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THE HEALTH OF ROTHERHAM 1969

**ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND
THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER**



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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
1969

COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM

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Health Committee

Membership

(as at 31st December, 1969)

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor C. W. Skelton)

Chairman: Alderman A. Wilde, M.R.S.H.

Vice-Chairman: Alderman Mrs. E. McNicholas, M.R.S.H.

Alderman W. Beevers
Alderman C. Duffield
Alderman P. C. Wright
Councillor J. Ball
Councillor Mrs. A. Eastwood
Councillor J. Ford
Councillor R. Hague
Councillor T. Heath, J.P.
Councillor Mrs. J. Johnston, J.P.
Councillor R. Lomax
Councillor J. C. Rawlinson
Councillor Mrs. G. Roebuck

General Purposes Sub-Committee

Alderman A. Wilde, M.R.S.H. (Chairman)
Alderman Mrs. E. McNicholas, M.R.S.H. (Vice-Chairman)
Alderman C. Duffield
Councillor J. Ford
Councillor R. Hague
Councillor T. Heath, J.P.
Councillor Mrs. G. Roebuck

Nursing Sub-Committee

Alderman A. Wilde, M.R.S.H. (Chairman)
Alderman Mrs. E. McNicholas, M.R.S.H. (Vice-chairman)
Alderman W. Beevers
Councillor J. Ball
Councillor Mrs. A. Eastwood
Councillor R. Hague
Councillor R. Lomax
Non-Corporate members:
Mr. L. E. Bayes
Mr. F. Ireland

Family Planning Sub-Committee

Alderman A. Wilde, M.R.S.H. (Chairman)
Alderman Mrs. E. McNicholas, M.R.S.H. (Vice-Chairman)
Councillor Mrs. A. Eastwood
Councillor Mrs. J. Johnston, J.P.
Councillor Mrs. G. Roebuck

Education Committee

Membership

(as at 31st December, 1969)

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor C. W. Skelton)

Chairman: Councillor Mrs. G. Roebuck

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. J. Johnston, J.P.

Alderman J. S. Crowther
Alderman Mrs. E. McNicholas, M.R.S.H.
Alderman W. J. Owen, J.P.
Alderman P. C. Wright
Alderman M. W. Young
Councillor J. Cameron
Councillor Mrs. A. Eastwood
Councillor A. T. Flynn
Councillor G. Gleadhall
Councillor Mrs. L. A. Green
Councillor R. Hague
Councillor T. Heath, J.P.
Councillor M. J. Hoggard
Councillor G. Milburn
Councillor K. B. Willers
Mr. C. J. Chislett
Mr. W. O. Cooke
Mr. D. B. Edwards
Mrs. M. Slazak
Rev. D. A. Griffiths
Rev. G. Hollis
Rev. J. J. Kearns
Mrs. D. Widdop
Mr. A. Wynne

Director of Education

R. Bloomer, B.Com. (retired 31.8.69)

L. G. Taylor, B.A. (from 1.9.69)

Staff

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

I. F. Ralph, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

Thelma S. Adams, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers:

Mary Jackson, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O.

D. J. Mantle, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Principal Dental Officer:

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

Dental Officers:

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

Joyce Stocks, L.D.S.

J. D. Crump, B.D.S. (Part-time)

Dental Technicians: 2 Dental Attendants: 4 Dental Clerks: 2

Consultants:

Child Psychiatry:

Shirley E. Hoyes, D.P.M., D.P.H.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgery:

Romola D. Dunsmore, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

Obstetrics and Gynaecology:

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

Ophthalmology:

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

S. K. Bannerjee, M.B., B.S., D.O.

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

Orthodontics:

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

Orthopaedics:

P. Majumdar, F.R.C.S.

Tuberculosis:

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

Public Analyst:

H. Childs, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., (part-time)

Educational Psychologist: (Vacancy)

Dietitian:

Miss M. Hirst S.R.D., (part-time)

Physiotherapist: (Vacancy)

Speech Therapist:

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

Chiropodist:

L. Aldam, M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch., (part-time)

Lay Administrative Officer:

G. H. Biggin

Senior Clerk:

G. T. Longden

Medical Officer of Health's Secretary:

Miss J. Caseldine

Shorthand Typist: 1. Clerks: 4

Senior Clerk, School Health Service:

Miss W. M. Cooper

Clerks, School Health Service: (full-time): 4. (part-time): 1

Mortuary Attendant: 1

Chief Public Health Inspector:

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

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

T. E. Snape, M.R.S.H., (1), (2), (5).

Public Health Inspectors:

H. Finch, M.A.P.H.I., (5)

A. L. Greaves, M.A.P.H.I., (2), (5).

G. C. Harrison, (2), (5).

W. James, (5).

K. Jones, (1), (4), (5).

G. P. Stinson, (5).

Authorised Meat Inspector:

D. Jackson, Cert. in Meat Insp.

Pupil Public Health Inspectors: 2

Clerks: 3 Technical Assistant: 1

Disinfector: 1 Rat Catcher: 1

Qualifications

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

Superintendent Health Visitor:

Miss E. G. Taylor, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.Cert.

Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor:

Mrs. E. Cardwell, S.R.M., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.Cert.

Group Adviser Health Visitors:

Miss E. M. Jeffs, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

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

Mrs. G. J. Spearing, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Health Visitors:

Miss J. Hughes, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss B. M. Jobling, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.Cert.

Miss S. M. Savidge, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Student Health Visitors: 3

School Nurses:

Miss D. Atkinson, S.R.N., R.S.C.N.

Mrs. F. M. Buxton, S.R.N.

Mrs. E. M. Catley, S.R.N.

Miss F. M. Clark, S.R.N.

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

Mrs. P. A. Harrison, S.R.N.

Mrs. M. Hunton, S.R.N.

Mrs. A. Ketton, S.R.N.

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

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

Mrs. E. Grange, S.R.N., (part-time)

Mrs. J. Marshall, S.R.N., (part-time)

Mrs. V. Pingree, S.R.N., (part-time)

Mrs. S. Sanderson, R.S.C.N., (part-time)

Senior Clerk, Maternity and Child Welfare:

Miss N. H. Platts

Clerks, Maternity and Child Welfare:

(full-time): 6 (part-time): 2

Shop Assistants: (full-time): 1 (part-time): 3

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:

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

Assistant Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:

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

Midwives:

Mrs. P. M. Abbott, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. R. Addison, S.C.M.

Mrs. B. Gregory, S.C.M.

Mrs. E. M. Hardman, S.C.M.
Mrs. E. Hawley, S.C.M.
Mrs. M. Hughes, S.C.M.
Mrs. J. E. Nix, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss J. Pass, S.C.M.
Mrs. J. M. Rowan, S.C.M.
Mrs. I. Williams, S.C.M.

Home Nursing Superintendent:

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

Deputy Home Nursing Superintendent:

Miss B. J. Colton, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.Cert.

Home Nurses:

Mrs. M. J. Baker, S.R.N., Q.N.
Mrs. P. Burns, S.R.N., Q.N.
Mrs. N. J. Eyre, S.R.N., Q.N.
Mrs. M. Frost, S.R.N., Q.N.
Mrs. F. Griffin, S.R.N., R.F.N., Q.N.
Mrs. G. F. Hague, S.R.N., Q.N.
Mrs. J. Hodgson, S.R.N., Q.N.
Mrs. T. C. Ball, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
Mrs. M. H. Metcalfe, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
Miss D. Power, S.R.N., Q.N.
Mrs. G. C. Resczynski, S.R.N., Q.N.
Mrs. J. M. Ryan, S.R.N., Q.N.
Mrs. G. R. Saville, S.R.N., Q.N.
Miss F. M. Stuart, S.R.N., Q.N.
Mrs. K. Trees, S.R.N., Q.N.
Mrs. M. Walsh, S.R.N., Q.N.
Mrs. E. Adsetts, S.R.N., S.C.M., (part-time)
Mrs. M. E. Croft, S.R.N., Q.N., (part-time)
Mrs. E. T. Hardwick, S.R.N., Q.N., (part-time)
Mrs. L. Hogan, S.R.N., Q.N., (part-time)
Mrs. M. E. Mullins, S.R.N., Q.N., (part-time)

Mental Health Officer:

W. R. Sidaway

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:

D. C. Willis, S.R.N., R.M.N.

Mental Welfare Officers:

K. Coxon

Mrs. M. D. Day, R.N.M.S.

C. A. Ogden, R.M.N.

Junior Training Centre:

Supervisor: Mrs. V. Redfern

Deputy Supervisor: Mrs. F. Crossley

Assistant Supervisors: 3

Trainee Assistant Supervisor: 1

Industrial Training Centre

Manager: J. Parr

Deputy Manager: Miss. G Calam

Assistant Instructors: (full-time) 3 (part time) 1

Driver/Caretaker: 1

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, S.E.N., M.I.H.H.O.

Senior Visitors:

Mrs. A. A. Cook

Mrs. B. Race, S.R.N.

Visitors:

Mrs. M. K. Black, S.R.N.

Mrs. J. Firth, S.R.N.

Mrs. M. E. Levitt, S.R.N.

Miss M. Pugh

Mrs. P. G. Savage, S.R.N.

Mrs. D. Taylor, S.R.N.

Mrs. M. E. Allison, S.R.N., (part-time)

Home Helps (part-time): 177

Handicraft Instructors:

Mrs. K. Burkinshaw

Mrs. R. Cleary

Mrs. J. Cox

Senior Clerk:

J. Ford

Clerks (full-time): 2 (part-time): 3

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
ROTHERHAM.
Telephone: 2121

**To the Chairmen and Members of the Health and Education
Committees of the County Borough of Rotherham**

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Reports of the
Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical
Officer for the year 1969.

The estimated mid-year population of the County Borough
was 86,450.

There was a further fall in the birth rate last year. After
rising during the early 1960's to reach a peak in 1964, the
birth rate has fallen in each subsequent year. Although
the infant mortality rate has fluctuated during the last ten
years the trend has been downwards and for 4 years during
the decade the infant mortality rates were lower than any
before 1960. The figure for 1969 was the second lowest
ever recorded in Rotherham.

There have been no deaths attributable to child bearing or
abortion since 1966. Only 3 maternal deaths occurred
during the 1960's, compared with 15 in the previous ten
years. The illegitimate birth rate, which rose steadily
from 4.17% in 1960 to 8.74% in 1968, showed a welcome
fall to 7.3% last year. There were 25 fewer illegitimate
births in 1969 than during the previous year. It is tempting
to speculate on the part which the implementation of the
Family Planning and Abortion Acts may have played in
bringing about this improvement.

There were 1,012 deaths in 1969, 110 more than during 1968,
giving a corrected death rate of 13.6 per thousand. Heart
disease continued to be the major killer. Deaths from
coronary artery disease—known to be influenced by
unsatisfactory dietary habits, lack of exercise and cigarette
smoking—increased throughout the last decade from 150
in 1960 to 243 in 1969. The influence of cigarette smoking
is seen also in the deaths from lung cancer, which killed 446
Rotherham people during the 1960's. Most of these deaths
could have been prevented!

Changing patterns of medical care during the last decade
have had profound effects on some of our services. In
1960, 47.5% of confinements of Rotherham women took
place at home. The proportion of hospital confinements
increased steadily throughout the decade, and by 1969,
with only 19.72% of confinements taking place at home, the
domiciliary midwives delivered 301 women, compared with
741 in 1960. New demands have, of course, been made

upon our midwives who are now called upon to look after hundreds of women and babies discharged early after confinement in hospital. Credit is due to the midwives for their willing acceptance of this new work and to the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives, Mrs. I. McGann, who retired in September after 30 years in the employment of the Authority, for the efficient way in which the service has been adapted to meet the changing circumstances. In the near future it will be necessary to make arrangements to give the midwives an opportunity to maintain their skill by attending and conducting a greater number of deliveries.

In the field of mental health the Authority has developed new services to provide for the care in the community of many mentally disordered persons previously regarded as being the responsibility of the hospital service. During recent years a new adult training centre and two hostels have supplemented the existing provision. It is clear that within the next few years an additional hostel for the mentally subnormal will be required and the first steps towards this were taken late in 1969.

The care of the elderly continues to occupy a high proportion of the time of the Home Nursing and Home Help Services. In 1960, Home Helps were working for the elderly in 690 homes throughout the town. By 1969, 985 homes were receiving help. The Authority has rightly taken pride in the high standard of this service. Nevertheless, the size of the home help staff has not kept pace with the increase in the number of elderly people requiring help and consequently there has been a reduction in the average number of hours of service given to each home. If the standard of the service is to be maintained and the growing task of caring for the elderly in their own homes performed satisfactorily, more home helps will be needed.

Changes in the Health Department's services during 1969 included the establishment of health and general advice clinics for the elderly at 9 centres in the town, acceleration of the slum clearance programme, the introduction of new vaccination and immunisation schedules, the provision of a family planning clinic at Cranworth Road, and the opening of a clinic in the new Community Centre at Wingfield. We are indebted to the Chairman of the Housing Committee who made it possible for this expanding area to have a pleasant and convenient clinic.

Two new services deserve special mention. Systematic screening of babies at the age of 8 months for hearing defects was introduced during 1968. Early diagnosis of deafness, followed by appropriate treatment and training, can greatly reduce the degree of handicap in later life. It is therefore extremely disappointing that many parents have failed to realise the value of these tests and only half of the babies invited were brought to the screening sessions.

Reference is made in the report to the Nutrition Service which was started in November 1969. The importance of obesity as a cause of impaired health and of premature death is not yet generally appreciated. Obesity exerts a significant influence in most of the major causes of death in this country. Indeed, it has been said that nowadays men and women "dig their graves with their teeth". Not only do overweight people have a higher death rate than those of average weight, but obesity renders its victim more likely to suffer from arthritis, backache, chronic bronchitis, varicose veins, diabetes and other diseases. Moreover there is disturbing evidence that fat children have a strong tendency to grow into fat adults. Treatment offers overweight people the prospect of better health and longer life. In the past sufferers from obesity have rarely received the help they required. To achieve effective weight reduction most people need prolonged supervision and encouragement. It is not usually sufficient to give the patient a complicated diet sheet and leave him to struggle alone with his problem. The establishment of a nutrition service which offers individual advice to those who are overweight and, through general education, can foster better eating habits in the community, is a significant advance in the promotion of health in the town.

In conclusion I acknowledge the valuable work done by members of this department and the help received from other Corporation departments. We are most grateful for the continued close liaison with the general medical practitioners and hospital staff. I should like to thank the Chairmen and members of the Health and Education Committees for their encouragement and support throughout the year.

I. F. RALPH,

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

Statistics of the Area

General Statistics

Area (in acres)	9,171
Population (census) 1961	85,478
Population (estimated civilian) 1968	86,450
Number of inhabited houses	30,389

Vital Statistics

		England & Wales
Live Births (784 Male, 721 Female)	1505	797,542
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	17.4	16.3
Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 population (area comparability factor 0.99)	17.2	16.3
Illegitimate live births	110	67,042
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	7.3	8
Still Births	31	10,662
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	20.2	13
Total live and still births	1,536	808,204
Infant deaths (Deaths under 1 year)	25	14,397
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	16.6	18
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	16.5	17
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	18.2	25
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	8.6	12
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)	6.0	10
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 live and still births)	26.0	23
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	—	—
Deaths (545 Male, 467 Female)	1,012	579,463
Death rate per 1,000 population	11.7	11.9
Adjusted death rate per 1,000 population (area comparability factor 1.16)	13.6	11.9

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

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Estimated Population
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
1964	19.77	10.73	22	86,510
1965	18.65	10.97	15	86,780
1966	18.47	11.08	24	86,970
1967	18.09	10.54	22	86,670
1968	17.86	10.43	20	86,450
1969	17.41	11.71	17	86,450

Deaths	1969	1968
Disease of the Heart and Circulatory system (excluding Coronary Artery Disease)	252	235
Coronary Artery Disease	243	193
Cancer	208	159
Bronchitis and Emphysema	104	109
Pneumonia	48	48
Accidents (excluding motor vehicle accidents)	18	20
Suicide	9	13
Motor vehicle accidents	8	6

Further information is set out in tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the appendix.

National Health Service Act, 1946

Co-ordination and Co-operation of the Health Department's Services with the Hospital and Family Doctor Services

Co-operation between the three branches of the Health Service has followed the established pattern and has remained good throughout the year. Close liaison with the hospital service is maintained by the health visitors and home help visitors who make regular visits to the paediatric, maternity, geriatric and general wards of the local hospitals and to the Chest Clinic. Reports on patients' home conditions are supplied when required to the hospitals. All discharges from hospital are notified to the Health Department and follow-up visits are made in appropriate cases. It has not been possible to introduce full attachment of nursing staff to general practitioners, but the scheme under which midwives and home nurses assist general practitioners in their surgeries was continued during the year.

The following tables give statistical details of visits and reports made to hospitals by health visitors, midwives and home help visitors, and attendance by home nurses at general practitioners' surgeries:-

		<i>Number of visits</i>
Visits to hospitals		
Paediatric clinics and wards	Rotherham Hospital	} 83
	Moorgate General Hospital	
Maternity wards	Moorgate General Hospital	42
Geriatric wards	Moorgate General Hospital	101
	Badsley Moor Lane Hospital	49
	Rotherham Hospital	101
	Rosehill Hospital	1
Chest Clinic		42
Supervisory visits to patients on discharge from hospital		
'B' forms and special requests for children	Moorgate General Hospital	} 217
	Rotherham Hospital	
	Oakwood Hall Hospital	
'B' forms and special requests for aged	Moorgate General Hospital	418
	Badsley Moor Lane Hospital	29
	Rotherham Hospital	527
'B' forms and special requests for others including tuberculosis	Moorgate General Hospital	} 68
	Rotherham Hospital	
	Oakwood Hall Hospital	
	Sheffield Hospitals	

		Number of reports
Investigation of home conditions		
'A' forms for children	Moorgate General Hospital	} 324
	Rotherham Hospital	
	Oakwood Hall Hospital	
'A' forms for aged sick and others	Moorgate General Hospital	601
	Badsley Moor Lane Hospital	35
	Rotherham Hospital	647
Tuberculosis survey	Oakwood Hall Hospital	24
Patients admitted to Sheffield hospitals	Sheffield Royal Hospital	} 72
	Sheffield Royal Infirmary	
	Sheffield National Centre for Radiotherapy	

Attendance of Home Nurses at General Practitioners' Surgeries

Number of patients treated	525
Number of treatments	1,074

Section 22

Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age

Ante-natal Care

The medical supervision of expectant mothers is carried out at the hospital out-patient departments and by general practitioners in their surgeries. Midwives attend ante-natal clinics in the surgeries of four group practices.

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

	Ferham	Cranworth Road	Broom Lane	Greasbrough	Wheatley Road	Total
Number of sessions held	155	154	40	22	102	473
Number of new cases attending	121	98	30	31	87	367
Total attendances	585	456	149	123	504	1,817

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

Weekly classes for expectant mothers were held by health visitors at 2 clinics. A total of 1,433 attendances were made at the classes by 225 expectant mothers. In December, the programme of talks to mothercraft groups was revised to include 3 lectures by the department's Nutritionist.

Congenital Abnormalities

All congenital defects apparent at birth are notified to the Medical Officer of Health.

