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COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM

REPORT
BY THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1963

ROTHERHAM:
HENRY GARNETT & CO. LTD., " ADVERTISER " OFFICE
1964

Contents

	Page
Committees and Staff	3
Preamble	8
Statistics of the area	13
Environmental Health	18
Infectious diseases and tuberculosis	39
Care of mothers and young children	48
Maternity Services and the Domiciliary Midwives Services	57
Health Visiting	67
Home Nursing	71
Vaccination and Immunisation	76
Ambulance Service	80
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care	81
Domestic Help	85
Mental Health	92
Welfare	98
School Health Service	105

HEALTH COMMITTEE

MEMBERSHIP

(as at 31st December, 1963)

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman C. Duffield)

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

ROTHERHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1963)

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R. BLOOMER, B.Com.

STAFF

(as at 31st December, 1963)

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 :

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

F. B. G. Wood, M.B., Ch.B.

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DENTAL OFFICERS :

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

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

B. B. Parsons, L.D.S.

Joyce Stocks, L.D.S.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST :

T. Lee, B.A.

CHIROPODIST (part-time) :

L. Aldam, M.Ch.S.

SPEECH THERAPIST :

(Vacant)

PHYSIOTHERAPIST (part-time) :

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.

N. M. Watters, M.B., Ch.B.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT :

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F.R.C.S.

PSYCHIATRY :

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

OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY :

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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:

H. Beeley, (1).
G. C. Harrison, M.A.P.H.I., (2).
W. James
K. Jones, M.A.P.H.I., (1), (4).
W. G. Smith, M.A.P.H.I., (1), (2).
(Three Vacancies)

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S SECTION:

Two Pupil Public Health Inspectors
Two Clerks
Two Disinfectors
One Ratcatcher

QUALIFICATIONS :

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

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 C. M. Cullen, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss M. Fleming, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. A. W. Harper, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. R. McHugh, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss C. McLoughlin, 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)
(Five Vacancies)

SCHOOL NURSES:

Mrs. E. M. Catley, S.R.N.
Miss F. M. Clark, 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. M. Leeson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

PREMATURE BABY NURSE:

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

CLINIC NURSES:

Miss M. Allen, S.R.N., R.S.C.N.
Miss S. Greenway, S.R.N.
Mrs. M. Measures, S.R.N.
Mrs. A. Ketton, S.R.N. (part-time)
Mrs. J. Marshall, S.R.N. (part-time)
Mrs. V. Pingree, S.R.N. (part-time)
Mrs. M. Tidy, S.R.N., R.F.N., Q.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

WELFARE FOOD SHOP:

One Shop assistant (full-time)
Four Shop assistants (part-time)

SCHOOL HEALTH SECTION:

SENIOR CLERK:

Miss W. M. Cooper
Four Clerks (one vacancy)
One Dental Clerk
Five Dental Attendants
Two Dental Technicians

HOME NURSING SERVICE:

SUPERINTENDENT:

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

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT:

Miss B. M. Colton, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
Eighteen Nurses (full-time)
Four Nurses (part-time)
(Five 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.
199 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.

DISTRICT MIDWIVES—*contd.*:

Mrs. E. Hawley, S.C.M.
Mrs. M. Hughes, S.C.M.
Miss E. D. Jeyes, S.C.M.
Mrs. J. M. Rowan, 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)

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
ROTHERHAM.

Telephone 2121.

TO THE CHAIRMAN 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 1963.

The estimated mid-year population of the County Borough was 86,660. The birth rate per thousand population for the year was 19.20 compared with 18.80 in 1962 and the death rate was 11.24 compared with 11.76 in 1962.

Forty-five infants under one year died in the County Borough during the year and 15 of these were premature babies, the infantile mortality rate being 27.04 as compared with 27.76 in 1962.

One of the most outstanding health problems is pollution of the atmosphere. This condition is known to cause incurable diseases of the lung and can seriously affect the health of our children. To create a healthy environment in which to live it is urgently necessary to reduce and eventually eliminate pollution of the atmosphere from domestic and industrial sources. In Rotherham, over 100 people die each year from bronchitis and many more become respiratory cripples throughout a large part of their lives. Approximately one-fifth of the houses in the County Borough are now in smoke control areas and this is now beginning to show its effect in relation to a reduction in overall pollution. However, there is a wider aspect to this problem and that is one of education of the public to remove the apathy and indifference to this great environmental evil.

Seriously handicapped by lack of staff throughout the year the public health inspectors have managed to maintain a high standard of service, but inevitably some of the routine work has had to be abandoned.

There were 2,112 cases of measles notified as compared with 27 in the previous year. No deaths occurred from the disease and 19 cases were treated in hospital. There was an increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever notified, 124 cases as compared with 69 and 2 cases were admitted to hospital. Fourteen cases of food poisoning were notified and 3 received treatment in hospital. There were 40 cases of puerperal pyrexia as against 27 in 1962 and 191 cases of whooping cough were notified, as against 2 in 1962, 3 cases being admitted to hospital. There was no case of acute poliomyelitis during the year.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis was continued to the 13 plus age group. Of 1,376 children of this age attending school in the County Borough, consent was received from the parents of 1,109, an acceptance rate of 80.6 per cent. As a result of the Mantoux tests 950 children were subsequently vaccinated during the year with B.C.G. The percentage of children tested who were positive was 8.7 per cent and 160 children received B.C.G. vaccination in 1963 under the B.C.G. scheme for contacts. Of these, 55 were done during their stay in Listerdale Maternity Home, the remainder were given at the Chest Clinic. One baby was admitted to Oakwood Grange Nursery for a period of isolation following B.C.G. vaccination. Some 6,512 doses of Sabin oral poliomyelitis vaccine were administered by the end of the year. Forty-one injections of Salk vaccine were also given.

A total of 713 maternity cases were delivered on the district. The midwives delivered all 41 cases where a doctor was not booked. Of the 672 cases in which a doctor was booked for the confinement there were 637 cases when the domiciliary midwife delivered the child. The 713 cases attended by the domiciliary midwives represent 42.72 per cent of the total confinements for the County Borough. There has been a reduction in the number of home confinements and this is mainly due to the larger number of women having their babies in hospital because of the operation of the early discharge after delivery. This does, of course, mean that there are added nursing visits carried out by the domiciliary midwife but the scheme is working very well.

There were 11 babies born before the arrival of the midwife which, taking the total number of home deliveries into consideration, represents a small proportion. Two of these eleven deliveries were due to concealment of pregnancy in unmarried mothers. Others were due in the main to precipitate second stage of labour, often following a prolonged first stage.

The work of the Health Visiting Service continues to be hampered by shortage of health visitors. It is hoped, however, to improve the attraction of the training scheme for students and in this way add to the qualified health visiting staff.

The Play Centre, which was initiated by the Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee (Alderman Mrs. E. McNicholas), has proved a great success and is regularly used each Friday afternoon by mothers who wish to leave their young children while shopping. Members of the Women's Voluntary Services have acted as "minders" assisted by one of the Department's nursing staff.

There were 83 illegitimate babies born as compared with 78 during the previous year. These babies were born to 35 married women and 46 single girls. Twelve of the single girls were co-habitees and, of the remaining 34, 6 were aged 16 years when their babies were conceived. It is the latter fact that presents the alarming and distressing aspect of the problem of illegitimacy.

The Home Nursing and Home Help Services continue to devote a large amount of their effort to the care of old people and this is a trend which will continue. It must be accepted that the service for the care of the elderly is one which will be increasingly expensive. This is one of the reasons why the original concept of a Health Service that would become less and less costly as the health of the nation improved with comprehensive medical care has, in the event, proved false. In fact the opposite has occurred and the expenditure on the National Health Service has more than doubled since its inception. Whereas the money spent on the care of old people cannot be regarded as an investment like the medical care, training and education of children, it is, nevertheless, surely a measure of our civilisation that the services for the health and social wellbeing of the aged should not be regarded as a luxury which the nation can ill-afford. It is more than ten years since the Home Help Washing Centre was established and, although it has been fully written up in previous reports, it should be recorded that this service can now be regarded as an integral part of Home Help work. The Washing Centre allowed the helper more time for other duties and because the washing can be returned to the patient's home within two hours, many patients who would normally be admitted to hospital have been cared for at home. The number of articles washed has increased each year and at present is almost at the 100,000 mark.

During 1963, 2,164 cases were cared for by home nurses, which is 41 less than the previous year, and a total of 82,320 visits were paid to these patients which represents an average of 225.5 daily visits paid to sick people by home nurses during the year compared with 220.9 in 1962.

The Mental Health Section depends for its success on the standard of co-operation which obtains between hospital, general practitioner and local health authority services. This somewhat nebulous measure has been promoted during the last four or five years so that the patients are now able to reap the benefit of the combined resources of the three branches of the service in a most effective way. The Preventive Psychiatric Clinic has been most successful and this should materially help the functioning of the new mental health hostel at present under construction.

Reference in the report is made to the establishment of a comprehensive scheme of sterile supplies for the Domiciliary Nursing Services. Based on central sterilisation of suitably prepared packs, the sterility of the domiciliary equipment is now ensured. The midwife and home nurse are relieved of a routine chore and consequently have more time available to attend to their other duties in the patient's home, thus domiciliary nursing work is made more attractive. The distribution problems are overcome by utilising existing distribution and collecting services and by redesigning the district nurse's bag. As an interesting side line in the establishment of the Sterile Supply Services the task of assembling some of the packs was given to the mentally handicapped persons working in the Adult Training Centre. This has proved most successful and is an additional piece of productive work which can be done in such centres.

From the latest national statistics available Rotherham had the twelfth highest suicide rate of the County and Metropolitan Boroughs in England and Wales in 1960. Not a very happy state of affairs ! Elsewhere in the report is a graph and histogram to show the trends in the number of deaths from suicide in the last 30 years. This shows an overall increase particularly since the end of the last war, and also that twice as many men as women commit suicide. What is not shown and what we do not know is why a person should arrive at a state where he finds there is nothing more to live for. Looking through the literature on the subject, the classic work of Durkheim at the end of the last century divides people who commit suicide into three main groups. The first group is the extrovert individual, the second is the person who may commit suicide for altruistic reasons in that he may not want to be a burden to the community and the third group are the people who find themselves out of line with current conditions in society. This classification is probably quite applicable to present day conditions. Examining the graph for the 45 to 64 years age group it would be reasonable to assume that it belongs to the last group and to explain the high suicide rate in the thirties to the conditions of unemployment and the present high numbers in this age group to the present affluent society. Unemployment and affluence represent deviation from normal and a group of individuals are unable to face up to changed conditions. In the case of the 65+ age group one could postulate that this increase would mainly fall into Durkheim's altruistic classification because of the effect of modern living conditions on old people of independent spirit who do not wish to be a burden on other people. This is particularly true of elderly men who are left in a state of helplessness when they lose their spouse. Definitions and classifications, statistics and hypotheses do not however show up the tragic and pathetic story which makes an individual take his own life and as a community we must be prepared to be more tolerant to people in trouble.

In assessing the health hazards to a community it is important that the right measures should be used. News of tragedies due to road and rail accidents and occasional epidemics tend to distort the picture of avoidable deaths. The largest single cause of avoidable deaths can be attributed to cigarette smoking. More and more evidence is accumulating to support this. Apart from doctors no other group of the population has heeded the warning, because it is only amongst the doctors that there has been any general reduction in the habit of cigarette smoking. Any cigarette-smoking father of young children is failing to accept his responsibilities toward them because by his own folly he could leave them orphans. There are plenty of case histories to substantiate this tragic occurrence. So long as the smoking of cigarettes is an accepted social custom and this illusion is propagated by massive advertising, it is difficult to see how the situation can be altered. Until such times as the smoking of cigarettes is regarded in the same way as eating peas off a knife, the toll on human life will continue.

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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86,660
Number of inhabited houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,230

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (834 Male, 830 Female)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,664
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.2
Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 population (area comparability factor 0.99)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.99
Still Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.71
Total live and still births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,694
Infant deaths (Deaths under 1 year)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.04
„ „ „ „ „ „ —Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.57
„ „ „ „ „ „ —Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36.14
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.02
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.22
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.69
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Deaths (532 Male, 442 Female)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	974
Death rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.24
Adjusted death rate per 1,000 population (area comparability factor 1.19)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.38

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
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
1963	19.20	11.24	27	86,660

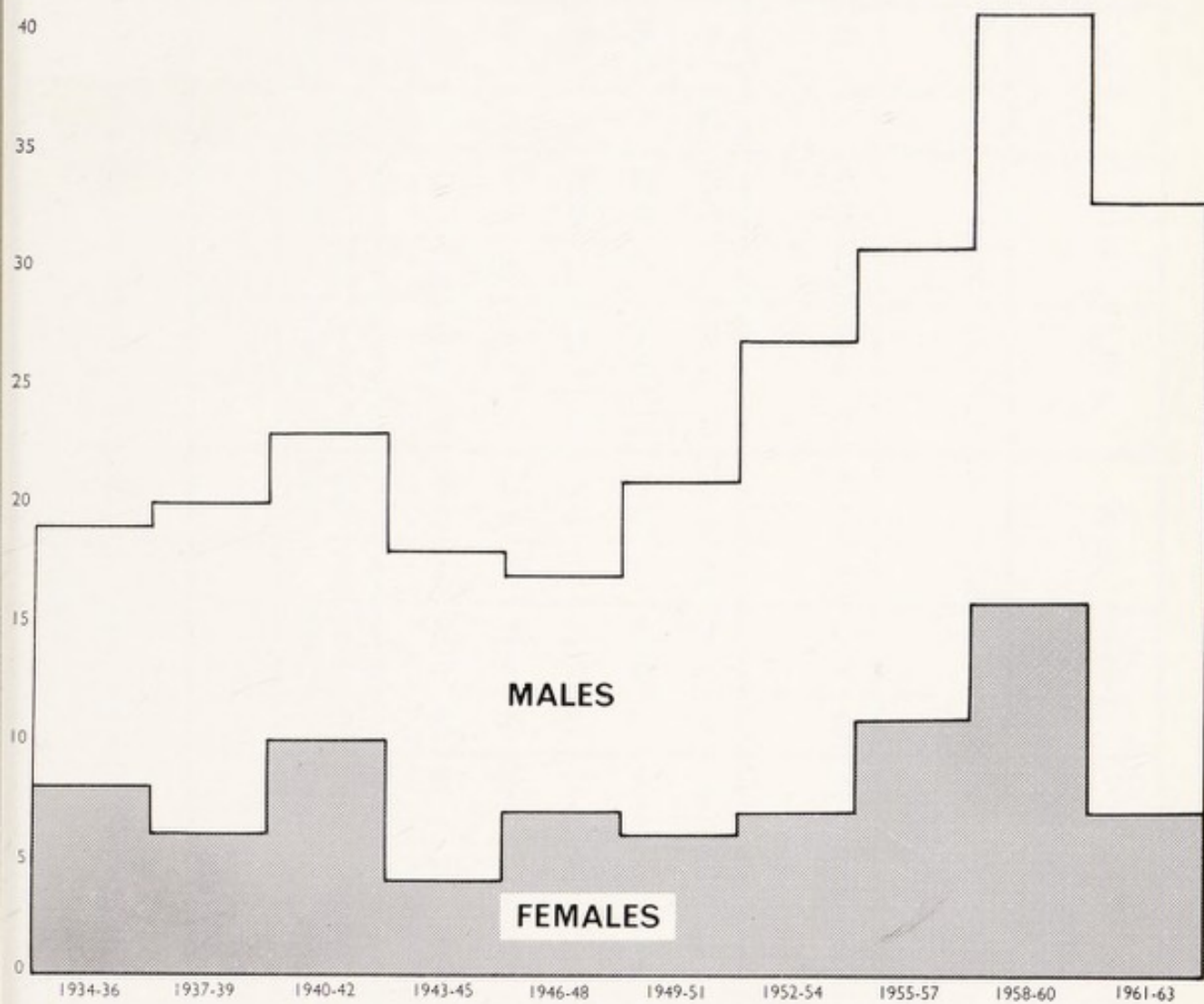
In the following table the causes of death at different periods of life, as supplied by the Registrar-General, with death rates, are given for the year :

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under four weeks	Four weeks and under one year	Age in Years									Death Rate per 1,000 Pop.
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	0.04
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3. Syphilitic disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.01
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	0.04
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	-	0.21
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	M	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	17	11	4	0.53
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20
	F	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	5	3	
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	0.04
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	46	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	4	12	14	13	
	F	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	16	10	1.02
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	0.04
16. Diabetes	M	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	0.10
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	12	20	27	
	F	85	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	7	25	47	47	1.73
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	109	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	10	36	40	19	
	F	69	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	9	25	32	2.05
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	1	
	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	3	0.21
20. Other heart disease	M	47	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	6	4	30	4	
	F	51	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	2	16	28	17	1.13
21. Other circulatory disease	M	28	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	5	17	
	F	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	17	0.60
22. Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.01
23. Pneumonia	M	24	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	11	
	F	21	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	16	0.52
24. Bronchitis	M	44	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	13	15	
	F	15	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	6	5	0.68
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	
	F	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.14
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	0.10
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	
	F	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.10
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	0.07
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
31. Congenital malformations	M	5	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
	F	5	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	27	8	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	3	5	6	0.87
	F	48	7	2	2	-	-	1	2	2	6	10	16	
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	13	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	2	2	4	0.20
	F	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	
34. All other accidents	M	12	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	0.30
	F	14	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	7	
35. Suicide	M	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	1	4	-	0.16
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
Total all causes	M	532	12	13	2	4	9	5	14	44	121	146	162	11.24
	F	442	13	7	5	1	3	5	7	23	61	124	193	

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
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
20	Other heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
23	Pneumonia	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	8
24	Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
27	Gastritis, En- teritis and Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	5
31	Congenital malformations	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	7
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	15	1	1	-	1	18
		13	4	-	4	1	-	-	1	1	1	25	9	8	2	1	45



Total Suicides in Three-Yearly Periods — 1934 to 1963



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 :—

	1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963	
	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	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	18	0.21
Lung, bronchus	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	46	0.53
Breast	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	17	0.20
Uterus	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	4	0.04
Other sites	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	88	1.01
Total deaths and death rates from cancer	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	173	1.99
Total deaths and death rates all causes	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	974	11.24
Proportion, cancer deaths to total deaths, - 1 in	5.67		6.83		5.59		5.51		5.32		5.32		5.15		5.6		6.11		5.63	

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Looking back over the work of the year, winter again stands out in the memory as the period which created the most problems. In 1962 we had the February gales and in 1963 the frost and snow.

Over one third of the houses in Rotherham still have external water closets and most of these are frozen in a hard winter. The inconvenience and hardship caused in these circumstances is substantial. As soon as the water pipes freeze the occupier must carry water from the house, and when the thaw comes many of the pipes are burst. In the face of an enormous number of bursts our plumbers cannot possibly cope with all the work at once and it may be many weeks before all the damage is repaired. Although precautions such as wrapping the pipes and putting a small lamp near the pipes on frosty nights would help considerably, there is no doubt that an internal water closet and bathroom should be considered a necessity in all houses and should be included in our standard of fitness.

In previous reports brief reference has been made to shortage of staff but it is now necessary to draw attention to the serious situation which has developed. During the year two district public health inspectors left for other posts and a third has now handed in his resignation. All these inspectors held the Food Inspector qualification and two were qualified smoke inspectors. Of the three remaining district inspectors only one has the Food Certificate and only one the smoke qualification.

Quite apart from the fact that we now have only half our establishment of district public health inspectors, with all that this implies in terms of loss of efficiency, there is a serious danger that the food inspection service, which requires a minimum staff of a full time food inspector at the abattoir and the services part time of two district food inspectors, will suffer.

The shortage of qualified staff, which has been a problem for many years, is most acute in the county boroughs. It is understandable that some young men may wish to leave an industrial area to live in the perhaps more attractive rural and small urban areas. But when they can all do this and at the same time receive a higher salary the situation becomes absurd.

Most of the training of pupils is being done in the larger towns at substantial cost to the authorities concerned. The backbone of our staff in the industrial areas is the older officer who has given long service to his local authority yet finds the pupils he has

helped to train leaving after a couple of years' experience to enjoy a higher salary than he receives after twenty or thirty years' service. This situation cannot be justified on any grounds and is completely uneconomic for the authorities training the pupils.

The environmental health service has played a major part in the improvement of our living conditions during the past hundred years. It would be distressing to see a deterioration in the service.

WATER

48 samples of drinking water and 23 samples of swimming bath water were taken for examination. Two samples of swimming bath water were unsatisfactory, to which the attention of the Baths Manager was drawn.

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

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

(a) HOUSE DRAINAGE.

2,509 visits were made in connection with drain tests, defective drains and drainage appliances.

The Building Works Department cleared 23 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 fifth year of operation of the Standard Grant provisions of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, produced 132 enquiries from prospective applicants. Of these, 99 applied for grants and 98 of these were approved during the year ; one grant was refused. Details are as follows :

Grant approved	98
(owner occupiers)	88
(landlords)	10
Grants refused	1
Works completed and grant paid	76
Total grant	£6,176 2s. 9d.
Amenities provided	
Bath	55
Washbasin	58
Hot water supply	53
Water closet	63
Food Store	—

(c) LICENSED PREMISES, CINEMAS.

100 inspections were made of the sanitary accommodation at licensed premises and cinemas.

Sanitary accommodation cleansed	...	...	13
Sanitary accommodation repaired	...	...	10

FACTORIES

323 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	299	321	39	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	—	—	—
Total ..	340	323	39	—

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	3	1	—	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	37	32	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	2	1	—	2	—
Total ..	42	34	—	5	—

OUTWORKERS

One outworker carrying out alterations to clothing was 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	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Female adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Cases of infectious disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Infringements observed	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Notices complied with	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Notices outstanding	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Legal proceedings taken	..	..	..	..	..	..	—

HOUSING

(a) NUISANCE AND DISREPAIR.

1,314 complaints of nuisance and disrepair were received during the year. 3,039 houses were involved in the total nuisances found as a result of complaints or during inspection of the district.

No applications for certificates under the provisions of the Rent Act, 1957, were received.

(b) DEMOLITION AND CLOSURE.

11 clearance areas involving 127 houses were declared during the year. 3 individual unfit houses were closed or demolished.

One Public Inquiry was held to consider objections to the Midland Road No. 2 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1963. The Order was confirmed without modification by the Minister after consideration of the report of the Inspector.

(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. 244 such enquiries were dealt with.

311 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	742
(2) Number of houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	140
(3) Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	140
(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	602

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)	356
--	-----

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	287
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	246
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

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

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(3) Number of individual unfit houses demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
(6) Number of houses included in confirmed clearance or compulsory purchase orders demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
(7) Number of local authority houses closed or demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

DETAILS OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Case No.	Date	Default or offence	Result	Penalty
1	24.1.63	Non-compliance with Notice under Section 39	Adjourned, work done	—
2	24.1.63	Non-compliance with Abatement Notice	Summons not issued	—
3	2.5.63	Non-compliance with Notice under Section 45 and Abatement Notice	Withdrawn, property sold	—
4	24.5.63	Non-compliance with Notice under Section 45	Withdrawn, work done	—
5	27.6.63	Non-compliance with Abatement Notice	„ „	—
6	18.7.63	Non-compliance with Abatement Notice	„ „	—
7	31.10.63	Non-compliance with Notice under Section 45	„ „	—
8	31.10.63	Non-compliance with Abatement Notice	„ „	—

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

The powers contained in the Housing Act, 1961, have been of value in controlling the use of this type of property. A number of notices have been served requiring additional facilities or a reduction in the occupancy. One of the difficulties in relation to houses in multiple occupation is the constant change of residents. A room occupied today by a family may be occupied by a single man tomorrow. There can be no substitute for regular inspections of these houses.

