year 11 boys and 10 girls left the school and 9 boys and 12 girls were admitted. Of the leavers, 6 boys and 8 girls left on reaching the statutory age of 16 years.

Two boys and one girl were permitted to leave at 15 years having reached the limit of their capacity for educational attainment. In each case the Education Authority was satisfied there was a definite prospect of employment.

One boy and one girl were excluded from school on the grounds of their unsuitability for education at school and were transferred to the Training Centre at Ferham House.

One boy was sent to an approved school and one boy left the district.

During 1962, only three children asked permission to leave at 15 years of age as compared with six the previous year. This may be taken as a sign that the children and their parents appreciate the benefits of further education.

Each child had a full medical examination during the year. The general standard of health is good.

### EPILEPTIC PUPILS.

Two children were discharged from the Newman School during the year and one boy was admitted leaving one boy still in attendance at the end of the year.

### 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. Three boys and two girls attend the Newman School, Whiston. One boy was admitted to the William Henry Smith School, Brighouse, in 1962 making two boys in attendance at this school at the end of the year.

### PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

One girl is still in attendance at Penbury Grove School, Penn, Buckinghamshire, and one boy attends the Ian Tetley School, Killinghall, Harrogate.

Twenty-one boys and 17 girls remained on the register of the Newman School, Whiston, Rotherham, at the end of the year.

### DELICATE PUPILS.

The number of delicate children on the register of the Newman School, Whiston, Rotherham, at the year end is 62 boys and 39 girls.

## NEWMAN SCHOOL

The following table records details of admissions and discharges during 1962 :

	Epileptic		Delicate		Physically handic'ped		Partially sighted		Partially hearing		Mal-adjusted		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
On register 1st Jan. 1962 ..	2	-	55	56	22	15	4	-	-	-	4	2	160
Admitted 1962 ..	1	-	23	7	4	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	40
Discharged 1962 ..	2	-	16	24	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	49
Remaining on register at year end ..	1	-	62	39	21	17	4	-	1	1	3	2	151
On waiting list at year end .. ..	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Ascertained in 1962	1	-	14	6	6	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	33

An analysis according to the nature of the handicap, of those children on the roll of the Newman School at the end of the year 1962 is as follows:

Delicate .. .. .	101	Bronchitis .. .. .	34
		Asthma .. .. .	29
		General debility .. .. .	12
		Heart disorders .. .. .	7
		Eczema .. .. .	3
		Others .. .. .	16
Physically handicapped .. .	38	Cerebral palsy .. .. .	14
		Poliomyelitis .. .. .	7
		Perthes disease .. .. .	3
		Congenital heart disease .. .. .	3
		Spina bifida .. .. .	2
		Others .. .. .	9
Maladjusted .. .. .	5		
Partially sighted .. .. .	4		
Partially hearing .. .. .	2		
Epileptic .. .. .	1		
Total ..	151		

It is interesting to compare this special school population for the two years 1962 and 1949. It will be recalled that 1949 was the first full year following the opening of The Newman School in April, 1948, for the admission of delicate and physically handicapped pupils.

The numbers on the role for the year 1949 and 1962 were 146 and 151, respectively. For comparison it is necessary to take account of two administrative changes during the intervening years. One of these has been the reduction of the lower age limit from seven to five years and the other the admission of partially sighted, maladjusted and partially hearing pupils. With appropriate adjustments to eliminate these factors the following table shows the relative proportions of the various medical conditions necessitating education as delicate or physically handicapped pupils for each of the two years.

Year	Delicate			Physically handicapped	Total
	Subnormal nutrition and general debility	Respiratory disorders	Others		
1949	34%	48%	10%	8%	100%
1962	8%	50%	14%	28%	100%

This table shows, during the thirteen-year period, a reduction in the proportion of those children admitted because of subnormal nutrition or general debility and an increase in those admitted because of physical handicap. That the reduction from 34% to 8%

due to subnormal nutrition or general debility represents a real decrease in the incidence of such conditions is supported by the findings that in 1962 less than 1% of Rotherham children were considered to be of unsatisfactory physical condition compared with 5.5% in 1949. Many factors including better standards of nutrition, improved housing, and freely and more widely available medical services have made this welcome reduction possible. The interpretation of the significance of the increased proportion, from 8% to 28%, of physically handicapped pupils is more complex. No doubt part of the explanation lies in the fact that in 1949 fewer places were available and it was not then the policy to admit the more severely physically handicapped children who either went to a residential school or remained at home. It is also well known that ascertainment increases as better provision is made. Nevertheless it is likely that much of the increase can be related partly to poliomyelitis during the early post-war years and partly to greater numbers of children surviving with such conditions as cerebral palsy and spina bifida. Improved maternity and paediatric services and modern therapeutic advances have saved the lives of many normal and handicapped children who would not have survived the first few weeks of life some fifteen years ago.