The following analysis shows the defects notified during the year:-

	<i>Number</i>
Malformations of—	
Limbs	11
Alimentary system	3
Heart and great vessels	3
Central nervous system	3
Others	8
Total number of malformations	28
Total number of children	24

Phenylketonuria

Routine tests for phenylketonuria were performed on 1,528 babies during the year. Since the scheme began in February 1960, 14,175 babies have been tested and three cases of phenylketonuria have been discovered.

Care of Premature Infants

The Premature Baby Nurse attended 138 premature babies during the year and made 2,566 visits to these babies. There were no deaths amongst the patients visited.

Some of the families required intensive visiting on account of the poor home conditions or the youth and inexperience of the parents. Several immigrant families required special help.

Four babies were admitted to hospital. Three of these, who were children of immigrant families, were treated for gastro-enteritis, from which they made a good recovery. The fourth baby, who had a severe congenital heart abnormality, died after admission to hospital.

Monthly clinics were held at which haemoglobin tests were made on premature babies born at home and also on children found to have clinical signs of anaemia when attending the Child Welfare Centres. The number of tests carried out was 262.

The Premature Baby Nurse also attended 9 babies referred to her by the health visitors for intensive visiting and made 76 visits to these infants.

The portable incubator was used 4 times during the year when sick babies were transferred to hospital.

Hearing Testing

Routine hearing tests for babies, introduced in 1968, were continued throughout the year. The tests were carried out at special sessions held at Ferham and Cranworth Clinics. All parents were invited to bring their babies for a hearing test at the age of 8 months.

It will be seen from the following statistics that only half of the eligible babies were brought for this important test:-

Invitations sent	1,552
Attendances	774
Referred for further tests	18
Failed to attend for retest	6
Retested and found to be satisfactory	8
Referred to E.N.T. clinic	4
Number of hearing testing sessions	42

Register of Handicapped Pre-school Children

This register of children who may require special educational treatment facilitates the periodic review of their progress and provides information which is valuable for planning purposes.

At the end of the year 78 children were on the register and an analysis of the main reasons for inclusion is shown below:-

Handicap	Number	Percentage
Mental subnormality	20	19.6
Spina bifida and hydrocephalus	14	13.7
Congenital heart disease	12	11.8
Cerebral palsy	9	8.8
Limb malformations	5	4.9
Endocrine and metabolic disorders	6	5.9
Epilepsy	4	3.9
Congenital dislocation of hip	2	2.0
Disorders of vision	5	4.9
Hare lip and/or cleft palate	5	4.9
Disorders of alimentary tract	2	2.0
Disorders of urinary tract	5	4.9
Disorders of hearing	3	2.9
Fibrocystic disease	1	1.0
Other conditions	9	8.8
Total	102	100.0

Child Welfare Clinics

Owing to the shortage of Health Visitors and Medical Officers, the number of clinic sessions was reduced during 1969. The following table summarises the attendances at the clinics:-

	Sessions held		New registrations			Total children attending			Total attendances			Medical consultations		
	Dr.	H.V.	Under 1 yr.	1-2 yr.	2-5 yrs.	Under 1 yr.	1-2 yr.	2-5 yrs.	Under 1 yrs.	1-2 yr.	2-5 yrs.	Under 1 yrs.	2-1 yr.	2-5 yrs.
Blackburn	22	7	44	3	—	82	34	58	414	190	159	170	83	38
Broom Lane	49	49	204	10	15	362	169	211	2040	783	600	250	350	149
Broom Valley	44	4	106	5	8	169	76	62	847	297	132	391	149	49
Canklow	22	7	73	6	7	118	52	54	453	171	94	228	70	31
Cranworth Road	60	—	214	14	15	323	162	107	1224	495	372	659	302	112
Ferham	63	—	335	23	25	509	176	165	1967	516	347	896	288	111
Greasbrough	23	19	93	1	8	146	93	84	669	310	198	228	118	37
High Greave	21	30	90	4	4	131	46	56	761	186	146	264	79	34
Thorpe Hesley	20	9	50	6	4	75	33	38	443	111	108	129	50	23
Wheatley Road	50	13	143	10	10	278	127	174	1363	520	417	610	279	111
Wingfield	7	4	23	4	2	23	15	4	180	120	57	61	48	11
Total 1969	381	142	1385	86	98	2216	983	1076	10361	3699	2630	4299	1816	706
Total 1968	448	252	1517	101	102	2351	1084	1157	13093	4229	3040	5472	2020	781

In all, 4,275 children made 16,690 attendances during 1969 compared with 4,592 children making 20,362 attendances during 1968.

Welfare Foods

Provision is made for the sale of welfare and proprietary foods at each of the Child Welfare Clinics during sessions.

Details of welfare foods sales are as follows:-

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
National dried milk	23,618	18,522	14,431	13,119	7,038
Cod liver oil	1,071	1,119	1,209	1,181	1,110
Vitamin tablets	2,042	1,653	1,485	1,320	1,343
Orange juice	17,019	16,488	16,700	16,423	16,523
Totals	43,750	37,782	33,825	32,043	26,014

The total value of proprietary foods sales (which includes milk foods, cereals, soups, sweets and other items) is as follows:-

1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
£7,806	£6,906	£6,557	£7,061	£6,762

Child Minders and Play Groups

Two new play groups were registered, making a total of 14 play groups registered by the Authority. The play groups catered for 787 children and a total of 35,752 attendances were recorded during the year. One play group closed down.

The Health Committee continued to assist play groups both financially and by making clinic premises available for their use whenever possible.

Fifteen Child Minders were registered during the year.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

115 illegitimate babies were born, 66 to 65 single girls and 49 to 46 married women, as compared with 91 to 90 single girls and 47 to 47 married women in 1968. Three girls were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes, the Local Authority accepting financial responsibility. One of their babies was adopted and 2 remained with their mothers. Of the remaining 62 single girls, 61 had their confinements in hospital and 1 was confined at home. Two of the girls were fourteen years old and four were aged 15.

Of the 46 married women 33 were co-habiting, 7 were separated from their husbands, 2 widowed and 4 divorced; 38 kept their babies, 6 babies were adopted, 3 babies were stillborn, 1 baby died and 1 was admitted to a Children's Home.

Information regarding the Rotherham Rural Deanery Moral Welfare Committee work for unmarried mothers is to be found in the Miscellaneous Section of this report.

Dental Care of Expectant Mothers and Young Children

The Principal Dental Officer reports as follows:-

The number of patients treated in the Dental Clinics during 1969 consisted of 244 infants and 84 mothers. The latter figure is the same as that of 1968 but the number of children has decreased from 312.

In an attempt to make contact with the under fives which as a group are difficult to reach, the pre-school play groups were contacted and with the co-operation of their staffs, leaflets outlining the importance of dental care in the young child were distributed to the mothers. Each leaflet contained a letter from the Principal Dental Officer stating that inspection and treatment could be obtained both from the National Health Service and the School Health Service, and a tear off slip to be completed and returned to the Health Department, should the latter be desired.

The number of fillings completed for pre-school children has trebled in the last year from 30 to 99 whilst the number of teeth extracted and the number of general anaesthetics have both decreased. This is a most welcome trend in the pattern of treatment and gratifying to the dental officers in the service, that in this small way the importance of the preservation of the deciduous dentition is beginning to be appreciated.

This report should be read in conjunction with that of the Principal School Dental Officer.

	Children 0-4 years inclusive	Expectant and nursing mothers	Total
Total attendances	368	248	616
Number of individuals treated	244	84	328
Teeth filled	91	73	164
Teeth extracted	343	149	492
General anaesthetics	148	38	186
Number of dentures supplied	—	33	33



Branch Clinic in a Community Centre



Child Health Clinic



Family Planning

A comprehensive family planning service is provided by Local Authority clinics for residents of the Borough. All advice, consultations and medical examinations are free of charge. In addition, supplies are given free of charge to women with medical reasons for contraception and in cases of social need. A domiciliary service is provided when necessary.

During the year a weekly clinic was started at Cranworth Clinic to provide a more convenient service for women living in the eastern part of the Borough.

The following table gives details of the attendances at the Local Authority clinics:-

	First attendances (New patients)	Re-attendances	Total attendances	Failed appointments
Contraceptives				
Intra-uterine device	164	872	1,036	} 1,250
Oral	131	776	907	
Other	34	—	34	
Consultations only	16	—	16	
Total	345	1,648	1,993	1,250

A total of 190 sessions were held during the year.

All patients attending the Local Authority clinic have a cervical cytology test. During the year 739 tests were performed.

The Rotherham and District Family Planning Association continued to hold a weekly clinic at Ferham Clinic. There were no cases referred to the Family Planning Association Clinic by the Health Department.

Section 23

Domiciliary Midwifery

There was a further decline in the number of patients delivered by the domiciliary midwives:-

Year	Total confinements	Domiciliary confinements	
		Number	%
1962	1,632	728	44.61
1963	1,669	711	42.60
1964	1,705	654	38.36
1965	1,628	596	36.61
1966	1,612	564	34.98
1967	1,577	379	24.03
1968	1,561	330	21.14
1969	1,526	301	19.72

(Fuller information is contained in Tables 6 and 7 of the Appendix).

Although the trend towards confinement in hospital has reduced the number of deliveries conducted by the domiciliary midwives, it has made additional work for the midwives in other ways. This is illustrated by the following tables which relate to the investigation of applications for hospital confinement and the care of mothers discharged home before the tenth day of the puerperium.

(i) Investigation by midwives of applications for hospital confinement:-

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Number of Rotherham patients confined in hospital and maternity homes	904	958	1,051	1,032	1,048	1,198	1231	1225
Priority applications reported upon	224	150	188	235	556	698	813	748

The midwives completed 748 reports on home environment on behalf of Listerdale Maternity Home, Moorgate General Hospital, Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, and hospitals in Sheffield, recommending 51 cases for ten days stay in hospital and 697 for early discharge. This work required 1,290 visits.

(ii) Nursing care by the domiciliary midwifery service of patients delivered in hospital and discharged home before the tenth day:-

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Number of hospital confinements	829	878	981	974	996	1,147	1,188	1,178
Number of early discharges	367	404	549	626	697	779	997	962
Percentage of patients discharged early	44.27	46.01	55.96	64.27	69.68	67.92	83.92	81.66
Number of days service given to patients discharged early from hospital	1,680	2,255	3,022	3,846	4,436	5,148	6,342	6,098

567 patients were discharged from hospitals on the first or second day, compared with 639 in 1968.

Further details of patients discharged early from hospital are to be found in Table 8 of the Appendix.

Analgesia

All midwives are equipped with trilene apparatus. Of the 301 patients confined at home, 265 received analgesia. The most frequently used analgesics were trilene and pethilorfan, which were employed separately or in combination.

Maternal Deaths

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Emergency Obstetric Unit

The Unit was called upon once for a case of ante-partum haemorrhage. After emergency treatment by the Unit staff the patient was removed to Moorgate General Hospital, where she made a good recovery, but the baby was stillborn.

General Practitioner Ante-Natal Clinics

Midwives assisted at ante-natal clinics in the surgeries of four group practices.

Staff

The Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives, Mrs. I. McGann, retired after 30 years' service with the Authority. One midwife retired, one left the Service and two were appointed.

A post-graduate course was attended by two midwives.

Two midwives attended a Study Day at the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield.

Part II Training School

Seven pupils completed their training for the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board. One pupil was in training at the end of the year.

Section 24

Health Visiting

Staff

Several vacancies in the establishment of the Health Visiting Service remained unfilled throughout the year despite repeated advertisements.

Three health visitors left the service. Of these, 2 retired and one obtained a post with another Authority.

Two health visitors qualified as Field Work Instructors.

Two student health visitors were successful in their examination and returned to the Department in October. Three student health visitors were accepted for training.

Health Education

Ten talks were given to outside organisations. A series of talks on general hygiene and mothercraft, illustrated by films, was given in three Secondary Schools.

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	34
Number of mothers interviewed	242

Prevention of Break-up of Families

Twelve "at risk" families were referred to the Children's Department during the year.

Health Visitors attended five liaison meetings at the Children's Department to discuss 24 "at risk" families whom they had referred.

There are 30 problem and 20 pre-problem families. These families receive frequent visits and constant support from health visitors and other social workers.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the health visitors and nurses:-

Expectant mothers	
first visits	156
revisits	96
liaison with social agencies	53
convalescence arranged	10
visits to maternity wards	42
Stillbirths	
visits	39
Infants	
first visits	1,357
routine visits	5,294
visits to premature babies	2,495
visits to illegitimate babies	323
visits to babies who were ill-cared for	65
death enquiries	19
Children 1-5 years	
first visits	607
routine visits	14,425
visits to illegitimate children	476
visits to children who were ill-cared for	203
liaison with social agencies	204
visits to play groups	37
visits to nursery classes	9
School children	
home visits	45
visits to children who were ill-cared for	54
After care of hospital patients	
children under 15 years	
first visits	363
revisits	386
adults	
first visits	38
revisits	28
Social reports for hospitals	
first visits	55
revisits	46
Infectious diseases	
tuberculosis	
first visits	22
revisits	391
attendances at Chest Clinic	42
contacts investigated	54
venereal diseases	
clinic attendances	1
other infections and infestations	
visits	395
bacteriological investigation of contacts	36

Health education	
mothercraft and health education talks in	
clubs, clinics and schools	272
talks to other organisations	29
Problem families	
home visits	66
cases referred to N.S.P.C.C.	23
liaison with other agencies	82
interviews	529
Miscellaneous	
psychiatric visits	5
visits to residential nurseries	15
visits to families in temporary accommodation	
at The Mount	24
attendances at pædiatric clinics	67
other visits not included above	2,018
ineffective visits	3,918

Section 25

Home Nursing

The number of patients nursed at home during the year was 2,100 and visits to patients' homes totalled 67,068. In addition, members of the staff of the Home Nursing Service working in general practitioners' surgeries carried out 1,074 treatments for 525 patients.

The following statistics summarise the work of the Service during the last five years:-

	Patients nursed at home	Visits	Average daily visits paid	Staff (at 31st December) (Full time equivalent)
1965	2,075	73,743	202.0	27.3
1966	2,097	66,341	181.8	24.0
1967	2,268	70,101	192.0	23.0
1968	2,155	66,302	181.6	20.3
1969	2,100	67,068	183.8	21.3

The classification of patients nursed at home and visits paid during the year were as follows:-

	Age groups					
	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-64 years	65 years and over	Total
CASES:						
Medical	18	34	47	556	811	1,466
Surgical	5	12	25	250	157	449
Infectious diseases	3	8	25	8	2	46
Tuberculosis	—	2	1	37	5	45
Maternal complications	—	—	—	4	—	4
Maternity (mothers)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maternity (babies)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	2	3	27	30	28	90
TOTAL CASES NURSED	28	59	125	885	1,003	2,100
VISITS PAID:						
Medical	97	249	597	16,623	27,261	44,827
Surgical	57	188	244	7,391	6,467	14,347
Infectious diseases	32	98	230	82	20	462
Tuberculosis	—	447	14	5,200	693	6,354
Maternal complications	—	—	—	38	—	38
Maternity cases (mothers)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maternity cases (babies)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	9	20	169	350	492	1,040
TOTAL VISITS	195	1,002	1,254	29,684	34,933	67,068

General Nursing

At the beginning of 1969, 389 patients were receiving treatment, and a further 1,711 new patients were treated by the Service during the year.

Sources of referral of new patients were:-

General practitioners	1,283
Hospitals	273
Other Sections of the Health Department	39

In addition, there were 116 personal applications.

The number of patients removed from the register was 1,677, leaving 423 patients in receipt of treatment at the end of the year. Patients were removed from the register for the following reasons:-

Convalescent	1,091
Died	201
Admitted to hospital	260
Removed to other districts	69
Other reasons	56

Sick Children

There was an increase in the number of children requiring nursing. 212 sick children under the age of 15 years were nursed and received 2,451 visits. During the year, 206 new patients were referred to the Service, 175 were removed from the register when convalescent, 12 were admitted to hospital and 11 left the district.

Maternity Cases

No healthy babies were cared for during the illness of their mothers.

Care of the Aged

The number of aged sick has increased. There were 245 remaining from 1968 and 758 new cases, making a total of 1,003 patients nursed with 34,933 visits paid—an increase of 46 new patients and a decrease of 963 visits.

During the year 761 patients were removed from the register for the following reasons:-

Convalescent	371
Admitted to hospital	160
Died	160
Other reasons	70

Liaison with General Practitioners

The arrangements made in 1967, whereby nurses attend each morning the surgeries of two groups of general practitioners continued satisfactorily throughout the year.

Staff

One nurse retired in September after twenty years service with the department.

One staff student and two Doncaster students completed training and were successful in their examination.

Section 26

Vaccination and Immunisation (excluding B.C.G. vaccination)

The revised schedule of immunisation and vaccination recommended by the Ministry of Health was introduced at the beginning of the year. Under the new programme, immunisation does not commence until babies are at least 4 months old and the duration of the basic course of vaccination against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis is extended from 2 months to 8 months. There has consequently been a reduction in the number of basic courses completed during the year as it is now uncommon for children to complete the basic course before their first birthday.

Vaccination Against Smallpox

Records were received of 405 persons who were vaccinated or revaccinated. Details of these are given in the following table:-

	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 4 years	5 to 16 years	Total
Vaccinations	11	191	146	31	379
Re-vaccinations	—	—	6	20	26

Of these the records of 156 persons were received from general 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.

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

The following tables give details of the immunisations carried out during the year:-

Completed Primary Courses

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962- 1965		
Triple DTP	13	471	15	3	9	—	511
Diphtheria/Tetanus	—	3	3	1	93	52	152
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	2	37	39

Reinforcing Doses —

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962- 1965		
Triple DTP	—	235	325	7	57	1	625
Diphtheria/Tetanus	—	136	98	4	1,320	57	1,615
Diphtheria	—	—	1	—	47	11	59
Tetanus	—	—	—	1	5	17	23

347 records of immunisation and reinforcing doses were received from general practitioners.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The numbers of persons vaccinated are set out below:-

	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962- 1965		
Primary courses	17	490	19	5	57	17	605
Reinforcing doses	—	372	400	15	1,416	93	2,296

Measles Vaccination

The numbers of children vaccinated were as follows:-

Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
1969	1968	1967	1966	1962- 1965		
—	63	152	82	168	2	467

Section 27

Ambulance Service

This service continues under the operational control of the Chief Fire Officer and Director of Ambulance Service and I am indebted to him for the following information:-

In the year under review, the Ambulance Service has been called upon to deal with a total of 34,000 cases, involving a total mileage of 139,831.

Type of case	Number of cases	Mileage involved
Emergency cases:		
Works accidents	227	} 136,841
Street accidents	671	
Emergency illness	2,200	
General illness cases:		
Admission to hospitals	2,897	} 136,841
Outpatients — stretcher	4,664	
— sitting cases	22,830	
Midwives' transport	77	402
Assistance to other authorities	434	2,588
Totals	34,000	139,831

The cases dealt with within the Borough averaged 388 per thousand of the population with an average mileage of 4 miles per case. The average miles per case for other authorities has been 6.

