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RUTLAND COUNTY COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORTS

FOR

1968

1. HEALTH & WELFARE SERVICES
2. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE



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HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

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STAFF

County Medical Officer of Health,
County Welfare Officer, Principal
School Medical Officer

R.A. Matthews, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy County Medical Officer of
Health

W.L. Palmer

Chief Clerk/Ambulance Officer

E.B. Pearson.

Mental Welfare Officer

D.D. Smith

Social Welfare Officer

Mrs. B. Townrow

Home Help Organiser

Mrs. B.D. Pearson

Superintendent Nursing Officer

Miss M.B. Welsh

Health Visitors

Mrs. J. Brady

Miss K. Robinson

Miss M. Ross

Nurse/Midwives

Miss E.M. Bell

Mrs. T.M. Carnachan

Miss R. Hackett

Miss N.B. Joyce

Mrs. O.M. Martin

Mrs. B. Williamson

Relief Nurse

Mrs. J.M. Sharples

Adult Training Centre

Mr. J. Green

Mrs. M. Tallentire

Junior Training Centre

W.J. Lindley

Mrs. D. Freer

Mrs. K. Witts

Administrative Assistant

E. Tooth

Secretary

Mrs. M. Bonny

Clerk/Typists

Miss J. Coltman

Mrs. A. Twynham

Ambulance Control Clerk

Mrs. C. Robertson

Principal School Dental Officer

Miss J.G. Campbell

Dental Attendants

Mrs. E. Hollis

Miss S. Mann.

School Nurse

Miss M. Chetwynd

Speech Therapist

Mrs. T. Randall

School Oculist

N.S. Batheja

To the Chairman and Members of the Health and Welfare Committee

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1968 covering both Health and Welfare Services.

The Vital Statistics continue to show improvement on previous years and it will be seen that all are below the national average with the exception of the birth rate which is above. The illegitimate live birth rate has again increased slightly on last year but is still well below the national rate. No maternal deaths attributable to pregnancy occurred during 1968 and 87% of deliveries took place in hospitals and other similar institutions.

Among the causes of death listed it is distressing to see that ten people died of a largely preventable and avoidable disease, namely Cancer of the Lung. Health Education aimed to reduce the incidence of cigarette smoking does not appear to be effective and indeed it is a great pity that the media which have ready access to the smoking population at risk, namely television and radio, are not obliged to include Health Education in their programmes. An approach was made to all the clubs, organisations and voluntary bodies in the County offering the facilities of the Health Education Section of the Department. Speakers and/or films on a wide variety of topics were available, but I regret that the response was minimal and disappointing.

An In-Service Training Course run by the Central Council for Health Education was held in April. Two sessions on Presymptomatic Diagnosis were attended by nursing staff of the Department and the Hospital. The Home Helps attended lectures on 'Nutrition for the elderly' and Prevention of accidents in the home'.

Vaccination against measles was introduced during the year and was carried out both by the General Practitioners and by the staff of the Health Department. All children aged 15 years and under were eligible to receive this vaccination. That this immunological procedure is proving to be effective can be seen by the paucity of measles notifications subsequently being received in the Health Department and indeed 1968-69 is a 'Measles Year' in which one would normally anticipate a relatively high incidence of cases.

Again I have to report that attempts to recruit a registered chiropodist have failed, but the indirect service provided so efficiently by the voluntary organisations has expanded.

The Adult Training Centre continued to expand very satisfactorily during 1968, and the number of trainees in attendance rose to 24. Again the local industries, hospitals and schools continued to provide the necessary out-work for the trainees, and midday meals were supplied by the courtesy of the Rutland Memorial Hospital. Because of the nature of the building it was not possible to admit physically handicapped into the temporary centre, but this was to be remedied when the new Rutland County Training Centre became operative.

Towards the end of the year the first purpose built Old Persons Home in Rutland was completed. This home at Ketton was intended to replace the annexe to Lonsdale House.

As in previous years grants were made to District Councils in respect of old persons warden controlled bungalows. Here I would pay tribute to the District Councils for the generous extent of such provision. This purpose built accommodation for the elderly keeps them independent for as long as possible and thus reduces the demand for places in Lonsdale House.

No changes in staff took place during the year and due to the financial situation it was not possible to increase the establishment of the Mental Welfare Service as anticipated. In 1968 the Mental Welfare Officer and the Social Welfare Officer were transferred from Catmose to Melton Road. This unavoidable fragmentation of the Health and Welfare Department was necessary to relieve the pressure on the central office accommodation in Catmose. Considerable, but not insuperable, difficulties have been experienced as a result of their transfer, but it is hoped that their return to the fold will not be too long delayed.

In order to ensure that a qualified teacher would be readily available to fill the vacancy created by the forthcoming retirement of Mrs. Freer, the Committee seconded Mrs. Witt for a one year course at Culham College, Berkshire. On her return, after obtaining the Diploma of Teacher of Mentally Handicapped Children, she will take up her duties at the Junior Training Centre.

During the year it was decided to install central heating in several of the nurses homes and flats and this was very much appreciated by the staff concerned.

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1962

GENERAL STATISTICS

In conclusion I would like to thank the Chairman and members of the Health and Welfare Committee for the help and encouragement they have given me. I must also thank all the members of my staff for their enthusiasm and support during the year. I am particularly indebted to the Deputy County Medical Officer, Dr. Palmer, for the compilation of this report.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,

R.A. MATTHEWS,

County Medical Officer of Health
and County Welfare Officer.