CARAVANS

The number of caravans in the County Borough is now fairly constant. Licences have been issued as follows :

Licences issued	Total caravans
for 1 caravan — 8	8
„ 2 caravans— 7	14
„ 4 „ — 2	8
„ 5 „ — 1	5
„ 9 „ — 1	9
„ 12 „ — 1	12

VERMINOUS PREMISES

1,057 inspections of Corporation houses and the houses of prospective tenants were made. Evidence of vermin was found on 5 occasions. Similar inspections were made of the effects of 6 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	..	15	60	9	84
Private Premises	.. ..	20	38	19	77
		—	—	—	—
		35	98	28	161
		—	—	—	—
Percentage of infestation in all premises	.. ..	22%	61%	17%	

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT

102 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				
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses	Agricultural	Business etc.	Total
Complaints received	26	520	2	122	670
Other inspections made	22	159	7	73	261
Properties found to be infested by rats ..	29	361	7	109	506
Properties found to be infested by mice ..	6	66	—	42	114
Notices served for structural work ..	—	4	—	—	4

SHOPS

305 visits were made for the purposes of Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950.

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 :

DEALERS' LICENCES.

Tuberculin Tested	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sterilised	..	..	..	..	..	6

(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	Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	34	34	-
Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	..	26	26	-
Sterilised	..	..	..	..	..	28	28	-

ICE CREAM

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

Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
44	4	4	-

ICED LOLLIES

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

SHELLFISH

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

FOOD PREMISES

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

UNREGISTERED PREMISES

Type	Number	Inspections
Bakehouses	29	2
Cafes	34	73
Clubs and licensed premises	129	96
Confectioners	99	37
Factory canteens	38	39
Fish friers	52	33
Fishmongers	30	9
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	124	26
Grocers	316	180
Mineral water factories	3	1
School kitchens	20	16
Soft drinks bar	5	2
Sweet factories	1	1
Tripe purveyors	3	3

REGISTERED PREMISES

Butchers	97	128
Food preparing premises	68	62
Hawkers	11	13
Ice cream factories	5	8
Ice cream shops or stores	316	182
Pickle factories	1	2
Tripe boilers	1	1
Dairies and milk distributors	290	140

Improvements made in food premises during the year :

Additional wash basins provided	4
Hand washing notices displayed	8
Hot water supplies provided	10
Premises cleansed or repaired	47
Premises improved	9
Accommodation for clothing provided	6
Name and address of food stalls	3
Provision of suitable waste storage	5
Nail brush, soap and towels provided	2

FOOD POISONING

No major outbreak of food poisoning arose during the year. 14 single cases of food poisoning were reported.

MEAT

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

Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
8,962	1,566	56	22,869	11,456	44,909

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

All causes	..	..	..	..	..	25 tons 6 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		8,962	1,566	56	22,869	11,456
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci :									
Whole carcasses condemned	..	..	..	-	1	3	37	10
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	..	..	..	2,065	763	1	681	615
Percentage affected	..	..	..	23.0	49.0	7.1	3.1	5.4
Tuberculosis only :									
Whole carcasses condemned	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	..	..	..	6	1	-	-	138
Percentage affected	..	..	..	0.06	0.06	-	-	1.2
Cysticercosis :									
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	..	..	..	65	2	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	..	..	..	65	2	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage affected	..	..	..	0.72	0.25	-	-	-

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

Number killed	}								
Number inspected		..	..	..	821	14	-	2,834	-
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci :									
Whole carcasses condemned	..	..		-	-	-		1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	..	..	..	149	-	-		5	-
Percentage affected	..	..	..	18.1	-	-		0.211	-
Tuberculosis only :									
Whole carcasses condemned	..	..		-	-	-		-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	..	..	..		-	-		-	-
Percentage affected	..	..	..	-	-	-		-	-

	Cattle						
	excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs		
Cysticercosis :							
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	10	-	-	-	-		
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	10	-	-	-	-		
Generalised and totally condemned ..	-	-	-	-	-		
The estimated weight of meat condemned was :							
All causes						1 ton	
Tuberculosis only						—	

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

160 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 16 instances the attention of vendors was drawn to incorrect marking.

SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS

266 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	Almonds	-	1	-	-
1	Almond flavouring	-	1	-	-
1	Aspirin tablets	-	1	-	-
1	Bacon	-	1	-	-
1	Baking powder	-	1	-	-
1	Black beer (spruce beer)	-	1	-	-
1	Blackcurrant syrup juice	-	1	-	-
1	Blancmange powder	-	1	-	-
1	Bottled Bilberries	-	1	-	-
1	Brandy flavouring	-	1	-	-
3	Butter	-	3	-	-
1	Butterscotch	-	1	-	-
1	Cake mix	-	1	-	-
1	Candied peel	-	1	-	-
1	Cane sugar	-	1	-	-
1	Castor oil	-	1	-	-
1	Cheese spread (buttered)	-	1	-	-
1	Chewing gum	-	1	-	-
1	Chicken spread	-	1	-	-
1	Chocolate covered swiss roll	-	1	-	-
1	Chocolate sponge mix	-	1	-	-
1	Cinnamon powder	-	1	-	-
1	Christmas pudding	-	1	-	-
1	Cocktail cherries	-	1	-	-
2	Coffee (instant)	-	2	-	-

No.	Nature of sample	Genuine		Not reported as genuine	
		Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
1	Coffee (pure)	-	1	-	-
1	Cooking salt	-	1	-	-
1	Cooking oil	-	1	-	-
1	Corn oil	-	1	-	-
1	Condensed machine skimmed milk				
	sweetened	-	1	-	-
1	Creamed macaroni milk pudding	-	1	-	-
1	Cream of chicken soup ..	-	1	-	-
2	Cream (sterilised)	-	2	-	-
1	Cream of tartar	-	1	-	-
1	Creamed Rice	-	1	-	-
1	Currants	-	1	-	-
1	Curry powder	-	1	-	-
1	Dried fruit salad	-	1	-	-
1	Fish cakes	-	1	-	-
1	Flour (plain)	-	1	-	-
1	Friars balsam B.P.	-	1	-	-
1	Fruit imperials	-	1	-	-
1	Fruit sauce	-	1	-	-
1	Full cream evaporated milk ..	-	1	-	-
1	Glace cherries	-	1	-	-
1	Glucose golden mints	-	1	-	-
1	Granulated gelatine	-	1	-	-
1	Ground almonds	-	1	-	-
1	Ground ginger	-	1	-	-
2	Honey	-	2	-	-
59	Ice cream	59	-	-	-
2	Ice cream confection	2	-	-	-
4	Iced lollies	4	-	-	-
1	Instant mashed potatoes ..	-	1	-	-
1	Kidney soup	-	1	-	-
1	Lard	-	1	-	-
1	Lemfizz lemon flavour cubes ..	-	1	-	-
1	Lemfizz Pineapple flavour cubes	-	1	-	-
1	Lemon crush	-	1	-	-
1	Lemon curd	-	1	-	-
1	Lemonade powder	-	1	-	-
1	Lemon juice	-	1	-	-
1	Liquid paraffin	-	1	-	-
1	Malt vinegar	-	1	-	-
2	Margarine	-	2	-	-
1	Marmalade (orange)	-	1	-	-
1	Marzipan	-	1	-	-
77	Milk	77	-	-	-
1	Milk chocolate teacakes ..	-	1	-	-
1	Milk of Magnesia	-	1	-	-
1	Mincemeat	-	1	-	-
1	Mint in vinegar	-	1	-	-
1	Mustard	-	1	-	-

No.	Nature of sample	Genuine		Not reported as genuine	
		Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
1	Nutmegs	-	1	-	-
1	Nutmegs (powered)	-	1	-	-
1	Custard powder	-	1	-	-
1	Glucose and bitter lemon drops	-	1	-	-
1	Oil of Eucalyptus	-	1	-	-
2	Olive oil	-	2	-	-
1	Orange crush	-	1	-	-
1	Oxtail soup powder	-	1	-	-
1	Parrish's chemical food ..	-	1	-	-
2	Peanut butter	-	2	-	-
1	Pearl barley	-	1	-	-
1	Pineapple cubes	-	1	-	-
1	Pickled red cabbage	-	1	-	-
1	Plum jam	-	1	-	-
1	Pork dripping	-	1	-	-
1	Pork luncheon meat	-	1	-	-
1	Potato crisps	-	1	-	-
1	Powdered paprika	-	1	-	-
1	Prunes	-	1	-	-
1	Pure glycerine B.P.	-	1	-	-
1	Rice	-	1	-	-
1	Rose hip syrup	-	1	-	-
1	Salad cream	-	1	-	-
1	Salmon spread with butter ..	-	1	-	-
1	Salted peanuts	-	1	-	-
1	Sal volatile	-	1	-	-
1	Seedless raisins	-	1	-	-
1	Self-raising flour	-	1	-	-
1	Senna pods	-	1	-	-
1	Shredded beef suet	-	1	-	-
1	Spanish juice	-	1	-	-
1	Sparkling glucose drink	-	1	-	-
1	Sparkling health drink	-	1	-	-
1	Standard saccharin tablets ..	-	1	-	-
1	Sultanas	-	1	-	-
1	Syrup of figs	-	1	-	-
1	Table jelly (lemon flavour) ..	-	1	-	-
1	Tapioca	-	1	-	-
1	Tea	-	1	-	-
1	Thyme and parsley stuffing ..	-	1	-	-
1	Tomato juice	-	1	-	-
1	Tomato piquant	-	1	-	-
1	Torpedoes (sweets)	-	1	-	-
1	Treacle sponge pudding	-	1	-	-
1	Vanilla flavoured cornflour ..	-	1	-	-
1	White pepper	-	1	-	-
1	Zinc ointment	-	1	-	-
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
266		142	124	-	-

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

6 samples of fertilisers and 6 of feeding stuffs were taken for analysis. All were satisfactory.

OTHER FOOD

In the following table details are given of food surrendered.

	Number	Lb.		Number	Lb
Bacon	—	78	Ham	—	145½
Black Pudding	—	1½	Ices	54	—
Bottles	6	—	Iced lollipops	20	—
Cake	22 pieces	—	Jars	23	—
Cheese pieces	—	166¾	Margarine	—	½
Chickens	67	—	Meat pies	52	—
Chicken joints	5	—	Orange coconut mallows	—	6
Chocolate rolls	3	—	Packets	242	—
Cooked meat	—	327¾	Pork pies	86	—
Fish fingers	34 packets	—	Potted meat	—	3½
Fish pieces	268	—	Prunes	—	30
Flan cases	4	—	Sausages	—	4,553
Fresh salmon	—	4¾	Savoury snacks	34	—
Fruit pies	4	—	Tins	3,555	—

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

CLEAN AIR

2,049 visits were made in connection with atmospheric pollution including smoke observations at factories and inspections relating to smoke control areas.

Approximately one fifth of the houses in the County Borough are now smokeless following the introduction of the Wickersley Road Nos. 1 and 2 smoke control areas. No further orders were made during the year in order that a re-assessment of the position might be made following the issue of the White Paper on domestic fuel supplies and clean air policy and the resultant Circular from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

In the event it seems probable that smoke control areas will now rest on an even firmer base. The quality of appliance which may now be installed will ensure that a wider range of solid smokeless fuels may be burned and for the householder wishing to install appliances using the non-solid fuels an increased grant is available.

In the past some of our difficulties have arisen from the installation of the simple open fire "approved appliance" which is suitable for a limited range of fuels. Any variation in quality of fuel has created problems of lighting or maintaining the fire. The installation of under draught fires or closed stoves allowed by the new grant conditions should minimise this source of complaint.

The complaints concerning fume emission and smell from a works in the Blackburn district have now ceased following the erection of a tall chimney through which the gases are discharged following treatment.

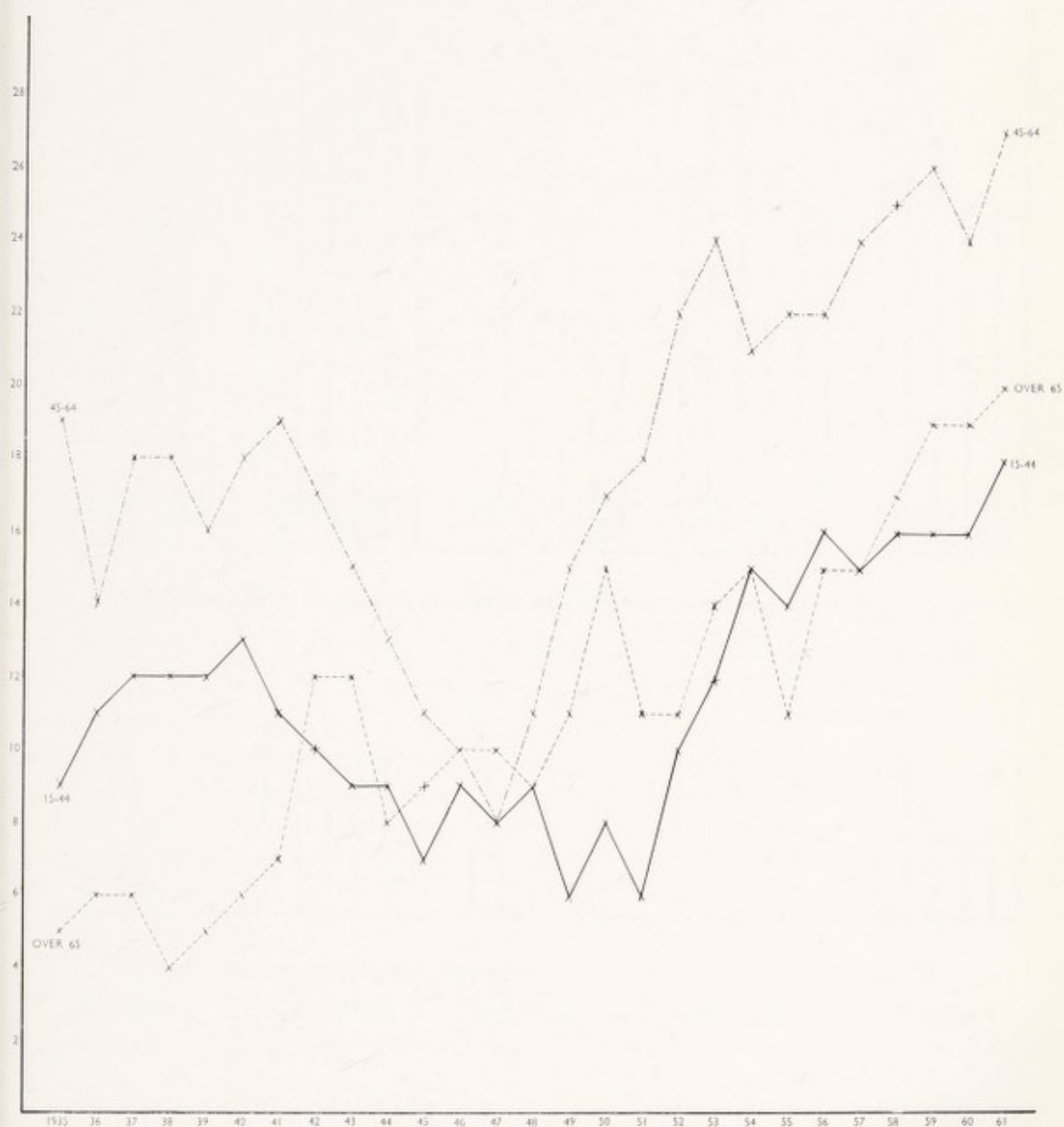
Installation of a bag filter plant is now proceeding at the other works mentioned in the 1962 report and this fume problem should now be eliminated.

The replacement of open hearth furnaces by electric arc furnaces is proceeding at one local steelworks, and, although some teething troubles have arisen in the operation of the electrostatic precipitators installed to clean the gases from the furnaces, these are gradually being overcome, and the final result should be a major contribution to the reduction of air pollution in the district.

Details of the yearly results for deposit and sulphur gauges are given on page 34.

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, 1,314 complaints from residents were dealt with. 1,542 informal notices and 426 statutory notices were served, and 144 licences were issued. Including reminder notices and other letters, 3,726 postal packages were sent out during the year.

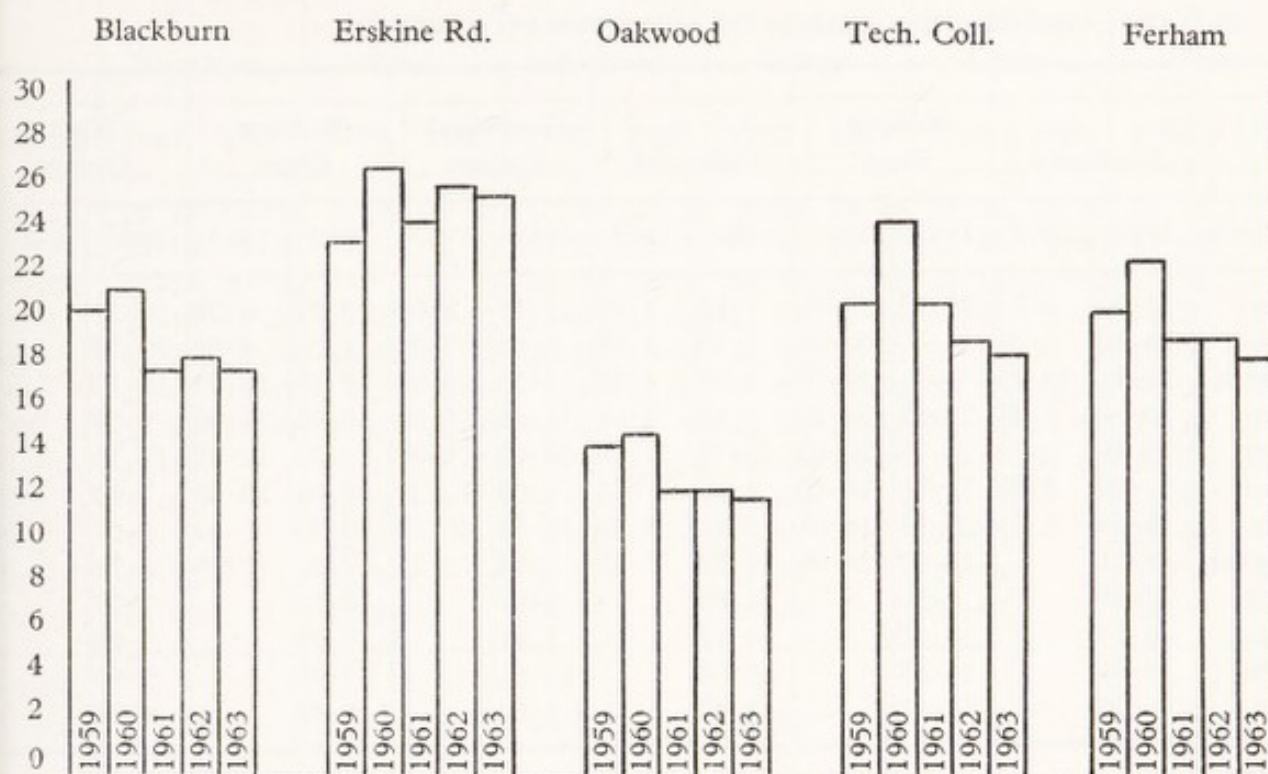


Five-Yearly Moving Averages of Total Deaths from Suicide — 1933-63
According to Age Groups

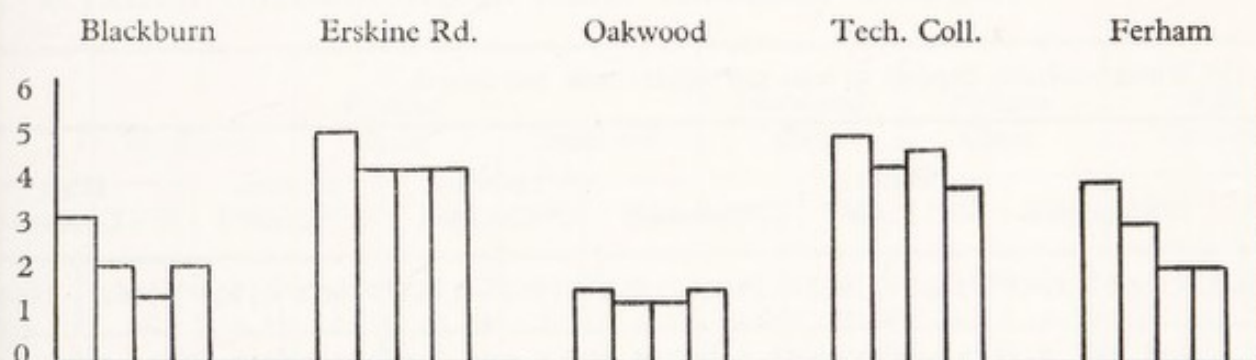


1. STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES.

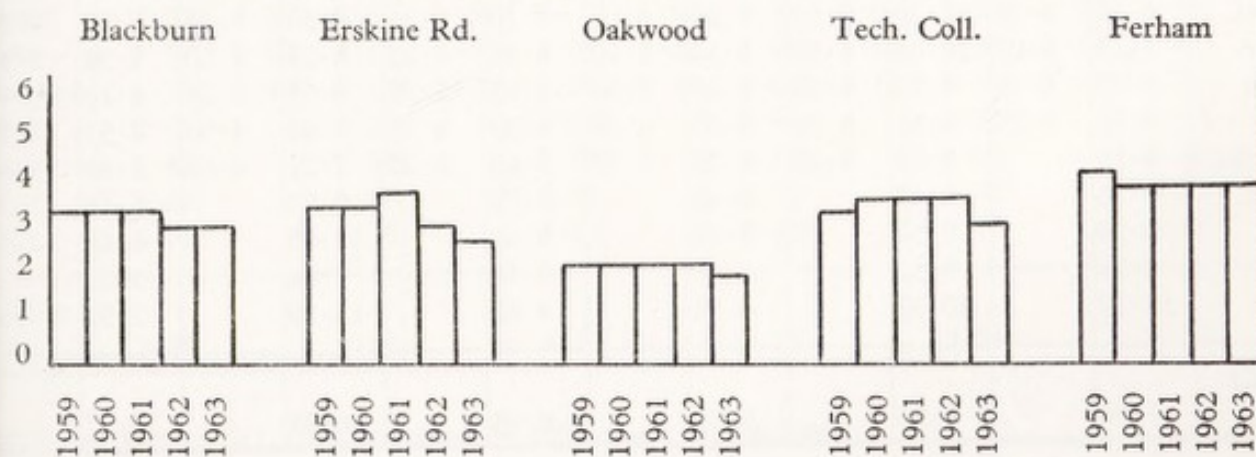
(a) Average monthly deposit for years 1959-1963.



(b) Iron oxide content of average monthly deposit in tons/sq. mile for years 1960-63



(c) Average yearly sulphur deposit.