Section 28

Prevention of Illness, Care and after care

Tuberculosis

Twenty-four cases of tuberculosis were notified in 1969 and home background reports were submitted to the Chest Physician in each case. Of the 261 persons in contact with tuberculosis, 230 attended the Chest Clinic for examination.

Health visitors made 220 visits to tuberculous households during the year. Forty-four liaison visits were made to the Chest Clinic.

Forty-five patients were nursed at home by the Home Nurses.

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

Age	New cases*				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 4 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14 years	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19 years	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24 years	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
25 - 34 years	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44 years	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54 years	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
55 - 64 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 74 years	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
75 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	6	9	6	3	1	1	-	-

*Primary notifications, and 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 1969 amongst notified cases of tuberculosis shows the following periods elapsed between notification and death:-

Period	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
Up to 3 months	-	-
4 - 12 months	-	-
1 - 2 years	-	-
2 - 5 years	1	-
Over 5 years	1	-
Total	2	-

In addition 4 patients previously notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis died from other causes.

B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme for Contacts

173 children received B.C.G. vaccination in 1969. Seven babies were admitted to Wallhead Grange Nursery for a period of isolation following B.C.G. vaccination.

Mass Radiography

The Sheffield Mass Radiography Unit visited Rotherham from 13th January to 11th February. 5,461 persons were examined and 4 were found to have active tuberculosis.

Details of the attendances are as follows:-

Attendances for:	Male	Female	Total
Miniature film examination:			
General public	1,940	2,194	4,134
Referred by General Practitioners	102	54	156
Booked groups	591	578	1,169
Ante-natal patients	—	2	2
	2,633	2,828	5,461
Large film recalls	91	66	157
Total attendances	2,724	2,894	5,618

Patients were referred to:-

	Male	Female	Total
Chest Clinic	11	10	21
General Hospital	4	3	7
Mass Radiography Service for re-check	22	9	31
General Practitioners	92	64	156
Total	129	86	215

The diseases detected during the survey are summarised in the following tables:-

Mass Radiography—Table 1

Disease	Patients referred to Chest Clinic Provisional diagnosis		Other abnormalities discovered	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Active tuberculosis	2	2	—	—
Inactive tuberculosis	3	3	1	2
Malignant neoplasms	3	1	—	—
Metastases	—	1	—	—
Heart disease	1	—	13	36
Pneumoconiosis	1	—	34	—
Sarcoids	—	1	—	—
Active inflammatory lesions	2	3	8	2
Bronchitis and emphysema	1	—	13	5
Bronchiectasis	—	—	1	—
Emphysematous bulla	—	—	1	—
Unilateral emphysemae	—	—	1	—
Post inflammatory fibrosis	—	—	3	—
Old healed tuberculosis	—	1	7	8
Cystic disease	1	—	—	1
Pleural thickening	—	—	4	1
Post radiation	—	—	—	1
Chronic inflammatory disease	1	—	—	—
Pericardial cyst	—	1	—	—

Mass Radiography—Table 2 (a)

Age groups	MALE					
	Examination		Tuberculosis		Neoplasm	Bronchitis and emphysema
	Number	Percentage	Active	Inactive		
Under 14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 years	11	0.4	—	—	—	—
15 – 19 years	163	6.2	—	—	—	—
20 – 24 years	315	12.0	—	—	—	—
25 – 34 years	433	16.4	—	—	—	1
35 – 44 years	506	19.2	—	—	—	—
45 – 54 years	577	21.9	1	1	—	2
55 – 59 years	255	9.7	—	—	1	4
60 – 64 years	192	7.3	1	1	—	3
65 years and over	181	6.9	—	2	2	4
Total	2633	100.0	2	4	3	14

Mass Radiography—Table 2 (b)

FEMALE						
Age groups	Examination		Tuberculosis		Neoplasm	Bronchitis and emphysema
	Number	Percentage	Active	Inactive		
Under 14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 – 19 years	261	9.2	—	—	—	—
20 – 24 years	332	11.7	—	—	—	1
25 – 34 years	480	17.0	—	—	—	—
35 – 44 years	596	21.1	—	2	—	—
45 – 54 years	643	22.8	2	1	—	1
55 – 59 years	232	8.2	—	1	—	—
60 – 64 years	102	3.6	—	—	—	1
65 years and over	182	6.4	—	1	1	2
Total	2828	100.0	2	5	1	5

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 the Maltby and 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. 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.

Provision of Nursing Equipment

Details of the nursing equipment provided on loan by the Health Department during the year are as follows:-

Air rings	130	Crutches	51
Back rests	140	Draw sheets	167
Bed cages	49	Feeding cups	11
Bed hoists	—	Ferrules	27
Bed pans	204	Fracture boards	7
Bath seats	28	Rubber sheets	115
Bath fittings	1	Tripods	14
Bath steps	3	Urine bottles	128
Bath platforms	1	Walking frames	36
Bath rails	1	Wheel chairs	60
Bed tables	2	Toilet frames	3
Commodes	76	Walking sticks	82
			1,336

Number of appliances returned 803

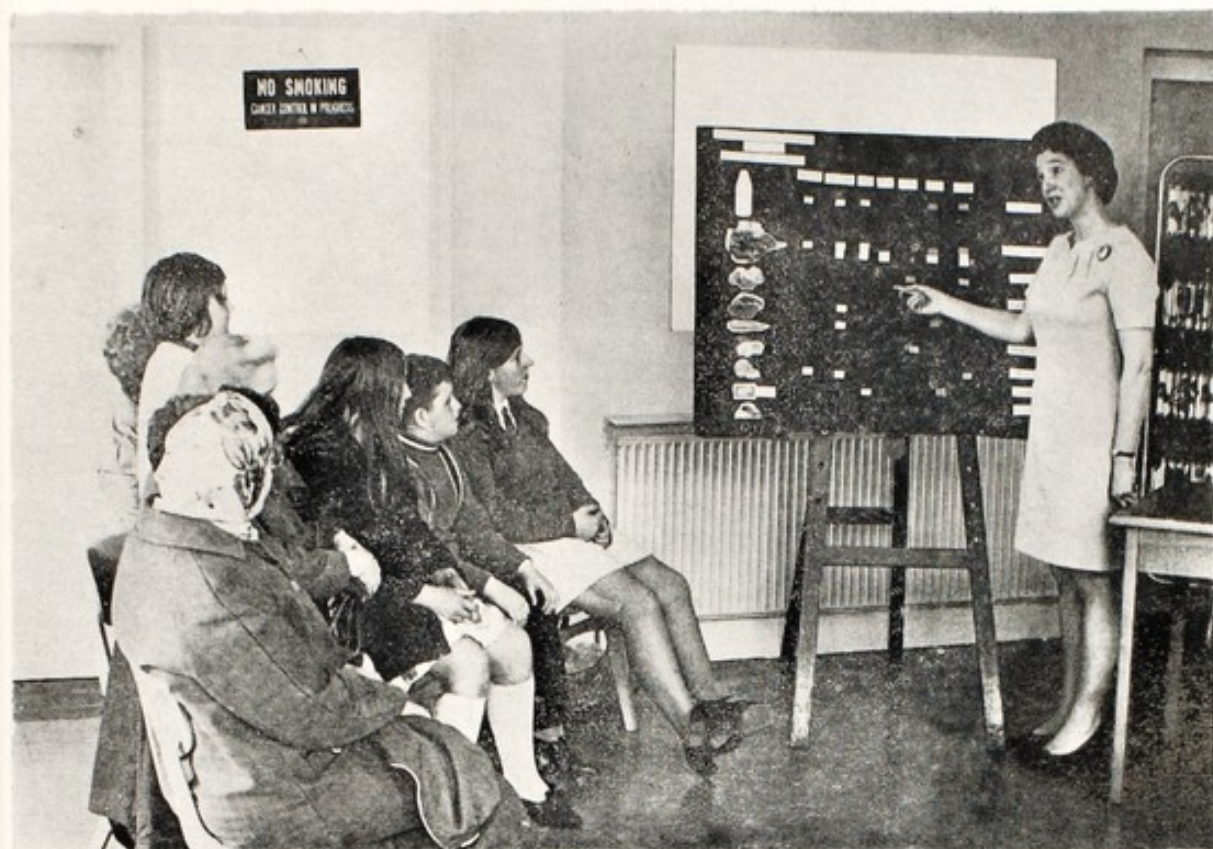
26,000 incontinence pads were issued by the Home Nursing Service.

Chiropody

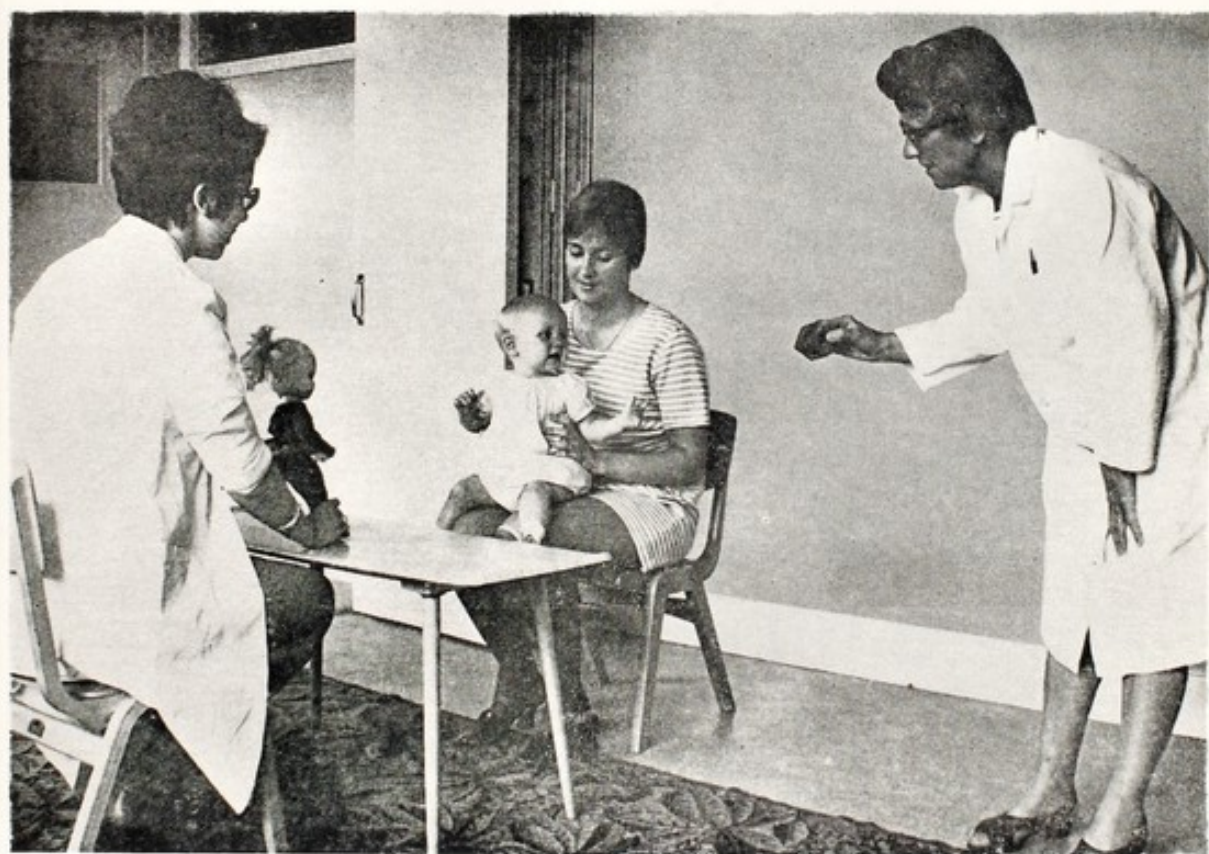
This service continues to expand and is greatly appreciated by patients. Treatment is given at 9 centres in the Borough and at the homes of patients who are unable to travel to a clinic. In addition to treatment, advice on the care of the feet is given and shoe modifications are often advised.

The following table summarises the service during the year:—

Clinic	MEN			WOMEN			TOTALS		
	Patients		Treat-ments	Patients		Treat-ments	Patients		Treat-ments
	New	Old		New	Old		New	Old	
Wheatley Road	1	35	150	5	105	398	6	140	548
Cranworth	16	94	411	20	263	1,039	36	357	1,450
Ferham	12	67	320	16	203	893	28	270	1,213
Greasbrough	1	31	102	4	78	215	5	109	317
Domiciliary	27	77	331	54	217	932	81	294	1,263
Blind domiciliary	1	3	18	2	4	25	3	7	43
Canklow	—	11	62	4	32	161	4	43	223
Thorpe	—	11	69	2	28	185	2	39	254
Wingfield	—	—	17	—	—	54	—	—	71
Chaucer Road	1	—	3	5	—	35	6	—	38
Mowbray Gardens	3	—	13	13	—	64	16	—	77
Totals	62	329	1,496	125	930	4,001	187	1,259	5,497



Nutrition Clinic



Hearing Clinic



Occupational Therapy Service

Occupational Therapy classes are held at 15 centres in the Borough. The Therapists also provide a domiciliary service for patients who are unable to attend classes.

Seven outings and 10 Christmas parties were arranged. Fifteen weekly teas were provided. The annual Sale of Work attracted a record number of entries.

Health and General Advice Clinics

Clinics for the elderly were started at 6 centres in July and subsequently extended to 3 other centres. The clinics are staffed by Home Help Visitors and deal with a wide variety of enquiries. Many elderly people have expressed their appreciation of the opportunity thus afforded to them to obtain assistance with their problems in familiar surroundings at conveniently placed centres throughout the town.

Number of sessions held	259
Total attendances	1,124

Nutrition Service

The service began in November, with the opening of the first clinic for overweight school children. This was generally welcomed by school doctors, general practitioners and parents. Fifteen patients were referred during the first 6 weeks, 10 by school medical officers and 5 by general practitioners. Seven clinic sessions were held, at which 33 attendances were made.

Arrangements were made for the Dietitian to participate in the Mothercraft Classes for expectant mothers, giving a course of 3 illustrated talks on nutrition during pregnancy, infancy and childhood. The Dietitian also gave one talk to a women's organisation.

Section 29

Home Help Service

This service continued to expand to meet increasing demands, particularly in the care of the elderly. There was a further increase in the number of persons who received help from the service.

The following table gives details of the 1,425 homes where home help assistance was given in 1969:-

	Brought forward from 1968		New cases		Total cases		Total
	Days	Nights	Days	Nights	Days	Nights	
Maternity	7	—	145	—	152	—	152
Illness	36	—	53	—	89	—	89
Old age	720	—	256	9	976	9	985
Tired mothers	1	—	3	—	4	—	4
Sick children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Evening service	195	—	—	—	195	—	195
Total	959	—	457	9	1,416	9	1,425

An analysis of the hours of service rendered by Home Helps during 1969 is given in the following table:-

	Day	Evening	Night	Total
Maternity	9,809	—	—	9,809
Illness	10,688	—	—	10,688
Old age	155,470	18,663	176	174,309
Tired mothers	167	—	—	167
Sick children	—	—	—	—
Washing Centre	5,389	—	—	5,389
Training	1,117	—	—	1,117
Total	182,640	18,663	176	201,479

Care of the Elderly

During the year under review, the pattern of the service remained the same. Each year a greater proportion of the Home Helps' time is devoted to the elderly. While social conditions are important in determining the need for the services of a Home Help, it has been found that in the majority of cases help is supplied to the elderly for medical reasons.

23,649 visits were made by the Visitors to the elderly to discuss their problems and to supervise the Home Helps.

Following training by the Home Nurses, Home Helps undertook the bathing of elderly patients on 2,453 occasions.

Register of the Aged

A register of the aged, with details of their needs, has been maintained in the Home Help Section since 1953. Elderly persons on the Register are kept under observation and their requirements are re-assessed periodically. Particular attention is given to those living alone in the over-70's group.

Morning, Evening and Night Service

These services make a most valuable contribution to the care of the elderly, especially those who live alone and are unable to care for themselves.

Domiciliary Meals Service

The domiciliary meals service, which works in conjunction with the voluntary Old People's Welfare Committee, has an important role and is of tremendous value to the over 80's group. The qualification for this service has been previously reported.

8,375 meals have been prepared by the Home Helps in the homes of the elderly. This service promotes health and meets an important need for those who are home-bound.

Another valuable feature of the meals service is the provision of meals vouchers to some of the more ambulant old people to assist with one meal each week at the Whitehall Restaurant. This encourages the elderly to go out and enjoy a meal with friends and has resulted in the formation of many friendships. The number of meals provided during the year was 5,220.

Laundry Service

The assistance given to the Home Helps by the laundry service is invaluable, saving time and enabling them to concentrate on other important duties.

Number of articles washed	101,727
Number of washes	12,707

Maternity

152 families were assisted with the service of a Home Help, giving 9,809 hours help during the year.

The following table summarises the work of the Home Help Service for maternity cases during the last ten years:-

Year	Number of domiciliary confinements	Maternity cases served by Home Helps		Hours of service rendered	Average hours per case
		Number	Per cent.		
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
1964	647	164	25.3	13,383	81.6
1965	603	208	34.5	14,781	71.0
1966	558	200	35.9	13,258	66.3
1967	378	164	43.4	11,095	67.6
1968	326	160	46.0	10,578	66.1
1969	301	152	50.5	9,809	64.5

Staff

It is becoming more difficult to recruit suitable women to the service. The number employed at the end of 1969 was 177.

Home Help In-service Training Scheme

Training increases the efficiency of the staff and raises the standard of the service. 48 sessions were held and 36 Home Helps attended the courses. The training is highly valued by the Home Helps and is essential to the success of the service.

In addition to the established training course, which has been in operation since 1953, a new training programme was introduced for Home Helps joining the service. All new Home Helps were given one week's in-service training by experienced Home Helps. During the following two weeks the Home Help Training Officer made daily visits to the trainees at work on their cases to advise the trainees and assess their need for further training. This new scheme enabled the recently employed Home Helps to meet the many demands made upon them and contributed to the maintenance of the high standard of the service.

Mental Health Act, 1959

The staff of the Mental Health Service was increased by the appointment of a Senior Mental Welfare Officer. One Mental Welfare Officer left the Service and one was appointed.

The increase in the number of trainees and the amount of contract work undertaken at the Industrial Centre necessitated the appointment of an additional instructor. A trainee Assistant Supervisor was appointed for the Junior Training Centre.

In September one Mental Welfare Officer commenced the two year social work training course at Sheffield Polytechnic. This is the first stage in a training programme which it is hoped will continue until all the Mental Welfare Officers have obtained the Certificate in Social Work.

Mental Illness

Hospital admissions

There was a small decrease in the number of patients admitted to hospital.

Compulsory admissions were fewer and the number of emergency admissions also decreased. The Mental Welfare Officers were called on 53 occasions outside normal office hours.

During the last nine years there has been a steady rise in the percentage of patients received informally into hospital. This trend continued in 1969, 58% of admissions being voluntary, compared with 53% the previous year.

The number of patients referred to the Mental Welfare Officers was 164. Their disposal was as follows:-

	1969	1968
Admitted to hospital — voluntarily	80	84
— compulsorily (Section 29)	16	20
„ (Section 25)	39	51
„ (Section 26)	2	4
„ (Section 60)	1	—
TOTAL	138	159
Admission to hospital unnecessary	26	24

After-Care Service

At the beginning of the year, 158 patients were receiving after-care. Referrals to the Service during the year totalled 134, an increase of 23 compared with the previous year. 1,381 home visits were made.