Births Deaths &
Deaths

<u>Live Births</u>			
Number	501	501	501
Rate per 1,000 population under 15 years	12.1	12.1	15.2
<u>Illegitimate Live Births</u> (per cent of total live births)	3.4		
<u>Stillbirths</u>			
Number	4	4	4
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	8	8	14.0
<u>Total Live and Stillbirths</u>	505	505	
<u>Infant Deaths</u> (deaths under one year)	6	6	
<u>Infant Mortality Rates</u>			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	12.0	12.0	15.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	12.5		
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0		
<u>Mid-pregnatal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	10.0	10.0	12.5
<u>Early Post-natal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	10.0	10.0	10.5
<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u> (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	10.0	10.0	25.0
<u>Deaths</u>			
All causes	291	291	
Death rate per 1,000 population	10.2	10.2	11.5
<u>Crude</u>			
<u>Corrected</u>	10.5		

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1968

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Administrative County (in acres)	97,273
Population (Registrar General's Estimate 1968)	29,680
Rateable Value (1st April 1968)	£847,937
Product of a Penny Rate (Estimated)	£ 3,385

VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>Rutland</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
<u>Live Births</u>		
Number	501	
Rate per 1,000 population crude 16.9 corrected	18.1	16.9
<u>Illegitimate Live Births</u> (per cent of total live births)	5.4	
<u>Stillbirths</u>		
Number	4	
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	8	14.0
<u>Total Live and Stillbirths</u>	505	
<u>Infant Deaths</u> (deaths under one year)	6	
<u>Infant Mortality Rates</u>		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	12.0	18.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	12.6	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0	
<u>Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	10.0	12.3
<u>Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	10.0	10.5
<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u> (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	18.0	25.0
<u>Deaths</u>		
All causes	297	
Death rate per 1,000 population Crude	10.0	11.9
Corrected	10.5	

CAUSES OF DEATH - 1968

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Other tuberculosis	-	1
Malignant neoplasm - stomach	4	3
Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus	9	1
Malignant neoplasm - breast	-	8
Malignant neoplasm - uterus	-	3
Leukaemia	1	3
Other malignant neoplasms	17	12
Diabetes mellitus	2	3
Anaemia	2	-
Mental disorders	1	-
Other diseases of nervous system	1	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	-	4
Hypertensive disease	5	7
Ischaemic heart disease	29	17
Other forms of heart disease	19	16
Cerebrovascular disease	13	27
Other diseases of circulatory system	8	4
Influenza	2	-
Pneumonia	12	10
Bronchitis and emphysema	7	3
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1
Peptic ulcer	2	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	-
Cirrhosis of liver	1	-
Other diseases of digestive system	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-
Other disease, genito urinary system	-	2
Congenital anomalies	1	-
Other causes of perinatal mortality	3	1
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	1	2
Motor vehicle accidents	2	1
All other accidents	8	3
Suicide and self inflicted injuries	1	1
	<u>160</u>	<u>137</u>

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Child welfare sessions, other than at general practitioner's premises were as follows:-

Cottesmore Aerodrome	2nd and 4th Thursdays	2.30-3.30 p.m.
Edith Weston Aerodrome	Alternate Mondays	1.45-3.30 p.m.
Ketton Methodist Church		
School	1st and 3rd Tuesdays	2.30-4.00 p.m.
Langham - Village Hall	1st and 3rd Fridays	2.30-3.30 p.m.
Oakham - Vale of Catmose		
Village College	1st Tuesdays	2.30 p.m.
Ryhall - Village Hall	1st and 3rd Thursdays	2.30-4.00 p.m.
Uppingham - Church Rooms	2nd and 4th Wednesdays	2.30-4.00 p.m.
Whissendine - Village Hall	3rd Wednesdays	3.00-4.00 p.m.

Number of children who attended during the year:-

Born in		
1968	1967	1963 - 66
658	432	288

Observation Register

There were 104 names on the register at the end of the year, these being children for whom special attention during development was considered necessary.

Congenital Abnormalities

All congenital abnormalities noted at birth continued to be classified and a return of cases was made monthly to the General Register Office. The object of the scheme is to compile statistical information, some of which will be published regularly in the Registrar General's returns, from which it should be possible to detect any national or regional changes in the pattern.

Care of Unmarried Mothers

This work is undertaken for the County Council by the Peterborough Diocesan Council whose Moral Welfare Worker investigates all applications for help and arranges for admission to a home for unmarried mothers, and the adoption of the baby where necessary. Twelve cases were dealt with during the year.

DENTAL SERVICE FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS ANDNURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDRENNUMBER TREATED

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children aged under 5 and not eligible for School Dental Service
Number of persons examined during the year.	39	139
Number of persons who commenced treatment during the year	22	55
Number of courses of treatment completed during the year	16	46

TREATMENT PROVIDED

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children aged under 5 and not eligible for School Dental Service
Scalings and gum treatment	15	1
Fillings	60	101
Extractions	15	105
General Anaesthetics	4	40

DENTURES PROVIDED

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children aged under 5 and not eligible for School Dental Service
Full upper or lower	2	-
Partial upper or lower	6	-
Radiographs	4	3

Treatment was given at the central clinic at the County Offices and in the Dental Caravan. There were 31 sessions devoted to maternity and child welfare patients during the year.

COUNTY NURSING SERVICE
(Sections 23 & 25 N.H.S. Act)

CASES

	OAKHAM	KEPTON	MARKET OVERTON	LANGHAM	UPPINGHAM (1)	UPPINGHAM (2)	TOTAL
Midwifery	9	16	11	4	19	13	72
General (new cases)	81	51	58	60	62	34	346

VISITS

	OAKHAM	KEPTON	MARKET OVERTON	LANGHAM	UPPINGHAM (1)	UPPINGHAM (2)	TOTAL
Midwifery	190	686	732	258	584	493	2943
General	1025	890	1053	1099	1088	922	6077

NURSING SERVICE (Continued)

<u>PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS</u>	2lbs. 3ozs. or less	Over 2lbs. 3ozs up to and including 3lbs. 4ozs.	Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to and including 4lbs. 6ozs.	Over 4lbs. 6ozs up to and including 4lbs. 15ozs.	Over 4lbs. 15ozs. up to and including 5lbs. 8ozs.
<u>BORN IN HOSPITAL</u>					
Total Births	-	1	6	2	4
Died within 24 hours of birth	-	1	1	-	-
Died between 1 and 7 days	-	-	2	-	-
Died between 7 and 28 days	-	-	-	-	-
<u>BORN AND NURSED AT HOME OR IN A NURSING HOME</u>					
Total Births	-	-	-	-	1
Died within 24 hours of birth	-	-	-	-	-
Died between 1 and 7 days	-	-	-	-	-
Died between 7 and 28 days	-	-	-	-	-
<u>BORN AT HOME AND TRANSFERRED TO HOSPITAL ON OR BEFORE 28TH DAY</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS</u>					
In Hospital	1	-	-	-	-

Domiciliary Midwifery

There were 69 confinements at home and 464 in hospitals, a ratio similar to that of the preceeding few years; there seems no reason to expect that the trend to hospital, at the expense of domiciliary, delivery will be reversed. Discussions with the hospital authorities have started with the aim of enabling district midwives to deliver their patients in the local maternity hospital.