Many cerebral palsied children have additional sensory defects, emotional immaturity or particular learning difficulties and their educational requirements can only be met by individual or small group teaching methods.

In summary, although the respiratory disorders are still responsible for the majority of handicapped children attending the Newman School there are fewer "delicate" pupils than in 1949 and some of their places are now occupied in the main by physically handicapped children many of whom have been handicapped from birth and in need of much nursing supervision and individual teaching.

## SPEECH THERAPY SERVICE

### REPORT OF THE SPEECH THERAPIST.

A Speech Therapist in Great Britain is a professional worker who is qualified to diagnose and treat all forms of voice, speech and language disorders in both children and adults. Much of the Speech Therapists' work with children is concerned with:

- a. The prevention and treatment of stammering and articulatory defects of emotional origin.
- b. Articulatory correction and linguistic stimulation of children who are mentally retarded or who have hearing disorders.
- c. Children suffering from cerebral palsy.
- d. Cases with repaired cleft palates.

In the case of the child with delayed speech or the child who stammers, early referral is advisable; providing the services of a Speech Therapist are available. The parent who is told "he will grow out of it" never feels satisfied but with a few visits to the clinic help

can be given about the best way to stimulate and encourage normal speech development.

Although the very young mentally retarded child will not be ready for regular intensive treatment, he too can benefit from periodic visits to the clinic when the mother can be given further advice regarding her child's speech and can also discuss any problems and queries that might have arisen since her last visit.

There are many reasons why children do not always speak smoothly. Some of these are part and parcel of normal, physical, mental and emotional development. Parents can be helped to understand that most children normally do not speak very smoothly by adult standards, especially when they are first learning to speak. Ordinary stumblings in learning to talk are just as acceptable as their unremarkable stumblings in learning to walk.

During the year weekly visits have been made to the Newman School for Delicate and Physically Handicapped Pupils and the Abbey School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils. A close liaison with the teacher of the child with defective speech proves invaluable. Visits to other schools have also been made when possible, as this can lead to a greater understanding of each other's profession.

The co-operation of the parent is most essential for without it the results are often disappointing particularly with the retarded child. Individual and group therapy in school can be an excellent idea providing the parents understand the aims of treatment and are prepared to give assistance and encouragement to the child at home.

#### CASES AND ATTENDANCES.

					School Children	Pre-school Children	Adults	Total
Total number of cases attending	..	..	..	..	94	5	3	102
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	..	839	56	88	983
Total number of new cases referred	..	..	..	..	36	1	2	39
Total number of cases discharged	..	..	..	..	74	3	3	80
Total number of cases refusing treatment	..	..	..	..	1	1	—	2
Total number of school visits	..	..	..	..	37	—	—	37

#### WAITING LIST AS AT 31.12.62

Number awaiting initial interview	..	..	..	..	5	—	—	5
Number interviewed but not commenced treatment	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	1

#### CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS TREATED.

Aphasia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	3
Stammer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	—	19
Stammer and dyslalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	—	2