Regular visits were made by the Mental Welfare Officers to the psychiatric hostel and the psychiatric out-patient clinic at the local hospital. The arrangements whereby the Mental Welfare Officers interview patients before discharge from Middlewood Hospital were continued as in previous years.

Local Authority Clinic

This clinic, which is now held fortnightly, continues to serve a most useful purpose for patients with a poor prognosis receiving care within the community. The clinic is an essential part of the after-care service and it is regrettable that the number of clinic sessions has been reduced in recent years. During the year 21 sessions were held and 84 patients treated, compared with 20 sessions and 102 patients treated the previous year.

Park Lea Hostel

28 patients resided in the hostel during the year. Substantial success has been achieved in the rehabilitation of psychiatric patients at the hostel. Of the 16 residents at the end of the year, only one was not in regular employment. Employment was found for five men and two women. Readmission to hospital was necessary for only one resident.

Number of patients	Male	Female	Total
In residence on 31st December, 1968	9	6	15
Admitted during 1969	9	4	13
Discharged during 1969:-			
(a) returned home or to alternative accommodation	10	1	11
(b) readmitted to hospital	1	—	1
In residence on 31st December, 1969	7	9	16

Mental Subnormality

Care of the Mentally Subnormal and Severely Subnormal in the Community

The number of subnormal and severely subnormal patients being cared for in the community on 31st December, 1969 was 224, of whom 43 were under 16 years of age. The Mental Welfare Officers made 979 routine visits during the year. In addition, numerous visits were made to various agencies on behalf of patients.

Patients referred to the Service totalled 17. There were 10 patients on the waiting list for admission to hospital. During the year 4 patients were admitted to hospital and 3 were discharged.

Two patients continued to live in Brighton under the supervision of the Brighton Guardianship Society.

Junior Training Centre

This centre provides training by modern methods for children between the ages of 5 and 16 years. Twenty-four boys and 15 girls were on the register at the end of the year. Attendances for the year totalled 13,044 half days out of a possible 15,210, giving a percentage attendance of 85.75.

During the year 2 trainees were re-assessed and transferred to the Abbey Special School.

Visitors to the Centre during the year included parties of student nurses, student teachers, groups of final year school girls, and several Centre Supervisors, Social Workers and Child Care Officers.

The film "Another Kind of School", which depicts the daily activities of the Junior Training Centre, was shown to numerous interested organisations throughout the country. Although the film was made 5 years ago, requests to borrow or purchase copies are still being received from organisations in many countries.

Industrial Training Centre

The number of trainees attending the centre increased from 86 to 95 during the year. There was a satisfactory increase in the amount and variety of the contract work obtained.

While contract work plays an important part in the life of the centre and the monetary rewards increase incentive, training is the main function of the centre. For financial reasons the educational programme originally planned for the centre has not been fully implemented but the number of teaching sessions has been increased to five weekly.

Attendances at the Industrial Training Centre for the year numbered 37,050 half days out of a possible 42,076 giving a percentage attendance of 88.0.

Details of contract work completed for the year are as follows:-

School contract	Towels laundered	1,457
Plastics Firm contract	Unions assembled	121,180
Engineering Works contract	Magnets assembled	280,664
Glass Works contract	Caps boxed	34,528 gross
	Pipettes assembled	18,239 gross
Designers contract	Cards adhesive taped	1,000
Local Authority contract	Rating notices enveloped	18,500
Wholesale Chemist contract	Combs carded	731½ gross
Pre-packed dressings contract		
(a) Midwifery Service	Packs assembled	606
(b) Home Nursing Service	Packs assembled	34,034
(c) Hospital Service	Packs assembled	573,408
Builders Material contract	Damper Rods assembled	118
Sweet Factory contract	Boxes of nuts packed	8,168
	Lucky bags assembled	12,799
Prescription pads and medical certificates	Pads stamped	3,162
Saw Manufacturer's contract	Saw blades sheathed	24,891
Cutlery Firm contract	Boxes and canteens of cutlery assembled	60,580

The volume of contract work undertaken increased by approximately 40% compared with the previous year.

Parent/Teacher Association

This Association, formed in 1958 to promote closer co-operation between parents and staff, continues to function most successfully. Activities during 1969 included a garden party which was well supported by parents and friends.

For their annual day at the seaside trainees from both centres were given 10/- spending money from the Association funds. Christmas parties and a visit to a pantomime were also arranged.

Social Club

The Social Club run by members of the staff of the Mental Health Service for mentally subnormal adults meets at the Industrial Training Centre and has an average attendance of 30 to 35 members. The Club's varied activities during the year included the production of a Pantomime which was seen by children from the Junior Centre.

Holiday

During the year a week's holiday at Skegness was arranged for 57 trainees from the Industrial Training Centre. As in previous years, a day trip to the seaside was provided for trainees from the centres.

Rookwood Hostel

At the beginning of the year, 10 men and 10 women were resident in the hostel. All were attending the Industrial Training Centre. During the year 5 men and 2 women were admitted, one man was discharged to the care of relatives and one was re-admitted to hospital. Short term care was provided for 2 men and 3 women.

The following is a summary of admissions and discharges:-

	Male	Female	Total
In residence on 31.12.68	10	10	20
Attending Industrial Training Centre	10	10	20
Working	—	—	—
Admitted during 1969	5	2	7
Discharged during 1969	4	2	6
Found alternative accommodation	3	2	5
Admitted to hospital	1	—	1
Short Term Care	2	3	5
In residence on 31.12.69	11	10	21
Attending Industrial Training Centre	10	10	20
Working	1	—	1

Care of the Mentally Subnormal and Severely Subnormal in Hospital

During the year 4 patients were admitted to hospital and 3 discharged. 104 Rotherham patients were in hospital on 31st December, 1969. This is an increase of 1 compared with the previous year.

Hospital	Number of Rotherham Patients		
	Male	Female	Total
St. Catherine's Hospital, Doncaster	34	25	59
Grenoside Hospital, Sheffield	5	3	8
Whittington Hall Hospital, Chesterfield	—	4	4
Stoke Park Hospital, Bristol	2	—	2
Thundercliffe Grange, Rotherham	6	2	8
Rampton Hospital, Retford	1	1	2
St. Joseph's Home, Sheffield	—	2	2
Fir Vale Hospital, Sheffield	—	2	2
Aughton Court Hospital, Sheffield	—	3	3
Borocourt Hospital, Reading	1	—	1
Victoria Hospital, Mansfield	1	—	1
The Manor Hospital, Epsom	1	—	1
Dronfield Hospital, Dronfield	—	1	1
Glenfrith Hospital, Leicester	1	—	1
Ridgeway Hospital, Derbyshire	1	—	1
Hollowmeadows Hospital, Sheffield	5	—	5
Middlewood Hospital, Sheffield	2	—	2
Royal Albert Hospital, Lancaster	—	1	1
Total	60	44	104

Sixteen patients granted holiday leave were escorted from and to hospitals by officers of the Mental Health Service.

Details of the 10 patients awaiting admission to hospital are as follows:-

	URGENT				NON-URGENT				Total
	Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.		Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Cot and chair cases	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	7
Low grade (ambulant)	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3
High grade (ambulant)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1969	—	—	1	—	3	2	3	1	10
Total 1968	3	—	1	—	—	1	9	3	17

Nineteen patients were admitted to hospital for periods of short-term care. Details are as follows:-

Hospital	Male	Female	Total
St. Catherine's Hospital, Doncaster	13	5	18
Dronfield Hospital	—	1	1
Total 1969	13	6	19
Total 1968	22	3	25

Communicable Diseases

There were no major outbreaks of infectious disease during the year.

The incidence of the infectious diseases notifiable in the County Borough is shown in the following table:-

Disease	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Acute encephalitis—infective	—	—	—	—	2	—
Acute meningitis	*	*	*	*	*1	8
Dysentery	43	112	4	10	5	6
Food poisoning	3	7	6	1	11	4
Infective jaundice	†	†	†	†	†19	†20
Malaria	—	1	—	—	—	—
Measles	720	741	857	418	1,478	116
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	1	—
Scarlet fever	95	111	51	47	130	123
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	4	2	—	1	—
Whooping cough	47	77	45	213	58	6
Tuberculosis—respiratory	23	29	11	13	16	15
other forms	5	3	1	1	6	9
Totals	936	1,085	977	703	1,728	307

*Notifiable from 1st October, 1968

†Notifiable from 15th June, 1968

116 cases of measles were reported during the year and 5 cases were treated in hospital.

6 cases of whooping cough were notified and 2 were treated in hospital.

There were 4 cases of food poisoning, of whom 1 was treated in hospital.

8 cases of meningitis were reported. All were treated in hospital and 1 died.

There were 20 cases of infective jaundice and 2 were treated in hospital.

Additional statistics are set out in Tables 9 and 10 of the Appendix.

Venereal Diseases

There was a further increase in the number of new cases of venereal disease, continuing the trend which has been apparent during the previous 3 years.

Year	Number of new cases			Total
	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other venereal conditions	
1964	5	28	109	142
1965	2	18	104	124
1966	2	19	123	144
1967	—	29	135	164
1968	1	33	154	188
1969	1	29	184	214

Details of the new Rotherham cases of gonococcal infection treated at the Special Clinic, Moorgate General Hospital, are as follows:-

Year	15 - 19 years		20 years and over		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1964	1	1	21	5	28
1965	—	—	14	4	18
1966	1	—	11	3	15
1967	5	3	14	2	24
1968	1	1	25	6	33
1969	—	5	18	3	26

Miscellaneous Items

Registration of Nursing Homes

There was one registered nursing home in the Borough, providing facilities for medical and surgical patients. The home was also approved to undertake treatment under the Abortion Act, 1967.

Nurses Agencies

A certificate of registration under the Nurses Agencies Act, 1957 was issued to one Agency in the Borough.

Cremation

The Medical Officer of Health is Medical Referee to the Rotherham Crematorium. The following table shows the numbers of cremations since the Crematorium opened in 1962.

Year	Borough residents	Non-residents	Total
1962*	330	203	533
1963	408	321	729
1964	402	353	755
1965	437	347	784
1966	489	424	913
1967	470	452	922
1968	495	485	980
1969	581	513	1,094

*from 12th February

Of the residents of the Borough who died during 1969, 57% were cremated.

Removal of Persons in need of Care and Attention

There was no case in which it was necessary to invoke the powers of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, which provides for the compulsory removal to appropriate accommodation of persons requiring care and attention.

Rotherham Borough Home Safety Committee

A representative of the Health Department attended the meetings of the Committee throughout the year.

Marriage Guidance

The Health Committee continued to provide accommodation at 10 Greasbrough Road for the use of the Rotherham Branch of the Sheffield and District Marriage Guidance Council.

The work of the Council is expanding and an increasing number of people are seeking further interviews after their initial contact with the Branch.

Number of new cases	59
Number of interviews	354
Number of children under 16 years involved	198

Moral Welfare

The Rotherham office of the Rotherham Rural Deanery Moral Welfare Committee was situated in Health Committee accommodation at 10 Greasbrough Road.

There was a slight decrease in the number of girls seeking assistance during the year. As in previous years, there was a further rise in the proportion of girls deciding to keep their babies. Of the 97 maternity cases in which help was given, 16 were admitted to Mother and Baby homes. In 40 cases the babies were kept by their mothers, 26 babies were adopted and temporary fostering arrangements were made for 32.

Public Mortuary

Bodies received (including 207 from outside the County Borough)	417
Autopsies	407
Total number of days bodies held in mortuary	1,892
Summary of admissions:-	
Borough ambulance	— from home 41
	from street 28
	from works 4
West Riding ambulance	— from home 4
	from street 11
	from works —
Works ambulance	2
Mortuary vehicle	— from home 95
	from hospital 106
	from river 2
	from undertakers 2
Undertakers	122
	<hr/> 417

Monthly admissions:-

January	46	July	26
February	42	August	27
March	40	September	28
April	29	October	32
May	28	November	33
June	31	December	55
			<hr/> 417

Causes of Death:-

	County Borough	Outside County Borough	Total
Medical and surgical conditions	176	152	328
Suicide	10	4	14
Homicide	2	1	3
Manslaughter	1	1	2
Works accidents	1	3	4
Road accidents	6	19	25
Home accidents	13	23	36
Other accidents	1	4	5
	<hr/> 210	<hr/> 207	<hr/> 417

Medical Services for the Children's Department

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. All children at Wallhead Grange are examined each month.

Medical examinations	278
Children vaccinated against poliomyelitis	6
Children vaccinated against measles	5
Children given triple antigen (diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus)	6
Visits made by medical officers	73
Visits made by health visitors	12

Dental treatment:-

Number of children inspected	51
Number requiring treatment	24
Extractions	11
Fillings	10
Scaling and polishing	3

Arrangements were made for 7 children who were to be adopted to have blood specimens taken and tests for phenylketonuria carried out.

Medical Examination of Corporation Employees

During the year the following examinations were carried out:-

New staff appointments	167
Admission to sickness pay Scheme	402
Pre-employment examination:-	
Food handlers	41
Waterworks employees	12
Bus drivers and conductors	154
Ambulance driver/attendants	3
Periodic examination — bus drivers	112
Special examinations — Transport Department	46
Eight weeks sickness	30
Total	<hr/> 967

Department	Staff (New appointments)	Manual Workers (Sickness pay Scheme)	Other examinations
Borough Architect's	15	—	—
Borough Engineer's	14	42	27
Borough Solicitor's	2	—	—
Borough Treasurer's	19	—	1
Building Works	8	53	—
Catering	1	38	41
Children's	3	2	—
Education	34	54	6
Fire and Ambulance	5	2	3
Health	19	—	1
Housing	10	—	—
Library, Museum and Arts	15	—	—
Markets and Baths	—	4	1
Parks and Cemeteries	1	15	—
Planning	5	—	—
Town Clerk's	6	—	—
Transport	6	170	316
Welfare	4	21	1
Town Hall	—	1	—
Weights and Measures	—	—	1
	167	402	398

Blind Persons

The number of blind persons registered in the Borough at the 31st December 1969 was 209. There was an increase of 3 from the previous year. The following table gives the details of the age and sex of the cases remaining on the register:-

Age groups	Males	Females	Total
Under 5 years	—	1	1
Over 5 years and under 16 years	3	1	4
Over 16 years and under 20 years	2	2	4
Over 20 years and under 30 years	3	3	6
Over 30 years and under 40 years	4	4	8
Over 40 years and under 50 years	7	4	11
Over 50 years and under 60 years	12	12	24
Over 60 years and under 70 years	21	20	41
Over 70 years	39	71	110
Totals	91	118	209

Details of the employability of blind persons over 16 years are as follows:-

	Males	Females	Total
Employed	16	2	18
Trained, but unemployed	-	-	-
Training	-	-	-
Trainable	-	-	-
Unemployable	72	114	186
Totals	88	116	204

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

	Employed		Trained but unemployed	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Accountant	1	-	-	-
Basket maker	1	-	-	-
Braille copyist	1	-	-	-
Brush maker	3	-	-	-
Capstan lathe operator	1	-	-	-
Dye polisher	1	-	-	-
Knitter	-	1	-	-
Labourer	2	-	-	-
Physiotherapist	1	-	-	-
Piano tuner	1	-	-	-
Poultry keeper	1	-	-	-
Press operator	1	-	-	-
Shorthand typist	-	1	-	-
Telephonist	1	-	-	-
Working proprietor	1	-	-	-
Totals	16	2	-	-

In 1969 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. 74 reports on this form were received during 1969. 16 were in respect of persons certified blind, 22 were partially-sighted, 27 were re-examined, 13 of whom were transferred to the blind register, 14 remained on the partially-sighted register, 2 of these to be re-examined in two years' time, 4 in eighteen months and 8 in one year's time; 9 cases were found to be not blind.

A study of these reports shows that the following conditions obtained:-

Condition	Blind	Partially-sighted	Re-examined	Not Blind
Absolute Glaucoma	-	1	-	-
Amblyopia	-	-	-	1
Cataract	7	6	5	1
Cataract and Glaucoma	-	-	1	-
Cataract and Macular degeneration	-	1	1	1
Cataract and old Choroiditis	-	-	-	1
Cataract and Squint	-	-	1	-
Central Choroidal Degeneration	-	-	1	-
Central Choroidal Exudative Lesions	-	1	-	-
Central Choroidal Exudative Lesions and Disciform degeneration	-	1	-	-
Central Choroidal Sclerosis and General Artery Occlusion	1	-	-	-
Central Colloid Degeneration	-	1	-	-
Chronic Single Glaucoma	1	-	-	-
Corneal Dystrophy	-	-	1	-
Corneal Nebulae	-	-	-	1
Congenital Cataract	-	-	1	-
Disciform Degeneration	1	1	1	-
Diffused Choroidal Retinal Atrophy	-	-	1	-
Extensive Choroidal Retinal Atrophy	1	-	-	-
Fuchs's Corneal Dystrophy	-	-	1	-
High Myopia	-	1	1	-
Lens Opacities and Amblyopia	-	1	-	1
Macular Degeneration	2	2	2	-
Macular Degeneration and Corneal Leucoma	-	-	1	-
Midline Granuloma	1	-	-	-
Myopia	-	-	3	-
Open Angle Glaucoma	-	-	-	1
Optic Atrophy	-	-	2	-
Optic Atrophy, Corneal Opacities and Secondary Glaucoma	-	1	-	-
Papilloedema	-	-	-	1
Presbyopia	-	-	-	1
Retinitis Proliferans and Vitreous Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-
Retinitis Proliferans	1	-	-	-
Retinopathy	-	1	3	-
Retinopathy and Cataract	-	1	-	-
Retinopathy and Choroidal Haemorrhage	-	1	-	-
Secondary Glaucoma and Diabetes	-	-	1	-
Senile Macular Degeneration	-	2	-	-
Totals	16	22	27	9

Epilepsy

The numbers of epileptic patients known to the Welfare Department are as follows:-

	Males	Females	Total
Institutional:			
Part III accommodation			
Ackroyd House	1	-	1
Ashvale	-	1	1
Rotherstoke	1	-	1
Rothwel Grange	1	-	1
David Lewis Colony, Manchester	-	3	3
At Home:			
On handicapped persons' register	17	10	27
Total	20	14	34

Cerebral Palsy

Fifteen patients are known to the Department, and details of these are as follows:-

	Males	Females	Total
Institutional:			
The Bedford Home, Buxton	-	1	1
At Home:			
On handicapped persons register	6	8	14
Total	6	9	15

Environmental Health

The decision which was taken during the year to delegate certain powers of the Council to officers has operated very satisfactorily in relation to the work of the public health inspector. This experience appears to be general in the many local authorities which have taken similar steps.

There has been no delay in the issue of the numerous licences dealt with. The service of statutory notices has been expedited and it has been of great advantage in issuing Certificates of Provisional Approval in connection with improvement grants and associated rent applications. Chimney height and furnace approvals can also be dealt with quickly and, provided that the Committee is kept informed of action taken under these powers, this system has much to commend it.