Staff Meetings

Regular staff meetings were held and occasionally medical films were shown.

HEALTH VISITING

Cases Visited by Health Visitor	Number of Cases
Children born in 1968	505
Children born in 1967	377
Children born in 1963-66	383
Total number of children in lines 1-3	1,265
Persons aged 65 or over	115
Number included in age 65 or over who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	63
Number of tuberculous households visited	1

In addition to routine home visits and supervision of clinics the health visitors also reported on the domestic circumstances of -

(a) old people for whom geriatric hospital accommodation was sought.

(b) expectant mothers for whom hospital confinement was indicated on social grounds.

Hearing

The health visitors are all trained in the screening of young children for deafness. All children suspected of having defective hearing were referred to the family doctor.

Phenylketonuria

Routine testing of urine of babies was carried out by the health visitors.

Co-ordination and co-operation with Hospital and
General Practitioner Services

1. Mental Health Service

Early in the year a twice monthly psychiatric out-patient clinic was initiated at the Memorial Hospital, Oakham. The Mental Welfare Officer attends these clinics as a routine and is enabled to bring patients requiring attention to the consultant psychiatrist with an ease which is a substantial improvement on the practice hitherto necessary whereby either the patient had to be transported to Leicester or the psychiatrist called in to a domiciliary consultation.

2. Tuberculosis

The Superintendent Nursing Officer attends clinics held at Melton Mowbray and Stamford Hospitals for case consultations with the chest physicians.

3. Geriatric Service

Admissions to geriatric hospitals are regulated by the Bed Bureau of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board; applications for admission are initiated by the patients' general practitioners and to help in determining priority a report on the social circumstances of each patient is furnished by a health visitor.

An increasing number of old people admitted to hospital are now being rehabilitated to an extent which enables them to return home or fits them for accommodation in a Welfare Home. To date it has been possible to accept these latter with little delay - clearly it is undesirable that hospital beds should be occupied by people whose clinical condition does not justify it - but the turnover in occupancy of welfare accommodation is relatively low and it may be that some difficulty in this respect will arise in the future.

The transport of old people to and from day centres at the geriatric hospitals in Oakham and Stamford represents a significant portion of the work of the ambulance service.

4. General Practitioner Service

A health visitor is attached to each of the three groups of general practitioners within the County.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Smallpox Vaccination

Number of persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) during the year 1968

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2-4	5-15	Total
Number vaccinated	7	90	140	28	265
Number re-vaccinated	1	3	5	59	68

Diphtheria Immunisation

	Children born in years:-						Total
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-1964	Others Under Age 16	
A. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation	148	270	22	12	13	9	474
B. Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection	-	27	95	23	191	45	381

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Number of children who have completed a primary course (normally 3 injections) of pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination) during the year ended 31st December 1968

	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-64	Others Under Age 16	Total
	148	256	22	12	9	4	451

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Year ended 31st December 1968

Age Group	PRIMARY IMMUNISATION	REINFORCING DOSES
Children born in 1968	66	2
Children born in 1967	236	14
Children born in 1966	33	53
Children born in 1965	16	8
Children born in years 1961-54	30	126
Others under age 16	11	30
Total	392	233

TUBERCULOSIS

The Superintendent Nursing Officer visited homes of notified cases of tuberculosis, arranged for examination of contacts by the Chest Physician and reported on home conditions. She also attended the chest clinics at Melton Howbray and Stamford Hospitals for case consultations with the Chest Physicians on matters affecting the patients' families.

<u>B.C.G. Vaccination</u>	<u>Contact Scheme</u>	<u>School Children Scheme</u>
Number skin tested	12	803
Number found positive	2	115
Number found negative	10	663
Number vaccinated	10	663

The skin testing of contacts is normally carried out by the Superintendent Nursing Officer; where the test shows the need for B.C.G. vaccination this is performed at a Chest Clinic.

AMBULANCE SERVICE 1968

Mileage and Patients

The increase of over 10% in mileage covered and patients carried can be attributed to the daily journeys to the new Adult and Junior Training Centres, day hospitals, and the Regional Hospital Boards' policies of centralising accident, emergency and specialist services at the larger hospitals.

Training

Local training was continued and one ambulanceman attended the Leicester County Training School for a six week Interim Course.

Equipment

A light Road Rescue Kit for releasing trapped casualties was purchased, to comply with the Millar Report's recommendation that this type of equipment should be used by the ambulance services.

Voluntary Aid

The part-time voluntary attendants and the voluntary car owner/drivers continued to give useful assistance to the ambulance service and I am pleased to acknowledge this valued help.

Ambulance & First Aid Services in War

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 23/68 membership of the Ambulance Reserve was disbanded and the arrangements retained only as a planning concept.

A B.M.C. Mini-bus was transferred from the Civil Defence Service to the Ambulance Service, together with a quantity of first aid equipment for use in major disasters.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Directly Controlled Service						Agency Service				
Year	Ambulances		Cars		Total	St. Johns Ambulance Brigade & Kesteven C.C.				
	Mileage	Patients	Mileage	Patients		Ambulances		Sitting case vehicles		
					Mileage	Patients	Mileage	Patients		
1954	56,631	3,971	40,653	2,518	97,284	6,489	3,324	247	13,891	977
1955	58,140	4,658	61,171	4,000	119,311	8,658	2,675	222	8,907	642
1956	68,313	5,423	43,072	3,127	111,385	8,550	2,970	248	6,791	495
1957	73,533	6,176	42,707	2,793	116,240	8,969	6,944	562	3,894	361
1958	72,630	5,941	30,982	2,256	103,612	8,197	10,141	987	7,843	614
1959	63,173	6,027	44,197	3,621	107,370	9,648	10,287	973	7,325	505
1960	73,673	7,362	41,290	3,373	114,965	11,410	8,358	817	5,181	407
1961	82,058	8,257	47,895	4,006	129,951	12,263	8,422	996	4,809	519
1962	91,121	9,334	40,196	3,771	131,317	13,105	8,664	960	5,175	659
1963	102,402	9,855	33,727	2,860	136,129	12,715	7,695	1,033	4,984	438
1964	101,701	10,094	36,519	3,451	138,220	13,545	8,332	1,112	9,452	765
1965	108,167	11,201	37,299	2,871	145,466	14,072	7,086	949	8,521	908
1966	129,411	11,631	51,103	3,769	180,514	15,400	5,203	563	8,823	997
1967	132,716	16,508	42,349	2,198	175,065	18,706	4,758	572	9,961	987
1968	153,953	17,685	51,697	4,816	205,650	22,501	5,527	851	8,743	1,143

HEALTH EDUCATION

Although no Health Education Officer is employed every effort is made, through the exhibition of posters and direct contact between the Health Department staff and the general public, to promote health education.