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RECORDS

1. STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGE

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

	Blackburn		Erskine Road		Oakwood		Technical College		Ferham Clinic		High Greave	
Month	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
Jan.	17.32	5.57	20.72	8.81	7.98	3.02	15.15	8.66	15.07	6.52	10.30	2.21
Feb.	23.10	1.26	—	10.02	7.68	3.02	8.62	7.84	11.66	4.86	10.54	4.02
March	12.11	29.15	—	17.27	6.30	8.35	13.13	13.91	12.10	16.93	10.10	7.21
April	10.30	9.27	22.61	20.22	6.43	7.61	10.65	15.40	9.96	12.98	9.35	7.87
May	15.16	9.10	34.78	22.02	10.73	7.18	28.00	15.47	11.39	12.07	11.16	9.12
June	11.09	8.38	11.30	18.10	4.96	7.14	8.09	12.21	9.04	10.40	7.83	7.90
July	8.96	8.66	23.51	16.02	6.10	5.40	12.53	10.75	10.30	8.43	7.67	6.09
August	8.01		13.97	26.08	6.57	7.85	8.34	12.71	7.21	7.95	6.16	5.76
Sept.	7.25		8.50		5.86		8.91		10.10		7.37	
Oct.	6.64		14.22		4.12		7.41		9.28		5.99	
Nov.	7.59		15.05		5.06		12.56		7.92		5.50	
Dec.	1.50		12.17		5.60		8.80		8.43		6.55	
Mthly. Ave.	10.75		17.68		6.44		11.84		10.20		8.21	

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

	Blackburn		Erskine Road		Oakwood		Technical College		Ferham Clinic		High Greave	
Month	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
Jan.	11.91	5.41	13.07	11.65	8.38	10.26	9.90	9.58	13.14	12.44	10.83	7.74
Feb.	7.05	3.80	—	6.10	5.87	2.98	7.67	4.79	8.82	5.00	7.11	4.51
March	7.60	14.17	—	9.26	9.15	5.20	7.45	7.70	9.21	10.88	7.41	5.60
April	6.88	7.22	11.20	9.50	7.24	6.07	7.10	8.34	8.50	9.45	6.85	7.14
May	7.19	5.03	10.06	6.59	6.14	5.90	8.38	6.25	8.29	7.00	7.34	5.60
June	3.73	4.79	4.92	6.24	2.35	5.33	2.91	5.78	4.55	6.25	3.16	6.45
July	4.72	7.25	6.51	8.29	4.33	4.49	6.39	4.76	5.44	3.50	4.51	5.10
August	6.13		6.14	9.68	3.55	5.30	5.68	6.25	7.21	6.87	5.89	5.30
Sept.	3.76		4.47		3.45		5.78		9.82		6.16	
Oct.	6.54		7.59		3.89		5.89		11.05		4.44	
Nov.	6.16		8.32		5.16		6.78		7.04		5.20	
Dec.	12.39		10.33		6.54		9.69		13.19		7.57	
Mthly. Ave.	7.00		8.26		5.50		6.98		8.85		6.37	

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

	Blackburn		Erskine Road		Oakwood		Technical College		Ferham Clinic		High Greave	
Month	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
Jan.	29.22	10.98	33.79	20.46	16.36	13.28	25.06	18.24	28.21	18.97	21.13	9.94
Feb.	30.15	5.06	—	16.13	13.55	6.00	16.19	12.63	20.48	9.86	17.68	8.53
March	19.71	43.32	—	26.53	15.46	13.55	20.58	21.61	21.31	27.80	17.51	12.81
April	17.18	16.49	33.81	29.72	13.68	13.68	17.75	23.74	18.46	22.43	16.20	15.01
May	22.35	14.13	44.84	28.61	16.87	13.01	36.38	21.72	19.68	19.07	18.50	14.72
June	14.82	13.17	16.23	24.35	7.31	12.47	11.00	17.99	13.60	16.66	11.00	14.35
July	13.69	15.91	30.03	24.31	10.43	9.89	18.92	15.51	15.74	11.93	12.18	11.19
August	14.13		20.11	35.76	10.13	13.14	14.02	18.95	14.41	14.82	12.05	11.06
Sept.	11.02		12.96		9.32		14.69		19.92		13.53	
Oct.	13.17		21.81		8.01		13.31		20.33		10.44	
Nov.	13.76		23.37		10.23		19.34		14.96		10.70	
Dec.	13.89		22.51		12.14		18.49		21.62		14.12	
Mthly. Avge.	17.75		25.94		11.95		18.82		19.06		14.58	

2. SULPHUR DETERMINATION (LEAD PEROXIDE CANDLE)

	Blackburn		Erskine Road		Oakwood		Technical College		Ferham Clinic		High Greave	
Month	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
Jan.	5.36	3.48	6.44	3.14	3.47	3.39	5.43	4.29	6.85	5.63	4.32	2.93
Feb.	—	4.18	1.76	2.81	2.61	2.89	4.90	3.93	—	4.76	—	2.86
March	3.19	3.54	2.77	2.86	2.52	2.05	4.12	2.65	3.73	4.77	2.45	2.42
April	2.45	2.56	2.75	2.12	2.09	1.73	3.36	2.77	3.10	3.69	2.04	1.99
May	2.21	2.01	2.58	2.07	1.60	1.38	3.07	2.39	2.76	3.19	1.94	2.08
June	2.05	1.92	2.30	1.69	—	1.18	1.99	2.00	2.53	2.30	1.51	1.55
July	1.57	1.62	1.65	1.44	1.03	1.06	2.06	1.68	2.03	2.17	1.41	1.34
August	1.53	1.86	2.13	1.82	1.23	1.21	2.07	2.10	2.23	2.36	1.76	1.64
Sept.	2.40		2.22		1.33		2.64		3.38		1.95	
Oct.	2.42		2.54		1.76		3.18		3.98		2.21	
Nov.	3.49		3.08		2.66		4.76		4.72		3.06	
Dec.	4.73		4.35		3.70		5.50		6.10		3.71	
Mthly. Avge.	2.85		2.88		2.18		3.59		3.76		2.39	

Milligrammes of SO₂/day collected by 100 square centimetres.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' VISITS AND NOTICES
SERVED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 1963.

Disease of Animals	9	Food and drug samples	274
Merchandise Marks Act	16	Fertilisers and feeding stuffs ..	14
Water supply	56	Bakeries (hygiene)	2
Drainage	2,509	Schools	2
Stables and piggeries	10	Shops	305
Offensive trades	2	Miscellaneous sanitary visits ..	4,276
Fried fish shops	33	Hairdressers	66
Houses-let-in-lodgings	69	Matters to other departments ..	242
Tents, vans and sheds	136	Number of houses inspected under	
Canal boats	4	Public Health Acts	853
Factories	321	Re-visits to above houses	2,343
Workshops	2	Number of houses inspected under	
Workplaces	6	Housing Acts	172
Drain tests	281	Re-visits to above houses	27
Bakehouses	25	Overcrowding visits	2
Poisons	30	Overcrowding re-visits	2
Public conveniences	8	Verminous premises	133
Theatres and places of Entertainment	4	Miscellaneous housing visits ..	549
Licensed premises	96	Infectious disease enquiries ..	76
Interviews	1,201	Visits re disinfection	22
Pet animals	21	Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	160
Rats and mice	129	Visits to slaughterhouses	360
Atmospheric pollution	2,049	Visits to other premises	20
Fishmongers and poulterers ..	9	Butchers	128
Food preparing premises	62	Canteens	39
Grocers	180	Dairies and milk distributors ..	140
Greengrocers and fruiterers ..	26	Miscellaneous food visits	213
Ice cream premises	182	Water samples	75
Market stalls	160	Number of nuisances found	2,317
Restaurants	73	Number of nuisances abated	2,139
Street vendors and hawkers carts	13	Number of verbal notices served ..	417
Wholesalers	1	Number of verbal notices complied with	374
Sweetshops	37	Number of informal notices served ..	1,125
Fairground premises	29	Number of informal notices complied	
Clubs	2	with	1,044
Licensed premises (hygiene) ..	45	Number of statutory notices served	426
Milk—bacteriological	77	Number of statutory notices complied	
Milk—tubercle bacilli	8	with	412
Ice cream	55	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

	1962	1963
Bodies received (including 92 from outside the County Borough)	273	284
Post-mortems	247	257
Total number of days bodies held in mortuary ..	1,057	1,159

SUMMARY OF ADMISSIONS—1963

Brought in by :

Borough Ambulance	—from home	..	..	..	..	44
	„ street	..	..	..	..	24
	„ works	..	..	..	..	6
West Riding Ambulance	— „ home	..	..	..	..	3
	— „ street	..	..	..	..	2
	— „ works	..	..	..	..	1
Private Ambulance	—	..	..	..	..	2
Mortuary vehicle	— „ home	..	..	..	..	74
	„ hospital	..	..	..	..	124
	„ river	..	..	..	..	4
						284

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS

January	..	..	..	..	..	27
February	..	..	..	..	..	33
March	..	..	..	..	..	32
April ..	..	..	..	..	..	24
May ..	..	..	..	..	..	16
June ..	..	..	..	..	..	16
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	16
August	..	..	..	..	..	22
September	..	..	..	..	..	19
October	..	..	..	..	..	27
November	..	..	..	..	..	31
December	..	..	..	..	..	21
						284

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	County Borough	Outside County Borough	Total
Medical and surgical conditions ..	151	49	200
Suicide	15	4	19
Works accidents	2	5	7
Road accidents	10	12	22
Home accidents	11	16	27
Other accidents	6	3	9
	195	89	284

Details of suicides in the County Borough.

Cause of Death	Sex	Age
Coal gas poisoning	M	35
„	M	40
„	M	42
„	M	48
„	M	55
„	M	60
„	M	68
„	M	69
„	M	73
„	F	58
Barbiturates	M	24
„	M	71
„	F	66
Hanging	M	45
„	M	50

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND TUBERCULOSIS

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

Disease	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Acute encephalitis—Infective	—	—	—	—	—
Post-infectious	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis—Paralytic	—	1	1	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	27	62	64	60	37
Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	6	6	5	6	2
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1292	638	1019	27	2112
Meningococcal infection	1	3	—	2	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	38	20	26	25	18
Puerperal pyrexia	67	62	57	27	40
Relapsing fever	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	161	105	72	69	124
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	1	—	—	—
Typhus fever	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	22	145	13	2	191
Tuberculosis—respiratory	36	21	22	27	27
other forms	2	7	6	7	5
Food poisoning	15	23	4	1	14
Totals	1668	1094	1289	253	2571

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

Notifiable disease	No. of cases notified													Total cases notified in each ward of the borough										Total cases removed to hospital	Total deaths		
	At ages—years													Total cases notified in each ward of the borough													
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over	Age Unknown	Clifton	East	Greasbrough	Herringthorpe	Kimberworth	Masbro'	St. Ann's	South	Thornhill			Thorpe Hesley	West
Acute encephalitis-infective ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post infectious ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute poliomyelitis-paralytic ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-paralytic ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria ..	37	2	1	3	3	1	10	5	1	4	4	3	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	2	1	2	28	..	..
Dysentery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food poisoning ..	14	1	..	1	..	..	1	5	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	8	..	..	..
Malaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	2112	78	251	312	306	301	816	18	3	5	..	..	..	22	109	146	47	190	287	203	189	175	210	396	160	19
Meningococcal infection ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pemphigus neonatorum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia ..	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	12	..	1	3	1	2	2	2	3	4	..	3	1	2
Puerperal pyrexia ..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	27	7	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	3	3	1	4	1	23	35
Relapsing fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	12	8	8	18	10	17	7	2
Scarlet fever ..	124	..	1	5	10	9	69	27	2	1	..	..	..	..	9	3	3	23	12	8	8	18	10	17	7	2
Smallpox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping cough ..	191	15	31	33	22	29	52	6	1	..	..	1	..	1	11	16	3	19	10	24	29	1	18	36	24	3
Tuberculosis : respiratory, males ..	24	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	7	4	8	2	..	4	3	2	1	2	2	4	1	2	1	4	19
.. females ..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	2
.. other forms, males ..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. females ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	2571	97	284	355	341	342	950	62	14	49	20	16	17	24	134	179	57	237	320	246	238	203	247	491	219	92	48

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	2	23	7	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	37
Encephalitis lethargica ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Food poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	1	-	6	-	14
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	50	172	264	917	449	160	45	14	21	11	5	4	2112
Meningococcal infection ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pemphigus neonatorum ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	3	5	1	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	18
Puerperal pyrexia	6	3	3	6	2	3	2	2	1	3	7	2	40
Relapsing fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	26	13	13	13	15	5	8	4	2	5	8	12	124
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-	3	-	3	17	24	17	60	36	24	7	191
Tuberculosis: respiratory, males	6	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	7	1	3	2	24
females	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
other forms, males	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
females	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Totals	100	216	291	943	471	191	82	41	93	58	55	30	2571

During the year 92 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	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Food Poisoning	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Measles	17	—	—	2	—	—	19
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	35	—	—	35
Scarlet Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	1	2	18	21
Whooping Cough	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total ..	31	—	—	39	3	19	92

In addition to these cases, 56 patients were admitted to Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield, for observation and were ultimately diagnosed as follows:

Admitted for observation for	Final Diagnosis																				
	Acute Carditis Mumps	Allergic Rash	Asthma	Bronchitis	Bronchopneumonia	Chicken Pox	Cor. Pulmonale	Drug Rash	Enteritis	Glandular Fever	Infective Hepatitis	Intestinal Obstruction	Measles Contact	Neurosis	Respiratory Infection	Tonsillitis	Upper Respiratory Infection	Urinary Infection	Virus Meningitis	Nil	Total
Allergic Rash		1																			1
Asthma			1																		1
Bronchopneumonia				2	2																4
Cardiac Failure with Pneumonia						1	1														1
Chicken Pox						1															1
Cor. Pulmonale							1														1
Diarrhoea									1												1
Encephalitis									7										1		13
Enteritis									10											6	15
Gastro Enteritis				1				1				1								1	2
Glandular Fever										2											1
Jaundice											1										1
Measles																				1	1
Measles Pneumonia													1							1	1
Meningitis																	1		1	1	3
Mumps	1																		1		1
Mumps and Convulsions																				1	1
Pneumonia									1												1
Poliomyelitis															1						1
P.U.O.																		1			1
P.U.O.? Puerperal Fever																	1				1
Quinsy																1					1
Respiratory Infection															1						1
Tonsillitis																1					1
Total ..	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	19	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	10	56

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 37 cases of dysentery notified, 6 were treated in hospital.

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

2,112 cases of measles were reported during the year and 19 cases were treated in hospital. No deaths occurred from this disease.

191 cases of whooping cough were notified, and 3 were treated in hospital.

40 notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received, 35 of which were reported from hospital.

124 notifications of scarlet fever were received and 2 cases were treated in hospital. No deaths occurred.

14 notifications of food poisoning were received during the year, and 3 were treated in hospital.

There were 18 cases of pneumonia, 2 of which were admitted to hospital.

32 cases of tuberculosis were notified and 21 cases were admitted to hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1963

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	
24	3	2	3	32

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			1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
5-10			2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25			1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
25-35			6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45			4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
45-55			2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65			6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65-75			2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
75 and upwards ..			1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Totals ..			25	3	2	3	3	—	—	—

* 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 1963 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	2	-
From death returns	1	-
Total number of deaths from tuberculosis	3	-
Causes other than tuberculosis	11	-

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 17th June to 12th July, 1963.

The total attendance of 5,405 was a decrease on the previous year (6,920). The number of patients referred to their own doctor was 148 and 33 were referred to the Chest Clinic; of this latter total 4 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	
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
1963	1,972	2,146	4,118	6	18	24	401	862	1,263	5,405

Of the 5,405 persons attending, 150 were recalled for re-examination by large film. Of these, 96 were males and 54 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	26	7	33
Patient's own doctor	90	58	148
Recheck in 1-12 months time	5	4	9
	<u>121</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>190</u>

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

Provisional diagnosis	Males	Females	Total
Active tuberculosis	3	1	4
Inactive tuberculosis	5	2	7
Bronchiectasis	3	1	4
Neoplasm	5	—	5
Inflammatory condition	2	2	4
Sarcoidosis	—	1	1

Provisional diagnosis	Males	Females	Total
Bronchitis and emphysema	3	—	3
Pneumoconiosis	1	—	1
Post pneumonic fibrosis	1	—	1
Nil significant detected	3	—	3
	—	—	—
Total ..	26	7	33
	—	—	—

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

Abnormality	Males	Females	Total
Inactive tuberculosis	2	6	8
Bronchitis and emphysema	—	2	2
Pneumoconiosis	17	—	17
Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F.	1	—	1
Acute inflammatory condition	6	5	11
Pulmonary metastases	—	1	1
Post inflammatory fibrosis	—	1	1
Pericardial cyst	1	—	1
Heart disease	12	23	35
Bronchiectasis	—	2	2
Hiatus hernia	—	1	1
Substernal thyroid	—	1	1
Total ..	39	42	81

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	
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
1963	—	1	23	13	37

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		
	Dr.	H.V.	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 ...	101	-	315	17	27	473	193	275	2706	679	727	1439	403	310
Cranworth Road ...	101	-	280	17	21	390	168	239	2180	554	600	1031	312	253
Thorpe Hesley ...	23	24	31	1	1	67	31	50	450	196	171	111	49	32
Greasbrough ...	24	27	52	5	2	85	57	48	596	359	171	186	97	43
Canklow ...	47	-	78	8	5	128	54	72	600	250	175	359	156	102
Blackburn ...	22	29	78	5	11	105	60	98	755	244	294	303	80	95
Highgreave ...	24	27	86	8	2	130	57	64	828	187	144	295	82	46
Broom Valley ...	22	27	76	7	8	128	64	98	775	224	176	237	105	78
Kimberworth Park ...	51	98	211	9	7	333	167	329	2077	678	809	640	224	285
Broom Lane ...	51	50	285	12	12	426	184	232	2662	778	531	813	400	211
Total ...	466	282	1492	89	96	2265	1035	1505	13629	4149	3798	5414	1908	1455
Total for 1962	747		1393	108	94	2170	1008	1464	13754	4501	4138	5113	1805	1595

In all, 4,805 children made 21,576 attendances during 1963 as compared with 4,642 children making 22,393 attendances during 1962.

In addition to the child welfare clinics the following pre-school children were referred during 1963 to the specialist and other treatment clinics held on centre premises.

	Cases	Total Inspections
Orthopaedic	39	70
Orthopaedic treatment	10	240
Aural	77	134
Aural treatment	104	263
Ophthalmic	83	150
Chiropody	2	2
Dental	356	455
Minor ailment treatment	21	86

At the Ophthalmic clinic 53 children under 5 years of age were submitted for refraction. In 35 cases glasses were prescribed. 14 re-inspections of children in this age group were also made during the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Health visitors gave talks to 12 outside organisations during the year. At the request of one headmistress a health visitor attended a secondary school and gave talks and a mothercraft demonstration to the senior pupils. Three evening sessions were held to show the mothercraft film "To Janet a Son." These were very well attended by expectant mothers and their husbands.

CONGENITAL DEFECTS

During the year a scheme was devised for the notification of congenital defects occurring in those children live or stillborn in 1963 who are resident in Rotherham.

It is dependant initially upon notification by the midwife of those obvious anomalies at birth. Daily liaison visits are made to local maternity hospitals by the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives, or her deputy, in connection with the early discharge of nursing mothers and details about congenital defects in hospital births of Rotherham residents are obtained on these occasions. This information together with the notifications from domiciliary midwives amount to almost total coverage of congenital anomalies at birth.

Additional sources of information concerning those defects not immediately apparent at birth but diagnosed later include hospital reports and notifications from assistant medical officers of health, health visitors and the premature baby nurse.

The following analysis shows the number of children notified to have been live or stillborn during the year 1963 with the listed congenital defects :

Congenital defect								Number of births
Anencephalus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Spina bifida with meningocoele and hydrocephalus	..	..						4
Congenital heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Limb reduction deformities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Supernumerary digits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bilateral talipes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Potters syndrome	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Spina bifida with meningocoele	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Inguinal hernia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cleft palate and hare lip	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cleft palate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hare lip	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Polycystic kidneys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Encephalocoele	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Spina bifida occulta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mongol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
								—
Total								36
								—

REGISTER OF POTENTIALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

1963 was the first complete year in which a register was maintained of those children under the age of five years who are potentially handicapped as a result of various conditions.

The objects of such a scheme are mainly to minimise any handicap by ensuring that early treatment is obtained, to facilitate the ascertainment of educationally handicapped children so that appropriate special educational help can be provided at the most opportune time, and to advise parents about particular problems. Additional aims are to record information about the incidence of certain defects and also to provide a sound basis for planning special educational requirements.

Compilation of the register depends upon several sources of information including hospital reports and notifications from assistant medical officers of health, health visitors, midwives and the premature baby nurse. The regular review of children so notified often takes place by special appointment at child welfare clinics and is carried out by Health Department medical officers. In the short time in which this scheme has been operating parents have already expressed their appreciation of the benefits they derive from such consultations.

By the end of the year 82 children out of a population of 7,710 were on the register and their age distribution was as follows :

Age (years)	Number
0-1	15
1-2	15
2-3	21
3-4	12
4-5	19
	—
Total	82
	—

An analysis of the main reasons for inclusion in the register is shown below :

Diagnosis	Number
General retardation	27
Mental subnormality (excluding mongols)	7
Mongol	5
Cleft palate	6
Cerebral palsy	6
Meningocoele and hydrocephalus ..	6
Profound deafness	4
Epilepsy	4
Congenital heart disease	3
Reduction deformities	2
Albinism	2
Meningocoele	2

Diagnosis		Number
Respiratory tuberculosis	.. ..	1
Emotional disturbance	.. ..	1
Bilateral congenital cataracts	.. ..	1
Bilateral talipes	.. ..	1
Hypothyroidism	.. ..	1
Muscular dystrophy	.. ..	1
Paralytic poliomyelitis	.. ..	1
Diabetes mellitus	.. ..	1
		—
Total	.. ..	82
		—

DENTAL TREATMENT

The dental treatment for the patients referred from the maternity and child welfare clinics continued at much the same level, 29 fewer individuals being seen and 9 more teeth being extracted, as in the previous year. This treatment is carried out on any of the eleven sessions per week along with that for school children, and not at one or two special treatment times reserved solely for these mothers and young children. There is an unexpectedly large drop in the number of fillings done for the maternity patients ; it may well be that of those eligible for treatment in the year an abnormally high proportion already have their own private dentist. The women having babies nowadays have, in the main, known only a nationalised health service and so are less likely to attend a local authority clinic even than such patients were only two or three years ago. This tendency must have been foreseen in 1948 and was indeed encouraged by the National Health Service Act, so, provided that the necessary dental treatment is obtained and that facilities are provided by the Local Authority, conditions can be regarded as satisfactory, at least for the present stage of evolution of a national dental service for the entire population. To get a complete picture of the local authority dental service provided in Rotherham this short report should be read in conjunction with that to the School Medical Officer.

The following table gives details of the treatment given at the dental clinics to expectant and nursing mothers and young children during 1963 :

	Children under five years	Expectant and nursing mothers	Total 1963	Total 1962
Total attendances	455	763	1218	1305
Number of individuals treated	356	240	596	625
Extractions—permanent teeth	—	660	660	632
—temporary teeth	585	—	585	604
Fillings —permanent teeth	—	92	92	207
—temporary teeth	31	—	31	40
Anaesthetics—local	2	80	82	120
—general	299	128	427	446
Other operations	138	645	783	795
Number of patients supplied with dentures ..	1	85	86	105

Details of the denture work done for expectant and nursing mothers and for young children in 1963 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	1	1	—	—	1	1
Full upper or full lower dentures along with partial lower or partial upper dentures ..	24	12	—	—	24	12
Partial upper and partial lower dentures	32	16	—	—	32	16
Partial upper or partial lower dentures	27	27	1	1	28	28
	148	88	1	1	149	89

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	..	..	..	1664	134	8.05
Still-births	..	..	..	30	14	46.66
Total				1694	148	8.74

Of the 148 premature births, 81 live births and 12 still-births occurred in hospital; 53 live births occurred at home of which 11 were transferred to hospital and 2 still-births occurred in cases delivered at home, or in a nursing 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 or in a nursing home								Born in hospital	Born at home or in a nursing home
					Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day					
	Total births	Died within 24 hours of birth	Died in 1 and under 7 days	Died in 7 and under 28 days	Total births	Died within 24 hours of birth	Died in 1 and under 7 days	Died in 7 and under 28 days	Total births	Died within 24 hours of birth	Died in 1 and under 7 days	Died in 7 and under 28 days		
2 lb. 3 oz. or less	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	19	4	1	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	19	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	-
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	35	1	-	-	36	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-
Totals	81	11	1	-	42	-	-	-	11	-	1	2	12	2

The Premature Baby Nurse attended 128 premature babies during the year and made 2,519 visits in connection with these babies. There were twelve sets of twins among the babies visited.