The rapid expansion of our slum clearance programme has been one of the features of the year's work, 689 houses were included in the clearance orders or compulsory purchase orders associated with 29 clearance areas. (This figure does not include the unfit houses acquired for, or included in compulsory purchase orders arising from, the road programme). In addition 12 individual unfit houses were dealt with. The Minister's findings so far received after Public Inquiries have confirmed the Council's proposals without modification and appear to indicate that we are operating within acceptable guide lines.

The Housing Act 1969, in addition to removing much hardship arising from the compulsory purchase of unfit houses and making generous increases in other payments included what appears to be a minor item which may well have a major impact on future slum clearance standards. This is the deletion of food storage as a ground for unfitness and the inclusion for the first time of "internal bad arrangement". This may include narrow steep or winding staircases, absence of handrails, inadequate landings, ill-defined changes of floor levels, a bedroom entered from another bedroom, and a water closet opening from a living room or kitchen. There are very few four roomed houses of slum clearance age which do not suffer from internal bad arrangement and this will bring into unfitness standard many houses which might have been considered borderline before. The inspection of nearly 600 houses in the Thornhill Ward as well as the inspection of a number of smaller areas in other parts of the town is now in progress

The new arrangements for improvement areas brought about by the Housing Act 1969 pose two questions, the answers to which will determine their usefulness in securing the

improvement of houses. The first is whether tenants who, under previous legislation could have a bathroom installed for an increased rent of perhaps 7/6d. weekly, will be prepared to pay a registered fair rent which may well be 20/- or more higher than the existing rent for the same bathroom plus any necessary repairs. The second is whether landlords will be prepared, without compulsion, to invest new capital on half the cost of a bathroom, plus the cost of repair less whatever grant is available to secure a registered fair rent for their property.

The answer to the first question is problematical. Even though the increase may not exceed 7/6d. a week in any one year, the knowledge that successive years may bring similar increases may well deter tenants from taking advantage of the opportunity to have a bathroom. 17% of the tenants in the St. Ann's Improvement Area refused to have bathrooms installed under the old provisions.

The answer to the second question, assuming that a landlord has the necessary capital, is likely to be 'yes'. An increase of 20/-d. weekly capitalised at eight years purchase is worth £400 and the cost to the landlord of a normal bathroom and repairs may be substantially less than this in many houses.

It is to be hoped that the answer to both questions is 'yes'. Slums are created by lack of essential repairs and periodical improvement, and these can only be achieved if rents have some relationship to current costs.

A matter which causes some concern is the repair and maintenance of owner-occupied houses to which reference has been made in previous annual reports. It is particularly noticeable in areas being inspected for slum clearance purposes that many owner-occupiers will repair, redecorate and improve the interior of a house at great effort or expense and yet have no regard whatever for the condition of the exterior. The same pattern is visible in the St. Ann's Improvement Area where many tenanted houses have been improved, repointed and often repainted whilst some owner-occupied houses appear neglected by contrast.

Fact finding can be a very difficult operation. What is true in one area may be untrue in another and Press reports concerning shortages of smokeless fuels can only generalise and often confuse. The reasons for this are fairly obvious; lack of stocking facilities for supplies during the summer months, capital, and the capacity to deal directly with the manufacturer. The solution would appear to be for the smaller merchants to group together to form a unit large

enough to provide local stocking facilities, or, alternatively to persuade the National Coal Board to provide these facilities for them.

The lack of Ministerial guidance to local authorities in this matter is disquieting. The establishment of smoke control areas is a legal responsibility laid upon local authorities in the so-called "black areas". The Government Departments concerned must have a clear picture of production and consumption. The decline in the production of gas coke has been well known and often stated. Local authorities have received assurances from the Solid Smokeless Fuel Federation that adequate supplies of fuel would be available for their smoke control areas. Consent would not be given by the Minister unless assurances of adequate supplies could be produced. Could it be that solid smokeless fuel is seen as only a stepping stone to clean air, and that the 'piped' fuels are the ultimate goal in eliminating smoke? Has it been decided that the preference of the public, which has already shown a marked swing away from solid fuel, will veer even further towards the 'convenience fuels' and that surpluses of solid smokeless fuels may well soon be appearing rather than shortages?

Whatever the answers to these questions there is one clear and simple fact which should be noted. In a short time there will be no gas coke. This is already true in many areas and the replacement for this, one of the cheaper cokes, can only come from the so-called 'premium fuels' which are more expensive. This may have a very important bearing on consumer choice and on the questions previously discussed.

A full complement of public health inspectors has been maintained and they have co-operated splendidly in covering the increased work arising from slum clearance.

Water

48 samples of drinking water and 25 samples of swimming bath water were taken for examination. All drinking water samples were satisfactory. The swimming bath samples were satisfactory in relation to chlorine content and bacteriological quality. Six samples were taken from the paddling pool in Clifton Park in May, June, July and August. All were satisfactory and revealed adequate chlorination.

Sanitary Accommodation

House drainage

1,369 visits were made in connection with drain tests, defective drains and drainage appliances.

The Building Works Department cleared 11 private drains and repaired 8 sewers involving 47 houses 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 give a satisfactory service.

Standard grants

176 enquiries were made by prospective applicants. 163 applications for grants were received and 157 of these were approved during the year. Details are as follows:-

Grants approved	
(owner-occupiers)	118
(landlords)	39
Grants refused	6
Works completed and grant paid	163
Total grant	£15,165 15s. 8½d.
Amenities provided:	
Bath	94
Washbasin	113
Hot water supply	106
Water closet	150
Food store	32
Sink	—

Licensed premises, cinemas

228 inspections were made of the sanitary accommodation at licensed premises and cinemas, works of improvement and repair carried out have been listed under food premises.

Offensive Trades

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

Factories

435 factory inspections were made with 60 re-visits as follows:-

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	14	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	305	480	33	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	1	1	—
Total	321	495	34	—

Factories in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found		Referred		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	41	42	-	3	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	44	45	-	4	-

Outworkers

No outworkers were notified in Rotherham during the year.

Canal Boats

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

Housing

Nuisance and disrepair

813 complaints of nuisance and disrepair were received during the year. 1,822 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.

Demolition and closure

29 clearance areas involving 689 houses were declared during the year. 12 individual unfit houses were the subject of closing or demolition orders.

House purchase

470 enquiries were received from prospective house purchasers concerning the slum clearance position of individual houses.

53 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.

Improvement Areas

The position in the St. Ann's Improvement Area is shown in the following table:-

Private tenanted houses	
Improved	76
Orders placed for improvement or work in progress	17
Grants applied for or approved but orders not yet placed	1
Suspended notices served	29
In process of sale to Corporation requiring improvement	-
Formerly tenanted but owner-occupied before service of formal notice	20
Remainder requiring improvement	1
Corporation tenanted houses	
Improved	9
Requiring improvement	5
Purchases since declaration and requiring improvement	59
<hr/>	
Total tenanted houses requiring improvement on declaration of area	217
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In addition to the above 3 owner-occupiers in the area have installed bathrooms.

One prosecution for non-compliance with notice under section 39 of the Public Health Act 1936 resulted in a penalty of £2.

Summary of Housing Action

1. Inspection of dwelling houses:

- | | |
|--|-------|
| (1) Number of houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts. | 1,159 |
| (2) Number of houses (included under sub head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations. | 849 |
| (3) Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. | 737 |
| (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. | 303 |

2.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice:	
	Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers (including houses with minor defects).	166
3.	Action under statutory powers:-	
(a)	Proceedings under Section 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957.	—
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	58
	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
	— By owners.	137
	— By Local Authority in default of owners	
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 18, Housing Act, 1957.	
	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	7
	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were made	5
	Number of individual unfit houses demolished	1
	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings as to future user were accepted and which ceased to be used as dwellings	2
(d)	Action under Part III, Housing Act, 1957.	
	Number of houses included in clearance or compulsory purchase orders	689
	Number of houses included in confirmed clearance or compulsory purchase orders demolished	220
	Number of local authority houses closed or demolished	271

Houses in Multiple Occupation

There has been little change in the occupation of this type of premises and we are fortunate in Rotherham that we have been able to keep reasonable control of the situation.

Details of separate occupancies

(a) Total number of houses known to be in multiple occupation

15

(b) Number of separate lettings:

4 houses with 2 lettings each	8
2 houses with 3 lettings each	6
3 houses with 4 lettings each	12
5 houses with 5 lettings each	25
1 house with 6 lettings	6
	—
	57
	—

Caravans

The number of caravans in the County Borough is gradually decreasing. Licences for privately owned sites have been issued as follows:-

Size of site	Number of sites	Number of Caravans	
		Actual	Permitted
1 caravan	3	3	3
2 caravans	4	3	8
5 caravans	1	4	5

Verminous Premises

937 inspections of Corporation houses and the houses of prospective tenants were made. Evidence of vermin was found on one occasion.

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

	Bugs	Cockroaches	Other pests	Total
Corporation houses	63	70	40	173
Private premises	7	31	26	64

Rats and Mice Destruction

Properties other than sewers

	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	31,013	39
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification or during visits to food premises	2,113	1
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	540	1
(ii) Mice	263	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	133	22
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	125	5
(ii) Mice	8	4

**Offices, Shops and Railway
Premises Act, 1963**

All the known premises to which the Act applies and for which the Local Authority is responsible have been inspected and 153 notices in respect of contraventions have been complied with.

Details of defects and deficiencies found may be of interest and are set out below.

Failure to register	18
Lack of first aid equipment	88
Abstract not displayed	80
Lack of thermometer	48
Unsuitable temperature	3
Dangerous floors, passages, stairs etc.	56
Dampness and cracked ceiling plaster	8
Dangerous electric wiring	1
Absence of handrail to stairs	10
Lack of guard to trap door	1
Dangerous machinery	4
Dirty premises	49
Inadequate lighting	21
Lack of accommodation for clothing	2
Insufficient or unsuitable washing facilities	19
Insufficient or unsuitable sanitary conveniences	51
Inadequate labelling of sanitary convenience	3

Registration and General Inspections

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	20	213	163
Retail shops	58	583	409
Wholesale shops, warehouses	3	26	12
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	9	96	48
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered
Premises — 1,576.

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	2,246
Retail shops	2,826
Wholesale departments, warehouses	290
Catering establishments open to the public	393
Canteens	46
Fuel storage depots	—
Men 2,106 Women 3,695	Total 5,801

Exemptions

	In force	Granted during the year	Refused during the year
Part I Space	—	—	—
Part II Temperature	—	—	—
Part III Sanitary Conveniences	—	—	—
Part IV Washing Facilities	—	—	—
Retail shops	1	—	—

There were no prosecutions for contraventions under 17(4) 63 and 64 of the Act.

Reported accidents

Workplace	Reported	Investigated	Result of investigation			
			Prosecution	Formal warning	Informal advice	No action
Offices	4	—	—	—	—	—
Retail shops	23	2	—	—	2	—
Wholesale shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	7	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	34	2	—	—	2	—

No fatal accidents were reported

Analysis of reported accidents

	Offices	Retail shops	Wholesale warehouses	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel storage depots
Machinery	—	1	—	—	—
Transport	—	1	—	—	—
Falls of persons	2	6	—	—	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person	1	1	—	3	—
Handling goods	1	10	—	4	—
Use of hand tools	—	1	—	—	—
Struck by falling object	—	2	—	—	—
Not otherwise specified	—	1	—	—	—

Pharmacy and Poisons Act 52 licences were issued authorising the sale of poisons included in Part 2 of the Poisons List.

Milk

Special designations

All milk sold in Rotherham is now Pasteurised, Sterilised, Untreated or Ultra Heat Treated. Processing is done in plants situated in other districts and the bulk of the milk consumed is produced in other areas.

The following licences were issued in connection with the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963:-

Untreated	20
Pasteurised	145
Sterilised	190
Ultra heat treated	9

Bacteriological examination

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

	Samples tested	Passed	Failed
Untreated	6	6	—
Pasteurised (Channel Island)	18	18	—
Pasteurised (Homogenised)	24	23	1
Pasteurised	27	27	—
Sterilised	23	23	—

There are only four small milk producers in the County Borough, two of whom farm-bottle. Two samples were taken from locally produced raw milk during the year. Both were satisfactory and were negative to the Brucellus Abortus test.

Ice Cream

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

		Soft Ice Cream	Other Ice Cream
Mobiles:-			
Satisfactory	— Grade 1	—	2
	Grade 2	—	1
Unsatisfactory	— Grade 3	—	—
	Grade 4	—	—
Premises:-			
Satisfactory	— Grade 1	—	28
	Grade 2	—	3
Unsatisfactory	— Grade 3	—	3
	Grade 4	—	3

Shellfish

All the mussels inspected during the year were from an approved cleansing centre.

Food Poisoning

No major outbreak of food poisoning arose during the year. Four sporadic cases were reported.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926

82 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.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs

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

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

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.

Type	Number	Inspections
Bakehouse and confectioners	53	59
Cafes	40	55
Clubs and licensed premises	122	122
Factory canteens	42	27
Fish friers	46	45
Fishmongers	11	7
Fruiterers and greengrocers	52	62
Grocers	223	240
Mineral water factories	2	1
School kitchens	31	19
Sweet factories	1	3
Tripe purveyors	2	1

Type	Number	Inspection
Sweet shops	72	83
Butchers	83	101
Food preparing premises	69	74
Hawkers	7	3
Ice cream factories	1	1
Ice cream shops or stores	227	198
Dairies and milk distributors	168	152

Improvements made in food premises during the year

Additional wash basins provided	10
Hand washing notices displayed	29
Hot water supplies provided	20
Premises cleansed or repaired	136
Accommodation for clothing and footwear provided	4
Name and address on food stalls	10
Provision of suitable waste storage	2
Premises improved	4
First aid materials provided	22
Additional sinks	6
Provision of soap, towels and nail brush	22
Removal of accumulated refuse	7
Provision of display covers for food	1
Water closets cleansed or repaired	4
Provision of indication as to usage of water closets	2

Food Hygiene prosecutions

Two prosecutions under the Food Hygiene Regulations related to the condition of food premises. One defendant, who pleaded guilty to two offences under the Regulations, was given an absolute discharge after stating that the food business had ceased. The other defendant pleaded guilty and was fined £5 on each of three charges.

Sampling of Food and Drugs

259 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.		Genuine		Not reported as genuine	
		Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
1	Almond Marzipan (pure)		1		
2	Aspirin tablets		2		
2	Bacon		2		
1	Baked beans in tomato sauce		1		
1	Baking powder		1		
2	Barley sugar drops		2		
1	Beef broth		1		
1	Blackcurrant syrup		1		
1	Blancmange		1		
2	Branston pickle		2		
1	Butter candied popcorn		1		
1	Butterscotch		1		
1	Carrots (tinned)		1		
2	Castor Oil B.P.		2		
1	Celery soup powder		1		
2	Cheese spread		2		
1	Chocolate rolls with butter cream filling		1		

No.		Genuine		Not reported as genuine	
		Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
1	Chopped pork		1		
1	Christmas plum pudding		1		
1	Cider vinegar		1		
1	Cinnamon powder		1		
1	Cloves		1		
1	Coffee (instant)		1		
1	Coffee (pure)		1		
1	Concentrated chicken stock		1		
1	Concentrated mint sauce		1		
1	Cooking oil		1		
2	Cornflour		2		
1	Crab (tinned)		1		
1	Crab fish spread		1		
2	Cream (pure dairy)		1		1
1	Cream of mushroom soup		1		
1	Curry powder		1		
2	Cut mixed peel		2		
1	Demarara sugar		1		
2	Desiccated coconut		2		
1	Dried parsley		1		
2	Eucalyptus oil B.P.		2		
1	French mustard		1		
1	Fruit flavoured drops		1		
1	Full cream evaporated milk		1		
1	Garden peas (tinned)		1		
1	Glace cherries		1		
1	Golden syrup		1		
1	Granulated sugar		1		
1	Ground almonds (pure)		1		
2	Ground rice		2		
1	Ground white pepper		1		
38	Ice cream		38		
1	Iced lemon tea mix		1		
1	Indian tonic water		1		
1	Jam (apricot)		1		
1	Jam (damson)		1		
1	Jelly babies		1		
1	Jelly (raspberry)		1		
1	Jelly (orange)		1		
1	Kali		1		
1	Lemon cheese		1		
1	Lemon curd		1		
2	Liquid paraffin B.P.		2		
1	Liquorice allsorts		1		
1	Maize oil		1		
1	Malt vinegar		1		
3	Margarine		3		
1	Marmalade (lemon)		1		
1	Marmalade (orange)		1		
77	Milk	73		4	
1	Milk chocolate shortcake		1		
1	Milk chocolate teacakes		1		
2	Mincemeat		2		
1	Mushroom soup powder		1		
1	Mustard		1		
1	New potatoes (tinned)		1		
2	Olive oil B.P.		2		
1	Orange squash		1		
2	Oxtail soup (powder)		2		
1	Parrish's chemical food		1		

No.		Genuine		Not reported as genuine	
		Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
1	Peanut butter		1		
1	Pearl barley		1		
1	Pepsi cola		1		
1	Piccalilli		1		
1	Prunes		1		
1	Pure apple juice		1		
2	Rhubarb in syrup		2		
2	Rice milk puddings		2		
1	Rich fruit pudding		1		
2	Rose hip syrup		2		
1	Saccharin tablets		1		
2	Sage and onion stuffing		2		
1	Salad cream		1		
1	Salt		1		
1	Salted butter		1		
1	Sausage (cocktail)		1		
1	Sausage (hot dog in brine)		1		
2	Senna pods B.P.		2		
1	Short pastry mix		1		
1	Shredded beef suet		1		
1	Skimmed sweetened condensed milk		1		
1	Soda mint tablets B.P.		1		
1	Sodium Bicarbonate B.P.		1		
2	Spanish juice		2		
1	Special full cream condensed milk		1		
2	Sponge mix		2		
1	Sponge pudding, jam all butter		1		
1	Sponge pudding, syrup all butter		1		
1	Stoneless dates		1		
2	Syrup of figs		2		
1	Tapioca		1		
1	Tea		1		
1	Thirst quenchers		1		
1	Tomatoes (peeled)		1		
2	Tomato ketchup		2		
1	Vegetable salad (canned)		1		
1	Whole lemon drink		1		
1	Whole rice		1		
1	Yeast		1		
1	Yellow split peas		1		
1	Yoghurt (strawberry)		1		
1	Zinc ointment		1		
<hr/> 259		<hr/> 73	<hr/> 181	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 1

Unsatisfactory Samples

Warning letters sent

	Formal	Informal
Foods	1	2
Drugs	-	-

Prosecution

An offence under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1956 and the Food and Drugs Act 1955 concerning the sale of Milk deficient in fat was dismissed by the Magistrate. An appeal is pending.

Other Food

In the following table details are given of food surrendered.

	Number	lbs.
Biscuits		10
Bottles	14	
Butter		27½
Cakes	5	
Carrots		2
Cheese		56
Cheese spread		24½
Cooked meats		119
Cornish pasties	10	
Fish		928½
Flour		9
Fresh beef		70
Frozen foods	331 pkts	
Jars	72	
Packet goods	53	
Pork pies	12	
Sausage		193
Smoked cod fillets		35
Steak and kidney pies	10	
Steak and onion pies	6	
Tinned goods	3,428	
Tomatoes		36

Foreign matter and mould

Details of complaints received of foreign matter or mould in food are as follows:-

Commodity	Foreign Matter		Mould
	Home produced food	Imported food	
Milk	4		-
Bread	1		2
Canned meat	1		-
Fish	-		-
Other food	4		4

Prosecutions

Glass in a milk bottle resulted in a fine of £25 and a piece of string in a meat pie cost the producer a fine of £5. Both offences were dealt with under section 2, Food and Drugs Act 1955.