	School Children	Pre-School Children	Adults	Total
<b>Dysarthria:</b>				
(a) Spastic .. .. .	1	—	—	1
(b) Developmental dysarthria .. .. .	1	—	—	1
(c) Athetoid .. .. .	3	—	—	3
(d) Mixed type .. .. .	—	—	—	—
(e) Congenital absence of facial muscles with atrophy of the tongue resulting in dysarthria .. .. .	1	—	—	1
<b>Retarded Speech Development:</b>				
(a) Associated with mental retardation and/or poor environment .. .. .	20	—	—	20
(b) Educationally sub-normal attending a special school	11	—	—	11
(c) Severely sub-normal .. .. .	2	—	—	2
<b>Delayed Speech:</b>				
(a) Brain injury—road accident .. .. .	—	1	—	1
(b) Environment and/or emotional cause .. .. .	9	—	—	9
(c) Partial hearing loss .. .. .	2	—	—	2
(d) Other causes .. .. .	11	3	—	14
<b>Dyslalia:</b>				
(a) Simple Dyslalia (i.e. one sound) or a pair of sounds defective) .. .. .	23	—	—	23
(b) Multiple Dyslalia (i.e. many sounds defective) ..	9	—	—	9
(c) Sigmatism. Lateral .. .. .	7	—	—	7
Interdental .. .. .	3	—	—	3
Nasal .. .. .	—	—	—	—
(d) Rhotacism .. .. .	4	—	—	4
(e) Sigmatism and rhotacism .. .. .	3	—	—	3
(f) Defective speech associated with cleft palate ..	1	—	—	1
(g) Consultation re mouth breathing .. .. .	1	—	—	1
(h) Hypernasality .. .. .	1	—	—	1

#### DETAILS OF DISCHARGES.

Normal speech .. .. .	24	—	—	24
Satisfactory .. .. .	14	—	—	14
Improved .. .. .	3	1	—	4
Transferred to other clinics .. .. .	—	—	3	3
Left school .. .. .	2	—	—	2
Did not attend .. .. .	1	—	—	1
Lapsed from attendance .. .. .	6	1	—	7
Refusing treatment .. .. .	1	1	—	2
Not requiring therapy .. .. .	14	—	—	14
Left the area .. .. .	3	—	—	3
Speech therapy contra- indicated .. .. .	4	—	—	4
Gone to private school .. .. .	1	—	—	1
Gone to deaf school .. .. .	—	1	—	1



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES, IMMUNISATION AND B.C.G. VACCINATION

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

Disease	Cases occurring in 1962				Total 5 to 15 years	Total all ages
	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter		
Acute encephalitis :						
Infective .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post infectious .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis :						
Paralytic .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery .. .. .	6	2	8	5	21	60
Encephalitis lethargica .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas .. .. .	-	1	-	-	1	6
Food poisoning .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles .. .. .	2	2	6	-	10	27
Meningococcal infection .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia .. .. .	-	2	-	1	3	25
Scarlet fever .. .. .	4	5	5	32	46	69
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	2
Tuberculosis :						
Respiratory .. .. .	-	1	-	-	1	27
Other forms .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	7

### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

During the year, 50 school children received primary immunisation and 387 received booster injections.

At the end of the year 10,881 children between the ages of 5 and 14 years had been immunised. Of these, 5,728 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.

### B.C.G. VACCINATION.

During the year 1962, B.C.G. vaccination was offered to all 13-year-old children and since the scheme was carried out during the Spring and Autumn terms two sets of figures are presented:

#### SPRING TERM:

Number of eligible children .. .. .	1,453
Total consents received .. .. .	1,107
Acceptance rate .. .. .	76.1
Number of positive reactors to tuberculin testing .. .. .	147
Number of non-reactors to tuberculin testing .. .. .	925
Percentage of positive reactors .. .. .	13.7
Number of children given B.C.G. .. .. .	925
Total number of absentees .. .. .	35

#### AUTUMN TERM:

Number of eligible children .. .. .	1,427
Total consents received .. .. .	1,061
Acceptance rate .. .. .	74.3
Number of positive reactors to tuberculin testing (Heaf test) .. .. .	119
Number of non-reactors to tuberculin testing (Heaf test) .. .. .	841
Percentage of positive reactors .. .. .	12.4
Number of children given B.C.G. .. .. .	837
Total number of absentees .. .. .	90

### CHILDREN'S HOMES AND BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN

#### MEDICAL RESPONSIBILITY.

All children are medically examined by a school medical officer on admission to and discharge 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.

127 children were seen during the year for periodic medical inspection and 134 examinations were made. Treatments were advised where necessary.

2 children were admitted to the Rotherham Hospital during the year.

The general health of the children continues to be satisfactory.

#### BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.

73 boarded-out children were examined during 1962.

Defects were accorded appropriate treatment where necessary.

### CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT

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

## EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

During the year 85 boys and 8 girls were granted certificates of fitness for employment. The figures for 1961 were 159 and 9 respectively. One boy and four girls were granted certificates to take part in stage entertainment.

## COLLEGE ENTRANTS

In 1962, 80 candidates for admission to various training colleges and 25 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 1962 a total of 1,564 such reports were issued.

## SCHOOL JOURNEYS

During 1962, 179 children were examined prior to taking part in school journeys.

## HOME TUITION

No child was receiving home tuition at the end of the year.

## SCHOOL PREMISES

No new school was opened during 1962. Coleridge Road Junior School and Cranworth Road Infants' School was reorganised during the year into Coleridge Road Primary Junior Mixed and Infant School.

## NURSERY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES

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

Number of visits paid to nursery school and classes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	15
					Boys	Girls
Number of examinations of children for cleanliness .. .. .	..	..	..	381		354
Number of new children found with verminous heads .. .. .	..	..	..	-		-
Number of examinations of children with verminous heads .. .. .	..	..	..	-		-
Number of new children found with nits .. .. .	..	..	..	2		4
Number of examinations of children with nits .. .. .	..	..	..	2		9

## 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.

1962	Children		Teachers		School Helpers	Kitchen Staff	Total
	Paid	Free	Paid	Free			
Jan.-March	335,614	29,923	12,550	6,964	7,942	8,615	401,608
April-June	283,486	28,174	9,680	6,136	7,020	7,484	341,980
July-Sept.	200,917	19,708	6,972	4,418	4,903	5,326	242,244
Oct.-Dec.	346,457	33,060	12,545	7,030	7,923	8,641	415,656
	1,166,474	110,865	41,747	24,548	27,788	30,066	1,401,488

The following table shows the number of meals supplied since 1952:

1952—1,178,225	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	1962—1,401,488
1957—1,111,848	

The figures of actual attendance compared with the dinner numbers show that over the year 52% of the children now have a school dinner. The free dinner number is higher this year, an average of 10% of the total figure. Local unemployment figures could account for this increase.

1962	Average School attendance per day	Percentage of number on roll	Average Number of Meals per day	Percentage
September .. ..	13,760·9	95·1	7,638	55·51
October .. ..	13,778·1	93·1	7,793	56·56
November .. ..	13,457·0	90·9	7,706	57·26
December .. ..	13,068·7	88·4	7,751	59·31
Average .. ..	13,516·1	91·8	7,722	57·16
1961	13,878·7	91·7	7,352	52·96

## PHYSICAL EDUCATION

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

Satisfactory work in physical education has been carried out in all schools during the year, in spite of the fact that the two principal handicaps, as mentioned last year, of recruitment of specialist teachers, especially women, and improved facilities, in particular for secondary schools, remained unresolved.

### INDOOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The programme of courses arranged by the Physical Education Organisers, on movement training through educational gymnastics and modern dance, for primary school teachers, was continued in the Spring Term. One session was held for headteachers only, to show the value of this method of training. Films and discussions following demonstration lessons, stimulated thinking and helped to resolve problems of organisation.

The reorganisation of Coleridge Road Junior and Cranworth Road Infants' schools into one mixed Primary school and of St. Bede's R.C. Junior and Infant schools into one mixed Primary school has led to more concentrated use of the available indoor accommodation.

Men teachers from both secondary and primary schools enjoyed a two-day course arranged by Mr. H. Lea, in co-operation with Mr. W. Grier, H.M.I. and Mr. A. R. Stone, W.R.C.C. Senior Inspector, which included sessions of practical movement training and visits to West Riding Education Committee schools, where this work is being carried out.

### SWIMMING.

For the second successive year, Mr. A. D. Kinnear, National Technical Officer of the Amateur Swimming Association gave a lecture demonstration in January, to representatives from all schools, showing teaching methods for classes of mixed ability. To give children the confidence of learning to swim quickly, he stressed the multi-stroke method of teaching.

As from September, headteachers of five primary junior schools agreed to join in an experiment of blocked teaching sessions. This allows children to attend each day for a period of two-and-a-half to three weeks, approximately once a term, rather than to attend once a week only throughout the school year. Whilst very much in its infancy, this experiment has already shown that a high percentage of children learned to swim within their first period of attendance, and, of these, many obtained their Grade I certificate in that period also. Our thanks are due to headteachers, teachers and parents for their co-operation.