Five babies were admitted to hospital, all with acute respiratory infections and four of these made a good recovery. After being in hospital for one month one baby was transferred to the Children's Hospital and died on the way. The cause of death was (1) respiratory tract infection, (2) heart failure. A post mortem was refused.

The number of babies other than prematures visited by the nurse was 25 and the number of visits in connection with this was 236. Additional visits for other purposes were 207.

The special clinics held to ascertain the haemoglobin levels of the babies born at home continued to be held and were well attended. The number of tests done was 209.

Vision tests were carried out on the 4 year old prematures with birth weights of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and under.

Details of the babies cared for during 1963 were as follows :

	Premature babies	Weakly babies other than premature	Total
In care at the beginning of the year	11	2	13
New cases, 1963	128	25	153
Total infants	139	27	166
Infants discharged from care as:			
adjusted	121	21	142
died	—	—	—
transferred out	—	—	—
admitted to hospital	7	3	10
Infants remaining in care at end of the year ..	11	3	14
Visits paid	2,519	236	2,755

There were 45 infant deaths during the year. 22 died within one week of birth and of these 19 were born in hospital and died before being discharged home. An enquiry into the causes of death shows the following analysis :

Babies who died during the first week of life:

- 8 due to prematurity
- 9 due to congenital abnormality
- 3 due to birth injury and asphyxia
- 2 due to pulmonary infection

Babies who died aged one to four weeks:

- 1 due to congenital abnormality
- 1 due to prematurity
- 1 due to septicaemia

Babies who died aged one to twelve months:

- 13 due to respiratory infection
- 1 due to umbilical infection
- 2 due to gastro enteritis
- 1 due to meningitis
- 3 due to congenital abnormality

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS

Age	Cause of death					Number
0-7 days	{	Congenital abnormality	..	..	..	9
		Prematurity	..	..	..	8
		Birth trauma/asphyxia	..	..	..	3
		Pulmonary infection	..	..	..	2
						22
1-4 weeks	{	Congenital abnormality	..	..	..	1
		Prematurity	..	..	..	1
		Septicaemia	..	..	..	1
						3
1-12 months	{	Respiratory infection	..	..	..	13
		Congenital abnormality	..	..	..	3
		Gastro enteritis	..	..	..	2
		Umbilical infection	..	..	..	1
		Meningitis	..	..	..	1
						20
						—
						45
						—
All infants	{	Respiratory infection	..	..	..	15
		Congenital abnormality	..	..	..	13
		Prematurity	..	..	..	9
		Birth trauma/asphyxia	..	..	..	3
		Gastro enteritis	..	..	..	2
		Septicaemia	..	..	..	1
		Umbilical infection	..	..	..	1
		Meningitis	..	..	..	1
						—
						45
						—

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

All children were examined on admission 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)	13
Children vaccinated against smallpox	—
Children vaccinated against poliomyelitis	8
Medical examinations	485
Visits made by medical officers	78
Visits made by health visitors	14

WELFARE COMMITTEE—TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

Two new families were given temporary accommodation during the year. There are now 4 families consisting of 8 adults and 11 children in temporary accommodation.

SALE OF WELFARE FOODS

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

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
National dried milk	41,576	39,035	35,734	35,024	32,015
Cod liver oil ..	6,438	6,022	3,913	1,671	1,170
A and D tablets ..	6,470	6,922	5,209	3,388	2,681
Orange juice ..	63,384	61,384	35,323	19,177	16,189
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	117,868	113,363	80,179	59,260	52,055
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MATERNITY SERVICES

AND THE

DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES SERVICE

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 :—		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Moorgate General Hospital		350	424	432	425	472
Rotherham Hospital		1	—	—	—	—
Private nursing homes		37	46	35	43	50
Domiciliary confinements		746	730	722	722	706
B. SERVICES PROVIDED OUTSIDE THE COUNTY BOROUGH :—						
The Jessop Hospital, Sheffield ..		19	23	26	26	23
Listerdale Maternity Home		283	290	337	364	374
Hallamshire Maternity Home ..		15	21	15	14	9
Private nursing homes and other Institutions		20	15	13	32	30
Domiciliary confinements		8	11	10	6	5
Total confinements		1479	1560	1590	1632	1669

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	
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
1963	878	52·61	80	4·79	711	42·60	1,669

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

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Total number of Rotherham patients confined in Hospital and maternity homes	621	688	640	668	758	858	904	958
Priority applications reported upon ..	214	171	141	229	325	258	224	150

DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES SERVICE

Mrs. J. H. Rowan commenced duty on 19th August, 1963, and Mrs. E. Houghton retired on 30th August, 1963.

The annual inspection of midwives was carried out by Mr. D. Ballantine, Consultant Obstetrician and Medical Supervisor of Midwives.

Owing to there being more maternity bookings and fewer midwifery bookings, Consultant's Clinics were revised from 1st January, 1963, as follows :

Cranworth Clinic	2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month
Ferham Clinic	1st Thursday in each month
Kimberworth Park Clinic	3rd Thursday in each month

The Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives gave first aid instruction to ambulance personnel during the year and also gave instruction to third year nurses in general training relating to obstetrics and local authority health services.

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	
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
1963	41	5.75	672	94.25	713

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	
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
1963	272	40.48	400	59.52	672

To sum up the changes which the last two tables indicate, it will be seen that whereas in 1956 71.06 per cent of the women confined at home booked their confinement with a doctor, during subsequent years this has progressively increased until in 1963 the percentage has increased to 94.25 per cent. Bookings for a midwife only show the reverse by decreasing from 28.94 per cent in 1956 to 5.75 per cent in 1963.

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 200 in 1956 to 272 in 1963 although their bookings increased from 528 to 672 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:

			1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Women attending	...	...	339	283	284	238	209	175	141	111
Attendances	...	...	602	513	567	504	418	386	296	247

Attendances at clinics attended by district midwives :

			1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Attendances	...	...	2661	2876	2948	3004	3246	3488	3673	3649

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 :

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Total (County Borough) hospital confinements	621	631	640	668	758	810	829	878
Hospital discharges before the 10th day ...	337	425	541	586	429	276	367	404
Percentages ...	54.3	67.35	84.5	87.7	56.59	34.07	44.27	46.01

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	
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
1963	41	21	51.2	25

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 1956-1963.

Year	Number of domiciliary confinements	Maternity cases served by Home Helps		Hours of service rendered	Average hours per case
		Number	Per cent		
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
1963	712	176	24.7	13,469	76.5

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.

Of the 373 expectant mothers who attended mothercraft and relaxation classes 62 were booked for home confinement. A total of 2,920 attendances were made. Publicity was given to the classes by family doctors, hospital staffs, midwives and health visitors. A number of women attended from other areas.

DISTRICT ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

The following table gives details of the attendances at the consultant ante-natal clinics during 1963 :

Clinics	Sessions held	New cases		Total women attending		Total attendances	
		A.N.	P.N.	A.N.	P.N.	A.N.	P.N.
Ferham House ..	13	37	2	40	2	57	3
Cranworth Road ..	23	38	13	43	13	120	16
Kimberworth Park	13	23	6	28	6	70	6
Total ..	49	98	21	111	21	247	25

POST-GRADUATE COURSES.

Mrs. Hughes attended a course in Southampton from 7th—14th September, 1963. Mrs. Cloke and Miss Jeyes attended a course in Hastings from 16th—23rd November, 1963. Mrs. McGann and Mrs. Hughes attended a course on Group Teaching at Grantley Hall, Ripon, from 14th—18th October. Four midwives attended a study day at Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, on 14th October, 1963.

PUPIL MIDWIVES.

Eight pupil Midwives received district training during 1963. Three passed the examination, one failed and four have not yet completed their training.

The Education Officer of the Central Midwives Board, Miss M. Fensom, inspected pupil midwives in training and met the teaching midwives on 30th August, 1963.

HOSPITAL LIAISON.

Maternity liaison meetings have been attended during the year and frequent visits have been made by the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives to Moorgate General Hospital and Listerdale Maternity Home to discuss hospital priority and 48 hour discharges.

District midwives and home nurses attended 404 mothers discharged from local maternity hospitals and maternity homes before the tenth day, equal to a saving of 2,255 patient days. 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. 180 patients were discharged from hospitals on the first or second day as compared with 107 in 1962.

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 ..	9	60	30	17	9	6	5	10	25	—	171
Listerdale Maternity ..	1	103	10	10	7	5	10	20	36	4	206
Hallamshire Maternity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Jessop, Sheffield ..	—	4	2	—	—	3	2	4	2	—	17
City General, Sheffield	—	3	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	8
TOTAL ..	10	170	43	30	16	14	18	35	64	4	404

VISITS BY MIDWIVES TO ASSESS HOME ENVIRONMENT.

(a) For admission to hospital

The midwives completed reports on 150 applications for hospital admission. Taking into account the environmental conditions 123 cases were recommended for hospital confinement (45 for ten days stay and 78 for early discharge), and 27 were suitable for home delivery. This work required 183 visits.

(b) For discharge from hospital

134 patients were visited to ascertain their suitability for discharge 48 hours after confinement in Listerdale Maternity Home or Moorgate General Hospital. 213 visits were made.

MATERNITY EMERGENCY UNIT.

The "flying squad" was called out on 4 occasions during the year. On 12th January, 1963, the unit was called to a patient with a retained placenta which was ultimately expelled by natural forces and no blood transfusion was necessary. The patient was not admitted to hospital.

On 5th March, 1963, the Unit was called by the medical practitioner to a patient with a retained placenta following a forceps delivery. The patient made a satisfactory recovery without admission to hospital.

On 10th April, 1963, a unit from a Sheffield hospital was called to the Droppingwell Road area to a patient who had a severe ante-partum haemorrhage and was quite ill. She was admitted to hospital after being given plasma.

On 24th November, 1963, the unit was called to a patient who had a retained placenta and post-partum haemorrhage. This patient was very ill and was given plasma for a manual removal of placenta and admitted to hospital where she was put on a blood transfusion. She did, however, make a satisfactory recovery.

ANALGESIA.

Analgesia was administered to patients by the use of gas and air, Trilene, Pethidine and Pethilorfan. All analgesia machines were serviced during the year.

	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	
Analgesia —Number of cases who were delivered with :					
Gas and air only ..	—	—	—	1	1
Pethilorfan only ..	—	—	6	14	20
Gas and Pethidine ..	—	—	2	1	3
Trilene only ..	—	18	90	134	242
Pethidine and Trilene ..	—	9	57	66	132
G/A and Pethilorfan ..	—	—	1	—	1
Pethidine only ..	—	2	1	4	7
Pethilorfan and Trilene ..	—	9	106	134	249
Pethilorfan, Pethidine and Trilene ..	—	—	2	1	3
Cases delivered without analgesia ..	1	2	7	45	55
TOTAL ..	1	40	272	400	713

Eleven babies were born before arrival of either the midwife or doctor. Two of these had not been previously booked and the other 9 were precipitate labours.

PRE-PACKED STERILE SUPPLIES.

The scheme for supplying midwives with pre-packed sterile equipment, namely, instruments, utensils, gloves and towels, has now been operating for a full year. One aspect of its success is evident from the fact that no midwife would now wish to revert to the traditional methods of sterilisation within the patient's home and it is fair to say that this additional amenity has provided a most favourable condition of service.

Two developments have taken place during the year 1963 which have been of further assistance to the Department in securing optimum service conditions for the domiciliary midwife. It has now been possible to arrange for local distribution points for sterile supplies at local child welfare clinics, thereby reducing the travelling time previously required when stocks were only obtainable from one of the main clinics. But perhaps the more significant innovation welcomed by the staff has been the arrangement whereby midwives no longer have to store or distribute the commercially processed maternity dressings. Instead, a local supplier has now agreed to post individual outfits direct to the patient's home. All that a midwife is now required to retain in her own home for emergency use is one complete set of sterile packs.

PREMATURE BABY COTS.

Cots were loaned out on seven occasions for the use of sick and premature babies.

MIDWIVES CASE LOAD.

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of domiciliary cases attended by					
Municipal midwives	761	743	733	735	713
Private Midwives	-	-	-	-	-
Number of cases delivered in Institutions, but attended by domiciliary mid- wives on discharge from Institu- tions before the 10th day	586	429	276	367	404
Number of days service to such cases representing a similar saving of patient days in institutions	2361	1890	1091	1680	2255

Of the 713 cases attended by midwives, 708 had booked their confinement with the service, 4 cases were delivered in emergency, and there was one miscarriage.

Of the 672 cases in which a doctor was booked the midwife delivered 637 of the patients, making a total of 678 cases delivered by midwives. Midwives acting in the capacity of maternity nurses attended 273 patients.

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

The following table gives details of the domiciliary confinements during the year :

	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	-	38	271	399	708
Emergencies	1	2	-	1	4
Miscarriages	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL ..	1	40	272	400	713
Deliveries by doctors (included in above totals)	-	-	35	-	35

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	Greas- brough	Kimberworth Park	Total
Number of sessions held ..	198	153	51	11	100	513
Number of new cases attending	335	202	124	21	157	839
Re-attendances	1176	630	351	38	482	2677

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 1963, the figures for the preceding year are given in brackets :

Number of new patients	...	...	...	...	...	304	(367)
Number of second visits	...	...	...	...	...	320	(334)
Number of check visits ...	...	...	...	...	...	747	(783)
Number of transfers	...	...	...	...	...	43	(44)
Attendances for supplies only	...	...	...	...	...	959	(981)
Total number of attendances made	...	...	...	...	...	2450	(2777)
Patients buying by Post	...	...	...	...	...	341	(288)
Patients recommended by Health Committee	...	...	...	...	...	39	(66)

HEALTH VISITING

HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES

Mrs. Phinn, School Nurse, retired on 31st March, 1963. Miss Woodbine, full-time Clinic Nurse, left the department in April, 1963. Three part-time Clinic Nurses were appointed during the year. Miss McLoughlin and Miss Cullen completed the Health Visitor's Training Course and were successful in their examination, both returning to the Department in July, 1963.

111 children attended the Play Centre during the year, making 682 attendances. The premises are registered for 25 children, and it has proved a very useful service and the mothers appreciated the facilities provided.

Routine phenylketonuria tests were done on 1,420 babies during the year.

Special arrangements were made with the Children's Department for twelve children who were boarded out with a view to adoption to have blood specimens tested and phenystix tests done.

Home background reports were supplied at the request of the Consultant Paediatrician for all children admitted to hospital.

The case load for 1963 was :

Infants under 1 year on visiting list	..	..	..	1,290
Infants 1-2 years	..	..	..	1,337
Infants 2-5 years	..	..	..	3,518
Tuberculous patients	..	..	..	377
Diabetics	..	..	..	86
Gastrics	..	..	..	58
Chronic sick	..	..	..	86

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 1963 was as follows :

Number of school population	..	..	..	..	14,958
Number of nursery schools	..	..	..	..	1
Number of schools with nursery classes	..	..	..	..	4 (5 classes)
Number of voluntary primary schools	..	..	..	..	2
Number of primary schools	..	..	..	..	18
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.

83 illegitimate babies were born, 46 to 46 single girls and 37 to 35 married women, as compared with 46 to single girls and 32 to married women in 1962.

Five girls were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes, the local authority accepting financial responsibility. Four of their babies were adopted and one remained with its mother.

Twelve single girls were cohabitees and all kept their babies. Of the remaining 29 single girls, 6 had their confinements at home, and 23 were confined in hospital. Twenty-two babies remained with their mothers, 4 were adopted, 2 died and 1 was stillborn.

Six of the single girls included above were in their sixteenth year when their babies were conceived.

Of the 35 married women 22 were cohabiting, 8 were separated from their husbands, 3 were widows and 2 were divorced. There were two sets of twins. 31 babies remained with their mothers, 4 were adopted and 2 died.

PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES.

PROBLEM FAMILIES.

Ten families were removed from the problem family list. Five have improved as their families have grown older and no longer require special supervision. Three families were transferred to the pre-problem family list as they have improved and do not require concentrated visiting. Two other families left the district.

Five new families were added to the list during the year. There were 18 problem families remaining at the end of the year.

PRE-PROBLEM FAMILIES.

Four families made good progress and no longer require special supervision. Two new families were added to the list and three others were transferred from the problem family group. A total of 10 families remained on the list at the end of the year.

SPECIAL CLINIC.

Follow-up work has been carried out, as usual, from this clinic on 55 occasions.

GENERAL STATISTICS

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

EXPECTANT MOTHERS

First visits to expectant mothers ..	199
Revisits	96
Contacts with social agencies on behalf of mothers	65
Arranging convalescence	3
Visits to maternity wards	52

YOUNG CHILDREN (first visits paid after the birth of the child)

Still births:

Hospital and nursing home confinements	35
Domiciliary confinements ..	6

Live births:

Hospital and nursing home confinements	..	..	..	864
Domiciliary confinements		..		599

CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR

Premature babies—nurses' supervisory visits	..	..	..	2,519
General routine visits	..	..	..	4,968
Illegitimate	..	..	..	328
Ill-cared for	..	..	..	228
Death enquiries	..	..	..	27

CHILDREN 1-5 YEARS

General routine visits	1-2 years	..	3,763
	2-5 years	..	5,323
Illegitimate,	1-2 years	..	183
	2-5 years	..	191
Ill-cared for	1-2 years	..	202
	2-5 years	..	218
	over 5 years	..	175

Found on the area (and not known to have been visited before)	..	446
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Contacts with social agencies	..	119
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SOCIAL ENQUIRIES FOR ALMONERS, SHEFFIELD HOSPITALS

First visits	50
Revisits	62

FOLLOW-UP VISITS, HOSPITAL PATIENTS

OTHER THAN CHILDREN

First visits	..	..	..	..	63
Revisits	..	..	..	..	48

TUBERCULOSIS

First visits to patients	..	..	32
Revisits	..	..	304
Attendances at Chest Clinic	..	..	35
Contacts	..	..	218

OTHER INFECTIONS AND INFESTATIONS

Total visits	..	..	..	..	1,151
Contact swabbing	..	..	..	..	36

HOSPITAL FOLLOW-UP—CHILDREN

0-15 YEARS

First visits	..	..	..	..	406
Revisits	..	..	..	..	374
Attendances at paediatric clinics	..				77

SOCIAL CASE WORK

Visits paid to homes	..	..	88
Cases referred to N.S.P.C.C.	..	..	48
Other social contacts	..	..	34
Interviews, etc.	..	..	397
Attendances, V.D. clinic	..	..	19
Visits, V.D. follow-up	..	..	55

MISCELLANEOUS

Ineffective visits	..	..	..	4,618
Other visits not included above			..	1,263
Nursery classes	..	..	..	23
Child guidance clinics		..	..	13
Psychiatric visits	..	..	..	55
Home visits—school children			..	65

DUTIES DELEGATED BY THE CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE

Visits to Oakwood Grange Nursery 12

DUTIES DELEGATED BY THE WELFARE COMMITTEE

Hygiene surveys—temporary accom- modation at The Mount	10
Visits paid to separate families in accommodation	13

HEALTH EDUCATION

Mothercraft and Health Education	
talks, clubs, clinics, and schools ..	317
Talks to outside organisations ..	12

HOME NURSING

STAFF.

During the year eight student district nurses have been trained (seven for Rotherham and one for Doncaster County Borough). Four have passed the examination for the Queen's Roll and the other four will be taking the examination in January, 1964.

The one student district nurse who finished training in December, 1962, failed the examination held in January, 1963, and resigned in May to take a nursing post in Australia.

In July Mrs. M. H. R. Metcalfe had an invitation to Buckingham Palace Garden Party.

Mrs. Dodson, who was a part-time member of the staff, retired after almost 15 year's service.

In the past year two more members of the staff have been granted car allowances, and this has been a great help in getting relief to the distant areas of the County Borough.

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

				Number of staff employed on 31st December				
FULL-TIME STAFF				1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Superintendent	..	..		1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Superintendent	..	..		-	-	1	1	1
Senior Nurse	..	..	..	-	1	-	-	-
Queen's Nursing Sisters								
female	..	..	..	15	12	14	12	16
male	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1
Queen's Nursing candidates								
female	..	..	..	3	6	2	1	3
male	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-
State registered nurses								
female	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1
Sub-totals				22	22	20	18	23
PART-TIME STAFF								
Queen's Nursing Sisters								
female	..	..	..	3	4	6	3	2
State registered nurses								
female	..	..	..	3	3	2	2	3
State enrolled assistant nurses								
female	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	-
Sub-totals				7	8	9	6	5
TOTAL STAFF				29	30	29	24	28
Equivalent to full-time staff				25.3	27.0	26	22	26.3

At the commencement of the year 431 cases were brought forward and 1,733 were referred during 1963, making a total of 2,164 patients nursed.

The 1,733 new cases reported during the year were of the following types :

Medical	1,194	Maternal complications	14
Surgical	369	Maternity cases—mothers	—
Infectious diseases	7	babies	3
Tuberculosis	29	Others	117

They were referred by :

General Practitioners	1,343	Health Dept. Services	24
Hospitals	191	Personal Applications	175

The total cases nursed during the year was 2,164, which was 41 less than those nursed in 1962, and the total of 82,320 visits paid during the year was an increase of 1,685

Although there has been a decrease in the number of patients nursed during the year, there has been an increase in the number of visits, particularly to the aged sick who have required two and in some cases three visits daily.

Now more of the elderly patients have been re-housed into houses with bathrooms there are more requests for assistance in bathing.

At the end of the year 426 cases were carried forward and during the year 1,738 patients were removed from the register for the following reasons :

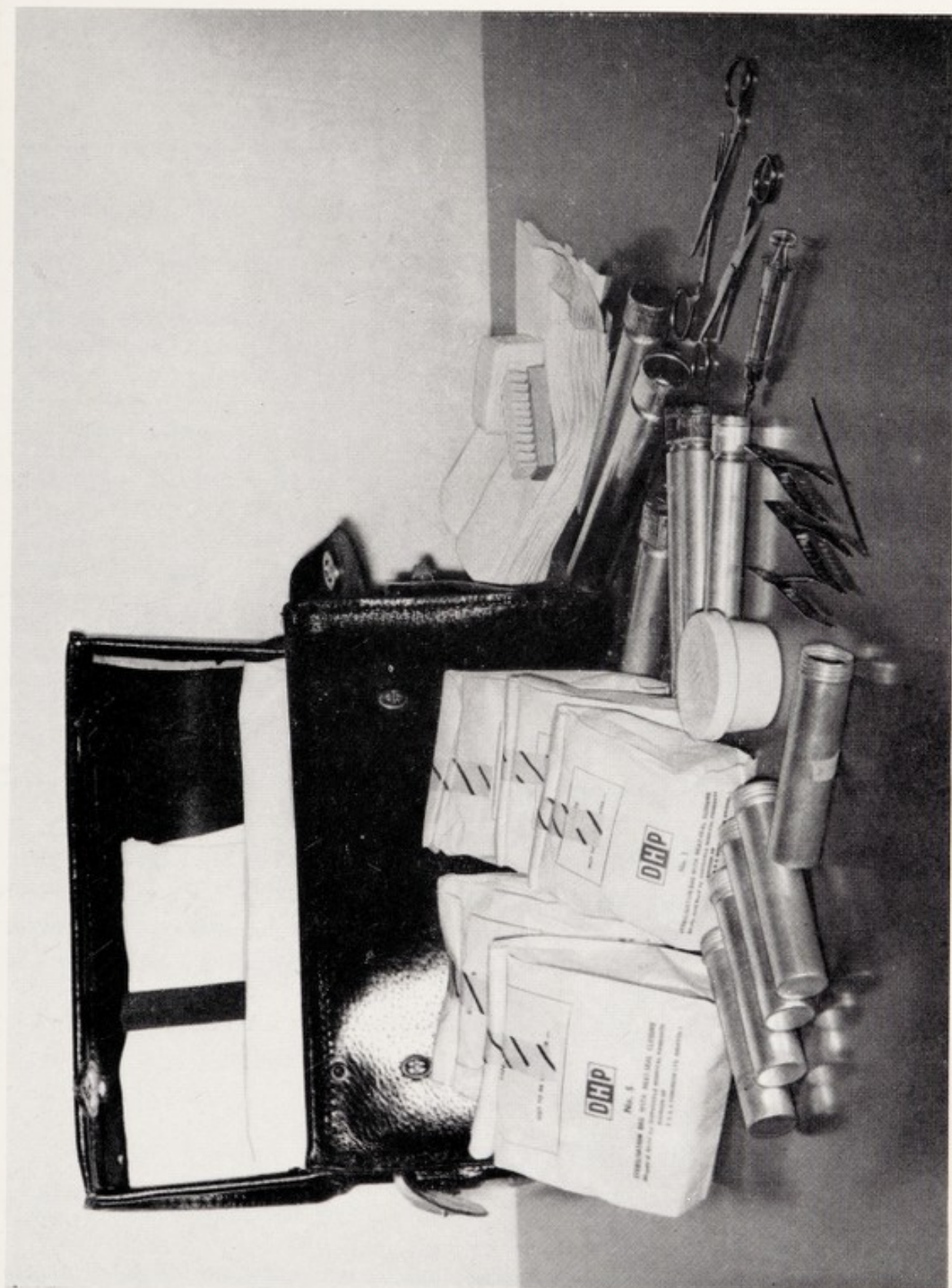
Convalescent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,066
Died	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218
Hospital admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	292
Transferred to other districts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Removed for other causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54

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
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
1963	..	..	..	2,164	82,320	225.5



Nurse with her new bag.