Meat

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

Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
6,189	789	49	14,364	11,841	33,232

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

All causes	15 tons 6 cwt. 25 lbs.
Tuberculosis only	4 cwt. 76 lbs.

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

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	6,189	798	49	14,364	11,841
Number inspected					

All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci

Whole carcasses condemned	1	2	2	26	13
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,822	282	1	753	2,284
Percentage affected	29.4	35.9	6.1	5.4	19.3

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	44
Percentage affected	-	-	-	-	0.37

Cysticercosis

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	37	5	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	22	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage affected	0.59	0.63	-	-	-

Clean Air

Industrial Plant

(1)	Number of chimney observations made	186	
(2)	Dark and black smoke	Number of contraventions recorded	2
		Successful prosecutions	1
(3)	Furnaces	Applications for approval	27
		Number of cases in which alterations were required	0
		Number of applications granted	27
(4)	Grit and dust emissions	Number of contraventions	0
(5)	Height of chimneys	Number of plans submitted showing new chimneys	13
		Number of cases in which alterations were required	0
		Number approved	13

5,214 visits were made in connection with atmospheric pollution including smoke observations at factories and inspections relating to smoke control areas. 2 new smoke control areas were declared and 3 more were in course of preparation at the end of the year.

Approximately 12,017 houses are now included in confirmed smoke control areas, this number is probably an underestimate due to the new building which is taking place in several of our areas.

The main smoke problems in industry continue to be the "scheduled processes" under the Alkali Acts. A very encouraging prospect at the town's largest steel works is the installation of a third stage on the precipitators to one furnace. This has worked splendidly and no nuisance has been observed from this chimney since the new stage was put into service. A fairly lengthy trial is envisaged before decisions can be taken concerning the other five furnaces but from observations similar conversion would lead to an almost complete elimination of nuisance from the chimneys. The final breakthrough to which we can look forward will be the prevention of fume emission from the melting shop.

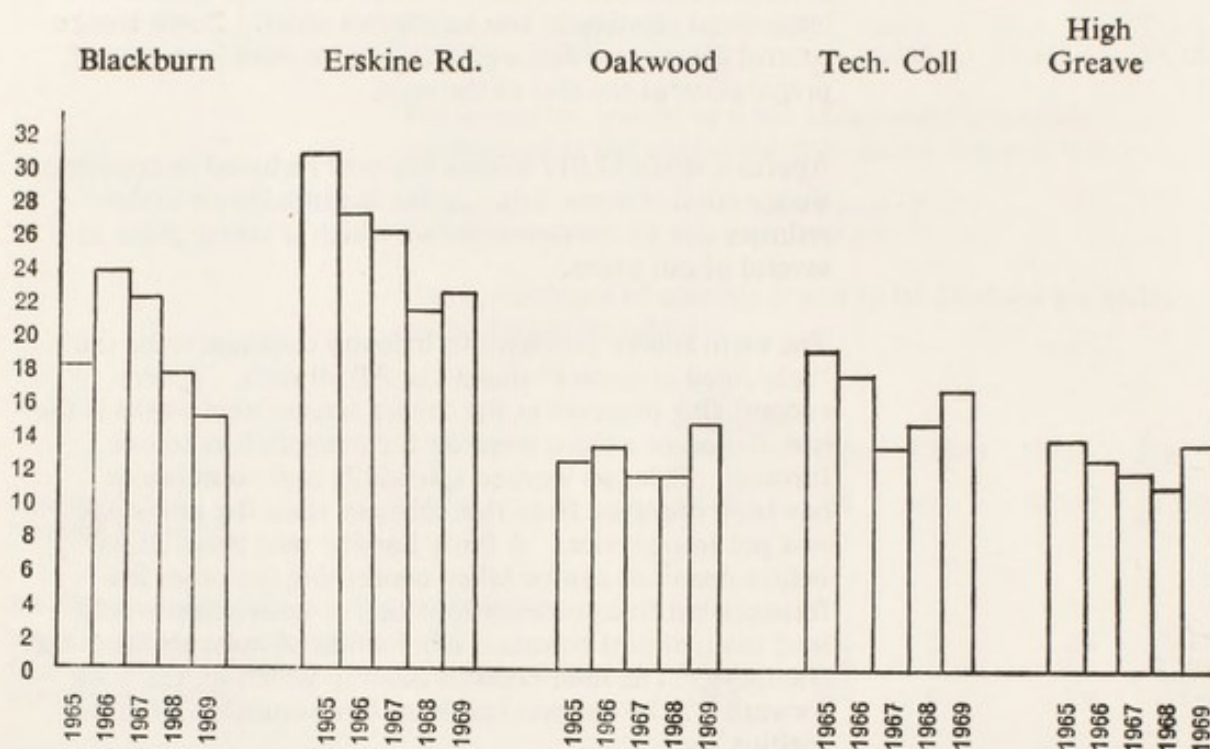
The Power Station continues to work at high load and to distribute its quota of fine dust and often smoke over the town. It will be a welcome day when the new gigantic stations are over their teething troubles and take some of, or perhaps, all the load from the smaller stations.

The remaining coke producing plant attracted Press comment when attention was drawn to the serious nuisance it created in the adjoining local authority. Steps are being taken by the new owners to investigate the possibility of reducing smoke emission from the chimney.

It seems clear that heavy pollution arising from the "scheduled processes" will draw more and more adverse comment as domestic smoke control spreads and it would be a very good start to European Conservation Year if a long hard look could be taken at these processes and their control.

Standard Deposit Gauges

Average monthly deposit in tons per square mile for years 1965 - 1969



Smoke and sulphur dioxide

Measurements of smoke and sulphur dioxide which are taken daily by the instrument installed in the Municipal Offices clearly show the effect of space heating, as distinct from manufacturing fuel consumption on air pollution, as winter approaches.

For August the average daily measurement of smoke in micrograms per cubic meter was 40; in September 56; in October 108; in November 113; and in December 176. Sulphur dioxide for the same months was 164, 152, 164, 182, 230.

Two days' fog in December raised the smoke concentration to nearly ten times the norm and the sulphur dioxide nearly trebled.

Domestic smoke control should reduce the winter smoke figures to a third of their present values.

Noise

Number of complaints received	6
Number investigated	6

Noise Abatement Act, 1960 (Section 1)
(Noise or vibration)

	Industrial	Commercial	Domestic	Total
Number of nuisances confirmed	-	2	1	3
Number of nuisances remedied informally	-	1	1	2

Noise Abatement Act, 1960 (Section 2)

There were no complaints regarding infringement of the Act by mobile shops using loudspeakers.

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. 813 complaints from residents were dealt with. 876 informal notices and 210 statutory notices were served, and 118 licences were issued. Including reminder notices and other letters, 6,132 postal packages were sent out during the year.

**Summary of Public Health
Inspectors' visits and Notices
Served During the Year
Ending 1969**

Houses let in lodgings	37
Water supply	2
Drainage	1,369
Stables and piggeries	1
Disease of Animals	8
Pet shops	6
Hairdressers and barbers	107
Canal boats	5
Caravan sites	12
Factories	435
Drain tests	303
Bakehouses	56
Theatres and places of entertainment	2
Licensed premises	228
Merchandise Marks Act	82
Interviews	2,174
Pest control	268
Clean air	5,028
Schools	4
Offices, shops and railway premises	858
Fishmongers and poulterers	31
Food preparing premises	156
Fried fish shops	119
Grocers	542
Greengrocers and fruiterers	133
Ice cream premises	237
Market stalls	466
Poisons	38
Restaurants	148
Street vendors and hawkers' carts	15
Wholesalers	4

Offices, shops and railway premises re-visits	718
Miscellaneous visits	3,903
Matters to other departments	289
Number of houses inspected under Public Health Acts	525
Re-visits to above houses	1,244
Number of houses inspected under Housing Acts	690
Re-visits to above houses	637
Overcrowding	3
Verminous premises	252
Miscellaneous housing visits	1,822
Industrial smoke observations	186
Infectious disease enquiries	48
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	65
Visits to slaughterhouse	171
Bakers and confectioners	125
Butchers	360
Canteens	143
Dairies and milk distributors	176
Sweetshops	155
Fairground	27
Clubs	2
Licensed premises (hygiene)	271
Milk	98
Ice cream	42
Food and drugs samples	259
Fertilisers and feeding stuffs	11
Miscellaneous food visits	179
Water samples	81
Nuisances found	1,941
Nuisances abated	1,913
Verbal notices served	235
Verbal notices complied with	197
Informal notices served	641
Informal notices complied with	609
Statutory notices served	210
Statutory notices complied with	188
Informal OSR notices sent	148
Informal OSR notices complied with	153
Housing inspections	1,597

COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM
(EDUCATION COMMITTEE)

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PRINCIPAL
SCHOOL MEDICAL
OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR
1969

General Statistics

Type of school	Schools	Departments	Pupils
Nursery	1	1	112
Primary			
Maintained	19	31	8,914
Voluntary	2	3	572
Secondary			
Maintained	8	8	5,189
Voluntary	1	1	551
Sixth form College	1	1	340
Special	2	—	276

Total school population at 31st December, 1969	15,954
Total population of Rotherham County Borough	86,450
Area (acres)	9,255

Ages of children	Boys	Girls	Total
Under 3	1	1	2
3 years	18	27	45
4 years	326	294	620
5 years	754	729	1,483
6 years	694	749	1,443
7 years	766	695	1,461
8 years	711	713	1,424
9 years	725	702	1,427
10 years	685	669	1,354
11 years	743	679	1,422
12 years	682	620	1,302
13 years	680	661	1,341
14 years	611	627	1,238
15 years	455	381	836
16 years	182	150	332
17 years	88	75	163
18 years	31	23	54
19 years	4	3	7
Total	8,156	7,798	15,954

Summary of the Work of the School Health Service

Medical Officers	Examinations in schools and clinics	9,151
Dental Officers	Inspections in schools and clinics	15,619
	Attendances for treatment	11,647
Consultants	Cases seen	1,604
School Nurses	Examinations for cleanliness	23,522
	Treatments given at minor ailment sessions	2,378
	Visits to: (a) Homes	578
	(b) Schools	1,338
Speech Therapist	Children treated	214
Physiotherapist	Children treated	224
Chiropodist	Children treated	585

Clinics

(as at 31st December, 1969)

Clinic	Times of sessions
Ferham Clinic	
Minor ailments, general inspection and treatment	Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon. Medical sessions—Alternate Mondays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.
Ophthalmic	Consultant sessions—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon. Nurse's re-inspection — as required.
Ear, nose and throat	Consultant sessions—Fridays, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Nurse's treatment sessions—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.
Dental	Mondays to Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon and 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.; Saturdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.
Child guidance	Wednesdays and Thursdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon and 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.
Chiropody	Alternate Fridays 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon
Speech therapy	Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 9.15 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.45 to 5.0 p.m.
Immunisation	At Child Welfare Sessions.
Cranworth Road Clinic	
Minor ailments, general inspection and treatment	Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon. Medical sessions—Alternate Mondays, 9 a.m. to 12.0 noon.
Ophthalmic	Nurse's re-inspections—as required.
Ear, nose and throat	Nurse's treatment sessions—Mondays and Wednesdays, 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 5.0 p.m.
Chiropody	Alternate Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.
Speech therapy	Mondays, 1.45 to 5.0 p.m.
Immunisation	At Child Welfare Sessions.
Thorpe Hesley Clinic	
Minor ailments, general inspection and treatment	Medical sessions—2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month, 2.0 to 4.30 p.m. Nurse's treatment sessions—Fridays, 2.0 to 4.0 p.m.
Immunisation	2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month, 2.0 to 4.30 p.m.
Greasbrough Clinic	
Minor ailments, general inspection and treatment	Medical sessions—1st and 3rd Wednesdays in the month, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m., Nurse's treatment sessions—Wednesdays, 2.0 to 4.30 p.m.
Immunisation	1st and 3rd Wednesdays in the month, 2.0 to 4.30 p.m.
Blackburn Clinic	
Minor ailments, general inspection and treatment	Medical sessions—2nd and 4th Wednesdays in the month, 2.0 to 4.30 p.m. Nurse's treatment sessions—Wednesdays, 2.0 to 4.30 p.m.

Clinic	Times of sessions
High Greave Clinic Minor ailments, general inspection and treatment	Nurse's treatment sessions—Mondays 9.am. to 12.0 noon. Fridays 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
Newman School Minor ailments, general inspection and treatment Immunisation Speech therapy	Medical sessions—as required. Nurse's treatment sessions—Mondays to Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon and 1.30 to 4.0 p.m. As required—at medical sessions. Fridays, 9.15 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.45 to 4.0 p.m.
Abbey School Minor ailments, general inspection and treatment Speech therapy	Medical sessions—as required. Nurse's treatment sessions—as required. Mondays—9.15 a.m. to 12.0 noon.
Wheatley Road Clinic Minor ailments, general inspection and treatment Immunisation	Medical sessions—Tuesdays 2.0 to 4.30 p.m. Nurse's treatment sessions—Tuesdays 2.0 to 4.30 p.m. As required—at medical sessions.
Canklow Clinic	Medical sessions—Tuesdays, 2.0 to 4.30 p.m.
Wingfield Clinic Minor ailments, general inspection and treatment Immunisation	Medical sessions—2nd and 4th Fridays in the month, 2.0 to 4.30 p.m. Nurse's treat- ment sessions Fridays, 2.0 to 4.30 p.m. 2nd and 4th Fridays in the month.

**School Medical Inspections
and Other Examinations**

During their first year at school, all children are examined by a school medical officer.

In place of the periodic medical inspection of older children the selective system of examination is now well established in Rotherham. At the age of 9 years, and again at 14 years, each child is a potential candidate for routine examination. All children in these age groups whose parents request that they should be examined and any whose medical history warrants further investigation are seen by the doctor.

In 1969, of 2,645 children so eligible, 1,178 (45%) were examined. A total of 536 were seen specially at the request of parents, doctors, nurses or teachers. Children seen specially and routinely, needed 4,650 re-inspections.

A short summary of each child's medical record is sent to the general practitioner when the child finally leaves school. 1,056 summaries were sent in 1969.

Children in the care of the Local Authority are examined periodically, whether boarded out with foster-parents or resident in a Local Authority Home. 260 were seen during the year.

Any child sent to a Remand Home or Approved School by the Juvenile Court is examined first by a medical officer. 49 children were seen for this purpose.

52 children who wished to undertake employment out of school hours were examined to assess their fitness for the work. All were issued with the necessary certificate, and 17 children were pronounced fit to take part in stage shows.

91 candidates for admission to Teachers' Training Colleges and 5 teachers who had been appointed to posts in Rotherham, were examined during the year.

333 children were examined prior to holidays with school parties.

Vision Testing

Nurses test routinely the visual acuity of school children aged 5, 7, 9, 11 and 14 years. The results of testing in 1969 are shown below:-

Age (years)	Children tested	Referred for treatment	Percentage of those screened who were referred
5	1,617	53	3
7	1,122	118	11
9	1,419	226	16
11	703	118	17
14	1,437	312	22
Total	6,298	827	13

Consultant Ophthalmic Service

80 consultant sessions were held in 1969. The following table details the number of new cases referred and the number who needed treatment for errors of refraction:-

	Examined	Refracted	Spectacles prescribed	Needing re-inspection
School children	701	649	536	482
Pre-school children	1	1	1	-
Total	702	650	537	482

The main reasons for referral to the Ophthalmic Clinic are shown in the following table:-

Diagnosis	School children	Pre-school children
Myopia	134	-
Hypermetropia	61	-
Antigmatism		
Myopic	54	-
Hypermetropic	261	-
Mixed	83	-
Strabismus	42	1
Amblyopia	21	-
Cataract	1	1
Nystagmus	1	-
Epicanthus	3	-
Retinal degeneration	1	-
Other conditions	2	-

Hearing Tests

Hearing is tested in schools by specially trained nurses using portable transistorised pure tone audiometers.

Routine testing is mainly of children aged 5 and 7 years. Those with any hearing loss are re-tested and children failing to satisfy the necessary criteria a second time are referred for medical examination and advice.

The results of audiometry in 1969 are shown in the table below:-

Age (year)	First test	Re-test		
	Numbers Screened	Numbers Requiring re-test	Numbers with a hearing loss on re-testing	Percentage of all children screened who failed the re-test
5	2,107	323	155	7
7	891	38	15	2
11	562	30	16	3
Total	3,560	391	186	5

The number of children with a hearing loss referred to the Consultant in 1969 was 221.

Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Service

Consultant sessions are now held once a week at Ferham Clinic, children being referred by school medical officers and general practitioners.

The main reasons for attendance in 1969 were as follows:-

Disease affecting	School children		Pre-school children		Totals	
	Number	%	Number	%	Children	%
Ear — Infective	54 } 123	29	17 } 47	83	71 } 170	36
Other	69 }		30 }		99 }	
Nose	141	34	6	11	147	31
Throat	152	37	4	6	156	33
Total	416	100	57	100	473	100

Of the 221 children referred with a hearing loss, 37 were found after further tests to have normal hearing. In 24 cases syringing was the only treatment required, 3 children recovered after removal of a foreign body from the effected organ and 16 others had secretory otitis. In the remaining 141 cases the following recommendations were made:-

Treatment	School children	Pre-school children
Operative		
Removal of tonsils and adenoids	18	10
Removal of tonsils	8	-
Removal of adenoids	32	12
Myringotomy and aspiration	28	2
Antrum washout	12	1
Suction clearance	11	2
Hearing aid	5	-
Total	114	27

Consultant Orthopaedic Service

22 sessions at Rotherham Hospital were held during the year and a total of 224 children were seen.

Child Guidance Service

Dr. K. D. Hopkirk, Consultant Psychiatrist, and Mr. T. Lee, Educational Psychologist, left on 31st July and 30th September, 1969 respectively.

Dr. S. Hoyes was appointed locum consultant psychiatrist as from 1st October.

Cases seen	School Children		Pre-school Children	
	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances
New	59	} 227	-	} 6
Others	70		2	
Total	129	227	2	6

Handicapped Pupils

The ten different categories are re-stated in the Handicapped Pupils and Special School Regulations of 1959. These children require education specially adapted to their particular needs. This may be provided in ordinary schools, in special classes in ordinary schools, or in special schools.

Handicapped children confined to their homes or in hospital for long periods must also be specially provided with tuition.

The Education Act of 1944 places the responsibility for ascertaining the nature of the handicap and the special help

required on the School Medical Officer. Any child who has reached the age of 2 years is eligible for ascertainment.

In Rotherham two schools provide special education on a daily basis. This benefits the majority of handicapped children, but there are some who can be helped most effectively in residential schools. Places in residential schools are not always immediately available, some types of handicap being better provided for than others.