Material for display is distributed to child welfare centres, schools, the School Dental Service and the Schools Meals Service.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

Once again it proved impossible to recruit an additional registered chiropodist and the directly provided service had to be confined to the three clinics served, on a part-time basis, by Miss Farndell. There was, however, an extension of the service provided by voluntary organisations (clubs for the elderly) to which the County Council gave financial support.

	<u>Direct Service</u>	<u>Voluntary Organisations</u>
Persons treated	38	182
Number of treatments	123	714

MEDICAL LOANS SCHEME

Items of equipment to facilitate home nursing continued to be issued in steadily increasing numbers.

Incontinence Pads

These pads are available free of charge through the joint Medical Loans Scheme, and direct from district nurse/midwives.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Section 29 N.H.S. Act

During the year the total number of households which received "Help" was 199. This figure includes 88 new cases and is an increase of 28 over the previous year.

Classification of Cases

Aged 65 years and over	123
Chronic Sick and T.B.	30
Maternity	9
Psychiatric	3
Others	20

The number of cases finished during the same period was 50, for the following reasons:-

Moved away	1
Managing	32
Found private help	2
Hospitalized	7
Died	8

The number of Home Helps and Good Neighbours employed as at 31st December, 1968, was:-

Part-time "Helps"	30
Good Neighbours	6

Night Sitter-in Service

This service was called upon only once during the year. The case involved was terminal.

Assessment Scale

In November the Financial Assessment Scale was again amended to conform with the changes in the Ministry of Social Security's revised scale of allowances.

Training of Home Helps

In March 20 Home Helps attended a course of four lectures given by Miss Robinson, Health Visitor, at the Surgery, Oakham, on "Child care, especially the very young" and "Prevention of accidents in the home to both the young and the elderly".

In April 19 Home Helps attended a half-day course at the County Offices, Oakham, given by the Central Council for Health Education. The subjects covered by Dr. Caruana were "Nutrition" and "Prevention of accidents".

In July 16 Home Helps attended a film show and cookery demonstration arranged through the East Midlands Gas Board. The subject was North Sea Gas and the problems likely to arise in its use by elderly people.

Material Aids

Once again these items were found invaluable particularly in the poorer households, enabling the Home Helps to do a more efficient job in less time.

Laundry Service

The Home Helps continue to make good use of the facilities available in the sluice room at the Ambulance Station where the washing machine, ironing board etc. are installed.

Co-operation with the Home Nursing Service and Hospitals for the Chronic Sick

Co-operation with the Nursing Staff was maintained throughout the year. Assistance given by Home Helps to nurses with heavy patients was particularly welcomed.

Close liaison with the staff of the Chronic Sick Hospitals in this area enabled a number of cases to attend as day patients rather than becoming in-patients. Preparing patients for transport and maintaining their homes are the essentials in this particular aspect of our work.

In a survey of cases attended it was found that but for the help given by this Service at least 40 patients would either be in Part III accommodation or a Chronic Sick Hospital. Of these 8 attend a Chronic Sick Hospital as day patients.

Home Help Organisers

Home Help Organisers Week-End School and Conference

The Home Help Organiser attended the Annual Week-End School and Conference at the Froebel Institute, Roehampton, on September 12th, 13th and 14th. The theme of the Conference was "Specialisation Within the Home Help Service".

WELFARE FOODS SERVICE

Welfare foods as issued by the Ministry of Health continued to be distributed at 21 Centres throughout the County. This service is administered by the W.R.V.S.

Issues during the year were as follows -

National Dried Milk Full and Half-Cream	4,287
Cod Liver Oil	350
Vitamin Tablets	378
Orange Juice	5,960

MENTAL HEALTH ACT 1959

Adult Training Centre

Attendance during the first quarter of the year was restricted to 8 male trainees who were occupied with light assembly work and preparation of the centre for the reception of female trainees. Mrs. Tallentire, assistant supervisor, took up her post at the centre on 1st April and shortly thereafter the intake of female trainees began. There were 23 trainees in attendance at the end of the year.

There are four main sections to the training programme, namely - occupation, socialisation, self-help and communication. So far as possible an equal allocation of time is made to each section. The Gunsburg assessment chart is used and the indication it gives of the strengths, weaknesses and progress of the individual trainee enables a programme suited to his ability to be planned. Each trainee receives a small weekly payment, related to his ability and application throughout the training syllabus.

Income from contract work done by the trainees, expected to be about £100, in fact reached almost £300.

Junior Training School

The school continued throughout the year to be accommodated in the former primary school at Exton; an average 15 pupils attended daily. The same services as at a normal school were provided for the children - dental inspection, eye tests, visits by the school nurse etc. - and lunch, cooked on the premises.

A programme of teaching basic skills designed to improve the ability to communicate, and learning through doing and playing is the basis of the school's curriculum. Art plays an important part in the work of both classes in the school as this is a medium through which communication between pupil and teacher is readily made. One pupil, a boy, was awarded second prize for a painting which was entered in a competition organised in the East Midlands region of the N.S.M.H.C. A television set was acquired and any suitable programme of educational value was viewed and used as a basis for subsequent discussion.

Social training, as last year, has of necessity been confined to the resources of the immediate locality but even so the gain in confidence and experience by some of the older children has been substantial.