Rotherham Nursing bag and pre-packed contents.



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

	AGE GROUPS					Total cases
	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-64 years	65 yrs. & Over	
CASES :						
Medical	39	53	32	555	848	1,527
Surgical	8	17	21	261	113	420
Infectious diseases	-	2	5	-	-	7
Tuberculosis	-	-	1	65	3	69
Maternal complications	-	-	-	14	-	14
Maternity (mothers and babies) ..	3	-	-	-	-	3
Others	-	2	10	40	72	124
TOTAL CASES NURSED	50	74	69	935	1,036	2,164
VISITS PAID :						
Medical	396	610	273	15,574	35,601	52,454
Surgical	95	220	302	6,877	7,987	15,481
Infectious diseases	-	8	20	-	-	28
Tuberculosis	-	-	14	12,281	295	12,590
Maternal complications	-	-	-	179	-	179
Maternity (mothers and babies) ..	44	-	-	-	-	44
Others	-	6	34	272	1,232	1,544
TOTAL VISITS	535	844	643	35,183	45,115	82,320

At the beginning of the year 2 sick children under the age of 15 years were carried forward ; there were 191 new children during the year, making a total of 193, an increase of 26 cases as compared with last year. The total number of visits paid was 2,022 as against 1,847 the previous year, an increase of 175 visits.

During the year 165 cases were removed from the register when convalescent, 16 went to hospital, 7 removed to other districts, one died and 4 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 3 new babies were cared for during the year. The total number of visits was 44. The cases were taken off the books after the tenth day.

CARE OF THE AGED.

The number of aged sick remains very much as last year. There were 266 remaining from 1962 and 770 new cases, making a total of 1,036 cases, with 45,115 visits paid—an increase of 273 visits.

Reasons for removal from the register :

Convalescent	348	Removed for other causes ..	80
Hospital admissions ..	165	Remaining	271
Died	172		

STERILE SUPPLIES FOR DISTRICT NURSES.

Past practice in the domiciliary nursing service involved the traditional boiling of instruments and utensils and the preparation and baking of dressings in the patient's home, the dressing materials having been obtained by relatives on form E.C.10 prescribed by the general practitioner. The routine use of pre-packed sterilised dressings by the home nurse not only ensures sterilisation and makes available more time for her to attend to other duties in the home, but also solves the problem of over and under prescribing of dressing materials.

For the various types of wound that are dressed on the district, three standard dressing packs, used singly or in combination, and one basic instrument pack have been designed. Details of contents and suppliers are given in the appendix. To preserve the sterility of the dressings each dressing pack is doubly wrapped in suitable paper and placed in cardboard containers which are then autoclaved at the local hospital. The most frequently used dressings have been standardised to include two folded gauze squares size 3 in. x 3 in. 16 ply and cotton wool size 6 in. x 3 in. which together with cotton wool swabs, a small disposable aluminium foil dish and two paper dressing towels size 10 in. x 18 in., are so wrapped within an inner wrapping paper size 18 in. x 18 in. that a sterile field is produced when opened. The outer wrapping paper is a bleached kraft paper bag closed by mitring the corners, folding three times and taping with indicator tape. For the large discharging wounds a larger pack has been prepared containing two folded gauze squares size 4 in. x 4 in. 16 ply, cotton wool size 9 in. x 9 in., paper towels and aluminium foil container. The third pack used as either a supplementary or a small dressing contains in addition to the foil gallipot, a paper towel and swabs, gauze size 2 in. x 2 in., two 6 inch pieces of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ribbon gauze and cotton wool size 2 in. x 2 in. A basic instrument pack which is sterilised in the hot air oven comprises three pairs of disposable metal forceps within a small aluminium tube. Further instrument packs, prepared for occasional use, contain either a probe or a pair of scissors. The approximate cost of materials used to make up the disposable small, medium and large dressing packs is 3d., 5d. and 8d. respectively.

DISTRIBUTION.

The home nurses work from a centrally situated Nurses' Home to which sterilised supplies can be forwarded from the Central Sterile Supply Department. The main difficulty arises in transporting the packs to the patient's home. One solution would be for the patient's relative to collect the necessary dressings from either the Nurses' Home or the Central Sterile Supply Department in the same way as prescriptions are collected from the chemist. However, distribution by the nurse is favoured using a redesigned nursing bag to accommodate the increased bulk she has to carry. At the same time the opportunity has been taken to reduce the total weight of the traditional nursing bag.

STAFFING.

The dressing packs devised are extremely simple in composition and nursing training is not required for such packing. Part of the work is now done by mentally sub-normal persons in the adult training centre. The assembly of such packs is easily broken down into suitable components and a production line of simple repetitive jobs has been formed. Under supervision the work is carried out entirely satisfactorily.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

During the year records were received of 461 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 ..	27	169	24	23	49	292
Re-vaccinations ..	-	1	4	10	154	169

Of these the records of 263 persons were received from private medical practitioners and the remainder from the Corporation's medical officers at the various clinics in the borough.

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

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS IMMUNISATION.

The following table gives details of the immunisations carried out during the year :

Children who completed their primary immunisation :

Triple antigen (diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus) ..	1319
Diphtheria and tetanus antigen	90
Tetanus only	332
Diphtheria and pertussis	1
	<hr/>
Total ..	1742
	<hr/>
Stimulation doses	1008

479 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 ..	1157	189	64	1410
received a secondary (re- inforcing) injection ..	—	106	902	1008

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 31.12.63 i.e. born in year	Under 1 yr. 1963	1-4 yrs. 1962-1959	5-9 yrs. 1958-1954	10-14 yrs. 1953-1949	Under 15 yrs. total
Last complete course of injections whether primary or booster.					
1959-1963	570	4748	4904	1053	11275
1958 or earlier	—	—	728	4236	4964
Estimated mid-year child popu- lation	1620	6080	13300		21000
Immunity Index	35.2	78.1	44.8		53.7

At the end of the year 11,424 children under 15 years had been immunised against whooping cough. The following table gives details of the age groups of these children

1949 — 637	1954 — 823	1959 — 897
1950 — 642	1955 — 882	1960 — 1038
1951 — 630	1956 — 866	1961 — 540
1952 — 709	1957 — 858	1962 — 617
1953 — 812	1958 — 906	1963 — 567
Totals — 10-14 years 3,430	5-9 years 4,335	0-4 years 3,659

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

B.C.G. Vaccination against tuberculosis was continued to the 13 plus age group. Of 1,376 children of this age attending school in the County Borough, consent was received from the parents of 1,109, an acceptance rate of 80.6 per cent. As a result of the Mantoux tests 950 children were subsequently vaccinated during the year with B.C.G. The percentage of children tested who were positive was 8.7. 160 children received B.C.G. vaccination in 1963 under the B.C.G. scheme for contacts. Of these, 55 were done during their stay in Listerdale Maternity Home, the remainder were given at the Chest Clinic. One baby was admitted to Oakwood Grange Nursery for a period of isolation following B.C.G. vaccination.

Routine B.C.G. Vaccination of school children.

Number of eligible children	1376
Total consents received	1109
Acceptance rate	80.6%
Of those 267 children for whom consent was not obtained 39 were known to have had B.C.G. or attended the Chest Clinic as contacts or cases.	
Number of children negative to Heaf test	950
Number of children positive to Heaf test	91
Percentage of positive reactors	8.7%
Of the 91 Heaf positive children 18 were found to have had B.C.G. or attended the Chest Clinic as contacts.	
Number of children given B.C.G.	950
Total number of absentees	64

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

During 1963 6,512 Sabin oral vaccine doses were given, a total of 19,798 doses since its inception in 1962.

Forty-one injections of Salk vaccine were given during 1963, a total of 111,338 since the scheme commenced in 1956.

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

Dose	Year of birth				Expectant mothers	Total
	1963-43	1942-33	1932-20	Before 1920		
First	3,430	439	698	138	16	4,721
Second	3,019	351	586	127	16	4,099
Third	4,779	929	2,327	571	20	8,626
Fourth	2,300	11	7	2	—	2,320
Fifth	32	—	—	—	—	32
	1,3560	1,730	3,618	838	52	19,798

Number of doses of oral vaccine given in 1963 :

Children born 1963-47	5996
Persons born 1946-43	59
Persons born 1942-33	204
Persons born 1932-21	211
Persons born before 1920	14
Expectant mothers	28
Total ..	6512

Salk Vaccine (commenced in 1956)

Injection	Year of birth				Expectant mothers	Total
	1963-43	1942-33	1932-20	Before 1920		
First	22,813	9,041	5,553	123	873	38,403
Second	22,190	8,673	5,164	99	861	36,987
Third	18,621	7,323	2,611	28	738	29,321
Fourth	6,623	1	2	—	1	6,627
	70,247	25,038	13,330	250	2,473	111,338

Number of injections given in 1963 :

Children born 1963-47	31
Persons born 1946-43	2
Persons born 1942-33	2
Persons born 1932-21	6
Total ..	41

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Hitherto the Ambulance Service functioned as a joint service with the Fire Brigade under the direction of the Chief Fire Officer, who is also Director of the Ambulance Service, but on the 1st March, 1963, a recruitment scheme for the appointment of civilian personnel for ambulance duties was put into operation with a view to the eventual segregation of the Ambulance Service. This was in accordance with February, 1963, Council Minute 1699, and the modification of the scheme was approved by the Minister of Health on the 3rd May, 1963. The service is still under the direction of the Chief Fire Officer who continues to be 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.

In the year under review, the Ambulance Service has been called upon to deal with a total of 29,409 cases, involving a total mileage of 114,133 miles.

Type of case	Number of cases	Mileage involved
Emergency cases :		
Works accidents	244	108874
Street accidents	675	
Emergency illnesses	1495	
General illness cases :		
Admission to hospitals	3360	997
Outpatients—stretcher	2919	
—sitting cases	1991	
Midwives transport	219	4262
Assistance to other authorities	586	
Totals ..	29409	114133

The cases dealt with within the Borough averaged 335 per thousand of the population with an average mileage of 3.8 miles per case. The average miles per case for other authorities has been 7.3 per case.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

HOSPITAL LIAISON

INVESTIGATIONS OF HOME CONDITIONS.

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

				Hospital	Number of visits	
					Health Visitors	Home Help Visitors
Visits to hospitals, etc.						
Paediatric clinics and wards	..	..	..	Rotherham Hospital	77	—
				Moorgate General Hospital		
Maternity wards	..	..	..	Moorgate General Hospital	52	—
Geriatric wards	..	..	..	Moorgate General Hospital	—	103
				Badsley Moor Lane Hospital	—	51
				Rotherham Hospital	—	100
				Rosehill Hospital	—	—
General wards	..	..	..	Rotherham Hospital	—	203
				Moorgate General Hospital		
Chest Clinic	..	..	..		35	—
Investigation of home conditions.						
'A' forms for children admitted to hospital and including special reports requested by Paediatrician or Chest Physician from health visitor attending clinic				Moorgate General Hospital	406	—
				Rotherham Hospital		
				Oakwood Hall Hospital		
'A' forms for aged sick admitted plus any special reports asked for by Physician				Moorgate General Hospital	—	706
				Badsley Moor Lane Hospital	—	21
				Rotherham Hospital	—	495
				Rosehill Hospital	—	—
Aged persons surveys of home conditions				Moorgate General Hospital	—	706
for future care				Badsley Moor Lane Hospital	—	21
				Rotherham Hospital	—	495
'A' Forms, for aged sick and others				Moorgate General Hospital	198	43
				Rotherham Hospital		
				Oakwood Hall Hospital		
Tuberculosis survey visits	..	..	..	Oakwood Hall Hospital	32	—
Enquiries from almoners of Sheffield hospitals re home conditions	..	..	..	Sheffield Royal Hospital	112	14
				Sheffield Royal Infirmary	(all	
				Sheffield National Centre for Radiotherapy	sources)	
Reports on social conditions re applications for hospital confinement				Moorgate General Hospital	396	—
				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	}	374	—
	Rotherham Hospital			
	Oakwood Hall Hospital			
'B' forms and special requests for aged	Moorgate General Hospital	}	—	315
	Badsley Moor Lane Hospital		—	4
	Rotherham Hospital		—	492
'B' forms and special requests for others including tuberculosis	Moorgate General Hospital	}	174	—
	Rotherham Hospital			—
	Oakwood Hall Hospital			35

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	..	..	..	185	172
Children 5 years and over	..	..	..	135	99

The Consultant Paediatrician held three 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	52
Number of mothers interviewed	559

CHEST CLINIC.

Thirty-two cases of tuberculosis were notified in 1963 and home background reports were submitted to the Chest Physician in each case. Of the 187 persons in contact with tuberculosis all attended the Chest Clinic for examination.

Health visitors made 336 visits to tuberculous households during the year. 35 liaison visits were made to the Chest Clinic.

HOME ACCIDENTS.

Despite the publicity that is given to the prevention of home accidents, the numbers show a small rise on the previous year. A visit was paid to the parents of all children under 5 years of age where a home accident was known to have occurred, and none were thought to be due to negligence. In the case of young children it is seldom the same type of accident that is repeated; it is usually due to lack of foresight on the part of parents when accidents occur.

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												
1963	56	447	38	541	3	7	-	10	7	5	-	12
1962	38	380	32	450	4	4	1	9	3	6	-	9
February												
1963	46	405	35	486	3	4	-	7	4	12	1	17
1962	60	455	31	546	2	6	-	8	7	9	1	17
March												
1963	78	453	32	563	1	6	-	7	6	12	1	19
1962	72	435	21	528	3	6	2	11	7	1	-	8
April												
1963	75	485	32	592	1	5	2	8	2	9	1	12
1962	90	452	21	568	6	3	-	9	2	1	-	3
May												
1963	102	555	23	680	5	3	-	8	3	8	-	11
1962	105	552	29	686	3	3	-	6	6	13	-	19
June												
1963	123	579	29	731	4	7	-	11	4	11	-	15
1962	132	604	26	762	6	7	-	13	4	6	1	11
July												
1963	112	553	38	703	3	8	2	13	4	10	-	14
1962	105	588	34	727	1	11	-	12	3	9	-	12
August												
1963	104	516	42	662	1	6	-	7	-	5	1	6
1962	115	529	17	661	8	5	-	13	-	8	-	8
September												
1963	101	540	21	662	6	3	-	9	1	8	-	9
1962	96	527	23	646	-	8	1	9	1	9	-	10
October												
1963	94	509	30	633	6	1	-	7	5	11	-	16
1962	86	513	26	625	3	6	-	9	1	12	-	13
November												
1963	82	442	25	549	2	4	-	6	6	19	-	25
1962	74	423	35	532	5	6	1	12	3	13	1	17
December												
1963	74	423	35	532	3	3	2	8	5	9	-	14
1962	65	445	36	546	4	5	-	9	2	11	2	15
Total												
1963	1047	5907	380	7334	38	57	6	101	47	119	4	170
1962	1038	5903	336	7277	45	70	5	120	39	98	5	142

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 32 new cases of tuberculosis were notified or came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health. 187 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 160 children were vaccinated during 1963.

The health visitors paid 336 visits and re-visits to patients during 1963 and made 35 attendances at the Chest Clinic for the purpose of exchanging information regarding cases or contacts of the disease. 69 cases were nursed at home by the Home Nurses, who made 12,590 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.

A GRAVE MATTER

*ANOTHER NAIL FOR
THAT FLIP-TOP BOX*





DOMESTIC HELP

In reviewing the activities of the Home Help and Social Welfare Service for the past year, the most significant feature has been the increase in wages and salaries, therefore, a more flexible service in relation to these increases has been necessary.

It is perhaps not surprising that during the year the position in the monetary field has given rise to some concern, thus the effectiveness of the Service has been dependent upon the satisfactory functioning and extra effort given by every member of this section.

The following table gives details of 1,023 homes served by home helps during 1963:

	Brought forward from 1962		New cases		Total cases		Total
	Days	Nights	Days	Nights	Days	Nights	
Maternity	7	—	169	—	176	—	176
Other sickness	17	—	42	2	59	2	61
Old age	425	—	217	17	642	17	659
Sick children	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Evening Service ..	76	—	50	—	126	—	126
Total ..	525	—	478	20	1,003	20	1,023

An analysis of the hours of service rendered by home helps during 1963 is given in the following table:

	Day (Hours)	Evening (Hours)	Night (Hours)	Total (Hours)
Maternity	13,469	—	—	13,469
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—
Other sickness	9,552	—	24	9,576
Old age	171,815	14,508	218	186,541
Sick children	—	—	24	24
Washing Centre ..	5,572	—	—	5,572
Total ..	200,408	14,508	266	215,182

EVENING AND NIGHT SERVICE.

There is an increasing awareness of the need for this aspect of home care. A very active Service has been pursued and many demands have been met to help old people to live within the community. Such is the help afforded that old people show an urgent desire for the helper to call to attend to their many needs, thus avoiding, in many instances, the need for hospital accommodation.

HOME HELP RECRUITMENT.

There is still no difficulty in recruiting the right type of women for part-time work, and owing to the large number coming forward it is possible to be increasingly selective.

The number of home helps employed at the end of 1963 was 199.

CARE OF THE AGED.

Whilst the Local Authority as a whole is dealing with an ever increasing ageing population, it should be remembered that a major proportion of this population will become dependent to some extent upon the Home Help Service. It cannot be too highly stressed that numbers will be such that nothing can be said at the moment with certainty regarding the financial apportionment that will be required.

If we are to accept the modern concept of community care, it would be foolish to assume that this Service would ever reach its maximum, and it will be necessary to give the closest possible attention to finance and adopt a realistic approach to the problem to enable the Home Help Service to meet the ever changing needs and new responsibilities of domiciliary care. In order that the greatest impact may be made, emphasis must be put upon the importance that all old people do not wish to be "spoon fed" in every sense of the word. They like to maintain a sense of independence and usefulness. For example :

An old gentleman aged 79 years, a widower, living alone, was given an invitation to visit his daughter's home. Upon arrival she sat him in a chair and said "Now you have come for a rest Dad, this is your chair" and proceeded to assist with his coat and slippers, with dynamic results—the old gentleman excused himself, left his daughter's home and proceeded to London, visited a travel agency, thence to London Airport and visited a son who lives in Paris. Needless to say, without incident.

The closest possible attention has been given to the allocation of a home help in this group, and it is necessary to remember there are two important points of application to this Service.

First, there must be a knowledge of how many relatives there are, and how many will come forward to assist, the degree of disability of the patient and the help available from neighbours and voluntary organisations.

The second factor is the ability to make the most effective use of available woman power, plus a wide knowledge of the policy of the Local Authority in the whole field of community care, with the tact to reconcile the specific need of an old person with the provisions in existence.

The effectiveness of any plan which operates within this Service depends to some degree upon the satisfactory functioning of all departments and upon their recognition of the need to adjust to the new concept of community care.

HOSPITAL LIAISON.

In an endeavour to facilitate future trends of development, and to maintain and improve after-care services, greater attention has been given to the procedure of channelling a steady interflow of information and discussion as between the hospital and Local Health Authority's staff. To this end, case conferences are held with the Geriatrician, Dr. A. M. Cantor, at Moorgate General Hospital, as a regular feature of the social workers' duties.

The task of the social workers from this Section is not only reporting on a certain set of social circumstances. Often the most important part of her work is to listen and help unhappy grown-up people who feel unsafe and lonely, either awaiting hospital admission or discharge. In these circumstances, it seems as necessary that the social worker has mature judgment and is as thoroughly accustomed to the routine in these matters that there will be time and energy to spare for the small troubles they are confronted with.

It is also within their responsibility to know the importance of tact and discretion, and to treat an old person with friendly politeness (and why not ?) old fashioned courtesy.

It is of importance to note that a positive lead is given from this Section to improve the system and its application. It has indeed become so clear that one Service is dependent upon the other for progress, and it is particularly encouraging to know that the Hospital Authorities, in their wisdom, have acknowledged the co-operation given by the Local Health Authority as being indispensable.

The short-stay geriatric unit, established at Moorgate General Hospital, has again proved very successful, and has succeeded in giving a six weeks rest to many relatives who have found it difficult to cope with a bedfast incontinent patient.

The application of the method of assessment for short-term care continues as in previous years.

In the main, patients are admitted to Moorgate General Hospital after consultation with Dr. A. M. Cantor, the Geriatrician, the General Medical Practitioner, and the Social Worker. This liaison has improved the admission and discharge rate of patients during the year under review.

It is again of importance to note that the small number of patients on the geriatric waiting list at the end of 1963 was 3 female and 5 male patients.

As previously reported, patients on the hospital waiting list are re-visited for a review of social circumstances at regular intervals to enable a "live" waiting list to operate. This system is also of value to the General Medical Practitioner who appreciates how closely related this special problem is to the ultimate care of his patient.

Work performed by the social workers during 1963 :

	Hospital				Miscellaneous including Sheffield hospitals
	Doncaster Gate	Moorgate General	Badsley Moor Lane	Oak-wood	
No. of visits to hospital	100	103	51	—	—
No. of interviews in hospital ..	403	486	22	—	—
No. of home visits	495	706	21	43	31
No. of cases for supervision by Social Worker on discharge ..	492	315	4	35	40
No. of Home Helps arranged for patients on discharge	54	52	—	9	7
No. of casualty visits	627	—	—	—	—

Total Number of visits for year—3,974

Arrangements were made with the co-operation of the General Medical Practitioner for 122 home helps to assist with the after-care of patients discharged from hospital.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY SERVICE.

It is recognised that the Occupational Therapy Service plays a major part in rehabilitation. It represents a sense of involvement by the old person, who responds to the kindness, help and advice given unobtrusively from this Section. The Occupational Therapist often deals with a very hard and complicated situation. It is not easy to introduce handicrafts to old people, particularly the old gentlemen who would be more interested if there were some payment made for work done. The unavoidable conclusion is, however, that the need for companionship often over-rides their reluctance to participate.

As an experiment, in liaison with the Housing Department, Occupational Therapy classes were commenced in two of the reading rooms at Highgreave Place and Sumner Road. This has proved to be very successful and 160 attendances have been made.

These classes have also provided an opportunity for the old people to get to know each other, thus alleviating some of their boredom which creates loneliness.

During the year under review a sale of handicrafts was held in the Town Hall which was opened by His Worship the Mayor, Alderman C. Duffield, supported by Councillor A. Wilde, Chairman of the Health Committee. Prizes were presented by the Mayoress. A first prize for knitting was presented to an old lady of 96 years.