The numbers of children ascertained and already in a special school or waiting for a place as at 31st December, 1969 are shown in the following table:-

Category	Ascertained during 1969	*Placed during 1969	Attending Special Schools		Awaiting a place in a Special School
			Boarding	Day	
Blind	1	1	6	—	—
Partially sighted	2	1	—	3	—
Deaf	—	1	8	2	—
Partially hearing	2	2	—	4	—
Educationally subnormal	39	33	1	121	15
Epilepsy	1	1	1	4	—
Maladjusted	7	8	4	30	1
Physically handicapped	5	5	3	45	—
Speech defect	—	—	—	1	—
Delicate	2	2	1	39	—

*Includes children waiting before 1st January, 1969.

Blind Pupils

Three boys attended the Sheffield School for Blind Children. One girl attends the Royal Normal College for the Blind, Shrewsbury, one girl is at Henshaw's School for the Blind, Manchester, and one boy is a pupil at the Queen Alexandra College, Birmingham.

Partially Sighted Children

3 partially sighted children attend the Newman School, Rotherham.

Deaf Pupils

5 children attend the Yorkshire Residential School for the Deaf, Doncaster, 2 boys and 3 girls attend the Maud Maxfield School for the Deaf, Sheffield.

Partially Hearing Pupils

4 children attend the Newman School, and 18 children are attending ordinary schools. 29 children wear hearing aids.

Epileptic Pupils

1 girl attends St. Elizabeth's School, Much Hadham, Herts. 4 children attend the Newman School.

Maladjusted Pupils

19 boys and 11 girls were on the register of the Newman School, at the end of 1969. 1 boy attends the William Henry Smith School, Brighouse, and 1 boy is a pupil at Moor Top School, Ackworth. 2 boys are pupils at Bladon House, Newton Solney, in Staffordshire.

Physically Handicapped Pupils

1 girl is a pupil at the Palace School, Ely and 1 girl has been admitted to Moss Brook School, Sheffield — a new school for children with spina bifida. Another girl is at Welburn Hall School, Kirbymoorside.

24 boys and 21 girls were on the register of the Newman School, Rotherham at the end of the year.

Speech Defects

1 boy was on the register of the Newman School at the end of 1969.

Delicate Pupils

1 boy is at Ackworth School, Pontefract. The number of delicate pupils on the register of the Newman School, Rotherham, at the end of the year was 39, 25 boys and 14 girls.

Educationally Subnormal Pupils

Children are brought forward for ascertainment or re-assessment by Head Teachers and School Medical Officers. The table below shows the number of children who were examined during 1969 and the decisions made:-

Assessment	Decision taken after assessment		Total
	Reported to Local Health Authority as unsuitable for education at school	Transfer recommended to Day Special School for E.S.N. pupils	
First assessment:			
Pre-school	7*	—	7*
Attending ordinary school	—	39	39
Re-assessment:			
Attending ordinary school	—	5	5
Attending day special school	1	—	1
Attending junior Training Centre	—	2	2
Total	8	46	54

*Reported informally to the Local Health Authority.

Handicapped Pupils — Summary

The following table shows the numbers of Rotherham children receiving special education:-

Category	School		Total
	Day Newman	Abbey Residential	
Blind	—	—	6
Partially sighted	4	—	4
Deaf	—	—	10
Partially hearing	4	—	4
Physically handicapped	45	—	48
Delicate	39	—	40
Maladjusted	30	—	34
Educationally subnormal	—	121	122
Epileptic	4	—	5
Speech defect	1	—	1
All handicaps	127	121	274

(These figures do not include 24 children who live in the West Riding of Yorkshire and attend the Abbey and Newman Schools.)

90 per cent of Rotherham children requiring special education attend day schools within the borough. (In England and Wales as a whole, approximately 65 per cent of children requiring special education attend day special schools).

The largest single group of handicapped children is formed by those classified as "Educationally Subnormal". In Rotherham this group accounts for 45 per cent of all children receiving special education. (The comparable figure for England and Wales is approximately 55 per cent.)

Speech Therapy

The number of children receiving Speech Therapy again increased. At the beginning of 1969 there were 170 school children and 27 pre-school children already on the register and 97 school children and 30 pre-school children were referred for treatment during the year. This is an increase of over 50 per cent since 1965. The majority of patients were suffering from dyslalia. This is a defect of articulation and may have various causes. In many cases the child has an associated retardation of language. With pre-school children this condition may be improved by ensuring that they mix with other children of their own age in a nursery school or play group. The increasing number of play groups in Rotherham is of benefit to these children.

	School	Non-School	Total
Cases seen	214	52	266
Attendances made	1,303	220	1,523
Cases discharged	79	11	90
Defects treated:			
Dyslalia	201	35	236
Dyslalia and stammer	5	-	5
Laryngeal web	1	-	1
Stammer	40	8	48
Dysarthria	9	-	9
Cleft palate	7	4	11
Dyseneia	4	-	4
Dysphonia	1	1	2
Dysphasia	1	1	2
Reasons for discharge:			
Treatment not indicated	9	1	10
Speech within normal limits	34	9	43
Treatment refused	14	-	14
Non-attendance	34	-	34
Cases not yet assessed	8	5	13
Visits to schools	-	-	97

Physiotherapy

Mrs. J. Green, full time physiotherapist and Mr. P. Nightingale, part time physiotherapist, left in July and December, 1969 respectively.

During 1969, 328 clinic sessions were held at which 151 school and pre-school children made 4,254 attendances for treatment.

The following table gives details of attendances at the clinics during the year:-

Clinic	School children		Pre-school children	
	Children	Attendances	Children	Attendances
Ferham	34	432	3	246
Cranworth Road	21	267	1	4
Newman School	79	3,086	—	—
Abbey School	13	219	—	—
Total	147	4,004	4	250

Details of conditions treated are shown below:-

Condition	Numbers treated
Disorders of (a) Chest	
(i) Asthma	34
(ii) Other conditions	2
(b) Bones, limbs, joints	
(i) Spine	6
(ii) Upper limb	3
(iii) Lower limb	45
(c) Nervous system	
(i) Congenital malformations	11
(ii) Cerebral palsy	27
(d) Neuromuscular co-ordination	9
Low back pain	1
Poor posture	11
Other conditions	12

Chiropody

585 school children and 9 pre-school children were treated during the year.

Children's shoes are now more suitably styled and shaped, and all children who attended were well shod.

As in previous years, the Chiropodist co-operated closely with the School Medical Officers, the physiotherapy service and the General Practitioners — many of whom referred children for treatment.

The conditions treated were as follows:-

Condition	Cases	Attendances
Verrucae	393	1,027
Corns	144	154
Nail conditions	19	30
Callosities	16	16
Bursitis	4	4
Hallux valgus	4	4
Others	14	14
Total	594	1,249

Vaccination and Immunisation

Diphtheria. During the year 158 children aged 5-15 years were immunised—i.e. completed a primary course of 3 injections, and 1,493 children previously immunised were given a reinforcing dose of diphtheria antigen.

There have been no cases of this disease in Rotherham since 1952.

Tetanus. 193 children of school age were immunised during the year and 1,457 booster doses were given.

Measles. 170 children of school age were given measles vaccine in 1969.

Poliomyelitis. In 1969, 74 school children completed a primary course, i.e. 3 doses, of oral vaccine, and 1,509 reinforcing doses were given.

Tuberculosis. The 1968 B.C.G. programme for 13 year old children was held over owing to a shortage of medical staff. The children were offered B.C.G. vaccine in February, and the usual annual programme was carried out during November. The overall proportion of children with pre-existing immunity to tuberculosis (as shown by a "positive" skin reaction to tuberculin protein) was smaller in the second group. The results obtained in individual schools are given below.

**Results of Skin Testing School Children Aged 13 Years
before giving BCG Vaccine in February and November, 1969**

School	Number in Age Group		Consents Received				Number Tested		Positive to Skin Test			
	Feb.	Nov.	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
	Feb.	Nov.	Feb.	Nov.	Feb.	Nov.	Feb.	Nov.	Feb.	Nov.	Feb.	Nov.
Spurley Hey	196	210	163	181	83	86	146	165	23	27	16	16
High School	75	117	66	96	88	82	64	91	9	5	14	5
Oakwood	161	173	153	165	95	95	143	163	22	7	15	4
St. Bernards	113	114	102	94	90	82	98	88	7	10	7	11
Wingfield	136	123	104	107	76	87	96	103	10	6	10	6
Kimberworth	198	198	182	161	92	81	172	158	32	16	19	10
South Grove	144	193	141	166	98	86	129	157	30	27	23	17
Old Hall	121	125	112	116	93	93	104	114	20	5	19	4
Newman (Special)	11	19	10	13	91	68	8	13	-	-	-	-
Abbey (Special)	16	13	11	9	69	69	99	6	-	-	-	-
Total	1,171	1,285	1,044	1,108	89	86	949	1,057	153	103	16	10

Dental Service

The Principal School Dental Officer reports as follows:-

The work of the dental department has continued in a satisfactory manner throughout 1969. The staffing position is reasonable, if not ideal for the school population of approximately 15,000. From January to August there were four full time dental officers on the staff, but at the beginning of August, Mr. Crump commenced to work part time thus reducing the full time equivalent of dental officers to 3.6. With certain reorganisation a satisfactory service has been maintained, the only disadvantage to the patient being that general anaesthetics are no longer necessarily available on demand if at either clinic there is only one dental officer in attendance. This however, is not the calamity that it may appear. The dental officer can in many instances relieve pain without the use of a general anaesthetic and where this is not possible general anaesthesia is available at the clinic at which more than one dental officer is in attendance. Should a journey across the town not be convenient for the patient and parent, a mutually agreeable time for all concerned can be easily arranged. Generally speaking, most parents will telephone for an appointment rather than arrive unexpectedly and find themselves faced with a long wait on a busy session resulting in a situation which does little to calm an anxious child in pain.

The reorganisation has included the working of more treatment sessions at Ferham Clinic than at Cranworth Road Clinic. This is unfortunate in some respects since the clinics were designed to serve equal numbers of the

population but due to the population increase at Kimberworth Park and the demolition of property in the Cranworth Road district the balance of work between the two clinics can no longer be maintained. The number of children attending schools in the latter area has decreased and the amount of treatment required by them does not justify the full time use of the two surgeries. Eventually the situation will resolve itself when the housing development is completed in this area.

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

Clinic	Total attendances	No. of individuals treated	Extractions		Fillings				General Anaesthetics	Other operations	No. of patients supplied with dentures	No. of Treatment Sessions
					Perm. teeth		Decid. teeth					
			Perm. teeth	Decid. teeth	No. of fillings	No. of teeth filled	No. of fillings	No. of teeth filled				
Cranworth Road Ferham	4,456	1,629	715	1,765	2,659	2,113	338	302	886	1,886	17	553
	7,843	2,666	1,236	2,939	4,228	3,442	655	580	1,595	3,303	40	963
Total	12,299	4,295	1,951	4,704	6,887	5,555	993	882	2,481	5,189	57	1,516

As are all other branches of medicine, dentistry is a progressive and developing subject and it is of the utmost importance that dental practitioners keep abreast of modern thought and techniques. The generous and far sighted policy of this local authority in releasing staff to attend courses is much appreciated. During the past year Mr. J. Crump attended a week's course in dental anaesthesia at the Charles Clifford Dental Hospital, Sheffield and Miss J. Stocks attended the annual conference of the British Dental Association. The Principal Dental Officer was present at a conference on "Diet and Dental Health" organised by the General Dental Council and also attended the meetings of the Northern Chief Dental Officers' Committee. In addition she visits the University of Sheffield for one session per week during the Lent and Easter terms as an honorary lecturer in Oral Anatomy and Physiology. This is a useful contact with the future generation of dental surgeons as well as being a stimulating academic experience.

During 1969 all maintained and voluntary schools, the special schools and the Adult and Junior Training Centres were dentally inspected and all those considered to be in need of treatment were offered it. The figure of 12,389 in

table 19 of the Appendix is strictly the number of pupils who receive their first inspection of the year at school. Towards the end of the year many regular patients have already attended the clinic for an inspection and therefore are recorded as re-inspections when seen at the routine school inspection. Thus the 1,200 first inspections in the clinic should be added to the 12,389 first inspections in school. The number of 13,589 is therefore the true number of individuals seen in school. At almost any time of the year the absentee figure remains at a steady 10 per cent, although this does to some extent depend on the individual school. Perhaps the knowledge that the dental inspection is to take place has an influence on the sickness rate!

The number of sessions devoted to school inspections has decreased from 86 in 1968 to 77 in 1969. This is mainly due to the excellent co-operation obtained from the head teachers and their secretaries for by their organisation an inspection can be made a pleasant occasion for the dental officer concerned. He, or she, has a smooth flow of pupils good working conditions and ample time not only to inspect the teeth of the pupils, but also to have the opportunity to greet regular patients and give persuasive advice about treatment to many others thus ensuring the important personal approach, for it must be realised that the inspection may well be the first contact the child has had with the dental profession.

Of the total of 13,589 first inspections, 10,064 were not dentally sound and of these 8,726 were offered treatment. The balance of 1,338 individuals not offered treatment consists mainly of younger children whose deciduous teeth, whilst too carious to conserve, are considered not in need of extraction. Teeth in this category often last for long periods or may be shed at the normal time: they are useful masticatory units whilst also acting as space maintainers for the teeth of the permanent dentition. These children cannot be classed as sound yet they do not require active treatment.

Of the 8,726 to whom treatment was offered, 3,950 individuals attended the clinic giving an actual acceptance rate of 45 per cent. A high proportion of parents in some schools, on being informed that the need for dental treatment exists, make arrangements for the child to see a general dental practitioner of their choice and it is gratifying to notice at the next inspection that the necessary work has been completed. Rotherham is fortunate in that most of the local dental surgeons willingly accept young people as patients and that a good relationship exists between these practitioners and the local authority dental officers. It is difficult to break down accurately the group of those who do not attend the clinic for treatment, into the number of

individuals who receive treatment from the National Health Service and the number of true "non-believers". Pupils, seen at the school inspection, who obviously have received treatment other than from the dental clinic are asked which practitioner they attend and the date of the next appointment. If satisfactory answers are received to these questions the pupil is deemed as receiving treatment from the National Health Service and the record card is marked accordingly.

The major problem is to reach the other group, the group of "non-believers". Many parents in this category will accept treatment for extraction only and add the rider that they do not believe in fillings as though this were an article of faith, whilst a proportion of parents will refuse all treatment until the child is in so much pain that the parent has a disturbed night. Those parents bring the child for treatment prefacing their remarks with the statement that the child has had toothache for a week but "last night he kept me awake". Only at this stage can they appreciate the need for dental treatment, the result being that dentistry is inextricably bound up with fear, pain, blood and a general anaesthetic.

Education of this group in dental health is a long and difficult task, the results of which cannot be expected in the short term but what is taught may affect the children and grandchildren of this generation.

Before instruction in dental health can be considered the value of the natural dentition must be stressed. "Teeth Matter. Guard them well" is a good basic slogan but little thought has been given as to how a nation of dental cripples can be made to appreciate that "Teeth Matter". What is taught in school may indirectly influence the parental attitude but it will be a slow procedure to alter family patterns of acceptance of dental care. The population of Rotherham is relatively static, there being few new families coming to live within the borough bringing with them exparochial ideas. A typical pattern exists in many families of an older generation of denture wearers consisting of grandparents, parents and sundry other relatives to whom the loss of all their natural teeth in early middle life was merely a natural ageing process. In this family environment of denture wearers our paltry efforts to convince the younger generation of the desirability of preserving its natural dentition would appear to have little chance of success. Yet if reference is made to the statistics of treatment for the years 1960 and 1969 it can be seen that there has been an improvement in the ratio of the total number of teeth extracted to the total number of fillings. In 1960 for every filling completed 1.5 teeth were extracted whilst in 1969 the

ratio had improved to give a value of 0.8 teeth extracted to each filling. This shows that some small change in attitude towards conservation has taken place although there is much room for improvement.

By the efforts of those concerned in dental health education progress will continue but a careful evaluation of methods and results must be made before any large scale scheme is brought into being.

A total number of nine sessions have been devoted to dental health education for both the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Services. The talks to mothers are part of the syllabus of talks given to the Mothercraft classes by the Health Visitors and as mothers attend for periods of about three months it is not possible to visit the classes more than three times in the year without avoiding repetition. Expectant mothers make an extremely receptive audience and are anxious to do everything possible for the well being of their babies but apart from those who attend the mothercraft classes they are an extremely difficult group to reach.

A captive audience for dental health education exists in the schools and this is where with co-operation from all concerned it can very well be done. With the co-operation of some Junior school headteachers dental health education has been included as part of the curriculum and taught by those best able to teach it, the class teachers themselves. Arrangements were made for these schools to borrow films which could be shown by the school staff. Taught by those accustomed to teach, the subject becomes part of the curriculum. It is not competing as a special week with the many other special weeks on worthy subjects which take place from time to time throughout the school year. A dental health campaign of a week's duration may serve to focus attention on teeth but unless the follow-up is both thorough and painstaking it is time wasted.

Dental health education must be continuous. Poor oral hygiene, high intake of sugar, particularly of sucrose, and between meal eating are all contributory factors. The influence of each should be emphasised not only as part of a dental health programme but as factors contributing to the general health of the individual. It might well be questioned whether dental health propaganda will make any headway unless it is part of a co-ordinated programme of health education. The school health service is in an excellent position to provide this type of information and it is useful to speculate on how this might be achieved.

The negative approach in health education appears to have met with little success in the past and a more positive method must be formulated if progress is to be made.

Many well educated members of the community whose educations were directed away from the science disciplines have little or no concept of basic human biology and no concept at all of pathological processes. Whilst not advocating the production of a race of hypochondriacs, straight forward instruction in the applied biology of disease and its prevention could be given in a way to suit the needs of the individual audience. There is little point in offering good advice in health education unless the recipient has a real and intelligent appreciation of the condition he is endeavouring to avoid. If we can, in the sphere of dental health bring about an awareness of the basic pathology of dental disease we shall be beginning to break down the apathy which concerns its existence.

The mass media has a part to play in any campaign of this nature and may be the only satisfactory method of influencing the public at large. Television could make an enormous impact if advertising techniques were used to produce "commercials" on dental health. Co-operation from local press would be most valuable as it would be an effective approach to members of the local community whom it would be difficult to reach by other methods.

Reduction in consumption of sugar, good oral hygiene and regular dental treatment will go far to produce a healthy mouth but unless fluoridation of the water supply becomes a compulsory measure the results will be less than ideal. As was mentioned in last year's report, fluoridation is approved in principle in Rotherham but due to the complexity of the water supply to the area, consent to fluoridation has to be obtained from all authorities who receive water from this source. The majority decision, as shown by the elected representatives, favours fluoridation yet this is thwarted by a minority who does not wish to avail itself of such a beneficial public health measure.

One can only hope that the Secretary of State for Health and Social Security will take steps to introduce the necessary legislation to implement fluoridation, particularly in those areas where the wishes of the majority are overwhelmed by those of the minority. If this were done one mighty blow would have been struck in the battle against dental caries.