The mental welfare officer's work during the year included:-

Visits to subnormals	100
Visits requiring possible admission	64
After-care visits	276
Pre-care visits	225
Miscellaneous - visits to clinics, hospitals, training centres, conferences	264

MENTAL HEALTH ACT 1959

Number of patients referred during year ended 31st December 1968

Referred by	Mentally Ill		Subnormal				Severely Subnormal		Total
	Under Age 16	16 and over	Under Age 16		16 and over		Under Age 16	16 and over	
			M	F	M	F			
(a) General Practitioners	-	-	30	60	-	-	1	-	91
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	-	-	7	13	-	-	-	-	20
(c) Hospital, after or during out-patient or day treatment	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	5
(d) Local Education Authorities	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
(e) Police and Courts	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
(f) Other Sources	-	-	12	14	-	-	1	-	27

Number of Patients under care at 31.12.68	Mentally Ill		Subnormal				Severely Subnormal			Total				
	Under Age 16	16 and over	Under Age 16	16 and over	Under Age 16	16 and over	Under Age 16	16 and over	Under Age 16	16 and over				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
1 a) <u>Receiving training or occupation in day centre</u> <u>Awaiting training or occupation in day centre</u>	-	-	7	4	7	5	4	8	1	2	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
b) <u>Receiving training or occupation in residential centre</u> <u>Awaiting training or occupation in residential centre</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) <u>Receiving home training</u> <u>Awaiting home training</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) <u>Resident in Home/Hostel</u> <u>Awaiting residence in Home/Hostel</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Resident at L.A. expense in private residential home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Receiving home visits and not included under (a) or (e)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Number of Patients in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31.12.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-
a) In urgent need of hospital care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

The following is a table giving particulars of the samples taken by Mr. Tabberer under the above Act:-

<u>Article</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>
Milk	-	4
Milk, Channel Islands	-	1
Cooking Fat	-	1
Corn Oil Margarine	-	1
Drivers Ale	-	1
Flour, Self-Raising	-	3
Grapefruit Juice	-	1
Vegetable Curry	-	1
Vinegar	-	3
Shandy	-	1
Apples	-	1
Cake Mix	-	2
Margarine	-	4
Orange Juice	-	1
Pears	-	1
Soup	-	2
Tomato Juice	-	1
Aspic Jelly Powder	-	1
Batter Drips Mix	-	1
Chicken Curry with Rice	-	1
Curry Sauce Mix	-	1
Gelatine	-	1
Ginger Beer Shandy	-	1
Pepsi	-	1
Pie Filling	-	1
Plums	-	1
Strawberries	-	1
Chow Mein	-	1
Custard Powder	-	1
Hot Toast Savouries	-	2
Prawn Curry	-	1
Soft Drink	-	2
Tea Cake Mix	-	1

Three samples were considered to be unsatisfactory and reference was made to the manufacturers. In two cases marketing of the product ceased and in the third adjustment of the proportion of ingredients to comply with current Regulations was made.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

(Sections 187 to 194. Public Health Act 1936)

	Number of Homes	Number of beds provided for		
		Maternity	Others	Total
Homes first registered during the year	2	-	20	20
Homes on register at end of year	3	-	55	55

RURAL WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE ACTS 1944 - 1965

During the year grants were made to:-

Leicester County Borough Council

Water mains extension in Cold Overton Road, Oakham.

Ketton Rural District Council

Ryhall and Essendine sewerage scheme.

The following schemes were approved in principle:-

Uppingham Rural District Council

Sewer extension in Reeves Lane, Wing.

Leicester County Borough Council

Water Mains Extension, Stockerston Road, Uppingham.

HANDICAPPED PERSONS

The following persons were on the register at the end of the year:-

		Children under 16	Persons aged 16 to 64	Persons aged 65 and over
<u>Deaf with Speech</u>	Males	-	2	-
	Females	-	-	1
<u>Deaf without Speech</u>	Males	-	1	1
	Females	-	-	-
<u>Hard of Hearing</u>	Males	15	1	2
	Females	11	3	1
<u>Handicapped Persons (General classes)</u>	Males	17	30	14
	Females	18	24	14
	Total	61	61	33

Aid to the Disabled

Applications for aids and equipment for the disabled were dealt with by the Medical Loans Scheme.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

Welfare of Disabled Persons (Section 29 and 30)

The Royal Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Institution for the Blind continued to maintain the registers of blind and partially sighted persons in the County and also to provide welfare services for them as agent for the Council.

Blind Register

Number of persons on register at the 31st December 1968 .. 49

Age Distribution

<u>0-10</u>	<u>11-15</u>	<u>16-29</u>	<u>30-39</u>	<u>40-49</u>	<u>50-59</u>	<u>60-64</u>	<u>65-69</u>	<u>70-79</u>	<u>80-89</u>	<u>90+</u>
1	-	2	2	2	4	3	8	10	12	5

Partially Sighted Register

Number of persons on register at the 31st December 1968 .. 20

The home teacher paid 458 visits, gave 20 lessons and attended 11 handicraft classes during the year. Social events were organised on the pattern of previous years.

Structural Alterations in Homes of Disabled

The Council co-operated with the Housing Authorities in dealing with requests for structural alterations in the homes of the disabled.

Welfare of the Deaf

The Northants and Rutland Mission to the Deaf are the Council's Agency for the welfare of deaf or partially deaf persons. The Rev. Kenneth Earle pays home visits, arranges lip-reading classes and club activities.

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICER

<u>Total number of visits:</u>	975
Elderly people	590
Disabled people	250
Families	49
Miscellaneous visits	45
Clubs	41

Referrals to -

Ministry of Social Security	4
National Institute for the Blind	5
Home Help Organiser	13
W.R.V.S. Meals on Wheels	5
W.R.V.S. Clothing	56
Chiropody	4
Medical Loans	33

Car Badges for the Disabled

Five drivers applied for badges to be re-issued; an application for a badge was received from a driver who moved into Rutland during the year. The badges are now valid for a period of five years.

Disabled Persons Register

The number of disabled persons over 16 years of age registered with the Department has increased to 82. Ten names were removed from the register on death or transfer to other local authorities.

FLUORIDATION

There is no progress to report under this heading. The Council has decided in favour of the controlled addition of fluoride to water, but implementation rests with the Leicester Water Department.

ANNUAL REPORT 1968

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the School Health Service for 1968.

Again it is gratifying to be able to report that the health of today's schoolchild continues to be satisfactory. No child seen at school medical inspections during the year was considered to be unsatisfactory as far as health and nutrition were concerned.