It will be seen from the figures given that there has been an increase in the domiciliary work, 48 old people having been added to the register. A break-down of the figures into age groups on the register is very interesting :

	60-70 (Years)	70-80 (Years)	80-90 (Years)	90 and over (Years)	Total
Females	170	325	165	11	671
Males	-	10	-	1	11
Total	170	335	165	12	682

DOMICILIARY MEALS SERVICE.

The Old People's Welfare Committee, in liaison with the Health Department, have continued their support for this Service, and as reported in 1962, were appointed by the Council, in relation to the National Assistance Act, 1948 (Amendment) Acts, 1962, to act as agents to administer this Service.

There is an extremely good relationship with the Chief Welfare Officer, who has assisted the Old People's Welfare Committee to gain extra monetary help for this Service.

One of the most valuable features of the domiciliary meals service is in the appreciation shown by the old people, for example :

An old lady of 82 years, who at first refused the help offered, later expressed her appreciation by saying—"Ee by gum luv, these meals are grand, I can have what I like, and t'best thing abart 'em is I can still be a 'knife and forker' ! "

7,241 meals were served in the homes of the old people by the home helps. Thanks must be given to Councillor P. C. Wright, the Chairman of the Old People's Welfare Committee for his constant vigilance and liaison with the Health and Welfare Committees.

WASHING CENTRE.

As in previous years the washing service has greatly assisted the Home Help Service with the many problems associated with domiciliary care.

It should be borne in mind that owing to financial restrictions there has been a need to limit the amount of help given by the helper in the home, and the volume of assistance given by the washing service has made a positive contribution to maintaining the standards of the Home Help Service.

Great assistance has been given to the Home Nursing Service by providing in many instances a two-hour service for incontinent patient's washing, thus affording the Home Nurse the assistance necessary for the comfort of her patient.

Interest from other Authorities has been maintained in this Service and visits and requests for information have been dealt with. There has been an increase in the number of articles washed in 1963.

Number of washes	..	..	10,957
Number of articles	..	..	99,510

MATERNITY.

There has been an increase of 2,524 hours' service given to maternity cases. It is evident that the procedure of the 48 hour admission to hospital has created further demands for help in this group, in that more requests have been made for short periods.

HOME SAFETY.

Home Safety forms part of the regular duties of the home help and 25 fireguards were issued during 1963.

NURSING EQUIPMENT.

The following articles were loaned and returned :

Articles								Number Loaned
Rubber sheets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	221
Draw sheets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	377
Bed pans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204
Bottles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114
Back rests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
Air rings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140
Wheel chairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Walking sticks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Crutches	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Bed tables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bed cages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Mattresses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Commodes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Feeding cups	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Sputum mugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tripods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Ferrules	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Ice bag	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fracture boards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
								<hr/>
Total number of articles issued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,403
Total number of articles returned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,100
								<hr/>
Total number of articles dealt with during the year	..	..						2,503

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

During the year under review this service has worked to capacity and the apparently unlimited demand represents significant and necessary development.

One story of human interest concerned an old gentleman who had considerable difficulty in walking. Investigation proved that his nails had grown round and under his toes forming a hard pad of nail between foot and boot, with his great toe nail forming a horn covering his first, second and third toes. The old gentleman explained that he didn't know what they would have been like if he hadn't cut them himself. Whereupon another bright spark of 83 years remarked—"Aye-up lad, if that'd 'av left 'em much longer they'd 'av bin round thi neck ! "

CHIROPODY

Clinic	Males			Females			Totals		
	Patients		Treatments	Patients		Treatments	Patients		Treatments
	New	Old		New	Old		New	Old	
Redscope	10	29	129	15	101	427	25	130	556
Cranworth	30	91	347	62	264	923	92	355	1,270
Ferham	26	78	343	47	212	868	73	290	1,211
Greasbrough ..	2	30	116	9	46	202	11	76	318
Domiciliary ..	25	74	239	64	198	592	89	271	831
Blind Domiciliary ..	-	5	37	—	30	146	-	35	183
						Totals ..	290	1,157	4,369
							1,447		

MENTAL HEALTH

MENTAL HEALTH HOSTEL.

The building of the new Mental Health Hostel commenced during March, 1963.

TEACHERS' TRAINING COURSE.

Two female teachers, attached to the Training Centres for the Mentally Sub-normal, commenced a full time course in September. This is a qualifying course which is being promoted by the National Association for Mental Health and is of one year's duration. It is hoped to send a further teacher on a similar course during 1964/65.

JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE (Number on register 34).

Nowadays, when change in content and method of education is in the air, Junior Training Centres are also under much discussion. Traditionally their function was to provide occupation for the pupils and some relief for the parents. The new view, which has been gaining support in recent years, is that the Junior Training Centre must offer not merely occupation for its pupils but an education understood in its wider sense including such matters as :

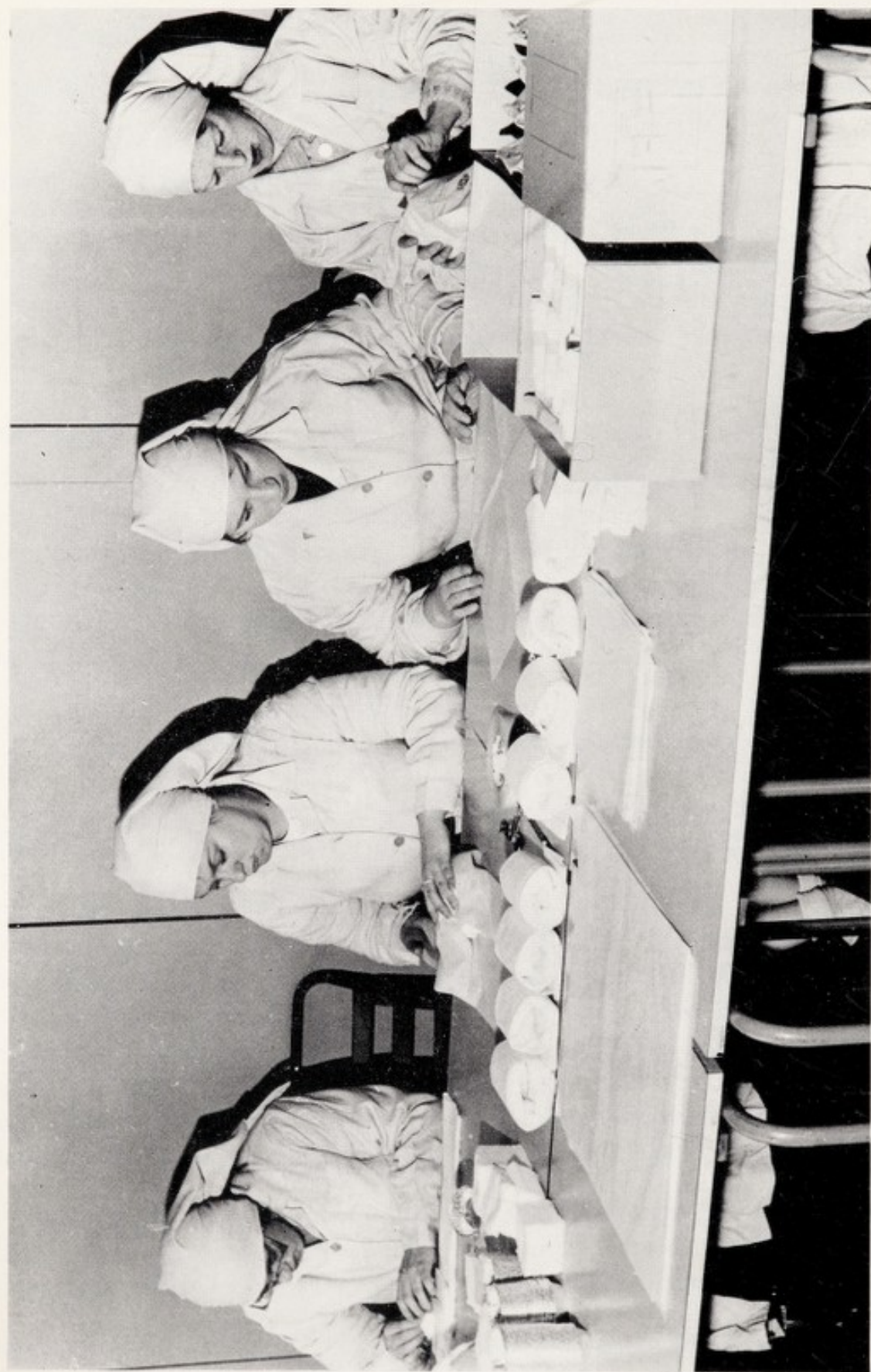
- (a) Self help (eating, dressing and toilet habits).
- (b) Communication (development of language, reading, writing and arithmetical skills).
- (c) Socialisation (acceptance of rules, knowledge of right and wrong).
- (d) Occupational skills (use of tools in needlework, woodwork and painting).

In a new venture, the Rotherham Junior Training Centre is now placing greater emphasis on the communicational skills, principally speech, reading, writing and arithmetic. These skills are developed by means of a carefully graded series of play activities of obvious appeal to children. Priority of treatment is given to speech since the development of speech and intelligence go hand in hand and are inter-dependent to such an extent that they may be regarded to all intents and purposes as the same process. A start has been made with the teaching of reading, using the method devised by Dr. C. Gattegno, and some success is already apparent.

It is hoped, in the near future, to extend this work to the Adult Training Centre. A start is also to be made early in the New Year to form an evening class for those boys and girls referred for care who wish to continue their education.

At the end of the year 22 boys and 12 girls whose ages range from five to fifteen years were in attendance at the Junior Training Centre.





Dressing pack assembly line in Adult Training Centre.

Overcrowding was experienced throughout the year. Only one pupil will be eligible for transfer to the Adult Centre during 1964 and 4 new pupils will be admitted during January.

Attendances for the year totalled 11,037 half days out of a possible 13,822 giving a percentage attendance of 79.8.

ADULT TRAINING CENTRE (Number on register 52).

Twenty-nine males and 23 females (including 6 males from Grenoside Hospital) were in attendance at this centre at the close of the year.

The work on carding combs continues to create incentive and enthusiasm. Remuneration for this work amounted to £139 17s. 8d. as compared with £164 15s. 5d. for last year.

Efforts to obtain additional work during the year lead to a significant opening in the field of pre-packed dressings.

Attendances for the year numbered 19,202 half days out of a possible 20,846 giving a percentage attendance of 92.11.

OPEN DAY—JUNIOR AND ADULT TRAINING CENTRES.

The Open Day at the Centres was held on Thursday, 21st November, 1963. Proceedings were altered from previous years and class-rooms remained open throughout the normal centre hours. General opinion of this change in procedure was very favourable.

The display of handicrafts was of the usual high standard. Proceeds of the sale of articles made during the year amounted to £230 7s. 10d. Included in this amount was work done for the Health Department to the value of £20 2s. 0d.

PARENT/TEACHER ASSOCIATION.

The Association continues to be well supported and social functions are held monthly except for the months of December and January.

During the year the sum of £100 was handed over to the County Borough Council to help with the provision of playground equipment for the Junior Centre. Some of this equipment has now been purchased and consists of swings, see-saws, rocking boat, tricycles and dolls prams. The Association also made a gift of a record player and records for use in the Adult Centre. The sum of £15 was allocated for the annual Christmas party.

SHORT TERM CARE (Ministry of Health Circular 5/52).

Twenty-six cases were admitted into hospital for periods of short-term care. Details are as follows :

		Male	Female	Total
Thundercliffe Grange, Rotherham .. ..	.. ..	6	2	8
Dronfield Hospital, Dronfield .. ..	.. ..	7	1	8
St. Catherine's Hospital, Doncaster .. ..	.. ..	4	1	5
Hollowmeadows Hospital, Sheffield .. ..	.. ..	1	—	1
Claypenny Hospital, Easingwold .. ..	.. ..	—	1	1
Balderton Hospital, Newark .. ..	.. ..	—	1	1
Grenoside Hospital, Sheffield .. ..	.. ..	2	—	2
Totals for 1963 .. ..	.. ..	20	6	26
Totals for 1962 .. ..	.. ..	19	3	22

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 were receiving community care as at the 31st December, 1963 :

	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	28	14	69	85	196
Totals for 1963	28	14	69	88	199
Totals for 1962	29	13	65	92	199

With the exception of the three cases under guardianship, the community care of the above cases was carried out by officers of the Mental Health Service. The number of routine visits made in connection with this type of patient totalled 1,109 as compared with 1,339 for the year 1962. In addition numerous visits were made to various agencies on behalf of or in the interest of cases receiving care.

WAITING LIST—SUB-NORMAL AND SEVERELY SUB-NORMAL PATIENTS.

A survey of cases awaiting admission into hospital as at 31st December, 1963, shows that 26 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 ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	5
Low Grade (ambulant) ...	4	1	3	2	—	—	9	2	21
High Grade (ambulant) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for 1963 ...	5	2	3	2	—	1	11	2	26
Total for 1962 ...	9	3	2	2	—	2	11	1	30

GUARDIANSHIP CASES.

Three 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 1963 :

	Male	Female	Total
(1) Referred by Local Education Authority under the provisions of Section 57(4) Education Act, 1944 ..	3	3	6
(2) Referred informally under the provisions of Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946	9	5	14
Total 1963	12	8	20
Total 1962	7	18	25

As in previous years, the majority of cases referred for care were notified by the Local Education Authority.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959 (SUB-NORMAL AND SEVERELY SUB-NORMAL SECTION).

The following table gives details of sub-normal and severely sub-normal patients in hospital as at 31st December, 1963 :

	Male	Female	Total
St. Catherine's Hospital, Doncaster	26	32	58
Whittington Hall Hospital, Chesterfield	—	5	5
Grenoside Hospital, Sheffield	8	3	11
Stoke Park Hospital, Bristol	2	1	3
Thundercliffe Grange Hospital, R'ham.	4	3	7
Rampton Hospital, Retford	3	—	3
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	—	3	3
Dronfield Hospital, Dronfield	1	1	2
Victoria Hospital, Mansfield	1	—	1
Glenfrith Hospital, Leicester	1	—	1
Ridgeway Hospital, Derbyshire	1	—	1
Balderton Hospital, Newark	1	—	1
Total	50	51	101

The total number of cases in hospitals shows an increase of six from the previous year. During the year nine cases, seven male and two female, were admitted and two male and one female were discharged.

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

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959.

MENTALLY ILL SECTION.

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

Disposal of cases referred :	1963	1962
Admitted to hospital, Section 5, Mental Health Act, 1959	49	46
Admitted to hospital, Section 29, Mental Health Act, 1959	86	67
Admitted to hospital, Section 25, Mental Health Act, 1959	5	5
Admitted to hospital, Section 26, Mental Health Act, 1959	2	1
Admitted to hospital, Section 60, Mental Health Act, 1959	4	2
Hospital admission not necessary	26	31
	172	154

The total number of hospital admissions shows an increase of 18 over the previous year.

Mental Welfare Officers were called upon on 26 occasions outside normal office 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 178 cases were receiving after-care following discharges from hospital.

The number of new cases referred during the year totalled 103, an increase of 5 over the previous year. The total number of cases under this heading receiving after-care is now 175.

Visits made during 1963 showed a marked increase from the previous year. During 1962, 1,339 visits were made as compared with 1,725 for this year.

COMMUNITY, PREVENTATIVE AND AFTER-CARE CLINIC.

When started some five years ago, little did one visualise to what proportions this service would develop. Its growth and importance cannot be measured by the number of cases treated which, incidentally, was 216 this year as compared with 165 for the year 1962.

The service plays a vital part in ascertaining cases where relapse can be expected when there is a poor prognosis on discharge from hospital.

Success can be attributed to the very high standard of liaison and co-operation which exists between the Consultant Psychiatrist, the General Practitioners and the Local Health Authority service. Such team work simplifies the many problems and delicate situations which frequently arise in and around the care and treatment of the mentally ill.

WELFARE

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

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 AND 1951

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

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

BLIND PERSONS

The number of blind persons registered in the Borough at the 31st December, 1963, was 229. There was a decrease of one 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	2	—	2
Over 5 years and under 16 years	2	2	4
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	4	10	14
Over 50 years and under 60 years	14	8	22
Over 60 years and under 70 years	19	25	44
Over 70 years	55	78	133
Totals	101	128	229

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

	Males	Females	Total
Employed	13	1	14
Trained, but unemployed	1	—	1
Training	—	—	—
Trainable	—	—	—
Unemployable	83	125	208
Totals	97	126	223

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	1	—	—	—
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	13	1	1	—

In 1963 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. 48 reports on this form were received during 1963, 15 in respect of persons certified blind, 14 were partially sighted, 13 were re-examined (of these 4 were transferred to the blind register, 1 transferred from the blind to partially sighted and 1 de-certified), and 6 were found to be not blind.

A study of these reports shows the following conditions obtained :

Condition	Blind	Partially sighted	Re-examined	Not blind
Albinism	2	—	—	—
Amblyopia ex anopia and myopia	—	—	1	—
Anophthalmos and disciform degeneration	—	—	1	—
Band keratopathy	—	1	—	—
Cataract	6	3	6	3
Cataract and retinopathy	—	1	—	—
Cataract and thrombotic glaucoma	—	—	—	1
Central choroidal and retinal atrophy	1	—	—	—
Central retinal vein thrombosis	—	—	—	1
Central retinal vein thrombosis and branch thrombosis	1	—	—	—
Chronic cystitis	—	—	—	1
Chronic glaucoma	1	—	—	—
Chronic glaucoma and absolute glaucoma	—	1	—	—
Choroido-retinal degeneration and traumatic cataract	—	—	1	—
Choroidal sclerosis	1	—	—	—
Circinate retinopathy	—	1	—	—
Congenital squint and cataract	—	1	—	—

Condition	Blind	Partial Blindness	Re- Examined	Not Blind
High myopia	1	2	—	—
High myopia and cataract	—	—	1	—
Interstitial keratitis and choroido-retinitis	—	—	1	—
Lenticular myopia and congenital nystagmus	—	—	1	—
Macular degeneration	1	1	—	—
Retinopathy	1	2	—	—
Retinopathy and cataract	—	1	—	—
Retinal detachment and early cataract	—	—	1	—
Totals ..	15	14	13	6

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

ALBINOISM.

Two cases examined and found to be blind. Ophthalmic supervision recommended.

AMBLYOPIA EX ANOPESIA AND MYOPIA.

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

ANOPHTHALMOS AND DISCIFORM DEGENERATION.

One partially sighted case re-examined and found to be blind—condition not amenable to treatment.

BAND KERATOPATHY.

One case examined and found to be partially sighted, treatment if and when condition permits.

CATARACT.

Six cases found to be blind, of these, two were recommended to have surgical treatment, one required hospital supervision, and no treatment was recommended for the remaining three. Three cases examined and found to be partially sighted, all three requiring surgical treatment at early convenience. Six cases re-examined, of these, one was transferred to the blind register, requiring ophthalmic medical supervision, one was transferred from the blind to the partially sighted register, no treatment recommended, two required surgical treatment at early convenience, one required ophthalmic medical supervision and the remaining one was de-certified.

Three cases were examined and found to be not blind, one required medical treatment, no treatment being recommended for the other two.

CENTRAL CHOROIDAL AND RETINAL ATROPHY.

One case examined and found to be blind—no treatment recommended.

CENTRAL RETINAL VEIN THROMBOSIS.

One case examined and found to be not blind.

CENTRAL RETINAL VEIN THROMBOSIS AND VENOUS BRANCH THROMBOSIS.

One case examined and found to be blind. Medical treatment recommended.

CHRONIC CYSTITIS.

One case examined and found to be not blind. Ophthalmic medical supervision recommended.

CHRONIC GLAUCOMA.

One case examined and found to be blind. Hospital supervision recommended.

CHRONIC GLAUCOMA AND ABSOLUTE GLAUCOMA.

One case examined and found to be partially sighted, requiring ophthalmic medical supervision.

CATARACT AND RETINOPATHY.

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

CATARACT AND THROMBOTIC GLAUCOMA.

One case examined and found to be not blind. Condition not amenable to treatment.

CHOROIDO-RETINAL DEGENERATION AND TRAUMATIC CATARACT.

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

CHOROIDAL SCLEROSIS.

One case examined and found to be blind, no treatment recommended.

CIRCINATE RETINOPATHY.

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

CONGENITAL SQUINT AND CATARACT.

One case examined and found to be partially sighted, requiring surgical treatment.

HIGH MYOPIA.

One case examined and found to be blind, no treatment recommended. Two cases examined and found to be partially sighted, one requiring surgical treatment at early convenience and the other requiring hospital supervision.

HIGH MYOPIA AND CATARACT.

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

INTERSTITIAL KERATITIS AND CHOROIDO-RETINITIS.

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

LENTICULAR MYOPIA AND CONGENITAL NYSTAGMUS.

One partially sighted case re-examined, requiring ophthalmic medical supervision.

MACULAR DEGENERATION.

One case examined and found to be blind, no treatment recommended. One case examined and found to be partially sighted, requiring ophthalmic medical supervision.

RETINOPATHY.

One case examined and found to be blind, two cases examined and found to be partially sighted—all three requiring medical treatment.

RETINOPATHY AND CATARACT.

One case examined and found to be partially sighted—ophthalmic medical supervision recommended.

RETINAL DETACHMENT AND EARLY CATARACT.

One partially sighted case re-examined, requiring ophthalmic medical supervision.

EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

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

INSTITUTIONAL	Males	Females	Total
"Rotherstoke"			
(Part III Accommodation) ..	2	—	2
"Rookwood"			
(Part III Accommodation) ..	1	—	1
David Lewis Colony, Manchester ..	—	2	2
AT HOME :			
On Handicapped Persons Register ..	18	15	33
	—	—	—
	21	17	38
	—	—	—

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
The Bedford Home, Buxton ..	—	1	1
AT HOME :			
On Handicapped Persons Register	4	7	11
	—	—	—
	4	9	13
	—	—	—



COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM
(EDUCATION COMMITTEE)



REPORT
OF THE
PRINCIPAL
SCHOOL MEDICAL
OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR
1963

COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Population—Registrar-General's estimate as at mid-year 1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,660
School population—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,958
Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,255
Nursery Schools :									
Number of schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total number on roll	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Primary Schools :									
Number of schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Number of departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Total number on roll	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,067
General Secondary Schools :									
Number of schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Total number on roll	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,486
Voluntary Primary Schools :									
Number of schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total number on roll	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	576
Voluntary Secondary Schools :									
Number of schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total number on roll	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	388
Secondary Grammar Schools :									
High School for Girls—Number of pupils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	568
Grammar School for Boys—Number of pupils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	543
Special Schools :									
Newman School—Number of pupils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Abbey School (Educationally sub-normal children)—									
Number of pupils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

SCHOOL CHILD POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE

Age					Boys	Girls	Total
3 years	..	..	..	..	17	11	28
4 years	..	..	..	..	233	239	472
5 years	..	..	..	..	731	701	1432
6 years	..	..	..	..	678	648	1326
7 years	..	..	..	..	669	693	1362
8 years	..	..	..	..	626	638	1264
9 years	..	..	..	..	663	613	1276
10 years	..	..	..	..	643	634	1277
11 years	..	..	..	..	660	620	1280
12 years	..	..	..	..	644	621	1265
13 years	..	..	..	..	675	680	1355
14 years	..	..	..	..	677	721	1398
15 years	..	..	..	..	357	366	723
16 years	..	..	..	..	152	137	289
17 years	..	..	..	..	65	91	156
18 years	..	..	..	..	30	20	50
19 years	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Totals ..					7523	7435	14958

SUMMARY OF WORK

A. Medical Officers at schools :									
Routine inspections in schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,576
Special inspections in schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	555
Re-inspections in schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,750
B. Medical Officers at clinics :									
Routine inspections of children's homes and boarded-out children	..	..							180
Inspections at clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,390
Re-inspection at clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,261
Inspections under employment of children byelaws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	700
C. Consultants at clinics :									
Special inspections at clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,291
Re-inspection at clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,967
D. Dental Officers :									
Routine inspections at schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,197
Special inspections (school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	354
Special inspections (non-school cases)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Attendances for treatment (school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,192
Attendances for treatment (non-school cases)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,218
E. School Nurses:									
Visits to schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,360
Examinations for cleanliness in schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46,923
Visits to homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	735
Treatment of minor ailments in clinics (school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,755
(pre-school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Treatment of aural defects in clinics (school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,114
(pre-school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
F. Speech Therapist :									
Treatments for speech training (school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
(pre-school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
(adults)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
G. Chiropodist :									
Attendances for treatment (school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	890
(pre-school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
H. Physiotherapist :									
Attendances for treatment (school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,288
(pre-school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240

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 School		Blackburn		Abbey School		High Greave Road		St. John's Green		Totals					
	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	School cases		Non-School cases		All cases	
																			Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances		Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances
Minor ailment and general	683	1767	1452	2576	383	677	13	16	541	3466	90	188	90	138	1084	1423	54	265	4369	10430	21	86	4390	10516
Orthopaedic	-	-	155	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	225	39	70	155	295
Ophthalmic	456	1121	364	715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	737	1686	83	150	820	1836
Ear, nose and throat	436	2097	346	1575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	678	3409	104	263	782	3672
Dental ..	2899	7832	2442	6578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4745	13192	596	1218	5341	14410
Child guidance	626	920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	378	637	248	283	626	920
Chiropody	229	494	203	398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	430	890	2	2	432	892
Speech therapy	31	49	7	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	60	2	5	38	65
Employment	45	45	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	62	-	-	62	62
Physiotherapy	57	784	71	900	-	-	-	-	57	1844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	3288	10	240	185	3528
Total	5462	15109	5057	13070	383	677	13	16	598	5310	90	188	90	138	1084	1423	54	265	11726	33879	1105	2317	12831	36196

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

For the purposes of school medical inspection, each school medical officer is responsible for most of the schools within an appropriate section of the Borough. In this way a more personal liaison is established with the teaching staff. The medical officer's duties at the child welfare clinics of the same locality also ensures both a greater background knowledge of the families consulting him and more continuity of child care.