Appendix

APPENDIX

Table 1
Registrar-General's Return of Deaths

Cause of Death	Sex	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-		
B4 Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.01	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
B5 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	.02	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
B19(1) Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity etc.	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	.05	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1		
B19(2) Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	.06	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-		
B19(3) Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	18	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	2	7	.28	
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	-		
B19(4) Malignant neoplasm, intestine	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	1	.34	
	F	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	6	-		
B19(6) Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	M	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	19	17	1	.56	
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1		
B19(7) Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.22	
	F	19	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	6	3	5	-		
B19(8) Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	.05	
B19(9) Malignant neoplasm, prostate	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-		
B19(10) Leukaemia	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	.08	
	F	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-		
B19(11) Other malignant neoplasms	M	29	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	7	9	6	-	.72	
	F	33	-	-	1	-	-	4	2	6	8	12	-		
B20 Benign and unspecified neoplasms	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	.02	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
B21 Diabetes mellitus	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	.03	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-		
B46(1) Other endocrine etc. diseases	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	.01	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
B23 Anaemias	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	.02	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
B46(3) Mental disorders	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.02	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
B24 Meningitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.01	
	F	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
B46(4) Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	.07	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1		
B26 Chronic rheumatic heart disease	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	.16	
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	2	-		
B27 Hypertensive disease	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	.21	
	F	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	7	-		
B28 Ischaemic heart disease	M	154	-	-	-	-	-	2	25	34	49	44	-	2.81	
	F	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	26	55	-		
B29 Other forms of heart disease	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	5	-	.45	
	F	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	18	-		
B30 Cerebrovascular disease	M	44	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	9	15	17	-	1.50	
	F	86	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	6	26	52	-		
B46(5) Other diseases of circulatory system	M	25	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	6	12	-	.59	
	F	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	20	-		
B31 Influenza	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	.14	
	F	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	1	-		

Cause of Death	Sex	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-		
B32 Pneumonia	M	26	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	5	16	} .56	
	F	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	5	13		
B33(1) Bronchitis and emphysema	M	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	18	28	32	} 1.20	
	F	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	6	10		
B33(2) Asthma	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	} .02	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
B46(6) Other diseases of respiratory system	M	9	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	} .13	
	F	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
B34 Peptic ulcer	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	4	} .13	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
B35 Appendicitis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	} .01	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
B36 Intestinal obstruction and hernia	M	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	} .08	
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3		
B37 Cirrhosis of liver	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	} .03	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
B46(7) Other diseases of digestive system	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	} .06	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2		
B38 Nephritis and nephrosis	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	} .10	
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	2		
B39 Hyperplasia of prostate	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	} .05	
B46(8) Other diseases, Genito-urinary system	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	} .05	
B46(10) Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-		
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	} .05	
B42 Congenital anomalies	M	8	2	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-		
	F	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	} .13	
B43 Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	M	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	F	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	} .08	
B44 Other causes of perinatal mortality	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	F	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	} .03	
B45 Symptoms and ill defined conditions	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	} .06	
BE47 Motor vehicle accidents	M	4	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-		
	F	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	} .09	
BE48 All other accidents	M	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	-		
	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	} .21	
BE49 Suicide and self- inflicted injuries	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2		
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	} .10	
BE50 All other external causes	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	} .03	
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	545	6	9	1	3	6	4	13	52	129	163	159		
	F	467	7	3	3	2	3	2	16	27	48	115	241	} 11.70	

Table 2
Cancer Deaths

	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969	
	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	18	0.21	24	0.28	28	0.32	18	0.21	28	0.32	30	0.35	19	0.22	15	0.17	19	0.22	24	0.27
Lung, bronchus	59	0.69	47	0.55	42	0.49	46	0.53	40	0.46	38	0.44	44	0.5	51	0.59	31	0.36	48	0.55
Breast	15	0.18	19	0.22	14	0.16	17	0.20	11	0.13	16	0.18	13	0.15	13	0.15	17	0.20	19	0.22
Uterus	7	0.08	7	0.08	4	0.05	4	0.04	6	0.07	6	0.07	4	0.05	6	0.07	9	0.10	4	0.05
Other sites	82	0.96	73	0.85	78	0.90	88	1.01	92	1.06	81	0.93	80	0.92	96	1.11	78	0.90	106	1.23
Total deaths and death rates from cancer	181	2.12	170	1.99	166	1.92	173	1.99	177	2.04	171	1.97	160	1.84	181	2.09	154	1.78	201	2.32
Total deaths and death rates all causes	932	10.96	952	11.14	1014	11.76	974	11.24	928	10.73	952	10.97	964	11.08	914	10.54	902	10.43	1012	11.71
Proportion, cancer deaths to total deaths, 1 in	5.15		5.6		6.11		5.63		5.24		5.57		6.02		5.05		5.86		5.03	

Table 3
Suicidal Deaths

Cause of Death	Sex	Age
Coal gas poisoning	M	69
" " "	M	73
" " "	M	81
" " "	F	45
" " "	F	50
" " "	F	65
Barbiturates	F	16
"	F	54
"	F	78
Drowning	M	82

Table 4
Infant Deaths

Cause of death	Under 24 hours	1-6 days	7-27 days	Total under 4 weeks	28 days to 3 months	3-5 months	6 months to 1 Year	Total under 1 year
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	7
Diseases of genito-urinary system	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Congenital anomalies	-	-	2	2	1	1	2	6
Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	3	3	1	7	-	-	-	7
Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	3
Total	4	5	4	13	2	4	6	25

Table 5

Premature Births

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				
2 lb. 3 oz. or less	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	16	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	26	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	3	1	
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	45	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Totals	95	4	1	2	14	-	-	-	3	13	2	

Table 6**Maternity Services — Confinements of women normally resident in the County Borough (i)**

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Services provided within the County Borough:-					
Moorgate General Hospital	518	517	568	598	647
Private nursing homes	22	24	10	3	—
Domiciliary confinements	589	555	376	326	299
Services provided outside the County Borough:-					
Jessop Hospital	37	36	39	56	44
Listerdale Maternity Home	404	423	523	520	476
Chapelton Maternity Home	15	20	17	14	11
Private nursing homes and other institutions	36	28	41	40	47
Domiciliary confinements	7	9	3	4	2
Total confinements	1,628	1,612	1,577	1,561	1,526

Table 7**Maternity Services — Confinements of women normally resident in the County Borough (ii)**

Year	Confinements occurring in						Total
	Hospitals Maternity Homes		Private Maternity Homes		Domiciliary arrangements		
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	
1962	829	50·80	75	4·59	728	44·61	1,632
1963	878	52·61	80	4·79	711	42·60	1,669
1964	981	57·54	70	4·10	654	38·36	1,705
1965	974	59·83	58	3·56	596	36·61	1,628
1966	996	61·79	52	3·23	564	34·98	1,612
1967	1,147	72·73	51	3·24	379	24·03	1,577
1968	1,188	76·11	43	2·75	330	21·14	1,561
1969	1,178	77·20	47	3·08	301	19·72	1,526

Table 8**Maternity Services — Early Discharge of Patients from Hospital**

Hospital or Maternity Home	Discharged on the (day)									Total
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
Moorgate General	18	218	23	37	40	55	51	47	11	500
Listerdale Maternity	—	313	5	12	13	11	20	10	4	388
Chapelton	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	1	13
Jessop, Sheffield	—	12	2	—	2	15	2	1	1	35
Northern General, Sheffield	—	6	—	—	—	1	12	1	—	20
Nether Edge, Sheffield	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Montagu, Mexborough	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Claremont, Sheffield	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	18	549	30	49	57	82	90	70	17	962

Table 9
Infectious Diseases (i)

Notifiable disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Acute Meningitis	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	1	-	8
Dysentery	-	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	4
Infective Jaundice	2	2	-	-	1	1	1	5	2	3	1	2	20
Measles	2	1	-	4	5	-	5	6	5	6	18	64	116
Scarlet fever	15	23	24	19	12	5	9	2	-	5	5	4	123
Whooping cough	2	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Tuberculosis: respiratory, Males	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	6
Females	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	2	1	1	9
Other forms—Males	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	6
Females	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Totals	26	31	25	24	21	11	20	18	9	20	28	74	307

Table 10

Infectious Diseases (ii)

Notifiable disease	No. of cases notified													Total cases notified in each ward of the borough											Total cases removed to hospital	Total deaths	
	At ages—years																										
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Age Unknown	Clifton	East	Greasbrough	Herringthorpe	Kimberworth	Masbro'	St. Ann's	South	Thornhill	Thorpe Hesley			West
Acute meningitis	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	1	
Dysentery	6	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	
Food poisoning	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	
Infective jaundice	20	—	—	—	—	1	6	6	3	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	2	—	
Measles	116	15	11	12	14	16	45	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	48	7	6	18	5	5	14	3	8	—	
Scarlet fever	123	—	8	4	15	6	60	27	2	1	—	—	—	—	11	14	12	16	18	10	5	9	11	9	8	—	
Whooping cough	6	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculosis: Respiratory—																											
Males	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	
Females	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	2	8	
Other forms—																											
Males	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	4	
Females	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	
Totals	307	18	20	17	31	25	114	37	13	17	9	3	3	—	17	19	63	24	28	30	16	20	35	31	24	36	1

Table 11

School Health Service — Medical Inspection of Pupils During the Year Ending 31st December, 1969

Year of Birth	Number of pupils inspected	Physical condition of pupils inspected		Number of pupils not selected for examination	Number of pupils inspected who required treatment		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition in Table 15	Total individual pupils
1965 and later	36	36	—	—	—	4	4
1964	585	585	—	—	18	123	133
1963	966	963	3	—	55	202	229
1962	255	254	1	—	26	53	71
1961	138	138	—	—	7	29	34
1960	194	194	—	—	22	63	74
1959	354	354	—	314	48	91	118
1958	134	134	—	547	19	42	52
1957	84	84	—	141	10	11	19
1956	62	62	—	11	8	14	17
1955	94	94	—	6	13	7	15
1954 and earlier	256	256	—	56	47	49	85
				392			
Total	3,158	3,154	4	1,467	273	688	851
					99.87 } -13 }		
					Percentage satisfactory Percentage unsatisfactory		

Table 12

School Health Service — Other Medical Inspections

Number of special inspections	536
Number of re-inspections	4,650
Total	5,186

Table 13

School Health Service — Cleanliness Inspections

Total number of examinations in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	23,522
Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	368
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	32
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	17

Table 14

School Health Service — Changing Incidence of Hair Infestation 1965-69

Year	Total number of examinations in schools	Total number of pupils found to be infested	Number of pupils infested per 1,000 examinations
1965	25,344	1,112	44
1966	26,106	681	26
1967	20,504	396	20
1968	24,488	384	16
1969	23,522	368	15

Table 15
School Health Service — Defects Found by Medical Inspection

Defect or disease	Periodic Inspections						Total (including all other age groups inspected)		Special Inspections	
	Entrants		Leavers		Others					
	Treat- ment	Observa- tion	Treat- ment	Observa- tion	Treat- ment	Observa- tion	Treat- ment	Observa- tion	Treat- ment	Observa- tion
Skin	69	70	9	6	38	43	116	119	150	66
Eyes—Vision	99	154	47	34	127	131	273	319	155	72
Squint	63	44	1	6	28	17	92	67	30	4
Other	17	10	1	2	10	5	28	17	23	17
Ears—Hearing	51	168	1	14	15	71	67	253	24	43
Otitis media	28	43	2	5	12	21	42	69	4	6
Other	13	31	1	2	5	16	19	49	25	23
Nose and throat	65	163	6	9	46	60	117	232	19	88
Speech	42	56	—	5	8	26	50	87	40	28
Lymphatic glands	6	79	—	4	4	36	10	119	6	76
Heart	8	47	1	5	7	11	16	63	8	26
Lungs	27	75	—	4	26	21	53	100	16	51
Developmental—Hernia	13	9	—	1	6	3	19	13	5	7
Other	16	117	3	5	13	54	32	176	15	96
Orthopaedic—Posture	4	35	2	4	6	9	12	48	4	12
Feet	55	96	4	8	31	35	70	139	13	26
Other	25	103	6	7	21	32	52	142	14	33
Nervous system—Epilepsy	3	8	—	3	6	2	9	13	4	9
Other	4	17	—	—	4	16	8	33	2	16
Psychological—										
Development	8	47	—	3	18	56	26	106	15	48
Stability	8	81	1	8	12	82	21	171	16	62
Abdomen	21	24	6	4	23	16	50	44	20	18
Other	3	242	4	2	13	60	20	304	117	158

Treatment of Pupils Attending Maintained and Assisted Primary and Secondary Schools

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Table 17
Analysis of the work done in various School Health Clinics during 1969

Work undertaken	Ferham		Cran-worth Road		Thorpe Hesley		Greas-brough		New-man School		Black-burn		Abbey School		High Greave Road		Wheat-ley Road		Cank-low		Wing-field		Total				All cases	
	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	School cases	Non-School cases	Cases		Attendances
Ophthalmic	1014	1710	124	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1137	1832	1	2	1138	1834
Ear, Nose and Throat	468	1682	81	401	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	492	1914	57	169	549	2083
Dental	2666	7843	1629	4456	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3950	11647	345	652	4295	12299
Child Guidance	131	233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	227	2	6	131	233
Chiropody	376	733	218	516	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	585	1231	9	18	594	1249
Speech Therapy	204	977	20	117	-	-	-	-	-	19	278	-	-	23	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214	1303	52	220	266	1523
Physiotherapy	37	678	22	271	-	-	-	-	-	79	3086	-	-	13	219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	4004	4	250	151	4254
Minor ailment and other examinations	252	467	428	751	103	382	2	2	2	44	520	6	18	51	104	165	457	14	22	-	-	1	1058	2699	8	25	1066	2724
Total	5148	14323	2522	6636	103	382	2	2	2	142	3884	6	18	87	474	165	457	14	22	-	-	1	7712	24857	478	1342	8190	26199

Table 18

Dental Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-school Children

	Children 0-4 years		Expectant and Nursing Mothers	
	1969	1968	1969	1968
Inspections				
Patients given first inspections	239	281	83	77
Patients who required treatment	157	225	78	75
Patients who were offered treatment	157	225	78	75
Attendances				
First visit for treatment during the year	244	312	84	84
Subsequent visits	124	95	164	181
Total visits	368	407	248	265
Additional courses of treatment other than the first course commenced during the year	5	3	1	1
Treatment				
Fillings	99	30	77	69
Teeth filled	91	29	73	61
Teeth extracted	343	603	149	205
General anaesthetics (administered by dental officers)	148	237	38	42
Emergency visits by patients	77	151	5	11
Patients X-rayed	1	1	6	2
Patients treated by scaling and/or removal of stains from the teeth	5	3	8	9
Teeth otherwise conserved	—	—	—	—
Teeth root filled	—	—	—	—
Inlays	—	—	—	—
Crowns	—	—	—	—
Courses of treatment completed	155	198	53	51
	1969		1968	
Prosthetics				
Patients supplied with full upper or full lower dentures (first time)	8		20	
Patients supplied with other dentures	7		11	
Dentures supplied	33		53	
Sessions				
Dental Officer sessions (equivalent to complete half days) devoted to maternity and child welfare patients				
For treatment	62		61	
For health education	4		6	

Table 19
Dental Inspection and Treatment of School Children

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
Attendances and Treatment				
First visit	1,880	1,611	459	3,950
Subsequent visits	2,283	4,165	1,249	7,697
Total visits	4,163	5,776	1,708	11,647
Additional courses of treatment commenced	73	101	22	196
Fillings in permanent teeth	1,278	4,136	1,384	6,798
Fillings in deciduous teeth	850	44		894
Permanent teeth filled	946	3,315	1,211	5,472
Deciduous teeth filled	750	41		791
Permanent teeth extracted	429	1,101	244	1,774
Deciduous teeth extracted	3,634	727		4,361
General anaesthetics	1,500	711	105	2,316
Emergencies	179	80	13	272
Number of pupils x-rayed	164			
Prophylaxis	887			
Teeth otherwise conserved	6			
Number of teeth root filled	3			
Inlays	-			
Crowns	21			
Courses of treatment completed	2,736			
Prosthetics				
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (1st time)	1	-	3	4
Pupils supplied with other dentures (1st time)	3	18	17	38
Number of dentures supplied	5	34	31	70
Orthodontics				
Cases remaining from previous year				159
New cases commenced during year				132
Cases completed during year				107
Cases discontinued during year				58
No. of removable appliances fitted				185
No. of fixed appliances fitted				3
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant				52
Anaesthetics				
General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers				2,306
Inspections				
(a) First inspection at school. Number of pupils				12,389
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils				1,200
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment				10,064
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment				8,726
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic				2,030
Number of (c) found to require treatment				1,260
Sessions				
Sessions devoted to treatment				1,454
Sessions devoted to inspection				77
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education				5

Table 20

Dental Inspection and Treatment of School Children

	Number of Pupils			Receiving treatment from National Health Service	Percentage of Pupils inspected requiring treatment	Percentage of those requiring treatment receiving it from School Dental Service
	Inspected	Requiring treatment	Attended for treatment			
Special Schools						
Abbey	98	69	24	1	70	35
Newman	132	92	24	11	69	26
Jun. Training Centre	34	11	11	—	32	100
Adult Training Centre	70	41	30	2	58	73
Infants and Juniors						
Blackburn	279	165	114	11	59	69
Coleridge Road	340	220	88	2	64	40
Greasbrough	264	159	56	43	60	35
Sitwell	343	169	61	111	49	36
St. Mary's RC	184	97	43	42	53	44
Thorpe	231	134	53	27	58	40
Infants Schools						
Alma Road	148	79	32	—	53	40
Badsley Moor Lane	191	99	43	12	52	43
Broom Valley	202	77	29	33	38	38
Doncaster Road	145	88	31	7	61	35
Ferham	163	95	82	1	58	86
Herringthorpe	194	88	52	63	45	59
High Greave	243	104	54	1	43	52
Kimberworth	351	150	90	14	43	60
Redscope	191	112	32	1	59	29
Rockingham	227	153	87	5	67	56
Roughwood	233	156	61	5	67	39
St. Ann's Road	204	92	27	4	45	29
St. Bede's RC	113	47	23	1	41	49
Thornhill	162	101	31	2	62	31
Junior Schools						
Alma Road	282	186	59	5	66	32
Badsley Moor Lane	286	216	63	18	75	29
Broom Valley	305	167	57	112	55	34
Doncaster Road	221	166	56	9	75	34
Ferham	189	147	115	7	78	78
Herringthorpe	360	252	40	88	70	16
High Greave	306	247	94	5	81	38
Meadowhall	425	293	121	23	69	41
Redscope	432	212	69	26	49	33
Rockingham	261	190	79	22	73	42
Roughwood	370	258	145	22	70	56
St. Ann's Road	200	177	39	18	88	22
St. Bede's RC	218	160	70	17	73	44
Thornhill	233	150	73	11	64	49
Secondary Schools						
High	482	315	99	79	65	31
Kimberworth	733	544	259	100	74	48
Oakwood	796	496	144	218	62	29
Old Hall	499	331	114	103	66	34
South Grove	677	429	202	98	63	47
Spurley Hey	776	580	219	64	75	38
St. Bernard's RC	410	245	62	56	60	25
Thomas Rotherham College	409	184	71	178	45	39
Wingfield	471	337	136	93	72	40

Table 21

Dental Laboratory Statistics	
School Dental Service	
Study models	224 sets
Orthodontic appliances	219
Silver caps	19
Dentures	79
Crowns	21
Splints	12
Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Service	
Dentures	40
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