During 1968 entrants to the primary school were medically examined as were secondary school leavers. Between these two ages medical examination is dependent on selection. This may occur as a result of a request from Head Teacher, School Nurse, Family or Hospital Doctor. It may also take place if the previous medical history or medical examination of the child warrants it. At school entry all children undergo audiometric testing and are screened for near and distant vision with the vision screener. These examinations are repeated during subsequent school life. Of the 1,680 schoolchildren tested by the school nurse during the year no less than 20% were found to have visual defects and 9% required spectacles. Children found to have defects on audiometric testing are subsequently referred to the family doctor and the Peripatetic Teacher for the Deaf.

Heaf testing and B.C.G. vaccination of susceptibles is offered routinely to secondary school entrants and for the first time Uppingham Public School participated in the scheme. Strongly positive reactors were x-rayed and with one exception were found to be healthy.

Little change has taken place in the number of handicapped pupils receiving education in special schools. Two such children are awaiting placement in residential schools at the present time.

May I take this opportunity to thank the Chairman and Members of the Committee, the Chief Education Officer and the school staff for their help and co-operation during the year.

R.A. MATTHEWS

Principal School Medical Officer.

Report of the Principal School Medical Officer

for the year

1 9 6 8

Number of pupils on registers of maintained and assisted Primary and Secondary Schools	4,285
Number of Primary Schools	28
Number of Secondary Schools, Village Colleges and High Schools	4

Medical Inspections

The age groups subjected to periodic medical inspections are prescribed in the Handicapped Pupils and Special Health Service Regulation, 1948.

Number of children examined during the year

Age groups inspected (year of birth)	No. of pupils inspected	Pupils found to require treatment		
		For defective vision excluding squint	For any other condition	Total individual pupils
1964 & later	4	-	-	-
1963	163	1	5	5
1962	327	6	6	6
1961	231	10	7	16
1960	78	4	5	7
1959	28	1	1	2
1958	27	2	1	2
1957	14	-	1	1
1956	7	1	-	1
1955	1	1	-	1
1954	-	-	-	-
1953 & earlier	226	20	16	39
	1,106	46	42	80

Treatment of Defects

The total number of children who received operative treatment for the removal of **tonsils** and adenoids was 111.

10 children known to have minor orthopaedic defects were referred to the Out-patients Departments of Leicester and Stamford Hospitals.

TABLE OF DEFECTS

Defects found by medical inspections during 1968

Defect or Disease	Routine Inspections		Special Inspections	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
Skin	1	6	-	-
Eyes (a) Vision	52	44	-	-
(b) Squint	47	24	-	-
(c) Other	2	2	-	-
Ears (a) Hearing	12	33	-	-
(b) Otitis Media	-	4	-	-
(c) Other	4	6	-	-
Nose and Throat	12	32	-	-
Speech	14	8	-	-
Lymphatic Glands	-	2	-	-
Heart	-	14	-	-
Lungs	2	24	-	-
Developmental:-				
(a) Hernia	-	-	-	-
(b) Other	2	54	9	3
Orthopaedic:-				
(a) Posture	4	21	-	-
(b) Feet	2	98	-	-
(c) Other	-	20	-	-
Nervous System:-				
(a) Epilepsy	2	-	-	-
(b) Other	-	4	-	-
Psychological:-				
(a) Development	4	24	2	1
(b) Stability	2	18	-	-
Abdomen	-	4	-	2
Other	-	-	3	-

SPEECH THERAPY

Mrs. T.D.F. Randall holds 3 sessions each week at her clinic at the County Offices. Sessions were held each Monday morning, Wednesday morning and afternoon during the school term.

No. of sessions	144 approx.
No. of attendances	684
No. of discharges	17
Left area	6

Classification of Cases:-

Stammerers	12
Dyslalics	37
Alalics	-
Cleft Palates	4
Hyper-rhinolalias	-
Patients with lisps	1
Developmental aphasia	1
Developmental dysarthria	1
Patients suffering from deafness	1
Unclassified	-
Clutterers	-
Very mixed defects	1
Slow to develop speech	10

CHILD GUIDANCE

The Child Guidance Services of the Leicestershire and Kesteven Education Authorities are available to Rutland children by arrangement - villages east of a line including Market Overton, Cottesmore, Exton, Edith Weston and Morcott being served by Kesteven (clinics at Bourne and Grantham) and the remainder of the County by Leicestershire (with clinics at Melton and Leicester).

No. of cases treated at Kesteven and Leicestershire clinics - 46

MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME

The designation of milk supplied to schools was as follows:-

Pasteurised	29
T.T. Tested	1

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

Circular letters explaining B.C.G. vaccination and incorporating consent forms were sent to the parents of all children on entry to the secondary modern and grammar schools. In addition, for the first time this service was accepted at Uppingham Public School.

A preliminary test to ascertain the susceptible children was done and the tubercular negative children were later vaccinated. Children found to be strongly tubercular positive were x-rayed to exclude the possibility of a latent tubercular infection.

<u>School</u>	<u>Tested</u>	<u>Read</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Vaccinated</u>
Casterton Village College	70	65	3	62
Rutland High School	98	96	5	91
Uppingham Village College	51	49	1	48
Vale of Catmose Village College	153	139	16	123
Uppingham Public School	431	429	90	339

Of 118 positive reactors enquiries showed that 65 had received B.C.G. vaccination at an earlier age.

Chest x-ray of the positive reactors showed that with one exception they were free from lung disease.

EYE SERVICE FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

The school nurse tested the visual acuity of 1,680 children and those in the 10 - 11 age group were tested for colour vision.

Eye Disease, Defective Vision and Squint

	Number of cases dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	-
Errors of refraction (including squint)	335
Total	335
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	154

Dr. N.S. Batheja, D.O.M.S., the Assistant Ophthalmologist appointed by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board for the Leicester Royal Infirmary and associated clinics held 33 refraction clinics at the County Offices, Oakham.

CHILDREN WITH IMPAIRED HEARING

Routine audiometric testing of school entrants was continued during the year. The school nurse carried out routine tests in the primary schools using an Amplivox (Model 51) pure tone transistor audiometer.

The services of the Leicestershire Education Authority's peripatetic teacher of the deaf are available to Rutland children by arrangement. During the year 18 partially deaf children were visited in their homes and in school.

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurse	5,569
Total number of pupils found to be infested	20
Total number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944).	Nil
Total number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	Nil

The school nurse makes routine visits to each school every term and special visits at the request of head teachers. Assistance is given by the N.S.P.C.C. inspector in visiting homes of persistent offenders and urging treatment.