The following awards were gained:

#### ROTHERHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE CERTIFICATES:

Grade	I	II	III	IV	V
	1,246	295	79	12	5

ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY AWARDS:

Girls 97      Boys 137

Free swimming vouchers were issued to:

26 girls and 21 boys

ORGANISED GAMES AND ATHLETICS.

Hard-court facilities, of dual-purpose use for tennis and netball became available at St. Bernard's R.C. Secondary School in the summer and were much appreciated.

Additional use was made of the Herringthorpe Athletic Stadium, particularly by Spurley Hey Boys' Secondary School, for triangular inter-school matches on Saturday mornings and for individual schools annual athletics meetings. The R.S.A.A. Inter-schools Athletics meeting and the Rotherham Youth Athletics meeting were also held there.

To ease the problem of lack of playing field provision at South Grove Secondary School, arrangements were made, as from September, for the use of one area of Oakwood Girls' Secondary School, which can accommodate two medium-sized pitches for hockey or football. Whilst a small pavilion affords some changing space, this is far from satisfactory and it is obvious that no satisfactory solution can be found until such time as the school has its own playing fields and changing accommodation.

The Playing Fields Section were able to have an additional piece of land in the Grammar School field levelled, cultivated and seeded in order to extend and improve the pitch that had been reduced by the building extensions. At Old Hall Secondary School that portion of the playing fields which had not been developed in the first instalment was levelled and prepared for seeding, and will produce two pitches and facilities for cricket practice which are eagerly awaited. Work was also started on the contract to prepare playing fields on the Foljambe site for the Spurley Hey schools.

Holiday coaching courses for schoolchildren were again held, football for boys during the Christmas holiday and tennis for girls and boys in the Whitsuntide holiday.

OUTDOOR PURSUITS.

Some slight extension in the organisation of such pursuits as camping, caving, rock-climbing and sailing was developed during the year and initial interest shown in the Expedition Section of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme.

Youth hostelling week-ends and more extended camps were undertaken by several of the secondary schools in various places in the British Isles, whilst individuals attended Games Training Courses arranged by the Central Council of Physical Recreation.

YOUTH COMMITTEE.

A wide variety of physical activities was offered to young people.

Leagues in badminton and table tennis were formed and a number of groups also played netball and rounders.

Participation in soccer leagues continued at a high level and the recently introduced five-a-side indoor football tournament was well supported.

Judo gained some following in youth organisations among both boys and girls.

The following coaching groups were organised during the year:

- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Association football | 6. Lightweight camping      |
| 2. Athletics            | 7. Rugby football           |
| 3. Badminton            | 8. Swimming and life saving |
| 4. Canoeing             | 9. Tennis                   |
| 5. Judo                 |                             |

Rotherham teams have competed at Inter-town and County level in:

- |              |                         |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Athletics | 4. Five-a-side football |
| 2. Badminton | 5. Table tennis         |
| 3. Cricket   |                         |

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION MEDICAL INSPECTION AND  
TREATMENT RETURNS

Year ended 31st December, 1962.

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
1958 and later	158	158	100·0	—	—
1957	725	724	99·86	1	0·14
1956	567	567	100·0	—	—
1955	102	101	99·02	1	0·98
1954	94	92	97·87	2	2·13
1953	731	730	99·86	1	0·14
1952	778	776	99·74	2	0·26
1951	112	111	99·10	1	0·90
1950	113	113	100·0	—	—
1949	161	161	100·0	—	—
1948	694	694	100·0	—	—
1947 and earlier	1086	1086	100·0	—	—
Total ..	5321	5313	99·85	8	0·15



TABLE A—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
1958 and later	3	8	11
1957	14	66	74
1956	9	59	65
1955	2	10	12
1954	3	13	16
1953	41	44	81
1952	42	73	103
1951	9	10	18
1940	6	19	23
1949	10	14	24
1948	39	55	82
1947 and earlier	63	88	143
Total ..	241	459	652

TABLE B—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of special inspections .. .. .	5941
Number of re-inspections .. .. .	14776
	Total 20717