During 1963 routine medical examinations were carried out in respect of 4,576 children compared with 5,321 children in 1962.

Special and re-inspections totalled 21,433 against 20,717 in 1962.

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

SCHOOL LEAVERS

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 1963 a total of 1,099 such reports were issued.

PHYSICAL CONDITION

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

No. of children examined		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1963	4,576	99·96	0·04
1962	5,321	99·85	0·15

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 1962.

Groups	Number of children	Average height in.	Average weight lb.
Entrants	Boys 524 (617)	43·24 (43·25)	43·23 (43·93)
	Girls 464 (590)	42·94 (42·99)	42·14 (42·96)
Intermediates .. Age 9	Boys 462 (608)	52·42 (52·75)	66·51 (67·60)
	Girls 447 (588)	52·30 (52·35)	60·04 (66·86)
Leavers	Boys 348 (249)	63·83 (63·55)	114·84 (115·41)
	Girls 348 (300)	61·99 (65·35)	113·80 (115·55)

INFESTATION

The number of children found with lice and/or nits during the year was 879 compared with 719 in 1962.

223 children were treated at the clinics compared with 94 in 1962.

OPHTHALMIC SERVICE

Visual acuity tests are carried out routinely in schools at ages 5, 7, 9, 11 and 14.

The following table analyses the results of routine vision testing in 1963 :

Ages	Number routinely tested	Number requiring treatment	Percentage
5	1135	44	3.9
7	787	72	9.2
9	1070	117	10.9
11	1185	135	11.4
14	1664	258	15.5
Totals ..	5841	626	10.7

Special eye clinics were attended by an ophthalmic surgeon on 78 occasions. The appended tables give an analysis of the work:

	Refractions		Re- inspections
	Cases	Spectacles prescribed	
School children	525	397	615
Pre-school children	53	35	14
Totals	578	432	629

The conditions found at the examinations were as follows:

	School children	Pre-school children
Emmetropia	46	3
Hypermetropia	54	17
Hypermetropic astigmatism	178	19
Myopia	90	—
Myopic astigmatism	36	—
Mixed astigmatism	42	—
Concomitant strabismus	61	2
Nystagmus	3	—
Amblyopia	12	—
Cataract	2	—
Detached retina	1	—
Epicanthus	1	6
Blocked tear duct	—	3

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SERVICE

Children are referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant from both general practitioners and school medical officers. Approximately 45 per cent of all new cases referred were children in whom a hearing loss had been detected in school.

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

	Ferham House		Cranworth Road		Total	
	School children	Children under 5	School children	Children under 5	School children	Children under 5
Number of new cases referred to Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant	265	44	189	33	454	77
Total number of cases attending ..	374	62	304	42	678	104
Total number of attendances made	1924	173	1485	90	3409	263

Particulars of the conditions found are given in the following table:

	Ferham House		Cranworth Road		Total	
	School children	Children under 5	School children	Children under 5	School children	Children under 5
Number of cases attending ..	374	62	304	42	678	104
Ear conditions—Suppurative ..	57	19	51	8	108	27
Non-suppurative	118	29	134	16	252	45
Nose conditions	53	8	45	5	98	13
Throat conditions	146	6	74	13	220	19

Suitably trained nurses sweep test the hearing of all school children at the ages of 5, 7, and 11 years, using portable transistorised pure tone audiometers. Those children failing this test at 25 d.b.s. are retested in school and referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant if failing a second time.

Results of routine hearing tests:

Age	Number tested	Failed 1st test	Failed 2nd test
5 years	489	94	23
8 years	1270	106	58
11 years	1009	141	65
Totals ..	2768	341	146



Routine hearing test of 5 year olds.



The total number of children with a hearing loss referred from routine medical inspection and special audiometric surveys at 5, 7 and 11 years was 212.

The Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant's findings of these children are as follows:

	Ferham House		Cranworth Road		Total	
	School children	Children under 5	School children	Children under 5	School children	Children under 5
Findings:						
Chronic suppurative otitis media	14	-	6	-	20	-
Acute suppurative otitis media ..	9	5	7	3	16	8
Mild eustachian catarrh	5	-	13	-	18	-
Catarrhal otitis media	6	-	-	-	6	-
Chronic rhinitis	10	-	8	4	18	4
Wax	32	-	21	-	63	-
Foreign bodies	4	-	2	-	6	-
No defects	17	-	13	-	30	-
Recommendations:						
Removal of tonsils and adenoids	8	-	6	-	14	-
Removal of adenoids	3	-	4	4	7	4
Removal of tonsils	4	-	5	-	9	-
Myringotomy and suction clearance	4	1	2	-	6	1
Submucous resection	1	-	1	-	2	-
Hearing aids	-	-	-	-	-	-

ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICE

ORTHOPAEDIC CONSULTATIONS.

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

Details are given below:

					First inspections	Total inspections
School children	..	..	..	..	116	225
Pre-school children	..	..	..	..	39	70
Total					155	295

PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE

REPORT OF THE PHYSIOTHERAPIST.

During the year 108 new patients were referred to Ferham House and Cranworth Road Clinics and the Newman School for physiotherapy treatment. The number of treatments administered throughout the year amounted to 3,528 of which 240 were treatments to pre-school children. These total figures are very similar to the previous year.

It is pleasing to note that there has been a steady reduction in the numbers of lower leg conditions referred for treatment over the last four years. This is illustrated by the following table:

Year	Number of lower leg conditions referred	Percentage reduction
1960	126	—
1961	114	9
1962	105	8
1963	83	21

The visit of a small group of physically handicapped children from the Newman School to the swimming baths has continued once weekly throughout the year apart from school holidays. Once again it must be stressed that remedial water activities are required much more frequently than at present. The great disadvantage of current arrangements, apart from the distance and time factor, is that the smaller physically handicapped cannot take advantage of hydrotherapy because the present swimming bath is too large and deep for them.

The Orthopaedic Clinic was transferred during the year from Cranworth Road Clinic to the out-Patient department of Doncaster Gate Hospital.

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 	49	558	8	226
Cranworth Road 	69	886	2	14
Newman School 	57	1,844	—	—
Totals 	175	3,288	10	240

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	26
Bronchitis	1
Other respiratory conditions	3
General poor posture	17
Scoliosis	6
Kyphosis	3
Flat feet	55
Valgus deformity of ankles	13
Pes cavus	3
Hallux valgus	3
Genu valgum	2
Other lower leg conditions	14
Talipes	6
Athetosis	4
Spastic haemiplegia	10
Spastic quadriplegia	6
Spastic diplegia	2
Congenital dislocation of hip	1
Anterior poliomyelitis	11
Recent injuries	7
Low back conditions	3
Knee conditions	2
Acne vulgaris	1
	<hr/>
	209
	<hr/>

CHEST CLINIC

The Chest Consultant examined 61 new school children during the year, all referred by general practitioners. Two cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified during 1963.

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.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

REPORT OF THE CHIROPODIST.

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

A total of 892 treatments were given to 432 children and a list of the conditions treated is given below:

Defects	School children		Pre-school children	
	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances
Verrucae	332	787	—	—
Corns	58	62	2	2
Foreign body in foot	7	7	—	—
Nail conditions	16	17	—	—
Chilblains	5	5	—	—
Callosities	4	4	—	—
Bullae	6	6	—	—
Other defects	2	2	—	—
Totals ..	430	890	2	2

The 430 school children seen represent a cross section of the school population. As expected, a chiropody clinic for school children is mainly a "Verrucae Clinic" and these lesions accounted for 332 children, requiring 787 treatments. All these cases were discharged cured after an average 2.5 treatments per case.

Fifty-eight children suffered from corns of various types and 62 treatments were given. After one treatment the lesion is cured in most children as it is usually an old and discarded pair of shoes that have been the cause of the trouble. On the subject of shoes, the winkle-picker seems to have almost been discarded by boys, but still far too many badly shaped shoes are being worn by girls, especially those in the early teenage group.

Foot hygiene was generally good.

MINOR AILMENTS

A total of 3,144 minor ailments were dealt with during 1963, the figure for 1962 being 2,850.

There were two cases of scabies during the year.

One case of ringworm of the body received treatment during 1963.

CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE

REPORT OF THE EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST.

During the past year, 42 new cases have been seen of which 34 were taken on for regular treatment. For the remaining 8 new cases not taken on for regular treatment, the majority were successfully dealt with after one interview and a few cases were discharged after one visit following failure to keep subsequent appointments. In a number of cases, the problem was principally one of management in the home. Whilst some assistance can be given in the clinic in these cases, the better form of treatment is home counselling by a Psychiatric Social Worker.

In January, a meeting between the staff of the Child Guidance Clinic and Headteachers was arranged for discussion of the functions of the clinic and its position in relation to other clinics, hospitals, general practitioners and schools. This was found to be of great value to headteachers who are excellently placed to make early detection of emotional and behaviour problems. A further meeting is to be arranged in the coming year.

								School Children	Pre-school Children	Total
No. of individual children who have attended	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	378	8	386
No. of attendances made to see:										
(a) Psychiatrist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267	8	275
(b) Psychologist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	370	—	370
								637	8	645
No. of individual parents who have attended	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	8	240
No. of attendances made to see:										
(a) Psychiatrist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224	8	232
(b) Psychologist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	—	43
								267	8	275
No. of new cases referred in 1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	—	56
No. of new cases seen by Psychiatrist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	—	42
No. of new cases taken on for regular treatment by Psychiatrist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	—	34
No. of cases discharged	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	—	98
No. recommended for residential treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	—	10
No. of home visits by Social Worker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	63
No. of clinic sessions held by Psychiatrist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	104

DENTAL SERVICE

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL DENTAL OFFICER.

During March of 1963 four full time dentists were employed by the Local Authority and two newly qualified men joined the staff at the beginning of October, so that Rotherham had its full establishment of six full time dental officers at December 31st, 1963. Another young dentist was employed for three months in the summer. It was known that he intended going into private practice and it may be that other young dentists have that idea in mind when entering the school service. The employment of such people is not so economic or efficient as that of long staying personnel, for they must be some few weeks with an Authority before they get accustomed to the organisation and gather their own clientele of patients. It is doubtful whether a part-time or a full-time worker who does not intend to remain any length of time with one authority, ever develops the interest in his patients or the vocational calling which one associates with the dentist who has decided to make his or her career in the school service. However, in the past many young dentists have entered the public service with no great intention of making their professional career therein and yet remained to do so. For this reason, in the last sixteen years, it has been the policy in Rotherham to appoint, within the limits of the establishment, any dentist who wished to apply and for however short a time. In this way a school service has been maintained and the present staff have been in daily attendance at the Rotherham clinics for 35, 18, 11 and 7 years with, of course, the latest members who started in October. One of the newly appointed men gave the following as his reasons for entering the school dental service.

"The school dental service allows a newly qualified dental surgeon to work at a reasonable rate and maintain the relatively high standard taught at Dental School without the financial pressure of the piece-work system of general practice.

"There are many other equally important factors such as time for refresher courses and further study of orthodontics ; also a degree of clinical freedom impossible in most general practices.

"There is also the chance to feel that one can teach something of the basic principles of oral hygiene, this being a very neglected side of dentistry when one realises that something like 9 out of 10 children do not know even how and why they should brush their teeth.

"Of course the very generous holiday periods make an additional factor as does the feeling of achievement when a child understands the hows and whys of dentistry.

"Of course one must admit that the salary for the newly qualified dental surgeon is rather unattractive but this is undoubtedly made up for by the very many advantages as compared with general practice."

There must be several reasons for dentists staying in an industrial area Local Authority service such as Rotherham, but the chief ones must stem from the far sighted, enlightened and idealistic chairman and members of the successive Health Committees who have served the town. The building and equipping of a new clinic at Ferham House in the near future is evidence of their faith in the future of the school dental service. This faith was very rudely shaken, at least for public dental officers, by the National Health Service Act of 1948 and the service has in consequence been in poor shape in most areas for many years. However, apart from the above mentioned building of a new clinic locally, there have been signs nationally that the school dental service is not to be allowed to lapse entirely and is indeed to be encouraged to play its rightful part in the dental treatment of the community. Meetings of chief dental officers are very useful for the exchange of ideas and discussion of common problems and the presence of the chief and senior dental officers of the two Ministries of Health and Education was greatly appreciated and will obviously be of great benefit. The aims of the school dental service have been well known for years but the co-ordination of the efforts by different Authorities to achieve these will be more successfully implemented by these meetings than by formal printed directives to the chief dental officers who usually only receive them after a circuitous route. It is obvious that in the school service there is scope for an enormous amount of field research work, especially at the routine inspection of the children and this has lapsed even from what it was twenty years ago solely due to the need for school dentists to operate rather than do research into any caries incidence in different age groups. Admirable though these schemes may be it is equally obvious that a nation wide, rather than parochial, study will be most useful and this is one aspect in which the co-ordinating and stimulating effect of these area meetings will bear fruit. I look forward to the introduction of a record chart which is a great advance on the one which has been in general use since 1945 and perhaps it would not be too much to hope that on completion of school life, this could be transferred to the Dental Estimates Board. While on this question of detailed charting and recording of clinical findings at routine school inspections it is advisable to point out that this should only be done by qualified dentists. Some advance has been made in the past year or two in the detailed records of orthodontic treatment given to school children and from the appended tables it will be seen that 421 children were treated with appliances during the year in Rotherham. With the present caries incidence in young children and the consequent too early loss of milk molars, conditions of overcrowding in the permanent teeth arrive in a much larger percentage number than is generally realised—probably over 40 per cent. The 421 children mentioned above are presumably those with the worst irregularities and many more are treated solely by extraction of sound premolar or first permanent molar teeth, thus relieving the overcrowding without using an appliance. In which cases and at what age such extractions should be done are known by the newly qualified dentist, but such knowledge is tempered by experience of treating many individual patients and a school dental officer after a few years automatically acquires considerable orthodontic

knowledge. In Rotherham we have the services of a visiting consultant orthodontist from the Sheffield University Dental School on one half day session per month—a scheme which has worked admirably for the past fourteen years. Mr. Gardiner diagnoses and advises treatment for those children referred to him by the school dentists—obviously the most difficult clients—but the treatment is carried out by the referring dentist by whom the fixed appliances are usually made. A very few appliances are made for us by the Charles Clifford Dental Hospital, Sheffield, staff, and odd difficult extractions of unerupted teeth are also done there. The work done by our own technicians in the laboratory at Ferham House clinic is listed elsewhere but I would again like to pay tribute to the skill and interest of Mr. D. Lee, shown over the past sixteen years, and of Mr. G. Chatterton during the seven years he has been in the Authority service. By and large, orthodontics would seem to be an integral part of a paedodontist's (or a school dentist's) work which, as described, he can deal with satisfactorily, probably with the advice of a consultant orthodontist in approximately 10 per cent of cases. Indeed this work could be extended to include orthodontic treatment of children whose other dental care is undertaken by a private practitioner who does not wish to undertake such orthodontic treatment under the National Health Service General Dental Regulations. This is already done in Rotherham for several patients.

Dental health education is like slum clearance, a slow process and generally appreciated by practically every family nowadays, largely through the improvement in wages and social conditions. The benefits of tooth brushing, sensible eating habits and dental attention at regular intervals have been spread for years by the Dental Board—now the General Dental Council, child welfare workers, teachers and dentists, aided in recent years by the press, radio and television, including toothpaste manufacturers' adverts, and special dental health weeks—but in industrial areas at any rate, until the last few years, the family budget for a large percentage, simply did not run to toothbrushes for each member of the family, let alone toothpastes. The availability of dental attention is probably the next biggest boost to dental health education, for a child who has had his or her crooked front teeth "straightened" or decayed ones filled is much more anxious to keep them nice and clean and usually influence their friends to do likewise. The chief value, of course, derived from tooth brushing is in maintaining the gums and their attachment to the teeth in a healthy state, thereby preventing paradental disease—and after all many more teeth are lost from this than from caries, in the population as a whole.

One sees so many naturally sound complete dentitions which are never brushed and so many more that are scrupulously brushed and yet decayed, that though both these conditions can be satisfactorily explained by dentists, it would be better to say "well brushed teeth are much less likely to develop disease of the gums" rather than "well brushed teeth do not decay." Taken by and large I would think that people nowadays do appreciate that their teeth and gums require daily brushing and inspec-

tion, with treatment if required, at regular intervals, and that sweets, etc., are decay causing whereas fruit is a cleansing agent.

Rotherham again co-operated by acting as a central area for Sheffield in a survey on dental health carried out for the Central Council of Information and from the report issued it appears that children still do not brush their teeth as often as they know they should and eat sweets and biscuits, ect., at the wrong time, especially before going to bed, which they and their parents also know do pre-dispose to tooth decay.

Perhaps during the final term of a dental course, say along with the lectures in public health and jurisprudence, some effort should be made to describe the different careers now open to newly qualified dentists which include academic university teaching or hospital consultant posts, salaried service with the armed forces or local authorities, as well as general practice either private or under the National Health Service General Dental Regulations.

Much of what has been written seems general in nature with regard to recruitment, statistical surveys and promotion of dental health education rather than specific to the work done in Rotherham. This is shown in various tables and the fact that 123 fewer sessions were worked in 1963, accounts for the somewhat less amount of treatment given. Mr. Liang, who has worked part-time since 1952, left in March, when he returned to Australia, and many children as well as his colleagues miss his cheerful personality. Perhaps it should be pointed out that every school child had a routine dental inspection, as has been done for the past five years, and those listed as "specials" on form 28M are children attending from outside the Borough.

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	492
Full upper and lower dentures Maternity	32
Full upper and part lower dentures Maternity	12
.. .. . Schools	2
Full upper or full lower dentures Maternity	1
Part upper and part lower dentures Maternity	16
.. .. . Schools	6
Part dentures Maternity	27
.. .. . Pre-school	1
.. .. . Schools	135
Relines and repairs to dentures Maternity	14
.. .. . Schools	25
Jacket or post crowns Schools	15
Inlays Maternity	2
.. .. . Schools	4
No. of orthodontic appliances made (fixed and removable) Schools	350

Fixed appliances	—Johnson twin arch	..	..	..	..	4
	Lower lingual bow	..	..	..	..	6
	Local pin and tube	..	..	..	..	6
	Upper lingual bow	..	..	..	..	3
	Inclined planes	..	..	..	..	2
Removable appliances—						
	Oral screen	..	..	..	..	1
	Schwartz plate	..	..	..	..	93
	Norwegian plate	..	..	..	..	3
	Badock expansion plate	..	..	..	..	2
	Finger spring plate	..	..	..	..	105
	Retention plates	..	..	..	..	12
	Robert's retrators	..	..	..	..	3
	Canine retraction plates	..	..	..	..	53
	Modified Jackson plates	..	..	..	..	38
	Chin cap	..	..	..	..	1
	Apron spring plates	..	..	..	..	13
	Lateral arm plates	..	..	..	..	4
	Tongue barrier	..	..	..	..	1

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

Clinic	Total atten- dances	No. of indiv- iduals treat- ed	Extractions		Fillings				Anaesthetics		Other opera- tions	No. of patients sup- plied with dentures
					Perm. teeth		Temp. teeth					
			Perm. teeth	Temp. teeth	No. of fill- ings	No. of teeth filled	No. of fill- ings	No. of teeth filled	Local	Gen- eral		
Cranworth												
Road ...	6578	2442	1513	2174	2501	2077	201	182	978	1687	3022	85
Ferham House	7832	2899	1796	2832	2204	1939	125	114	1077	1939	4386	123
Total 1963 ..	14410	5341	3309	5006	4705	4016	326	296	2055	3626	7408	208
Total 1962 ..	15092	5258	3310	5015	5808	4715	221	202	2231	3828	7937	202

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..	13192	4745	2649	4421	4613	3930	295	266	1973	3199	6625	119
Pre-school children..	455	356	—	585	—	—	31	30	2	299	138	1
Maternity ..	763	240	660	—	92	86	—	—	80	128	645	88
Total 1963 ..	14410	5341	3309	5006	4705	4016	326	296	2055	3626	7408	208
Total 1962 ..	15092	5258	3310	5015	5808	4715	221	202	2231	3828	7937	202

	1963	1962
Number of children x-rayed	496	463
Number of x-ray films taken	1006	933
Number of maternity patients x-rayed ..	7	8
Number of x-ray films taken	7	13
Number of pre-school children x-rayed ..	1	—
Number of x-ray films taken	1	—

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The ascertainment and care of 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, 1963:

	In Residential Special Schools	In Day Special Schools	In Ordinary Day Schools	Not at school	Total
Blind	6	—	—	2	8
Partially sighted	—	3	1	—	4
Deaf	6	—	—	2	8
Partially hearing	—	3	9	—	12
Educationally sub-normal	5	101	41	—	147
Epileptic	—	1	—	—	1
Maladjusted	5	12	3	1	21
Physically handicapped ...	3	34	1	—	38
Speech defects	—	1	65	—	66
Delicate	2	82	—	—	84
Multiple defects	1	1	—	—	2

BLIND PUPILS.

One boy and three girls attend the Sheffield School for Blind Children, one girl being newly admitted during 1963. One boy attends the Royal Normal College for the Blind, Shrewsbury, and one boy attends Condover Hall School, Shrewsbury.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

Three partially sighted children attend the Newman School, Rotherham.

DEAF PUPILS.

Four children attend the Yorkshire Residential School for the Deaf, Doncaster, one boy and two girls continue to attend the Maud Maxfield School for the Deaf, Sheffield.

In addition to those children attending special schools, there are three young children below the age of three years for whom special educational treatment has been provided.