The school nurse paid 107 home visits during the year.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS

BLIND

There are no blind children in Special Schools.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED

1 Boy	(28. 2.59)	West of England School for Partially Sighted, Exeter.
1 Boy	(11. 9.55)	Exhall Grange, Coventry.
1 Girl	(20.10.62)	Sunshine House, Leamington Spa.

PARTIALLY HEARING

1 Girl	(28. 9.63)	Caverstead Road Nursery School, Peterborough. (day pupil)
1 Boy	(23.10.61)	Wainwright House Nursery School, Cheadle Hume, (Royal Residential School for the Deaf)

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

1 Girl	(1. 2.63)	Wilfred Pickles School, Tixover Grange, (day pupil)
1 Boy	(4. 9.59)	Wilfred Pickles School, Tixover Grange, (day pupil)
1 Girl	(30.11.54)	Thieves Wood School, Mansfield.

MALADJUSTED

2 Boys	(18. 7.57)	Newnham House, Newnham-on-Severn, Worcs.
	(16. 6.56)	
1 Girl	(25. 2.54)	Homestead Hostel, Melton Mowbray.

DEAF

There are no deaf children in Special Schools.

EPILEPTIC

There are no epileptic children in Special Schools.

EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL

1 Girl	(10.12.55)	Lankhills, Winchester, Hants.
1 Boy	(2. 3.56)	Stubton Hall School, Kesteven.
1 Boy	(1. 2.55)	Beacon School, Lichfield.
4 Boys	(1. 7.53)	Maplewell Hall, Leicestershire.
	(29. 3.57)	
	(14.11.56)	
	(28. 5.54)	
2 Girls	(27. 8.55)	Orton Hall School, Orton
	(16. 9.54)	Longueville.
1 Girl	(18. 4.55)	Seacroft Residential School, Skegness.
1 Girl	(21. 7.59)	Ambergate Day School, Grantham.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

29 candidates for admission to Teacher's Training College, and 6 teachers were examined.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST

1968 showed an increase in the demand for the services of the Clinic, the total number of referrals rising to 33 compared with 20 for 1967. This rise in the number of referrals was to some extent expected as the total number of referrals to the Clinic from Leicestershire had also increased considerably. Most of the new cases were seen by one of the Educational Psychologists and only four new cases were seen by the Psychiatrist.

Miss J.L. Thraves, Advisor for Backward Children, retired in August and a third Educational Psychologist, Mr. C. Gillham, was appointed to take up his duties at the beginning of September. Prior to 1968 the Senior Psychologist, Mr. G.B. Todd, had been responsible for all those cases referred to the Clinic involving an educational psychologist but with Mr. Gillham's arrival, Mr. Todd began to see only those children who were at secondary modern or grammar school and Mr. Gillham became responsible for those at primary schools.

There was one adolescent girl from Rutland remaining in the Homestead, the Child Guidance Hostel, and for this particular case the Senior Psychiatric Social Worker, Miss J. Sutcliffe, and the Rutland Children's Department have co-operated very fruitfully. In spite of appalling weather on the day, the Homestead Garden Fete in 1968 made a profit of about £150 enabling the Homestead to purchase a large tent to go with the ambulance they had already purchased as part of camping equipment for summer holidays when some of the senior children at the hostel are given the opportunity of an extra holiday with the Homestead staff.

There are still only four psychiatric social workers at the Clinic, only two of whom are full time and in consequence these two, the Senior Psychiatric Social Worker, Miss Sutcliffe, and Miss Tauber, are responsible for work carried out from the Clinic in Rutland. Various members of the Clinic have been involved in a number of lecturing activities and have given talks and attended courses during the year. The Senior Psychologist and three of the psychiatric social workers attended the Inter-Clinic Conference in April: the Psychiatrist attended the 7th International Congress on Mental Health in London in August. Mr. Todd and Dr. Pittock gave a talk to Psychology Students from Leicester University. Miss Tauber attended a weekend course in the summer organised by the Adult Education Department of the University of Leicester on Group Dynamics and Leadership. A number of single lectures were given by different members of staff to various organisations.

From January to the end of June 1968 two students from the Leicester University Department of Social Work were placed for practical training at the Clinic. These two students were mature students, very capable and both of high potential. The man student had a six week placement at the Homestead hostel later in the year.

There was a drop in the number of interviews by the two full time psychiatric social workers and this may partly be explained by the illness towards the end of the year of the Senior P.S.W., Miss Sutcliffe.

Table IV shows an interesting change in the pattern of the kinds of schools attended by the children referred to the Clinic. There were fifteen referrals from primary schools in 1968, nine of whom came from Infant Sections, as compared with nine in 1967. The number of referrals involving secondary modern school children rose from six to ten and there was an increase of one in grammar school children referred. One adolescent who had left school was referred and there was one referral involving a pre-school child.

Total number of new referrals.....	33
No. of children seen in school by the Educational Psychologists.....	27
No. of children seen in school by Miss Thraves, Adviser for Backward Children.....	3
No. of home and clinic visits by psychiatric social workers (Miss J. Sutcliffe and Miss K. Tauber).....	48
No. of new cases seen by Dr. Pittock.....	4

Table I

Total number of children referred in each age group:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOTAL
-	-	-	1	1	4	4	5	1	2	2	6	2	4	-	1	-	-	33

TABLE II

Source of Referral:

School	10
Principal School Medical Officer	13
General Practitioner	1
Hospitals	2
Parents	3
Children's Officer	2
Education Officer	2

TABLE III

Type of Problem:

Educational	19
Behaviour	10
Court Report	2
Emotional	2

TABLE IV

Type of School:

Primary)	15
Junior)	-
Secondary Modern	10
Grammar School	3
Post	1
Pre	1

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER

FOR 1968

The same observation which was made on reviewing the work for 1967 can again be made at the end of this year. It is, that the most encouraging sign has been the response from more parents and school children to the teaching of the three fundamental principles of dental health - clean teeth, sensible diet and two or three visits a year for inspection and treatment depending upon the condition of the teeth. People are, undoubtedly, now well aware of the safeguards to their dental health. It has been said, and I believe rightly said, that the school dental service in this respect has almost fulfilled one of its purposes. The service has seen to it that people do now know what they ought to do regarding the care of their teeth. That some people will not always accept this teaching and the service offered, is not necessarily the fault of the service. These individuals take upon themselves the consequence of their own negligence. It would seem that the time had now come for parents and older children to help lighten the burden placed upon the local authorities by realising that their dental health is a mutual responsibility.