TABLE C—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

Total number of examinations in the school by the school nurses or other authorised persons .. .. .	46226
Total number of individual pupils found to be infested .. .. .	719
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) .. .. .	171
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 treatment	Re-quiring observa-tion
	Re-quiring treatment	Re-quiring observa-tion	Re-quiring treatment	Re-quiring observa-tion	Re-quiring treatment	Re-quiring observa-tion		
Skin ... ..	18	91	48	79	21	90	87	260
Eyes—Vision ...	26	131	102	422	113	450	241	1003
Squint ...	15	47	3	12	17	46	35	105
Other ...	5	7	5	5	3	16	13	28
Ears—Hearing ...	10	36	10	6	22	30	42	72
Otitis media	8	32	3	19	10	22	21	73
Other ...	2	47	4	4	5	13	11	64
Nose and throat ...	57	335	18	57	33	288	108	680
Speech ... ..	5	84	1	20	7	34	13	138
Lymphatic glands	17	269	—	29	9	240	26	538
Heart ... ..	—	14	—	26	—	31	—	71
Lungs ... ..	2	70	1	20	2	85	5	175
Developmental—								
Hernia ...	1	13	1	2	5	6	7	21
Other ...	6	144	4	39	4	138	14	321
Orthopaedic—								
Posture ...	—	19	5	20	7	35	12	74
Feet ... ..	3	158	28	83	24	158	55	399
Other... ..	2	74	10	77	6	85	18	236
Nervous system—								
Epilepsy ...	—	6	—	4	—	7	—	17
Other ... ..	—	37	2	23	—	41	2	101
Psychological—								
Development	1	19	1	5	1	24	3	48
Stability ...	—	9	2	4	—	19	2	32
Abdomen ... ..	—	10	1	6	2	20	3	36
Other ... ..	16	114	13	52	43	115	72	281

TABLE B—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Defect or Disease	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
Skin ... ..	1359	163
Eyes—Vision ... ..	602	1181
Squint ... ..	20	81
Other ... ..	144	44
Ears—Hearing ... ..	90	77
Otitis media... ..	64	52
Other ... ..	98	55
Nose and throat ... ..	539	534
Speech ... ..	150	69
Lymphatic glands ... ..	3	339
Heart ... ..	3	58
Lungs ... ..	83	166
Developmental—		
Hernia ... ..	2	14
Other ... ..	3	170
Orthopaedic—		
Posture ... ..	8	27
Feet ... ..	65	204
Other ... ..	94	213
Nervous system—		
Epilepsy ... ..	1	16
Other ... ..	10	63
Psychological—		
Development ... ..	10	25
Stability ... ..	7	22
Abdomen ... ..	7	34
Other ... ..	664	1324

### 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 ..	139
Errors of refraction (including squint) .. .. .	478
Total .. .. .	617
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were :	
Prescribed .. .. .	441

**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 .. .. .	-
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis .. .. .	146
(c) for other nose and throat conditions .. .. .	25
Received other forms of treatment .. .. .	389
Total .. .. .	560
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1962 .. .. .	3
(b) in previous years .. .. .	4

**TABLE C—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.**

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient departments .. .. .	165
Pupils treated at school for postural defects .. .. .	-
Total .. .. .	165

TABLE D—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table C of Part 1).

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm : (1) Scalp .. .. .	-
(2) Body .. .. .	5
Scabies .. .. .	-
Impetigo .. .. .	20
Other skin diseases .. .. .	1258
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1283</b>

TABLE E—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Number of pupils treated at child guidance clinics .. ..	126

TABLE F—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Number of pupils treated by speech therapist .. ..	94

TABLE G—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Pupils with minor ailments .. .. .	1044
Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements .. .. .	145
Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination.. .. .	1762
Other treatments :	
Foot conditions .. .. .	87
General condition .. .. .	106
Bronchitis .. .. .	69
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3213</b>



Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Other operations :

Permanent teeth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3572
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	327
								<b>Total</b>	<u>3899</u>

Orthodontics :

Number of attendances made by pupils for orthodontic treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3243
Half days devoted to orthodontic treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	286
Cases commenced during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224
Cases brought forward from the previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	287
Cases completed during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
Cases discontinued during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171
Number of pupils treated by means of appliances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	319
Number of removable appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	427
Number of fixed appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30

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