It is widely recognised that early auditory training for the deaf child and guidance for the parents are essential to help minimise the handicap and assist speech development. Such training is now provided through an arrangement whereby the child and parent attend a neighbouring authority's audiology clinic weekly for instruction from a teacher of the deaf. As an extension of the facilities available, a speech training aid has been purchased for use in the home.

PARTIALLY HEARING PUPILS.

Four children attend the Newman School, Rotherham, and nine children are attending ordinary schools. Of these children, nine wear hearing aids.

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. 83 such children were examined and the following recommendations made :

	1963	1962
Special residential school for E.S.N. pupils	1	—
Special residential school for E.S.N. and maladjusted pupils	—	1
Special day school for E.S.N. pupils	22	12
Special class for retarded pupils in ordinary day school	11	5
Further observation in ordinary day school	11	15
Remain at special day school	3	2
Reported to Local Authority as unsuitable for education at school	5	8
Examined prior to leaving special school—informal supervision recommended	10	11
Examined prior to leaving special day school—no supervision recommended	12	6
Recommended for transfer from special day school to ordinary school	—	1
Referred to Child Guidance Clinic	3	2
Referred to Educational Psychologist	—	4
Recommended for Newman School	1	1
Recommended residential school for maladjusted pupils	—	2
Referred to Speech Therapist	—	1
Referred to Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon and Speech Therapist	—	1
Decision deferred	6	—
Examined prior to leaving ordinary school—no supervision recommended	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. One boy continues to attend Hilton Grange School, Old Bramhope, Nr. Leeds, and one girl remains at Camphill House School, Aberdeen.

ABBAY DAY SCHOOL FOR EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL PUPILS

The total number of children on the register of the Abbey School in January, 1963, was 115. At the end of December, 1963, the number was 100. Of these, 58 were in the senior department and 42 in the juniors.

The number of pupils who left during 1963 on attaining the age of 16 years was fifteen, ten boys and five girls. Four boys and five girls who had passed their fifteenth birthday but had not reached the statutory leaving age of 16 years, were given permission to leave after a mental re-assessment and on production of a definite promise of employment.

During the year four children, two from the senior school and two from the junior department, left the school on their removal from the district.

One boy was transferred from the senior school to the Newman School as a maladjusted pupil.

The health of the children was excellent.

THE EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL CHILD AGED 5—7 YEARS.

There are a few children, either those educationally sub-normal children of particularly low intelligence or those children whose suitability for education in school is borderline, who are without any form of day special educational treatment. Their ages range from five to seven years, i.e., from the age of compulsory school attendance to that of admission to the special day school for educationally sub-normal children, and they attend ordinary infant classes.

The teaching staff of the ordinary infant school classes give every assistance possible within the limits of class numbers but much more help is required. If these handicapped children are to make the most of their limited abilities, not only must they be ascertained early but also special provision will be required for them.

During the year 1963, seven children were ascertained as falling within this category and consideration is therefore being given to the establishment of a special infant class.

EPILEPTIC PUPILS.

One boy is still in attendance at the Newman School, Rotherham.

MALADJUSTED PUPILS.

One boy continues to attend Larches House Hostel, Preston, and one girl, removing into the Borough during the year, is in attendance at St. Peter's Boarding School, Horbury. Three boys are still in attendance at the William Henry Smith School, Brighouse, and seven boys and five girls were on the register at the Newman School, Rotherham, at the end of the year.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

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

One girl was admitted to Welburn Hall School, Kirbymoorside, and one boy to Hesley Hall Special School, Tickhill, during 1963.

Fifteen boys and 19 girls remained on the register of the Newman School, Rotherham, at the end of the year.

DELICATE PUPILS.

One boy was in Wharfedale Children's Hospital, during the year and one girl was admitted to Ingleborough Hall School, Clapham.

The number of delicate pupils remaining on the register at the Newman School, Rotherham, at the end of the year was 46 boys and 36 girls.

NEWMAN SCHOOL

The following table records details of admissions and discharges during 1963 :

	Epileptic		Delicate		Physic'y h andic'd		Partially sighted		Partially hearing		Mal- adjusted		Speech		E.S.N.		Total
	Bys.	Gls.	Bys.	Gls.	Bys.	Gls.	Bys.	Gls.	Bys.	Gls.	Bys.	Gls.	Bys.	Gls.	Bys.	Gls.	
Admitted 1963	-	-	5	12	5	4	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	31
Discharged 1963	-	-	19	12	9	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Remaining on register at year end	1	-	46	36	15	19	3	-	3	1	7	5	-	1	-	1	138

The traditional features of an open air school are no longer found without considerable modification in the Newman School. This change reflects an altered school role resulting from current special educational needs, and it is true to say that the term "Open Air School" is now a misnomer.

The classrooms are light and airy but the original regime of keeping open the large window areas is strictly limited to favourable weather conditions. Ventilation remains adequate without excessive measures and at the same time better heating is achieved. In this respect there is still room for some improvement by enclosing fully the present open corridor which serves the classrooms.

Another routine practice which has ceased is the daily supplement of vitamins in the form of malt. In most cases a sufficient intake is ensured with a balanced diet and in the relatively few instances of malnutrition suitable prescriptions provide the remedy.

The need for regular daily rest periods has also diminished and the time is now spent in various indoor and outdoor activities such as games, hobbies and library studies.

Physical education is a prominent activity at the school. In the past it was the custom to restrict such exercise, especially in certain respiratory and heart disorders

and other physically handicapping conditions, whereas now almost all the pupils join in some variety of physical education within their own tolerance limits. It is important even in special schools that all children should lead as normal a life as possible. Furthermore, progress in the field of physical performance is found to be a valuable pre-requisite to improving social confidence and educational attainment in handicapped children.

Physiotherapy plays a similar but more individual role in assisting physical co-ordination especially in the more severely handicapped pupils such as the cerebral palsied. In recent years the need for physiotherapy has increased and it is becoming apparent that more facilities are needed. Such requirements could be met by adaptation of one of the now little used rest rooms. At the same time consideration might be given to the incorporation of a small indoor swimming pool which would serve as a therapy pool (already ten physically handicapped pupils are taken every week to the Swimming Baths for remedial water treatment) and also become a valuable additional amenity for the whole school.

An analysis of the categories of handicapped children attending the school at the end of 1963 gives an indication of the present scope of the school :

Delicate	82
Physically handicapped	34
Maladjusted	12
Partially hearing	4
Partially sighted	3
Speech defect	1
Educationally subnormal	1
Epileptic	1
	<hr/>
	138
	<hr/>

With the reduced number of delicate children places have been filled by children handicapped in other ways. For some time physically handicapped and partially sighted children have been integrated into the school and classes and, more recently, partially hearing and maladjusted pupils have also been admitted. Clearly the school has become much broader and varied in its provisions for the child unable to profit from normal schooling whether by physical, sensory, social or emotional defect.

To help each child overcome its handicap and to remedy the accompanying educational problems much individual tuition is called for. With such a variety of children to be integrated within a class it is advisable that numbers be kept low. In fact classes now comprise approximately 20 pupils but it is hoped to reduce this number in the near future.

HOME TUITION

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



Mother and deaf child using special teaching aid.



SPEECH THERAPY SERVICE

The vacancy for a speech therapist created by the resignation of Mrs. Hopper in January, 1963, remained unfilled for the rest of the year and the resultant lack of a speech therapy service caused much concern.

Fortunately at the time of writing this report, it is now possible to state that an appointment has been made.

CASES AND ATTENDANCES.

					School Children	Pre-school Children	Adults	Total
Total number of cases attending	..	..	..	..	36	2	-	38
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	..	60	5	-	65
Total number of new cases referred		..	..	..	2	1	-	3
Total number of cases discharged	..	..	..	..	16	2	-	18

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 1963				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	14	1	-	-	15	37
Encephalitis lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	2
Food poisoning	-	1	2	3	6	14
Measles	255	565	14	3	837	2112
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	1	1	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	18
Scarlet fever	43	24	10	19	96	124
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	8	27	23	58	191
Tuberculosis :						
Respiratory	2	-	-	-	2	27
Other forms	-	-	-	-	-	5

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

During the year, 64 school children received primary immunisation and 902 received booster injections.

At the end of the year 10,921 children between the ages of 5 and 14 years had been immunised. Of these, 5,957 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 1963, B.C.G. vaccination was offered to all 13-year-old children. The following table gives the results:

Number of eligible children	1,376
Total consents received	1,109
Acceptance rate	80·6 per cent
Number of positive reactors to tuberculin testing	91
Number of non-reactors to tuberculin testing	950
Percentage of positive reactors	8·7 per cent
Number of children given B.C.G.	950
Total number of absentees	64

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.

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

One child was admitted to Rotherham Hospital, one to Moorgate Hospital, Rotherham, one to Sheffield Children's Hospital and one to the Royal Infirmary, Sheffield, during the year.

The general health of the children continues to be satisfactory.

BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.

71 boarded-out children were examined during 1963.

Defects were accorded appropriate treatment where necessary.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT

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

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

During the year 60 boys and 2 girls were granted certificates of fitness for employment. The figures for 1962 were 85 and 8 respectively.

COLLEGE ENTRANTS

In 1963, 62 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 JOURNEYS

During 1963, 410 children were examined prior to taking part in school journeys.

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
FERHAM HOUSE CLINIC, 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, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and 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. and 1.45 to 5.0 p.m. Wednesdays, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m. Thursdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. and 1.45 to 5.0 p.m. Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.15 p.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 4.30 p.m.
CRANWORTH ROAD CLINIC, 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
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 to 10.0 a.m. Wednesdays, 9.0 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.	Tuesdays, 1.45 to 5.0 p.m.
Immunisation.	Wednesdays, 2.0 to 4.15 p.m.
THORPE HESLEY CLINIC, 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.
GREASBROUGH CLINIC, 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.
BLACKBURN CLINIC, 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>Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment.</p>	
<p>NEWMAN 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 12.30 p.m.</p>
<p>Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment. Immunisation. Physiotherapy. Speech therapy</p>	
<p>ABBEY 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>Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment. Speech therapy.</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 to 4.0 p.m.</p>
<p>Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment.</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>
<p>Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment. Immunisation.</p>	

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.

1963	Number of Meals
January-March	427,600
April-June	365,133
July-September	269,308
October-December	463,060
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	1,525,101
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JUNIOR AND ADULT TRAINING CENTRES.

1963	Number of Meals
January-March	4,556
April-June	4,266
July-September	3,021
October-December	4,765
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	16,608
	<hr/>

The following table shows the number of meals supplied since 1953:

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	1963—	1,525,101
1958—	1,212,734		

The daily average school attendance compared with the average dinner numbers shows that over the year 63 per cent of the children now have a school dinner:

1963	Average School attendance per day	Percentage of number on roll	Average Number of Meals per day	Percentage
September	13,661·4	93·1	8,326	60·95
October	13,617·7	92·4	8,402	61·70
November	13,343·4	90·5	8,223	61·63
December	13,134·7	89·0	9,154	69·70
Average	13,439·3	91·22	8,526	63·44
1962	13,516·1	91·8	7,722	57·16

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

ORGANISERS: MISS G. ELSWORTH. MR. H. LEA (January—April).

MR. J. BAILEY (September—December).

This has been a year which brought its own problems. The Spring Term weather conditions made normal outdoor work impossible and showed repercussions in the condition of fields later in the summer.

At Easter, Mr. H. Lea left the department to take up an appointment as a lecturer at Derby Training College. This vacancy was not filled until September, when Mr. J. Bailey took up his appointment. This lack of continuity naturally imposed restrictions on the work during the Summer Term.

The normal programme of work has been continued in the schools as far as conditions permit, but the staffing and facility problems are still acute in secondary schools.

INDOOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

A greater proportion of time was given to indoor work in the early part of the year than ever before. A number of teachers have been responsible for introducing a movement training approach to their work and the children have quickly acclimatised themselves to the ideas. Courses arranged by the Ministry of Education and the Sheffield University Institute of Education and held at Woolley Hall, Nr. Wakefield, have been supported by these enthusiasts, some of whom also attended follow-up sessions at Swinton Day Training College.

The closure of Wellgate Primary School and the transfer of children to schools in more modern buildings affords each one greater opportunities, and so is welcomed.

SWIMMING.

What has now become an annual event in the swimming programme, the Teacher Training Course, was in fact duplicated during this calendar year, though not within the academic year. In April, Mr. A. Holmyard, Assistant National Technical Officer of the Amateur Swimming Association gave a lecture and demonstration on "Elementary Stroke Technique and Fault Correction" to representatives from most of the schools.

In December, it was again our good fortune to have a visit from Mr. A. D. Kinnear, National Technical Officer of the Amateur Swimming Association, who gave practical demonstrations on "Advanced Stroke Techniques" with groups of school children. It was amazing to see the improvement shown as a result of the expert coaching, in such a short time.

The programme of blocked swimming sessions for the five primary junior schools who had joined in the experimental scheme, continued until July. All these schools felt that their results justified the domestic re-arrangements necessary and agreed to further the experiment from September. Two other schools sought to join in the scheme, but it is not possible to allocate times with a group of fewer than five schools.

The following Education Committee Certificates were awarded :

Grade	I	II	III	IV	V
	1,274	437	107	9	1

In July, the Royal Life Saving Society published its new handbook, which incorporates many new methods of release and rescue and new tests for the examinations. The old and new tests are to overlap until July, 1964, after which all must be in accordance with the new handbook.

Incorporated in the new handbook is the "Mouth to Mouth" method of Resuscitation. In September, the Rotherham Neptunus Swimming Club sent an open invitation to all teachers to attend a lecture, with films and slides, on this method.

As a follow-up of this, girls from Oakwood Secondary School were prepared and tested for the artificial respiration awards of the society.

The following Royal Life Saving Society awards were gained.

Girls 80. Boys 99.

Free swimming vouchers were awarded to 8 girls and 24 boys.

ORGANISED GAMES AND ATHLETICS

The severe weather in the first three months of the year made outdoor work almost impossible.

The Herringthorpe Athletic Stadium was again well used for regular triangular meetings arranged by Spurley Hey Boys' Secondary School, and for individual and schools' annual athletic meetings. The Rotherham and District S.A.A. meeting was also held there.

The playing field at St. Bernard's R.C. Secondary School came into light use during the summer and full use in the Autumn Term, though drainage still has to be laid down.

The Playing Fields Section completed work on the extension to Old Hall Secondary School field and prepared for use an area of field behind the Newman School. At the Grammar School, an area was prepared and surfaced to give four shale tennis courts.

The Foljambe site for Spurley Hey Secondary Schools was seeded, and levelling and preparation of the site took place at Kimberworth Secondary School, where a hard surface "Dri-pla" area is included.

Holiday coaching courses, now a regular feature in the programme again took place, with football for boys during the Christmas holiday and tennis for girls and boys at Whitsuntide.

OUTDOOR PURSUITS.

Camping and fell-walking activities have increased, in particular at the Grammar School and Old Hall Secondary School where boys have prepared for the Bronze and Silver Awards of the Duke of Edinburgh's Scheme.

Standing camps were enjoyed by a party from Kimberworth Secondary Boys' School in the Lake District at Whitsuntide and by a party of boys from Park Street Secondary School, early in the summer holiday, in Derbyshire.

YOUTH COMMITTEE.

Once again a wide variety of physical activities was enjoyed by young people who participated in various existing leagues and competitions for soccer, cricket, five-a-side football and table tennis. Other recreational activities have included physical education and keep-fit classes, rugby, netball, basketball, badminton, weight-lifting, dancing and rounders.

Some tennis and camping was possible though the weather was not encouraging.

A party of twenty visited Bad Kissingen in Germany for a very successful twelve day football tour.

Interest in judo has increased among both boys and girls whilst the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme for boys has continued successfully.

The following coaching groups were organised during the years :

1. Association football.
2. Athletics.
3. Judo.
4. Rugby football.
5. Swimming and life saving.
6. Tennis.
7. Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT RETURNS

Year ended 31st December, 1963.

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
1959 and later	77	77	100·0	—	—
1958	511	511	100·0	—	—
1957	547	547	100·0	—	—
1956	120	119	99·2	1	0·8
1955	55	55	100·0	—	—
1954	537	536	99·8	1	0·2
1953	533	533	100·0	—	—
1952	162	162	100·0	—	—
1951	185	185	100·0	—	—
1950	185	185	100·0	—	—
1949	668	668	100·0	—	—
1948 and earlier	996	996	100·0	—	—
Total ..	4576	4574	99·96	2	0·04

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
1959 and later	—	12	12
1958	27	89	109
1957	17	77	85
1956	8	23	29
1955	5	10	14
1954	71	84	139
1953	46	70	107
1952	29	40	61
1951	37	45	70
1950	22	46	62
1949	138	112	222
1948 and earlier	120	122	211
Total ..	520	730	1121

TABLE B—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of special inspections	7276
Number of re-inspections	14157
Total	21433

TABLE C—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

Total number of examinations in the school by the school nurses or other authorised persons	52196
Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	879
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	265
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—

PART II

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

TABLE A—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.

Defect or disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS						TOTAL (including all other age groups inspected)	
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Re- quiring treat- ment	Re- quiring observa- tion
	Re- quiring treat- ment	Re- quiring observa- tion	Re- quiring treat- ment	Re- quiring observa- tion	Re- quiring treat- ment	Re- quiring observa- tion		
Skin ...	25	24	55	28	47	37	127	89
Eyes—Vision ...	44	100	258	290	218	215	520	605
Squint ...	23	21	6	10	23	23	52	54
Other ...	8	2	7	2	6	1	21	5
Ears—Hearing ...	32	33	11	6	33	25	76	64
Otitis media	6	15	9	7	26	6	41	28
Other ...	1	9	1	2	3	1	5	12
Nose and throat ...	41	100	28	40	34	64	103	204
Speech ...	7	34	1	9	7	19	15	62
Lymphatic glands	9	52	2	30	5	53	16	135
Heart ...	2	13	3	12	8	20	13	45
Lungs ...	20	41	2	30	23	31	45	102
Developmental—								
Hernia ...	3	14	—	1	3	4	6	19
Other ...	8	58	10	36	14	77	32	171
Orthopaedic—								
Posture ...	1	4	11	9	6	17	18	30
Feet ...	2	31	42	38	40	45	84	114
Other... ...	6	16	26	31	27	27	56	74
Nervous system—								
Epilepsy ...	1	5	2	4	8	4	11	13
Other ...	—	13	4	6	7	15	11	34
Psychological—								
Development	—	7	—	9	3	16	3	32
Stability ...	1	11	3	6	12	19	16	36
Abdomen ...	2	4	—	4	6	11	8	19
Other ...	18	65	33	38	50	45	101	148

TABLE B—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Defect or Disease	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
Skin	1542	127
Eyes—Vision	1337	683
Squint	67	48
Other	157	30
Ears—Hearing	203	49
Otitis media... ..	68	31
Other	158	31
Nose and throat	606	497
Speech	33	55
Lymphatic glands	14	233
Heart	3	65
Lungs	51	114
Developmental—		
Hernia	3	17
Other	9	210
Orthopaedic—		
Posture	14	14
Feet	48	87
Other	103	120
Nervous system—		
Epilepsy	6	19
Other	16	50
Psychological—		
Development	14	46
Stability	1	11
Abdomen	22	42
Other	1796	830

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 ..	142
Errors of refraction (including squint)	525
Total	667
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were : Prescribed	397

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	10
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	300
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	25
Received other forms of treatment	165
Total	500
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1962	4
(b) in previous years	5

TABLE C—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient departments	117
Pupils treated at school for postural defects	20
Total	137

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

							Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm : (1) Scalp	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(2) Body	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scabies	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Impetigo	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Other skin diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	1233
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	1267

TABLE E—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

			Number of cases known to have been treated
Number of pupils treated at child guidance clinics	..	..	378

TABLE F—SPEECH THERAPY.

			Number of cases known to have been treated
Number of pupils treated by speech therapist	..	..	36

TABLE G—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

							Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Pupils with minor ailments	..	..	..	..	..	..	1585
Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	..	..	..	..	..	..	230
Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination..	..	..	..	..	..	..	950
Other treatments :							
Foot conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
General condition	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	2883

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY
THE AUTHORITY

Periodic inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13197
Specials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	354
								Total	<u>13551</u>

Number found to require treatment	10980
Number offered treatment	9088
Number actually treated	4745

Attendances made by pupils for treatment	10557
Half-days devoted to inspection	104
treatment	1304
					Total	1408

Number of teeth filled :	Permanent teeth	3930
	Temporary teeth	266
						Total	4196

Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	3199
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Dentists	160
Medical Practitioners	—
Total	160

Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures	130
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Other operations :

Crowns	15
Inlays	4
Other treatment	—
								Total ..	19

(c) Orthodontics:

Number of attendances made by pupils for orthodontic treatment	..	..	2635
Half days devoted to orthodontic treatment	..	..	231
Cases commenced during the year	..	..	199
Cases brought forward from the previous year	..	..	222
Cases completed during the year	..	..	97
Cases discontinued during the year	..	..	82
Number of pupils treated by means of appliances	..	..	413
Number of removable appliances fitted	..	..	331
Number of fixed appliances fitted	..	..	19
Cases referred to and treatment by Hospital Orthodontists	..	..	93

Index

	PAGE		Page
Abbey School	125	Factories	20
Aged and Infirm Persons	37	Family Planning Association	66
Ambulance Service	80	Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs	31
Analysis of Causes of Infant Deaths ..	55	Food and Drugs	28
Ante-Natal Clinics	61	Food Poisoning	26
Atmospheric Pollution	34	Food Premises	25
Attendances	109	Handicapped Children Under Five ..	50
Audiometric Testing	112	Handicapped Pupils	124
		Health Committee	3
Boarded-out Children	131	Health Visiting	67
		Heights and Weights	110
Canal Boats	21	Home Accidents	83
Cancer	17	Home Nursing	71
Care of Mothers and Young Children ..	48	Home Tuition	128
Care of the Premature Infant	53	Hospital Liaison	87
Care of the Unmarried Mother	68	Houses in Multiple Occupation	23
Child Guidance Service	117	Housing	21
Child Welfare Centres	48	Ice Cream	25
Children and Young Persons Act ..	131	Immunisation :	
Children's Committee, Residential Nursery	56	Diphtheria	76, 130
Children's Homes	131	Whooping Cough	76
Chiropody Service	91, 115	B.C.G.	78 130
Clean Air	31	Tetanus	76
College Entrants	131	Infant Mortality	16
Congenital Defects	49	Infectious Diseases and Tuberculosis	39, 115, 130
		Infestation	111
Deaths	14	Mass Radiography	46
Dental Service	51, 118	Maternity Services	57
Domestic Help	85	Meat	26
Domiciliary Meals Service	89	Medical Inspection and Treatment ..	110
Domiciliary Midwives' Service	57	Mental Health	92
		Merchandise Marks Act, 1926	28
Ear, Nose, and Throat Service	112	Midwives	58
Education Committee	4	Milk	24
Employment of Children	131	Mortuary	37
Environmental Health	18	Minor Ailments	116

Index

	Page		PAGE
Newman School	127	School Meals	135
Offensive Trades	21	School Child Population	107
Ophthalmic Clinic	111	Shellfish	25
Orthopaedic Clinic	113	Shops	24
Other Food	31	Social Case Work	68
Paediatric Clinics	82, 115	Speech Therapy	129
Pharmacy and Poisons	24	Staff	5
Physical Condition	110	Statistics	13, 106, 139
Physical Education	136	Summary of Work	108
Physiotherapy	113	Sterile Supplies for District Nurses	74
Poliomyelitis	78	Temporary Accommodation	56
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care	81	Tuberculosis	44, 84, 115
Problem Families	68	Tuberculosis Care Committee	84
Rats and Mice Destruction	24	Vaccination and Immunisation	76
Register of Congenital Defects	49	Venereal Diseases	47
Register of Potentially Handicapped Children Under Five	50	Verminous Premises	24
Sanitary Accommodation	19	Vital Statistics	13
School Clinics	132	Water	19
School Leavers	110	Welfare Committee	56, 98
		Welfare Foods	56