It has been discouraging to face the fact that although new schools are fast being built to accommodate the increase in numbers of children, it has not been possible for the authority to expand the dental service in proportions to the demand for it. New families, coming into the county, seek treatment for their children and others in good faith request the quarterly or biennial inspections advised by the profession. In many instances they are unable to make an early appointment. A Dental Surgeon could work a full day every day in the clinic without even having to go out to the schools, so aware are parents and a great number of children now of the importance of regular dental attention. It would be helpful if at school inspections those children who, through the years have been seen to receive regular care from colleagues in the general dental service, could be exempted from a school dental inspection.

In a rural county such as this one, transport for patients often presents problems. Some parents consider that the local authority should, without discrimination, provide means for them to attend the clinics. Where there is neither public or private transport available, would it not be possible to ask parents to pay at least a nominal amount towards the cost? The majority would, I believe, appreciate this amount of independence and value the service all the more.

The committee has, year by year, done whatever it could within its power to make working conditions progressively easier. The installation of electric power and water points outside the schools and the buying of an aspirator for the mobile unit have proved great assets. It was also appreciated that the committee approved the appointment of a locum dental surgeon during the holiday period. 376 attendances were made during the 5 week period.

The most satisfactory improvement in the service was the full-time appointment of a receptionist being approved, to deal with the appointments, answer all telephone and waiting room enquiries, to arrange transport where necessary, to interview the dental representatives when the surgery assistant is not free to do so and to generally co-ordinate the work being done in the mobile and static clinics. Parents appreciate having someone on the dental staff always available to answer their questions and to make as early an appointment as possible. Miss Mann, my surgery assistant, and I are fortunate that Mrs. Hollis was appointed as she has not only gained proficiency in nursing through the Red Cross but has had eight years' experience in the general dental service. Her appointment has allowed Miss Mann, who has her Dental Surgery assistants' Diploma, to devote all her time to the work for which she was trained.

Dental Inspections

During the year there were more dental inspections carried out but fewer children completed treatment. Treatment which may be commenced at the end of one year is often completed in the next year. It was found during the inspections that 823 of those children inspected received regular dental care from colleagues in the general dental service. In addition to the routine work of the mobile unit and the clinic, 540 children from the country schools were seen during the year in the clinic, 270 of these patients were from the R.A.F. schools where, not only is there a constantly changing school population, but the parents have a particularly conscientious approach to the county dental service. 114 children were also seen and treated from schools that had accepted them after the 11 plus examinations.

Conservation and Extraction

The conservative work showed a slight increase. The number of extractions for school children varied little from the previous year. Most of the permanent teeth are extracted in the course of orthodontic treatment.

Dental Health Education

It was found possible to give only one session to dental health education. My surgery assistant had groups in the surgery explaining to them the use of instruments, equipment and dental materials while another group in the waiting room was being instructed on oral hygiene. This method proved most successful and was very popular with the children. With the Nuffield type discovery lessons in mind, children are encouraged to inspect each other's mouths after eating biscuits then following on with an apple and discovering the result. It might be a good thing if there could be more time and assistance given for these sessions. As it is we are grateful to the schools for including dental health education in their syllabus. The franking of County Council correspondence with a dental health slogan is being continued and every opportunity is taken to maintain interest in dental health at the chairside and in the waiting rooms.

Orthodontic Treatment

The County is fortunate in still having the services of Mr. Parker, the consultant orthodontist. Under his supervision the orthodontic work progresses. Twice as many cases were completed during this last year than in the previous one. With few exceptions the children are first seen by Mr. Parker and then treatment is given in the clinic which he visits once a month.

General Anaesthetics

The number of general anaesthetics administered remains fairly constant. Fluothane as an anaesthetic has been used more frequently.

Mother and Child Welfare

It is regrettable that there have been almost twice as many temporary teeth extracted for pre-school children although only the same number of children completed treatment and fewer were inspected. Until there can be an assistant dental officer it is not possible to give all the time required to the successful treatment of the pre-school child.

The difficulties caused by the increasing population and the fact that dentistry is not the most acceptable or the best understood of the services offered by the County, can only be offset by the continuing goodwill and real interest of the committee and the staff and also of the headteachers.

We are most appreciative of the help we are so readily given by those with whom we are associated in the County Offices, the schools and in the transport of the mobile clinic. Without such support, the service for the County could not operate.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT

	<u>AGES</u> <u>5 to 9</u>	<u>AGES</u> <u>10 to 14</u>	<u>AGES</u> <u>15 and over</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
First visit	852	740	132	1,724
Subsequent visits	581	752	134	1,467
Total visits	1,433	1,492	266	3,191
Additional courses of treatment commenced	11	20	1	32
Fillings in permanent teeth	381	951	214	1,546
Fillings in deciduous teeth	417	20	-	437
Permanent teeth filled	375	946	214	1,535
Deciduous teeth filled	417	20	-	437
Permanent teeth extracted	27	128	25	180
Deciduous teeth extracted	535	189	-	724
General anaesthetics	187	77	10	274
Emergencies	90	27	4	121
Number of pupils x-rayed				27
Prophylaxis				31
Teeth otherwise conserved				18
Number of teeth root filled				1
Inlays				-
Crowns				3
Courses of treatment completed				987

ORTHODONTICS

New cases commenced during year	15
Cases completed during year	26
Cases discontinued during year	4
No. of removable appliances fitted	39
No. of fixed appliances fitted	-
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	48

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT (cont'd)

	<u>AGES</u> <u>5 to 9</u>	<u>AGES</u> <u>10 to 14</u>	<u>AGES</u> <u>15 and over</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	-	1	-	1
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	2	1	3	6
Number of dentures supplied	2	2	3	7

ANAESTHETICS

General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officer

INSPECTIONS

(a) First inspection at school.	4,181
(b) First inspection at clinic.	144
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment	2,320
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	2,287
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	139
Number of (c) found to require treatment	68

SESSIONS

Sessions devoted to treatment	414
Sessions devoted to inspection	58
Sessions devoted to dental health education	1

